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NUMBER 18

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Abrat HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION. -- No. 1. Rua de Leão. Larangeiro J. P. HARRIS-GASTRELL, Chargé d'Affaires

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rus Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 30 Rus S. Iosé. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

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introduction of goods of American manufacture into this for competition with those of European origin, has been years a specially of their business, and references to not manufacturers they represent—which are kindly have successfully employed for this purpose. He was used to be a superior of their lines of business, that are their lines of business are tendered by concelled cutters.

PERNAMBUCO RAILWAYS.

We gather from the relatorso of the late president of the province of Pernambuco, which was presented to the provincial assembly March I, the following information on the railways of that province:

Pernambuco Railway Prolongation.-The road-bed of this line is already completed and track-laying has been begun over an extension of 30 kilometers-from Palmares to Colonia Isabel. Besides this section there are several others on which the works are concluded, excepting some superstructures, making an extension of 90 kilometers ready for track-laying out of the total distance of 120 kilometers now under construction. The amount of work done during the past year was inferior to that of the year previous. The average monthly expenditures on the works during the past year amounted to 52,218\$750, and with the railway commission, including the disappropriation of the Caruarú line, to 40,417\$742.

The total expenditures on this road from the beginning of the work to the 31st of October, 1880, were as follows:

Preparatory works Cuttings, earth transporta-	153,767\$752
tion, etc	1,600,467\$882
Grading, ditching, paving, etc.	45,629\$247
Works of art	330,635\$712
Edifices	90,891\$507
Sleepers	77,983\$956
Telegraph line	17.714\$104

The "Recife a Caruaru" Raulway.-The surveys on this line from Pernambuco to Victoria were concluded at the end of December, 1879, but an extension of 35 kilometers more was included during the past vear. The surveys between Victoria and Caruarú are now in progress, that part comprised in the Serra das Russas being considerably advanced. A question has arisen between this line and the S. Francisco line relative to an invasion of the privileged zone of the latter in the last 17 kilometers of the 37 out from Pernambuco. The dispute should be settled by the concession of some favor to the company whose privileged zone has been invaded.

The "Recife as S. Francisco" Railway .-The year 1880 afforded the best results on this line that have been known in the twenty years of its existence, whether for the government whose guaranteed interest payments were reduced from 670,486\$854 (1879) to 396,496\$067, or for the stock-holders whose shares are now quoted at Lar in London, or for that part of the province, traversed by the line, whose sugar product, 794,234 bags, found an outlet to market over this The passenger traffic of the road during the past year was effected with regular-In the freight traffic, however, was an insufficient number of cars during the sugar season to meet all the demands of shippers, the stations sometimes being filled to overflowing with bags of sugar awaiting transportation. The terminal station of Cinco Pontas proving insufficient to meet the increasing demands of the sugar traffic, and great confusion having arisen in the handling of freights, a request was issued to the planters early in December last that they should withhold shipments for three days to

ometers, and at the end of February (1881) will be completed to the end of the second section—an extension of over 48 kilometers.

The rolling stock of the line consists of 5 locomotives, 2 first-class and 8 second-class passenger cars, 30 open and 42 closed freight cars. On the account of capital the company issued its bonds in May, 1880, for the sum of £300,000, and in June was permitted by the government to realize the remainder of £262,500.

The "Recife ao Caxanga" Railway. - This line, including the Afflictos branch, has a extension of 18.6 kilometers. The road-bed has been put in excellent condition, and the old iron track has been substituted by steel rails over nearly the whole extension of the main line. The rolling stock of the road is in a very unsatisfactory condition. It is at present composed of 9 locomotives (4 only in service), 2 first-class and 15 second-class passenger cars, and 12 platform and freight cars. Two more locomotives have been ordered in Europe. The number of passengers carried during the past year was 591,015, or 32,684 less than during the preceding year. The total receipts were 218,135\$960 and the expenditures 155,504\$942, leaving a balance of 62,6315018. The receipts show an increase over the preceding year.

The "Recife a Olinda e Beberibe" Tramway. - The finances of this line are in a highly satisfactory condition. The balance sheets of the company on the 30th June, 1880, showed a surplus of 98,050\$310; the accounts for the second half of the year have not yet been liquidated. The capital of the company amounts to 500,000\$, in 2,500 shares, in addition to which 250 "preferred shares" have been issued at a nominal value of 200\$. Within the past six years the company has declared twelve dividends : one of 5 per cent., nine of 6 per cent., and two of 7 per cent.amounting in all to 182,500\$. In the same period the company has paid interest on the preferred shares to the amount of 30,000\$, at the rate of 10 per cent.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 957,6753/4-an increase of 52,0141/4 over the year 1879. The freight traffic amounted to 625 tons of baggage and 437 tons of merchandise. The gross receipts for the year were 175, 573\$870, an excess of 4,011\$690 over those of the year previous. The expenditures amounted to 119,387\$144, a decrease of 3,127\$346. The net results were therefore 55,886\$726, or an increase of 7,139\$036 over 1879.

The Ferro Carril (tramway) of Pernambuco.—'This line has been in operation' since r872, and arrangements are now making for some needed extensions and improvements in its material. The rolling stock consists of 21 open and 28 closed cars, besides 6 small cars for the short-route service. A part of this material is in excellent condition, while another part is either the subject of frequent complaints by the public, or has been condemned by the fiscal engineer as unfit for use. The company employs 436 mules in the service.

The receipts of the line for the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to 333,059\$391, and the enable the employees of the road to remove expenditures to 265,979\$797, leaving a net been concluded over an extension of 33 kil-

the accumulated sugar at Cinco Pontas, and to bring in the accumulated stock at the various stations along the line. Orders were then issued for the construction of temporary buildings for the receipt of freight at Cinco Pontas, and of a side track to facilitate the movement of trains. Besides the terminal station of Cinco Pontas, other interior stations were also enlarged. The only important work of art effected during the year was the substitution of iron bracing in the Motocolombó bridge, which was done without any interruption to traffic.

In comparison with 1879 the receipts show an increase from every source except that of passenger traffic-there being a decrease of 1,824\$830 in that branch because of the passenger tax which augmented the fares from 10 to 18 per cent. The total increase over 1879 was 214,726\$512, of which 210,408\$180 belong to the freight traffic of the line. The working expenses of the road showed an increase over 1879 proportional to the increase in receipts. The changes in other items were insignificant except in that of the difference in exchange, which experienced an increase of 10,411\$633. The total expenditures, however, were 113,260\$-848 below those of 1879, the expenditures of the latter being increased by the purchase of rolling stock.

The number of passengers carried during the year amounted to 180,680, in addition to which 6,646 were carried on government account. The freight traffic comprised 1096.8 tons of baggage, 86,422.3 tons of merchandise, and 5,436 animals, beside nearly 1,000 tons of merchandise and 53 horses on government account.

The receipts for the year amounted to a total of 1,117,488\$664, or an average of 8,958\$610 per kilometer. The expenditures amounted to 555,468\$575, or an average of 4,420\$979 per kilometer. The net receipts for the year amounted to 566,019\$489, which subtracted from the annual interest guarantee, amounting to 962,515\$556, leaves a deficit of 396,496\$067 to be met by the government. The 2 per cent. guarantee of the province, included in this deficit, amounts to 51,613\$479.

The rolling stock of the line consists of 17 locomotives, 7 first-class, 6 second-class and 11 third-class passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 7 stock cars, 10 brake cars, 20 platform cars, 62 open and 140 closed freight cars. The number of locomotives and freight cars is insufficient to meet the present traffic of the road. The purchase of 25 cars has been authorized, but the number will still be insufficient.

The "Recife ao Limoeiro" Railway .- The construction works on this road were considerably interrupted by the heavy rains of the past year, and are therefore not so advanced as might have been expected. The most important work of art effected was the iron bridge over the Rio Beberibe, which has a total length of 180 meters divided into q spans of 20 meters each. The erection of stations, a locomotive house and a freight warehouse has been carried forward with dispatch, and all these constructions are nearly completed. The track-laying has

balance of 87,079\$594. This gives an increase of 26,677\$090 in the net receipts over the preceding fiscal year. Out of the net profits of the year the sum of 60,000\$, or 10% per share, was set apart as an annual dividend. During the fiscal year the line transported 1,469,187 passengers paying 200-reis fare, and 179,543 paying 100 reisbesides 48,831 persons possessing free passes. For the half year ending December 31, 1880, the traffic included 722,276 passengers paying 200 reis, and 94, 204 paying 100 Since the inauguration of the line the annual passenger traffic has been as follows: 1872-73 1,855,647 1876-77.... 1,410,201

1878-79.... 1,583,382 1874-75 1,563,734 1,465,111 1879-80.... 1,648,730 1880 (6 mos)....816,480. 1875-76.... 1,465,111

COTTON PRODUCTION.

