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PROVINCE OF PERNAMBUCO.

According to the relatorio of the late president of the province of Pernambuco, Dr. Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria, now minister of war in the imperial cabinet, which was presented to the provincial as-sembly on the 1st of March last, the economic situation of that province has been steadily improving. The disastrous effects of the great famine have quite disappeared and the productive industries of the province have been rapidly recovering from the great prejudices growing out of that terrible calamity. The ex-president, however, does not think that both agriculture and commerce have yet reached that degree of development which the needs of the province demand. On this point he says:

These two industries, principal sources of wealth, are returning to a normal state; but they are very far from meeting the actual necessities, as well as the degree of civilization and material progress which we enjoy. The little which we produce is still by means of processes so expensive and imper-fect that our products can not enter into competition, neither in price nor in quality, with the similar ones of other countries.

Moreover, we import from foreign countries nearly all the manufactured products necessary for our consumption, and in exchange we scarcely export the raw material which, after transformation, is returned to us at an excessive price. More noteworthy, however, is the disproportion which is exhibited by the movement of foreign importation as compared with the exportation of the products of the prov-

To meet these unfavorable influences it is urged that immediate steps be taken to remove all obstacles to the development of home industries. For the encouragement of agriculture are recommended institutions of credit through which money can be obtained at low rates and for long periods, professional instruction, the introduction of laborers, machines and processes, and the construction of transportation lines into all productive zones. The two principal products of the province, sugar and cotton, have steadily increased during the last three The export of these products, in kilogrammes, was as follows:

	sugar	cotton
1877-78	90,931,063	3,016,418
1878-79	88,888,839	2,590,050
1879-80	116,296,066	3,383,627

The cultivation of coffee, though on a small scale, has been steadily increasing. Of small farming, however, the results have not been at all flattering, the province importing largely the very products which could be produced at home. This result is ascribed to the lack of regular transportation to interior localities, by which these products can be quickly and cheaply transported to the seaport markets. Through the encouragement given to the various railway and navigation enterprises of the province it is hoped that these disadvantages will be overcome, and that in good time the production of small crops will be largely increased, at least sufficiently to supply the home demand.

The revenues of the province show a steady increase during the past few years. The receipts of the provincial consulado, which includes the taxes on exports, internal

per cent. additional tax, amounted to a total of 2,484,817\$163 in the fiscal year 1879-80. The receipts of this department for the last five years, less the additional

1878-79495,578 965 662,623 019 846,655 114 2,059,300 275 1879-80436,785 853 802,073 031 1,104,120 816 2,340,085 292	year export autes 1875-76 95,4685540 1876-77347,458 810 1877-78476,611 061
1878-79495,578 965 1879-80436,785 853	year export auties 1875-76 95,4688540 1876-77347,458 810 1877-78476,611 061
662,623 019 802,073 031	803,396\$830 621,433 596 629,702 646
662,623 019 846,655 114 802,073 031 1,104,120 816	803,396\$830 642,650\$709 621,433 596 712,045 869 629,702 646 792,263 554
2,069,300 275 2,340,085 292	1,590,419\$061- 1,735,473 684 1,959,040 335

The revenue derived through the provincial collector's offices, of which there are 43 in the province, amounted to 338,836\$-979 during the last fiscal year, a decrease of 23,714\$735 from the receipts of the preced-This falling off is attributed to the effects of the sécch in destroying the sources of revenue. The following table shows the receipts, expenditures and net results of this fiscal department during the last five years:

gross receipts expenses net receipts 299,885\$323 91,416\$222 208,569\$101 326,584 901 104,567 031 222,017 870 396,218 011 124,903 390 271,314 621 1875-76 362,551 714 96,932 935 265,618 799 338,836 979 65,497 616 273,339 363 1878-79

From the transactions of the provincial treasury during the last fiscal year there resulted an excess of 22,506\$416 from the ordinary receipts and expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the year amounted to 2,896,560\$547, an excess of 261,757\$297 over the estimates. This excess arose chiefly from an increase in receipts from the tax on consumption. The extraordinary receipts for the year, arising from the sums realized on various loans, amounted to 3,206,334\$-912. The ordinary expenditures were 2,-874,054\$131, an excess of 12,510\$218 over the budget estimates. The following table shows the receipts and expenditures of the provincial treasury during the past ten

years.		
120 m	receipts	expenditures
1870.71	1,821,752\$566	1,839,823\$429
1871-72	2,017,971 738	2,235,275 585
1872-73	2,122,078 930	2,386,253 333
1873-74	2,062,201 440	2 322,914 367
1874-75	2,449,793, 253	2,244,684 025
1875-76	2,652,171 850	2,631,384 542
1876-77	2,550,437 731	2,855,420 883
1877-78	2,749,634 143	2,784,981 238
1878-79	2,838,557 841	2,881,299 413
1879-80	2,896,560 547	2,874,054 131

From this table it will be seen that there have been deficits for seven out of the ten years above given. The aggregate deficits for the taxes, consumption taxes, fines, and the 3 decade amount to 1,143,433\$859, and the the province accepts the recommendations

surpluses to 248,447\$708, leaving a net deficit for that period of 894,986\$151. An interesting feature of the table given in the relatorio is the balances of taxes remaining uncollected for each year, and the balances of authorized expenditures remaining unpaid -these amounts not being included in the table above given. The aggregate of uncollected taxes for the decade is 2,048,280\$-581, and the aggregate of authorized expenditures remaining unpaid is 1,425,425\$-

The total debt of the province, as determined by the treasury authorities on the 31st of December last, amounts to the sum of 4,450,839\$465. Of this total the sum of 488, 839\$465 represents the floating debts of the treasury, and 3,962,000\$ the amount funded in provincial apolices drawing interest at the rates of 7 and 8 per cent. Of the apolices emitted at 7 per cent. the sum of 769,000\$ represents the issue in behalf of the Recife Drainage Company, and as loans to three specified parties, all or which is to be paid back in accordance with the terms of the loans. In addition to this debt, the province owes the sum of 2,594,-317\$098, the provincial quota of the guaranteed interest paid by the imperial govern-ment to the "Recife ao Sao Francisco" railway shareholders from November, 1858, to June, 1880. Adding this sum, which is an acknowledged debt of the province, to the total above given, and the total debt of, Pernambuco at the end of 1880 foots up to 7,045,156\$563.

The imperfect system employed for the collection of imperial taxes in connection with those of the province renders a report of their results very incomplete. Of the interior collector's offices no returns are given. The revenues of the general recebedorsa for the last fiscal year, including 104, 973\$741 of deposits, amounted to 808,392\$-035, an excess of 34,045\$344 over the receipts of the previous year. In the custom house the general receipts during the past three years were as follows:

times years in		
	from imports	from exports
1877-78	7,295,415\$674	981,903\$732
1878-79	6,914,283 205	926,997 357
1879-80	8,338,913 067	1,369,958 901
1880 (6 ms.)	5,234,077 004	592,119 915

The receipts of the imperial sub-treasury of Pernambuco during the past two years, with a specification of the sources from which the revenues were derived, were as follows:

sources	1878-79	1879-80
Importation	6,992,263\$482	8,437,801\$578
Despacho mar	30,696 670	47,662 223
Exportation		1,409,934 019
Interior	1,026,746 308	1,247,454 001
Extraordinary	. 68,213 449	53,118 923
Special revenue.		53,409 126
Deposits	. 373,090 578	352,551 491
	0.408 108 657	11 601 011 261

Expenditures6,542,575\$491 5,259,212\$122 The increased revenue for the year 1879-80 was due to the general increase in taxation, and also to the increase in the export

of the two principal products of the province. It is clear, however, that taxation has been carried to an extreme in Pernambuco beyond which it will not be safe to go. If

of Ex-President Doria with regaid to encouraging agricultural industries, through which new liabilities will be incurred in the building of railways, subsidizing steamship companies, establishing loan banks etc., it will probably be found that the practical results will be decreased revenues arising from prohibitive taxation. The true way to encourage such industries is to impose as few burdens upon them as possible and to afford all facilities for buying and selling in open markets. And this is just what the province of Pernambuco and the empire of Brazil are not doing.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

During the months of October, November and December next, an "Industrial Cotton Exposition" will be held in the United States at the city of Atlanta, Georgia, A company was organized for this purpose a long time since, of which Hon. J. E. Brown, formerly governor of Georgia, is the president. The several other officers were chosen from various parts of the United States in order to give the enterprise a more representative character than it would have were its management confined to the locality where the exposition is to be held.

The scope of the exposition is broad and comprehensive, and it can not fail to command a widespread interest. Although American in its origin and designed to aid the development of the great cotton-producing industry of the Southern States, it is not restricted to American exhibitors, ner will its benefits be confined to American planters and manufacturers. It is designed to solicit exhibits from all parts of the world where cotton and other fibre-producing plants are cultivated, comprising all kinds and classes of machinery used in the preparation and manufacture of cotton, and all classes and descriptions of the manufactured product. The purposes of the exposition will be to obtain information and to compare results upon the following points:

1st.-The practical cultivation of cotton in the field in order to ascertain the best varieties, the most economical method of cultivation, the intelligent use of fertilizers, the picking and preparation for market,

2nd.—The exhibition of all the varieties of cotten, wherever raised, including the stalk, boll, seed cotton, cotton seed, the clean staple, and the staple of the original package or bale. In this department will also be exhibited all the other textile materials as wool, silk, hemp, flax, jute, ramee, etc.

3rd. -The exhibition of all kinds of machinery used in the manufacture of cotton in practical operation, taking the cotton in the boll and producing the complete fabric, including thread, hosing and the different varieties of cloth. This department will also include the different processes in the manufacture of wool, silk, flax, etc., and a display of fabrics from all parts of the world.

4th.-It is proposed to invite the exhibition, in separate buildings, of other national products as tobacco, rice, sugar, naval stores wheat, corn, coffee, etc.

To attain the most complete results possible the managers of the enterprise are now seeking to procure all the varieties of cotton seed known, so that the plants may be exhibited in growth. In due time the other classes of exhibits, such as the staple, fabric, and machinery employed, will be solicited; and to that end the customary invitations will be sent to all countries interested in the various classes of industry comprised in this enterprise.

In some cases the Brazilian product is of a very superior character, and should therefore be subjected to every possible test in order that its good qualities may be known. In the second place, the productive industries of this country are in so backward a state, both in cultivation and in preparing the product for market, that no opportunity of this kind should be allowed to pass without obtaining a full and accurate knowledge on all these points. Brazil should seek not only to add to the good results of such an exhibition, but to draw from it such a mass of practical information as will be of incalculable benefit in the development of her own industries.

From The Grocer, New York, April 30. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

THE SPANISH CCLONIES.

The Spanish colonies cover an area of 166,500 square miles, with a population of 8,428,000 souls, Cuba dlone measuring 42,440 square miles, with 1,394,516 inhabitants; Porto Rico, 3,580 square miles, with 661,494 inhabitants; and the Philippine Islands 115,400 square miles, with 6,200,000 souls. The leading cities in these colonies are Havana, with 230,000 inhabitants; St. Johns (Porto Rico), with 18,132, and Manila, with 160,000. In spite of ten years of insurrection, now terminated, Cuba has retained its rank as the greatest sugar producnas retailed its rank as in greates assay. In fing country, although its production has decreased. In 1870 Cuba still exported 873,197 tons; 1875, 845,801; in 1876, 674,733; in 1877, 564,531; in 1879, 770,276 tons of sugar. This decrease has been due to the burning of sugar. fields during the insurrection, to the running away of slaves, to partial emancipation, to unpropitious weather, and, finally, to heavy taxation, cripplin the means of planters. Considering the fearful an racted political and social crisis through which Cuba has passed since 1867, it is wonderful indeed that the island should have been capable of doing as well as it did in the way of sugar production According to the act of emancipat year, Cuba will be rid of slavery within about seven years from now, by a gradual process years from now, by a gradual process, which will not disturb labor much; Chinese coolies will, in the meantime, be imported in numbers large enough to keep up at least the present rate of sugar production, the more so as improved agricultural nachinery will assist in doing so. In Porto Rico slavery was, meanwhile, wholly

alolished. This was a comparatively easy task, for there were only about 75,000 slaves in a population of 661.494 souls. Labor was, therefore, not disorganized even for a single day, there being a native white population, the peasant portion of which, descended from convicts introduced in former centuries, constitutes a valuable field labor.

PORTO RICO'S EXPORT.

	Sugar, quintals 100 lbs. Sp.	Molasses gallons	Coffee, quintals 100 lbs. Sp.	Tobacco quintals
1878	1,659,519	4,922,707	171,885	51,364
1877	1,235,060	3,795,514	136,640	48,712
		Hides, R	lum, To	tal export

1878..... 150 39,247 6,477 10,422,404 12,864 10,072,000

The droughts or hurricanes do not interfere. Both coffee and sugar production is likely to remain steadily on the increase in the island from now forward, for it is as fertile as Cuba and its geographical position as favorable.

The Philippine Islands are a magnificent colony; every element of prosperity is there combined—rropical climate, a fertile soil, plenty of cheap labor and an unrivalled geographical position. Unfortunately, Spain does not seem to fully realize the value of this jewel. This, to a certain extent, is no doubt due to the great distance from the mother country. Aside therefrom, the colony has one drawback—earthquakes—but they do not cripone drawback—earthquakes—but they do not crip-ple its agricultural productiveness. Although the quality of Manila sugar does not come up to that of Cuba and Porto Rico, the productive capacity of the Philippine Islands is as great no doubt, as that In 1878 the islands exported \$17,470,305 of Cuba. worth of produce, \$58,070 of which consisted of sugar. The remaining products are hemp, coffee, tobacco, cigars, and mother-of-pearl shells. Peoble in Spain now begin to take more interest in this colony, and eventually it may become one of the leading sugar and coffee producing countries.

NETHERLAND INDIA

The colonial history of the Netherlands is one of the most interesting on record. While fighting for While fighting for The value of this exposition to Brazil is necessarily very great. In the first place this country is capable of producing all, or nearly all of the products to be exhibited.

them against England during a series of maritime warfare with the latter. Since the Napoleonic wars Holland has, so to say, withdrawn from the Euro-pean political checkerboard, except the short period pean political concertorator, except the solor period of 1830, which separated Belgium from her. She has concentrated all her attention upon Java, Su-matra, Borneo and the surrounding islands. The ment took in hand the economical and agricultural management of the colonies while favoring the national merchant marine to the utmost. Labor difficulties there were none; there were plenty o natives amenable to steady field labor, and they were enrolled wholesale at moderate wages under a em more humane than either slavery or serfdom and by going to work systematically, scientifically and practically, Java and portions of the remaining and practically, Java and portions of the consistance were converted into gardens. For some years past railroads have been built in Java, and Holland displays in this improvement an extraordinary amount of energy. Only last month she ry amount of energy. Only last month she ht of Krupp 50,000 tons of steel rails, the nd lot ordered at Essen.

