# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Voi. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1881

NUMBER 17

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Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hardware, machinery, domestic goods, specialities, etc., etc., are respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceded whenever special and exclusive conditions are tendered by manufacturers.

#### PORT OF CARAVELLAS.

Owing to the meagre and conflicting counts of the port of Caravellas, province of Bahia, which has recently acquired im portance as the seaport of the railway now building from the interior of Minas Geraes to the Bahia seaboard, we take great pleasure in publishing some definite, reliable information on this point which has been kindly furnished us, at our request, by Col. W. Milnor Roberts, the government engineer who lately examined that port. These examinations include the various channels through the bar, and the present condition and capabilities of the harbor and port. The surveys in detail, with recommendations for such improvements as would be of value to the port, will soon be published by the government. The information which we are now able to give, however, will be of special value to those who will be brought into commercial relations with Caravellas through the railway now under construction. The abstract furnished by Col. Roberts is as follows :

There is a very large sand-bar opposite the mouth of the Caravellas estuary, extending out four miles from the general coast line. It has four channels through it, but only two, the North-east and the Southeast channels, are generally used by ocean vessels. Both of these, and also a channel called "Alagodas," (a branch from the S.E. channel) are kept well marked with stakes by the careful pilot, Sr. José Joaquim da Rocha, a very intelligent officer, who is thoroughly familiar with all of them. The channels are of sufficient width, with a tolerably direct general course, and are without sudden deflections although they have some curvature in places. They are four miles long from deep water outside to deep water inside. At high water spring-tides, the least depth in the North-east channel is 4.33 meters (14 feet), the general depth being 5 meters (16.4 feet). In the South-east channel at high water spring-tides the least depth is 5.2 meters (17 feet) for a very short distance. Vessels drawing 17 feet have passed through. A vessel drawing 17 feet was in port in May, 1881, loaded with rails for the railway.

Usually the water in these channels is comparatively smooth, the heavy outside swell of the sea being broken by the great shallow sand-bar bounding them. At low tide, extensive areas of sand are uncovered, when the channels are easily seen.

The extreme tidal rise and fall is 3 meters—say 9.84 feet. The establishment of the port is 4h. 15 minutes.

Inside of the bar is a magnificent harbor, perfectly protected, more than half a mile wide, and six miles long from the mouth to the upper part of the city of Caravellas; and from 7 meters (22.96 feet) to 10 meters (32.8 feet) deep, in many places deeper. The terminal station of the "Bahia and Minas" railway has been recently established on the left bank of the estuary, four miles from its mouth, and about two miles below the city of Caravellas. In front of the station there is a roomy, safe anchorage, 11 meters (36 feet) deep at low tide. Deep

water continues some distance above Caravellas.

The railway company's contractor, Sr. Martin, has an excellent steam-tug ready to tow vessels in and out through the bar under the guidance of the experienced pilot already named, the same who aided Capt. Mouchez when he surveyed this port some years ago.

Neap high tides should be considered to be about 3 feet less than spring high tides. Vessels drawing less than 14 feet can pass the bar at almost any high tide.

This would be a very difficult bar to take a vessel through at high tide if the channels were not kept marked; but with the channels so well defined, and with the very competent pilot in charge, the passage, either inward or outward, is easily made.

Light draught coasting vessels, up to 7 feet draught, can pass at the very lowest tide, at which time the visible sand distinctly outlines the position of the channels.

The position of the outer edge of this bar, opposite to the entrance, is latitude 17 degrees 44 minutes South, longitude 39 degrees 4 minutes West, from Greenwich.

Foreign vessels approaching from the eastward will of course watch the charts showing the "Abrolhos" and the "Parcel das Paredes."

# PROTECTING NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

In replying to a few pertinent questions of ours on the influences and results of protection, our enterprising contemporary O Industrial has chosen to avoid the real issues and to take us to task for advocating doctrines apparently inconsistent with our national [American] policy and practice. The diversion is certainly a skillful one, the nore so as it affords an opportunity to dodge the vital points in this question of protecting national industries, and to shift the controversy to a country where that policy has apparently achieved the best possible For the sake of correcting a few mistaken impressions into which Brazilian protectionists have fallen, and of clearing the way for a fair discussion of the best economic policy for Brazil, we are quite willing to devote some attention to this question of American protection.

In the first place the editor of O Indus trial should bear in mind that free trade, not protection, is the real American system. and that were the question to be decided on its intrinsic merits to-day, by a popular vote, it is more than probable that the system of freer trade, or a tariff for revenue similar to that of Great Britain, would be adopted by a large majority. The question, however, is so hopelessly mixed up in politics, and is the subject of so much political trading, that such a decision is for the time practically impossible. Neither of the American political parties are wlling to advocate free trade unequivocally, because of the influence of such states as Pennsylvania where the doctrine of protection is supreme. All this, however, refers to the foreign trade of the country, and has no reference to the characteristic American system -that of absolute free trade between the several states of the Union. This system

was adopted at the formation of the republic. and at a time when Europe was covered with a perfect network of customs barriers. Not only were the great states separated from each other by these arbitrary customs limits, but even the provinces and cities within each state vied with each other in imposing local taxes and restrictions upon all commerce with the outside world. The American states very wisely prohibited all such folly among themselves at the outset, and out of that step has grown one of the most perfect systems of commercial intercourse the world has ever known-a system of absolute freedom. Unquestionably this very internal policy has had vast influence upon the development of the country. It is an example which Brazil will do well to copy even in advance of that later and more brilliant external policy of protection.

In the second place, the editor of O Industrial should bear in mind that the two cases are not strictly parallel. The American states were settled, and have been since populated by the best, it not the only really successful colonizing people of world. A hardy, enterprising, hard-working, persevering race, the English settlers in North America addressed themselves to the task of converting a vast wilderness into fertile fields, an unknown realm of nature's mountains and valleys, forests and prairies, into a sovereignty of peaceful industry and enterprise-and they succeeded. The industrial history of the United States is as different from that of Brazil as are the two peoples who inhabit them. The whole history of the Anglo-Saxon race has been one of industrial, as well as of political progress. From this people have come the thousands of industrial inventions which have contributed so largely to the wealth of the world. In the mother country, as well as in her colonies, the history of the people has shown one unceasing progress, even in the face of all possible difficulties and obstacles. With such a people as colonists, and with a new country of such unbounded fertility and natural wealth, the marvelous progress of the United States is not in the least surprising; in the natural order of events it could not well be otherwise. The only surprising element in the question is that all this natural and spontaneous growth should be ascribed to that one artificial and imperfect economic system—protection. Even with the Chinese system of non-intercourse, the industrial development of the United States could not be otherwise than rapid. Within her own boundaries there are markets for every possible production such an no one other country in the world can afford; and within these very same limits, side by side with the markets, there is almost every possible facility for supplying the demand. Under such conditions the evil results of any one system must be almost infinite in order to check

Protection certainly has been a stimulant in the development of that country, but as a careful examination will show, it has been an unhealthy and unnecessary stimulant. We can not prove just what the progress of the country would have been under a system of comparative free trade, but there is every good reason for believing that the actual increase in wealth and permanent industry would not have been materially less than what it has been. Protection has built up hundreds of industrial establishments all through the country, but it has never been able to save them from the inevitable results of this unnatural stimulant-over-production, glutted markets, and artificial location and development. The history of protection in the United States is also the history of unparalleled industrial crises, in which the losses are fully equivalent to the gains growing out of it. If the editor of O Industrial will look over the industrial history of the United States since 1865, he will find a few hard facts and figures which even protection can not clear away. He will find hundreds of factories, and furnaces, and workshops, involving millions of capital, all standing idle simply because of glutted home markets, and prohibited foreign markets. All these establishments were built up and fostered through this very system of protection.

And yet, during all this time the country at large has gone on increasing in power and wealth just as though there were not a bankrupt manufacturer in existence. And why? Simply because the great agricultural industries of the country, which are not protected, have gone on producing cotton, and grain, and flour, and beef, and dairy products, in a constantly increasing ratio. These great industries have paid the costs of protection, supported the government, constructed railways, and enriched the people. And the great bulk of the foreign trade of the country comes from these very industries, and not from the protected manufacturers in whose interests the tariff laws are drawn.

As now understood the system of Amer ican protection is of comparatively recent origin, and it has had less to do with the development of national industries than is currently believed. At the close of the Revolution the colonies had manufactures of iron, glass, paper and cloth, which were boasted of at the time as strong and pros-The failure of Mr. Adams to secure a commercial treaty with England, and a recognition of American commercial rights, led to an attempt at retaliation on the part of some of the colonies by restricting the introduction of British manufactures. This at once turned away a lucrative trade to the colonies which had not imposed restrictions. Out of this, and the prevalent distress and financial difficulties following the war, together with a desire to obtain a revenue for the general government, came the imposition of the first tariff, and the incidental protection which it included. How far that protection extended is easily seen in the fact that the average rate of duty was only 81/2 per cent. ad valorem.

Our contemporary's error as to the duration of the Revolutionary war-"19 years" -is immaterial to the subject, but it may perhaps be taken as a fair sample of the reckless use of figures and assertions. To place all these fundamental facts on solid grounds, we will give the average rates of some of the principal tariffs since that of 1789. The year, average rate, and causes

year	at	erag	e rate	
1789	81/2	per	cent.;	
1790	11	,,	٠,,,	
1792		,,	,,	
1805	-			

1812.... 1816.... 30

revenue with incidental protection.

temporary protection. prohibition on British

prohibition on British goods; repealed 1815. duties doubled as a war neasure. Calhoun tariff; protec-tion as a war measure; occasioned by distress following war; pro-vided for a gradual decline in duties.

remarks average rate protective, through a political compromise. 1824 .... 37 per cent.; 1828 ... 41 1832....

political compromise; revenue tariff; provided for decreasing duties until 1841 when the rate should be unate should be unated by the until 1841 when the rate should be unform at 20 per cent.; period of great prosperity until financial panic of 1837 and bank crash of 1839. increase caused by fi-nancial crisis of 1837-41; revenue tarili; rates varying from 5 to 100 per cent.

revenue tariff, with a great measure of free trade; country very prosperous; excess of revenue. 1857.... 2014 .. ..

Morrill tariff; first war 1861 . . . 26 temporary war tariff for revenue; tariffs in-creased during the war without reference to protection.

1874.... 38½ ,, ,, protective.

1845.... 251/2 ,,

These few references are of course only a small part of the tariff revisions which have been made in the United States. They will serve to show, however, that protection has not been the chief cause in the more important elevations of the tariff, and that the policy of protecting home industries has been fickle and grasping in the highest degree. A party which could be satisfied with an average rate of 81/2 per cent. in 1789, is barely satisfied with the average of 41 per cent. in 1828-32. In 1832 this party fought against a reduction of duties because it would ruin the "infant industries" of the country, and yet under the "Clay compromise tariff" of that year, which provided for a gradual reduction of rates to 20 per cent., these manufacturing establishments were more prosperous than ever. The financial troubles of 1837-42 caused a slight increase in the tariff because of the general distress in all industries of the country. The rates upon all imports except luxuries, however, were very low, and the period from that time to 1860 was one of comparative free trade and general prosperity. There were no complaints about ruined industries; on the contrary there was a healthy, substantial growth. In this period the government had the rare experience of being burdened with too much money. Under the tariff of 1845 the revenues of the country were estimated at twenty millions, but this estimate was so rapidly exceeded that in 1856 the receipts were over sixty millions. This surplus was looked upon as an evil, because the country had no debt and no use for so much money. The political troubles of 1860-65 caused many great changes in the tariff, but they were generally urged and adopted as extraordinary war

It is to be regretted that O Industrial is not more familiar with the present status of this question in the United States, as it occasions a disbelief in the sincerity of our motives in opposing protection. Our contemporary evidently believes that the American people are sharply divided into two historic parties on this question-the South and the democratic party being in favor of free trade; the North and the republican party in favor of protection. And yet, in the beginning, New England was almost solid in favor of free trade, and the South until 1820 in favor of protection. To-day the democratic party is prevented from an unreserved advocacy of free trade by an able and influential protection element within it, led by prominent Pennsylvanians. And as to the republicans, the party which has been chiefly instrumental in retaining the present protective tariffs, the ablest and best known advocates of free trade are found within its ranks

An Argentine telegraph line from Bahia Blanca to Patagonia will be inaugurated on the 9th of July

#### ANOTHER WARNING.

In announcing the organization of the Bagé railway company in Paris, and after noting the conditions of the scheme, including the interest guarantee under which subscriptions were asked, the Paris correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio asks :

And in this respect I will ask once more: Where are the finances of Brazil going to with so great a guarantee of interest? This certainly will not be the means of improving exchange. It was not long since understood that the imperial government had to remit money every day to London for the pay-ment of the augmented interest of the external debt. Now come more guarantees of interest for railways, remittances for ironclads, gunboats, beside the sal aries and expenses of that army of Brazilian officials who come to Europe in commission government. While Brazil is obliged, quite know-ingly, to remit these augmented sums to Europe the rise in exchange will have a nail in the wheel. Everybody knows this. They are facts of primary intuition. But no one advocates a reform !

It now remains for the fornal's London correspondent to call his Paris colleague a pessimist, one of those of whom it may be said:

There is such a charm in melancholy,

They would not, if they could, be gay.

Upon various occasions we have called attention to this question of railway guarantees, and of the constantly increasing burdens which they are placing upon the imperial treasury. We have pointed out the self-evident fact that the revenues of the empire are not sufficiently elastic to meet these additional interest charges, that, in fact, the limit of productive taxation has already been passed and no new sources of revenue are available. We have noted the universal depression in business, the decay in many important agricultural industries, the impending labor crisis through emancipation, and many other actual and impending evils, through all of which the country is involved in difficulties of the most vital character. In the interests of the country, as well as those who have invested their money here, we have frequently pointed out the danger of increasing these burdens, especially through enterprises from which there can be no immediate return. All this however, has had no other practical result than to bring down upon ourselves the charge that we are pessimists, and are unfriendly to the country.

It is pleasing to note, in this connection, that our discussions of these subjects have indirectly been the cause of arousing a wider interest in them than they would otherwise have had, and of calling forth similar discussions in the Brazilian press. The very subjects which called down upon us the remonstrance of the Jornal's London correspondent became current topics almost as soon as his reply arrived in this city, and that, too, in many cases, with views of causes and results not widely dissimilar from our own. It is now fully understood-and we say it without egotism-that our discussions of economic subjects are based upon principles, not upon personal motives. We have been careful to talk about facts and logical results, and in every case thus far our position has been supported by events and by concurrent opin-This opinion has not always followed ion. closely upon our criticisms, but it has never failed to come in good time. The present discussion of Mexican competition, as well as the many protests against railway guarantees, is a fair sample of that result.

