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GEOLOGY OF THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

From two important memoirs published by Prof. Henrique Gorceix in the Annaes da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto, noticed in our last, we condense the following account of the geology of the central part of the province of Minas Geraes.

The greater part of the central portion of the province of Minas Geraes is constituted by the great chain appropriately named Serra do Espinhaço. This chain is formed principally of quartzose and schistose rocks, to which are joined granitic gneiss and even true granites, mica schists, dykes and intercallated beds of diorite and finally small deposits of anomalous rocks containing tourmalines, disthene and other minerals.

The quartzose rocks are true quartzites consisting of irregular grains of hyaline quartz without cement. To the quartz in these rocks are united two other substances, a green mineral and micaceous iron which serve to characterize two principal geological horizons. The inferior division of the quartzites is characterized by the presence of a soft green unctuous mineral generally described as tale, but which unlike tale contains only an insignificant proportion (1 to 3 %) of magnesia with a large proportion of alumina, and the alkalies, potash and soda. The presence of small quantities of iron, manganese and chrome probably determines its green color. These quartzites are known by the name of itacolumites and are in the lower division characterized by a schistose or flaggy structure.

In the quartzites with the green substance two subdivisions are recognized at Ouro Preto. The lower one consists of flaggy beds which near Ouro Preto are inclined at an angle of 25° or 309 to the southward. The second and more important division constitutes the peak of Itacolumi and consists of more massive beds with an easterly inclination. Both divisions are traversed by auriferous veins in which the matrix is generally common iron pyrites or arsenical iron pyrites.

In some cases as at Morro Velho, Pary, etc, quartz enters in relatively small proportions in the vein matter and the gold is very fine, and in small but constant quantity. When on the contrary the pyrites disappear and the vein is formed almost exclusively of quartz, the gold is in larger grains but very irregularly disseminated in the vein

The second division of the quartzites is characterized by the substitution of the green matter by micaceous iron and often, by the disappearance of the quartz, these pass to of iron ore known by the name of itabirites. The beds of itabirites attain in places the thickness of more than 200 metres and by the abundance and purity of the mineral and the facility of extraction constitute the richest iron ore deposits of the world. The iron is often accompanied by oxide of manganese which in places enters in a proportion as high as 9 %, or more.

In the friable itabirites gold is often found disposed in a manner which seems to be peculiar to Brazil. The gold appears disseminated in the rock in scales analogous to the scales of iron oxide, these scales being long to the paleozoic age.

sometimes joined together so as to form large nuggets. The distribution of the gold in the rock appears to be irregular but it is probable that the rich lines have, like veins, a definite direction. The absence of sul-phides which characterize the gold bearing rocks inferior to the itabirites, is worthy of note. The only substance which appears to mark the presence of gold is a white lithomarge appearing in little pockets in the

The schistose rocks are of very variable characters, and when fully studied, either from a geological or mineralogical point of view, will fall into several divisions. They are generally shales passing at times to true states; soft, greasy to the touch and of various colors, green, yellow, red, black, etc. These schists have generally been described as talcose but analysis proves them to be argillaceous, rich in alkalies and with but a trifling proportion of magnesia. True talcose rocks consisting of soapstone or potstone are however met with in small basins in the midst of the schists. The schists may be divided into two groups with reference to their relations to the itabirites, namely, those below the itabirites characterized by brilliant mica-like scalesextreme softness and a relatively small development of the schistose structure, and those superior to the itabirites characterized by a greater predominance of the argillaceous character and of the schistose structure.

These schists are everywhere metamorphosed, but in the north of the province in the Jequitinhonha and Arassuahy basins the alteration of the rocks is more pronounced than in the region farther south and the rock becomes crystaline, passing to mica schist and other types of crystaline rocks. These crystaline schists perhaps belong to another geological series. This change to the crystaline character is accompanied by the appearance of numerous veins of quartz accompanied by tourmalines, staurotides, spodumene, crysoberyls, etc.

In the series of schists the gold bearing veins are less numerous than in the other groups described and are of inconstant richness. In places gold also appears distributed in the rock in a manner analogous to that in the itabirites but this only occurs in the parts contiguous to the latter rock. The group of schists is also characterized by the presence of isolated masses of crystaline limestone or marble.

The determination of the geological age of these various rocks and even that of the relative ages of the different groups is rendered difficult by the absence of fossils and by the excessive dislocation of the beds by folding and faulting, faults being particularly numerous giving a peculiar character to the mountains of the region which generally present a moderate slope on one side and a precipice on the other.

The rocks above described have been referred to the tertiary and secondary ages but there are good reasons for considering them as more ancient than the limestones of the São Francisco in which Prof. O. A. Derby found fossil corals which indicate that these are much older than the secondary and be-

The more modern rocks are represented by the peculiar iron conglomerate denominated canga formed on the surface from the fragments of the underlying rocks and which continues to form to-day, and by deposits of lignite of tertiary age as is proved by the fossil plants and fishes contained in them.

A fact of considerable interest, from an agricultural point of view, is the uniform presence of a notable proportion of alkalies, particularly potash, in all the schistose rocks examined and the absence of lime in the same rocks. The first fact explains the wonderful fertility of many of the soils derived from the decomposition of the schists, and the second indicates the proper tertilizer for the more sterile soils.

Of the precious stones found in Minas, the deposits of topazes, being situated near Ouro Preto, have been most studied. Topazes and the still rarer euclases are found in their primative formation in a small basin west of Ouro Preto in which several mines have been opened. The rocks of this region consist of schists and quartzites with the green substance, the beds being inclined at angles of 30° to 50° to the eastward. The schists are the predominant rocks and belong to the two divisions already described of clay schists and greasy or unc-tuous schists. They contain pyrophyllite and embedded octahedral crystals of iron oxide having the form of and resulting from the alteration of pyrites.

The various topaz mines that have been opened lie along two parallel lines running W. S. W. In the Boa Vista mine which is a deep open cut, the beds explored are unctuous shales of several varieties containing the talc-like mineral already mentioned. These beds are inclined to the castward at an angle of 40° to 50° and are covered by superficial deposits of sand and conglomerate. The gems occur in an irregular fracture or vein filled with a soapy clay or lithomarge and running about W. S.W. or perpendicular to the strike of the country The vein divides into branches some of which sometimes accompany the bedding, and is often split up into pockets in which the topazes are of greater size and more abundant. Rarely topazes are found without the lithomarge in a brown clay rock to which the gem-bearing veins appear to be confined. The other minerals accompanying the gems are quartz in fine crystals often penetrated by the topaz crystals, specular iron and very rarely euclases of which only 7 or 8 were found in the extraction of several kilogrammes of topazes. In the other mines examined the conditions are essentially the same, the presence of crystals of rutile being noted in one of them.

The topazes are generally of the well known yellow color though it is not rare to find reddish ones and light green and colorless crystals are also found very rarely. The relation with the lithomarge is so intimate that layers of this substance are often found penetrating the cleavage planes of the crystals. Other crystals having the composition of topaz are brown and opaque or with a slight vellow varnish on the surface, without well defined cleavage and pass into a bluish schist which occurs in blocks in the mass of the unctuous schists.

The diamond appears to belong to the same geological horizon as the topaz, accompanying in its distribution the quartzites or so-called itacolumites. It has not been found in the immediate vicinity of Ouro Preto but the diamond-bearing zone commences about 60 kilometres north of that city and extends almost due north for a long distance following the divide between the waters of the São Francisco and the coast rivers. The idea that the quartzites or the itacolumites form the primitive formation of the diamond is an old one and arises from the fact that these rocks are the predominant ones in the diamond region, but neither the gem nor its attendant minerals were seen by the early explorers in their original posi-

The origin of the diamond may be studied by means of the accompanying minerals which being more abundant can more readily be traced to their place of origin. Of these some may be regarded as accidentally associated with the diamond, but others, whose presence in the gem-bearing gravels is more constant, must be regarded as true satellites. Among these last the minerals containing titanium such as anataz, rutile, rutile pseudomorph after anataz and titaniferous iron hold the first place. To these are to be added black tourmaline, hematite in the form of specular iron and of octahedral crystals, magnetite in grains, and, in some places, klaprothine, in others, platinum. All of these minerals with the exception of the last have been found in the quartz veins which are very abundant in the neighborhood of Diamantina, cutting the quartzites and schists.

The diamond also occurs in quartzite near the city of Grao Mogol where mining was at one time carried on. A specimen of this rock containing a diamond has long existed in the national museum at Rio and two specimens have lately been obtained for the collection of the school of mines. The rock in these specimens consists of irregular grains of quartz with flakes of mica or of the green substance and with embedded crystals among which is the diamond. In its lithological characters it resembles closely the upper quartzite of the Serra de Itacolumi and probably belongs to the same geological horizon.

Two theories may be proposed to account for the presence of the diamond in this quartzite. One that the diamond already existed when the rock was consolidated and thus entered into its composition like any other pebble; the other that the diamond was formed in the rock. At first sight the first theory appears the most probable one, but there are some reasons for giving more credit to the second.

A third mode of occurrence was noted by Messrs. Heusser and Claraz at São João da Chapada, near Diamantina, where the diamond is associated with a white clay analogous to lithomarge which occurs with veins of quartz containing specular iron, that traverse the quartzites.

It will be seen therefore that the diamond and topaz are found in the same rocks and

with the same mineral associates. The other colored minerals or gems of Minas, viz., the beryl, chrysoberyl, spodumene, andalusite, garnet, and red and green tourmaline occur in an older series of crystaline schists which is formed to the east of the diamond-bearing zone in the basins of the Jequitinhonha and Arassuahy. The rocks of this region consist of gneiss and mica-schists which in places become graph-The gems occur principally in loose gravel but have been traced to their original deposits in quartz veins traversing the crys-It is to be noted that of these minerals the tourmaline is also asso- in force. There is no possible evasion of ciated with the diamond and topaz-bearing responsibility. If the slave boy dies, he as possible thirteen other boats were manned

rocks but in this case it is always the black rariety not the red, green or white varieties of the crystaline schists.

In concluding this brief abstract of the interesting investigations of Prof. Gorceix, by far the most complete and serious studies that have ever been made of the geology of Minas and the mode of occurence of the precious stones which have rendered the province famous, we would say that for the most part his conclusions are in complete accord with those of our countryman, Prof. O. A. Derby, who visited the diamond region last year and who has now in press a memoir giving the results of his studies. In the few minor points in which the two geologists are not in accord further investigations are necessary, and we are pleased to be able to state that the eminent geologist of Ouro Preto has just undertaken a trip to the northern part of the province in which it is to be hoped he will have the satisfaction of completing his studies and of setting at rest the long disputed questions in regard to that most interesting subject, the mode of origin and occurrence of the

THE CIVILIZATION OF SLAVERY.

A few weeks since we published an account of a most barbarous case of punishment at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, through which a slave boy was literally whipped to The cold-blooded character of the act, and the inhuman cruelty of the punishment were sufficient to excite the condemna tion of every man who claims to be even half civilized, and to warrant the immediate prosecution and punishment of the criminals for murder. While, however, the course of justice has been dragging its weary length along in the distant province of Rio Grande do Sul, a similar outrage, no less cruel and inhuman, has been perpetrated in the province of Rio de Ianeiro itself, and within a few hours ride of the imperial capital.

According to a Rezende correspondent of the Huminense (of the 18th inst.) of Nitherohy, a man named Antonio de Marins Freire Jr., of the parish of Sant' Anna dos Tocos, Rezende, was recently in urgent need of money, and undertook to raise the required sum through the rental of three slave boys. A police subdelegado of the place, named Fernandes Nunes, advanced the amount and took one of the slaves, Fructuoso, aged 16 years, to work out the indebtedness. In arranging the terms the subdelegado insisted upon one condition, the privilege of doing just as he pleased with

Soon after entering the service of Nune the boy took a dislike to the unaccustomed treatment and labor, and accordingly ran way, returning to the house of his master. The subdelegado Nunes then had the boy ironed and conveyed to the designated place of punishment where two public executioners whipped him most inhumanly. The whipping consisted of four hundred lashes. The unhappy slave was then put into the stocks to remain until he should recover from his punishment-an eventuality which the Fluminense's correspondent does not think at all probable. The names of one planter and three merchants are given as witnesses of the fact

And this inhuman punishment, this gross outrage against every sentiment of civilization, this monstrous iniquity takes place in this province of Rio de Janeiro, and the whistle of the lash could almost be heard within the imperial department of justice itself. The outrage was committed through the orders of a police official who is directly responsible to the minister of justice, and by two public executioners who acted in conformity with the requirements of laws now

will have been murdered by officials, and in strict conformity with existing laws. inal and inhuman as is the act of the subdelegado Nunes and his two accomplices, the simple fact that the outrage was committed in accordance with the forms and requirements of law disgraces and degrades the whole nation.