Holland being the richest country in Europe considering the number of its inhabitants, and a nation of close calculating merchants, admirably governed, and activity there all centering on colonies unrivalled in point of resources, this naturally pro-duces extraordinary results, and both the quantity and quality of sugar and coffee in Java and elsewhere in Dutch India are steadily in the ascend with the exception of occasional short crops, which are, of course, unavoidable, even under the best

Nor is Holland afraid of an expensive war if she deems it necessary to secure control over a semi-barbarous dependency, like, for example, the nous pepper country, Acheen, now happily sub-ed after years of an obstinate and costly struggle.

To the United States the growing prosperity of Java and Sumatra is of no small interest, for we draw from there excellent Java and Padang coffee, pepper, nutmegs and mace, and a sugar, much ap reciated, in increasing quantities. The joint colnies of Holland, including Surinam in Sout America, and Curacoa, measure an area of 750,000 square miles, with a population of 27,000,000 souls. There were imported into Netherland India in thou sands of guilders :

By the government By private firms	1876 5,119 116,392	Exported 1876 51,168 162,351
Totals	121,511	213,519
	Imported 1877	Exported 1877
By the government	27,638	57,117
By private firms	126,067	163,392
Totals	153,705	220,509
	153,705	31 THE STREET

	1876	1877	Sug	1877
	By the government 46,692	54,209		
1	By the government46,692 By private firms31,618	34,348	66,362	62,583
١	Tir		Ind	ligo-
	1876	1877	1876	1877
	By the government 4,476	2,893		
	By private firms 2.656	2.380	2,966	3,791

Cloves & Nutmegs 1876... 1,325 1,933 1,141 23,756 1877... 1,511 3,228 2,393 28,280 2,554

and for private account :

Quinine bark is since becoming a valuable article of production in Java. There are now in operation in Java 240 miles of railway and 343 building; of telegraphs, there are in operation in Java and Su-matra together, 3,362 miles on shore, and a cable between both of 65 miles. Since the Suez Canal was opened the number of large steamers between Holland and Netherland India is multiplying rap-

In Brazil the labor question is a subject which absorbs the attention of the people at large and the planters in particular, a great deal more than even in Cuba. There are now left in Brazil in slavery about half a million blacks,* and it will slavery about main a million and fifteen years, even under the operation of the emancipation law of September, 1871, before they are all liberated. Meanwhile, 1871, before they are all liberated. Meanwhile the number of hands devoted to field labor dimin ishes, i. c., slaves as they get free quit the planta-tions' and increase the population of the cities in great numbers, and there are no coolies to take great numbers, and there are no coolers or their place. Brazil, therefore, last year made a treaty with China for the importation of coolies from there, but it takes time before they can procured, for the distance is great. While, therefore, as it is the situation is anything but cheeffal, the emancipation question, i. c., the speedier aboli tion of slavery, has begun to be agitated quite openly and with a great deal of persistency, dividing Brazil into two camps. By way of compromise and in order to bridge over matters for the moment

* The Green should have said a million and a half, as that is nearer the figure —Eds. News,

the province of San Paulo, the great coffee proing region, has passed a local law putting a vy fine upon inter-provincial slave traffic. Thus matters stand, without threatening any p disturbances or riots or slave-risings, but yet holddisturbances or riots or slave-risings, our yet nou-ing a prospect of continued uneasiness on the score of labor. Both coffee and sugar, if their production is to go on expanding as it has done for the past twenty years in Brazil, require a steady supply of hand that can be depended upon while the

As long as the present Emperor Pedro II lives nothing immediately injurious to the planting interest is, however, seriously apprehended, for his influence is too great; his character is opposed to all precipitation in reform, whether political, social or economical. Whatever conflicting or incoherent elements there may be smouldering beneath the embers, he knows how to subdue and control. But should he be taken away suddenly, the regency to follow may not posses the necessary authority and tact to prevent mischief. To the world at large and to the grocery interest in particular, this Brazilian labor question is, therefore, not an indifferent one, for any very serious disorganization of work in the coffee districts there might seriously curtail pro-

The importance which coffee and sugar hold in Brazilian exportation the following few figures will

BRAZILIAN EXPORT.

	In 1000	milreis-
	1877-78	1878-79
Coffee	110,206	113,482
Cotton	6,764	9,906
Sugar	20,976	21,812
Paraguay tea	3,304	2,716
Hides	9,551	8,353
Tobacco	6,921	7,180
India rubber	11,742	10,961
Diamonds	1,183	945
Gold dust and bars	2,136	2,222
TOTAL TR	ADE.	

1877-78 163,516,800 186,349,200 1878-79 163,505,800 204,058,500

A great means of facilitating the production of coffee, sugar, &c, both in the valleys and on the mountain plateau of San Paulo, has been the rapid extension of railways, doing away with the conveyance on mules' backs, so expensive and precarious during the rainy season, and much is due to the present Emperor in pushing their construc-tion, although it is complained that various lines have been injudiciously planned and now weigh heavily on the public exchequer, which guaran-teed the interest thereon. Total lines now in operation, 1,927 miles; telegraphs, 4,373. Many economists also blame Brazil for levying an export duty on its produce, a tax coming directly out of the pockets of the producer. But this concerns their own

A NEW TRIBUTARY.

The Diario do Gram Pará of the 29th April contains the following notice of the discovery of a new Amazonian tributary by the intrepid French explorer, M. Charles Weiner. It is believed that this tributary has heretofore been totally unknown to geographers, and that it ranks among the largest of the Amazon.

The distinguished French explorer, C. Weiner, whose enterprises are known to just discovered a great river, on his return journey to Quito, which is totally unknown to geographers. These are the terms which, on the 26th of March, he communicates his discovery to us:

"On board of the Brazilian launch I have had the strange fortune of discovering a great and beau-tiful river, situated between the Anallega and the Ucayali, whose mouth was known by the name of Samizia by some Indians of the Cocamas tribe.

It is a great pleasure, in an epoch in which we are beginning to know the globe, to travel 400 kilometers in an unknown region in which whites or aborigenes have never set their feet.

I have already ascended 120 kilometers of a tributary, always in a good channel of four fathoms.

As the fact is interesting in itself and an honor to the Brazilian marine, I hasten to communicate it to your estimable Diario, so interested in its country's growth."

-"In a country like Brazil, which has so great a necessity for European immigration, it seems to us that the only motive for wishing laborers is not sufficient enough for the acquisition of this people sufficient enough for the acquisition of this people [the Chinese] dissimilar in both race and customs. It is possible that on an occasion of need, the Chinese will serve for agricultural labors, but they will remain incontestibly as a continuation of the slave race and, in view of general interests, they can become even a noxious element in the country."—Gazcin de Campinas.

ANOTHER IMPOSTURE.

Some three months ago a young man entered our office and presented a letter of introduction from the proprietors and editor of the Chicago Daily News, in which he was represented to be a correspondent for all the leading journals of that city, and the agent of a benevolent society known as "The United States and German Emigration Company." The general appearance and manners of this individual, Maurice A. Schwab, the suspicious appearance of his letter of introduction which bore the marks of forgery on its face, and the highly questionable character of his scheme, were all clear indications of a projected swindle. To prove this we forwarded Mr. Schwab's letter of introduction to the editor of the Daily News, to which the following response has just been received:

THE DAILY NEWS Chicago, April 11,'81.

Dear Sir:

The letter you enclose is a forgery and
Mr. Schwab is unquestionably a fraud.
Through some means he secured some of
our letter-heads—doubless stealing them—
and on these has forged the letter which

The statement that Mr. S. has been an attaché of this paper, or any other in Chi-cago, is untrue, as is also his claim that he is the authorized agent of a German relief society. I should esteem it a favor if you would render him harmless by a publica-tion of the facts in the Rro Nxws.

Truly yours, M. E. Stone

O. C. James, Esq.

In view of the fact that Mr. Maurice A.

Schwab has gathered in his little harvest of honors and profits, we fear that the foregoing disclosure comes a little late. During the brief month in which he enjoyed the unbounded hospitality of the department of agriculture, the Jornal do Commercio, and the Chinese-seeking officials and planters of São Paulo, he was the object of every possible attention, and the recipient of many marked favors and special benefits. The newspapers praised his ridiculous scheme of sending an overflow of German emigration from the United States to Brazil, and the leading journal of the empire took him in and gave substantial support to his pretensions. The minister of agriculture received him with outstretched arms, favored him with official letters of introduction and free railway passes, and gave him the moral backing of the most influential department in the Brazilian government. In São Paulo he was received with newspaper commendation and with great cordiality on the part of both officials and planters. He did not succeed in getting any one to take his fictitious German emigrant, but he found many who wanted the Chinese so ardently that they were quite willing to pay an advance for their acquisition. And so, Mr. Schwab returned from the leading province of the empire full of honors and with wellfilled pockets, and the April steamer of the American line took him back home in quest of some hundreds of Chinese laborers-

The famous showman, Barnum, became convinced a long time since that there is nothing which men like so well as humbug and this little enterprise of Mr. Maurice A. Schwab is one more proof to the truth of that statement. Schwab was not a clever rascal; neither was Chan Reticker. And yet both of these common rogues succeeded in duping two successive ministers of agriculture, and in obtaining honors and favors which no honest business man could get in a lifetime of useful service. We have but little sympathy for men, be they ministers or planters, who are so easily and so significantly duped. Nothing could be easier than the detection of nearly every one of these swindlers; and yet who ever heard of a Brazilian official going to a responsible American official or business

house to inquire after the character and pretensions of these rascals? These disclosures will not afford pleasant reading to many trusting souls, but it is to be hoped that they will teach a lesson which will not be forgotten by the time another swindler

URUGUAYAN TROUBLES.

According to late advices from Montevideo the government has absolutely forbidden newspapers to discuss political questions, or to criticise any public official. The penalty is a fine of five thousand dollars. This little state of Uruguay is called a republic, possesses the semblance of a representative government, and is presided over by an official who bears the misapplied title of president. The nominal president of this nominal republic is Dr. F. A. Vidal, but the real autocrat of the country is one Colonel M. Santos, the minister of war. A short time since several newspaper offices were broken into and destroyed by a mob of ruffians, some of them military men in civilian dress, who seem to have been inspired by no less a personage than this despotic minister himself. For a long time there has been neither security for life nor property, except for those who serve the government The commerce and industries of the country have been seriously injured, immigration has been checked, and many citizens have been killed or driven away to seek an asylum elsewhere from the merciless hatred and vulgar ambition of a petty tyrant. One of the fairest and most fertile countries in South America is being wasted and depopulated by nothing less than an inexcusable, contemptible partizan warfare-a warfare which has no other cause than the petty ambition of a vulgar politician, and which can have no other result than the destruction of life and property, and the brief enjoyment of stolen authority. Were the revenues of the country worth stealing or her political importance worth the struggle for administrative leadership, we might then understand the causes for all this unending discord, revolution and bloodshed. But as it is, there seems to be but little left worth the stealing, and little honor worth the possessing. The fight is not for spoils, but simply for personal revenge It is a pity that the adminisand power. tration of Uruguay could not again pass into the hands of Colonel Latorre, the only man who has been able to give security for life and property, and to keep down these petty revolutionary outbreaks. Tyrant that he was, he certainly knew the elements with which he had to deal, and the best measures to employ in controlling them. Although despotic to the last degree, he gave such security to commercial and industrial enterprises as they have never since enjoyed. We are no advocates of the form of government represented by Latorre, but beside that of Santos it is infinitely preferable. The Brazilian government, however, has vielded to the protest of Colonel Santos and has ordered Latorre away from the Uruguayan frontier. The former will now feel himself free to devote his whole attention to his enemies. Men will be shot in the streets, private houses will be pillaged, newspapers will be suppressed, property will be stolen and destroyed, and a reign of terror will crush out every semblance of personal liberty throughout the whole coun-There is but one end to all this wretched business - and that is foreign interference. Our Uruguayan neighbors should understand-and that speedily-that if they continue to show themselves incapable of self-government and unable repress this unending reign of partizan war and bloodshed, some other government will feel compelled to interfere. And such an interferance will receive the approbation and support of the whole civilized world.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-Uberaba, Minas Geraes, is to have a cotton

-Letters of freedom under the emancipation la vere delivered to 59 slaves at Juiz de Fóra on the Ist instant.

Goyaz papers of the last of April report inroads of the Cavano Indians. Consid sustained in the Rio Verde and Rio Bonito settle-

-Manáos advices of the 10th ult. state that the Amazonas provincial assembly is discussing a bill imposing a tax of 2,000\$ upon the registry of every lave imported into the province.

-The director of the São Paulo provincial post office has sent a circular to the agencies throughout the province forbidding the practice of allowing the examination of letters by persons not belonging to the service.

-A telegram from Bahia on the 24th announced that the Mercantil and Bahia banks will loan the province the sum of 1,200,000\$, receiving therefo apolices at 95, redeemable in twenty years, and drawing 6 per cent. interest.

-The recently-adopted budget in Rio Grande de Sul elevates the decima urbana to 10 per cent. and abolishes the exemption in favor of widows and The decima urbana has heretofore heer collected at the rate of 9 per cent.

-An assassination took place at Buritys, distric of Franca, São Paulo, on the roth ult., in which José Antonio Franco was killed by his neighbor Graciano Bonifacio de Sant' Anna in a dispute about some damages to the latter's plantation.

-A project is now before the São Paulo pro vincial assembly authorizing the city of São Paulo to borrow 50,000\$ to meet the debts of the city council contracted in the work of street paving. The interest to be paid must not exceed 8 per

-A fine gold watch in a silver-mounted morase has been presented to Mr. Charles Henry Williams, of Cocaes, Minas Geraes, as a mark appreciation for his invaluable services in securing liberation of the Catta Branca blacks illegally held in slavery in the Morro Velho mines.

-The Correio Mercantil, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, relates that a slave stole some ribs at the slaughter-house of Teixeira & Leite on the 17th ult., and was caught in the act by the overseer. On being detected the slave drew a knife and attacked the overseer, but was overcome by other slaves in the place. He was then sent to the jail to be whipped.

-The Commercial Association of Rio Grande sent a telegram to the imperial government on the 19th ult., in accordance with a formal resolution previously taken, protesting against the late act of the Rio Grande provincial assembly in elevating the export tax on jerked beef to four per cent. The merchants of Rio Grande charge that the tax is vexatious, unnecessary, and injurious to the chief industry of the province.