A meeting of the committee of the Oldham Opera tive Cotton Spinners and Minders' Association was held this evening, at which it was determined to co-operate with the Employers' Association in opposing the new French tariff on cotton goods. It was stated that on 32's varn the addition pro-posed is 25½ per cent.; that the average extra duty on yarns is 24.88 per cent.; and on double yarns 24.56; while in some cloths it is 210. The chairman and secretary are to co-operate with the masters' committee,-Liverpool Journal of Com-

THE SÃO PAULO LOAN BANK.

During the session of the São Paulo provincial assembly last year a project was presented by Deputy Camillo de Andrade, of Santos, for the organization of a credit bank or association in that province. The question was referred to a committee with instructions to make a careful study of the subject and to report its conclusions with recommendations for the guidance of the assembly in a future consideration of the The committee presented its resubject. port to the provincial assembly on the 25th ult., in which, after a detailed discussion of rural credits and the measures adopted in other countries, was included the following substitute for the project of last year. We give the substitute in full.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PROJECT NO. 215. The provincial legislative assembly of São Paulo

ARTICLE 1.-The president of the province is hereby authorized to guarantee the interest of 7 per cent., for a period of 30 years, upon the capital of five thousand contos [5,000,000\$] of a bank or company which shall be organized in the province upon the plan indicated in Law No. 1,237, of September 24, 1864, and in the regulations following the decree of June 5, 1865.

Section 1.—The territorial bounds for mortgage

Sec. 2.—The guarantee of interest will be granted to no bank or company until its capital has been wholly subscribed and realized.

Sec. 3.—The interest upon loans shall not exceed 9 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and 5 per cent. redemption on account of the principal. Sec. 4. - The bank or company shall not make

one-tenth of its capital realized and emitted.

Sec. 5.—The difference of interest between the loans and the mortgage bonds shall not be greater

than one per cent.

ART. II.—While the capital subscribed and realized is not exhausted the bank or company can emit mortgage bonds. In such case, the portion of mortgage bonds. capital corresponding to the value of the bonds emitted will be converted into apolices of the provincial debt, and, in fault of these, into apolices of the national debt.

ART. III.-The shares for the realization of the capital, as well as the mortgage bonds, can be emitted in the markets of Europe and the United

ART, IV .-- For the loans the bank or company shall require from the borrowers the following

Sec. 1.-The renunciation of the right of dom

Sec. 2.-The exhibition of the title of acquisition of the real estate.

Sec. 3.—Documentary proofs of what property is subject neither to legal and conventional mortgage, nor to other claims, and that no judicial action is

pending against it. Sec. 4.—A fine of 10 per cent. upon the original amount of the loan in case of judicial collection.

Sec. 5.—The delineation and measurement of the real estate, made by an engineer, with the demarkation of limits, legally accepted by adjoining

ART. v.-The bank or company shall have a fiscal appointed by the president of the province and paid from the treasury of the bank or company to which he is accredited.

1st.—To sign all the mortgage bonds emitted; 2nd,—To examine all valuations made for the grant of loans, and, not agreeing with them, to

exact new ones;

3rd,—To enforce the strict observance of the laws which govern associations of this nature, and the statutes of the bank or company, being responsible to the government for the faults committed.

ART. VI.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

In the early future India rubber ought not to be an expensive article. According to information con-cerning the plant which produces Ceará rubber, contained in the report of Indian rubber by Dr. H. Trimen, of Ceylon, the plant is very hardy, and will grow in a dry, rough soil, and a moderately dry, hot atmosphere, while the Pará and West India rubber plants require a rich alluvial soil, and/a constantly hot-moist atmosphere. Ceará rubber plants have been found to succeed in Ceylon, Calcutta and Madras, but the climate of Singapore is too wet for them. It is suggested, says the Journal of the Society of Art, that plantations should be formed on exhausted coffee land. The tree grows to about thirty feet or more in height, and forms a dense rounded crown. It attains a diameter of four inches or five inches in about two years, when it may be tapped.—St. Louis Commercial Gazette. PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-The receipts of the São Paulo provincial post-office for the month of May amounted to a total of 19,996\$440, to which amount the São Paulo (city) contributed 5,972\$560.

The total receipts of the Pernambuco provincial treasury during the first half of the present fiscal year amounted to 2,147,443\$447, and the expenditures to 1,612,552\$497.

-The postal receipts of the province nambuco during the year 1879-80 amounted to 81,-6885520, an increase of 416\$170 over the preceding year. The province has 95 postoffices, of which 86 are regularly in use.

The May receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to a total of 550,133\$553, against 401,-391\$595 during the same month of 1880. Other port charges, including clearance and dock fees, etc., amounted to 123,315\$932.

—The provincial budget of Pará authorizes the payment of a subsidy of 60,000\$ to any party who will import into that city not less than 6,000 head of cattle per annum, and sell the beef at prices not exceeding 500 reis per kilo.

-The Rio Grande journals are very outspoken in their condemnation of the internment of Latorre The sympathies of that province are clearly with Latorre, and the action of the government in ordering his internment is viewed with general disatis-

- A murder took place near Bagé, Rio Grande - A murder took place near isage, Rio Grando do Sul, on the 15th ult., a poor Spanish venda-keeper, named Vicente Paris, being killed and his venda robbed by a worthless vagabond, known as "João." The venda was burned to the ground, and the body of Paris was found in a pool of water about half a league distant. João was captured with some of the stolen property in his possession

-The Gazeta de Porto Alegre says that Colonel Latorre offered to take up his residence at Pelotas Rio Grande do Sull instead to going at Porto Alegre, as the government directs. He declared it impossible from him to remove from Jaguarão to Porto Alegre within the eight days specified. His proposition, however, was not accepted by the government, and he declares his intention to take up his residence in some other country more hospitable than Brazil has proved to be.

-From the latest reports it is determined that 222 slaves have been liberated in the province of 222 stayes have been inserted in the province of the emancipation fund, at a total cost of 119,917\$865. The two disbursements of 1875 and 1880 amounted to the total of 181,126\$764, leaving the sum of 61,208\$899 still on 101, 1209,704, reaving the same of 01, 2008,2099 still unexpended. During the same period the number of slaves liberated through voluntarily gift and judicial sentence amounted to 916, making a total of 1, 138 which have received their freedom. The number of slaves matriculated in 1873 was 34,587, and the number at the end of 1878 was 30,317.

-Pernambuco is essentially a province of knite experts. A sample from a Sheffield manufacturer was recently left on the table of the Jornal do Recife, which the editor recoils from in horror—and at a Pernambuco editor recoils from in the shape of a knife may certainly be looked upon with in-ward misgivings. The blade of this instrument was 4½ inches long and bore the appalling trademark "Brava Gente Brazileira." The Jornal thinks that these fickle playthings should not be permitted to land, and should be sent back whence they came. But, in such case, what would the sertanejos have with which to amuse themselves?

-Law No. 1,563 of the last Pernambuco pro vincial assembly, recently sanctioned by the president of that province, authorizes 61 lottery drawings of the following descriptions:

I of 1,500,000\$.... 1,500,000\$ of 500,000\$.... of 240,000\$.... of 200,000\$.... 500,000\$ 240,000\$ 200,000 of 120,000\$.... 6,720,000\$

61 9,260,000\$

Of these lotteries all but six are for religious tablishments. The authorization is for the coming fiscal year.

-According to the relatorio of the retiring pre ident of Minas Geraes, Dr. José Francisco Netto, which was presented to his successor on the 4th of May, the public debt of that province was as follows: Savings bank loan, 7 per cent..... 567,536\$944 884 apolices of 500\$, 6 per cent .... 442,000 700 apolices of 1,000\$, 6 per cent... 700,000 000 185 apolices of 1,000\$, 6 per cent., owing to the Pirapetinga railway. 185,000 000

Total funded debt, 1,894,536\$944

The first three descriptions of apolices are held by the provincial savings bank, to which the whole debt except 185 apolices, is owing. The 700 apol-ices of 1,000\$ were issued at 93 during the past year, chiefly to meet the subvention owing to the "Oeste de Minas" railway.

-Heavy rains still continue in the northern prov

-The May receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 837,512\$169, of the consulado 203,769\$235, and of the recebedoria 55,786\$237.

-The Bahia customs receipts in May were: general, 763,711\$065, provincial 80,297\$584, and of the general recebedoria 73,182\$624.

-The president of Maranhão has sanctioned the provincial budget which fixes the receipts and expenditures of that province at 700,700\$ during the next fiscal year.

—The Libertudor, the organ of the Ceará aboli-tion society, is publishing a list of all the voluntary manumissions effected there since the society has begun work. On the 23rd ult, the number had reached one hundred.

-The whipping of a slave on the morning of — The winping of a slave of the morning of the 6th inst. on the plantation of Antonio Rodrigues Leite, of Frassununga, São Paulo, led to the assassination of the overseer who was inflicting the punishment. Several of the slaves at once ran way, from which it is inferred that more than one was implicated in the crime.

-Under the new electoral law the province of —Under the new electoral law the province of Paraná is divided into two districts. The number of voters registered in the first district, in which the capital of the province is located, is 1,187, and in the second district, 1,392—giving a total voting population for the whole province of 2,579. The registry list of Curityba, the capital, contains only 544 names. The census of 1872 gave the province a total population of 136,722, of which 10,560 were slaves

-The Pará provincial budget for the coming year places the receipts at 4,157,430\$ and the expenditures at 3,863,836\$551, leaving a surplus of 202.502\$430. The Diario, however, contests the and shows from the receipts of former estimates, and shows from the receipts of former years that the total will not exceed 3,800,0008, leaving n deficit of 63,836\$551. As the budget admits that its estimated surplus will be absorbed in the new water works and the suppression of the tax upon cattle, this deficit of the Diario's will be very materially increased.

-The penal island of Fernando de Noronha now contains a population of 2,415 persons of which 2,005 are males and 410 females. The civil employees and military officers, with their families, number 55 persons; the military guard 198, with 52 women and 28 children; convicts 1,677, accompanying which are 140 women and 252 children. The convicts are composed of 258 soldiers, 1,385 civilians, and 34 women. In addition to all these there are 9 persons not belonging to the colony, and 2 slave

-According to the Joinal do Recife, a well-known sugar estate of Pernambuco effected the following results during the harvest of 1880-81. The l employed, including lands, machinery, etc. 30,000\$. The net results of the year's op was 130,000\$. erations amounted to 72,000\$, and the expenses to 40,000\$, leaving a profit of 32,000\$ for the year. One item in the expense account was the lal the proprietor and his son, which was valued at 10,000\$. With such profits, we can see no possible occasion for a government guarantee on central

-The number of liberations thus far, under the emancipation law, in the province of Piauhy has been 267, at a total cost to the fund of 124,134\$-789. This does not include the contributions of the slaves themselves. The two quotas of 1875 and 1880 amounted to a total of 132, 110\$\$83, leaving an unexpended balance of 7,795\$794. The number nexpended balance of 7,795\\$794. The number of liberations up to the end of 1878 by voluntary gift and judicial act was 1,062, making a total of 1,329 liberations since the enactment of the emancipation law. The slave population of Piauhy in 1873 was 25,482, and at the end of 1878 21,119.

-The provincial government of Pernambuco proposes to build a new penitentiary in that city for the incarceration of criminals of that province who have been condemned to imprisonment with hard labor. The prison quarters will be built abou a quadrangle with cells for one person each. The amount appropriated for the lands and three sides of the building is 400,000\$, of which 150,000\$ is to amount appropriated for the lands and three sides of the building is 400,000\$, of which 15,000\$ is to be expended during the next fiscal year. The regu-lations for the new penitentiary provide that pris-oners shall be required to work in solitary con-finement during the first eight months of imprisonment, after which they shall be transferred to the prison workshops; that they shall be divided into classes, the promotion from one to another being determined by a system of merit marks; that the products of the workshops shall form a part of the prison receipts, to be applied to its general expenses; that a certain part of each prisoner's earnings, varying with the class to which he belongs, shall be set apart as his private savings fund; that the purchase of materials for the prison and the sale of its manufactured products will be effected through public auction; and that a separate building, apar from the general prison quarters, shall be provided for the imprisonment of women.

-The provincial assembly of Pará proposes to spent 50,000\$ on a public laundry.

-The province of Pará offers a subsidy of 50 per annum to any party who shall supply the market with fresh and salt water fish.

-The subsidy expenditures of the province of Pará during the coming year, according to the budget, will amount to a total of 611,200\$, viz: 301,200\$ to various navigation enterprises, 200,000\$ to a sugar manufacturing company, 50,000\$ on a contract for supplying the city of Pará with fish, and 60,000\$ for supplying it with fresh beef.

RAILROAD NOTES.

-The "Camocim e Sobral" railway, Ceará, now under construction, has an extension of 43 kilom eters open to traffic.

-The British ship Aurora arrived at the port of Parahyba on the 25th ult. with material for the Conde d'Eu railway.

-The April receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 113,348\$424, and the expenditures to 57,368\$559.

-The first corps of French engineers for the Bage ilway arrived at Rio Grande on the 30th ult, There was a display of fireworks,

-In 1880 the export of railway passenge freight cars from the United States to Brazi ounted to 478 in number and \$276,683 in value.

—Decree 8,120, of the 21st ult., approves the statutes of the Principe do Grão Pará railway with some modifications, and authorizes the company to

-The construction works on the Canôa branch of the Baturité railway, Ceará, are being actively carried forward. It is announced that they will be completed in a very short time.

-The Rio Grande provincial assembly has grant ed a 60-years' privilege to Messrs. Spaldi Taaffe for the construction of a railway between Taquary and the Teutonia colony, passing through the village of Santo Antonio da Estrella.

-The February receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway amounted to 102,644\$360, and the expenditures to 72,744\$890, leaving a balance of 29,899\$470. The total balance for January and February amounted to 55,554\$317.

-The April receipts of the Paulista railway am ounted to 165,061\$580, and the expenditures to 72, This gives a total receipt of 702,241\$080 and a total expenditure of 272,161\$001 for the four months ending April 30, leaving a balance of 430,-080\$079 in the company's treasury.

-In view of the delays of the imperial government in deciding upon the petition of the Conde d'Eu railway company for permission to make certain changes in the route, the company has resolved to prosecute the work on the original surveys and abandon the important changes proposed. This course is made necessary by the conditions of the concession which require the completion of the road within a fixed time, and no time can therefore be wasted in waiting. This is one more proof of the evils of the present system of concentrating absolute power in the departments of government at the imperial capital,

-The Gazeta de Campinas publishes the follow ing with regard to the railways of São Paulo:

"The province of São Paulo has at present 1,106 kilometers 433 metres of railway in traffic, representing approximately a capital of 69,053,000\$, distributed in the following manner:

English (Santos and Jundiahy). 23,553,000\$ Paulista ..... 15,000,000 S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro..... 11,000,000 Sorocabana Mogyana ..... 6,000,000

This capital produces approximately a total rev enue of 8,000,000\$, and a net revenue of 4,000,000\$

—At a general meeting of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Railway Company at São Paulo on the 29th ult., it was resolved: I, to approve the report of the directors with respect to the balances described to the part of the directors. closed December 31st, 1880; 2, to pay the dividend of December last, and all future dividends, at the rate of 5 per cent. in obligations drawing 7 per cent, interest and running without a specified time of redemption; 3, to pay the interest of 7 per cent on these obligations semi-annually and in cash; 4, to issue these obligations only for sums of 100\$ and upwards, all smaller amounts being credited on the company's books until they shall the specified minimum of 100\$; 5, that when the external debts of the company are thus converted into an internal debt to the shareholders, steps will be taken at a general meeting of shareholders for the redemption of these obligations; 6, that the board of directors is authorized to fund this internal debt by any other better means than the plan here submitted. These resolutions were adop unanimously.