At the present moment the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro is Deputy Martinho Campos, the man who proposed to meet the abolition movement with revolver in hand. The president of the imperial cabinet is Counselor Saraiva, he who pronounced the abolition movement inopportune and not to be considered until after the passage of the electoral reform bill. The minister of justice is Counselor Dantas, he who promised so many reforms in the administration of justice when he took charge of that department a little over one year ago. All of these men are prominent leaders in the liberal party, which has promised so much and pledged itself so often in the interests of Brazilian civilization and progress. And lastly, the Emperor of Brazil is Dom Pedro II, the sovereign who enjoys so high a reputation as a man and a ruler, and whom the world believes to be heartily in favor of emancipation. And this literal whipping a slave boy nearly to the extreme of death takes place almost under the eyes of every one of these gentlemen! Labor or no labor, prosperity or ruin, inopportune or not, these crimes must cease! If the laws of Brazil can do nothing better than to provide executioners for whipping slaves to death, then let them be broken and let the slave go free to-morrow! There is no question of policy nor of expediency—much less one of principle-which can justify such acts and uphold the institution which makes them possible. When such outrages are possible, the only statesman-like policy is immediate and unconditional repression!

THE EXPLOSION OF THE DOTTEREL.

Punta Arenas, April 26.

To the Editor of the Herald,

I little thought, when I left you on the 16th, I should have to write you particulars of a most terrible explosion and the total loss of her majesty's gunboat Dotterel, with 123 of her crew. At 7 o'clock this morning, while in the house held by Messrs. Somoza & Miro, and in conversation with Sr. Miro, we heard from the street that the Pacific steamer was coming in. I at once went to the beach and ascertained that it was not so, but that one of her majesty's gunboats was coming in. I saw her steaming towards this place, and, about 9:30, I saw her drop her anchor in front. The captain of the port and Dr. Fenton, the medical gentleman of this place, went on board a little before this and passed the house I had returned to about 9;45 a. m., and, at about 10 o'clock an extraordinary report of a gun was heard, but, by the peculiar noise and the shaking of this house (wood), I feared something else had happened. In a few seconds I observed two or three persons running, and I looked in the direction where I saw the Dotterel anchor, and a few pieces of something I could see in the air amongst the smoke, but at the distance (about a mile) I could not see what: I ran, and, when on the mole. I saw an explosion must have taken place. In two or three minutes, when I could see clearer. I felt sure one of her houlers had exploded, and the magazine after. In two minutes more, the steam cleared the smoke and no gunboat to be seen, and I could see, I thought, floating bodies during this time. The captain of the port's boat was on its way to the scene of desolation, and as soon

and put off; in half an hour all was done that could be, and the first man brought to shore was the captain; then, in another boat, seven others, two or three badly cut and bruised. A third boat brought a body in a bag. Another boat another body, &c., &c., the remains being picked up all in small pieces. Out of a crew of Englishmen of 135 men, only 12 have been picked up alive, therefore 123 men were scalded to death or blown to atoms in less than two minutes, and the vessel's masts, yards, and balls fled in an upward direction; one striking a launch, upon descending, not far off, and knocking a hole into her; she sank. Captain Evans, Lieut. Stokes, the 2nd engineer, Mr. Walker, and the carpenter, Mr. Beard, and eight of the crew, twelve in all, were brought on shore. Dr. Fenton was in attendance, dressing the wounds.

The governor, his secretary, and all the leading people of this wooden city were all on the beach, and about 200 of the inhabitants. The Dotterel is a new gunboat, of six guns, with two powder magazines, one fore and one aft. It was the explosion of the boiler exploded the fire magazine, and the whole timbers are shivered to atoms. The clothing, being in lockers, which were burst open by the explosion, came to the surface. The timbers were teak and cedar, and very sound. I took out a 6-inch gun metal bolt that came to shore in the boats. I think I have told you all necessary particulars about such a momentous calamity, I think and hope one of rare occurrence in the British navy.

I am, dear Sir,

J. T. S.

A CORRECTION.

São Paulo, May 21th, 1881.

Editor Rio News:

Dear Sir; - Having seen the advertisement of John Miller & Co., in the two last numbers of The Rio News, as successors to Dulley, Miller & Brunton, I would call your attention to the fact that the firm of Dulley, Miller & Brunton is still in liquidation and therefore cannot have a successor.

Please give this a place in your next issue and oblige,

Yours respectfully, W. B. BRUNTON.

THE entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein (Customs Union) seems but a matter of time. The citizens' delegates as well as the Senate have already decided in favor of this step, and have by v The citizens' delegates as well as the Senate have already decided in favor of this step, and have by u-majority resolved to enter into negotiations with the German government. Now that the Senate and the Burghers of Hamburg are agreed on questions of principle in sacrificing their ancient privileges, the entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein will only depend upon conditions of secondary importance.—Continental Correspondence.

THE report of the United States board of agriculture shows that during the last twenty-one years, after receiving a fair remuneration for the cost of the production of their corn, the farmers of Illino have realized a net profit of one billion dollars. In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn grown in the United States; and, according to latest advices, the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn-crop of the country. same proportion to the corn-crop of the country. The average yield per acre during the past season was thirty-three bushels, and in twenty-one years this has been exceeded only eight times. The average in 1862 being forty. The present corn crop of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only then there is the 1862 of 200,000 constaled as the control of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only then there is the 1862 of 200,000 constaled as the control of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only three tim -in 1875 280,000,000, 1877 270,000, ooo, and in 1879 306,000,000. The profits on wheat have of late years increase the wheat acreage at the expenses of corn. The average prices in the past years has been greater by some cents than the average for 1880; but the total value of the crop was \$84,000,000, a value which has been exceeded only twice in twenty-one years. Illinois also does a thriving business in the pig and cattle line. The thriving business in the pig and cattle line. The value of hogs marketed in 1880 was \$22,127,000; in 1879 it was \$16,640,000. The value of cattle in 1889 was \$17,026,000; in 1879 it was \$16,751,000.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -- The April receipts of the Maceió custom hous were 125,145\$230.
- -The April receipts of the Pernambuco post office amounted to 10,467\$300.
- -The burials in the public cemeteries of Pernuco in April were 311, against 315 in 1880, and 736 in 1879.
- —The Bishop of Pará has consented to be a candidate for the next General Assembly for the district of Campinas, province of S. Paulo.
- The Bahia papers state that the new gunboat Traripe has returned to the naval anchorage in that port, and will soon go into dock for repairs.
- -The receipts of the provincial postal depart-ent of Rio Grande do Sul during the quarter ending March 31 amounted to a total of 12.004\$040.
- -The Gazeta, of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, has suspended for fifteen or twenty days for repairs. The wear and tear of life in Uberaba is without parallel.
- -Mail advices from Rio Grande of the 15th inst. state that Col. Lourenco Latorre has gone to Porto Alegre in response to a call from the provincial
- -The comarca of Pindamonhangaba, province of São Paulo, has a voting population of 505, according to the new registry. The village registry contains 290 names.
- -One of the party of seven which drew one half of the sorte grande of São Paulo, has purchased the freedom of his father and mother, both slaves in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.
- -The Santa Catharina provincial assembly was discussing a project in third reading, on the 17th inst., for the removal of the provincial capital to Lages, in the interior of the province.
- -In Maranhão there is an impost of 2\$000 per head on hogs. According to the Diario do Mara-nhão the collection of one of these imposts recently cost a tax-payer the total sum of 36\$361.
- -The Provincia of São Paulo is informed that the parish of Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, near Casa Branca, has no cemetery, and that the dead are buried in the roads and at the doors of vendas.
- -The Rio Grande provincial assembly has author ized the municipal council of Pelotas to expend 100,000\$ in paying the streets of that city, and to emit apolices for that amount bearing 8 per cent.
- -- Professor Henrique Gorceix, director of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, set out on a scientific exploration of the Diamentina diamond regions on the 16th inst. He was accompanied by Prof. A. de Bovet as an assistant.
- -- The Rio Grande provincial assembly has author ized the municipal councils of Jaguarão, Bagé and Arroio Grande to borrow 30,000\$, 20,000\$ and 10.000\$ respectively for certain specified public works. For this purpose apolices bearning 8 per cent, interest will be emitted.
- -According to the conservative press of Minas Geraes the recent visit of the Emperor to that province cost not less than 600,000\$. The liberal papers, however, deny this total. They assert that the actual expenditure by the provincial authorities did
- An assassination took place at Paiol in this province on the evening of the 15th inst. The victim was Manoel José Victorino, and the assassin Pedro Fernandes de Almeida. The latter was captured on the following day and lodged in jail at Parahyba do Sul.
- -The republicans of São Paulo have entered upon the canvass for the next General Assembly with a spirit which is praiseworthy in the highest degree. They have adopted the novel plan of "stumping" the province, and some of their ablest now engaged in that work.
- -A dispute between some men at a place called Tapéra, near Campos, on the evening of the 14th inst, resulted in the death of Julião Bento de Oliveira from a blow on the head with a heavy stick The murderer, Emilio Iosé Cardoso, was afterwards captured by the Campos police authorities,
- -The Diario de Campinas relates that some gentlemen had undertaken to erect a school-house at Rebouças, a small place near Campinas, and that when they had enclosed the grounds a neighboring planter at the head of 20 men came in and destroyed all the work accomplished. Don't believe in scho
- -The municipal authorities of Friburgo, p ince of Rio de Janeiro, have ordered the establish ment of two primary schools of agriculture in that municipality. One is to be located at Bom Successor the local notice says—are to be for the masculine sex. One of the dissatisfied economists of the day asks why the feminine sex should not now have a trial, seeing that the males are succeeding so poorly.

- -The São Paulo provincial assembly is now in
- -The emigration from Ceará to the Amazonas still continues
- -The São Paulo law school has 539 students on its matriculation rolls.
- -Typhoid fevers of a malignant character as raging at Cerro Largo, Rio Grande do Sul.
- -The April receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará custom house amounted to 102,500\$882.
- -The April receipts of the postal department of the province of Para amounted to 5,107\$945. -A bill has passed the Amazonas provincial assembly granting a subsidy to the Manáos steamship
- company -The April receipts of the Maranhão custom
- 312,666\$746, and of the provincial treasury to 46,953\$668. —The April receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 498,412\$052, against 525,012\$560 during the same month of 1880 and 482,981\$058

in 187

- -The Commercial, of Rio Grande, relates 26 animals were killed on the 27th ult. by one thun-der-bolt. The accident occurred at Valentim Grande, Salto, Uruguay.
- -An overseer, himself a slave, was recently killed by two slaves on the plantation of Dona Ambro-sina, between Casa Branca and Pirassunga, province of São Paulo.
- A bill elevating the impost on jerked beef and other bovine products to 4 per cent. has passed the Rio Grande provincial assembly, in second reading, on the 14th inst.
- -Mail advices from Maranbão of the 7th inst. report the continuance of heavy rains in that province. In the city of Maranhão it had rained every day since the 26th of March.
- -A project has been introduced into the Amaassembly authorizing a new contract for furnishing Manaos with fresh meat and increasing the maximum price to 600 reis per kilo.
- -The tribunal da relação of Pará suspended Counselor Tito-Franco de Almeida for a term of six months for having received a protest, as a juic de commercio and as an advocate, against a decision
- -The Constituição of Fortaleza, Ceará, relates that a very large number of rattlesnakes have been killed in the vicinity of Maria Pereira. Over 200 had been killed there. On one plantation 18 were killed in one week.
- -The gunboat Lamego, charged with the work of erecting a lighthouse on Ilha de S. João, return-ed to Maranhão on the 1st inst. The officers report the selection of a site and the commenceme the work of construction.
- -A project has been introduced into the Ama zonas provincial assembly for the establishment of a steamship line between Manáos and New York, vincial assembly for the establishment of and granting a subsidy to the same. One line is already running to Europe, and a subsidy has been granted for a second line.
- -Some weeks ago a fight took place at the gate of the São Paulo cemetery, in which a coachman was stabbed and killed. It is just learned that this same coachman, by name José Fernandes da Silva, has fallen heir to a fortune in Portugal of 80,000\$ Portuguese money, or about 160,000\$ in Braziliar
- -The Thermometro, of Nazareth, Pernambuco of the 7th inst., relates that one Lieut. Col. Trajano Olympio da Cunha Gouvêa, lessee of the Baraúna plantation in the Alagoa Secca district, had set fire to the huts of two poor working men because of a petty spite. The families of the two men barely a petty spite. The families of the two men barely escaped with their lives. The Thermometro asks that the criminal shall be prosecuted for arson. We fear our provincial colleague asks too much.