-- A bill was introduced into the São Paulo pro vincial assembly on the 23rd ult. authorizing the emission of one thousand provincial apolices of 1,000\$ each at 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable in twenty years. The proceeds are to be used in e city of São Paulo to fund its street-paving aiding the The announced purpose of the bill is to the city. The announced purpose of the DH is to aid the city to raise money at a lower rate of interest, the rate otherwise paid being 10 per cent.

-An Uruguayan journal relates that on the 15th of April the jailer of that place, one Nicomedes Basi, went to the house of Henriqueta Caldeira and asked her to go to his house to see his wife who was ill." Henriqueta took a little girl of eleven years with her and started out with Basú to visit his wife. Under the pretext that he had moved, Basú led the two outside the town to a lonely place where he suddenly attacked them with knocking them down and leaving them as dead, The little girl's skull was fractured, and she will Basú escaped and had not dvices. The frequency and probably not recover. Basú o been arrested at last advices. brutality of these occurrences is giving Uruguayana a very unsavory reputation.

-The provincial budget of Rio Grande do Sul for the fiscal year 1881-82 fixes the total receipts and expenditures of the province at 2,586,856\$380 The budget as originally introduced fixed the receipts at 2,044,000\$ and the expenditures at 2,702, 244\$200, leaving a deficit of 658,244\$200. the leadership of Senator Silveira Martins, a com ertook to balance the budget, which was eventually done, even to calculating a receipt of 380 reis. It's a genuine triumph in the science of finance. For the coming year Rio Grande will have no deficit—for the budget decrees otherwise. The modesty of the commission in not figuring out For the coming year Rio Grande will a surplus is eminently noteworthy, for it would have been just as easy and much more satisfactory than the result already obtained.

-The April receipts of the Manáos custom nouse amounted to 46,415\$703.

-There were exceptionally heavy frosts in the vicinity of Baependy, Minas Geraes, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd ult.

—A comet has been discovered by some one a Sorocaba, province of São Paulo. It was sportin around on the horizon in a southwest by west

-A Santarem correspondent of the Diaria da Gram Pará, under date of the 8th ult., reports the closing of the rubber and castanha season in that locality. The cacao crop is reported as medium in

-A new steamer for the Amazon Navigation Company, the Mauá, arrived at Pará from Glasgow on the 11th ult. The Mauá is an iron side-wheel vessel, 181 feet in length and 28 feet in breadth, and is designed for service on the Amazon.

-The volume of water in the Amazon steadily rose during the past month, the overflow along the lower river being very great. Considerable damage has been done in many localities. The waters are expected to fall during the present month.

-Fresh beef of a very bad quality costs from 700 800 reis per kilo in Para. The people are looking for government help—while an inexhaustible supply of fish is at their very doors waiting to be caught. We fear some future caricaturist will adopt the spoon as the material symbol of government in Brazil.

-The minister of justice has disapproved the act of the president of Pará in accepting the relinquishment of the office of inis municipal of Monte-Alegre, by Manuel Smoothness Po. The minister orders that Manuel Smothness shall resume his office, and then petition the imperial government for permission to resign.

-The Manaos provincial assembly has adopted two subsidy bills. The first authorizes a subsidy to the Manaos steam navigation company for a ser vice on the Acre and Javary rivers uthorizes a ten years contract for a direct line between Manáos and New York, the subsidy to be 12,000\$ during the first five years and 10,000\$ during the second.

-The stock-raisers and butchers of Pará have been discussing the question of supplying that city with fresh beef. The president of the province presided over their deliberations. The general opinion seems to be that the provincial must encourage stock-raising, protect the industralready established on the island of Marajo, im prove the means of communication, and reform the

-The Bahia provincial assembly recently authorized the government of that province to contract a loan for the service of its public debt. Under this authorization the president has borrowed the sum of 1,200,000\$ at 6 per cent. per annum, redeemable in 20 years. The new apolices are to be issued at 95. The loan is taken by the two Bahia issued at 95. The loan is taken by the two Bahia banks—the Banco Mercantil taking 800,000\$, and the Banco da Bahia 400,000\$. A part of this loan will be applied to the substitution of provincial apolices falling due at the end of the present month

—In the relativity of the retiring president of Bahia, Barão de S. Francisco, the estimated receipts of the province for 1881-82 are given at In the 2,969,461\$, and the expenditures at 3,243,754\$189
—a deficit of 274,293\$189. The Monitor of the 6th ult., however, does not accept this sum as the real deficit for that year. Taking the estimated receipts from the 200\$ and 100\$ export tax on slaves, 145,000\$, which will be non-productive, an excess of 52,703\$472 over the estimates for the support of poor prisoners, which is warranted by the actual annual increase in that item, the increase of inter-est over the estimate which is based on the present debt, the Monitor sums up the deficit at 404,506\$-661, or 500,000\$ in round numbers, instead of 274,293\$189. The deductions of the Monitor cere seem unanswerable. The item for poor prisoners was estimated at 76,283\$712 for the current year, while the actual expenditure already amounts to 114.000\$. Besides, the interest upon a floating debt of over one thousand contos, and upon a railway and public works expenditure of 800,000\$, is not accounted for in the estimates, all of which will unavoidable items of expenditure -and deficitin the year 1881-82.

-Statistics sometimes make queer comparisons. For instance: in 1880 the little island of Hayti bought 5,274,395 pounds of American soap, while Brazil bought only 1,324,852 pounds. Perhaps the Havtians ate it!

-The president of this province has decided to revoke the act of December 18, 1880, relative to lottery drawings, and to adopt the system of lotteries of 100,000\$, with 10,000 tickets, and 1,700 prizes of the value of 60,400\$, including a grand prize of 20,000\$. From each one of these drawings the government will derive a direct tax of 25,000\$ and a stamp tax of 1,500\$.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

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Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,
194 Broadway

Rio de Janeiro, June 5th, 1881.

THE superintendent of the American steamship line has notified the Brazilian government that Messrs. John Roach & Son withdraw from the contract for a mail service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, because the former has imposed a call at the port of Maranhão and has not paid the subsidy agreed upon.

We are informed that the tariff commission, whose work was so nearly completed, has totally collapsed, and that the new revision will not go into operation on the 1st of July. The clamors of the native industries for more protection on some articles, and less protection on others, has so confused the commission that it has given up the task in despair. The minister of finance will probably inaugurate another revision, on a different basis, at an early day.

THE Tribuna Liberal of São Paulo, under the inspiration of Deputy Martim Francisco, is congratulating itself and the slave-holders of São Paulo upon the assumption that the United States government has removed Minister Hilliard because of the part which he has taken in the recent abolition movement in Brazil. In view of the fact that the Tribuna never had the slightest ground for this charge, and in view of the further fact that it is wholly devoid either of truth or plausibility, its congratulations may be accepted for just what they are worth-nothing. The basis for the Tribuna's statement is the item which we gave the journals of this city concerning the change, in which it was distinctly stated that Mr. Hilliard had resigned. In our own comments on the retirement of Mr. Hilliard and the promotion of Mr. Osborn we stated distinctly that Mr. Hilliard's resignation was sent in a long time since. Furthermore, some months since we stated that President Hayes and his cabinet warmly approved the course which Mr. Hilliard had taken, and had so expressed themselves. All these statements were made with a full and definite knowledge of the facts, and they were made without qualification. And yet the semi-official journal of São Paulo, inspired by a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies and a would-be Senator, sees fit to publish a falsehood and to reiterate it. Our esteemed contemporary should remember that statements of this character are too easily checked to be made with impunity. There can be no objection to a discussion of Mr. Hilliard's course, or his views on the subject of slavery, provided always that the courtesies of a fair and honorable criticism are observed; but when it is found convenient to base such a criticism upon a falsehood, a journal pages.

at once forfeits all claims upon the respect and confidence of the public. We had hoped to see our contemporary correct its misstatement when the facts were more fully given by the Correo Paulistano, the Provincia de São Paulo, and by ourselves, but in vain; there has been nothing but a reiteration of the falsehood. There is no need for further discussion.

At the beginning of last month the Amazonas provincial assembly had a project under discussion for the encouragement or the stock-raising and agricultural industries of that province. By the terms of the bill the sum of 30,000\$ per annum is set apart for the encouragement of these industries, to be awarded in premiums of 5,000\$ each on the following conditions: 1st, to stockraisers who shall create grazing fields on their own property of an extent sufficient to support 200 head of cattle and the horses needed for the service of the estate, together with the requisite cattle stalls, dwelling houses, etc.; 2nd, to agriculturists who shall cultivate and maintain upon their own lands orchards of coffee, cacáo, or rubber trees of not less than 10,000 producing The government engages to send a commission to report whenever any stockraiser or agriculturist thinks himself entitled to the premium, the expenses to be borne by the province in case of award, or by the applicant in case the commission decides against him. The impartial administration of a law of this character should be productive of the best possible results, and it is highly creditable to the provincial legislature of Amazonas that such a measure has found a place in its discussions. It would be better perhaps were the province to offer premiums for competitive results, the money to be paid to one competitor in each separate industry upon the best product for the year. The effort, however, to encourage these industries in the way proposed must produce good results, and the purpose should receive hearty commendation. It will be observed that the measure is singularly practical in its purposes, in that it has chosen those industries for encouragement which are suited to the province. There is no nonsense about exotic industries which can be carried out only at a loss; there are no dreams, nor jobs, nor specula tions. The premiums are to be paid upon the realization of certain specified results, and those results in themselves are prime sources of wealth to the people and to the province. We heartily wish success to the measure, and to the province which thus recognizes the true basis of its wealth and prosperity, and seeks to give it practical encouragement,

LOCAL NOTES.

—The department of justice has absorbed 29,500 passes over the city tramways.

—There will be no dissolution of the General Assembly as has been currently reported. The ministers are now preparing their reports for the coming August session.

The government has definitely approved, with some slight modifications, the work of the commission appointed to divide the empire into electoral districts.

—Among the recipients of free government passes on the tramways of this city is the chief engineer of the Dom Pedro II railway prolongation, who receives 1,200.

—The increase of deposits in the savings bank of this city during the first half of May was 15,502\$-939. The total amount on deposit on the 15th ult., was 10,353,518\$948.

—The Emperor visited the building occupied by the juries of this city on the 24th inst. He is said to have been thoroughly disgusted with the loungers about the place and the wretched state of the building. It is not known what he thought of the jury.

—We are indebted to the Standard, of Buenos Aires, for a copy of President Roca's message to the Argentine Congress, which our enterprising contemporary has translated into English and publishedi in a very convenient pamphlet of thirty-six pages. —The government has issued orders that the monitors \(\frac{7}{avary} \) and \(Solim\vec{e}es, \) the corvet \(Bahiana, \) and the transport \(Purus \) shall be prepared for service.

—The Emperor has conferred the commenda of the Order of Christ upon Mr. Joseph Mawson, superintendent of the Bahia and São Francisco railway.

—The committee of medical students appointed to obtain subscriptions for the family of Dr. Pient-zanuer, the physician who committed suicide because his landlord insisted on his paying his rent, has finally completed its labors. The results are nine government applies of 1,0006 each, and a surplus of 74\$. Suicide in this case seems to have been better and surer even than a life insurance policy.

policy.

—Consumers of French brandy will be pleased to note the following significant fact. In 1880 the United States exported 11,418,506 gallons of distilled spirits, of which 8,219,663 gallons went to ports of Southern Europe. France and Spain took nearly seven million gallons. It may not be that all this quantity of distilled spirits, vulgarly called whisky, is manufactured into prime old brandy, but the probabilities are greatly in favor of that result.

—The chief of police has undertaken to suppress offenses against life and property in this city—and they are not a few—by requiring a return of guests by all boarding-houses. The plan is eminently worthy of the present chief. For the detection, or attempted detection of every rogue, a dozen honest men must be subjected to every possible annoyance. Would it not be well, however, to infuse a little discipline into the police force at the same time, and to improve the courts?

According to the American Correspondence the last official census of Venezuela shows that that little republic has a total of 32,222 generals in active service and in reserve. Of these, 8,000 were appointed by the present presidential incumbent, Gen. Guzman Blanco. The number of subaltern officers and privates does not appear, owing probably to their insignificence beside that gallant army of generals. With so many great and gallant men, there is certainly a brilliant future before the pseudo-republic of Venezuela.

repunic of Venezuela.

On the afternoon of the 31st ult. Mr. Maurice Grau, manager of the French Opera company now at the Dom Pedro II theatre, received a prohibition from the chief of police against the representation of the comic opera La Muscette, announced for that evening, on the ground that the Conservatorio Dramatica had cancelled its license. A fine of 50\$ was also imposed upon Mr. Grau because some members of his company had not observed the corrections in the libretto, the evening previous, which the Conservatorio had made in granting the license. An order was also issued by the juits do theatre forbidding the substitution of any other opera for the one suppressed, a piece of petty tyranny quite as contemptible as it was annoying. At the first representation of La Mascotte the evening before, the Emperor and Empress were present, remaining until the close of the last act. The theatre was crowded and the audience expressed their opinions on the censorship of the Conservatorio by warmly applauding the actors who disregarded the alterations in the libretto. It is asserted by the Gaseta de Noticias that while the Conservatorio had a right to make such changes as it pleased and to impose a fine for any non-compliance, it had not the right to withdraw the license. Much less, also, had the juits a right to forbid the representation of any other opera. Owing to this petty act there was no representation at the Dom Pedro II theatre on the 31st, and the money received for admission—there would have been a full house—was returned on the

The Paris correspondent of the Jornal relates an amusing story of the travels of a Brazilian steward who was left at Lisbon by the Vital de Oltreira because of sickness. On leaving the hospital, the Brazilian vice consul paid his passage home on a sailing vessel, instead of one of the many steamers calling there. The sailing vessel went to Valença for cargo, and then to Trieste, where the steward, Bogliaco, disembarked. The vice consul at Trieste sent him to Genoa, where the consul sent him on to Nice because he could not pay his passage to Brazill—about 65\$. From Nice the vice consul sent him on to Toulon, where the vice consul sand his passage to Marseilles. The consul at Marseilles applied to the consul at Paris for instructions, and while the case was being debated poor Bogliaco struck out for himself once more and took passage for Brazil on a Mexican vessel in the capacity of a servant. From Marseilles the vessel will go to Naples, thence to Barcelona, and thence to Brazil. And in the meantime the consular officials into whose hands it was his hard lot to fall, are now frantically striving to get back the beggarly amounts which they expended on in unfortunate man whom sickness had left destitute in a foreign land. There won't be any fireworks when Bogliaco arrives, but there will probably be one long sigh of relief at a final delivery from consular incapacity and inefficiency.