In giving notice of the cotton exposition to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, and the official invitation extended to Brazil to take part, the Provincia de São Paulo remarks as follows:

On receiving officially this invitation this poor empire will certainly hide itself in the earth from shame.

It seems to us that our credit will be seriously endangered if Brazil attempts to figure in an "exposition of the products of the cotton field and the instruments and machinery employed in the cultivation and manipulation of cotton.

We really should make a fine figure among the producers of other nations! We could only appear showing the quality of our soil in the various regions suited to cotton culture; but as to this we should to-day be convinced that the lands of Brazil are not exceptional among those of the globe as regards fertility.

In respect to processes of manipulation, the choice of machinery and agricultural implements, manures and the preparation of the fibre, what have we to offer for the examination of our competitors?

The Brazilian cotton fell in the fight of competition, and the markets may be said to be closed against it. Badly prepared and subjected to heavy export duties, it could not hold its own in the foreign markets. The planters became discouraged and the production fell to insignificance in relation to the home and foreign consumption.

The causes of the almost total extinction of cotton culture are well known. The spirit of routine in the planter and his lack of agricultural instruction; the defects of slave labor, stupid, careless, imperfect, in fine the worst possible; the short-sightedness of our statesmen who in calculating the national expenditure do not take as a basis the actual receipts, and hence have to impose constantly increasing taxes on exported articles; the constant loans and emissions of paper money-these are the causes of the decline in the cultivation of the precious

The export tax reached 9 % because the general and provincial assemblies over loaded cotton with heavy taxes, forgetting the superior advantages enjoyed by other pro ducers in the consuming markets.

From this arose discouragement, aggravated by the unfavorable conditions of our agricultural class and its unskilled interven tion in the government of the country.

What is now threatened with coffee, happened with cotton. Competition drove our product from the market by the superiority of cultivation and preparation, by economical factors that we cannot alter at our good pleasure

In other American regions as fertile as ours the cultivation of coffee is increasing and is being improved, railway and steamboat enterprises are tacilitating transportation, the custom house barriers are being removed, and statesmen are studying every means to make their national product superior to ours.

It is from the ever agitated, revolutionary republics, now entering a period of peace and progress, that the blow comes directed with skill against our fatuity of being an essentially agricultural nation, a producer of the golden fruit which springs up and grows in a paradise given over to the care of the negro, to the vanity of great proprietors, and to the rhetoric of pretentious statesmen.

While the republics to the north of us regenerate themselves and comprehend the action of industry perfected by scientific processes, the great empire wastes time in making colonels and captains of the national guard and in appointing and dismissing those purely electoral agents, the police delegates and inspectors.

If we do not take heed we shall only awaken when our coffee shall have been driven out of all commercial ports. For the present we are satisfied with the negro, with rhetoric, and with the presumption of the superiority of the American empire.

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEW OF PROTECTION.

That the manufacturers in the United States are not unanimous in their views and support of the system of protection is fully shown in the following letter from a hardware manufacturer to the census agent who had applied to him for "reliable information" on the condition of that branch of American iron manufacture. It is well known in the United States that a large and influential body of manufacturers are heartily in favor of freer trade, as they are fully convinced that such a policy would afford them far better encouragement than the present makeshift, called protection. The letter is as follows:

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20, 1881. Foseph D. Weeks. Esq., Special Census Agent:

DEAR SIR.— * * Manufacturers of pig and

bar iron, steel (except by a secret process), sheet copper and brass, castings, stoves and ordinary cotton and woolen goods have nothing to conceal, and know nothing that the whole manufacturing world does not know. Their profits depend, n upon secret processes, but upon general good man-agement and the fairly large productions and sales that the limited number of manufacturers in this country may make in supplying the United States market: and the large amount of capital necessary in those staple manufactures is a protection against disastrous competition, at least to a certain extent. But in small hardware and "notions," the quantity consumed is small in this one market of the United States, and we do not need any more manufacturers in the line to supply the market. We are so kindly protected by our paternal United States governmen with a tariff of an average of 50 per cent on the raw material we use—pig and bar iron, steel, copper, spelter, lead, wire, etc.,—that, with all our energy and skill, we are confined almost entirely to the home (United States) market, and our only salvation is to prevent or smother by all manner of means competition for the little business any one country can furnish.

So long as Pennsylvania rules the country and so long as the owners of Pennsylvania tron works are so blind to their great and future interests as to con-fine the markets of the manufacturer of merchandise, in which iron is the chief component part, the United States only, just so long will these iron works owners be confined in their productions and the number of works to supply the wants of the circumscribed manufacturers; and will not only repress our business growth, but their own.

We do not, under such circumstances, feel like informing anybody on what articles we make our precarious living, nor in what particular years we make the best living. And, especially, we do not feel like giving information to such a "protecting" government—one that compels us to buy our raw materials and supplies in the dearest market in the words. world—that the government may spread the infor-mation abroad among foreign manufacturers who have the advantage over us of being allowed to procure their raw materials and supplies in the cheapest markets of the world.

In spite of protection, we have a very little foreign trade, and do not care to furnish, neither to foreign nor homecompetitors, the information showing how, under the adverse circumstances in which the United States government places the United States manufacturers, we are able to meet in a few foreign countries, with a limited number of articles, the competition of foreign manufacturers, who are allowed to buy their raw materials and supplies se and in the cheapest markets of

> Yours truly, I. B. SARGENT.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, June 4.

-The arrivals of European emigrants last month were by no means the thing—only 1520, of whom 800 went up to the colonies. The very serious obstacles now thrown in the way of emigr the Italian government are no doubt the cause of the figures we have given.

-Mr. Gabrielli, the great hydraulic engineer and contractor, has arrived from Rio, and it is to be hoped that the national government will invite him to make bids for the conclusion of our city improvements and water works, his name being guarantee that under Mr. Bateman's supering nce these important works will be properly concluded.

—The following resumé shows the number of cattle killed in the River Plate and Rio Grande slaughter houses during the season up to the 31st

1881 1880 Buenos Aires.. 174,000 225,000 306,500 Rivers...... 520,200 672,000 533,400 Montevideo ... 194,000 180,000 156,000 Rio Grande... 252,000 364,000 390,000

1,140,200 1,441,000 1,385,900

—The provincial government has just concluded its new loan for £300,000 for the conclusion of the Riachuelo works. The loan has been taken by a Riachuelo works. London firm at 86, firm, free of commission gold to be brought out here. The dredges are at work, night and day, and the national government is about to lay before Congress the project of the

The subscription in raris to the next time loan has been a brilliant success, which few here anticipated; the truth be told, both Argentines the credit and -The subscription in Paris to the new and foreigners here underestimate the credit and resources of this great country, but the fact that the loan was subscribed for 18 times over has produced the most beneficial effect on this market gold to drop about 6 per cent, and all our stocks are marching up to par,

From the Buenos Aires Herald of June 8.

-The custom house receipts during the month of May amounted to \$f. 1,257,913.22.

-Ferrari is finding that the people of Buenos Aires know the difference between a poor opera company and a good one, and that two good a te prices will not cover the defects of such a company.

-The government has just appointed a special agent to proceed to Australia and make a study of all the latest improvements, &c., in vogue there among sheepfarmers, so as to try and have the same

brought into use in this country.

—Up the river the state of the camps and the prospects of farmers and dealers in cattle are unquestionbly brilliant, and there is money to be made in the taking of cattle over to Entre Rios and Corrien-tes from the Banda Oriental, where it appears there is as great a scarcity of grass as there is of sound sense and patriotism.

ce is nothing if it is not prompt. In 1764, — Justice is nothing if it is not prompt. In 1704, the families of Basabilbaso and Azcuenaga got into a law suit, which Dr. Bange won for the first named, June 3, 1881, after 116 years. The value of the suit to-day is more than two million pats. gold.