RAILROAD NOTES.

- Fourteen kilometers of the "Juiz de Fóra Piáo" railway have already been surveyed. It is expected that the surveys will be finished about the end of this month.
- -The first locomotive trial on the Conde d'Eu railway of Parahyba took place on the 30th ult. The distance run was two kilometers.
- —The Pharol of Juiz de Fóra says that the West-ern railway, of Minas, will be inaugurated about the middle of July. It is expected that the Emperor will be present.
- -Decree 8,074, of the 7th inst., grants permis sion to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Com-pany, Limited, to modify the route of its branch road to Limoeiro, Pernambuco.
- -By a decree of the 14th inst. the government declares the concession for a railway from Boa Esperança to S. João do Monte Negro, Rio Grande do Sul, to be lapsed because of failure to comply with the conditions of the concession. By this con cession the road was to have an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on a capital of 2,474,760\$.

- -It is announced that the Sobral railway, of Ceará, will be opened to traffic, at the end of June, as far as Pitombeiras, a distance of 79½ kilometers. Sixty-two kilometers of track are already laid.
- -Decree 8,073, of the 7th inst., grants permis sion to the Paraná railway company to change its route, on the second section, between Curityba and the junction of the Martins and Ypiranga rivers.
- -The Olinda suburban railway, of Pernambuco earned 12,979\$200 and expended 10,509\$327 dur-ing the month of April. The earnings were 752\$-829 in excess of those for the same month of last vear.
- -The provincial government of Minas Gerae has been notified that the Alto Muriahé railway company has decided to accept the subvention of 9,000\$ per kilometer instead of the guarantee interest.
- -The minister of agriculture has granted per mission to the Bagé railway company of Rio Grande do Sul to substitute steel rails of 20 kilograms per meter, for the iron rails of 22 kilograms specified in the contract.
- —The Carangola railway company has asked permission from the government to raise a foreign loan of 3,700,000\$. The minister of agriculture will await information from the Brazilian agency in London before deciding.
- —The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to employ steam on the railway branch from Cordeiro to Cantagallo, on the Cantagallo rail-The mule has thus far been the motive power on this branch.
- -Mail advices from Alagôas of the 13th inst. report some damage to the cuttings and embank-ments of the Paulo Affonso railway through the recent heavy rains. The Rio, Piranhas had over-flowed its banks, causing considerable loss to the residents of that locality.
- -A telegram from Pernambuco on the 19th inst. announces the opening of tenders for the construc-tion of a railway from Timbaúba to Goyana. Only hree propasals had been received, as follows Wilson Sons & Co., requiring Messrs. rantee of 7 per cent. per annum for thirty years on the sum of 40,000\$ per kilometer; Sr. Costa Carvalho, requiring a similar guarantee for twenty-five years on 50,000\$ per kilometer; and Messrs Snell, Reed & Bowen, requiring only the privileges conceded by law, and dispensing with the guarantee.
 The award has not yet been announced.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Herald, Buenos Aires, May 7.

- -The April receipts of the Buenos Aires custom house were \$f. 1,270,728.30.
- -The Montevideo custom-house produced dur ing the month of April the sum of \$389,061.83 m/n.
- -Colonel Winter has just obtained another victory over the Indians, rescuing from them 4000 800 head of cattle, 500 mares, 200 horses sheep and a number of prisoners.
- -Sergeant Major Reynolds leaves for Europe to-morrow with a commission from the national government to obtain 20,000 Remington rifles or the improved Argentine model.
- -M. Hueli, who was commissioned to place in Paris the shares of the French Bank it is proposed to establish in this city, has returned by the Equateur after having placed shares to the amount of 10,000,000 francs.
- -- During the month of March the receipts Central Argentine railway were \$f. 106,515.06 and the working expenses, \$1.41,624.03, Jeaving a balance of \$1.64,891.03 which more than covers the 7 per cent guaranteed by government.
- -Although there is a heavy duty on type fo the sake of encouraging home industry, home-made type costs double thebetter type imported, showing that while it does no good to the type founder here, it becomes a heavy burden on printers.
- -There are 73,000 national guards enrolled in this province alone up to the present, and the num-ber of those who have neglected this duty, through different causes, up to the present is so large that it would be well to extend the term, which has already expired, a little longer.
- -We are very sorry to hear that the large steam carpentry and wood-fitting manufactory in Calle Montevideo, owned by Messrs. C. Sackmann & Co., has shut up. The liabilities are said to be five or six millions, due to lumber merchants and the banks. There is a large quantity of completed material for large buildings, such as doors, sashes, etc., which are much needed, and which it has been proposed to take and deposit the price in the Provincial Bank to the credit of the assets, but legal red-tape prevents it, at the cost of great inconvenience to contractors and loss to the assets. It is a pity that these much-needed works are closed, and much sympathy is shown Mr. Sackmann, who fell through insufficient capital and consequent outside prices for stock and discounts.

- -The Italian exhibition which is on the eve of closing, has been a great and flattering success, and its promoters have every reason to be satisfied with the brilliant result of their very laudable effort on behalf of industry. We may safely say that it is a thing which could not have been accomplished with anything like the results which have obtained,
- by any other community resident among us.

 The representative of Messrs. Siemeur, Kermos and Co. has applied to the municipality proposing to illuminate the Plaza Victoria, and some of the principal streets in this city, with electric light. The lamps would have to occupy places now filled with gas lamps, and the electric machine in the patio of the Cablido. The strength of the light is represented as 350 stearine candles, or 173/2 gas burners, per lamp. At present it is propo put up twelve lamps.

 —A decree was published yesterday by the pro-
- offices, a municipal building, a church, police offices, Fire-brigade offices, and a prison for the new provincial capital. The proper committees have been named to form a jury for examining these plans, &c. A sum of \$200,000 will be given eward for the best of these plans.
- -The great event of the week in this city has been the installation of the new governor of the province, Dr. Dn. Dardo Rocha, who took the oaths of office and was duly inaugurated on Sunday. As we have already had occasion to state, we are o the opinion that Dr. Rocha is the man who is wanted to help the province into shape after the late changes it has undergone. He is possessed of talent, energy and a well-ordered zeal for reform, in the best acceptation of that term, and we are warranted in looking for the introduction of quite a variety of useful measures under his wise and far-seeing administration.

-The report of the general revenue office for the last fiscal year ending March 21, 1881, gives the

From	direct assessment	\$23,124,063
**	patents	10,240,852
,,	stamped paper	19,345.016
,,	alcohol and tobacco	8,346,229
,,	preceding year	5,149,611
٠,,	other sources	4,518,421

Total..... 576, 724, 192 All of the above does not go to the provincial government, since the direct assessment embraces both the city and country. Were all necessary reductions made, the account would be very different.

—Messrs. Bordelois & Luders' review, embracing the movement of wools in our market during the last fortnight in April, gives as the amount arrived 240,000 arrobes, sold 350,000 and in stock 1,400, The general arrivals of the whole season am-to 5,220,000 arrobes, of which 3,820,000 have been sold, against 5,560,000 same time last year, and only 15,000 in deposit. In reference to the large stock of 40 to 45,000 bales of wool on hand, they say: "Holders begin to be more amenable to reason, but not sufficiently so, as yet, to allow of operations within the limits of the European markets." This opinion is important, inasmuch as the review from which it is taken is one of our most serious and reliable authorities on such matters, and it might be to the advantage of sellers to listen to

the suggestion and be guided by its direction.

—The state of the country in the Banda Oriental is something awful. On the evening of the 18th ult., Don Calisto Murga, a respected Spanish mer-chant of Melo, B.O., was brutally murdered by three laborers with whom he had a difference during the day. On the following day, at the same place, Don Manuel Suarez, his brother-in-law, and his assistant were murdeeed in their store by a number of robbers who were strangers in the neighbor-hood and whose motive was the robbery of the house, from which they carried off a large amount of property. We are glad to see the Montevideo government has awakened to the necessity of adopting energetic measures for the suppression of such awful crimes, but very much fear the unsettled state of the country will not allow them to effect very much.

-On Thursday, four of the men belonging to the guard of the marine department were put under arrest for refusing to clean some arms which were given them for that purpose. Their defence was that they had not received any wages for a long time, and that they have been compelled of late to subsist almost exclusively on beef, not receiving either bread or biscuit owing to the disturbance with the commissioner of marine, who has left his department abandoned to the most shameful neg-. When reforms are contemplated, either in army or navy, it should always be borne in mind that those bearing upon the comfort and well-being, to say nothing of the rights of subalterns, should receive the first attention. There are, of course, obligations on both sides, and it cannot be expected that the men will fill their part of the contract if the terms undertaken by the government are set at nought.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 13th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th, of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aflairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct

(Cash mvariably in advance)

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Eack numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS: - 8 Rua São Pedro. Agents in New York:

TAMES S. MACKIE & SON, 194 Broadway

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1881.

By an imperial decree of the 15th instant Dr. Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria was chosen as minister and secretary of war. vice Visconde de Pelotas, resigned. As far as the public are informed the change is without any political significance. The ill health of the late minister made it evident some time since that he would be compelled to resign the post. Added to that it is currently believed that his temper and tastes were not at all suited to the annoying and petty details of a cabinet minister's work, and rumors have been frequently current of his purpose to withdraw from them. The high character of the late minister of war, and his conscientious performance of his duties, make his retirement from the ministry a matter for sincere regret. His successor is a gentleman of high standing in official circles, and is exceptionally qualified, both as to character and scholarly nttainments, to hold a portfolio in the Emperor's cabinet: He recently occupied the presidency of the province of Pernambuco, and is a lecturer in the College Dom Pedro II. The new appointment gives general satisfaction.

THE banquet which was given to Deputy Joaquim Nabuco by the Brazilian anti-slavery society on the evening of the 14th instant passed off in a most successful and satisfactory manner, both the attendance and enthusiasm testifying to the unflagging interest in the abolition movement. There was the usual round of toasts and many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the cause of Brazilian emancipation, and in honor of these who have devoted themselves so tally and so earnestly to its realization. Among the many agreeable features of the occasion, especially agreeable to ourselves, were the many kind and complimentary words spoken for The Rio News and its work in behalf of emancipation. Were we not so thoroughly imbued with the principles of abolition and with the conviction that slavery is both a crime against humanity and an economic evil, we still should feel ourselves more than repaid for our advocacy of the cause by this kindly-expressed appreciation. As it is we have both the satisfaction of having advocated a just cause from principle, and of having won the commendation of a highly intelligent and influential body of men for so doing. In pledging our support to the abolition movement in Brazil, we act through no purpose to meddle in a purely domestic question, but in the belief that slavery is a crime against humanity, in which all men are interested, and an economic evil against which all commercial men, irrespective of nationality, have a just right to complain.

By a telegram from our New York correspondent on the 19th inst. we are informed of the appointment of Hon. Thomas A Osborn, now minister to the republic of Chili, as successor to Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the American minister at this capital, who sent in his resignation some time since. Although we have no news of the breaking of the dead-lock in the United States Senate and in consequence no news of the confirmation of this appointment, there is no doubt whatever that it will soon be confirmed and that Mr. Osborn will enter upon the duties of his new station at no distant day. The urgent request of Mr. Hilliard to be permitted to return home, and the excellent record of Mr. Osborn as minister on the Pacific coast, are both good reasons for a speedy confirmation. The retirement of Mr. Hilliard from a post which he has filled with so great success and with such unqualified satisfaction to his own government and to that to which he is accredited, will arouse feelings of deep and general regret. In his official character he has met every requirement upon the representative of a great nation, and his mission has been one of uniform and deserved success. In his private capacity he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and his withdrawal will be looked upon with deep regret. In the choice of a successor, the United States government has promoted a gentleman whose character and experience have won for him a high position on the West Coast. Mr. Osborn was appointed to the Chilian mission by President Hayes and entered upon his official duties in August, 1877. He was a resident of the state of Kansas, and had occupied many high positions of trust and responsibility. His constant exertions in behalf of peace between Chiii and Peru, and his watchful care over the interests of American citizens on the Pacific coast have met the cordial approval of the United States government, and have led to this merited promotion.