—The Canadian and Brazilian Direct Steamship Company will inaugurate their service this month with the steamers Cleville, Nebo and Pazo, chartered, the first steamer leaving this port for Halifax and Montreal about the middle of this month,

—The petition of a large number of leading coffee exporters in favor of using any custom-house wharf for shipping coffee was published in the *Yornad* of the 30th ult. The general sentiment seems to be decidedly against the monopoly now enjoyed by the Dom Pedro II dock company.

the Dom Pedro II dock company.

—Among the passengers by the Royal Mail packet Tamar which arrived on the 30th ult., was the celebrated Portuguese explorer, Major Serpa Pinto. He is said to have come to Brazil to present a copy of his book to the Emperor. A public demonstration was made by several Portuguese societies of this city in honor of his arrival.

—The first meeting of the British athletic amateurs for this season is announced for the 24th, inst. The success of last season's meetings and the renewed interest in out-door sports-lead to a belief that the coming meeting will be one of unusual success. We bespeak for the amateurs a full attendance and an overflowing cash box.

--The Uruguayan envoy, Don Matheo Magarinos Cervantes, who recently came to Brazil on a special mission, sailed for Montevideo on the French packet Congo of the 25th ult. His mission was to secure the internment of Colonel Latorre at some interior locality in Rio Grande do Sul, and he returns successful. Latorre has been ordered to leave Jaguarão, and to take up his residence at Porto Alegre. The impending revolution in Uruguay, however, may upset all these precautions.

—The American packet City of Para, Capt. M. B. Crowell, arrived in port on the 29th ult., after a successful passage of 24 days. She brought New York dates of the 5th ult. Among the new officers on this trip is Purser James B. Docharty, to whom we are indebted for late papers, and Dr. O. C. Smith. The passenger list includes the names of. Albert G. Goodall, Esq., president of the American Bank Note Company, and daughter; W. S. Baillie, Esq., and wife; and John C. White, Esq., U. S. secretary of legation.

—We are informed that Mr. Herbert H. Smith, accompanied by his wife and two assistants, came out from New York on the City of Pard as far as Pará, with the purpose of exploring the upper tributaries of the Amazon. The expedition is made under the patronage of the Amazon. And will occupy some two or three years. Mr. Smith has already spent considerable time on the lower Amazon, and is familiar with the work before him. He is best known as the author of a recent work on Brazil, entitled "The Amazon and the Coast."

—It is reported that the director of municipal works in this city intends to present a project for re-paving the Oavidor at an early day. The project comprises a wooden pavement with a central gutter covered with iron for the purposes of surface drainage. [Several water-cocks will be placed at different points for use in cleaning the street and in case of fire. The improvement is a very desirable one, and now that the transit of vehicles through the street is prohibited the selection of wooden blocks for paving certainly seems to be suntable in every respect.

The Gazeta da Tarde of the 28th ult. relates that a Portuguese subject named Manoel José Braga was arrested in São Paulo on the 17th of April on suspicion of being the escaped murderer "Russinho," He was brought to this city on the 19th and was committed to the house of detention without either warrant or any other legal process. Here he remained until the 24th ult.—thirty-four days—when the order for his release was given, the chief of police being unable to discover any proofs as to his supposed identity. Braga was seriously ill at the time of his release, his imprisonment having aggravated an incurable disease of the aorta. At the petition of the unfortunate man to have his passage paid to São Paulo, where he was arrested, the chief of police bade him make his claim upon the imperial government. He then went to the Portuguese consul for assistance and, after some delays, succeeded in getting redress to the tune of a free passage to Cachocira from the chief of police, from whence the consul himself paid his passage for the remaining half of the journey. After thirty-four days of unjust imprisonment upon a mere suspicion, and after being taken from his work and having his life jeopardized by hardships of imprisonment, all the redress that this the poor man can get from the chief of police is one mean little pass for half the distance to his home and wortha few milreis. And this is called justice! We are no longer surprised at such occurrences under the present minister of justice and chief of police, but that such an act should have been allowed to pass without protest by the Portuguese consul is certainly incomprehensible.

-- Under the new electoral law three deputies will be elected to the General Assembly from the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. It is estimated that there are already thirty candidates for the three places. Deputy Joaquim Nabuco is a can-didate in the first district.

-It is said that the imperial government has re-—It is said that the imperial government has re-solved upon the construction of a highway in the western and unsettled part of the province of São Paulo, running from Avanharidava, on the Rio Trieté, directly north to S. Francisco de Salles, on the Rio Grande. The purpose of the road is to afford a shorter and better route into Goyaz than the one now used the one now used.

COMMERCIAL .

EXCHANGE.

May 23.—The market to-day opened firm with the following rates in the banks: 21% on London; 445 and 446 on Paris, 550 on Hamburg and 249 0 23 % on Fortugal. Fair transactions in private paper at 21% of 21% on London and 435 at 441 on France. Sovereigns 11\$5000ellers, 11\$720 buyers.

A 44 on France. Sortesign 11/2/05/enters, 11/2/15 ollyers, May 24.—There was more activity in the market to day and after midday the Bänco Commercial mixed its rates to 21/5 on London, 442 on Paris and 249 % on Portugal, the other banks continuing with the rates of yesterday. Private paper was negotiated in the morning at 21/5 on London and 544 on Hamburg, and in the afternoon at 21 11/3 of and 21/5 on London. Sovereigns sold at 11\$250, 11 240 and 11 200 each.

cash.

May 25.—The New London and Brazilian Bank joined the Banco Commercial to-day in the rate of 21½ on London, with the following rates on other places: 441 and 442 on Panis, 545 on Hamburg, 3830 on New York and 348 a 249 % on Portugal. In private paper small transactions were effected at 21½ a 21½ on London and 423 a 44 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$140 and 11\$120 cash.

France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$\tilde{1}\$+10 and 11\$\tilde{1}\$10 cash. May 27.—A further rise of \$\frac{1}{2}\$4 took place to-day in the rates on London with a corresponding rise in the rates on other places, the banks adopting the following: 21\$\frac{1}{2}\$5 on London, 43\$ and 440 on Paris, 53\$ and 544 on Hamburg, \$\frac{3}{2}\$10 on New York and 24\$6 and 24\$0 or Pertugal. Small transactions in private paper on. London as 1 11\$\tilde{1}\$6 cash. May 28.—The banks continued with the rate of 21\$\frac{2}{2}\$6 on London and the following rates on other places: 430 or Paris, 53\$0 on Hamburg, \$\frac{3}{2}\$10 on New York and 24\$\frac{6}{2}\$ and 22\$\frac{8}{2}\$0. Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 21\$\frac{7}{2}\$ 2 11\$\tilde{1}\$10 on London, 433 a 435 on Prance and 540 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11\$\frac{1}{2}\$5 cash.

Sovereigns soon at 1745 oc casa. May 30.—The rates of the banks to-day were: 21½ on London, 440 on Paris, 543 on Hamburg, 2\$320 on New York and 246 a 248 %, on Portugal. The market was not active that firm and private paper was negoliated at 21 121/5 to 21 1315 on London and 434 to 457 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$120 cash.

son at 11\$720 cash. May 3.—There was no alteration to-day in any of the rates of the banks and the market continued firm though not active with small transactions in private paper at 21\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 25 on London and 425 to 425 on France. Sovereigns 11\$\frac{2}{2}\$ to 25 on France.

June 1.—The market continued firm without alteration in the rates of the banks. Small transactions in private paper on London at 21 15116 to 22. Sovereigns sold at 11\$100 cash.

June 2.—The rate on London advanced 46t today, the banks adopting the following rates: London 124, Paris 437 a 438 Hamburg 40, New Yorks 4300, Ortugal 482 a 488 %. In private paper a fair business was done at 21 1516 to 214, on France, the market closing very firm. Sovereigns 115000 sellers, 11 030 buyers.

June 3.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks.

Private paper on London was negotiated at 21 15116 a 22d.

Sovereigns sold at 11\$000 cash.

—At the general meeting of the Royal Mail steam packet company, hold in London on, April 27, a dividend of £1 to per share free of income tax payable by warrants to be issued on April 30th, was declared.

April 301, was declared.

According the the report of the S. Paulo Gas company for the half year the available total is £6,104, out of which the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 %, per annum leaving £9,061 to be carried forward.

—The Nictheroy Gas Company have declared a dividend of a 'l₀ for the half year, making 4½ 'l₀ for the year. £1,000 were placed to the reserve and £250 to the sinking fund for the redemption of debentures.

—The May returns of the custom-house at this port show total receipts to be 3.470.581\$668 as follows:

16,625 528 698,527 812 2,341 010	
22,497 302	
	698,527 812 2,341 010 4,967 225 3,479,581 668 25,341 855 22,497 302

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
1	May 23.	
242	Six per cent apolices (80 out. sale)	1,070 000
8	do	1,068 000
9	do for May 31st	1,070 000
	National Loan of 1879	1121/2 %
6	do	112 %
45	Banco Commercial	240 00
. 8	Banco do Brazil	284 00
10	Garantia Insurance	130 000
180	Previdente Insurance (outs. sale)	14 00
200	Carris Urbanos	251 00
100	do for May 3xst	251 00
59	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50)	92 %
14	Banco Predial hypoth. notes	77 %
132	Sorocabana R. R. deb. of 100\$ (outs. sale)	73 %
	May 24.	
14	Six per cent apolices	1,068 000
46		
18116	National loan 1868	1,200 000
50	Hanco Industrial	229 00
12	Carris Urbanos	250 00

10 TO		March D. Deres
50	Sorocabana debentures of £50	82 %
24	Macahé e Campos deb. (outs. sale)	90 %
150	Banco Predial hypoth. n	77 %
177	do (outs. s.)	76 %
30	Previdente Insurance (outs. sale)	14 000
	May 25.	
114	Six per cent apolices (67 outs. s.)	1,070 000
5	Six per cent apolices	1,070 000
103	do	1,074 000
2,600\$	do of small amounts	1, 070 000
11,500	National Loan 1868	1,200 000
160	Banco Industrial	729 000
42	Carris Urbanos	252 000
200	do for last day of transfer	255 000
100	Carris Villa Isabel	195 000
100	Carangola debentures	204 000
50	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	215 000
200	Banco Predial hyp. notes	751/2 %
130	do (outs, sale)	77 %
180	Navegação Nacional do	210 000
72	Previdente Insurance do	14 000
	May 27.	.,
47.00	2. (1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
13	Six per cent apolices (11 outside sale)	1,070 000
17	do (outs. sale)	1,073 000
8	do (2 outs. sale)	1,074 000
3,000\$	do of small amounts	1,060 000
23	Banco do Brazil	284 000
50	Previdente Insurance	14 000
40	Carris Urbanos for June 20th	255 000
91	Leopoldina R.R.	320 000
5	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	215 000
550	Banco Predial, hyp. notes	75 %
* 220		
- 220	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	921/2 %
12 10 20 20	Hanco do Brazil hypoth. notes (140)	921/2 %
12 10 20 20	lay 28.	
) 5	flay 28. Six per cent apolices	1,070 000
1	flay 28, Six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000
5 30	Six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000
5 30 16	day 28. Six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000
5 30 16 120 100	six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000
5 30 16 120	day 28. Six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000
5 30 16 120 100 25 300	day 28. Six por cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 256 000
5 30 16 120 100	Jay 28. Six per cent apolices do do Carris Urbanos do do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Brazileira	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 256 000 215 000
30 16 120 100 25 300 51	Jay 28. Six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 256 000
5 30 16 120 100 25 300 51 80	Jay 28. Six per cent apolices do do do Carris Urhanos do do do do do do do do for last day of transfer . Navegação Brazileira . Sorocabana debentures of £30.	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 256 000 215 000
5 30 16 120 100 25 300 51 80	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices. do do Carris Urbanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Braziliera Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 30.	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 256 000 215 000
5 30 16 120 100 25 300 51 80	Jay 28. Six per cent apolices do do Carris Urhanos do do do for last day of transfer Navegação Brazileira Seroccabana debentures of £500. Six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 256 000 215 000 83 0/0
30 166 120 100 25 300 51 80	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices. do do Carris Urbanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Bravilièra Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 30. Six per cent apolices. do do (46 outs. sale)	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 256 000 215 000 83 0/0
30 166 120 100 25 300 51 80	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 256 000 215 000 83 % 1,072 000 1,074 000
5 30 16 120 100 25 300 51 80 1 1 5 153 23,000\$	Asy a8. Six per cent apolices. do do Carris Urbanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Brazilièra Sorocabana debentures of £50. May 30. Six per cent apolices do do (46 outs. sale) do small amounts do do	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 255 000 255 000 215 000 83 °/0 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000
300 16 120 100 25 300 51 80 1 5 33,000\$ 33,000\$ 136	Jay 28. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 83 % 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000
5 30 16 120 100 25 300 51 80 1 1 5 153 23,000\$	Asy a 8. Six per cent apolices. do do do Carris Urbanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Brazileira Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 30. Six per cent apolices do do (46 outs. sale) do do Banco do Commercio.	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 83 °/0 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,076 000
300 16 120 100 25 300 51 80 1 5 3 3,000\$ 136 20 77	Jay 28. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 83 % 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,076 000 1,068 000
300 16 120 100 25 300 51 80 1 5 33,000\$ 3,000\$ 136 20	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do do Carris Urhanos do do do Carris Urhanos do do do for last day of transfer Navegação Brazileira Serocabana debentures of €500. Asy 30. Six per cent apolices do do (46 outs. sale) do do small amounts do do Banco do Commercio do do Banco Commercial, 1st serie. do do and n	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 255 000 255 000 15 000 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,076 000 1,068 000 211 000
300 16 120 100 25 300 51 80 1 5 3 3,000\$ 136 20 77	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices: do do do Carris Urbanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Braziliera Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 30. Six per cent apolices do do (46 cuts. sale). do amail amounts do do Banco do Commercio. do and , do Ruraf (cuts. sale). do do Ruraf (cuts. sale). do do Ruraf (cuts. sale). do do Ruraf (cuts. sale).	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 215 000 63 0/0 1,072 000 1,075 000 1,076 000 211 000 211 000 212 000 223 000
5 30 16 120 120 120 25 300 51 80 15 51 53 23,000\$ 136 20 77 19	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices: do do do Carris Urbanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Braziliera Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 30. Six per cent apolices do do (46 cuts. sale). do amail amounts do do Banco do Commercio. do and , do Ruraf (cuts. sale). do do Ruraf (cuts. sale). do do Ruraf (cuts. sale). do do Ruraf (cuts. sale).	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 83 % 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,076 000 212 000 212 000 230 000 235 000
5 30 16 120 100 25 300 51 \$50 \$0 11 5 5 153 23,000\$ 3,000\$ 136 20 77 199 20	Jay 28. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 1,076 000 212 000 212 000 212 000 212 000 213 000 215 000 283 000
5 30 16 120 25 300 51 80 1 5 153 23,000\$ 136 20 77 19	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices. do do Carris Urbanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Braviliera Sorocabana debentures of £30. Asy 30. Six per cent apolices. do do (46 outs. sale). do small amounts. do Banco do Commercial, 181 serie. do and " do Rural (euts. sale) Sorocabana debentures of £30.	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 212 000 212 000 212 000 232 000 235 000 235 000 235 000 235 000
300 166 1200 255 300 511 53 23,000\$ 136 200 77 19 20 21 26	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 000 1,072 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 83 9/0 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 212 000 212 000 213 000 212 000 230 000 235 000 83 % 931% 9/0
300 51 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Asy a8. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 000 1,072 000 1,073 000 252 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 212 000 212 000 212 000 232 000 235 000 235 000 235 000 235 000
3,000\$ 130 151 120 150 151 153 23,000\$ 126 20 77 19 20 21 26 156 156 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do do Carris Urbanos do do for last day of transfer Navegação Brazileira Sorocabana debentures of £50. Banco do Commercial, 1st serie. do and , do Rural (cuts. sale) Sorocabana debentures of £50. Banco do Commercial, 1st serie. do and , do Rural (cuts. sale) Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (£c) Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (£c) Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (£c).	1,070 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 255 000 83 % 1,072 000 1,075 000 1,070 000 11,070 000 212 000 212 000 213 000 214 000 215 000 217
55 300 166 1200 1000 1000 1511 153 23,000\$ 155 153 23,000\$ 126 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 1,076 000 210 000 210 000 230 000 235 000 83 % 93% % 93% % 92% % 92% %
55 30 16 120 100 51 80 35 13 23,000 13 23,000 20 21 20 20 21 20 20 20 20 21 21 22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 1,072 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 211 000 211 000 212 000 213 000 214 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 225 000 23
55 300 16 120 100 25 300 51 1 80 15 153 3,000\$ 136 20 77 71 19 20 20 21 26 25 25 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	Asy a8. Six per cent apolices. do do Carris Urhanos. do do for last day of transfer. Navegação Brazilièra Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 30. Six per cent apolices. do do (46 outs. sale). do small amounts do do Banco do Commercia, 1 st serie. do and , do and , Sorocabana debentures of £50. Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (4c.) Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.) Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.) Lagy 31. Say 34. Say 34. Say 35. Banco Commercial polices. Say 35. Say 36. Say 36.	1,070 000 1,072 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 215 000 1,072 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 211 000 225 000 235 000 237 000 23
15 5 30 0 16 120 0 16 120 0 10 0 0 15 1 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 1	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do do Carris Urbanos do do for last day of transfer Navegação Braziliera Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 20. Six per cent apolices do do (46 outs. sale) do small amounts do do Banco do Commercio do and " do Rural (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of £50. Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (45) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (45) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (55) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (56) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (140) Lay 31. Provincial apolices. Banco Commercial da Serie (outs. sale) National Loan of 1868 do Carris Villa Isabele	1,070 0000 1,072 000 1,073 000 353 000 353 000 353 000 355 000 355 000 355 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 215 000
51 100 255 250 250 250 17 100 251 100 251 250 251 250 251 250 251 250 251 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do	1,070 0000 1,072 000 1,073 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 253 000 255 000 255 000 257 000
55 300 166 1200 25 300 51 16 80 17 15 3,000\$ 3,000\$ 126 20 20 20 20 11 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Asy 28. Six per cent apolices do do Carris Urbanos do do for last day of transfer Navegação Braziliera Sorocabana debentures of £50. Asy 20. Six per cent apolices do do (46 outs. sale) do small amounts do do Banco do Commercio do and " do Rural (outs. sale) Sorocabana debentures of £50. Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (45) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (45) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (55) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (56) Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (140) Lay 31. Provincial apolices. Banco Commercial da Serie (outs. sale) National Loan of 1868 do Carris Villa Isabele	1,070 0000 1,072 000 1,073 000 353 000 353 000 353 000 355 000 355 000 355 000 1,074 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 1,075 000 215 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, June ath, 1881.