-The May receipts of the Carangola railway were 2,788\$320, against 14,934\$260 in of last year.

-The minister of agriculture has dispatched an official circular to the chief engineers of the prolon gation of the Bahia and Pernambuco lines, and o the construction of the Rio Grande lines, explaining that work has been recently retarded on the because of a lack of credits. He directs that the works shall be carried on with all dispatch from the 1st proximo forward.

- The Rio Grande and Pelotas journals are engaged in a bitter discussion over the route adopted for the Bagé railway. The people of Cangussú, Piratiny and Cacimbinhas an complaining because those places are left out of the route adopted. The comfort offered them by the Rio Grande press is to the effect that they can go and build just

as many railways as they please.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

A private letter from Colon, received at Liver-col, and dated March 8th, has the following regarding the present position and prospects of the Panama Canal works:—

"There are in the field to-day 73 civil engineers clerks, etc. They are engaged in making a 'com-plementary survey,'—that is, verifying last year's survey and endeavoring to make it better. have 400 laborers and will take 200 more. have divided the distance into four-mile surveying camps, and apparently are thoroughly organized. Their great obstacle is the Chagres river. They propose to do away with it entirely by building a dam at a point where, at and between Mount Gamboa and another, it strikes the proposed line of the canal. This dam will be a most stupendous affair, perhaps the largest ever built, if, indeed, they suc-ceed in building it. They have already sunk a shaft 100 feet deep at the point where they propose to build the dam and have not found bed rock, which they must do before the dam is commenced. This fact is giving them great anxiety. The dimensions of the proposed dam are—length, 1,800 yards; height, 50 yards; thickness at bottom, 1,050 yards; and thickness at top, 260 yards. By building this dam they will (or they propose to) create a lake capable of holding 10,000 million tons of water which will have an overflow to the Pacific. Their present estimate is this—canal to be complet six years, working 8,000 men. The canal co made at this point—viz., Colon to Panama—and will be, if it is built anywhere in this region, for the Nicaraguan route is not practicable. But whoever builds it must have money. This M. de Lesseps nas not; he has only promises and diplomacy.

#### BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING.

A parliamentary return was issued on March 23rd showing the progress of British merchant shipping from 1860 to 1880, with special tables relating to trade with certain countries, passenger ships, ap-prentices, wages, relief of distressed seamen, and savings of seamen. The tonnage of British ships, sailing and steam vessels, with cargoes and in ballast entered and cleared at ports in the United Kingdom in 1860 was 13,914,923 tons, and this had risen in 1880 to 41,348,984 tons. The American tonnage in 1860 was 2,981,697, and this fell to 1,006,388 in 1880. With the exception of Austria, all other countries largely increased their tonnage in the same period. The tonnage of British steam vessels with cargoes only entered and cleared was in 1860 5,976,852, and this had increased to 27,-052,131 in 1880; the return for America was 8,809 in 1860, and 139,070 in 1880. The merchant in 1860, and 139,070 in 1880. The merchant navy of the British empire had a tonnage of 5,710,968 in 1860, and 8,447,171 in 1880; while in the United States the registered tonnage for foreign trade was 2,546,237 in 1860, and 1,352,810 in 1880. In 1860 there were 171,592 British and foreign seamen em-ployed in British steam and sailing vessels; and in 1880 that number had risen to 192,972. In 1859-60 there was expended for the relief of distressed seamen 21,094/ 155 1d; and in 1879-80, 29,414/ 115 7d. By the savings banks account it appears that in 1860 14,958/17s 7d was paid in, and in 1879 the sum of 59,113/13s 2d was received from seamen.

THE report of the United States Life-Saving Service for 1880 shows that there were 300 disasters to vessels within the scope of its ope during the year. The number of persons on rations these vessels was 1,989, of whom 1,980 were saved, only 9 being lost. The estimated value of the only 9 being lost. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$2,616,340, and that of their cargoes \$1,195,368, making a total value of \$3,811,708. Of this total \$2,619,807 were saved, and \$1,191,901 were lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 67. The service rendered to vessels in distress has been at all times prompt and efficient, and reflects the greatest credit not only upon the organization itself, but also upon the nent under whose direction this invaluable

### 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,

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

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

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON, 194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1881.

AFTER a term of service of nearly four years duration, the American minister, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, takes his leave of this city and a wide circle of friends today, perhaps for the last time. We have had many occasions to express the sincere regard in which Mr. Hilliard is held both by ourselves and by this whole community; we can only repeat at this time all that has been said, with the emphasis which each day has given to those good opinions. In now retiring from R10 de Janeiro Mr. Hilliard takes with him the hearty well-wishes of the entire English-speaking community of which he has formed a part during the past four years, and also of the Brazilian people for whom he has so frequently expressed his high regard. Although his frankly-expressed convictions upon the question of slavery aroused some criticism at the time, we are confident that no just man ever doubted either his sincerity, or his right use his personal influence in a cause which he believed to be for the highest interests of this country. In his official capacity, Mr. Hilliard has given the fullest satisfaction, both to his own government and to that of Brazil, and he bears away with him the warm personal regard of the Emperor and all his cabinet.

THE provincial government of Pernambuco has just authorized, in one act, the drawing of sixty-one lotteries during the coming year. The aggregate of all these vicious enterprises amounts to the astonishing total of 9,260,000\$-say one million sterling, more or less. The great part of this money, thus crattily obtained from the scant earnings of the poorer classes-who are the principal patrons of the lottery-will be absorbed by the churches and various institutions belonging to the established church, It is not unfair to say that outside of the two or three hospitals and two or three cemeteries included in the list, the people will derive no practical benefit whatever from the money thus absorbed. The education of the masses will not be promoted, their religious sentiments will not elevated, their moral character and surroundings will not be improved. There will be the usual reign of crime and violence, the usual monotony of idleness, thriftlessnes and self-indulgence And in the meantime, there will be a little whitewashing and plastering of churches, and a great deal of salary and good feeding among the clergy. We speak of this with no purpose of attacking the church in its sectarian character, but in the sense of a great and powerful organization which is literally feeding fat upon the vices and superstitions of a people whom it does comparatively nothing to educate and im- prominent men from all professions and

prove. Vicious and demoralizing as is the lottery even when employed in worthy uses. it is doubly so in this case where it serves to support so corrupt and so worthless an institution as the Brazilian established church. And at this time, when the people are so heavily taxed, the industries of the country os wealily burdened, and the outlook for the future so dark, government of Pernambuco sees fit to legalize, in one act, the the further impoverishment of that province to the extent of 9, 260,000\$! It is an error for which there is no possible excuse or justification.

WE are glad to announce that the controversy between the Brazilian government and Messrs. John Roach & Son, relative to the payment of the subsidy as originally agreed upon, has been finally and satisfac torily settled. In thus meeting the general desire for a continuance of this service and adopting a just solution of the difficulty which had arisen, the minister of agriculture has rendered a very important service to the commercial interests of the country, and has effectually removed an embarrassing cause of complaint on the part of an influential steamship company. In meeting the dif-ficulty, the minister has been placed in a verv embarrassing position through the amendments introduced into the contract by the General Assembly and the subsequent failure to revoke them as requested both by the government and by the company. In the following circular to the directorgeneral of the postoffice it will be seen that the subsidy due will be paid in case the call at Maranhão is insisted upon and the company feels obliged to with draw from the contract. On these conditions we are advised by the company's superintendent, Col. W. P. Tisdel, that the mail service between New York and Brazil will be resumed on the 5th of July. The circular is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, ETC. Rio de Janeiro, June 13, 1881.

I have to declare to you that you will please inform the American company of navigation be-tween New York and Rio de Janeiro that the government maintains the decision previously given no to pay the subventions due the company as long as the legislative power has not decided upon the question of touching at the port of Maranhão, in-cluded in the bill confirming the contract made. However, should the question be decided in the

ense of the maintenance of the original contract, then the subvention due for all the voyages made will be immediately paid.

And that there may be no further doubt on this subject, you will please add in your communication that in case the call at Maranhão should be insisted upon, and that the company should feel obliged to cancel the contract, then the government will consider it its duty to ask for the customary credit, if such be deemed necessary, for the payment of the subvention for all the voyages made until then, and for the one which may have been commenced.

Furthermore, the company has withdrawn its notice to you of the suspension of the navigation service with which it is charged, of which I hereby

service w.....
advise you.
Good keep your excellency,
MANOEL BUARQUE DE MACEDO.

Director-General of the Postoffice.

To the foreigner who has been accustomed to look upon the valley of the Amazon as a great garden of unbounded fertility and wealth, as one of the richest and mos beautiful parts of the earth's surface, the newspapers of the great province and city of Pará of to-day will be full of startling surprises and interesting revelations. He will learn that the people who inhabit this marvelously fertile region, are sorely in need of food, and are clamoring in the halls of legislation for extraordinary means to keep starvation out of their homes. He will read of public meetings, presided over by the provincial president and attended by

occupations, at which it is gravely announced that the stock-raising industry of the province is dying out, that the capital city of the province is insufficiently supplied with fresh meat, and that this limited supply is extraordinarily dear and of the poorest quality. He will also read the various projects of prominent men, in which all kinds of relief measures are proposed from free importation to local protection, from the abolition of taxes on cattle to bounties and subsidies. And then, when he picks up the recent provincial budget, he will actually find two large subsidies offered for the supply of that city with fish and fresh beefthe first of 50,000\$ and the second of 60,000\$ per annum. Very naturally the question will be asked: "What's the matter with this province of Pará? Have there been floods? or drouths? or plagues? Have there been wars? or Indian inroads: Has the world been grossly deceived about this great river valley? and is it a desert after all? What can be the matter? Here is a province which has long been reputed to be of inexhaustible fertility-but the people are clamoring for help lest they starve! Here is an industry—that of stockraising-which was said some years ago to be in a highly prosperous condition-but it has now died out to that extent that the city of Pará can not, get enough fresh beef for its needs, even at starvation prices and of the worst possible quality, and the province is obliged to pay some one 60,000\$ a year as a bonus for supplying the city 6,000 head of cattle! Here is a great river, the largest in the world, which is known to abound with fish—and yet it takes 50,000\$ a year bonus to induce some one to supply the market!" It certainly is a strange state of affairs, and one which will not be easily understood. We doubt even the possibility of a Paranense himself to give a satisfactory explanation. In a nutshell, the simple fact is that the people of this province are actually starving in the midst of plenty. There are thousands of people throughout the country-and this will apply to other provinces beside Pará-who are too idle and shiftless to even scratch the ground for a stalk of Indian corn, and who hunt or fish for one scant meal a day. If it rains so that they can not hunt or fish, they go hungry. Besides that, there are some who will not even hunt or fish, but sit at the door of the president's palace asking for public alms. These are hard and pleasant facts-but they are true! When the government, both imperial and provincial, recognizes them fully, the remedy will be easily suggested. It is no part of a government's duty to support a class of people who will not support themselves. A little less paternal government and a little individual self-government will do more to meet this abnormal state of affairs than all the subsidies that can be devised.

WE are pleased to note that the provincial government of Pernambuco has adopted a measure for the employment and government of criminals which is creditable in the highest degree. If the measure is carried out in the way proposed and with a thoroughly liberal spirit, the province of Pernambuco will enjoy the credit of having one of the best prison systems known. In the first place the provision for separate cells, and a period of solitary confinement, will certainly be highly beneficial. It will add an element of security to the prison, by preventing concerted efforts to escape, and, what is vastly more important, it will prevent the immeasurably evil effects of allowing the association of criminals of all classes and degrees, through which nearly every reformatory influence is utterly defeated. This very defect of prison government has

frequent efforts at reform on the part of philanthropists, and it is one which has not even yet been satisfactorily settled. It is well known that a large percentage of criminals, especially those condemned for the first offense, can be very easily reformed and led into a better life than that into which they have only just been initiated through some misfortune or temptation. The great obstacle to this result, however, is the vicious system of imprisoning criminals of all ages, classes, and conditions, and allowing the freest and fullest intercourse between them. Such a system is not only inimical to all reformation, but it turns every prison into a school of crime. A second excellent feature of this new project is the purpose to employ prisoners in some remunerative labor. There is no logical reason why a criminal should not be required to earn his own living while in prison just as he is expected to do when at large. Assuredly punishing a man for crime does not imply that society shall also be punished with a tax for his support in idleness. And besides, labor is beneficial as a means of reformation, as it gives healthful employment to both body and mind, and prevents vicious association The design to divide prisoners into classes, or grades, determined by their good behavior, is also a highly praiseworthy measure. No man, whether criminal or not, should be deprived of the rewards to which he is entitled through good behavior and good service. The possibility of bettering their condition, acquiring a good character, mitigating the severity of their punishment, and of shortening their terms of imprisonment, must necessarily improve the conduct of a great majority of prisoners, and render them more amenable to discipline. Another feature of this new scheme -and it is one of the best that we have ever seen in connection with prison government is the provision for a savings fund to be made up from a certain percentage of each prisoner's earnings. There is everything to be said in favor of such a measure; it is worthy of the highest possible commendation. Admitting that the state has an absolute right to the time and service of those who have broken the laws and forfeited their rights to personal liberty, there is still the very highest reasons why that right should be medified in the sense proposed. A very large percentage of criminals belong to the poorer classes, and when discharged from prison are absolutely without means. More than that, they are very largely shut out from honest employment because of their bad record. The frequent result has been that these persons have been driven back into a life of crime from sheer necessity. Through this wise provision of a savings fund these men will go out of prison with some means at their disposal by which they can support themselves until honest employment is found. The measure is eminently practicable and humane, and, if thoroughly intelligently carried out, it can not fail to reflect great credit upon the province of Pernambuco, and to inaugurate a noble reform in prison administration throughout the whole world.

THE export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil during the month of March amounted to 16,496,800 yards, against 19,841,000 yards in the same period of 1880.

THE United States Supreme Court decided an interesting case April 24, which is deserving of the widest publicity. The decision was on an appeal whose publicity. The decision was on an appear from the Circuit Court by the plaintiff Christopher Oscanyan, consul-general of Turkey at New York, who had brought action against the Winchester Repeating Arms Company for a commission of 10 per cent. on the arms bought of that company by Turkish government, which the plaintiff cl be due him upon an express agreement. Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower long been the object of earnest study and

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—The republic of Paraguay has been admitted to the Postal Union, the admission to take effect on the 1st of July next.

-Decree 8, 124, of the 28th ult., conced cent. guarantee on 400,000\$ to be invested in a central sugar mill at Campo Grande, in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro.