—The department of engineers has submitted to the executive the plans and estimates for a grand receives mester on the coast of the Richeulos, which

produce market on the coast of the Riachuelo, has already been decreed by the legislature a vast and sightly edifice, divided into several compartments and topped with an elegant tower, and partitions and topped wint an eregant tower, and crossed by railways placing it in communication with all the different lines that are established. The estimated cost is \$ 14,892,248 m/c., and it has room for the whole of what can be contained in the Once

and Constituition markets.

—We are happy to announce that all the difficul-— We are nappy to announce that at the difficulties in the way of the Industrial Club for the opening of the great Continental Exhibition have been overcome; the government has granted the use of the Plaza Once de Setiembre, which will make a splen-Plaza Once de sedemore, which will make a spien-did site for the exhibition, and the necessary works will begin forthwith. Is has been decided to open the exhibition on the 15th of February, 1882, and applications for sites, etc., will be received up to the 15th of December.

-The consul general of the republic of Uruguay in London has sent a note to his government stating the arrival of the steamer Paraguay, with a cargo of 19,000 carcases of sheep from the Argentine Republic, and the result obtained; this we have also the steamer and the steamer but the following ready announced to our readers, but the follo

extracts from the note referred to may be interesting to them: "Up to this time, two difficulties have occurred in the importation of meat from distant countries—1st, In maintaining the meat in the same low temperature during the voyage; and 2nd, In the lowering of the price obtainable by offering the whole cargo for sale at one time. The first difficult was been overcome since at lowering and the cargo for sale at one time. culty has been overcome, since, as I have said, the cargo arrived in very good condition; and the second has been met by constructing suitable stores, where the meat can be preserved a sufficient time for it to be sold gradually, with advantage to the imnor it to be soin gradually, with advantage to the im-porters and to the public, whilst previously nearly all the benefit was gained by the wholesale dealers. The retail price of English mutton is 1td per lb,, but the Argentine mutton has been sold, wholesale, at 4 ½0, and to the public, in the central market, at 7d per lls., and I am told that, in many places, the butchers have charged 11d. For curiosity, I bought a leg of mutton in the central market at 7d per lb., and I found it perfectly fresh and of good quality. Seeing the enormous consumption of meat in this country, there can be no doubt that the importation of it, preserved by the system of cold air will be continued, and I think that the news which I send will be very agreeably received by the 'estancieros ' of the Argentine Republic. "

—The following important decree on public roads, etc., has just been issued by the provincial

Art. I. Besides those embraced in the first part of Art. II, of the law on fences, they are declared general roads which unite more than two towns which are the heads of districts, and those which unite several such towns with another town, or with

Art. II. The department of engineers, through the employees of the section on roads and bridges created in the 4th article, 6th clause, of the present budget, will proceed to effect the study delineation of the general roads of the province.

Art. 111. The department of engineers will regulate the form in which the section of roads and bridges shall effect the studies of the land, and shall also make an estimate of the expenses occasioned by the same.

Art. IV. These studies being concluded, the department of engineers will devise the general system of roads, being subject to the following

1st. That the base of the system must be the three great arteries which start from the capital of the republic and lead N., W. and S. of the province with the possibility of subsequently uniting with the capital of the province.

2nd. That from the points of those roads which

may the best serve general needs, there shall start others which may be prolonged to the confines of

others when the position.

3rd. Other branches, uniting the different towns with the general roads and with the railway stations, will likewise be established, will likewise the catalytic of the roads shall be the same as

4th. The width of the roads shall be the same as that agreed upon in the law on fences, viz: 50

Art. v. These studies, plans, etc., together with an explanatory memorial, mentioning the cost of the works for their opening, setting of landmarks, improvement of the same, etc., will be submitted to the executive power.

Art. VI. The department will delineate the ros upon a map of the province which it will draw for the purpose, on which will be expressed the delinethe purpose, on which will be expressed the deline-ation of the districts, the position of the towns and their extent, the railways their extent, the railways and their stations, the telegraph lines, the general roads which exist, the bridges, rivers, etc., etc.

Art. vii. Once these are sanctioned, the department will proceed with the opening of the roads and marking of the land, together with whatever other works the executive power may determine.

Art. VIII. The department will submit a monthly tatement of the roads it shall have studied, making known the difficulties it may have met with, and proposing the best means of overcoming them

Art. 1x. The different municipalities are hereby authorized to address the engineer's department pointing out any means they may deem expedient respecting the directions the differents roads ought respecting the directions the differents roads organic to pursue. Any such suggestions to be regarded as data to be consulted in the delineation of the roads. Art. X. Let this be communicated, published and officially registered.

ROCHA. CARLOS D'AMICO.

THE United States paid off \$9,690,900.25 of The total public debt, less cash in the treasury, at the end of April was \$1,864,072,693,38—a total decrease of \$78,099,601.96 since the 30th of June,

It is a noteworthy fact that the sugar product of the British West Indies, which heretofore has been largely absorbed by the European market,, is coming to this country more freely than for a number of years.—New York *Grocer*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul,
- The May receipts of the custom house of the province of Alagôas amounted to 77,321\$660.
- -A slave, Amancio, at Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, has confessed to a juiz that one Eleuterio d'Avila promised him his freedom if he would kill
- —The juiz municipal of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, has decided to hold Antonio Teixeira da Costa Leite, the overseer Mancel Pedro de Olive three slaves, to answer for whipping the slave boy Jeronymo to death.
- —On the 3rd inst. a cornet of the 3rd battalion stationed at Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, killed his comrade by driving a knife through his heart. The assassin was placed under arrest. The cause of the crime was a gambling dispute.
- -The provincial president of Rio Grande do Sul has resolved to open a supplementary credit of 264,745\$201 to meet deficiencies in the budget for 204,7435201 to meet uenciencies in the budget tor the fiscal year just closing. A deficit of this amount should arouse some question as to the administration of that province. Possibly our colleague of the Gaztla de Porto Alegre will find something in it worths of his stantion. worthy of his attention.
- On the 27th ult, the bodies of two free blacks were found on the road between Rio Grande and Santa Victoria, where they had been assassinated by parties unknown. They had been both sho and stabbed. As their personal effects remained undisturbed, it is evident that the crime was committed through some other motive than robbery.
- —Some burglars forced their way into the city hall of Rio Grande on the night of the 7th inst., and after a careful search of the various municipal offices succeeded in discovering the sum of 320 reis, which they carried away with them. The loss will be deeply felt by the Rio Grande aldermen, the more so as it will oblige them in the future to take ex precautions for the security of the municipal funds, or to carry them around in their pockets.
- -A project has been introduced into the Sac —A project has been introduced into the sac Paulo provincial assembly appropriating 12,000\$ for the construction of a road from Pindamonhangaba to the Campos do Jordão. The well-known health-fulness of the last-named place, and its value as a health resort, is good and sufficient reason for the realization of this project. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in putting it into execution
- -The Progresso, of Tatuhy, São Paulo, relates that a libelous publication by Francisco Xavier de Almeida led to a conflict between himself and Capt. Deolindo José da Rocha on the 6th inst. At first Rocha gained the advantage through the vigorous application of a cane, but the timely arrival of a reinforcement in the shape of a knife soon turned the tide of victory in Almeida's faws. Almeida then went for his revolver, Rocha went to a drug store, and the minions of the law went for both of
- -The Gazeta de Porto Alegre, to which we have often referred for its good sense and intelligent management, has republished the malicious false-hood of the *Tribuna Liberal*, of São Paulo, relative to Minister Hilliard's retirement, and intensifies the calumny by registering its approval. The Gazeta's crusade against the abolition movement has done much to destroy its good reputation for fair dealing and impartial criticism. When we consider that its editor is an educated German, its advocacy of the evil of slavery, and its unjust attacks upon Minister Hilliard and Deputy Nabuco become utterly incomprehensible.
- —Project 193 of the São Paulo provincial as-sembly, which has received a favorable committee report, grants permission to Lieut, Col. Eduardo de Seixas van Erven to introduce twenty-five slaves into the province free from the registry tax of 2,000\$. Van Erven is a resident of S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, and has lately bought a plantation in São Paulo where he wishes to take these slaves. The final action of the São Paulo assembly will be awaited with interest, as it will in a great measure determine just how much sincerity there is in the attempt to prohibit the further introduction of slaves into the province. One exception will undoubtedly open the way for many others of the same
- -It is expected that the recent loan of 1,200,000 effected by the province of Bahia will enable the provincial treasury to fund its floating debt and relieve the province from the burden of paying a with the realization of this high rate of interest. With the realization of this loan the funded debt of the province reaches the total of 5,407,500\$, as follows:

4.203.5005 4,000\$

Unpaid interest on "Bahia a S Francisco" railway, owing to national government, Jan. 1880.