Rio de Janeiro, June 4th, 1881.

Receipts showed some falling off during about 7 days, ou probably to the unremunerative prices ruling here, but 1 apth ult. they have again been large. The daily average the month of May is 11,980 bags

	against	4,101	in May 1	880	
	,	11,391	1	879	
	a 1	3,919	1	878	
		5,025		877	
int to	4,267,101	bags	10 months		
gainst	2,854,123	bags in s	ame period o	f 1879-80	
,,	3,485,660	,,		1878-79	,
,,	2,487,843	,,	,,	1877-78	3
,,	2,564,238			1876-77	
ATT .		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			

ı,	THE	CHIANCES MAVE DECII;	
į.	United	l States:	
			bags.
	May 24	New York, Br str Biela	20,517
	June 1	Baltimore, Am bg Alice	1,186
1	Europ		
	May 23	Southampton, Antwerp, Br str Elbe	5,196
í	23	Liverpool, Br str Cordillera	1.000
	27	Lisbon f. o. Dan schr Hansine Marle	3,000
	27	do , bg Marie	
	27	do Gr bg Genius	3,000
ì	28	Hamburg, , str Valparaiso	7,427
	31	Elsinore, , bg Metta	1,000
	31	Bordeaux, Marseilles, Fr str Gironde	
	31	Oporto, Port bk Africa	

May 24 River Plate, Fr str Congo. 1,560
25 do Br str Plolemy. 860
27 Cape G. Hope Pe lug Ulster. 3,100

Else

The total clearances in May	have been		
for United States record by	nave been	.0 i-	W00.
for United States 155,355 ba), P-2 Perrena	18,271	May 1000
Diag. Di.	111	4,100	
West Coast 6,589		2,658	
			. "
total 278,033		73,138	
and the total clearances durin	g the 11 n	nonths sinc	e July 1st
have been :		1 1	
bags	bags		
2,028,415 for United S. against 1,639,969 ,, Europe ,, 94,753 ,, C. of G. H. ,, 40,072 R. P. & W.C.	1,819,031 in	same per.	of 1870-80
1,639,969 ,, Europe ,, 94,753 ,, C. of G. H. ,, 49,972 ,, R. P.&WC ,,	879,687	,,	,,
40.072 R. P.&WC	19,769		11
	19,709	ъ.	"
3,813,109 bags ,,	2,781,384		
showing an increase of 1,031,7	s bags over	the cleara	nces in the
same period of last crop year, v	iz:		
209,384 bags incre		ad Cintan	
760,282 ,,	Eur	ope	
31,850 ,,	" Cap	e of Good	Норе
30,203 11	,, Else	where	
1,031,725 bags.			
the clearances to Europe being	nearly doub	bled	
	nearly doc	DICU.	
We quote, per 10 kilos:		200	
Washed	4\$100	6\$150	
Superior Good first	4 850	- 5 100	
		- 4 500 - 4 150	
Ordinary first	3 550	3 800	
Ordinary first Good second Ordinary second .	2 900	3 800 3 200 2 700	
Ordinary second.	2 450	2 700	
and on this basis cargoes may 1			12.0
Prime Drived Service P 1		rcwt 1	er lb.
Good		54/3	11.79 Cts.
Fair to good "	, 100 , 500	54/3 48/7	11.79 Cts. 10.55 ;;
Fair to good ,, Fair to good ,,	5,100 6,500 6,350	5473 4877 47/2 4673	11.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;;
Good Fair to good "," Fair Good Channel "	5,100 6,500 6,350	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 2/11	11.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;;
Good Fair to good ", Fair Good Channel". Fair ",	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,250 3,900 4	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 2/11	17.79 Cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;
Good Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair ", Good Channel"	5,100 6,500 6,350 6,250 6,900 6,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 2/11 40/7	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;;
Good ", Fair to good ", Fair ", Good Channel." Low ", f. o. b. ex freight and comn	5,100 4,500 4,350 4,250 3,000 4,650 4,950 3,01ssion, exc	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 2/11 40/7	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;;
Good "Fair to good", Fair Good Channel" Fair ", Low ", (f. o. b. ex freight and comm	5,100 4,500 4,350 4,250 5,900 4,650 2,950 3,050 3,050 3,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 2/11 40/7 4/— change 21	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;;
Good "Fair to good ", Fair Good Channel" Good Channel ", Low ", (f. o. b. ex freight and comn	5,100 4,500 4,350 4,250 5,900 4,650 2,950 3,050 3,050 3,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 2/11 40/7 4/— change 21	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;;
Jood "Fair to good ", Fair Good Channel" Good Channel" Fair ", Low ", (f. o. b. ex freight and comn ting and at par in American go	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,250 1,050 1,650 1,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,050 210,000 ba	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 7/11 10/7 4/— thange 21/3	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster-
Good Fair to good ", Fair Good Channel". Fair . Low ", (f. o. b. ex freight and comn ling and at par in American ge Stock is estimated to-day at	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,250 1,050 1,650 1,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,050 210,000 ba	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 7/11 10/7 4/— thange 21/3	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster-
Good "Fair to good", Fair Good Channel." Fair Low "f. o. b. ex freight and comn ing and at par in American go	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,250 1,050 1,650 1,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,050 210,000 ba	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 7/11 10/7 4/— thange 21/3	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster-
Good Fair to good ", Fair Good Channel". Fair . Low ", (f. o. b. ex freight and comn ling and at par in American ge Stock is estimated to-day at	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,250 1,050 1,650 1,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,050 210,000 ba	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 7/11 10/7 4/— thange 21/3	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster-
Jood "Fair to good ", Fair Good Channel" Good Channel" Fair ", Low ", (f. o. b. ex freight and comn ting and at par in American go	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,250 1,050 1,650 1,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,050 210,000 ba	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 7/11 10/7 4/— thange 21/3	17.79 Cts. 10.55 ;; 10.55 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster-
Jood "Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good Channel"	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,950 2,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,950 3,050 1,	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 2/11 40/7 4/— change 21) gs. uring the 3	17.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster-
Jacob ("Jair to good"), "Jair to good ("Jair to goo	5, 100 1, 300 1, 350 1, 250 1,	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 27/11 40/7 4/— 21/3 25. uring the 5 31st.	11.79 Cts. 10.55 ;; 10.55 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster-
Sood of "Bair o good ", Bair o good ", Bair o good ", Bair o good of the comment	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,550 2,550 3,000 4,550 3,000 1,550 210,000 10,000	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 7/11 16/7 4/— 1/— 1/— 1/— 1/— 1/— 1/— 1/— 1/— 1/— 1	11.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster- 1879 Bags.
Sood of "Bair o good ", Bair o good ", Bair o good ", Bair o good of the comment	5,100 1,500 1,500 1,250 1,250 1,250 2,000 210,000 1,050 31ission, exc 1dd.) 210,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 47/3 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/3 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/—	11.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster- 1879 Bags.
Good "Pair to good ", "Pair to good ", "Pair to good ", "Good Channel ", "Fair ", "	5,100 4,500 4,500 4,500 4,500 4,500 5,000 4,000 3,000 3,000 4,	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 7/11 1907 4/— thange 21/3 gs. uring the 5 31st. Bags. 354,081 151,046	11.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster- 1879 Bags. 494,960 167,746
Good "Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good Thannel". Good Channel". Low ", Co. be ex freight and comming and at par in American go Stock is estimated to-day at TOTAL clearances of coffee f from January is DESTINATION UNITED STATES New York. Bichmond Goods f. o.	5,100 1,500 1,500 1,250 1,250 1,250 2,000 210,000 1,050 31ission, exc 1dd.) 210,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 47/3 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/7 4/— 40/3 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/— 4/—	11.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 9.30 ;; 8.79 ;; 7.34 ;; 4 in ster- 1879 Bags.
Good "Pair to good ", "Pair to good ", "Pair to good ", "Good Channel." Fair ", "Good Channel." Low ", ", "Good Channel." Stock is estimated to-day at TOTAL clearances of coffice from January is DESTINATION UNITED STATES New York. Ballatimore Richmond Goods f. o. Richmond Goods f. o.	1,500 1,500 1,350 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,250 1,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 49/3 49/3 49/3 49/7 4/— change 21/3 gs. 1880 Bags. 354,081 151,046 5,000	11.79 cts. 10.55 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.24 ;; 10.4 ;; 10.7 ; 10.4 ;; 10.7 ; 10.7
Good "Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good Thannel". Good Channel ", Good Channel". Co be expressed and at par in American go Stock is estimated to-day at TOTAL clearances of coffee from January is DESTINATION UNITED STATES Baldimore Hampton Roads f. o. Richmond Charleston Savannah	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 46/3 7/11 1907 4/— thange 21/3 gs. uring the 5 31st. Bags. 354,081 151,046	1879 Eags. 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 1879 5,500
Good ", "air to good ", "air to good ", "air to good ", "air to good Channel." Good Channel." Jow ", " Jow ", " To be ex freight and comming and at par in American ge Stock is estimated to-day at TOTAL clearances of coffee from January 1s DESTINATION UNITED STATES Balkimore Balkimore Richmond Charleston Mobile Mobile Mobile	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,950 1,950 3,1050 210,000 bai 188r Bags. 516,257 138,546 3,500 5,806 8,545 72,370	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 5/11 16/7 4/1 16/7 18/8 1880 1880 1880 1890 191,946 5,000	11.79 cts. 10.55 10.24 10.4 9.30 8.79 7.34 4 in ster- Bags. 494,950 107,746 9,271 5,500 7,045
Good "Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good ", Fair to good Thannel". Good Channel". Low ", Comment of the good to good	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 49/3 49/3 49/3 49/7 4/— change 21/3 gs. 1880 Bags. 354,081 151,046 5,000	11.79 cts. 10.55 10.24 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.5 10.7 10.5
Good ", "air to good ", "air to good ", "air to good ", "air to good Channel." Good Channel." Jow ", " Jow ", " To be ex freight and comming and at par in American ge Stock is estimated to-day at TOTAL clearances of coffee from January 1s DESTINATION UNITED STATES Balkimore Balkimore Richmond Charleston Mobile Mobile Mobile	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,950 1,950 3,1050 210,000 bai 188r Bags. 516,257 138,546 3,500 5,806 8,545 72,370	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 5/11 16/7 4/1 16/7 18/8 1880 1880 1880 1890 191,946 5,000	11.79 cts. 10.55 10.24 10.4 9.30 8.79 7.34 4 in ster- Bags. 494,950 107,746 9,271 5,500 7,045
Jood on "pair to good ", "pair to good ", "pair to good ", "pair to good thannel", "Good Channel", "Fo be ex freight and comming and at par in American ge Stock is estimated to-day at Stock is estimated to the stock is the stock is estimated to the stock is es	5,100 1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,950 2,950 3,0650 3,050 Bags, 188 r Bags, 136,257 138,546 - 3,500 5,806 8,545 72,370 10,500	54/3 48/7 47/2 44/73 57/11 60/7 47—2 1.hange 21/3 gs. uning the 5 318t. 1880 Bags. 151,046 5,000 4,610	11.79 Cts. 10.55 10.24 10.4
Good "Pair to good ", Pair to good ", Pair to good ", Pair to good ", Pair to good Channel." Good Channel. "Fair ", For to we will be good of the good	1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,950 210,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 47/2 47/3 50/7 47—2 4/	11.79 cts. 10.55 10.24 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.5 10.7 10.5
Jood "Jair to good ", "Jow ", ", "Jow ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ",	188 r 755,524 r 26,264	543 4477 4477 4477 4477 4477 4477 4477 4	11.79 Cts. 10.55 10.24 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.7
Good "Pair to good ", Pair to good ", Pair to good ", Pair to good ", Pair to good Channel." Good Channel. "Fair ", Co. be ex freight and comming and at par in American go Stock is estimated to-day at TOTAL clearances of coffee from January so DESTINATION UNITED STATES New York. Balalimore Hampton Roads f. o. Sevannah Mobile New Orleans Galveston Galveston Savannah Mobile New Orleans Galveston Savannah	1,500 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,350 1,950 210,050	54/3 48/7 47/2 44/73 57/11 60/7 47—2 1.hange 21/3 gs. uning the 5 318t. 1880 Bags. 151,046 5,000 4,610	11.79 Cts. 10.55 10.24 10.4