LATER-We are informed as we go to press that Mr. Osborn's appointment has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

THE conflict which was imminent between the imperial government and the municipal council of this city some days ago, aside from the merits of the case itself, should lead to a careful study of the political relations now existing between the general and local governments. The recurrence of these conflicts-and they are not infrequent-is sufficient proof of the existence of some disturbing cause-and a cause which will continue to operate until the needed reforms are adopted. It is true that the imperial government has the power and authority to solve all these disputes and to enforce its decisions, but the interests of good government do not require such acts of high authority while the interests of the people are positively injured by them. Whether they have been realized or not, the government of Brazil is founded upon modern representative and self-regulating institutions. The people are supposed to choose their own law-makers, and to directly determine the character and policy of the government as far as can be done under a constitutional monarchy. Such a form of government, to be strong, effective and progressive, must be based upon well-defined local governments, or upon the self-government of the people themselves. And this basis, this necessary source of representative institutions, is just what is wanting. Practically there is no such thing as local selfgovernment in Brazil; the source of all power and authority lies in the central government to whom all things must go for approval and through whom must come the

of a community. It is needless to urge that a people to whom is entrusted the right of choosing representatives to the national and provincial legislatures are fully competent to manage their own local affairs, and the converse of this proposition is that a people incapable of administering their local affairs, are equally incapable of directing national affairs through chosen representatives. The only safe basis for representative institutions lies in local government. If the municipalities throughout Brazil were left to manage their own affairs there would be not only a cessation of these petty conflicts, but there would probably be a much better administration of local affairs. There certainly can be no loss of strength and prestige to the imperial government in granting such a measure, while there would be a real gain to the

WE have seen the first number of O

Industrial, a new weekly journal established

in this city as the organ of the "Associação

"The representative of one of

Industrial."

the highest functions of every well-organized nation, it is the special organ of an association founded by Brazilians and foreigners for defending the interests and promoting the progress of national industry. Or, in other words, it is the accredited organ of an association of manufacturers, merchants, capitalists and professional men, chiefly the first, who aim to make protection the avowed policy of Brazil. Notwithstanding the fact that the Brazilian tariff is already so high as to practically prohibit the introduction of some classes of goods, notwithstanding the fact that the tariff of 1879 established protective duties on some classes of imports to the extreme of prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that the country is not prepared to substitute these prohibited goods with cheap and well-made native products, and notwithstanding the fact that the national treasury can not afford to lose one single vintem from the revenue which it now receives from import duties, these gentlemen -with the purest and most unselfish intentions, of course-are clamoring for more protection to native industries and a more pronounced prohibition upon the competing articles of foreign production. the few enterprises represented in this association, who find themselves unable to compete with the importers, this system of protection certainly offers tangible and efficient assistance; but for the consumers-that great multitude of struggling men, women and children-what? Does it make their bread cheaper and more plentiful? Does it make their clothing cheaper and better? Does it give them more employment and better wages? Does it increase their savings, add to their comforts, and aid them in securing homes? In fine, does it confer one single benefit upon one single individual outside of those whose money is invested in the industries to be thus protected, and the insignificant few in their employ? On the contrary, will it not increase the costs of living, increase taxation, increase the revenue difficulties of the treasury, and increase the difficulties in the way of the great mass of poor men and women throughout the country? There is no promised increase of wages; on the contrary, there is an actual decrease in their purchasing power through the fall in exchange. We are well aware that the "Associação Industrial" means business, and that its organ, O Industrial, will enter upon the work in hand with all the zeal and energy of an interested advocate. We gladly welcome our new contemporary into the journalistic field, because we want some of these hard facts answered, and some of these grave doubts cleared away.

THE announcement some days since of executive flat for even the pettiest affairs a small gift to the beggars' asylum of this the people through whose providence and

city gives rise to a very natural inquiry as to the practical results of such benefactions. No one can have aught to say against the impulses which lead to acts of charity, nor against the objects which justly occasion them. But, at the same time, while we may term charity as one of the purest and best impulses of life, it must be admitted that if misdirected or misapplied, it becomes hurtful and dangerous in the highest degree. Of a charity in this city which seeks in the abstract to provide food and shelter for the poor and unfortunate we have no other words than those of commendation, but of the so-called charity known as the Asylo de Mendicidade there is nothing which deserves either sympathy, respect, or support. Although a pretentious edifice has been erected for the reception of beggars, and various reports of the excellence of its cuisine have been published on occasions of visits from the chief of police and minister of justice, the city is still overrun with mendicants, and the tax upon private charity is as great as ever. Notwithstanding all this parade of architecture and official report, one can not pass through the public streets without hearing the professional whine of lusty beggars, or seeing the disgusting exhibitions of deformity and disease. Some of these sights are painful and repulsive to the last degree; all of them are unwholesome and demoralizing. A healthy state of society does not need the visual reminder of a hideous ulcer or a deformed limb to keep its moral tone at the proper level, or its charitable impulses alert and active; such theories belong to ages long since and happily passed. At this time a well-organized government will make every needed provision for the support of its poor and unfortunate, and the people gladly meet the cost as a part of the public expense. We are confident that the people of this city, or the alms-giving part of it, would gladly increase the amount which they give away to streets beggars if only the nuisance could be removed. It is not the amounts thus given of which people complain, but the tax upon their time, the interruptions in their business, and the disgusting spectacles which are constantly placed before their eyes. On Saturdays a good part of a valuable business day is practically given up to mendicants; they throng the streets, invade stores and offices, and thrust their dirt and misfortunes upon every one. And not only this, the license of the day, and the unwise methods o alms-giving, have produced a class of beggars whose only misfortune is their own laziness and improvidence. Like the needy poor these lusty vagrants plead for alms, and a false charity sends them away fullhanded. It is unnecessary to prove the errors of such a charity, or the pernicious results growing out of it; they are self-evident. That the capital city of a young country should be overrun with beggars, that its streets should be made unfit for the use of ladies and children because of the loathsome and indecent spectacles to be found in them, and that even the country districts, where food can be produced with the min imum of cultivation, should be filled with mendicants of all ages and descriptions, are sufficient proofs that the system itself is wrong. In a new country like Brazil there should be no beggars except through physical causes, and yet this country is filled with them-and that too with multitudes of able-bodied men and women, and by professional mendicants who are better able to give than the hundreds who give to them in charity every day. It is all wrong; it is utterly and radically criminal. This false and pernicious system-and we regret to say that it is supported and encouraged by the church-encourages idleness, and improvidence, and vice. It is a burden upon

industry a nation is built up and supported; it is an ulcer upon a government through whose care and wisdom all such evils and misfortunes should be excluded to the last degree possible. It is sincerely to be hoped that the government will soon put its beggars' asylum to such practical use as to remove all these unsightly objects from the public streets, and that it will withdraw all further permission from this class to hold high carnival on Saturdays. There will be no lack of support for all deserving of charity-and there will be an improvement in the character of our streets, and in the administration of that sweetest of virtuescharity.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

the Herald of May 14.

-The national government has presented the roceeds of a lot of smuggled goods, which were seized last week, amounting to the sum of \$51,000, to the charitable society of "Damas de Miser

-The works for the Rosario port are shortly to be commenced, the engineers under whose direction they are to be effected, being already in that city.

-The total receipts of the Italian Industrial Ex hibition amounted to \$700,000, of which at least \$100,000 are clear profit.

-The official values of imports and exports at Buenos Aires for the last seven years are as follows

	imports	exports
1874	\$f.55,036,976	\$1.43,104,712
1875	54,580,227	50,331,700
1876	33,937,346	46,535,705
1877	39,306,032	42,325,669
1878	42,347,460	36,313,267
1879	44,867,903	47,765,287
1880	44,066,893	56,497,423

During the same years the government revenue was as follows, the estimates for the present year being 24 millions :

1874	\$f.16,526,889
1875	17,206,746
1876	13,583,633
1877	14,824,096
1878	18,451,897
1879	20,961,893
1880	19,594,305

-Since our last review, on the 7th, the National Congress has opened its first session since President Roca's administration, and it is not too much to say that no Congress, since the adoption of a consti-tution, had greater responsibilities or grander opportunities than the one just convened. President Roca's message was awaited with general and positive interest, as indicative of the policy and power of this administration. There is no uncertainty remaining in any unprejudiced mind as to the guiding policy of the President. The promise of his inaugural address to toster industry, to develop our national resources, and to make liberty develop our national resources, and to make interfy and law secure, is fully borne out and made a real-ity in this message. The President, in a quiet clear manner, sets forth our condition, our necessities, and our possibilities. Our readers will see that we are entering upon a new era of national develop ment, under favorable auspices and able leadership.
We have no hesitation in assuring the friends of the Argentine Republic that never before was peace so secure, order so well assured, intelligent sound progress so certain, and all interests v invite immigration and make home here desirable so well tostered and so safe as now. We have a government of deeds more than of words.

-The following extract from President Roca's message treats of the relations between the Argen-tine Republic and Brazil: "Our relations with Brazil are perfectly cordial. The treaties by which they are guaranteed are fulfilled with commendable care, and the efforts of a few turbulent spirits to spread harmful doubts are lost in the clear light of facts and the foreseeing circumspection with which both governments make closer the bonds of their union. We must definitely mark the limits of the republic with the empire. It is a common purpose, and I trust it will be effected with recip-rocal good will. The lines of division, which run through deserts and mysterious forests, being determined, they will soon see their solitude replaced by the explorations of science, and the civilnovement of both nations."

LOCAL NOTES.

-The French packet Savoie left Marseilles for South America on the 14th inst. with 700 pas-

-A festive 3rd-class hearse ran into a São Christovão tram on the 16th inst. and severely injured the conductor. The funereal driver "evaded

-The government has granted a concession to Counselor Polycarpo Lopes de Leão to work a copper mine at Chapada, province of Maranhão.

-The news of an intended visit to Buenos Aires by the Emperor is said to have caused considerable enthusiasm there. As the report goes, a house has already been selected for his reception.

—Some days ago a widow lady, named Caula, of Parahyba do Sul, offered the proceeds of the labor of 47 slaves to a charitable institution of that place. The Barão do Rio Ouro has offered 28,000\$ for services of the slaves.

-Although the present General Assembly has not been dissolved, scores of aspiring legislators have already offered themselves as candidates for the Chamber of Deputies. In São Paulo the canvass has already begun.

-The medical college of this city has a total of 1,057 students matriculated in its various courses. The course of medicine—six years—has 890 students, the course of pharmacy—three years—has 165, and the course of obstetrics 2.

—It is announced that Ministers Buarque de Mac edo and Pedro Luiz, accompanied by the president of the province, Deputy Martinho Campos, will visit the northern districts of this province during the early part of June.

-A customs official apprehended a box and three acks containing ready-made clothing, flamel and watches, in the sailors' quarters of the British steamer *Biela* on the 18th inst. The *Biela* had just arrived from England.

-The minister of agriculture has dispatched a a circular note to the provincial presidents recom-mending that all possible aid should be given to the Companhia Zootechnica e Agricola in its effort to found schools of practical agriculture in Brazil.

-Among the projected institutions in the new provincial capital of Buenos Aires is an official pawn office. We regret to say, however, that the lottery office is not included—the Porteños not regarding this institution as a prime source of

-The Emperor has bestowed the commenda of the Order of the Rose upon Professor Henrique Gorceix, of the Minas School of Mines, and the title of official in the same order upon several professors of the same school. The honor is a merited one.

-We have received a pamphlet, entitled Historico —we have received a pampinet, entitled Historica do Commercia de Gado no Municipio Neutro, for which our thanks are due. The pamphlet treats of the contract between the city council and Messrs. Nunes de Oliveirá & Co., last year, with reference to the weighing and killing of beef cattle for this city.

-A conflict nearly occurred some days ago between the municipal council of this city and the imperial government through the rumored refusal of the minister of empire to approve the municipal budget. The aldermen failed to meet on the 19th inst., through a purpose not to receive the minister's veto.

-The minister of agriculture has made a requisition upon the several tramway companies of this city for 65,000 free passes for the use of employees in the public departments. Of this number 20,000 are required from the Botanical Garden company, 10,000 from the Villa Isabel company, 15,000 from the São Christovão company, and 20,000 from the Carris Urbanos company.