...—The daily press of this city has at last awakened to the rapid development of Mexico. Whether the government can be as readily aroused is as yet an unsolved problem. The Gaeta de Noticias is doing some excellent work toward accomplishing this result.

-The petition of Jasper L. Harben for a transferance of a mining concession granted to his de-ceased father-in-law, Arthur M. Hanson, has been referred to the president of Espirito Santo for the opinion of the municipal council of the municipality in which the mines are located.

-Our enterprising contemporary, the Gazeta de Noticias, has begun the publication of a weekly edition. The need of such a publication is very especially in interior localities where da papers are practically shut out. We wish the fullest success to the enterprise.

-At a meeting of the city council on the 27th. ult., it was resolved to withdraw all licences granted to beggars, and to request the chief of police to remove all persons of that description to the beggar's asylum. As yet, however, their number has not diminshed to any noticeable extent.

-The minister of finance has authorized the administrator of the government printing office to draw up a set of regulations for the internal gov-ernment of that office. Before going into force, however, the regulations are to be submitted to the imperial government for approval.

-The newspaper press of this city loses an active and able member through the death of Dr. José Ferreira de Menezes which took place suddenly on the evening of the 6th inst. His death was caused by a disease of the heart, and occurred on the occasion of a birthday dinner given by an old friend. He was the principal editor of the Gazeta da Tarde, and as such had rendered great service to the cause of abolition through his untiring and brilliant attacks upon slavery and its supporters.

-Mr. Morris N. Kohn and others have a project for the construction of an elevated railway in this city. The designs and descriptions of the pro-jected enterprise have been referred to the director of the Dom Pedro II railway for an opinion. With a tunnel under the bay, elevated railways, floating markets, public baths, and numerous other modern conveniences, there is no reason why this city should not vote herself a file-leader in the of civilization. Let us have the elevated railway by all means-no matter where it runs to, or who will

-We are in receipt of a copy of the Almanak —we are in receipt of a copy of the Annanas Industrial, Mercantil & Administrative da Cidade & Municipio de Campos, for 1881 and 1882, com-piled by Sr. João de Alvarenga, of the Monitor Campista. The Almanak is a neatly printed vou-ume of 366 pages, exclusive of some &4 pages of advertisements. In addition to the usual contents of a work of this description, the Almanak contains a brief historical sketch and directory of the city and municipality of Campos, a description of all public works, industries and manufactories, population, commercial and industrial statistics, a icle of important events since the beginning of 1878, the municipal and provincial budgets, the text of the new electoral reform bill, and many other topics of interest. The work has been carefully edited, and reflects great credit upon our enterpris-ing contemporary, the Monitor Campista, in whose office it was compiled and printed. W We are under

-In a circular letter of the 27th ult. to the presidents of the several sanitary commissions of this city, the new president of the board of health calls attention to the good policy of attending to the san-itary needs of the city now instead of waiting until the sickly season comes. To this end he directs that an examination shall now be made of all the cortiços, lodging-houses, stables, etc., in each sanitary district with the purpose of determining their present condition and the manner of their observance of the sanitary regulations; of all factories in each district with reference to the character of work, the means employed, and the motive power in use; of the number of deposits of gasoline, petroleum, sulphuret of carbon, kerosene, and other inflam mable substances on the business streets of the city for the purpose of enabling the board to present facts to the government in a proposed calific. facts to the government in a proposed petition for the removal of such deposits; and of all street urinals with the view of abolishing the innumerable nuisances which now disgrace the city. This timely action of the new president, Dr. João Baptista dos Santos, is worthy of the warmest commendation, and may be taken as a good augury for the future sanitary administration of the city.

-The next American steamer leaves New York July 5.

-We regret to hear that Dr. Baptista dos Si

president of the board of health, has resigned.

—It is reported that the Visconde de Pelotas, minister of war, has had the title of Conde war, has had the title of Conde bestowed upon him.

-Decree 8127, of the 4th inst., approves a mail contract between the general postoffice and the Maranhão navigation company.

—Decree No. 8,078, of the 7th ult., concedes a mining privilege in the comarca of Xiririca, São Paulo, to Estevão do Nascimento Assumpção.

—The minister of finance has postponed until the end of December next the termination of the period for receiving the overdue taxes owing for the years 1867-68 to 1879-80.

—Three Africans, belonging to Lima & Co., in liquidation, will be sold under sealed tenders at the court of the judge of the second vara commercial in this city on the 21st inst. One of them is 48 years of age and is therefore illegally held as a slave.

The health inspector of this port has been authorized by the minister of empire to transmit semi-monthly reports to the health authorities of Lisbon, Montevideo and Buenos Aires relative to the mortal ity and sanitary condition of the city and port.

The purpose is to give trustworthy information on these subjects in order to mitigate the excessive and arbitrary quarantine so often imposed upon arrivals from this port. The measure is eminently praiseworthly and if carried out honestly it must have a beneficial influence on the intercourse between this and neighboring ports.

-Everything does not seem to be working smoothly with the Italian opera at Buenos Aires. The press of that city are almost unanimous in a denunciation of Signor Ferrari's management this year, on the ground that he is imposing upon the public. At one and the same time Sig. Ferrari brings out a very inferior troupe and raises his prices of admission. Some critics assert that he has not one single first-class singer, and only a few tolerable second-class ones. Tamagno and Borghi-Mamo seem to be the two names upon which he has based the popularity of his troupe—the first because of his previous success in South America, and the second because of the excellent reputation of her mother in Europe. Tamagno, however, is rapidly losing ground, as he should, and the prima dona is causing much disappointment because she does not meet the expectations of the public. Sig. Ferrari has also raised his prices here, and it remains to be seen whether the Rio public will submit to the imposition, or send him away with a bit of useful and valuable experience. The unusual number of good amuse enable the public to effect a revolution in Sig. Ferrari's management, and possibly to secure a more scrupulous successor. There is not one single reason why the prices should go up this year; on the contrary the competition of other troupes and the manifest inferiority of the Italian com and the mantest interiority of the Italian com-pany are good and sufficient reasons for a reduction. And as to a successor, would it not be well to offer an inducement to Manager Grau to undertake the task in which Ferrari is making so signal a

-The minister of agriculture has issued instructions to Col. W. Milnor Roberts to make an exam-ination of the Rio das Velhas, province of Minas Geraes, between Macaubas to the Rio São Francisco. The surveys are divided into three sections: 1st, a reconnoissance of the river from Macaúbas to Trahiras to verify its navigability; 2nd, a minute survey of the section between Trahiras and the Paraúna bar; ard, a continuation of the survey to Guaycuhy, at the mouth of the river, with such a degree of min-uteness as the natural difficulties of the river channel may require. A detailed estimate of the cost of all works necessary to the improvement of the river is required, and also a report upon the agricultural and grazing industries of the valley, a topographical sketch of it, and a list of tributaries of the ri with their position and importance. The reason for this work, as given by the minister, grows out of the prolongation of the Dom Pedro II railway from Itabira do Campo to Macaúbas, for which the government has ordered the preliminary surveys, to be concluded in a few months. From these river surveys of Colonel Roberts the government expects to determine whether the Dom Pedro II line shall be connected with the Rio São Francisco by navigation, or by a marginal railway. The surveys will probably be made immediately, the survey of the outhern ports being postponed for the time.

A partial list of the export trade of the United States during 1880 shows that Brazil purchased as follows: Iron and manufactures of iron to the value of \$4,9,918, edge tools, \$142,667; fine-arms, \$82,599; agricultural implements, \$45,087; shoehacking, \$88,907; candles, of fallow and other materials, \$11,773; carriages and carts, \$18,597; rathway cars, \$276,683; clocks, \$44,357; rathway cars, \$276,683; clocks, \$44,357; rathway cars, \$657,523; drugs, chemicals and inedicines, \$147,651; glass and glassware, \$41,440; paper and stationery, \$105,945; perfumery, \$57,441; sewing machines, \$40,645; soap, 1,324,852 pounds,

THE total export of cotton piece goods from THE total export of cotton piece goods from Great Britian during the quarter ending March 31, amounted to 1,207,368,700 yards, against 1,060,056,900 during the same period of last year. The March exports, including mixed goods in which cotton predominates, were 419,146,300 yards, valuated of the control of the cotton predominates. ued at £5,142,386, against 350,387,100 yards, val-ued at £4,508,559, in the same month of last year

A contract of the second second second

THE total export of provisions, tallow and dairy roducts from the United States during the month products from the Onted States during the month of March was valued at \$14,325,839, against \$12,530,260 in March, 1880. For the quarter ending March 31 the exports amounted to \$44,272,192 in 1881, against \$31,321,090 in 1880.

THE total declared value of exports from Great Britain during the month of March amounted to  $\pounds 19,131,028$ , against  $\pounds 18,852,050$  in 1880, and  $\pounds 16,170,518$  in 1879. The declared value of imports during the same month was £36,842,336, against £37,638,944 in 1880, and £29,840,600 in

THE export of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of March amounted to a total value of \$22,263,474, against \$22,279,773 in the same month of 1880. The total exports for the quarter ending March 31 amounted to \$51,111,926 in 1881 against \$51,357,499 in 1880.

IN 1482-ten years before the discovery of America.—the ratio of value of gold to silver was 1 to 11.158. In 1880 this ratio had been changed to 1 to 17.65, or a decline in the purchasing power of silver of about 37 per ceut. In March last this ratio was I to 18.11

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

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

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos.

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

Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 27.701 inches; at 9 p.m. 27.693 inches Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr, at mean sea Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 39° Fahr. 37:093 times at 9 µm. 37:093 times at level at 9 a.m. 30:085 inches; at 9 µm. 30:085 inches. Mean temp. 05 air 40 µm. 37:065 inches. Mean temp. 05 air 40 µm. 37:07 Fahr. Mean of max. tem. in shade, 73:79° do min. in shade \$50.0° Fahr. Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade (80h) \$3:0°. Lowest reading of of riss minimum therm. 45:7° Fahr. Highest reading of min. of therm. in shade (80h) \$3:0°. Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (82 % 59th), 9:0° F. Mean temp. of deve point at 9 a. m. 59:1° at 9 a. m. 37:30°. Mean temp. of deve point at 9 a. m. 59:1° at 9 a. m. 37:30°. Total rainfall for the month, 1.73 inches. Maximum fall offrain in one day (17th), 0.55 inch. Rain fell on 9 days. Lightning seen, but thunder not heard, on the evenings of 16 days.

days, Comet observed from 7,05 to 7,30 on the evening of the 30th

Fog on the mornings of 12 days.

Dew on the mornings of 13 and on the evenings of 17 days.

HENRY B. JOYNER,

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

#### COMMERCIAL

June 14th, 1881

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 8 per £1. stg.
54 45 cents.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1893;
do 6£1. stg. in Brazilian gold. 1893;

#### EXCHANGE.

June 4.-The banks continued with the rates of 21 1/2 on Lon don, 437 on Paris, 540 on Hamburg, 2\$300 on New York and 245 a 248 % on Portugal. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21 15/16 a 22d, and on France at 432. Sov-

and 24,5 a 246 7 6 to 1 consequent was negotified at 21 13 fr.6 a 2nd, and on France at 432. Sovereigns 11\$070 sellers, 11\$000 buyers.

June 6.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks.

Small business in private paper at 21 137 fo 2 2d on London 428 a 435 on France and 538 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11\$040 for the 11th inst.

tune 7.—The market to-day was firmer but inactive without alteration in the rates. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21 1/4 a 22d. Sovereigns sold at 11\$000 cash.

tated at 21% a 22d. Sovereigns soot at 118000 cash.

mee. —The firmness in the market continued and although the banks did not raise their official rates they drew on London at 21 1516 to 22d, and private paper was passed at 22½. The transactions, however, were unimportant as usual on the eve of the departure of the Royal Mail. Sovereigns 105500 sellers, 105500 buyers.

102900 sellers, 10\$500 buyers.

June 9.—The Ranco Commercial raised its rates to-day to 21\$60 iLondon, 43500 Paris and 244 % on Portugal. The other banks did not affix rates. Some small transactions in private paper were effected at 22\$\columnum{X}\$0 on London and 425 on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$\columnum{X}\$900, 10\$\cdot\$500 and 10\$\cdot\$800 cssh.

June 10.--The banks continued as yesterday but the market showed less firmness. Small transactions on London at 21% bank and 22½ a 22 316 private, on France at 428 private and on Hamburg at 534 private paper. Sovereigns sold at 10\$000 cash.

negotice tash.

Inter 11.—The downward tendency which appeared yesterday became more manifest to-day and after 1 p.m. the banks left off drawing on London at 21%, some transactions being then done at 21%. Private paper was negotiated at 22%,

22 1/16, 22 and 21% on London and at 432 a 438 on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$960 cash.

June 13.—The banks adopted to-day the following rates: 11½ on London, 427 on Paris, 540 on Hamburg, 48300 on New York and 425, a 428 %, on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 11½ a 2ad on London and 430 a 435 on Prance. Sovereigns sold at 105,880 and 105,960 cash. The market closes firm but inactive.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 3.