10,500	41,197	75,956 10,777
		12,076
755,524	556,834	783,231
26,264		18,287
84,153	¥5,500	91,803
97,951	45,964	73,544
205,687		155,742
		101,127
39,047	22,138	27,042
40,100	20,841	42,565
0,007		5,698
91,000	43,040	78,853
711,997	406, 152	594,661
33,061	28,527	25,219
21,172	12,591	14,411
54,233	41,118	39,630
255 504	rr6 804	783,231
		594,661
		39,630
341-33	71,110	39,030
1,521,754	1,004,104	1,417,522
	755,524 26,264 84,153 97,931 205,687 112,882 39,047 46,100 8,087 91,886 711,997 33,061 21,172 54,233	755.524 556.834 44,000 68,153 45,500 97,931 43,500 97,931 43,500 97,931 43,500 97,931 43,500 97,931 43,500 43,500 97,836 43,046

Total clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 11 months from July 1st to May 31st.

DESTINATION	1880-81	1879-80	1878-79
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1.272.146	1.136.515	1.108.574
Baltimore	417.118	406.130	519.721
Hampton Roads f. o	3 212	31.365	40.590
Richmond	3.50	3.600	7.000
Charleston	4.680	_	
Savannah	20.322	19.532	15.992
Mobile	17.395	10.700	10.285
New Orleans	2,58.242	170.131	141.556
Galveston	27.800	22.258	37.094
St. Thomas f. o	4.000	1%.800	12.076
Total	2.028.415	1.819.031	1.901.888
EUROPE.			
Channel t. o	22.364	14.000	27.028
Havre	238.966	83.526	187.497
Antwerp	105.000	68.335	146.820
North of Europe & Baltic	417.690	266.345	321.571
Liverpool, London & Sout'pton	257.631	178.020	202.737
Bordeaux	90.655	20.306	61,866
Lisbon t. o	137.956	112.349	131.005
Portugal	10.999	756	8.410
Mediterranean	297.718	126.060	196.266
Total	1.639.969	879.687	1.283.299
ELSEWHERE		7	
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	94 - 753	62.897	87.248
River Plate & West Coast	49.972	19.769	39.085
Total	144.725	82,666	126.333
903			
United States	2.028.415	1.819.031	1.001.888
Europe	1.639.969	879.687	1.283.200
Elsewhere	144.725	82,666	126.333
Total	3 813.100	2.781.384	3.311.520

Flour.-The arrivals since the 24th ult. have been ; 3,400 bris. per Arabella from Richmond 5,000 ,, City of Para ,, New York 8,400 bris.

The total arrivals for the month since the 4th ult. a 19,115 barrels, all American The sales since the same since the same date am sales since the same date amount to 27,134 barrels and a first hands to-day consists of 46,700 barrels, viz:

6,500 barrels Gallego
2,100 , Dunlop
4,100 , O'Dance
28,000 , Baltimore
6,000 , St. Louis

Total 46,700 barrels.

We quote:		
	Gallego	21\$000-21 500
	Haxall	21 000-21 500
	Dunlop	21 000-21 500
	O'Dance	20 500-20 750
	McCance	20 500-20 750
	Baltimore	18 900-20 000
	St. Louis	18 000-20 000
	Chili	17 000

River Plate 18 000 hs since January 1 st.

Market steady.

The total arrivals during the 5 months is mounts 10 513,745 barrels, viz.

86,560 barrels from Ballianore 34,060 m. Richmond New York 5,120 m. Liverpool 1,800 bgs. from River Plate

Total.... 151,176 barrels.

Land.—The arrivals consist of 3,000 kegs per City of Pane from New York.

In anticipation of further large arrivals prices have again

York. ipation of further large arrivals prices have again We quote:

Jumn New York.

In anticipation of further large arrivals prices have again declined. We quote:

450—460 reis per lb. George
440—450 "" Jenkins
430—460 "" New York

Arrivals in May 8,500.

Total arrivals from January 1st. to May 31st 35,180 cases.

Pitch Firm.—The arrivals consist of 450,416 feet per Thomas

Fitchher from St. Marys which are not yet sold.

The market continues firm at 47600 per dozen last sale.

The arrivals in May were 340,686 feet and the total arrivals during the 5 months from January 1st to May 31st amount 04,023,035 feet.

White Pine.—The arrivals consisted of 96,928 feet per Salaris from New York which have been sold at 113 reis per foot.

Market well supplied and quiet.

The arrivals in May were 8,851 feet and the total arrivals during the 5 months from January 1st to May 31st amount to 1,397,051 feet.

Sprince Pine.—No arrivals. We quote \$6\$000 per dozen.

Total arrivals sine January 1st 280,046 feet.

Southith Pine.—No arrivals. Some sales from second hands were effected at 45,0500—41 cop per dozen.

Total arrivals since January 1st 1,273 dozen.

Costá.—The arrivals since the 34th with have been considerable, viz:

1,137 tons. per Etta from Cardiff

1,299 "Inverset from do

320 "Inverset from do

330 "Sidney from do

391 "Mispelle B from do

392 "Mispelle B from do

393 "Pistalary from do

394 "Mispelle B from do

395 "Pistalary from do

396 "Pistalary from do

397 "Mispelle B from do

398 "Pistalary from do

399 "Pistalary from do

399 "Pistalary from do

390 "Ada Brown from Cardiff

1,611 "Ada Brown from Cardiff

1,625 "Pilluss" do

400 "Pistalary from do

400

Arklow from do Johann Carl from Hamburg 2,480 40 Almost entirely on order for consumer's account.

In the absence of sales it is impossible to give quotati.

The total arrival during the month of May amount to

953 18,531 to 4,945 2,295 1,276 953 304 129 40 ms, from Cardiff
Liverpool
New Castle (and 109 tons coke)
Greenock
Leith
Glasgow
New Poet
Hamburg

49 , riamong

28,473 tons. coal and 109 tons. coke, against
28,788 , , 305 , , in May 1880
18,77 , . , 1079

Kersteine.—The arrivals consists of
1,305 castes products from New York
and the market remains quiet at 7\$000—7\$200 per case for
Devoe's Brillian.

Arrivals in May 7,900 cases.

Totals arrivals from January 1st to May 31st 88,991 cases.

Resin.—Continues quiet at 7\$500—8\$200 per barrel.

Arrivals and yay 50 barrels.

Total arrivals from January 1st to May 31st 3,745 barrels.

Total arrivals from January 1st to May 31st 3,745 barrels.

Tupfentine.—Market quiet but prices maintained at 500 to
500 reis per kilo.

40 reis per kilo.

No arrivals.

Arrivals in May 150 cases.

Total arrivals from January 18t to May 31st 1,630 cases.

Beer.—Quotations:

Bass (Ihen & Bell) 7\$600—7\$700

Tengent 5 200—7 200—400

Guiness Stout 7 200—7 300

American 5 000—5 500

German sundry brands 5 000—7 000

Cemeni.—There is no alteration in the market. We quote:

English \$\$600—\$\$800

Boomed \$600

The arrivals consist of 1,381 barrels per Yolaun Carl from Hamburg.

The artivals consist of 1,951 parters per Jonato. Conf. Alamburg.
Conf. Lamburg.
Conf. Lamburg.
1,066 tubs., Tichter ..., Jensey
Retail prices continue at 18\$000--13\$5000 for cases and
135000--135000 for tubs.
Arrivals in May 1,661 tubs and 149 cases.
Hay.—There have been no arrivals.
We quote 80--82 reis per kilo.
Bran.—Remains quiet at 1\$100--\$300 per bag.
No arrivals.

PORT OF SANTOS.

May 215t, 1881.

May 2151, 1881.

Coffee.—Since the 14th instant the sales reported amount to about 30,000 bags, all for Europe, at the following prices:

Superior 4,8100—4,8200 per 10 kilos

Good 3 700—3 900 ,

Regular 3 500—3 600 ,

Ordinary 2 800—3 000 ,

Escolha 2 000—4 600 ,

Good average would cost at present 3,950 per 10 kilos.

Though the market closes quiet, yet there is more firmue apparent, in view of the demand which continues.

Receipts since the 1st. instant average 2,230 bags per day and stock consists of 97,000 bags.

6	
	 -
The shipments have been: bag May 17 Gr. str. Paranagud, Hamburg	4
Br. bg. Martha Lloyd, Gibraltar f. o. 3,300 bags, 457.	
May 28th, 1881.	sie
Coffee.—The market has been fairly active this week a steadily advancing prices and about 37,000 hags have been	t n
steadily advancing prices and about 37,000 bags have been sold. The demand continues and there are buyers on the basis of 4\$400 to 4\$500 for superiors or 4\$150 to 4\$200 per to kilos for good average.	r
The receipts since the 1st inst, average 1,978 bags per day and stock consist of 68,000 bags.	"
The shipments have been: bag	
27 Gr str Valparaiso, Hamburg 13,620	9
Loading: Br str Kangaroo, London, Havre, Antwerp 20,300	o Y
PORT OF BAHIA.	
May 12th, 1881.	
Sugar: —The crop being finished and, therefore, entries very limited, the business during the past fortnight has been un-	/
important and the total sales amount to about 23,000 bags	S
Browns on the spot at 1\$702 to 1\$770 per 10 kilos, equal to 18/6 and 19/2 per cwt. free on board ex commission, at the ex-	<u>`</u>
change of 21 1/4, freight to Channel 30/ and 5 %. Stock in first hands about 2,500 bags.	bo
The shipments during the fortnight have been: 4,625 bags per Patagonia to Liverpool	an-
10,850 ,, Daisy to New York	98
4,269 ,, Alerte to Chinnel 6,510 ,, Lillie Sleightholm to do 6,502 ,, Castle Eden to do	for
6,502 ,, Castle Eden to do 4,500 ,, Frithjof to do	pe
7,938 ,, Fyide to Montreal	=
The total shipments in April were 80,302 bags	
against 66,668 ,, in April 1880	-
Cotton250 bales have changed hands for home consump- tion at 5\$547 per 10 kilos. CocoaNo supplies of the new crop have arrived but are	
Cocoa.—No supplies of the new crop have arrived but are expected by the end of this month,	C _A
Coffee Very dull. Some small lots of Nazareths, altogether about 500 hags, sold at 3\$200 per 10 kilos or 3673 per cwt,, and	Lry
450 bags Caravellas at 3\$404 to 4\$085 per 10 kilos or 38/3 to	, C
44/3 per cwt. f. o. b. ex commission at the exchange of 21 1/4 d. Stocks about 18,000 bags.	E.
The shipments during the fortnight have been: 142 bags per Tycho Brahe to Liverpool	HA
142 bags per Tycho Brahe to Liverpool 515 , Buenos Ayres to Hamburg 703 , Colorado to New York,	Ric
Total shipments in April 5,093 bags against 22,515 ,, in April 1880 ,, 5,925 ,, ,, 1879	CA
Hides.—The sales during the fortnight comprise 2,500 dry	- E
at 7\$000 and 2,000 dry salted at 5\$700 per 10 kilos. No ready stocks.	-
Shipped during the fortnight: 50 hides per Tycho Brahe to Liverpool 2,957 , Buenos Ayres to Hamburg.	-
2,957 , Buenos Ayres to Hamburg.	GAI
Shipments in April 14,593 hides against 16,600 ,, in April 1880	
Tobacco-Sales, if there have been any, have been kept strictly private as no transactions have transpired and quota-	N.
strictly private as no transactions have transpired and quota- tions remain nominal.	Pas
Shipped during the fortnight: 1,370 bales per Belgrano to Havre	Pay
776 ,, Patagonia to Liverpool	GRE , W
Shipments in April 8,431 bales	LRI
against 24,476 ,, in April 1880 ,, 11,072 ,, ,, 1879.	JER H
Flour.—Arrivals: 150 harrels from Liverpool	CAR
1,300 ,, New York	
2,350 ',, Trieste for retailers account. The article sells in retail at 26\$000 to 30\$000 for Trieste and Hungarian, and at 21\$000—23\$000 per	1
barrel for American.	Ams in
to 980 reis per kilo.	CAR N
Codfish—Arrivals have been limited to 900 drums per Cor- issande from Newfoundland which are not yet disposed of. Barrels and drums are retailing at 12\$000—17\$000 nett and cases at 22\$000 less 10 °/ ₀ .	Lon A
Coals.—Arrivals during the fortnight amount to 3,516 tons.	Oro
viz: 918 tons from Liverpool 1,473 ,, Swansea 704 ,, Cardiff	
704 ,, Cardiff	CET

1473 , Swansea 704 , Cardiff 421 , New Port all for companies account. Retail prices for first quality rule 19\$000—20\$000 per ton on board ship.

May 27th, 1881.

May 27th, 1881.

Sugar.—Firm and in good demand but transactions have been unimportant for want of stocks. The sales thring the fortnight amount to about 2,500 bags at former prices, viz:

No. 7: 18702 per 10 kilos=1893

n. 8: 1.70 n. =1975

per cwt. free on board ex commission at the exchange of 21 ½, freight to Channel 276.

Stocks in first hands almost nil.