-The mental state of an individual who employs a decoction of match heads and kerosene for the purpose of suicide, must be desperate to the last And yet such was the state of Felicidade Maria da Conceição on the 17th inst. The attempt however, was not successful, and Felicity is now wishing that she had tried something else less barbarous and more effective.

-At the recent opening of Congress in Paraguay, President Caballero announced in his message that he had resolved to give notice to Brazil of the abrogation of the treaty of commerce between the two countries, as a step toward a modified treaty more advantageous to both countries. The treats commerce with the Argentine Republic was abrogated at the same time.

-The government has granted license to the proprietor of the Jornal do Commercio. Commendador Julio Constancio de Villeneuve, and his son, Francisco de Paula de Villeneuve Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, to bear the title of "Count" recently conferred by the Pope. We hope to now see some improvement in the character of our influential contemporary, especially in his advertising columns.

—Early in the evening of the 10th 115th con-desperadoes forced their way into a house in the Rua do Barão de Mesquita and severely wounded two of its occupants. When help from the police ar--Early in the evening of the 16th inst. three rived the desperadoes could not be found. The frequency and character of these lawless acts should lead to better provisions for the maintenance of good order in this city. Thus far the minister of justice has done nothing whatever toward that end.

-By an official notice of the 20th inst. the minister of empire approves the municipal budget of this city.

-Imperial decree 8087, of the 7th inst., grants permission to The City of Santos Improvements Company, Limited, to transact business in this empire.

-Mr. Edward Klingelhoefer has been appointed provisionally to the position of consul-general for Austria, in this city, vice Mr. C. W. Gross, re-

-The amount paid to the Rio Gas Company for lighting the public streets and parks of this city during the month of March, including the difference in exchange, was 57,858\$871.

-The Argentine papers relate that some twenty odd persons recently attacked a Brazilian sloop near the islands of Belem, on the Uruguayan coast. The outlaws tried to board the sloop, and, not acceeding, then fired upon her.

—At the close of a cabinet interview with the Emperor on Saturday last, Minister Buarque de Macedo had an attack of syncope. Happily the Macedo had an attack of syncope. Happily the physicians in attendance on the imperial household were at hand, and every possible effort was at once made to counteract the attack. The minister remained at the palace until Monday morning when was sufficiently recovered to return to his re

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of April, 1881, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos.

Lat. 23° 32° 58" S. Long. 40° 36′ 46′ W. (Greenwich.) Height of harometer: 2,393 ft. above mean sea level, Do of rain gauge: 2,378.5 ft do do.

Do of min gauge: 37,385 s.f. do do. 60.

Mean pressure at 9 n.m. 27, 277 inches at 9 p.m. 27, 70 inches Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr: at mean sea level at 9 a.m. 26,06 inches; at 9 p.m. 30,069 inches.

Mean tempor of air at 9 a.m. 5,26° join ches.

Mean temporature of Grass minimum them; 50. 3° Fahr: P. Mean of max. ten. in shade, 77,6° do min. in shade 16,2° Fahr: P. Mean temporature of Grass minimum them; 50. 3° Fahr: Highest reading of max. of therm, in shade (17th & 85th) 83 g/m. 20. West reading of min. of therm in shade (18t and 11th), 48,1°.

Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (201), 47,4° P.

Lowest reading of the month, 17,9 inches.

Maximum fall of rain in one day (8th), 0.57 inches.

Rain fell on 8 days.

Rain ten on a cays.

Thunder and lightning on the evening of 28th.

Fog on the morning of 11 days.

Dew on the mornings of 10 and on the evenings of 12 days.

HENRY B. JOYNER, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL (COMMERCIAL)

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.

do do in U. S.

coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg. 54 45 cents

do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. \$880

do £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. \$8880

Value of £1 sterling

EXCHANGE.

May 14.—The market opened quiet and inactive without a teration in the official rates of the banks which remains at 21d. on London, 450 on Paris, 560 on Hamburg, 24380 o New York and 254 or 325 %, on Portugal, Private pap-was negotiated at 2136 on London and 449 or 450 on France Sovereigns 118410 sellers, 118340 buyers.

Sovereigns 11441 occurs, 118340 buyers.

May 16.—The Banco Commercial nisked its rates to-day to 215 on London, 450 on Paris and 253 %, on Portugal; the English Bank maintained its previous rates and the New Loudon and Brazilian did not affix any, but both are reported to have drawn at 215. Limited transactions in private paper on London at 2156 at 21716. Sovereigns 118400 scillers, 118340 buyers.

seiters, 11340 buyers.

May 13—The market was very firm to-day with a further advance in rates, those adopted by the banks being as follows: 21½ on London, 448 on Paris, 554 a 555 on Hamburg and 23a a 25% on Paringal. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21½. Sovereigns sold at 11\$200 on was negotiated at 21½.

casin May 18.—The Banco Commercial raised its rates to-day to 21½ on London, 446 on Paris and 251 % on Portugal, the other banks maintaining their previous rates. In private paper small transactions were reported at 21½ on London. Sovereigns 118300 sellers, 118250 buyers.

May 19 .-- The market continued very firm but without altern in the rates of the banks, the Banco Commercial drawing on London at 2136, the English Bank at 2136 and the New London and Brazilian Bank remaining without rates. Private paper on London was negotiated at 2136 a 2136. Sovereigns sold at 11\$200 for the 31st inst.

May 20.—The Banco Commercial continued with its rates 2136 on London, 446 on Paris and 250 % on Portugal, and the other banks did not affix rates but also drew on London at 2134. Small transactions in private paper at 2134 a 2154 on London. Market more active but less firm. Sovereigns on London. Market more activ sold at 11\$240 and 11\$270 cash.

8000 at 118240 and 113270 casts.
May 21.—The rate of 21½ on London became general to-da with the following rates on other places: Paris 445 and 446 Hamburg 550, Portugal 249 a 253 %. Private paper we negotiated at 21½ or 21½ on London, 438 444 on Francand 449 on Hamburg, the market closing firm. Sovereign sellers, 11\$270 buyers

—The Rio de Janeiro Gas Company have declared a dividend of 10 $^{0}\eta_{n}$ payable in London .

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	May 13.	
13		1,065 000
16	do	1.068 000
5		585 000 510 000
60	(lo	282 000
2391/2	Carris Urbanos	248 non
1000	do for June 15th	250 000
100		225 000
100		210 000
115	Macahé e Campos deb	83 % 80 % 91 %
- 11	go	83 %
160	Serocabana deb. of 100\$ (outs. sale)	70 %
	May 14.	
7	Six per cent apolices	1,068 000
86 147	do	1,070 090
40	Banco Industrial.	1,200 000
50	Alliança Insurance	20 000 20 000
33	Confianca Insurance	40,000
25	Navegação Brazileira	225 000
115	Sorocabana depentures of 100\$(100 0, sale)	70 %
	Lyd	\$2 % ₀
	May 16.	
112		1,068 000
1,600\$	do of \$	1,070 000
13	Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,055 000 at par
35	Danco do Brazil	282 000
5	Banco Mercantil de Santos	211 000
125		225 000
125	do for last day of transfer Carris Villa Isabel	225 000
100	Carris de Pernambuco (onts. sale)	194 000
110	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (5c.)	91 7
	May 17.	7. /•
133		
47	Carris S. Christovão	370 000
31	Carns Croanos	370 000
50	do	250 000
100	Navegação do Amazonas Navegação Nacional	125 000
50	Seguros Integridade (outside sale)	210 000
50	Macane e Campos (outside cale)	64 000 85 000
20	Seguros Alliança do	26 000
33	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ (outs, sale)	70.9%
	May 18.	
4	Six per cent applices	1,068 o.:n
60	do (35 outs, sale)	1,070 000
2	do	1,072 000
160	do of 500	283 000 283 000
21	do	284 000
189	Banco do Commercio	210 000
10		211 000
5	to Kurai (outs, sate)	251 000
595	Seguros Fidelidade Carris Urbanos	140 000
100	do for lone 12	250 000 252 000
48	Carris Villa Isabel	195 000
132	Macahé e Campos R. R	92 000
420 40	Carangola debattura	925 000
20	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (5c)	208 000
18	Banco Predial hypoth. notes	92 % 76% %
29	Banco Predial hypoth. notes	70 %
A	Jay 19.	
10	CI	1,070 000
2	do	1,069 000
205	Banco Industrial (200 outs. sale)	229 000
50	Seguros Alliança	25 000
76	Banco Predial, hyp. notes	50 000 76½ %
10	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (50)	92 %
100	Leopoldina R.R. (outs. sale)	320.000
200	Sorocabana R.R do	40 000
32 60	Sorocabana debéntures of too\$ (outs. s.)	7º º/=
00	Navegação Nacionaldo	200 000
	ay 20.	
5 17	Six per cent apolices	1,068 000
		283 500
200	Banco Industrial	229 Den
20	Banco Industrial Banco Rural (outside sale)	255 con
10	Danco do Commercio do	210 000
20 6	Navegação Brazileira	225 000
бо	Carris Urbanos for June 20th	90 000 255 000
136	Macahé e Campos Carris Urbanos for June 30th Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ {122 011. s.}	70 %
86	do (outs. sale)	71 º/o
	Leopoldina R. R. do	320 000
	lay 21.	
90	Six per cent apolices (40 outside sale)	
150	do for June 30th	,070 000
50 76	Seguros Alliança Navegação Brazileira	25 000 225 000
30	Banco Rural	255 000
30	Batico Commercial (outs. sale)	240 000
168	Sorocabana debentures of roc\$ (outs. sale)	72 70
	THE SECOND STREET, SAN ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, May 23rd, 1881.

Rin de Janetin, May 23rd, 1831.

Coffice—Our last report was on the 14th instant. Since then our market has been depressed and exporters have shown but little inclination to operate in view of the steady declare prices in Europe and the United States and of the steady declare origins here. Only during the last few days somewhat more animation has set in, dealers having made concessions of too to 250 reis per to kilos, which reduction is, however, in part counterbalanced by the rise of about 29₀ in exchange.

The total sales since the 14th inst. amount to only 72,850 hours.

rgs. The clearances have been: United States May 13 Baltimore, Am bl: Templar.....