- -The Pará provincial assembly has adjourned.
- -The May receipts of the Ceará custom hous mounted to 83,001\$126.
- -The May receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 128,442\$956.
- —The May receipts of the Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, custom house were 10,600\$849.
- -Heavy rains have caused considerable damage in various parts of the province of Maranhão.
- -It is reported that Colonel Latorre has retired from Jaguarão and is now stopping at Pelotas. —The Monitor Campista has begun the publication of a translation of "David Copperfield."
- -The May receipts of the Maranhão custo se were 181,082\$315, and of the provincial treasury 19,111\$855.
- —The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 203,927\$310, and of the meza de rendas to 46,589\$575.
- -The Gazeta de Compinas notes the arrival of 62 Swiss colonists at the São Francisco colony, Jundiahy, province of São Paulo.
- -Inundations are reported along the Rio Uruguay through the unusual rise of the river. Coniderable damage has been done in places.
- -The Baixo Amazonas, of Santarem, Pará, con plains that letters are opened in the postoffice of the city of Pará, and calls for an investigation.
- -The May receipts of the Pará public departments were as follows: custom house 350,721\$479; recebedoria 98,097\$460; postoffice 5,208\$170.
- -All the material for the lighthouse on the island of S. João has been transported to the locality se-lected, and has been successfully landed. The steamers engaged in the service have returned to
- -Deputies Martim Francisco and Martim Fran-Junior have both retired from the editorial of the Tribuna Liberal, of São Paulo. It is staff to be regretted that they neglected to rectify some little errors before retiring.
- -A bell-register has been introduced on the São —A Deli-register has been introduced on the Sao Paulo tramway lines. The local press speaks of it as a useful improvement not only to the public, but to the companies. To the latter, yes! but in what respect is it an improvement to the public?
- —The Tempo, of Valença, reports some cases of accidental poisoning on some plantations in that vicinity by the Form cida Capanema. Several slaves have already died, the poison being obtained through eating tatús which had fed upon poisoned
- —The Pará papers state that Mr. Julius Cesar, the discoverer of a theoretical system of aerial navi-gation, has written a lengthy and luminous petition to the assembly of that province imploring assistance enable him to go to Europe to construct one of his machines.
- -The government is about to send twenty barrels of Kavangire sugar cane cuttings to various Pernambuco planters for a practical experiment on the sugar plantations of that province. This nev variety comes from Mauritius, and is said to be rich in saccharine matter.
- -It is reported that the fossil remains of sor gigantic species of animals have been found along the line of the "Bahia a S. Francisco" railway. The director of the national museum has petitioned the minister of agriculture to have the for served and sent to that institution.
- -The president of Pará has sanctioned the bill, recently passed by the assembly, which grants a subsidy of 50,000\$ per annum for ten years to an enterprise which shall furnish the city of Pará with fresh and salt water fish. The president is authorized to specify the daily supply and the maximum
- -According to the relatorio of the president of Espirito Santo, Dr. Marcellino de Assis Tostes, the public debt of that province is now 200,026\$167, it having been reduced 99,973\$833 during his administration. The receipts and expenditures of the province for 1881-82 are estimated at 381,942\$
- -Mail advices from Maceió, Alagôas, of the inst., state that Mr. P. F. Needham, of the Pern ceió, Alagôas, of the oth buco house of Sanders Brothers & Co., is going to establish a direct line of steamers between Maceió and Liverpool. It is proposed to send one steamer per month each way, and to run them independent of all aid from both the imperial and provincial governments.
- -The Onze de Junho, of Pelotas, Rio Grande —The Onze de Junho, ot Peiotas, Kio Granue do Juntelate shat a poor old slave was recently taken to the public jail in that city and whipped to such a degree that he fainted at the door when leaving the place. These inhuman acts are committed by the public authorities at the request of 6,252,6568974 the matter by the public authorates at the request of the masters. Laws such as this are probably the coment by which the superstructure is bound to that "corner-stone of our civilization"—slavery.

RAILROAD NOTES.

- —The May receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway were 16,474\$007.
- -The April receipts of the Baturité railway am ounted to a total of 19,119\$861, and the expenditures to 18,376\$155, leaving a surplus of 743\$706.

 The number of passengers carried was 3,819.
- -Late news from the province of Alagoas say that a telegram has been received from London ing the subscription of all the capital necessary for the construction of the Imperatriz railway.
- The Engineering Club of this city has resolved —The Engineering Club of this city has resolved to hang in its assembly room a portrait of the late C. B. Greenough, Esq., the constructor of the first tramway line in Brazil. This recognition of Mr. Greenough's important work reflects great credit was the abid. upon the club.
- -Recent advices from Imbituba, Santa Cath arina, report the arrival of two vessels, the York and Evangelina, with material for the D. Theres Christina railway. The road had been surveyed for a distance of 52 kilometers, and the earthworks were completed for 28 kilometers.
- —The treasurer's report of the Engineering presented on the 15th inst., showed that the financial status of the club is highly satisfactory. The —The treasurer's report of the Engineering Club receipts and expenditures of the treasury were respectively 9208 and 8208 and the club has a reserve fund on deposit of 9,7158. This result is not only a gratifying proof of the success of the enterprise thus far, but it is full of promise for the future.
- hature.

 —At a meeting of the Engineering Club on the 15th inst., Dr. José Americo dos Santos, Mr. Gabrielli's representative in this city, asked that a commission should be appointed by the club to examine the two completed works of the enterprise and submit a report. This action is taken in view of the difficulties which have arisen between the of the difficulties which have arisen between the ontractor and the government.
- -Complaints have been received at the depart-—Companies have been received at the department of agriculture from Subral, Ceará, to the effect that the construction works of the railway from Camocim to that place have been suspended since July last. The minister replies that the credit has been exhausted and the been exhausted, and the government can do nothing more than preserve the completed work until the meeting of the next General Assembly. The Paulo Affonso line is in a similar condition.
- -In an official notice of the 18th inst, the min ister of agriculture requests the attendance of all the contractors for the Dom Pedro II prolongation, whose tenders were accepted. seems to be a very general reluctance on the part of these contractors to accept the subsequent tions and terms arbitrarily imposed by the minister upon them. They made their bids for one class of ork and were assigned something very different.
- —At a meeting of the Engeneering Club of this city on the 15th inst., a proposition was presented that a committee should be appointed to study and report upon the best means by which railways car be employed to animate colonization, and afford the best advantages and security for the colonists then best advantages and security for the colonists them-selves. Action on this proposition was postpond until the next session in order to give an opportun-ity for discussion. It is to be hoped that the club will not limit itself exclusively to the text of the proposition, but will present some other necessary neans than railways for the encouragement of in migration.
- -At a meeting of the Bragantina (S. Paulo) railway shareholders on the 5th inst. it was decided:

 1st, to pay all future dividends to shareholders in bills without date of redemption and drawing 5 per cent. interest; 2nd, to begin this new method of paying dividends with the next half year, the July payment to be made in this manner; 3rd, that at some future time, when the circumstances of the company will permit, an assembly will take the redemption of these bills into consideration. The assembly then voted a salary of 4,000\$ per annum assembly then voted a samely of 4,0004 per annum to the president of the company. Investors should take this new departure in paying dividends into consideration before making further investments.
- -The sealed tenders-six in number-for the on of the "Porto Alegre a Uruguayana" construction of the "Porto Alegre a Uruguayana" railway, of Rio Grande do Sul, were opened at the bureau of public works on the 15th inst. The following were the gentlemen by whom the tenders
- 1st.—Carlos Mauricio Paula Berla and Clemente Cerqueira Lima;
- 2nd.-José Mendes de Oliveira Castro and Evaristo Xavier da Veiga; 3rd.—José Pinto de Oliveira;
- 4th.-Gustavus and Edmund Meinicke:
- 5th.—Antonio José Duarte Morcira; 6th.—Carvalho Bastos & Vicira, Domingos Loureiro da Cruz, Martiniano Padilha, Carlos A. Morsing, José Gonçalves Pinto and João Feliciano da Costa Ferreira.
- The second tender was not accepted because of not meeting the prescribed terms. The awards have not yet been made public.