The shipment during the fortnight have been:
7,012 bags per Eurmad to New York
7,871 n. Aelile Crudy to do
4,152 n. Mary Letter to Channel
5,643 n. Arow to do
5,579 n. Star of the file to do
3,564 n. Harriet to do
3,784 n. Stranna to do
Cotton.—No sales have taken place and prices are nominal.

6,539 ... Stew to do
6,539 ... Star of the Isle to do
3,954 ... Harriet to do
3,755 ... Stasanan to do
6,775 ... Stasanan to
6,775 ... Stasanan

514 bags per Sully to Havre.

Hildes—Prices have receded a little and 2,500 dry have been old at 6\$800 per to kilos. Dry salted nominally 5\$700 per to

Shipments during the fortnight

./p? hides per Sandro to Humburg
1,750 ... Galiko to Liverpool
730 ... Garl Binnark to Bremen.
Tokacco--The market continues unchanged, the high pretenons on so floodless preventing all larger transactions.
Stock about 110,000 bales.

Shipments during the fortnight: 2,016 bales per Sully to 150 ,, Hevelins to to Havre

Flour.—Arrivals:

27) harvels from Liverpool

1,660

1,600

New York

this retailers account. The market is abundantly supplied
deliveries show at 25000—240 coo for American.

Larri—Arrivals too kega from New York, retailing at 970—
50 reis per kilo.

Condu.—The total arrivals are 810 tons from various parts, all

r companies' account. Cardiff in small lots is selling at 20\$000

er ton on board ship.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
MAY 24.

RRDIFF...Br shp Etta; 1,145 tons; Williamson; 59 ds; coal to D. Pedro 11 RR.

volume 15 NS.

volume 16 NS.

volume 16 NS.

volume 17 NS.

volume

Avres...Sp smk Onion; 169 tons: Salvador; 19 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

MAY 25. MBURG—Gr bk Johann Carl; 500 tons; Warms; 42 ds; undries to Brandes & Co. --- Port bk Arabella 337 tons; Pinheiro; 52 ds; flour

RDIFF...Br bk Abercarne; 1,087 tons; Brown; 54 ds; coa o D. Pedro II RR. --- Br shp City of Ottavoa; 884 tons; Griffin; 58 ds; coal to

Fr bk Hippolyte B.; 585 tons; Dol; 120 ds; coal to

... rue.

—Sw bk Sithey; £62 tons; Kramer; 51 ds; coal to order.

—Am shp Patrician; 1,259 tons; Jackson; 49 ds; coal to DIZ-Br lug Alney; 207 tons; Bonden; 40 ds; salt to Mir-nda Leone & Co.

CASTLE-Br bk Inheritance; 406 tons; Jainer; 68 ds; coal o Pacheco & Co

Br hk Nellie Stevenson; 332 tons; Caill; 65 ds; coal to YSANDU...Gr bg Diamant; 171 tons; Schuldt; 20 ds; jerked eef to J. M. Frias & Sons.

ter to J. M. Frank & Sons.

MA V 27,

MENOCK—Sw lik August; 345 tons; Nelson; 47 ds; coal to

V. Ritchie & Co.

Tit—Il- bk. Piskatagua; 599 tons; Scott; 48 ds; coal to
tio Gas Co.

sky-Br bg *Tickler*; 97 tons; Briard; 65 ds; codfish to fine Zenha & Silveira.

RDEF-Br bl: Ada Brown; 999 tons; Jones; 64 ds; coal to D. Pedro II RR,

--- Br shp Palmas; 1,283 tons: Claque; 50 ds; coal to Mesageries Maritimes. MAY 28

STERDAM—Hr shp Lady Lisgar; 1,206 tons; Jones; 50 ds; distress; bound for San Diego, California. DIFF...Br shp Arklow; 1,474 tons; Curry; 45 ds; coal to

orton Megaw & Co.

MAY 30.

Dos.—Ibr bk Verona; 580 tons; Smith; 60 ds; sundries to

Moss & Co.

MAY 31.

MAY 31. DRTO.-- Port bl: *Tentadorà*, 528 tons; Araujo; 42 ds; sundries D Hime Zenha & Silveira.

JUNE 1 CETTR...Br bg Ellen II.; 190 tons; Dart; 84 ds; wine to Berle Cotrim & Co.

N. YORK...Br bg Solario; 219 tons; Malery; 56 ds; sundries to C. McCulloch Beecher & Co. YUNE 2

LONDON... Br bk Drusus; 398 tons; Daniels; 120 ds; sundries to J. & J. Peake. GLASGOW---Nor bg Saphir: 221 tons; Gjermundsen; 46 ds; sundries to J. G. Illius.

suntares to J. G. Illius.

CARDIFF.—IF She Canade: 1,215 tons; Ceynon; 4: de; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

It bit. Adon; 443 tons: Bergamine; 2s ds; coal to order.

Am bit. Niphon; 1,095 tons: Rogers; 46 ds; coal to order.

CEPTE—Nor bit. M. Olini; 287 tons; Sjoberg; 61 ds; sundries to order.

Fish. Berniffe; 488 tons; Provost: 41 ds; salt to Mirandia Loone & Co.

Gr bk *Hinrike*; 262 tons; Fock; 41 ds; salt to J. da Rocha e Souza. OPORTO... Port lug Joven Alberto; 430 tons; Machado; sun-dries to C. Abranches & Co.

Port bk Guadiana; 416 tons; Coelho; 36 ds; sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

N. CASTLE—Norbg Dagmar, 184 tons; Laugherg; 52 ds; coal to Dom Pedro II RR.

North Coll IT RK.

North Keltner, 421 tons; Halvarson; 45 ds; coal to A.
Wagner.

Wan Marys.—Am bk Thomas Fickher, 665 tons; Harding; 52
ds; pine to W. Guimaräes.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 23.

PORTLAND—Br bk Locketti, 555 tons; McNoalt; ballast.

N. Orleans—Br lug Ellen Holt, 300 tons; coffee.

CHANNEL f. o. Nor bg Foldin; 224 tons; Gundersen; coffee.

S. FRANCISCO—Nor bk Imacos; 577 tons; Nilsen; ballast.

MAY V.

S. FRANCISCO...Br bk Colonel Adams, 1,516 tons; Clements

ballast.
Sr. Tromas.—Fr bk. Sourabayor. 42 tons; Testovei; ballast.
Barbadors.—Am bk. Abd-el-Kaider, 417 tons; Sparrow; ball't.
—Am lig Ada Wirwell. 557 tons; Wiswell; ballast.
PRIRAMBUCO—Sp pol Conchila; 154 tons; Bertran; sundries.
MAY 26.

BRITISH COLUMNIA—Br bk Regia; 417 tons; Grant; ballast.

MAY a8.

LISBON f o.—Dan schr Hansine Marie; 134 tons; Mathiesen coffee.

B. AVRES -Sp bg Maria Rosa; 218 tons; Sala; ballast.

MAY 29.

Lisson f. o.—Gr bg Genins; 249 tons; Blanke; coffee.

NORTHERIN PORTS—Gr bg Diamant; 171 tons; Schuldt; jerkedbeef.

Lisbon f. o .- Dan bg Marie; 198 tons; Nielsen; caffee.

SBON I. One-to-make MAV 3 and MAV 4 and MAV 4 and MAV 4 and MAV 4 and MAV 5 and MAV 5 and MAV 5 and MAV 5 and MAV 6 and MAV 7 and MAV 8 a

MAY 31.

RAS-Br bk Entign; 438 tons; Hazlett; ballast.

"MADRAS-- DF DK Entign; 438 tons; Hazlett; ballast.

"TUNE 1.

TURKS ISLAND-- Br bg Tickler; 98 tons; Briard; ballast.

Orostro-- Port bk Africa; 580 tons; Camacho; coftee and sundries.

dries.

S. Francisco---Br bk M. & E. Cax; 1,104 tons; Moddell; bt
PAYSANDI---Sp bg Triumphae, 153 tons; Akina: sundries.

TUNE 2.
BALTIMORE----Am bg Alice; 316 tons; North; coffee.

—The Br. schr. B. F. Latimer, from Pernambuco for New York, put into St. Thomas April 18th, leaking and with loss of rudder.

-The bark Paraguay, of Liverpool, from Maceio for New York, put into St., Thomas April 15th. leaking. She would

—The Dan, brig Johanne, of Fanoe, from London for Rio Grande with general cargo, which sailed from the Downs on November 8th last, has not since been heard of.

—There were 38 foreign sailing vessels in the port of Bahia on the 12th. ult., of which 19 were English, 8 Portuguese, 4 Spanish, 2 German, 2 Norwegian, 1 American, 1 Swedish and 2 Danish.

—A telegram from Madeira, dated may 3., 4.45 p. m., reports that the Ital. bark Ernestn, from Buenos Ayres for Falmonth, has put into S. Michael's with rudderhead sprung and with loss of some sails.

The Br. ship Lady Litzar, on entering this port in distress on the 28th. ult. at 7 p.m. wentaground south of Villegaignon. Assistance was immediately rendered her and after about 5 hours she was got affeat withouth additional damage.

hours she was got afloat withouth additional damage.

—The Fr. str Gironde has just made the most rapid voyage hitherto know between this port and Monte Video. Having left Monte Video on the 25th. ult. at 8.3 p. pm. she anchored in Rio at the same hour on the 28th this making the voyage of 1,024 miles in exactly three days.

—The bank Rose of Scharm, of North Shields, from New Castle for Pará, anived off the Isle of Wight on April 28th and reported having been in collision off Beachy. Head in the night of April 24th than English steamer, name unknown, and carried saway upper foretopasilyard.

—The Dara, be Visionet de Literaturetts from Persamburo.

—The Brax, bls. Visconde de Livramento, from Pernambuco December 15th for New York, which put into Bermuda, damaged, after having undergone repairs sailed thence again, but on April 14th was struck by a cyclone and suffered such fresh damages that she was obliged to put back to Bermuda on April 27th.

Apin 2pin.

—The It. Steamer Said America, which left this port on the 2pid. inst., for the River Plate, returned on the 26th, towing in the Inl. seamer Colombo which she had encountered 220 miles south of the bar of Rio unable to proceed on account of a disarrangement in her machinery. The Said America left again for the River Plate on the 2pth.

for the Kiver Plate on the 27th.

"The Br, seth. B. F. Latiner, from Pemambuco 4308, bound for New York, was spoken by the str, Leo for Philadelphia and April 4th in lat. 36 N long. 66° 20° W with rudder bloard gone and decks swept, sails torn to pieces and out of water and coals. The Leo supplied her with a large cask of water, some rope, yarn, nails etc. and findings the required no further aid, left her at 3 p. m. on the same day and proceeded on her voyage.

on her voyage.

...Notice has been received from the Royal Mail Stean Packet Company that the quarantine restrictions in the Rive Plate having been withdrawn they will resume the regula service by their packets from Stouthampton on the ath of each month, calling at Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, an egoing on to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. This alteration will commence after, the departure of the packet leaving South amption on the again, and will commence after, the departure of the packet leaving South amption on the again, and will support the packet leaving South amption on the again, and will support the packet leaving South amption on the again and provided provided the packet leaving South South

... The New York Maritime Register contains the following Notice to mariners.

Office of the Boltzmann Angelere contains the tollowing Melice to marriaers.

Ottawa, April 39.—The beacon lights on the NIV end of Fox Island, Minamichi Iay, NI, have been moved and a third light added, and the lights as now arranged were put in operation on the opening on avaigation.

All show fixed white lights which should be visible eight miles from lanterns hoisted on masts; at the base of each mast is shed painted white.

One of the lights is situated within 100 feet of the most northerly point of the island. It is clevated 30 feet above high water mark and has a post 40 feet high, lat 49° 8′ 3″ N, long, 6° 3′ 3″ N. The second light is distant 1,07 feet SE ½5 from the first named and will be 46 feet above water mark with a post 38 feet high. The first and second in line range NW for the first named and will be 40 feet above water mark with a post 38 feet high. The first and second in line range NW 5½ W into the old Horsesboe Channel. The first and third in line range W by N leading to the upper buoy of the Horsesboe Shoal.

and thrott in line range w by N leaning to the upper buoy of the Horsechoe Shoal.

The lighthouse recently erected on the Indian Points Flats on the S side of the entrance to Summerside Harbor, Prince Edward Island, was put in operation on the opening of navigation this year, lat. 40° 24′ 40° N, long, 69′ 40′ 50° W. The light will be fixed cutoptire, showing red between the bearings NNE ½E and white from all other points seaward. It is elevated as feet above high water mark and should be visible 13 miles. The building consists of an octagonal tower, rising from the middle of an octagonal dwelling, which stands upon a circular pier whose foundation is below low water mark. The superstructure is 42 feet high from the sills to the vaine of the lanternt and is painted white. The light is for the purpose of leading into Summerside Harbor.

ARRIVALS	OF FOREIGN	STEAMERS.