The number of beef cattle received at the Pelonse for the assess in the part of the Control of t	r Plate gregate r Plate gregate 1881. 14 bags super- vorable con, the cessions basis of to-day lay and bags 15,887 1,765 15,887 1881. rs p kilo
19 do Gr bh. Draintires	1881. 194 hags super-vorable basis of to-day hags and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
20 do Grsen Dania. 9599 20 New Orleans, Be large Elian Hold. 5,761 Euryb: Lundon, Antwe, Ib str. Gundinia. 1,060 40 Bardenas, Mans, Frat Regulatur 2,244 6 Brin, Hamb., Antwe, Gr str. Gray Illimark 7,044 6 Harve, Fr. str. Villed Endald. 5,919 17 Liverpool, Antwe, Br. str. Guldinia. 3,509 18 Hanburg, Gr str. Harmanga. 7,237 20 Channel f. o., Nor by Fiddin 3,509 19 Gribralar f. o., Gr by Hanny 4,000 Elizewhere: May 32 Cape G. Hope, Fr by Tuscph. 1,800 14 Porte Elizabeth, Br by Olga 3,559 16 River Plate, Blg str. Fuscoll. 7,971 20 do Braz. str. Rib Negro. 1,181 20 do Braz. str. Rib Negro. 1,181 21 Receipts have continued heavy, the daily average since the 1st instant being now 12,858 bg. 1,184 23 3-040 1,184 24 187 25 3-040 1,184 25 187 26 Large stocks are reported to be still lying in the interior but the receipts can hardly continue on the present large scale unless prices here improve, for those ruling an present are, in many cuses, borely sufficient to cover the cost of transport te and expenses in Rib. We quote, per 10 kilos: Washed. 45400 - 6520 Good first. 4 300 - 4 450 Regular first. 3 900 - 4 900 Ordinary second. 2 750 - 3 900 Ordinary second. 2 750 -	1881. 194 hags super-vorable basis of to-day hags and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
Social Content Soci	1881. 94 bags super-vorable on, the cressions to day and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887 1881.
May 14 Landon, Antw., Br str Enginterum	p4 hags super- vorable on, the cessions basis of to-day lay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
14 London, Antw., Ir str Canadians	p4 hags super- vorable on, the cessions basis of to-day lay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
16 Bira, Hamba, Antwa, Grate Groff Blamark 70, 16 Hawary, Fratt. Villed to Bahida \$9.99 17 Liverpool, Antwa, Br str Galifico. 4. \$9.99 18 Hambary, Grest Paranagha \$9.79 29 Channel f. o., Nor by Feldin \$9.99 21 Ghard aft. f. o. Gr be Hamary \$9.90 22 Grant f. o. Grow by Feldin \$9.90 23 Grad fair f. o. Gr be Hamary \$9.90 24 Grad fair f. o. Gr be Hamary \$9.90 25 Liverberi \$9.90 26 Liverberi \$9.90 26 Liverberi \$9.90 27 Port Elizabeth, Br by \$0/\$\text{st} a. \$9.90 28 Liverberi \$9.90 29 De str Trant \$9.90 20 De str Trant \$9.90 21 Port Elizabeth, Br by \$0/\$\text{st} a. \$9.90 22 do Br str Trant \$9.90 23 do Br str Trant \$9.90 24 do Br str Trant \$9.90 25 and be str Trant \$9.90 26 and \$9.90 27 and \$9.90 28 and \$9.90 28 and \$9.90 29 and \$9.	p4 hags super- vorable on, the cessions basis of to-day lay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
19 1 Livepool, Antw. B. 18 of Califac. 4. 9, 999 19 1 Livepool, Antw. B. 18 of Califac. 4. 9, 999 19 1 Hanburg, Gr 18 Paramagan 7, 257 20 Chamel G. 0., Nor by Eddin 3, 509 21 Gibraltar f. a., Gr by Honey 400 21 Gibraltar f. a., Gr by Honey 400 21 Gibraltar f. a., Gr by Honey 400 21 Port Elizabeth, B: by O'ga 5, 550 21 For Elizabeth, B: by O'ga 6, 50 21 For Elizabeth, B: by O	super- vorable on, the ressions basis of to-day lay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887 1881. er lb.
13 Hamburg, 6 str Farmagna	vorable on, the ressions basis of to-day lay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
19 Hamburg, Gr str Variangum 1972 Chamel Co., Nor by Foldin 3,309 21 Gibrahar Co., Gr by Hongy 4000 22 Gibrahar Co., Gr by Hongy 4000 23 Gibrahar Co., Gr by Hongy 4000 24 Port Eitzeberr. 10 y 32 Cape G. Hope, Fr by Touch 1,300 25 Provides the Str Variant 1,300 26 River Plate, Big str Parcal. 707 27 River Plate, Big str Parcal. 707 28 Receipts have continued heavy, the daily average since the sitenant being now 1,385 bgs against 4,325 in same period of May 1880 21,385 bgs against 4	basis of to-day tay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
2 (Girlarlar f. o., Gr by Houry) 4,000 Alloy 13 Cape G. Hope, Fr by Touchho. 1,500 1 For Elizabeth, R- by Olga 5,3550 1 River Plate, Blg str Parcal. 707 19 do Brax Transl. 1,184 20 do Brax tr Riv Negro. 131 Receipts have continued heavy, the daily average since the st insent being now 1,388 bgs against 4,325 in same period of May 1880 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 3,3049 1598 4,572 Salted ow hides. 5000 tag. 8 light do 800—800 Kips do Kips do 800—800 Kips do Kips do 800—800 Kips do Kips do 800—800 Kips do 800—800 Kips do 800—800 Kips do 800—800 Kips do Kips do 800—800 Kips do Kips do 800—800 Kips do 800—800 Kips do 800—800 Kips do Kips do 800—800	basis of to-day lay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
Since then some p,000 lags have been sold on the hays 3 Cape G. Hope, Fr bg Totach 1, 1800 14 Port Elizabeth, Br bg Olfa	to-day lay and bags 24,237 1,765 15,887
Port Elizabeth, Plog Offse 3,550	bags 24,237 1,765 15,887 1881. er lb.
16 River Plate, Big str Patent	bags 24,237 1,765 15,887 1881. er lb.
20 do Real, str Rib Negro	24,237 1,765 15,887 1881. er lb.
Receipts have continued heavy, the daily average since the st instant being now 13,888 bgs ngainst 4,281 in same period of May 1886 13,878 bgs ngainst 4,281 in same period of May 1886 13,878 bgs ngainst 4,281 in same period of May 1886 13,878 bgs ngainst 4,281 in same period of May 1886 13,878 bgs ngainst 4,281 in same period of May 1886 13,878 bgs ngainst 4,281 in same period of May 1886 ngainst 4,282 in same period of May	24,237 1,765 15,887 1881. er lb.
si instantbeing now 2. 13,88 bg 2. 23,88 bg 2. 23,88 bg 2. 23,88 bg 2. 24,88 in a same period of May 1880 2. 11,814 2. 1870 2. 11,814 2. 1870 2. 11,814 2. 1870 2. 19	1,765 15,887 1881. er lb. rs p kilo
nagaist 4,321 in same period of May 1880 11,814 1875 13,049 1 1578 13,049 1 1578 Large stocks are reported to be still lying in the interior but her receiptes can hardly continue on the present large scale unserptions in the interior but her receiptes can hardly continue on the present large scale unserptions in the present large scale unserptions in Rin. We quote, per 10 kilos: Washed. Wa	1881. er lb. rs p kilo ,,
11,814	er lb. rs p kilo .,
1877 200 200 201	er lb. rs p kilo .,
Large stocks are reported to be still lying in the interior but the receiptes can hardly continue on the present large scale unservices, here improve, for those ruling at present are, in the prices of the receiptes can hardly continue on the present large scale unservices, hardly sufficient to cover the cost of transport to do spines, hardly sufficient to cover the cost of transport to do spines, hardly sufficient to cover the cost of transport to do spines, hardly sufficient to cover the cost of transport to do spines, hardly sufficient to cover the cost of transport to do spines, hardly sufficient to cover the cost of transport to do spines which the complete spines which the complete spines which the cost of transport to do spines which the complete spines which the control of transport to do spines which the complete spines which the complete spines which the complete spines which the complete spines which the control of transport to do spines which the complete spines which the control transport to complete spines which the complete spines which the complete spin	rspkilo
Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Heavy dry hides Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides Soo_Soo Heavy dry hides He	"
See prices here improve, to those taming in present sets of expenses in Rin.	"
Me quote, per to kilos: Bone ash 36\$\(\) = 46\$\(\)	per ton
We quote, per to kilos: Washed	
Washed	rs p kilo
Good first 4 300 = 4 450 Regular first. 3 907 = 4 900 Ordinary first. 3 400 = 3 650 Ordinary first. 3 400 = 3 650 Ordinary scond 2 750 = 3 000 Ordinary scond 3 750 476 9.60 Ordinary scond 3 100 Ordinary scond 100	15 kilos
Negland Mirks 3 40 3 69 Ordinary first 3 40 3 69 Good second 2 750 3 000 Ordinary second 2	on .
An orthic Missis cargoes may be quotest	p 40 lit's
An orthic Missis cargoes may be quotest	r harrel
Decision Per Decision Dec	,,
riane United States. 5-959 575 11-44 cls. ood , 4-459 477 1-00 art to good , 4-459 477 1-00 art to good , 4-459 478 9-56 , art art of good , 4-50 4479 9-40 , art art of good , 4-50 4479 9-40 , art , 4-100 4379 9-40 , art , 3-79 597 8-8 8 8 77 , art , 3-5,590 5973 8-8 8 77 , art , 3-5,590 3973 8-8 77 , art , 3-7,590 3974 8-7,5 , art , 3-7,590 3174 0-75	gad
ood , 4450 47, 10.20 , 1476 1476 1476 1476 1476 1476 1476 1477 1476 1477 1477	
air 4,100 4379 9-49 , Rio de Jan. , 3 9/4 , and Channel 3,759 4696 8,77 , Bahia . , 3 3/4-47 , Bahia . , 3,359 469 8,77 , Bahia . , 3,354-47 , Bahia . , 3,3	
ood Channel 3,750 4076 8,77	
six , 3,590 58/3 8.28 , Pernambuco , 3-2/6 50 on , 2,750 31/4 6.75 , Sovereigns	,
f. o. l. ex freight and commission, exchange 215% in ster- ng and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 280,000 large. Plant—The arrivals consist of 2.285 harvels per Winifred 1,166 , Wakuzzaa , do 1,266 has per do do	7o
ng and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 280,000 largs. Flour.— 1,193 barrels per Union from New York 1,166 , Wahnzaa ,, do 1,266 bars ner do do	
Stock is estimated to-day at 280,000 bags. **Flour.**—The arrivals consist of 2,285 barrels per Winifred 1,206 bags per do do do	
Theory.—The arrivals consists of sizes plant for the size of the s	
from Baltimore, the sales have been about 6,000 barrels and 700 barrel per Daino ,, Genoa	
tock in first hands to day amounts to about 52,000 barrels. 1.622 Lorely Richmond	
The market is very dull and prices are from 300 reis to 1\$000. 200 , Eslect , New York ower. 3,225 bags per do ,, do	
We quate: 650 barrels per Nautilus ,, do	
Gallego 21\$500-22 000 1,340 ,, Hansine Marie from Tr	este.
Dunlop 21 502—22 000 11,512 unites and bags.	344
O'Dance 20 500—21 000 Sant.—01,210 and acres from Change.	
Relatinore 18 600-20 000 Coals,- 452 tons from Liverpool	
St. Louis 18 000-20 000" 448 ", New Castle	. (:
Chili 17 000 209 , Rew York River Plate 18 000 160 , Hull	
LandIn view of heavy shipments and sales being pressed, total 1,349 tons.	
to arrive the market has become less firm and prices have Kerosene 1000 cases per Union from New 10th.	vessels
we quote: Sugar. 4,031 parrers and 5,100 bags per same. From Pernambuco.	
460-470 reis per lh. George Shipment of hides from January 1st to April	grst.
450-460, , Jenkins Salted hides. Dry hides.	
The arrivals have been Europe U. States Europe U. States	Total
2,650 kegs per Winifred from Baltimore 1881 105,889 - 57,584 142,053	305,520
which latter have been sold at 420 reis per lb. 1879 198,538 9,307 58,726 119,826	386, 39
Kernsene.—Continues quiet at 75000-75200 per case for 1878 204,487 9,637 77,984 88,877	381,985
Develos Brilliant. 18/7 117,615 1,605 2,507 151,742 No arrivals. 18/7 173,585 — 100,017 103,450	273,469
Rosin,—The market is unchanged and there is but little Vessels loading at Rio Grande.	
lemand. Channel f. o.—Argo, salted hides 4	
We quote 7\$500—8\$000 per barrel. do Zodiac, 4 No arrivals. do Wopke, , 4	5/ 2'6
Turpentine,-Market quiet at 500540 reis per kilo do Thor,	76
No arrivals. do Mary Richmond , 3	s/
	η η
The market continues firm. do Kinnaird,	9
	276
	776
Spruce Ping.—No arrivals. We quote nominany 355000- do Aoentic, ,,	276
36\$000 per dozen. do R. E. A. Parkinson, , 3 Swedish Fine.—No arrivals. Good demand. Last sale was do l'alborg, , 3	5/ 7/6
	276
Beer Quotations: Hamburg Franch M. Fisher, Guano ect.	87
	ct.
Guiness' Stout 7 2007 300 N. V. or Boston-Hahil,	
American 5 con5 500 do Jantje, ,,	ś.,
German sundry brands 5 0007 000 do Horizoni, ,, GeneralThere is no alteration in the market. We quote: U. States Port Loreley Bone Ash L	i ., i .,
ComentThere is no alteration in the market. We quote: U. States Port Richmond back Loreley Bone Ash Flour	i .,
German 6 0006 800 PORT OF PARA.	i ., i .,
Boulogue 7 5008 000 The arrivals consist of 1,000 casks per Carl Gustav from We extract the following report on the rubber	i .,

The arrivals consist of 1,000 casks per Carl Gustav from Hamburg.

Codfish.—The arrivals consist of 1,595 tubs per G. D. T. from Jersey.

Retail prices continue at 18\$000—22\$000 for cases and 22\$000—25\$000 for tubs. Hay...Arrivals: 1,007 bales per S. R. Bearse from Ros-

Market firm at 80-82 reis per kilo.

Market firm at 80-82 reis per kilo.

Bran.—Continues quiet at 2\$200-2\$300 per bag.

Arivials: 1,400 bags per Golliko from River Plate.

Coid.—The arrivals consist of.

660 tous per Ocean from Cardiff

600 Addebid from Cardiff

601 Addebid from Cordiff

1,786 tous per Almira Reislauon from Cardiff

236 ... Demerara from Greenock.