,‱\$	Provincial apolices of 200\$	99 %
121	Petropolis R. R	250 000
8	Argos Fluminense Insurance	460 000
50	Banco do Commercio	212 000
100	Carris Urbanos	252 000
40	Macahé e Campos obligations	82 °70
3	do do	80 %
160	Banco Predial, hyp. notes	75 %
J	une 4.	
90	Banco do Commercio	212 000
Ćο	Previdente Insurance	13 750
52	Sorocabana R. R. debentures of 100\$	70 °!.
80	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c)	921/2 0/4
140	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	215 000
imall lo	t Carris Urbanos (outs. sale)	250 000
,,	do do	251 000
1	une 6.	
190	Navegação Brazileira	215 000
100	Aliiança Insurance	24 000
25	do	24 500
200	Sorocabana R. R. deb. of 100\$	70 %
250	Banco Predial hypoth. notes	75 %
85	National Loan of 1879 (outs. sale)	1141/2 %
52	English Bank, ex div'd do	128 000
Small k	t Carris Urbanos do	253 000
	ine 7.	233 000
120	Banco do Brazil (20 outs. sale)	á -
160		283 00●
20	Barão de Araruama RR. for 30th inst	165 000
	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c)	921/2 9/6
100	Integridade Insurance (outs. sale)	63 ooo
20	Banco do Commercio do	214 000
11	Leopoldina R. R. obligatios	213 000
J	une 8.	
5	National Loan 1868	1,210 000
5	Carris Villa Isabel	190 000
1	une 9.	•
	•	
3	National loan 1868	1,200 000
22	Banco do Commercio (outs. sale)	214 000
28	Sorocabana R.R do	42 030
85	Carris Urbanos do	252 500
1	une 10,	
10	Six per cent apolices	1,074 000
26	do	1,076 000
20	Navegação Brazileira	220 000
20	Architectonica	21 000
20	Macahé e Campos debent	84 °70
117	Carris Urbanos (outs. sale)	251 000
,		
		7 0
	une : r.	
117	Carris Urbanos, for the 15th inst	251 000
200	do for last day of transfer	254 000
10	Macahé e Campos deb	84 %
17	do	85 %
210	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c.)	921/2 %
10	Banco do Commercio (outs. sale)	216 000
	***************************************	

#### BANK STATEMENT

n of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from official balances published on May 31st, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis	Cash balances do.	Propor- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio Banco commercial. English Bank. New London & Brazilian Bank.	28.915 12.18i 3.800 1.426 5.109 5.295 2.345	424 2.170 285	5.38
Total	59.071	13.305	22.52

#### BANK OF BRAZIL

BANK OF BRAZIL	
BALANCE SHEET, MAY 31st,  ASSETS.	1881.
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills	18,330,000\$000 12,412,904 752 4,132,036 841
Bills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents. By Government bonds and shares. Gourities in liquidation. Bundries, balances of various accounts. Bundries, balances of various accounts. Buttonal Treasury account current.	187,150 000 333,701 000 4,389,195 534 8,682,862 184 1,270,689 590 7,902,433 376
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account	25,439,123 925 2,191,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans Loans to Provincial governments Real Estate	t1,520,016 581 670,896 042 2,749,498 805
Government Bonds:	
General, 6 % interest, of nominal value 5,705,500\$000	5,675,807 980
12,500,000\$000	12,132,267 440
way Co	180,000 000
1,202 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de	
Quissaman company 65 preferred shares of the Macahé & Cam-	640,521 000
pos company	41,250 000
	7,532,372 092
São Paulo Branch;	

• 6	THE RIC
Mortgages:	No supply.
Rural, at long dates 23,378,440 200 ,,, short , 5,803,204 384 City, at long dates 1,500,010 280 ,,, short ,, 336,754 080	Swedish Pine,—No arrivals and no change in the market. Last sale from first hands 38\$000 and second hands 46\$000—
City, at long dates	41\$000 per dozen.  Lard.—The arrivals consist of 1,400 kegs and 15 cases per
Cash account:	Waterwitch from Baltimore.
In cash	market very quiet and prices declined to  440— reis per lb. George
163,411,345 930	430
LIABILITIES.	KeroseneThere is no change to report in the market which
Commercial Department:  Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000 33,000,000 000  Reserve Fund:	remains quiet at 7\$0007\$200 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.  The arrivals have been 5,000 cases per John Sherwood from
	Wilmington.  Rosm.—Continues quiet at 7\$5008\$000 per barrel.
Notes in circulation:	Arrivals 200 barrels per John Sherwood from Wilmington Turpentine.—Very little doing but prices maintained at
Bills payable for fixed denosits	500540 reis per kilo.
Accounts current. 28,914,621 521 Sundries, balances of various accounts. 3,135,766 675 Bills payable. 45,998 859 Dividends:	Artivals 15 cases per John Sherwood from Wilmington.  Beer.—Quotations:
Dividends: Unclaimed dividends	Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600-7\$700
Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	Tennent 5 2005 400 Guiness Stout 7 2007 300 American 5 0005 500 German sundry brands 5 0007 000
ment	CementThere is no alteration in the market. We quote:
Accounts current 3,830,000 000	English 6\$0007\$500 German 6 0006 800 Boulogne 7 5008 000
E. & O. E.	Boulogne 7 5008 000  The arrivals consist of 500 casks per Dressus from London.
Bank of Brazil, June 2, 1881.	80 ,, , Philothea from M'lles.
José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief-Accountant.	CoalsThe arrivals since the 1st inst. have been:
	1,750 tons per Canute from Cardiff 703 ,, ,, Aden ,, do
MARKET REPORT.	1,858 ,, ,, Niphon ,, do 182 tons and 75 tons Coke per Dagmar from New Castle.
Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1881.	543 ,, ,, 101 ,, ,, ,, Glitner ,, do 2,770 ,, per County of Aberdeen from Cardiff
CofficeSince our last report, on the 4th instant, the advices from Europe have been more and more favorable but as the	642 ,, ,, Ophir from New Castle ,, ,, City of Brooklyn from Cardiff
quotations from the United States show no marked improve- ment and as the decline in the receipts here is, probably with	all for account of consumers.  Quotations continue nominal.
justice, attributed only to the low prices ruling at present but not to any want of coffee, business has been restricted and	Codfish-The arrivals consist of the small cargo per Royal
currency prices are the same as on the 4th instant, whilst the sterling cost in reduced 4 d. to 6 d. per cwt. through the decline	Blue Jacket from New Foundland.  The supply being small and the demand good, the stock has
in exchange.	been much reduced and the market closes firm.  Retail prices for tubs remain 22\$00025\$000.
The sales since that date amount to 76,150 bags, the greater portion of which is for Europe.	Of cases there are none in the market.  HayThe arrivals have been:
Receipts since the 1st instant average 8,960 bags per day against 3,931 bags in same period of June 1880	31 bales per Dago from Buenos Ayres 410 ,, ,, Haabet ,, Rosario
,, 8,834 ,, ,, 1879 ,, 4,868 ,, ,, 1878	637 ,, , <i>Neva</i> ,, do We quote 7880 reis per kilo.
,, 4,055 ,, ,, 1877	BranNo arrivals.
The clearanceshave been: United States:	market quiet at 2\$1002\$300 per bag.
June 4 New York, Am str City of Para	PORT OF SANTOS.  The shipments in May have been: bag s
11         Baltimore Br bk Winifred	May 3 Gr str Denderah, Havre, Hamburg 3,645 6 Pr str Tagus, London, Antwerp 7,326
Europe : June <sup>8</sup> Hamburg Gr str Hamburg	7 Gr str Santos, Hamburg
8 London Br str Delambre 10,058	13 Fr str Ville de Bahia, Havre
8 Do Antw. Br str Tamar         8,193           8 Havre, Antw. Br str Pliny         25,602	16 It str Colombo, (via Rio) Mediterranean 1,900
8 Lisbon f. o. Gr bg Ceres	17 Gr str Paranagud, Hamburg
11 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos	24 Br schr Martha Lloyd, Gibraltar f.o 3,300 27 Gr str Valparnise, Hamburg
11 Mediterranean Ital str Colombo	28 Fr str <i>La France</i> , (via Rio) Mediterranean 1,155 28 Br str <i>Kangaroo</i> , Antw. London 20,461
11 Do Fr str La France	105,564
June 3 River Plate Belg str Horrot 870	Constwise
4 Valparaiso Br str <i>Araucania</i>	June 11th 1881.
We quote, per 10 kilos:	CoffeeOur last report was on the 28th ult. Since then the market has been firm and fairly active and if the sales do not
Washed	exceed 19,119 bags it is because our reduced stock presents a very inferior assortment.
Good first	Prices are maintained at 4\$500 per 10 kilos for superiors and Good Average costs 4\$300 per 10 kilos.
Good second 2 900 3 200	Receipts last month averaged 1,937 bags per day and dur- ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:	Stock is estimated today at 39,000 bags.
p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.	The clearances have been: bags June 5 Norw bg Rino, Channel f. o
Prime United States 5,100 53/8 11.66 cts. Good ,, 4,500 48/1 10.44 ,,	6 Br str <i>Tamar</i> , Havre
Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10.15 ,, Fair ,, 4,250 45710 9.94 ,,	7 Gr str Hamburg, Hamburg. 3.207 9 Fr str Ville de Santos, Havre. 7.455
Good Channel	10 Gr str Memphis, Havre
Low ,, 2,950 33/8 7.27 ,,  (f. o, b. ex freight and commission, exchange 217/4 in ster-	Loading: Dan str Nordpol, Antwerp.
ling and at par in American gold.)	Br str Nio, Hamburg, Antwerp.
Stock is estimated to-day at 215,000 bags.  Flour.—The arrivals since the 3rd instant have been:	Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Havre 4.000 bags, 45[.
1,920 barrels per Waterwitch from Baltimore 2,362 ,, ,, Shepherdess ,, Trieste	—The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows:
Total. 4,282 barrels	1881 1880
The sales since the same date amount to 17,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 34,000 barrels.	From imports 215,949\$091 276,605\$104  Despacho maritimo 2,155 800 1,909 400
We quote:	From exports 314,891 474 112,784 981 Interior taxes 13,509 777 7,887 485
Trieste 22\$000—22\$250 Gallego 21 000—21 250	Extraordinary
Haxall 21 000—21 250 Dunlop 21 000—21 250	Deposits 2,663 806 1,714 718
O'Dance 20 000—20 250 McCance 20 000—20 250	Total 550,133 353 401,391 595 Port charges (Mexa de Rendas) 123,315 932.
Baltimore 18 000—20 000 St. Louis 18 000—20 000	PORT OF MARANHÃO.
Chili 17 000 River Plate 18 000	May 27th, 1881.
market steady.	CottonMarket quiet as stocks are small and quality in ferior.
Pitch PineThe 450,416 feet per Thomas Fletiher, referred to in our last, have been sold at 42\$000 per dozen.	For picked lots 500 a 520 reis per kilo are paid by buyers for Portugal, while lower qualities tetch only 440 a a 480 reis per
Since then there have been no arrivals and the market continues firm.	kilo.  Sugar.—Little doing at 150 reis por kilo. Entries insigni-

last sale.