- -The arrival of the first large locomotive at Curralinho, on the Bahia Central, was the sub-ject of a telegram to the minister of agriculture on the 15th inst.
- -The Ordem, of Cachoeira, Bahia, says that the Bahia Central road has been completed as far the station of Curralinho, that point being reached on the 15th inst.
- —The minister of agriculture has instructed the director of the Don Pedro II railway to transport at the lowest rates the water pipes for the public fountains at Queluz, Minas Geraes.
- -A telephonic experiment on the 18th inst. between the central station of this city and Engenho de Dentro on the Dom Pedro II railway, a distance of 12 kilometers, is said to have resulted very satisfactorily.

THE COFFEE CROP.

- A prominent planter of São Paulo writes to the Provincia de São Paulo, of the 18th inst., as follows: "The results thus far exhibited by the present harvest prove that the crop will fall far short of what was expected. It may now be asserted that the present group will be a provincial to the present group will be a p the present crop will be less in quantity and inferior
- in quality to the crop of last year.

 1st. A fourth part of the fruit to be gathered is composed of the so-called cafe chocho—withered and badly developed berries.
- and daily developed decrees.

 2nd. The inequality in the ripening of the fruit is such as has been rarely observed. On the producing branches are to be found withered, imperfectly developed, ripe, good green ripening, and green berries in all the stages of development.
- The conclusion to be drawn is that although the number of alqueires to be gathered may be greater in comparison with past crops, they will produce less good coffee (calculating three alguerres of forty-five liters for fifteen kilos), and this so mixed with imperfect and deteriorated berries that only with great labor-which our planters generally avoidcan these be separated.
- The ripening being so unequal there will be not only many black berries, but also many spoiled ones in consequence of the method of gathering that our planters, not having sufficient hands to gather in lots according to the surficient hands to that our planters, not having sufficient hands to gather in lots according to the ripening, are forced to adopt, viz., that of picking the fruit all at once, or, as they express it, as it runs. For this they must wait for the greener fruit to ripen, but in the interval—especially if we have some showers—the berries already dry will have fallen from the trees, and those now rise and remaining on the trees and those now rise and remaining on the trees. and those now ripe and remaining on the trees, subject to the weather will be wholly or in part
- We are therefore convinced:
- Ist That in the present crop the superior, good and medium coffee, fit for exportation, will be less in quantity and inferior in quality to that of the last
- 2nd. That the superior quality will bring a good and that the superor quanty will oring a good price because there will be a short supply, and that the average of the inferior qualities (badly selected and unequally colored coffee) will remain low, as there will be in the exporting markets a much greater difference than at present between superior and inferior qualities.
- What is occurring in our province in regard to the present harvest will be much more pronounced in the province of Rio de Janeiro because of the land being dryer and the trees weakened by the excessive production of last year."

GRAPE CULTURE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

- California produced during the year 1880 ten million gallons of wine, of which 700,000 gallons were sweet wine. Of brandy, 450,000 gallons were manufactured; also raisins to the value of \$100,000. The sale of grapes for table use yielded \$150,000.
 The total yield from the culture of the grape during the year 1880 amounts to \$3,500,000 comparison with the products of France, Germany, Spain and Italy, these are insignificant figures, but it must be borne in mind that the grape culture of Europe is hundreds of years old, and that of Cal-ifornia has only an existence of a few decades. In over 10,000 acres were planted in grapevines in California, and it is said that during the present year 20,000 acres will be added. Good grape lands can be had in some localities for \$10 to \$40, while in others they are valued as high as \$100 per acre. It costs on an average about \$75 in all to prepare and plant an acre with vines before they bear and return a profit.
- -A chemical analysis in London of the phos-—A chemical analysis in London of the phosphate deposits from Fernando de Noronha having demostrated the existence of a very pure quality of phosphate of lime, the minister of agriculture has written to the president of Pernambuco for some forms and the president of the material for further deposits. fifteen or twenty pounds of the material for further analysis. When the minister finds that these areas fifteen or twenty pounds of the material for turther analysis. When the minister finish that these samples of phosphate of lime are merely accidents, he he will probably feel that there was just a little too much previousness in this order.

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 freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1881.

THE nomination of Thomas A. Osborn as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil was sent to the United States Senate on the 18th of May, the News receiving a cable dispatch to that effect on the following morning. This appointment was at once confirmed by the Senate, thus placing the selection of a successor to Mr. Hilliard beyond all doubt. No word has yet been received from Mr. Osborn as to the time when he will enter upon the duties of his new position, but it is probable that his coming will be considerably delayed through the negotiations between Chili and the Argentine Republic, which seem to be in the hands of the American representatives to those two republics. Through Mr. Hilliard's return home on a leave of absence, and Mr. Osborn's delay in taking charge, the affairs of the American legation here will be administered by the secretary of legation, Mr. John C. White.

By an imperial decree-No. 8,129-of the 11th instant the government opens a supplementary credit of 230,000\$ in the department of empire to meet deficiencies in the item of "public relief and sanitary improvement." Under a legislative act of October 31, 1879, the sum of 800,000\$ was appropriated for this item. Of this sum 661,696\$910 have been expended in "sanitary improvements" up to date, and are 123,575\$954 appropriated for the present month, making a total expenditure under this head of 785, 272\$864. The balance of 14,727\$136 has been found to be so far insufficient for the expenditures in behalf of "public relief" that it has already been exceeded by 136,435\$060-the expenditures for the Vassouras and Parahyba do Sul epidemics, and for various relief measures in other provinces, up to date amounting to 151,162\$196. The minister of empire estimates that the sum of 93,564\$940 will be required to meet the expenditures of a similar character up to the 30th June. The deficit at that date will therefore amount to 230,000\$ which sum is provided for in the supplementary credit before mentioned.

THE two cases of murder which took place in the prisons of this city and Nitherohy on the afternoon of the 17th inst., should lead to some inquiry as to the system of prison administration now in vogue here. In both of these cases-and they are only two instances of the many which are constantly occurring throughout the empire-the victims and murderers were prisoners, and the crimes were committed with knives carried on the persons of the latter. In both cases the prisoners were assembled

restraint upon their actions than the outer doors and guards. In both cases the prison authorities were powerless to prevent the full consummation of the crime. In view of these facts, and of the frequency with which they result in fatal encounters between desperate men, is it not time that some adequate measures should be adopted to remedy the evil? The province of Pernambuco has already taken the initiative in this work of reform, and, if successfully and honestly realized, will take a high rank among the nations of the world in the character and beneficent results of her prison administration. If one province, and Pernambuco is very far from being the quietes and most orderly province of Brazil, can accomplish so necessary a reform, then assuredly the whole empire can do no less than to follow the good example. The defects of Brazilian prisons are so glaring, and the action of her criminal courts is so slow and imperfect, that not one day should be lost in inaugurating a reform. The practice of arresting men and imprisoning them for weeks and months without the shadow of a trial is full of the gravest abuse, and is in itself an immeasurable evil. And then add to it these dangerous associations of the prison, the herding together of all classes and conditions of criminals, the carrying of dangerous weapons, and the consequent, ever present risk to life, and we have a system of prison administration which is just as defective and bad as it can possibly be. No civilized country should tolerate such a system for one moment. At this period in the world's civilization, after so much has been accomplished to ameliorate the condition of prisoners and to improve the reformatory influences about them, at such a time there is no possible excuse for the mediæval practices still in vogue here. Were the civilized world to know just what is permitted and authorized in the prisons of this country-and in some other South American countries also, if all reports are true-there would be one universal cry of horror. We submit this question to the government with no carping spirit, but with the conviction that the sense of justice both of itself and of the intelligent public will agree with us fully in condemning the illogical, degrading and dangerous practices still permitted in Brazilian prisons.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

THE RIO NEWS has done well in calling the coffee-producing states, because there is nothing so prejudicial to a nation as a confidence in itself and in its own resources, without attending to those of other countries. It is possible that this may be a Brazilian defect which, should it be persisted in, will perhaps be prejudicial to the empire; but, in calling attention to it, this sheet loses sight (perhaps through the lack of a good railway map) of the aid which the development of railways is affording to production, and also exaggerates the evils caused by the lack of laborers, and, forgetting the increas-ing value of the free national labor, makes the future of Brazil revolve continually in the lathe of North American relations, and reveals narrow views of the situation and the future. However, it discusses questions of importance to the empire and performs a useful part in many financial and com-mercial questions of importance to Brazil.