DA.	re	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Iay "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	28 24 24 26 28 28 29 30 30 30 31	Congo, Fr Ptolemy, Br. Colombo, It Puerto Huergo, A Rio Plata, It Valparaiso, Gr Gironde, Fr Hamburg, Gr Tamar, Br City of Pará, Am Delambre, Br V. de Santos, Fr	Genoa* 32d Santos 17h River Plate, 4d Hamburg 24d South'ton* 21 New York* 25 Liverpool*, 29d Havre* 28d	Wilson, Sons &C Fiorita & Tavoland Messageries Mar. Norton M'w & C Fiorita & T. J.M. Frias & S's Fiorita & T. Ed. Johnston &C Messageries Mar. Ed. Johnston &C Royal Mail Wilson, Sons &C Norton M'w & C A. Leuba & Co
ine		Dago, Br Horrox, Blg		Mec Allen & Co Norton M'w & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
,, 23 ,, 24 ,, 25 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 27 ,, 28	Eibe, Br Congo, Fr Biela, Br Ptolemy, Br Puerto Huergo, A	Liverpool* River Plate Southampton* River Plate New York River Plate Buenos Ayres River Plate South'pton River Plate	Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Ballast Sundries Sundries
,, 30 une 1 ,, 1	Valparaiso, Gr Gironde, Fr Hapsburg, Gr Delambre, Br Tamar, Br Ville de S's, Fr	Hamburg*	Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries

· Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

4	RIO .	21, 1881.			
,	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
	shp Viola shp Asiana	808 488 1095 1365 937 1198 607 1259 1095 605 178 1266 1808 1033 516 1629 811	April 4 May 1 , 1 , 17 , 17 , 17 , 17 , 17 , 17 , 1	Liverpool Cardiff Glasgow Cardiff Rosario Cardiff St Mary Paysandú Cardiff Glasgow Cardiff Glasgow Cardiff Glasgow Cardiff Greenock Glasgow Cardiff	In distress Phipps Bros. & C. Rio Gas Co. Dom Pedro II RJ. J. G. Illius. Wilson, Sons & Co. W. deChapeauroug Mess. Maritimes To order. W. Guimaräes & C. Souza Ir'o & Roch.
-1	AL G. Balada.	7.0	, ,	(1 11 as	magnitus Co.

bk Winifred
bk Adelaide.
bk Tiget
bk Adelaide.
bk Tiget
bk Ada Brown
shp Palmas
shp Ariow
bk Ada Brown
shp Lisgur
shp Ariow
bk Glien H
bg Solario
bk Drusss
shp Canute Winging
To order
W. Ritchie & Co.
F. Clemente & Co.
J. C. Pacheco
J. & J. Peake
D. Pedro II RR.
Norton Megaw & C
Rio Gas Co.
Dom Pedro II RR.
do 499 486 209 1145 1372 799 1037 884 207 406 332 599 999 91283 19 Greenock.
19 Liverpool.
4 Cardiff.
4 Liverpool.
25 Cardiff.
25 do
25 Cadiz
25 New Castle
26 do
27 Cardiff.
27 Cardiff.
28 Amaterdam
28 Cardiff.
30 London.
21 New York
2 London.
21 London.
22 London.
23 London.
24 London.
25 London.
26 London.
27 London.
28 London. Miranda Leone Pacheco & Co

no	any Cantile	13	,,,	caum	Norton Megaw & C
ed	FRENCH	1.			
	bk Payta	680	Anrila	Have	Pinto 0 m
	bk Hippolyte	-8-	Marra	Cardin	Fiorita & Tavolara C. Hue J. Miranda Leone
un	bk Berville	1 202	lune d	Liebon	C. Fiue
er		400	June .	Laston	J. Miranda Leone
ar	GERMAN				1
	sch Heinrich	112	Mar '24	Paysandú	J. M. Frias & Sons Berla Cotrim & Co
ch	schr Albert	08	Aprila	B. Avres.	Berla Corning & Cons
nd	bg Mette	286	20	Marseilles	do H. N. Dreyfus
on	bg Ceres	288	May 6	Marseilles .	H N Denutus
	bk Ocean	464	13	Cardiff	Alexander Wasses
h-	bk Johann Carl	500	., 20	Hamburg.	Brandes & Co
ry	bk Hinrike	262	June 2	London	Alexander Wagner Brandes & Co J da Rochae Souza
	ITALIAN				
	rlug Zio Antonio	301	Мау г	Genoa	E. Cresta & Co
g	bk Aden	443	June 2	Cardiff	To order
	NORWEGIAN		_	l	
	bg Saphier bk St Olaf	221	June 2	Glasgow Cette	J G Illius
of	DK St Olat	287	,, 2	Cette	To order
rđ	bg Dagmar	104	,, 2	Mew Castle	D. Pedro II RR.
	bk Glitner	421	,, 2	do	A. Wagner.
1-	BUSSIAN bg Carl Gustav				
		387	May 11	Hamburg	Brandes & Co.
ht	bg Sylphide			1	
	schr Carmen	.240	April 22	Lisbon	To order.
h	bk Sidney	107	мау 3	Port Alegre	Newland Ir. & Co.
	bk August	002	» 25	Cardill	To order.
st	on August	345	,, 27	Greenock	To order. Watson Ritchie &C
h	SPANISH	. 1			
	J. J. A.				***
ζ.	smk Guadelupe.		Mar vo	Paveandá	A. Wagner A. Wagner S. Hime & Zenha Alexandre Wagner Alex. Wagner, J. Romaguera. C McCulloch B. & C. F. Figueired & C. J. M. Frins & Filho Soura Ir & Romaguera. J. Romaguera A. Wagner A. Wagner A. Wagner A. Wagner
S	bg Pupilla	110	April	R Avres	A. Wagner
h	smk San Mariano	116	apin 4	Mont video	A. Wagner
v	bg Jaimito bg Indio	124	. "	Paysandú	S. Time & Zenha
	bg Indio	160	" 6	B. Avres	Alexandre Wagner
h	bg Chile	173	11	B. Avres	L Dames Wagner.
V	bk Adela	240	15	Darien	C.McCallant D. C.O.
n	pol JovenRozalia	161	16	Paysandú	E Figure 1 8 &C
	bg Recurso II	192	17	Paysandú.	I M Frice & Park
d	bg Belizario bg Francisco	179	. 21	Mont'video	Soura In & Dock
of	bg Francisco	224	. 22	do	I Romogues
	DK Isabel	359	May 5	B. Ayres	F.de Figueiredo &C
s	og Fehpe	193	,, 5	B. Ayres	Alex. Wagner
٠,	bg Victoria	143	,, 9	Magdalena	A. Wagner
e	be Parent P	190	,, 16	Mont'video	Sza Imião& Rocha
-	bk Isabel bg Felipe bg Victoria bg Feliz bg Roger-de-Flor smk Onion		,, 20	Paysandú	Souza Ir'o & Rocha
e	Sink Onion	169	,, 24	B, Ayres	A. Wagner Sza Irmão& Rocha Souza Ir'o & Rocha A. Wagner.
- 1	PORTUGUESE	3,1	1	Section 1	
s	PORTUGUESE	- 1	100		
s	bg Destino	!	·		
.	bk Miramar	194	Mar 15	Paysandu.	To order. M. d'Oliveira & Co
- 1	bk Cintra	340 2	sprii24	Salt Island	M. d'Oliveira & Co
3	bg Bertha	230	30	Oporto	J.M. Miranda Leone
1	bg Pedro V bk Arabella	178	may 3	B A	J. S. Zenha & Co
	bk Arabella	227	" 0	Dicharas.	Souza Ir'o & Rocha
١.	bk Tentadora	528	" 25	Operto	To order.
	lug Joven Albert	420	une a	Operts	S. Hime & Zenha
f	bk Guadiana	416		Operto	Abrenches & Co
4	70° (50° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 10° 1		" "	-Porto	M. d'Oliveira & Co J. M. Miranda Leone J. S. Zenha & Co Souza Ir'o & Rocha To order. S. Hime & Zenha C Abrenches & Co Mendes d'Oliv'a&C
			War ar		

GOVERNMENT BONDS CIRCULATION DENOMINATION 1,075\$000 t,070 o 339,069,100\$000 335,397,100\$000 5 % " 2,151,600 000 1,990,400 000 119,600 000 4 % 600 000 6 % " 500 000 200 000 1,000 000 500 000 National Loan of 1868, gold.... 1,220\$000 oan of 1879, gold..... 7,065,000 000 4½°%

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES											
CAPITAL	RES	9	T 1	B :	.		LAST	LAST	DIVIDÊND		
CAPIAL	SHARE	1881	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID		
				Ī	BANKS	1	Ι.	ı			
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All All	200	All	Banco do Brazil	9,447,527\$864 2,051,768 055	284\$000	10\$000	Jan 1881		
12,000,000	00,000	20,000	200	All	Commercial de Die de Territor	1,657,274 277	237 000	10 000	Jan 1881		
6,000,000	50,000 30,000	All		& IO	English (limited)	£ 140,000	120 000	8 sh	Jan 1881		
4.000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	900,000\$000	229 000		Jan 1881		
4.000,000	20,000	10,200	200	All	Banco Predial		133 000		Jan 1881		
12,000,000	50,000 60,000	ıl Ali	L 20		Banco do Commercio	£ 140,000 302,848\$701	212 000	11 8	Oct 1880		
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$			34,783 400	250 000	10\$000	1 -		
7,500,000	37,500	-	200	All 250\$ All	do do debentures	_	85 000 90 %	2,70.	interest		
15,000,000	75,000	All		All	Paulista	258,601 200	235 000	8 %	June 1880		
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	An	Sorocabana	_	1		1.3		
	_		= '	100\$	Sorocabana	=	700%	600	interest		
2,400,000	12,000	All	200		Leopoldinado preferred ob	-	320 000	6 % 6 % 7 000 8½ %	i lan. 1881		
2,000,000	10,000		200	200\$ All	Nictherovense	=	215 000	814 %	interest		
600,000	3,300	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião	_	Nom.	'l			
10,665,000	53.325	All	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	-			Oct. 1880		
Ξ	=	=			do do subsidiary shares	/ <u>-</u>	200 000		=		
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	D'D 4 MW 4 WO	34,600 000	17 000 Nom.	61/2 %	Feb. 1881		
4,000,000\$	6,000	16,500 All	200	All All	S. Christovão Botanical Garden S. Paulo	64,276 465	370 000 Nom	13 000	Jan. 1881		
700,000	20,000	All	200	100\$	S. Paulo	_	Nom.				
1,200,000	3,500 6,000	Aii	200	All	Pernambuco	7,471 399	120 000	10 000	July. 1880		
540,000 800,000	6,000 2,700	3,000	200	All	Pelotas	-	10 000		3		
1,200,000	4,000	All	200	100\$	Porto Alegre	=	20 000 45 000				
2,000,000	4,000 6,000	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	30,163 063	195 000	5 800	Jan 1881		
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500	,	J		
1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	All	Porto Alegre. Villa Izabel. Montevideo. Nictheroy. Bruxellas.	_	10 000	i i			
5,400,000	27,000		200	, Au		_	250 000	0.000	Jan 1881		
-	-	- '	-	500\$	do debentures	-	90 %	6%	interest		
1,800,000	6,000		300\$	30c\$	União e Industria	180,000 000	1 1	1 1	June 1879		
180,000	1,800		100	All	Magé e Sapucaia	-	105 000 Nom.	15 000	June 10/9		
	20,000	All	1 1		NAMICATION COMPANIES	4 (2					
4,000,000\$	3,000	All	200	160\$	Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos.	96,467 753 300,000 000	100 800	6 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881		
200,000	1,000	912 3,168	200	110	Uniao Nictneroyense	-	Nom.	"	Jan		
640,000	3,200	3,168 All	200			060	Nom.	1 1			
£ 1,000,000	2,500 50,000		6 20	All All	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	717 960 £ 21,321,78;4d	125 000	gsh	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1880		
150,000	750	- 1	200			×,,	106 000	1			
2,000,000	10,000	All	200		Nacional de Navegação INSURANCE Fidelidade	48,503\$434	220 000	10 000	May 1881		
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000 All	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	200,000\$000	140 000	10 000	Jan 1881		
3,000,000	3,000 2,500	All	1,000	250 100	Garantia	300,000 000 156,500 000	130 000	6 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881 Jan 1881		
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	162,660 621	400 000	15 000	Jan 1881		
500,000	20,000	All	1,000	100	Argos Fluminense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança Integridade	35,593 963	Nom.	6 000	Jan. 1880		
4,000,000 8,000,000	40,000		200	20 50	Integridade	250,000 000	40 000 62 000	2 000 4 000	Jan 1881 Jan 1881		
5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100			122,690 173	14 000	. 1 000	Ian 1881		
1,000,000	200	All	200 200	100	Popular Fluminense	184,426 740	50 000		Dec. 1878		
4,000,000	20,000		1 1		MARKETS	_	.,	[]	-		
500,000\$	2,500 1,000	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	45 000 Nom.	1 600 3 000	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1876		
300,000	3,000	Ali	100	100\$	Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	7 000		Dec. 1876 June. 1880		
£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	Δ11	Rio de Ianeiro	_		10 %	May 1881		
£ 750,000	37,500 7,500	30,000 All		All	Nictheroy	_	250 000 65 000	2 %	April 1881		
600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	All	Transportes Marit, de Sav	96,544 531	126 000	1 1	Jan. 1881		
600,000	3,000	600	200	160\$	Bonds Maritimos	99544 53-	110 000	6 000	Jan. 1880		
10,000,000	50.000	15,000	200	100	Docas de Pedro II	-	50 000	4 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880		
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Brazil IndustrialUnião Industrial	= !	70 ceo	1			
400,000 500,000	2,500	All	200	145\$	Florestal Paranaense	= ;	2 000	i 1			
1.200,000	6,000	All	200	AD	Florestal Paranaense	-	Nom.		-		
1.200,000	6,000	5,461	200	All Sock	Carruagens Flummense	58,793 327	170 000	8 000	Jan. 1881		
3,000,000	4,000	7,500 All	100	All	Economia (lavanderia)	90,000 000	1 000	5 000	Jan. 1881		
3,000,000	6,000	7,500 All All All	500	150\$	Carruagens Fluminense. Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluminense.		0.000	80/0	Jan. 1881		
800,000	4,000	All All	200				Nom.	1	1		
800,000 1,800,000	9,000	6,000	200	50\$	Architectonica	_	20 000 81 000				
1,000,000	10.000	5,000	100	Aii	Architectonica	-	Nom	1 1	1		
4,000,000	40,000	7.500	100	705	Economica Auxiliar	- 944 000	20 000	. 200	- 1000		
400,000	8,000	4,400	200	All	Indust. Flum. (kiosques) Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	37,866 000 208.497 496	20 000 78\$000 Nom	6 000	Dec. 1880		
600,000	6,000	20.21	100	Aii	Manuf. demat. para const	132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 1879		
700,000	3,500	All	200	All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial Manuf. demat. para const Engenho Central de Quissamā do obligations	-	Nom 200 000	· —	May 1881		
-	-	- 1	- 1	2005	do obligations	_	200 000	8 500	May 1001		

BRITISH AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS

(Open to all comers)

Will be held on the 24th proximo at the

Cricket Ground, Rua de Paysandú.

The list of events is as follows:

100 yards flat race. All scratch.

Steeple Chase. Hurdle Race. Handicap

Intending competitors are requested to r on or before the 31st. instant at Rua dos P By order of the committee. H. K. BRODIE,

Actg. Hon. Sec.

GEORGE BUCKERIDGE,

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litate the introduction into Brazil of American products, nery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Man-ery goods, Hardware, Dry Goods and specialities gen-suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that y. by furnishing reliable information regarding the special of preparing and pacting merchandies, so essencial to of preparing and pacting merchandies, so essencial to orbitable acceptation there, and by means of their Kio de bottless companies and merchants, or the control of the control of deep communication with the Brazilian merchants,

THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year, THE RIO NEWS was enlarged to an cight-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 Næws will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds 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 news 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, Ria de Janeiro

From the Montior Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro. Since its inauguration Tue R10 News has become important and useful not only for the impartaility and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abund-ance of local and provincian olices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro niarket, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own coun-try and the United States who would follow 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 Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliader da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brail, 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, impledier tarbet 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 Kto News who a 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 manly other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the descrimination and Judgment which has presided over them.

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 ("Tite Rio Nuxu"), is published in the im-perial capital, specially devoted 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.

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