Holders continue to ask high prices.

do	Horizoni,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3% .,
U. States Port Richmond back	Loreley	Bone Ash Flour	£640
	PORT OF PA	RA.	
We extract the fol market at Pará for Diario do Gram Pa	the menth of Ap	oril, as publ	ished in the
Rubber-	0, ,. 0. 0.	kilos	kilos
Stock on March 31		624,000	· ·
Entries during April		380,000	1,004,000
Exports to Europe		234,000	
Exports to United St	ates	477,000	71 1 ,00p
Stock on hand:			
In first h	ands	135,000	
In second	hands	158,000	293,000
Cacdo-	The same		
Stock on March 31		752,000	1.0
Entries during April		580,000	1,332,000
Exports to Europe			1
Stock on hand		665,000	1,332,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 7.

CAMDIFF—Gr bk Ocean; 404 tons; Winter; 40 ds; coal to A. Wagner.

—Br bk: Adolaide; 434 tons; Dalf; 47 ds; coal to order.

N. CASTLE—Br bg Tiger; 1,008 tons; Newby; 56 ds coal to waton Riches & Co.

MAY 16.

MONTHYING—Sp bg Felie: 100 tons; Pagés; 15 ds jerked beefto Soura Imñão & Rocha.

SANTO—NOR Felidin: 270 tons Gundersen; rods: ballost

Santos—Nor bg Foldin; 279 tons; Gundersen; to ds; ballast to J. Bradshaw & Co.

to J. Bradshaw & Co. 19 tons, Gundersen; ro de; ballast MA J' 17.

CAMPF—Am bk Almira Robinson; 1,198 tons; Snow; 51 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ROSANIO—Am bk S. R. Barar, 608 tons; Oakes; 17 ds; hay to W. Chapeatrou ge & Co.

SANTOS—Gr gg Humy; 241 tons; Ahlers; 6 ds; ballast to J. Bradshaw & Co.

Bridshaw & Co.

MAY 19

PENSCOLA.—Br. lik 9, W; 499 tons; Williams; 70 ds; pitch
pine to F. Clemente & Co.

MAY 19

GREENOCK.—Br bk Demerator; 486 tons; Deasant; 65 ds; coal
to J. Correla Pacheco.

JERSEY.—Br bk G. D. Fr.; 119 tons; Careaud; 58 ds; codfish to
order.

Livercoot---Br bg Rebecca; 209 tons; Wood; 64 ds; sundries to J. & J. Peake. RIO GRANDE...Dan bg Hansine Marie; 134 tons; Mathiesen; ballast to E. Johnston & Co.

ballast to E. Johnston & Co.

Ponto Alegra—Dan bg Marie: 198 tons; Nielsen; sundries to Carneiro & Irmão.

M.4 P 20.

PAYSANDU--Sp bg Roger-de-Flor; 234 tons; Elsina; 30 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ALAY 13.

BALTHAM SHOP Galater, 939 tons; Filisburg: ballast.

N. Yosk—Am bg Agniducck; 351 tons; Ward: ballast.

Northam: Forts—Sw bk. Svalen; 325 tons; Janson; ballast.

S. Francisco—Ir ship County of Haddington; 1,865 tons; Ansour; ballast.

Arsnour; hallast.

MAI' I: 4.

MAUINER—II: bl. Margarita; 903 tons; Kendal; hallast.

MARIMER—Am bb. Serven; 558 tons; Segerman; coffee.

——Am bb. Tempfar; 391 tons; McClean; coffee.

PERSACOLA—Br bb. Summerice; 813 tons; Wilson; ballast.
PERSACOLA—Br bb. Summerice; 813 tons; Gongalves; ballast.

MAY 15.

HAVER—Frbk Berthe; 367 tons; Motay; ballast. HAVRE—Filk Berthe; 367 tons; Motay; ballast.

BAITHORE—Am lug Spollers; 424 tons; Chapman; coffee.

C. Or G. H.—Pi by Spollers; 424 tons; Chapman; coffee.

SAIT-ISLAND—Port shy the Arithmen 1/2; 1,481 tons; Santos; bit.

Ber bik, Western Belle; 442 tons; Montgomery; ballast.

Br bik, W. Fieler; 442 tons; Montgomery; ballast.

Br bik, W. Fieler; 442 tons; Montgomery; ballast.

Br bik, W. Fieler; 445 tons; Daugali ballast.

NORTHERN PORTS—Swik Harmonie; 504 tons; Berglund; bit.
PRINAMINGO—Durch sche Greme; 155 tons; Rapp; ballast.

A. I' 17.

PORT ELIZAMING—Durch 155 tons; Rapp; ballast.

M. YORK—NO by Andre; 304 tons; Bit; coffee.

S. FARNESSO—Br bik Compaders; 813 tons; Duckworth; 3d's.

M. Y. 18.

Br shy Caulte Roy; 1,609 tons; Man; ballast.

M. A. J' 18.

QURENSTOWN—Br shp Gateacre, 1,337 tons: Krogh; wheat. Sr. Thomas—Russ bk Rapide; 553 tons: Laurell; ballast. PRENAMUCO—Sp smk Daria; 142 tons; Casals; sundries. MAAY 19.

ST. JOHN-Brshp Astracan; 1,212 tons; Rice; ballast.

MA1' 20.

PENSACOLA—Br bk Essea: 977 tons: Sayers: ballast.
N. York.—Gr bk Brazileira; 311 tons; Meinhart; coffee.

MAP 21.

N. York.—Am Ing Grace Andrews, 568 tons: Andrews, coffee.

— Gr bg Dianne, 370 tons; Heychen: coffee.

BARBADOS—Br bk Amicur, 516 tons; Fortin; ballast,

Barranos—Br bk. Amicur; 516 tons; Fortin; ballast.

—The Pride of Walta, from Santos for Pensacola, has been burnt and abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

—The Swedish brig Victoria, recently arrived at Montevideo, brought into port seven persons of the crew of the British bank Yohn Godich, burned off Cape Frio April 15th.

—The electronder; bound from Cardiff for Rto, foundered on April 14th do miles west of Lamdy Island. Crew saved and landed at Cardiff on April 16th by str Inchmerce.

—During a dense fig on April 17th the str. Amazoneuse, Capt. Holgate, from Liverpool for Part with a general cargo and mails, ran ashore one mile north-east of St. David's Head.

—The Pr. str. Neuton, which left Rio on March 9th for London and Liverpool with a cargo of coffee, struck on a rock off the east point of Madeira on April 19th, and became a total wreck. The Neuton was an iron screw stemer, built at Greenock in 1864, and registered 1,324 tons gross. No lives were lost and a portion of the eargo was swed.

—The Telegrafo Maritimo, of Montevideo, publishes the following letter to the agents of the Pacific Mail line in that city:

PUNTA ARENAS, April 27, 1881. Messrs. Yarrow, Hett & Co., Montevideo.

Dear Sira,—We forgot to mention in our first letter from this date that, on account of the Datterellying sunk in a part of the bay where the company's ships are accustomed to anchor, it might be advisable to make the commanders of the first steamers programs of the commanders of the first steamers.

bay where the committee the committee and the advisable to make the committee.

Ships to keep clear of the wreck must not anchor to the north-west of the government hulk. The vessel is buoyed by a square peacock, coloured tank.

Yours truly,

P. SCIRRODER & CO.

W. KIOLEGT.

London, Antw. Br str. Eller, 4,000 bags.
Esistore f. 0., Gr schr Meta, 3000, £500.
Do, Blo Marrie, 3,000, 4500.
Do, Gr schr Greins, 3,000, 500.
Do, Port by Berkha, sundries, £200.
Do, Port by Berkha, sundries, £200.
Lattimore, Am by Alice
Cape G, Hope, We hay Ulster, 3,200, £400.
Marseille, Ital str Colombo, 9,000.

FREIGHTS :

Steamers

London. 6ov Liverpool 50v Antwerp 5ov Hamburg 5ov Hawre, fr. 5 Bordeaux fr. Marseilles fr. New York 6ov

Sailing-Vessels:

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

ATR	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
14 14 14 15 15 17 17 18 18	Pascal, Blg Guadiana, Br Equateur, Fr Ville de Bahia, Fr Rubens, Br Valparaiso, Gr Graf Bismark, Gr Biela, Br Galileo, Br Trent, Br Paranaguá, Gr Archimedes, Br Elbe, Br	Santos, 25h Hamburg 24d	Norton M'w & C Royal Mail Messageries Mar. A. Leuba & Co Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston & C Brandes & Co Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DA	TE NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
May	13 Sirius, Br	New York	Coffee
,,	13 Magellan, Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
.,,	14 Guadiana, Br	South pton*	Coffee
,,	15 Equateur, Fr	Bordeaux*	Coffee
	15 Rubens, Br	New York	Coffee
,,	16 Graf Bismark, Gr	Bremen*	Coffee
"	16 Ville de Bahia, Fr	Havre*	Coffee
,,	16 Pascal, Blg	River Plate	Sundries
,,	17 Valparaiso, Gr	Santos	Sundries
	18 Galileo. Br	Southampton*	Coffee
"	20 Paranaguá, Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
,,	20 Archimedes, Br	Liverpool*	Coffee
,,	20 Trent Br	River Plate	Sundries

" Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, MAY 21, 1881.

TONNAGE ENTERED WHERE AMERICAN
shp Laurens 666 Mar 13 Pensacola
shp Laurens 865 April 4 Hamburg,
log Aldo 1, Bon 488 May 1,
shp Yuguiat 1,
shp Harry Mone 155
shp Harry Mone 155
she Albel-Kader 455
sk Almed-Kader 455
sk Almira Robin 1106
sk R. R. Beard 627
ARGRYTIME 60 Ctavia 3,
shp 178 Aprilay Paysandid. To order.
In distress
Wright & Co.
Phipps Bros. & Co.
Rio Gas Co.
Dom Pedro II RR.
To order:
To order.
J. G. Illius.
Wilson, Sons & Co.
W.deChapeaurouge ARGINTINE
BY Octavia.

by MagnaCharta
bk George Gilroy
bk Zockett
bk Temple Barshy Viola
bk Col. Adams.
shp Asiana.
bk Regin
lug Ellen Holt.
shp Biaron Aber
bk Longfellow
shp Marnesphere
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bk J W
bk Demerara
bg G, D T.
bg Rebecca 176 April 2 Paysandú. Souza Ir'o & Rocha
176 April 2 Cardiff. D. Pedro II R.R.
1555. 15 Liverpool. Faria Hollanda &C.
1603. 11 Clasgow. To Order.
1603. 16 Clasgow. To Order.
1603. 16 Clasgow. To Order.
1603. 18 Cardiff. Wilson, Sons & Co.
1603. 18 Cardiff. Wilson, Sons & Co.
1603. 18 Cardiff. Royal Mail Marit's
1516. 26 Cardiff. Royal Mail Marit's
1516. 28 Greenock. Rio Gos Co.
1309. 30 Richmond F. Clemente & Co.
1609. 30 Glasgow. J. G. Ilius
1619. 30 Newport do Norton Megaw & C.
1620. 1780. Norton Megaw & C.
1780. 1780. Norton Megaw & C.
1781. 1781. Norton Megaw & C.
1782. 31 Pays Wey Fork. F. Clemente & Co.
1783. 1791. Separation. Wirght & Co.
1784. 1791. Separation. Wirght & Co.
1785. 1791. Separation. Souza Ir'o & Rocha bg Rebecca
DANISH
bg Hansine M'ie
bg Marie
FRENCH
bk Sourabaya
bk Payta 134 May 19 Rio Grande E. Johnston & Co. 198 ,, 19 Port Alegre Carneiro & Brother 442 April 8 Cardiff.... Wilson, Sons & Co. 689 , 24 Havre.... Fiorita & Tavolara GERMAN
sch Heinrich
schr Albert
bg Mette
bg Genius
bg Ceres
bk Ocean
bg Henny
ITALIAN
lug Zio Anton
NONW EGIAN
bk Imacos
bk Palander
bg Foldin
RUSSIAN
bg Carl Gusra
sweddin 301 May 1 Genoa... E. Cresta & Co 577 April18 Cardiff... To order. 467 ... 30 Ostende ... Dom Pedro II RR 279 May 16 Santos ... J. Bradshaw & Co. 387 May 11 Hamburg. . Brandes & Co. bg Sylphide schr Carmen 240 April22 Lisbon To order. 107 May 3 Port Alegre Newland Ir. & Co. SPANISH