It is manifest that the lot of Brazil is inseparably united to the freedom of commerce, which would be prejudiced by protection to national industry, so that if Brazil can not secure labor at a low price, she will have so much the more interest in cheap transportation, and in the reduction, or even in the abolition of export duties, it being evident that all this augments the cost of production. To this I hope that I can add the recognition of that greatest of all misfortunes of Brazil—paper money, with a forced and an excessive circulation.

There is no doubt that, in certain places, Brazi is encountering an increasing competition in the production of coffee, but in others it is diminishing; and if the production of coffee in all the world augments, the consumption also increases, by reason of which Brazil is not exposed to any great peril on this side; otherwise, according to the well-known together in one room, and with no other law of Malthus, the supply will exceed the demand.

It is necessary, however, that Brazil should improve the quality of her coffee rather that be terrified at the statistics relative to Central America.

The world is to day being poisoned by bad coffee and this tends to duninish consumption; what is now desired is to maintain and stimulate the consumption of good and healthful coffee and pure

There is no doubt that Mexico is receiving a new impulse. Her debt, which has paid no interest, has greatly increased in price, so much so that a friend of mine gained £60,000 through the rise in

The great railway lines of Western United States are building branches to the Mexican frontier, and are even raising the capital here for this. The herds of cattle and flocks of Mexico are increasing enorm ously; and American and English capitalists are investing their money there. The value of lands investing their money there. The value of lands and cattle have increased in Mexico, and the mines, new and old, are being worked.

But to seek to frighten Brazil with the compe tion of Mexico in the production of coffee is ridicu-lous, because nine-tenths of the coffee which Mex ico consumes is imported from other countries; and there is little probability that this country will pro-

duce all the coffee it consumes.

Brazil has the means of preserving her supre in the coffee market, if she resolves to make the endeavor for doing so. If she takes this resolution, there will be no necessity for anxiety about Mexico. -- London correspondent of the Jornal do Commer-

To which conclusion we fully and heartily agree! But will Brazil make the neces-Our optimistic colleague should exercise

sarv endeavor?

the greatest care in these questions lest all these possibilities and good wishes be placed before the world as realities. If it becomes simply a question of good wishes, the expression of a desire that Brazil may develop her resources and keep pace with the other nations of the world in the acquirement of wealth and all the accessories of a high state of civilisation; or if it be the other question as to what might be done through the employment of certain, specified agents and the exercise of a specified quality and amount of intelligence and enterprise-then there is no difference of opinion between us. But if it is simply a question of fact, a statement of existing conditions, an exposition of causes now operating in Brazil through which her industries and growth are being more or less injured, then we must beg leave to call our London critic's attention to the little, but important, circumstance that we are here on the ground itself, and are stating facts which we see and hear every day. We are aware, of course, that our conclusions are not infallible, and that we may have reasons from time to time for revising them; but the reasons must come from the life and thought of the country, not from London. When we can see empty stores in passing through the streets, when we hear the endless complaints of creditors who can not get their money from the treasury, when we go into the country and see the general stagnation of industry when we note the apathy of the government which imposes and enforces the worst possible system of taxation, when we see money squandered on jobs and unnecessary improvements, when we see the utter absence of effort in improving agricultural methods and products, and then when we learn of the progress which other countries are making in the same classes of industry, when we know all these things a gloomy view of the future is the most natural thing in the world. If the Jornal's correspondent will pay just one visit to Brazil, instead of drawing his information from officials and official documents we are confident that he will find good reason for every criticism that we have made. One trip over the railways of this country is far better than all the railway maps ever published, and one look at the "free national labor" loafing about railway stations and vendas will dispel at least one very transparent

As to the prospective competition of Mexico and Central America in the production of coffee, our purpose has been to

break a self-satisfied confidence among Brazilian planters that their position is perfectly secure, and to awaken them to the indisputable fact that other countries are rapidly gaining upon them. It is nothing less than criminal folly to tell the Brazilian planter that he has nothing to fear; he has everything to fear. It is only a few years ago that the production of coffee began in Central America, but the increase in twenty-five years has been 629 per cent. against 38 per cent, in Brazil. Mexico is practically just entering the race, and under the stimulus of Anglo-Saxon capital and enterprise her progress is simply a question of time. The man who asserts that she will never produce anything in excess of her own consumption will have cause to revise that statement within five years from date. Furthermore, Mexican coffee is already imported into the United States to a large and increasing extent.

We are fully convinced that the Brazilian planter has the remedy for all this in his own hands. Practically he rules the country, and can therefore secure all needed legislation to place his industry on good competing terms with the rest of the world. He can abolish slavery, and then inaugurate a better and less wasteful system of labor. He can offer better inducements to immigrants through whom the small industries of the country can be built up, and a more valuable element of labor introduced to carry on the great industries already established. And, above all, he can introduce machinery and improved methods of cultivation and preparation, through which the cost of production can be reduced, and the quality of the product be immeasurably improved. Mr. Clark does well to call attention to this last consideration, for it is one of the greatest moment. The coffee planter of Brazil is absolutely doing nothing to improve the quality of his product; on the contrary there are frequent complaints of the very reverse.

It is to be hoped that our London friends will be patient with our fault-findings in these questions of the mistaken economic policy of Brazil. It should be remembered that a judgment based upon eye-sight can not always agree with one based upon the quotations of the stock market. It is not at all likely that our criticisms will destroy one single industry, or carry the country to the brink of ruin; but it is highly probable that by telling a few plain truths and pointing out some very great dangers, we shall aid in effecting certain desired reforms much sooner than through a policy of indiscriminate praise.

POPULATION AND ELEVATION.

POPULATION AND ELEVATION.

The United States census office has issued a bulletin showing the distribution of population above sea level. From this bulletin it appears that nearly one-fifth of the inhabitants of the United States live below 100 feet, that is, along the immediate seahourd and in the swampy and alluvial regions of the South; more than two-fifths below 500 feet, more than three fourths below 1,000 feet, while 97 per centum live below 2,000 feet. In the areas below 500 feet is included nearly all that part of the population which is engaged in manufacturing, and most of that engaged in the culture of cotton, rice and sugar. The interval between the 500 and 1,500 contours compress the greater part of the Northwest. East of the 98th meridian, the contour of 1,500 feet is practically the upper limit of population, all the country lying above that elevation being mountainous. The population between 2,000 and 5,000 feet is found mainly on the slope of the great western plains. In this region the belt between 2,000 and 3,000 ofet is almost everywhere the debatable ground between the arid region of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi valley. Above 3,000 feet is from everywhere the debatable ground between the arid region of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi valley. Above 3,000 feet is finally on the slope of the Gordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi valley. Above 3,000 feet is finally the term of the Cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi valley. Above 3,000 feet is finally the sense of the the Mississippi valley. Above 3,000 feet is finally the sense of the theorem of the cordilleran plateau and the humid region of the Mississippi valley. Above 3,000 feet is finally the sense of the Mississippi valley for the sense four thousand and five thousand and six thousand feet, and more first the pass of the mountains in Colorado are mainly between five thousand and six thousand feet. Above six thousand feet the po

to the Cordilleran region, is almost entirely engaged in the pursuit of mining, and the greater part of it is in Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada and California. Examining the increasing population in the several divisions during the past decade, there is noticed a decided increase in the lowest grade due to the increase in our senhoard towns and cities. Also a gain, though not as decided, in the grade of 100 to 500 feet, with a more marked increase hetween 500 to 1,000 feet. Between 1,000 and 2,000 feet the increase has been nearly 50 per cent. In this grade the effect of immigration in new and previously unsettled regions appears, as in part of Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Minnesota. Above 2,000 feet the increase though small numerically, is proportionally very great. Between 4,000 and 5,000 it is more than 100 per centum, due mainly to the newly awakened interest in mining. To this cause may also be largely attributed the increase in population in the higher altitudes. A computation based upon the few facts here submitted shows that the mean elevation of the population above the sea is about seven hundred feet. The mean elevation of the surface of the United States has been estimated at 2,600 feet.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