Cash account:	market very quiet and prices declined to
n cash	440— reis per lb. George
163,411,345 930	430- ,, ,, Jenkins'
LIABILITIES.	420 ,, ,, New York
	KeroseneThere is no change to report in the market which
Commercial Department:	remains quiet at 7\$0007\$200 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000 33,000,000 000  Reserve Fund:	The arrivals have been 5,000 cases per John Sherwood from Wilmington.
	Rosin,—Continues quiet at 7\$5008\$000 per barrel.
Notes in circulation :	Arrivals 200 barrels per John Sherwood from Wilmington
n notes of Head Bank	TurpentineVery little doing but prices maintained at
n notes of read ranks	500540 reis per kilo.
Sundries balances of various accounts 3,135,766 675	Arrivals 15 cases per John Sherwood from Wilmington.
Bills payable 45,998 859 Dividends:	Beer Quotations:
Dividends: Unclaimed dividends	Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600—7\$700
Mortgage Department:	Tennent 5 200 5 400 Guiness' Stout 7 200 7 300 American 5 000 5 500
21-1 II-4 bushs semimoraled depart.	American 5 000 5 500
Lapital supplied by the commercial department         25,439,123         975           upplemental loan         do         21,011,123         340           Hypothecary Notes in circulation         3,830,600         116,493         674	German sundry brands 5 0007 000
Supplemental loan do	CementThere is no alteration in the market. We quote:
Accounts current	English 6\$0007\$500 German 6 0006 800
163,411,345 930	Boulogne 7 5008 000
E. & O. E.	The arrivals consist of 500 casks per Dressus from London.
Bank of Brazil, June 2, 1881.	80 ,, ,, Philothea from M'lles.
José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.	100 ,, Roanoke from do.  CoalsThe arrivals since the 1st inst. have been:
Eduardo Braga, Chief- Accountant.	1,750 tons per Canute from Cardiff
	703 ,, ,, Aden ,, do
ALLENDAR BURGER	t,858 ,, ,, Niphon ,, do
MARKET REPORT.	182 tons and 75 tons Coke per Dagmar from New Castle.
Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1881.	543 ,, ,, 101 ,, ,, ,, Glitner ,, do 2,770 ,, per County of Aberdeen from Cardiff
Coffice Since our last report, on the 4th instant, the advices	642 Ophir from New Castle
from Europe have been more and more favorable but as the	,, ,, City of Brooklyn from Cardiff
quotations from the United States show no marked improve-	all for account of consumers.
ment and as the decline in the receipts here is, probably with justice, attributed only to the low prices ruling at present but	Quotations continue nominal.
not to any want of coffee, business has been restricted and	Codfish—The arrivals consist of the small cargo per Royal
currency prices are the same as on the 4th instant, whilst the	Blue Jacket from New Foundland.  The supply being small and the demand good the stock has
sterling cost in reduced 4 d. to 6 d. per cwt. through the decline	The supply being small and the demand good, the stock has been much reduced and the market closes firm.
in exchange.	Retail prices for tubs remain 22\$00025\$000.
The sales since that date amount to 76,150 bags, the greater portion of which is for Europe.	Of cases there are none in the market.
Receipts since the 1st instant average 8,960 bags per day	Hay The arrivals have been:
against 3,931 bags in same period of June 1880	31 bales per Dago from Buenos Ayres
,, 8,834 ,, ,, 1879	410 ,, ,, Haabet ,, Rosario 637 ,, ,, Neva ,, do
,, 4,868 ,, ,, 1878	We quote 7880 reis per kilo.
,, 4,055 ,, ,, 1877	BranNo arrivals.
The clearanceshave been:	market quiet at 2\$1002\$300 per bag.
United States:	
June 4 New York, Am str City of Para 20,767	PORT OF SANTOS.
11 Baltimore Br bk Winifred 2,885	The shipments in May have been: bags
11 New Orleans Am schr Virginia, 4,300	May 3 Gr str <i>Denderah</i> , Havre, Hamburg 3,645 6 Br str <i>Tagus</i> , London, Antwerp
Europe ;	7 Gr str Santos, Hamburg 4,967
June 8 Hamburg Gr str Hamburg 14,754	13 Br str Rubens, New York 24,237
8 London Br str Delambre 10,058	13 Fr str Ville de Bahia, Havre
8 Do Antw. Br str <i>Tamar</i>	13 Gr str Graf Bismark, Antwerp, Rotterdam 15,887 16 It str Colombo, (via Rio) Mediterranean 1,900
8 Lishon f. o. Gr bg Ceres	17 Gr str Paranagud, Hamburg, 5,694
11 Southampton Br str Trent	18 Br str Archimedes, Antw. London, Trieste 1,598
11 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos	24 Br schr Martha Lloyd, Gibraltar f.o 3,300
11 Gibraltar f. o. Ital lug Zio Antonio 4,799	27 Gr str Valparniso, Hamburg
11 Falmouth f. o. Sw bg Sylphide	28 Fr str <i>La France</i> , (via Rio) Mediterranean 1,155 28 Br str <i>Kangarvo</i> , Antw. London 20,461
11 Do Fr str La France	
Elsewhere:	105,564 Coastwise 1,792
June 3 River Plate Belg str Horrot 870	
4 Valparaiso Br str Araucania 360	Total
9 River Plate Fr str Niger 1,019	Tune 11th 1881.  CofficOur last report was on the 28th ult. Since then the
We quote, per 10 kilos:	market has been firm and fairly active and if the sales do not
Washed 4\$000 6\$100	exceed 19,119 bags it is because our reduced stock presents a
Superior	very inferior assortment.
Regular first 4 050 — 4 150	Prices are maintained at 4\$500 per 10 kilos for superiors and
Regular first 4 050 — 4 150 Ordinary first 3 550 3 800 Good second 2 900 3 200	Good Average costs 4\$300 per 10 kilos.
	Receipts last month averaged 1,037 hags per day and done
Ordinary second 2 900 3 200	Receipts last month averaged 1,937 bags per day and dur- ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 39,000 bags.
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 39,000 bags.  The clearances have been: bags
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 39,000 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Ring, Channel f. 0
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quotect:	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 39,000 bags.  The clearances have been:  June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. 0. 4.000  6 Br str Tamar, Havre. 18.190  6 Br str Delambre, Have, Antw. 13,100
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 700 - 2 7	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.  Stock is estimated teday at 9,900 bags.  The clearances have been:  June 5 Norw Bo Rins, Channel f. 0. 4.000  6 Br str Tamar, Havre. 18.1,90  6 Br str Delambre, Havre, Ann. 15,100  7 Gr str Hamburg, Manburg. 3,207
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quotect:  Prime United States 5,100 5298 11,66 cts.  Fair togod , 4,500 4897 10,144 ,, Fair togod , 4,350 499 10,15 , Fair , 4,250 45710 9,94 1,	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 39,000 bags.  The clearances have been:  June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. 0. 4.000  6 Br str Tamarr, Havre. 18.190  6 Br str Delamber, Havre, Antw. 13.100  7 Gr str Hamber, Hamburg, 3.207  9 Fr str Fille de Santos, Havre. 7.435
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 5 298 11.66 cts. Good , 4,500 4891 10.14 , Fair to good , 4,350 4699 10.15 , Fair , 4,250 45710 9.94 , Good Channel 3,959 4276 9.21 ,,	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. o. 4.000 6 Br stt Tanara, Havre. 18.100 6 Br stt Tanara, Havre. 3.100 7 Gr str Innibus g, Hamburg. 3.207 9 Fr str I'llé de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Alomphis, Havre. 4.600
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quotect:  Prime United States 5,100 5298 11,66 cts.  Fair togod , 4,500 4897 10,144 ,, Fair togod , 4,350 499 10,15 , Fair , 4,250 45710 9,94 1,	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 39,000 bags.  The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Rina, Channel f. 0. 4.000 6 Br str Timatr, Havre. 18.190 6 Br str Delamber, Havre, Antw. 13.100 7 Gr str Hamburg, Hamburg, 3.207 9 Fr str Ville de Santas, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Memphit, Havre. 4.610 11 Belg str Pitzal, New York. 1.1949
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700  and on this basic cargos may be quotect:  Prime United States 5,100	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. o. 4.000 6 Br stt Tanara, Havre. 18.100 6 Br stt Tanara, Havre. 3.100 7 Gr str Innibus g, Hamburg. 3.207 9 Fr str I'llé de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Alomphis, Havre. 4.600
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quotect:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11,66 cts. Good , 4,500 4871 10,14 ,, Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10,15 ,, Fair y 4,750 45710 9,94 ,, Good Channell 3,950 4973 8,72 ,, Low , 2,950 3378 7,27 ,, (f. o. b ex freight and commission, exchange 213f in sterling and at par in American gold.)	ing this week the daily average has been 3,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,9000 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. 0. 4,000 Be str Timar, Havre. 18,190 Be str Delander, Halver, Antw. 33,100 Grate Handburg, Hamburg. 3,207 9 Fr str Ville de Santos, Havre. 7,455 10 Grate Handburg. 4,610 11 Belg str Pitscali, New York. 1,949 Loading:
Ordinary second 2 400 = 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 = 538	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. o. 4.000 6 Br stt Timmer, Hawre. 18.190 6 Br stt Timmer, Hawre. 31.100 7 Gr stt Innulung, Hawburg, 3.207 9 Fr str Ville de Santos, Hawre. 7.455 10 Gr stt Almphin, Hawre. 4.610 11 Belg stt Pitzad, New York. 1.949 Louding; Dan stt Nortfol, Antweip, Br str Nie, Hamburg, Anwerp. Chartered: -
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States p 10 kilos per cvt per lb.  Frime United States p 10 kilos per cvt per lb.  Fair togod , 4,500 4697 10.44 , Fair togod , 4,350 4699 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags.  The clearances have been: bags.  June 5. Norw bg Rina, Channel f. o. 4.000 6. Br str Tamar, Havre. 18.1,00 6. Br str Delambre, Havre, Antw. 13.100 7. Gr str Hamburg, Hamburg, 3.207 9. Fr str Fille de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10. Gr str Memphi, Havre. 4.610 11. Belg str Pascal, New York. 1.949  Loading: Dan str Nortfool, Antwelp. Br str Nin, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Havre 4.000 bags, 456
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quotect:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11.66 cs. Good , 4,500 4871 10.14 , Fair to good , 4,350 4879 10.15 , Fair , 4,250 45710 ,9.94 , Good Channel 3,900 4476 9.21 , Low ,, 3650 4971 8.72 , Low ,, 2959 3378 7.27 , Low ,, 2959 3378 7.27 , Low ,, 2959 3378 7.27 , Low ,, 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. o
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States p 10 kilos per cvt per lb.  Frime United States p 10 kilos per cvt per lb.  Fair togod , 4,500 4697 10.44 , Fair togod , 4,350 4699 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Kins, Channel f. 0. 4.000 6 Br str Tamar, Havre. 18.100 6 Br str Tamar, Havre, Antw. 13.100 7 Gr str Hamburg, Havre, Antw. 13.100 7 Gr str Hamburg, Hamburg, 3.207 9 Fr str Hille de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Momphi, Havre. 4.610 11 Belg str Pascal, New York. 1.949 Loading: Dan str Nordpol, Antwerp. Br str Nie, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Havre 4.000 bags, 451. —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows:
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700 and on this basic cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,1000 S38 11,66 Cts. Good , 4,500 469; 10,44 ,, Fair to good , 4,300 469; 10,15 ,, Fair to good , 4,300 469; 10,15 ,, Fair , 4,750 4370 9,94 ,, Good Channel 3,990 4296 9,21 ,, Low , 3,690 4093 8,72 ,, Low , 2,990 3398 7,27 ,, Low , 2,990 3398 7,27 ,, Low , 1,000 to good sample 2134 in steriling and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 21,500 bags.  Flour.—The arrivals since the 3rd instant have been: 1,990 barrels per Waterwitch from Baltimore 2,362 , Shepherders , Trieste  Total 4,482 barrels	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 hags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The cheranecs have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. 0. 4,000 6 Br str Tamar, Havre. 18,190 6 Br str Pleander, Havre, Antw. 33,100 7 Gr str Pleander, Harburg. 3,207 9 Fr str Ville de Santas, Havre. 7,435 10 Gr str Memphir, Havre. 4,610 11 Belg str Pleand, New York. 1,949 Loading: Dan str Nortfool, Antwerp. Br str Nich, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Havre 4,000 bags, 451 —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows:  1887 1880
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11.66 cts.  Good , 4,500 4871 11.66 cts.  Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10.15 , 10.44 , Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 hags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The cheranecs have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. 0. 4,000 6 Br str Tamar, Hawre. 18,190 6 Br str Pleander, Hawre, Antw. 33,100 7 Gr str Pleander, Harburg. 3,207 9 Fr str Ville de Santas, Hawre. 7,435 10 Gr str Memphir, Hawre. 4,600 11 Belg str Pleand, New York. 1,949 Loading: Dan str Nortfol, Antwerp. Par str Nich, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Hawre 4,000 bags, 451. —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows:  1887 1880 From imports. 1887 1880
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11.66 cs. Good , 4,500 4891 10.64 , Fair to good , 4,500 4991 10.15 , Fair , 4,250 45710 9.94 , Good Channel 3,900 4496 9.21 , Low , 3,650 4971 8.72 , Low , 7,750 4971 8.72 , T.c. be a freight and commission, exchange 213f in sterling and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 215,000 bags.  Flour.—The arrivals since the 3rd instant have been: 1,900 barrels per Watervatich from Baltimore 2,362 , Skepherdess , Trieste  Total 4,482 barrels  Total 4,482 barrels  The sales since the same date amount to 17,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 34,000 barrels.	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. o. 4.000 6 Br stt Tunear, Hawre. 18.190 6 Br stt Tunear, Hawre. 13.100 7 Gr stt Indular g, Hamburg. 3.207 9 Fr str Ville de Santos, Hawre. 7.455 10 Gr str Almyhis, Hawre. 4.600 11 Belg str Pitzad, New York. 1.949 Louding: Dan str Nortfool, Antwerp. Dr str Nie, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br by Fonthill, Hawre 4.000 bags, 451 ——The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1881 1880 From imports. 215,949\$\(\frac{5}{2}\) 276,60\$\(\frac{5}{2}\) 104 Despacho maritimo. 215,949\$\(\frac{5}{2}\) 17,904 000 From exports. 214,891 471 11,294 981
Ordinary second 2 400 - 2 700 and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11.66 cts.  Good , 4,500 4871 11.66 cts.  Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10.15 , 10.44 , Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.15 , 10.	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Réns, Channel f. 0. 4.000 6 Br str Tamar, Havre. 18.1,90 6 Br str Tamar, Havre, Antw. 13.100 7 Gr str Hamburg, Marwe, Miller, 3.2,07 9 Fr str Hille de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Almahny, Harve. 4.6,100 11 Belg str Pascal, New York. 1.949 Loading: Dan str Nornfool, Antweip. Br str Nie, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Havre 4.000 bags, 45]. —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1887 1888 1880 From imports. 215,949\$91 276,605\$104 Despacho maritimo. 2,155 800 1,909 400 From exports. 344,691 474 112,764,981 Interior taxes 313,909 777, 7887, 485 Interior taxes 313,909 777, 7887, 485
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States p 10 kilos per cvt per lb.  Frime United States 5,100 - 52/8   11,66 cts.  Good   4,500 - 48/91   10,44   1,61 cts.  Fair to good   4,350 - 46/91   10,15   10,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15   1,15	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 hags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 hags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. 0
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11.66 cts.  Good , 4,500 4891 10.64 ,  Fair to good , 4,500 4891 10.15 ,  Fair , 4,250 45710 9,94 ,  Good Channell 3,900 426 9,21 ,  Fair , 4,250 45710 9,24 ,  For , 3,650 4973 8,72 ,  Low , 2,950 3378 7,27 ,  Low , 2,950 3378 7,27 ,  Low , 2,950 3378 7,27 ,  (f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 213f in sterling and at par in American gold).  Stock is estimated to-day at 215,000 bags.  Flour.—The arrivals since the 37d instant have been: 1,950 barrels per Waterveiteh from Baltimore 2,362 , Shepherefess , Trieste  Total 4,428 barrels  The sales since the same date amount to 17,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 34,000 barrels.  We quote:  Trieste 22\$000—22\$250 Gallego 21 000—21 350	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Réns, Channel f. 0. 4.000 6 Br str Tamar, Havre. 18.1,90 6 Br str Tamar, Havre, Antw. 13.100 7 Gr str Hamburg, Marwe, Miller, 3.2,07 9 Fr str Hille de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Almahny, Harve. 4.6,100 11 Belg str Pascal, New York. 1.949 Loading: Dan str Nornfool, Antweip. Br str Nie, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Havre 4.000 bags, 45]. —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1887 1888 1880 From imports. 215,949\$91 276,605\$104 Despacho maritimo. 2,155 800 1,909 400 From exports. 344,691 474 112,764,981 Interior taxes 313,909 777, 7887, 485 Interior taxes 313,909 777, 7887, 485
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. o
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11,66 cts.  Good , 4,500 4891 11,66 cts.  Fair to good , 4,300 4699 10,15 , 10,4 , 1,5 in to good , 4,300 4699 10,15 , 10,15 , 1,5 in to good , 4,300 4699 10,15 , 1,5 in to good , 4,300 4699 10,15 , 1,5 in to good , 4,300 4693 8,72 , 1,0 on to good , 4,300 4693 8,72 , 1,0 on to good , 4,300 4693 8,72 , 1,0 on to good , 4,300 4693 8,72 , 1,0 on to good , 4,300 4693 8,72 , 1,0 on to good , 4,300 bags.  Flow - The arrivals since the 3rd instant have been: 1,300 barrels per Watervoltch from Baltimore 1,300 barrels and stock in first hands to day consists of 34,000 barrels.  We quote:  Tricte 22\$000-32\$250  Haxall 21000-31 250  Dunlop 21000-31 250  O'Dance 2000-300 250	ing this week the daily average has been 1,115 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. 0. 4.000 6 Br str Tamar, Havre. 18.1,90 6 Br str Tamar, Havre, Antw. 13.100 7 Gr str Hamburg, Marve, Mrw. 31.00 9 Fr str Hille de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Alemburg, Havre. 4.6,100 11 Belg str Pascal, New York. 1.949 Louding: Dan str Norripol, Antwerp. Chartered: Br by Fonthill, Havre 4.000 bags, 451. —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1881 1880 From imports. 215,049\$\$91: 276,605\$104 Despacho maritimo. 2.153 800 1,909 400 From exports. 314,891 474 112,784 981 Interior taxes 13,509 777, 7857 485 Extraordinary. 735 405 5 453 007 Emanciposito find. 28 800 5 6000 5 6000
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11,66 cts.  Good , 4,500 4871 10-44 ,, Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10.15 ,, Fair , 4,250 45710 9.94 ,, Good Channell 3,900 4973 8.72 ,, Low , 3,900 4973 8.72 ,, Low , 2,950 3378 7.27 ,, (f. o. be as freight and commission, cathage 21¾ in sterling and at par in American gold.)  Stock is estimated to-day at 215,000 bags.  Flour.—The arrivals since the 3rd instant have been: 1,900 barrels per Watervaltch from Baltimore 2,362 ,, 3kephereless , Trieste  Total 4,382 barrels  Total 4,382 barrels  Trieste 22\$000—22\$250  Haxall 21 000—21 250  Haxall 21 000—21 250  Haxall 21 000—21 250  McCance 20 000—30 250  McCance 20 000—30 050	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. o
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basic cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States	ing this week the daily average has been 3,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 9,9000 bags.  The clearances have been:  June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. o. 4,000 6 Br stt Tunar, Hawre. 18,190 6 Br stt Tunar, Hawre. 13,100 7 Gr stt Indulor, Harve, Annw. 13,100 7 Gr stt Indulor, Hawre. 7,455 10 Gr stt Annolor, Hawburg. 7,455 10 Gr stt Almohor, Havre. 7,455 10 Gr stt Almohor, Havre. 1,949 Louding: Dan str Northol, Antwerp.  Dr str Nie, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Hawre 4,000 bags, 451 —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows:  1881 1880 From imports. 215,949\$\$\text{st} 1880 From imports. 215,949\$\$\text{st} 1880 From exports. 214,891 44; 112,84 98t Interior taxes 13,509 777 7,887 485 Extraordiary. 715 495 Extraordiary. 715 495 Extraordiary. 725 495 Extraordiary.
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.  Good , 4,500 4871 11.66 cts.  Fair to good , 4,500 4879 10.15 , 1.  Fair to good , 4,350 4679 10.15 , 1.  Fair to good , 4,350 4679 9.21 , 1.  Good Channel 3,950 4979 8.72 , 1.  Low , 2,950 3378 7.27 , 1.  Low , 1,000 bags.  Fiour.—The arrivals since the grad instant have been: 1,920 barrels per Waterwitch from Baltimore 1,920 barrels per Waterwitch from Baltimore 1,920 barrels per Waterwitch from Baltimore 1,920 barrels The siles since the same date amount to 17,000 barrels and stock in first hands to day consists of 34,000 barrels.  We quote:  Trieste 22\$000—22\$250  Haxall 21 000—21 350  Haxall 21 000—21 350  McCance 20 000—30 350  Baltimore 18 000—30 000  St. Louis 18 000—30 000  Chili 17 000	ing this week the daily average has been 3,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,9000 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. o. 4,000 6 Br str Timmer, Hawre. 18,190 6 Br str Timmer, Hawre. 13,100 7 Gr str Induling, Hawburg. 3,207 9 Fr str Ville de Santos, Hawre. 7,455 10 Gr str Amphin, Hawre. 4,600 11 Belg str Pascal, New Vork. 1,940 Louding: Dan str Northol, Antweip. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Hawre 4,000 bags, 45l. —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1881 1880 From imports. 215,949\$01 276,60\$104 Despacho maritimo. 2,153 Boo 1,909 400 From exports. 314,891 44; 112,84 981 Interior taxes 1,509 777 7,887 485 Extraordiary. 715 405 Extraordiary. 715 405 Extraordiary. 725 405 Deposits 2,663 860 1,714 718 Total. 550,133 333 401,391 595 Port charges (Mean de Renday) 123,315 932.
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 hags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 hags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. 0
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 53/8 11,66 cts.  Good 1, 4,500 49/9 10,16, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 hags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 hags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. 0
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. o
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basic argoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 S38 11,66 Cts.  Good , 4,500 489 10,16 Cts.  Good , 4,500 489 10,15 10,15 ,  Fair to good , 4,300 469 10,15 ,  Fair to good , 4,300 469 10,15 ,  Good Channel 3,900 496 9,21 ,  Fair , 3,600 493 8,72 ,  Low , 2,900 338 7,27 ,  Low , 1,900 hard and commission, exchange 2136 in ster-  ling and at par in American gold.)  Stock is estimated to-day at 21,000 bags.  Flour.—The arrivals since the 3rd instant have been:  1,900 harvels per Witervalich from Baltimore  2,362 , , Shepherders , Trieste  Total 4,382 barrels  The sales since the same date amount to 17,000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 34,000 barrels.  We quote:  Trieste  Gallego 21 000—21 850  Gallego 21 000—21 850  Dunlop 21 000—21 850  McCance 20 000—30 950  Baltimore 18 000—30 000  St. Louis 18 000—20 000  St. Louis 18 000—20 000  St. Louis 18 000—20 000  River Plate 18 000  market stealy.  Pitch Pine.—The 450,416 feet per Thomas Fletiher, referred to in our last, have been sold at 43\$00 per dozen.	ing this week the daily average has been 3,125 bags.  Stock is estimated today at 9,9000 bags.  The clearances have been:  June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. 0. 4.000 6 Br str Tamar, Hawre. 18.190 6 Br str Tamar, Hawre. 18.100 7 Gr str Hamburg. 18.100 9 Fr str Ville de Santos, Havre. 7.455 10 Gr str Mombing, Havre. 4.600 11 Belg str Pateal, New Vork. 1.940 Loading: Dan str Norlfol, Antweip. Br str Nie, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Hawre 4.000 bags, 454 —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1881 1880 From imports. 215,049\$01 276,605\$704 Despacho maritimo. 2,155 Boo 1,909 400 From exports. 314,891 44 112,744 981 Interior taxes 13,509 777 7,887 485 Extraordiary. 715 405 Extraordiary. 715 405 Extraordiary. 715 405 Total. 280 00 30 000 Deposits 2,663 866 1,714 718 Total. 550,133 353 40,391 595 Port charges (Mesa de Rendas) 123,315 932.  **PORT OF MARANHĀO.**  May 27th, 1881.  **CottonMarket quiet as stocks are small and quality in ferior. For picked lots 500 n 520 reis per kilo are paid by buyers for Portugal, while lower qualities tetch only 440 a a 460 reis per for Portugal, while lower qualities tetch only 440 a a 460 reis per for Portugal, while lower qualities tetch only 440 a a 460 reis per for Portugal, while lower qualities tetch only 440 a a 460 reis per for Portugal, while lower qualities tetch only 440 a a 460 reis per
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis carges may be quoted:  Prime United States	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. o
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100 Sy8 11,66 cts.  Good , 4,500 4897 11,66 cts.  Fair to good , 4,350 4699 10,15 g.  Fair to good , 4,350 4699 10,15 g.  Foir , 4,250 45710 9,94 y.  Good Channel 3,950 4973 8,72 y.  Low , 2,950 338 7,27 y.  Low , 2,950 338 7,27 y.  Low , 2,950 338 7,27 y.  Low , 2,950 3878 7,27 y.  Low , 2,950 bags.  Fior The arrivals since the grad instant have been: 1,950 barrels per Waterwitch from Baltimore 2,362 y, Stephenders y, Trieste  Total 4,482 barrels  Total 4,282 barrels  Total 4,282 barrels  Trieste 22\$000—22\$250  Haxall st 000—21 250  Haxall st 000—21 250  Haxall st 000—20 250  Haxall st 000—20 250  Relimore 18 000—20 350  River Plate 18 000  River Plate 18 000  River Plate 18 000  Market steady.  Pitch Pitch—The 450,416 feet per Thomass Fictiber, referred to in our last, have been sold at 42\$000 per dozen.  Since then there have been no arrivals and the market continues from.	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 hags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 hags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. 0
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basic argoes may be quoted:  Prime United States	ing this week the daily average has been 1,115 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. 0. 4.000 6 Br str Truner, Hawre. 18.190 6 Br str Truner, Hawre. 18.190 6 Br str Truner, Hawre. 18.190 7 Gr str Indulus g, Hamburg. 3.207 9 Fr str Ville de Santos, Hawre. 7.455 10 Gr str Almyhis, Hawre. 4.600 11 Belg str Pracaf, New York. 1.949 Looding: Dan str Northol, Antweip. Plr str Nie, Hamburg, Antwerp. Chartered: Br bg Fouthill, Hawre 4.000 bags, 451 ——The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1881 1880 From imports. 215,449\$\(\frac{5}{2}\)01 Despacho maritino. 215,449\$\(\frac{5}{2}\)01 Despacho maritino. 215,449\$\(\frac{5}{2}\)01 Despacho maritino. 215,449\$\(\frac{5}{2}\)01 Despacho maritino. 215,49\$\(\frac{5}{2}\)01 Despacho 36.000 Deposits 25,693 Deposits 25,693 Deposits 26,693 Deposits 26,693 Deposits 26,693 Deposits 26,693 Deposits 26,693 Deposits 27,714 Total 550,133 Total 401,794 Deposits 27,714 Total 550,133 Deposits 28,263 Dep
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:  Prime United States 5,100	ing this week the daily average has been 1,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,900 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw by Rins, Channel f. 0
Ordinary second 2 400 2 700  and on this basic argoes may be quoted:  Prime United States	ing this week the daily average has been 3,125 bags. Stock is estimated today at 9,9000 bags. The clearances have been: June 5 Norw bg Rins, Channel f. α. 4.000 6 Br stt Timer, Hawre. 18.190 6 Br stt Timer, Hawre. 18.190 7 Gr stt Indians, Hawre, Aniw. 13.100 7 Gr stt Indians, Hawre. 7.455 10 Gr stt Amahoni, Hawre. 7.455 10 Gr stt Amahoni, Hawre. 7.455 10 Gr stt Amahoni, Hawre. 4.600 11 Belg stt Pascal, New Vork. 1.940 Louding: Dan stt Northol, Antweip. Chartered: Br bg Fonthill, Hawre 4.000 bags, 451 —The custom house receipts during the month of May were as follows: 1881 1880 From imports. 215,949\$01 276,605\$104 Despacho maritimo. 2,153 Boo 1,909 400 From exports. 214,891 447 112,244 981 Interior taxes 13,509 777 7,887 485 Extraordianzy. 735 495 Extraordianzy. 735 495 Extraordianzy. 735 495 Deposits 2,663 860 1,714 718 Total. 550,133 353 401,391 595 Port charges (Mesca de Rendas) 123,315 932.  **PORT OF MARANHÃO.**  **May 27th, 1881.** **Cotton

# SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 3.

CETTE—Aust by Tempe, 321 tons. Verona; 85 ds; salt to ord.

BALTIMORE—Am by Water Witch; 234 tons. Townsend; 52
ds; flour to Wright & Co.

ROSARIO—Dan by Heabelt, 227 tons; Pederea; 15 ds; hay to order.

JUNE 4.

CONCORDIA---Sp bg Hortencia; 202 tons; Raspall; 23 ds; jerk-ed beef to S. Hime & Zenha. Rosario-Br bg Neva; 343 tons; Tibault; 14 ds; hay to ord.

JUNE 5.

CARDIFF—Br slip County of Aberdeen; 1,865 tons; Drummond; 39 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

CRITE.—Norw bk Mercator; 426 tons; Anderson; 76 ds; salt to order.

WILMINGTON-Am bg John Sherwood; 516 tons; Mankin; 44 ds; pine to F. Clemente & Co.

us; pine to r. Clemente & Co.

Pernambuco—Port by Tito: 220 tons; Azevedo; 20 ds; sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

JUNE 6.

Lisbon—It lug Sollecito; 564 tons; Ascenico; salt to Barbosa, Braga & Co.

N. CASTLE—Nor bk Ophir; 440 tons; Jensen; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. WISSON SONS & C.O.
N. YORK—Arm shp Manuel Llaguno: 1,713 tons: Stackpole; 39 ds; sundries: put in into this port, bound for S. Francisco, Montraupro—Sp pnl Maria Luisa; 102 tons; Maristanyi14 ds; jerked beef to Freitase Miranda.

ds; jerked beef to Freitase Mirmda.

\*JUNB 7.

\*GLASGOW vin Liverpool—Br bk. \*Mattika Hilyard: 589 tons:

\*McLean: 127 dis pipes to J. G. Illius.

\*JUNE 8.

\*THISTR—Br bg Shepherdess; 214 tons: Cook; 63 ds; flour and steel to order.

Trapani...Nor bk Dacapo; 243,tons; Olsen; 51 ds; salt to ord.

dries to H. N. Dreyfuss,

\*\*TUNE to Marv: 190 tons: Barros: 18 ds. jerked be

10 M. Azevelo & Co.

\*\*TUNE 11.

MARSRILLSS—Br Dic Roanole; 325 tons; Eaton; 42 ds; su

dries to H. N. Dreyfuss.

GRADIFF.—An shp City of Brooklyn; 1,745 tons; Paterson; ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—Br bk Ivy; 580 tons; Glen 48 ds; sundries to S. Nicolson & Co.

S. Ncousdand—Br schr Royal Blue Yacket, 94 tons; Toure; 42 ds; codfish to order.

N. York.—Br bk Emulation; 39t tons; Walsh; 56 ds; su dries; put in this port, bound for Guayaquil.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 3.

HRISINGFORS—Gr bg Metta; 291 tons; Warns; coffee.

BARRADORS.—Am lug Adda J. Bonner; 496 tons; Bonn ballast.

JUNE 4.

ballast.

### SAME 4

\*\*MACRIO.—Port by \*Destino\*\*, 194 tons\*\*, Ferreira\*\*, sundries.

### JUNE 5.

QUERICK.—Br shp \*Viola\*\*, 1,133 tons\*\*, Lulis\* ballast.

BARRADOES.—Am bk \*S. R. Kerrer\*\*, 171 tons\*\*, Oakes, ballast

BARRADOES.—Am bk \*S. R. Kerrer\*\*, 171 tons\*\*, Oakes, ballast

SANTOS.—Mask by \*Tombe\*\*, 33 tons\*\*, Verong\*\*, salt.

#### JUNE 9.

PRINAMBUCO.—Port bk \*Arabella\*\*, 337 tons\*\*, Pacheco\*\*, sund's.

#### JUNE 10.

Lasinos 1. 0.—Gr bg \*Grere\*\*, 292 tons\*\*, Sockan; coffee.

PARAMADU.—Sp bg \*Chile\*\*, 173 tons\*\*, Estapé; sundries.

#### JUNE 11.

PORTLAND.—Br bk \*Temple Bar\*\*, 912 tons\*\*, Vaughan; ballast.

ANTILLS:—Rus bg \*Carl \*Gutter\*\*, 394 tons\*\*, Hollman; ball's

MONTEVIDEO.—Sp bg \*Francisco\*\*, 224 tons\*\*, Ferrés, mandioca.

##### JUNE 11.

NOBLENAS-—Am shp \*Virginia\*\*, 1,121 tons\*\*, Dutton: coffee.

St. Joins:—Br \*ph \*Asina\*\*, 1,122 tons\*\*, Williams\*, ballast.

MEXICO.—Br bg \*Kebecca\*\*, 243 tons\*\*, Hubalt; ballast.

\*The Br \*bk \*Cite\*\* of Manufacture\*\*, 2015.

\*\*The Br \*bk \*Cite\*\* of Manufacture\*\*, 2015.

\*\*Th

—The Br. bk. City of Manchester, which left this port March 16th in ballast for Oregon, has put into Barbadoes lea —The brig Anna Maria, from Greenock for Rio de Jan-put into Holyhead on May 19th with loss of main boom: bulwarks.

—The brig Grace, of Falmouth, from Cardiff far Paris, into Swanses on May 18th with loss of bulwarks and asis a vessel leaky, encountered heavy weather and being struck a heavy sea between the Smalls and Lundy in the night of M 15th.

-The Br. bk. John Geddie, from Cardiff for Montevideo wicoals, was burnt at sea. Crew was picked up in lat 29° 8 long, 43° W. by the Sw. bg. Victoria which arrived at Mctevideo on May 7th all well. The John Geddie was a ves of 651 tons, built at Nova Scotia and owned in Liverpool.

—The B. Bl. Princets Alic, from Candiff of Bahia was totally wrecked on April 33th on Hadwell Re Boavista. Two of the crew, named Finley and Chilton, was svead but the captain and the rest of the crew were drown The Princets Alice was a vessel of 377 tons, owned in N Port.

Port.

—The Br. str. Glenligun, from New York for Bahia, w. burnt at sea on the 3rd instant about 100 miles off Ceará, it fire being caused by an explosion of kerosene of which she hy occ cases amongst her cargo. Yessel and cargo were totall destroyed. The crew, consisting of 22, and 2 passengers let he steamer in two boats, one of which reached Ceará in it morning of the 4th inst., the other not yet having been hear from. The Genmegan was a screw steamer of 589 tons built is Barrow in 1877.