155 Feh 10 Paysandú. J. M. Frias & Sons
147 Mar 13 Paysandú. A. Wagner
154 m. 77 Esysandú. A. Wagner
155 m. 77 Esysandú. F. Figueredo & Co.
156 m. 78 Esysandú. F. Figueredo & Co.
157 m. 158 m STANISH
BY Triumfo
amk Guadelupe
opd Conchin
op Pupilla
by Maria Angela
smk San Mariano
bg Jaimito
bg Indio
bg Jaimito
bg Indio
bg Jaimito
bg Indio
bg Jaimito
bg Indio
bg Jaimito
bg Newa Vict'a
bg Recurso II.
bg Belizardo
bg Fancisco
bg Fancisco
bg Feipe
bg Victoria
bg Feipe
bg Victoria
bg Feige
bg Roger-de-Flor PORTUGUESE bk Africa
yt Camponez...
bg Destino ...
bk Miramar ...
bk Cintra ...
bg Bertha ...
bg Pedro V... 618 Mar 7 Salt Island. Monte Braga& Filho 160 ,, 13 Mont video Freitas & Miranda 154 ,, 15 Paysandú. To order. 340 Aprile Salt Island M. O'Oliveira & Co 238 ,, 30 Oporto. J. J. M. Miranda Leone 250 May 3 Oporto. J. S. Zenha & Co 178 ,, 6 H. Ayres. Souza If o & Rocha

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION .	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General Apolices, currency	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,070\$000
MACHINE AT I		n n n	4.75	800 000	
		n n n	Days (Section)	600 000	1,068 000
39,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	" " "	2.65 90.00	500 000	
33900911117	333139/110 7000	n n n n	,,	400 000	
		n n n n	100	200 000	
		n n n	5 %	1,000 000	90 %
2,151,600 000	1,000,400 000	,, ,, ,,	2000	600 000	.,,
2,151,000 000	1,990,400 000	» » » ········	10,	400 000	
119,600 000	119,600 000	l , , , ,	4 0%	1,000 000	
		,, ,, ,,		600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	par
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	, , ,		200 000	
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868, gold		1,000 000	1,200\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000		,,	500 000	
44,820,000 000		National Loan of 1879, gold	435 %	1,000 000	112 %
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	500 000	,, '

	SES	2	25	5		DESERVE PLAN	LAST	LAST	DIVÍDENI
CAPITAL	SHARE	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
Salt I					BANKS	P 2004	1		9-5-79
	165,000	All All	200\$	All	Banco do Brazil	9,447,527\$864	283\$000	10\$000	Jan 'ı
3,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	- 2,051,768 055	255 000	0 000	lan ı
2,000,000	60,000	20:000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,057,274 277	242 000	10 000	Jan 1
2,000,000	.50,000	All	£ 20	6 10	English (limited)	1 140,000	120 000	8 sh	Jan 1
6,000,000 6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantii			8,5000	lan 1
4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	175,669 816 4,512 860	211 ano	10 000	Jan 1
4,000,000	20,000	10,200	200	All	Banco Predial	4.512 860	133 000	5 000	Jan 1
1,000,000	50,000	15,000		6 10	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	£ 140,000		11 8	Oct
2,000,000\$	50,000 60,000	30,000	200	200\$	Banco do Commercio	£ 140,000 302,848\$701	210 000	9\$000	Jan
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200.	All	Petropolis	34,783 400	250 000	10\$000	July :
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All 250\$	Macahé e Campos	=	82 %	614 %	interest
	75.000	All	200	All		258,691 200	235 000	8 %	June 1
5,000,000	20,000	All		All	Paulista Sorocabana do debentures do do				
,000,000	20,000		12.	£ 50	do debentures		82 °/ ₀ 70 °/ ₀ 320 000 212 000	6 %	interest
	1625 B	A	38 3 24	100\$	do do	-	700%	6 %	interest
	12,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina	_	320 000	7 000	Jan.
2,400,000	12,000	1		200\$	do preferred ob	l —	212 000	81/2 0/0	interest
-	10,000	All	200	All	Nictherovense.	_	25 000 Nom.	10	
2,000,000	3,300	All	200				Nom.		
600,000	3,300	All		All	S Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	160 000	7 \$000	Oct.
0,665,000	53,325		200		do do with right to subsid. shs.	_	200 000	7 4000	-
	=				S Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	- -	17 000 Nom.		e,-
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	TRAMWAYS	34,600 000	1	61690	Feb.
4,000,000	6,000	16,500 All	200\$	All	TRAMWAYS S. Christovão. Botanical Garden. S. Paulo. Pernambuco. Pernambuco.	64,276 465	370 000 Nom.	13 000	Jan.
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	100\$	S Paulo		120 000		
700,000	10,000	All	200	100.5	Pernambuca			10 000	July.
.200.000	3,500 6,000		200	All	Pelotas	7,471 399	10 000	10 000	July.
540,000 800,000	0,000	All	200	All	Pelotas S Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre. Villa 1zabel. Montevideo. Nictheroy. Bruxellas		20 000		
800,000	2,700	3,000 All	200	100\$	Porto Alegre	_	45 000		
,200,000	6,000	All	200	A 11	Villa 4zalul	30,163 063		5 Boo	Jan
,000,000	0,000	All	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	195 000	5 600	Jan
,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Nictherov	2,000 000	4 000		
,200,000	10,000			All	Benvalle				į.
,200,000	10000	AH	200	All	Carrie urbanee	-	19 000		In.
,400,000	27,000	AU	200	All 500\$	do debentures	_ =	250 000 90 %	6%	Jan interest
		All		300\$	TOLL ROADS União e Industria	180,000 000		1	June
180,000	6,000 1,800	All	300\$	All	Magé e Sanucaia	-	105 000 Nom.	15 000	June
	100				NAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação				
,000,000\$	20,000	A11	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	96,467 753	225 000	10 000	Jan
600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	Nom. Nom.	6 000	Jan
200,000	1,000	912	200	110	Uniao Nictheroyense		Nom.		
640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All			Nom.		١.
500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Paulista	717 960	92 000	5 000	Jan.
1,000,000	50,000	42,500	£ 20	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 21,321,78:4d	125 000	9sh	Dec.
150,000	750	All	200	100\$	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará) Nacional de Navegação	48,503\$434	106 000	10 000	May
2,000,000	10,000			A.,	INSURANCE	4-13-34434	i		_
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	200,000\$000	140 000	10 000	Jan
,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Flummense	300,000 000	440 - 000	32 000	Jan
, 500,000	2,500 800	All		100	Garantia	156,500 000 162,660 621	125 000	6 000	
800,000	800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	103,000 021	400 000 Nom.	6 000	Jan Jan
E00.000	500	All	1,000	100	Nova Regeneração	35,593 963	Nom.		
.000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Connança	130,000 000	40 000	2 000	Jan Jan
,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	250,000 000		4 000	
.000.000	50,000	25,000	100	10	Previdente	122,690 173	13 000	1 000	Jan.
,000,000	200	All	200	100	Popular Fluminense	184,426 740	50 000	5 000	Dec.
,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Fidelidade. Argos Fluminense. Garantia. Nova Fermanente. Nova Regenenção. Confiança. Integridade. Previdente. Propular Fluminense. Alilança. Alilança. Alikorça.		25 000	_	٠
		All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	45 000	z 600	Jan.
500,000\$	2,500	All	2004	Aii	Harmonia	,.,	45 000 Nom.	3 000	
300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	Harmonia	900 000		3°70	
	1		6 20	All	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro		250 000	10 070	May
750,000 75,000	37,500 7,500	36,000 All	£ 10	All	Nictheroy	_	65 000	10 %	July
, /5,000	1000			All	MISCELLANROUS Transportes Marit. de Sav. Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial	96,544 53		1	Jan.
	3,000		200	160\$	Ronds Maritimos	991317 33	110 000	9\$000 6 000	Jan.
600,000\$	3,000	000	200		Dogge de Pedro II		50 000	4 000	Jan.
600,000	50,000	15,000 All		All	Brazil Industrial	_	70 000	7 500	J
600,000		All	200	All			70 coo		1
,000,000	5,000	All		1	Florestal Paranaense	_	2 000	i ·	
600,000 ,000,000 ,000,000 400,000	2,000		200	1450			Nom.		
600,000 1,000,000 400,000 500,000	2,000	All		All	Carruagens Fluminense.	58,793 327	170 000	8 000	Jan.
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600,000 1,000,000 400,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 400,000	2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000	7,500 All	200 200 100 500	100\$ All 150\$				8 0/0	Jan.
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600,000 ,000,000 400,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 3,000,000 400,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 6,000 4,000 16,000 9,000	All 5,461 7,500 All All All 6,000 5,000	200 100 500 200 50 200 100	100\$ All 150\$ 40 All 50\$ All	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense Minas de Caçapava Architectonica Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar	= =	3 000 Nom. 20 000 81 000 Nom.	8 0/0	Jan.
600,000 ,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 400,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000	2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 4,000 16,000 10,000 40,000 8,000	All 5,461 7,500 All All All 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400	200 200 100 500 200 50 200 100 100	100\$ All 150\$ 40 All 50\$ All 70\$	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense Minas de Caçapava Architectonica Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar	= =	3 000 Nom. 20 000 81 000 Nom.	1	
600,000 500,000 400,000 500,000 1,200,000 2,200,000 400,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 8,800,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000	2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 16,000 9,000 10,000 40,000 8,000 50,000	All 5,461 7,500 All All All 6,000 5,000 4,400 40,000	200 200 100 500 200 50 200 100 100 50	100\$ All 150\$ 40 All 50\$ All 70\$	Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluminense. Minas de Caçapava. Architectonica. Petropolitana. Lodust. Flum. (kiosq:tes). Petroji Arcicola e Jucistrial.	37,866 000	3 000 Nom. 20 000 81 000 Nom.	8 °/o	Dec.
600,000 ,000,000 400,000 500,000 1,200,000 400,000 3,000,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 1,800,000 1,000,000 400,000 400,000	2,000 2,500 6,000 6,000 12,500 4,000 4,000 16,000 10,000 40,000 8,000	All 5,461 7,500 All All All 6,000 5,000 7,500 4,400 40,000 30,21	200 - 200 - 100 - 500 - 200 - 50 - 200 - 100 - 50 - 200 - 100	100\$ All 150\$ 40 All 50\$ All 70\$	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense Minas de Caçapava Architectonica Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar	37,866 000	3 000 Nom. 20 000 81 000 Nom.	8 0/0	Dec.

N EW BOOKS!

CARLYLE'S MISCELLANIES by James Authory Froude, (just published);

BRAZIL AND THE AMAZON; ENDYMION:

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BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW;

OLD CREOLE DAYS and

THE GRANDISSIMES;

UNCLE REMUS' FOLK LORE;

and several other new and standard works

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by Louisa M. Alcott; two charming books for children.

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Caixa no Correio, No. 721.

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Small bulk with no traction is what is required, and the use of a teaspoonful or two of Bremu's Ginger in a half tumber of a teaspoonful or two of Bremu's Ginger in a half tumber of a teaspoonful or two of Bremu's Ginger in the two of t

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE R10 Naws was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every depart-ment which experience has proved to be necessary to the inter-ests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the Naws will continue to report faily the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful induce of the year's transactions. Thesale of flowals and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a full resumé of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its enves gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the America Campata, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Sluceits inauguration Tin Rto Naws has become important
and useful not only for the important yand high standard with
which it treats all the tupies of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and commercial
information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our own counry and the United States who would tollow the discussion of
public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachoeira, São Paulo.

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro

From the Gazeta da Territ, Rio de Jaseiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious inicintive of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The roar of the interests fed by the immorant raffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrise. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize THR Rio Niwa, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish THR RIO NIWA SHOCKES and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing shaes in the last quarter of the nincteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holdersthat a journal can live.

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Anxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Bratal, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Time Roy News who so faithfully transmists to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the descrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["Tine Rio Nivas"], is published in the in-perial capital, especially deveted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is not elear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have tound a second moderland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, Tur. Rto Nuws, offering to us its most valuable adi in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

THE Rto News of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially readous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartially those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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son using able to overhear the conversation. It is believed, will be found of the greatest practical convenience to the business public of this city, and to families residing at a distance from its centre.

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THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and

European mails.

European mails.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present tile and management—the publishers of Tan News beg leave to state that the mean tile and management will be continued in the future without change. The results of this independent and impartial policy have been so lishly astisfactory and the entering and the continuence has been so general, that the publicy leave been so lishly astisfactory and the entering and the state of the

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