According to a minute of the department of agriculture, prepared for the guidance of the department of finance on the 17th inst., the imperial government is authorized by the 1881-82 budget to pay the following subsidies to steamship companies during the coming year. The minister of agriculture, however, directs that no payments shall be made to the American and Canadian lines without his previous authorization. The fol-lowing is a list of the subsidized companies and the amounts appropriated for each of

them:
The Amazon Steam Navigation Co.,
Limited (Amazon).
River line of the Madeira, Purtis and
Rio Negro, (Amazon).
Rio Tocantinis company, (Amazon).
Brazilian Navigation Co., (Navegação
Brazileira).
National Navigation Co., (Navegação
Nacional Navigation Co., (Navegação 96,000\$ 82,000\$ 810,000 National Navigation Co., (Navegaçuo Nacional)...
Southern line—Brazil & R. Piate Co., Fapirito Santo and Campos Co.
U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. line
Canadian Navigation Co...
Maranhense Co., (Maranhão)...
Pernambucana Co., (Pernambuco).
Parnalyba Co., (Pianhy)...
Lakes Manguaha and Norte, (Alagóas)
Sergipense Association (Sergipe)...
Habiana Co., (Bahia)... 540,000 240,000 60,000 48,000 31,000 12,000 120,000 40,000 30,000 12,000 Lakes hanguna and Forte (Angoas)
Sergipens Association (Sergipe).
Bahiana Co., (Bahia).
Lower S. Francisco Co., (Alagóas).
Rio Jequitinhonha Co., (Bahia).
Rio Iquutinhonha Co., (Espirito Santo).
Rio Aragunya Co., (Goyaz).
Progressista Co., (Paraná). 12,000 Total..... 3,299,600\$ Credits voted ... 3,304,400

The foregoing table is taken from the Diario Official and the total, 3,299,600\$\frac{1}{3}\$, given without correcting the error of 1,000\$\frac{1}{3}\$ which is contained either in it or in one of the items. If the items are correct the total should be 3,300,600\$.

LOCAL NOTES.

-The Emperor has conferred the commenda of the Order of the Rose upon Major Serpa Pinto, the African explorer.

—The Royal Mail packet Mondego will not sail for Southampton until the 25th, having been delayed at Santos by rains.

-Decree 8,133 of the 11th inst. grants a ten years' privilege to André Louis Delouche for im-provements in a fireless motor of his own inven-

-By an imperial letter of the 18th inst. Mr. Pearson Morrison, superintendent of the S. João d'El-Rei mines, is made a commendador of the Order of the Rose.

-Decree 8134 of the 11th inst. grants a ter years' privilege to Francisco Ferreira de Moraes for a new system of passenger and freight cars of his own invention.

—The Brazilian government has formally entered the postal convention between France and other countries for the transportation of small parcels through the mails.

-By an imperial decree of the 18th inst., the Brazilian minister at Washington, Counselor Antonio Pedro de Carvalho Borges, is transferred to Vienna.
The vacancy at Washington is filled by the transfer of Counselor Felippe Lopes Netto now minister

-The position of chief of the bureau of public works, vacant since the appointment of Counselor Buarque de Macedo to a position in the cabinet, has the been filled by the appointment of Dr. Honorio Bicalho, once contractor's engineer on the Honorio Bicalno, once contractor's engineer or the Rio do Ouro water works. The new chief entered upon the duties of his position on the 20th inst. The former controversy between Mr. Gabrielli and Dr. Bicalho, the well-known entity of the latter toward his former employer, and the present attitude of the government with reference to Mr. Gabrielli, invests this appointment with more than ordinary signifi-cance. The outcome will be awaited with interest.

-The total number of deaths in this city during the first half of May was 429, of from yellow fever.

-The government has authorized the paym by the London treasury agency of £4,990 for telegraph material lately ordered.

-The city council has decided to have a pavement laid in the street fronting the Poly

-The lighting of the public streets and square of this city during the month of May cost 60,766\$-068 for illuminating gas and 11,928\$200 for globe-

-The minister of agriculture has instructed the inspector of public illumination to apply the Brian-the carburetor to the public offices in his department

—At the session of the Junta Commercial on the 17th inst. the petition of The Haxall-Crenshaw Co., of Richmond, Va., for the registry of their trade-mark on flour was granted.

—The number of deaths in this city during the last half of May, according to a report of the president of the board of health to the minister of empire on the 8th inst., published on the 17th inst., was 430. The deaths from vellow fever numbered ine—making a total of 24 for the month.

—A trademark treaty between Brazil and Den

mark, which was signed on the 25th of April, was promulgated by the government on the 11th inst. It provides that the subjects of either government shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by

the other to its own subjects.

—In an official note to the minister of agriculture on the 21st inst., the minister of finance announces that he has set apart the sum of 25,ocos for the use of the Imperial Institute Flum-nense de Agricultura to be distributed in premiums for the introduction and culture of the cinchona tree.

-In an official note of the 17th inst, the minister of agriculture advised the minister of finance that no payments should be made to the American and Canadian steamship lines, as provided for in the budget for 1881-82, without his express authoriza-tion. In view of the recent settlement of this matter these repeated protests are becoming just a little painful.

—The imperial government has appointed Dr. Antonio Corrêa de Souza Costa as the successor o Dr. João Baptista dos Santos in the presidency o the board of health. In view of the causes which led to the retirement of the late incumbent, the new president will occupy a somewhat anomalous and questionable position. The resignation of an offi-cial because of a powerful opposition to definite measures of reform, certainly does not augur well for the administration of his successor.

-On the afternoon of the 17th inst. an assassing tion took place in the Nictherov prison, in which one Virgilio was instantly killed while endeavoring to separate two other prisoners who were quarreling. The murderer, Antonio, had an enormous knife in his possession, with which the crime was committed. On the same afternoon a quarrel between two prisoners, soldiers, in one of the station houses of this city resulted in the stabbing of one of them, from which he died almost instantly. These crimes lead to the inquiry as to why prisoners are permitted to keep knives on their persons.

-Mr. Morris N. Kohn has conferred another inestimable benefit on this country in general, and the public service in particular, by the invention of a revolving letter case for the postoffice general delivery. The chief value of the invention lies in its saving of labor to delivery clerks, the desired pigeon-holes being brought around without their being obliged to leave their chairs. It is under stood that the inventor will apply a match-lighting apparatus to the case so that the clerk's eigarette be regularly lighted without too great a loss of

time to the pub -The legal fraternity of this country, and of all countries where the Portuguese language is spoken, will be pleased to learn that Dr. Jose Prospero Jehovah da Silva Caroatá has just issued a third delition, corrected and enlarged, of his invaluable Vademecum Forense. The name of this illustrious writer on legal subjects is in itself sufficient arantee for the high standing of the work, and will carry weight where a less imposing name would pass unnoticed. This ancient family has long been noted for their unrivalled acquirements in the great science of jurisprudence.

-The municipal budget, recently approved by —The municipal budget, recently approved by the minister of empire, estimates the receipts for the year 1881 at 1,166,230\$f566, and the expenditures at exactly the same amount. How it is possible to calculate upon the future receipt of the fractional parts of a vintem—like such unrealizable and non-existing sums as 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, or 17 reis—is beyond any ordinary comprehension. And yet it is very rare to find a budget which is not exact to the real—the one-tenth part of the smallest coin made—and not less rare to find the final balance sheet disfegured by deficits in contor.

—The branch of the Lisbon Geographical So-ciety, established in this city, will give a formal reception to Major Serpa Pinto, the illustrious Portuguese explorer now visiting Brazil, on the evening of the 26th. inst. The reception will take place at the Cassino Fluminense in the presence of their

majesties, the Emperor and Empress.

—An imperial decree of the 11th inst., No. 8132, grants a ten years' privilege to Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza for a new system of "aerial and submarine navigation" of his invention. The new system, however, has not yet been proved by practical tests.

The aforesaid decree simply patents a dream.

—The past fortnight has been signalized in court circles by the bestowal of titles, orders, and various other distinctions, upon nearly all the prominent people in the province of Minas Geraes who had anything to do with the Emperor's recent visit there. The great number and promiscuous be-stowal of these favors may possibly diminish their value somewhat, but they will be accepted and duly worn nevertheless.

—In an official dispatch of the 18th inst. the minister of agriculture remitted the several fines upon the American steamship line which were imposed for the months of April, May and June of 1880. And yet the minister refuses to admit the claim of the company for subsidy, on the ground that the contract has not yet been sanctioned. Upon what grounds, then, are these fines imposed and remitted?

-The absence of published reports on the v accomplished by the Seamen's Mission, should not lead our readers to think there has been any cessa-tion of labor in that excellent charity. The good accomplished is steadily increasing with the greater efficiency of the mission, and the need for charitable support is therefore more urgent than ever. No books or periodicals should be thrown away, but should be sent to the sailor's reading room.