#### FREIGHTS:

Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:		
London 600 Liverpool 500 Antwerp 500 Hamburg 550 Hayre fr. 50 Bordeaux fr. 60 Marseilles fr. 75 New York 60 cts	Channel f. o 50-6c Lisbon f. o 50/-6c Gibraltar f. o 50/-6c U. S. North 20/-2 I/o South . 30/		

ARRIVALS	OF FOREIGN	STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
,, 3 ,, 4 ,, 7 ,, 7 ,, 8 ,, 8 ,, 8 ,, 8 ,, 10	Savoic, Fr Nordpol, Dan Pliny, Br Araucania, Br Atlantico, It Tamar, Br Galicia, Br Bessel, Br Delambre, Br Hamburg, Gr Niger, Fr V. de Santos, Fr Trent, Br Pascal, Blg	River Plate 5 1/4	Karl Valais & C Brandes & Co Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons &C L. Zignago Royal Mail Wilson, Sons &C Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston &C Messageries Mar. A. Leuba & Co Royal Mail Norton M'w & C

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
une 4	Horrox, Blg	River Plate	Sundries
	Saroie, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
5	City of Pará, Am	New York*	Coffee
	Araucania, Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
8	Bessel, Br	Southampton*	Sundries
,, 9	Tamar, Br	Southampton*	Coffee
0	Pliny, Br	Havre*	Sundries
0	Galicia, Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
0	Atlantico, It	Montevideo	Sundries
0	Nord Pol, Gr	Santos	Sundries
10	Hamburg, Gr	H: mburg*	Coffee
,, 10	Delambre, Br	South'ton*	Co.fee
,, 10	Niger, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
,, 12	La France, Fr	Marseilles*	Coffee
,, 12	V. de Santos, Fr	Havre*	Coffee

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15, 1881.

eef		14	a		
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	NAMB	1 5	SNTERE	WHERE	2.0
	NAME	NNO	E	FROM	CONSIGNER
un-	•		Si I		1.00
		1	} .		
44	AMERICAN			1	
<i>'</i> .		0.0		l	
P.	shp Laurens	265	April 4	Cardiff.	In distress
	bl. Inmes G. Be'	1027	" 5	Glasgow	L G Illian
Le	shp Patrician.	259	25	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
	bk Niphon	1095	June 2	Cardiff	To order.
un-	bk Thomas Flet'r	1665	,, 2	St Mary	W. Guimarães & C
	bg Water Witch	234	n 3	Baltimore	Wright & Co.
	bg John Sherw'd	515	,, <u>5</u>	Wilmin' ton	F. Clemente & Co
	sp Manuel Llak o	1733	,, 0	New York.	In distress
	SP C. Of DIOURIYA	1743	,, 11	Carain	Wilson, Sons & Co.
	he Octavio	178	April 27	Paysandú	Soura Ir'o & Dank
	bg Moro	190	Junero	B. Ayres	M. Azevedo & Co
	BRITISH	٠			yedo a Co
	bk Magna Charta	1200	April 7	Cardiff	In distress
ier:	shp Baron Aber	1029	,, 3º	Glasgow	J. G. Illius
,	ohn Atmosphere	1278	,, 30	Newport	Monteiro Hime &Co
	bk Adelaide	434	,, 30	Cardiff	To order
	bk Tiger	1028	12	New Castle	W Ritchia & C-
	bk J. W	499	,, 18	Pensacola.	F. Clemente & Co.
	bk Demerara	486	,, 19	Greenock	J. C. Pacheco
	shp Etta	1145	,, 24	Cardiff	D. Pedro II RR.
ast.	shp Prince Rud	1372	,, 24	Liverpool	Norton Megaw & C
	bk Inverneck	799	,, 24	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co.
	shp City of Otta	884	" 25	do	de II RR.
ďs.	lug Alney	207	,, 25	Cadiz	Miranda Leona
. s.	bk Inheritance	406	,, 25	New Castle	Pacheco & Co
	bk Nellie Steren'n	332	,, 25	do	do
	bk Piscatagua	599	1, 27	Leith	Rio Gas Co
	ohn Polesson	1282	" 27	Cardin	D. Pedro II RR.
	chn Lady Lieror	1206	" 27	Ameterdom	For reserves Marit's
	shp Arklow	1474	1, 28	Cardiff	Norton Marrane C
	bk Ve.ona	580	30	London.	A. Moss & Co
	bk Ellen H	190	June 1	Cette	In distress Dom Pedro II RR. I. G. Illius. Mess. Maritimes Mess. Maritimes W. Guimardes & C. Wright & Co. & Unident & Co.
	by Solario	219	,, . I	New York.	McC. Beecher & Co
ll't.	bk Drusus	390	,, 2	London	J. & J. Peake
lst.	shp Canute	186:	" 2	Cardiff	Norton Megaw & C
a.	ble M Hilward-	580	" 3	Classon	Messageries Maritim
-	bg Shepherdess.	214	l " á	Trieste	To order
	bk Roanoke	325	,, 11	Marseilles .	H. N. Drevius
	bk Ivy	580	,, 11	Liverpool	P. S. Nicolson & C
e.	sch Ryl. Bl. Jac't	94	,, 11	Ne wfoundl'	To order.
	bk Emulation	392	,, 11	New York.	in distress
	DANISH				
	bg Haabel	227	June 3	Rosario	To order
		'	,	1	
	FRENCH bk Payta bk Hippolyte bk Berville			2	2. 1. 1. 1. 1
on	bk Payta	689	April24	Havre	Fiorita & Tavolara
ky.	bk Remille	505	Iune o	Cardiff	C. Hue
·y.		400	June 2	Lisbon	Fiorita & Tavolara C. Hue J. Miranda Leone
eiro	GERMAN sch Heinrich schr Albert bk Ocean bk Johann Carl bk Hinrike				
and	sch Heinrich	112	Mar 24	Paysandú .	J. M. Frias & Sone
	schr Albert	98	April28	B. Ayres	Berla Cotrim & Co
	bk Ocean	404	,, 13	Cardiff	A'exander Wagner
put	bk Hinrike	500	Lune 25	Hamburg	Brandes & Co
and	lug Philotea	105	June 2	Morgailles	da Rochae Souza
c by	ITALIAN	-93	""	instructines .	J. M. Frias & Sons Berla Cotrim & Ço A'exander Wagner Brandes & Co J da Rochae Souza H. N. Dreyfus
May	rlug Zio Antonio	301	May 1	Genoa	E. Cresta & Co
,	Ing Philotea ITALIAN I'll Zio Antonio bk Aden Iug Sollecito Norwegian bg Saphier bk St Olaf bg Dagmar bk Glitner bk Mercator bk Ophir bk Decapo Swedish	443	June 2	Cardiff	E. Cresta & Co To order Barbosa Braga & C
	ing Sollecito	504	,, 6	Lisbon	Barbosa Braga & C
with	he Saphier	90-	Ture -	Gloss	J G Illius To order D. Pedro II RR. A. Wagner. To order. Wilson, Soris & Co. To order.
S.,	bk St Olaf	28-	June 2	Cette	To order
lon=	bg Dagmar	184	" 2	New Castle	D Pedro II Do
essel	bk Glitner	421	,, 2	do	A. Wagner
-ssei	bk Mercator	436	n 5	Cette	To order.
	Dk Ophir	440	,, 6	New Castle	Wilson, Sons & Co.
with	DK Decapo	243	" 7	Trapani	To order.
eef,	bg Sylphide	240	Apriles	Liebon	T
cel,	schr Carmen	107	May	Port Ale	Namend T. O.
vere	SWEDISH bg Sylphide schr Carmen bk Sidney bk August	662	. 25	Cardiff .	To order. Newland Ir. & Co. To order. Watson Ritchie &C
ed.	bk August	345	,, 27	Greenock	Watson Riechia a.c.
lew		1.0			
	SPANISH	10.73	100	7 TO 10 TO 1	en-alege
	smk Guadelupe bg Pupilla bg Jaimi to bg Indio bk Adela pol JavenRozalia bg Recurso II. bg Belizario bk Isabel bg Felipe		Mar	Davende	celt ibbygo, ten
was	bg Pupilla	110	April	B. Avres	A. Wagner
the	bg Jaimito	124	,, 4	Paysandú.	Alexandra Warr
had	bg Indio	160	" 6	B. Ayres	Alex. Wagner
ally	DK Adela	240	,, 15	Darien	C'McCulloch B. &C
left	ho Recurso II	161	,, 16	Paysandú	F. Figueiredo & Co.
left the	bg Belizario	192	" 17	Mantandú.:	J. M. Frias & Filho
ard	bg Belizario bk Isabel	350	May :	B. Avres	Souza Ir & Rocha,
	bg Felipe	103	,, 5	B. Avres	Alex Wagneredo &C
t at	bg Victoria	143	,, 9	Magdalena	A. Wagner
	og Feitz	190	,, 16	Mont'video	Sza Irmão& Roche
	smk Onion	234	,, 20	Paysandú	Souza Ir'o & Rocha
	by Hortencia	109	Tune 24	B, Ayres	A. Wagner.
*	bk Isabel bg Felipe bg Victoria bg Feliz bg Roger-de-Flor smk Onion bg Hortencia pol Maria Luisa	102	June 4	Mont'uid	S. Hime & Zenha
				MOIIL VIGEO	A. Wagner A. Wagner A. Wagner Alexandre Wagner Alex. Wagner C. McCulloch B. &C Figueired & Co. Souna Iria & Filia Souna Iria & Filia Souna Iria & Coha R. German Souna Souna Iria & Rocha A. Wagner Saa Imñao & Rocha A. Wagner S. Hime & Zenha Freius & Miranda
	PORTUGUESE	12	100		
	bk Cintro		A		
	bg Bertha	258	April30	Oporto	J. M. Miranda Leone
	bg Pedro V	178	may 3	B A	J. S. Zenha & Co
	bk Tentadora	528	21	Oporto	S Uime & Rocha
100	lug Joven Albert	430	June 2	Oporto	C Abrenches & C-
	bk Guadians	416	,, 2	Oporto	Mendes d'Olivase
	og 11to	330	" 5	Pern'mbu'o	J.M. Miranda Leone J.S. Zenha & Co Souza Ir'o & Rocha S. Hime & Zenha C Abrenches & Co Mendes d'Oliv'a&C Mendes d'Olivisa&
			3.	1000	5 4 5 2 5 7 5 6

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General Apolices, currency	6 %	1,000\$000	1,076\$000
	10. A 1 & S. C. C. P. C.	,, ,, ,,	,,	800 000	
		,, ,, ,,	,,	600 000	1,070 000
·		,, ,, ,,	,,	500 000	,,
339,069,100,000	335,397,100\$000	,, ,, ,,	,,	400 000	,,
	1. N. S. W		"	200 000	"
		. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5 %	1,000 000	90 %
		,, ,, ,,	,,,-	600 000	,,
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	;; ·	400 000	,,
119,600 000	119,600 000	,, ,, ,,	4 %	1,000 000	
	1	,, ,, ,,	,,	600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	99 °70
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	,	,,,	200 000	1 %
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868, gold	,,,	1,000 000	1,200\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	"	500 000	"
44,820,000 000		National Loan of 1879, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	1141/2 %
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	500 000	- "

#### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES									
	2	a	59	5			LAST	LAST D	IVIDÉND
CAPITAL	SHARES	SSUED	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID
	E.	ž	\$	2	•		HON	AM I	PAID
		1	1		BANKS	1	1 - 1	1	
*****	165,000	Ail	200\$	All	Banca do Brazil	9,447,527\$864	283\$000	10\$000	Jan 1881
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,051,708 055	255 000	9 000	]an 1881
12,000,000	60,000	20,000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1.057.274 277	237 000	10 000	Jan 1881
6,000,000	50,000	All		£ 10 All	English (limited)	£ 140,000	000 000	8 sh 8≴oco	Jan 1881 Jan 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All 5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	175,669 816 4,512 860	211 000	10 000	Jan 1881
4,000,000	20,000 20,000	10,200	200	A 11	Banco Predial	4,512 860	133 000	5 000	Jan 1881
£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	£ 20	£ 10	New London and Brazilian	£ 140,000 302,848\$701	-	11 8	Oct 1880
12,000,000\$	60,000	30,000	200	200\$	Banco do Commercio	302,848,701	216 000	9\$000	Jan 1881
		4.11		A11	RAILWAVS Petropolis	34,783 400	250 000	10\$000	July 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Macahé e Campos	34,703 400	85 000 85 °/ <sub>0</sub>		
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	250\$	do do debentures		85 %	6½ % 8 %	interest
15,000,000	75,000	All	200	250\$ All	Paulista	258,691 200	235 000	8 %	June 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Sorocabanado debentures		42 000 82 01	60.	interest
. –	-	-		£ 50 100\$	do do	: =	83 °/0 70 °/0	6 070	interest
	12,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina	.} —	320 000 213 000	7 000	Jan. 1881
2,400,000	12,000		-	2005	do preferred ob	.  —	213 000	81/2 %	interest
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nictheroyense Campos a S. Sebastião		25 000 Nom.	1 1	
600,000	3,300	All	200	All	S Paulo e Rio de Inneiro		160 000	7\$000	Oct. 1880
10,665,000	53.325	All	200	All	do do with right to subsid. shs	. =	200 000	n – 1	
_	_	_	_		S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.  do do with right to subsid. shs do do subsidiary shares.  União Valenciana.		17 000	1 - 1	
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana	34,600 00	Nom.	61/2010	Feb. 1881
	1 1			,	TRAMWAYS S. Christovão Botanical Garden S. Paulo	64,276 46	5 370 000	10.000	Jan. 1881
4,000,000	6,000	16,500	200\$	All	Botanical Garden	04,270 40	5 370 000 Nom.		Jan. 1081
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	100	S. Paulo		120 000		
700,000	10,000	All	200	All			9 120 000	10 000	July. 1880
1,200,000 E40,000	3,500 6,000	All	200	All	Pelotas		10 000		
540,000 800,000	2,700	3,000	200	Al.			45 900		Į.
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	100 Al	Porto Alegre	30,163 06			Jan 1881
2,000,000	10,000	7,000		Al	Montevideo	2,800 00	0 1 500		J 1001
1,200,000	10,000	7,000	200	1	Nictheroy		4 000	0	1
1,200,000	1	A1	200\$	A1	Bruxellas		19 000	2	T
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- 1881

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

#### Financial Department

the Nrws will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful induce 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 resume 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 then; 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 Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Jane

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This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious iniciative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquin Nahuoc. The roor of the interests fed by the immond traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent where which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrists. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize Tim Rio Naws, and there are already many Haralians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

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splendid proof that it is not also holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since its inagration Turn Rubos Row be pancon: Since its inagration Turn Rubos Row become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abund-ance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own cor try and the United States who would tollow the discussion 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 treated.

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliadar da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons. From this point of view, we can no fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Tirs (Fro Naws who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European would the state of our social life, the political and conomic questions which we are now discissing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

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

perial capital, especiary occurses.

and respeciallo colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have tound a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary. The Rio News, ofering to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition—May 20, 1880.

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

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