MARRIED-In Bahia on the 12th ultimo, by Rev. A. L. Blackford, of Bahia, Dr. S. D. Rambo, of this city, to Miss E. H. Jones, of Georgia, U. S. A.

No cards.

The foregoing notice should have been inserted in our last issue, but was omitted through an oversight in this office.—Eds. NEWS.

COMMERCIAL

7une 23rd, 1881

value of the Brazilian mil reis (1,500), gold 27 d.
do do in U. S.
coin at \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 81 per £1. stg. 54 45 ce
do \$\frac{1}{2}\$, 0(U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$\frac{2}{2}\$82,
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. 8\$\frac{2}{2}\$82,

EXCHANGE.

June 14.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged but the market became firmer during the day and closed with an upward tendency. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1316 to 22 ¼ on London and at 430 to 444 on France. Soverigns sofspo sellers, 105826 bugst of 100 to 25 ½ on London and at 430 to 444 on France. Soverigns sofspo sellers, 105826 bugst of 100 to 450 to

cash. ume 18.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks nor in the position of the market which continued firm but to intactive. Small transactions in private paper were effected at 2x a 2x½ on London, 430 a 431 on France and 530 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 10x80e cash. June 20.—The banks adopted to-day the following rates: London 10x10 on London 10x10

June 20 — The banks adopted to-day the following rates: London 21/4, Paris 437, Hamburg 540, New York 2\$500, Portugal 246 248 596. Small transactions in private paper at 21/3/4 22 on London, 433 on France and 337 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 105/50 onal 05/500 cathods to 21/5/0 in London, 435 on Paris and 435 500 no Portugal. The market opened quiet but became finner during the day, classing very firm. Private paper was negotiated at 22222 17/6 on London and 430 to 435 on France. Sovereigns 105/500 sellers, 105/500 buyers.

June 22.—The market to-day was firm but inactive with small transactions on London at 21/5 bank and 22 17/6 at 25/5 for vate paper and on Paris 42/8 4/34 private paper. Sovereigns sold at 105/500, 105/800 and 105/500.

...The Pacific Steam Navigation Co. have declared a dividend of £2 per share for the past year.
...At the half yearly general meeting of the Bahia Gas Company, held in London, the directors recommended the transfer of £1,000 to the reserve fund, the usual dividends on the 10

pany, neat in London, nee directors recommendent the training of £1,000 to the reserve fund, the usual dividends on the ro to 7½% po preference capital and at the rate of 7½% po reason and the ordinary shares, leaving £5% to carry forward. The report was unanimously adopted.

—In the report of the directors of the London Platino Brazilian Telegraph Company it is proposed to pay a dividend of yper share which, with the interim dividend of x96 per share and in November, would make a tetal for the year at the rate of x½% pa, p. a., carrying forward £7,898 pending the collection of the debt due from the Uruguay government.

—From the report of the directors of the English Bank for list of Janeiro it appears that the net profits for the year ending February x8th amount to £75,948 which includes a balance of £73,974 brought ferward from the previous year. Out of

this sum the directors have set apart and added to the reserve fund the sum of $f_{10,000}$, and they have written off the cost of the bank premises in Brazil the sum of $f_{11,50}$, reducing the amount at the debit of these premises to $f_{20,000}$. A dividend on account of g_{pr} share, anounting to $f_{20,000}$. A dividend on account of g_{pr} share, along the g_{pr} share and a bons of g_{pr} share, together amounting to $f_{20,000}$, free of income tax, be divided, making the distribution of profit for the year g_{pr} per share or to g_{pr} , g_{pr} , a. on the paid up capital of the bank. The sum of $f_{11,00}$ are on the paid up capital of the bank. The sum of $f_{11,00}$ are on the paid up capital of the bank. The sum of $f_{11,00}$ is carried toward. The dependance in setting value of the capital of the lank employed in Brazil amounted on Pebruary 28th, at the exchange of 21% then ruling in Rio, to $f_{21,000}$, is applicable in the first place to making good this sum. this sum the directors have set apart and added to the reserve

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

7		1,200 000
30	Banco Industrial	230 000
300	Banco do Commercio	215 000
68	Sorocabana R.R.	43 000
107	Transportes Maritimos	110 000
100	Navegação Brazileira for last day of transfer	224 000
100	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	215 000
46	Macahé e Campos deb	85 %o
		921/2 %
	ine 14.	
150	Banco do Brazil (100 outside sale)	283 000
10	do do	284 000
103	Banco Predial	175 000
200	Carris Urbanos	251 000
54	Leopoldina R. R.	215 000
	une 15.	
10	Banco do Brazil	284 000
100	Aliianca Insurance	24 500
100	Popular Fluminense Insurance	20 000
50	Docas D. Pedro II	50 000
90	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c)	921/2 9/6
J	une 17.	
30	Six per cent apolices	t,080 000
50	Banco do Commercio	217 000
18	do Rural (outs. sale) :	252 000
13	Macahé e Campos debent. (outs. sale)	84 %
276	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c)	921/2 0/0
J	une 18.	
265	Banco Predial	125 000
10	Banco Rural	252 000
10	,Architectonica	81 000
. 5	Macahé e Campos	85 000
180	do (outside sale)	90 000
26	Carris Villa Isabel	190 000
21	Leopoldina R. R	320 000
150	Banco Predial hyp. notes	7432 °7c
104	Banco Predial hypoth. n., with sorteio	77 0%
50	do do	77% %
_	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c) outs. s.	93% %
	lune 20.	
18	Danco do Commercio	216 000
205	Navegação Brazileira for last day of transfer	220 000
25	Navegação Paulista (outs. sale)	105 000
95	Integridade Insurance (25 outs. s.)	61 000
180	Macahé e Campos R. R.	90 000
91 1/2	Carris Urbanos	253 000
3071/2		255 000
20	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with sorteio do do without sorteio .	77% %
		76 %
	June 21.	
9	Six per cent apolices (without dividend)	1,050 000
4	National Loan 1868	1,210 000
35	Banco Predial	122 000
11	Macahé e Campos R.R	90 000
30	Integridade Insurance	61 000
100	Navegação Brazileira, for last day of trans. Architectonica	220 000
200	Carris Urbanos, ex dividend.	81 000
9	Carris Villa Isabel	247 000
120	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (14c)	190 000 93 "%
25	Banco Predial hyp. notes (outside sale)	77½ %
100	Sorocabana R. R. (outside sale)	7772 % 44 000
26	Sorocabana deb. of 100\$ (outs sale)	71 %
40	Previdente Insurance	14 500
	MARKET REPORT.	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1881.

Kin de Jantiero, Yune 237d, 1881.

Caffee...-Our last report was on the 14th instant. During the first three days after that date our market showed renewed activity, stimulated by the result of the Dutch auction on the 15th, and considerable transactions took place. Since the 18th instant, however, dealers having raised their prices 100 to 150 rote is per 10th, a quieter tone has again set in and still continues. The total sales since the 14th instant amount to 113,200 loags, the greater portion of which is for Europe.

The clearances since the same date have been:

- 11		The second division is a second	
United	! States:		
			bags.
June 15		lg str Pascal	
22	Baltimore, Am	bg Waterwitch	4,000
Europ	e:		
June 14	Liverpool, Bor	deaux, Br str Iberia	1,440
14	Bordeaux, Mar	seilles, Fr str Congo	8,761
14	Marseilles, It s	tr Sud America	9,640
15	London, Havre	, Antwerp, Br str Dago	33,195
15	Havre, Br bg S	hepherdess	4,100
18	Bremen, Antwe	erp, Dan str <i>Nordpol</i>	9,326
18	London, L'poc	l, Antwerp, Br str Maskelyne	6,028
20		str Argentina	11,183
20	Gibraltar f. o.,	Br bg Solario	4,080
21	do	It bg Francesco	3,500
Elserv	here:		
June 14	River Plate, B	r str Dalton	600
17	do It	str L'Italia	120
18	do B	r str Douro	391
18		r str Pampa	436
17		Grbk Ocean	
Receip	ts have continue	ed on about the same scale as	during
the previ	ous 10 days, the	daily average since the 1st inst	being
0	_ L		

6				
We quote, p	er 10 kilos:			-
W.	ashed perior ood first gular first	4\$	100 6\$2	00
G	od first	4	550 — 4 6	50 50
R	egular first	4	200 - 4 3	00
G	dinary first ood second dinary secon	3	100 3 3	50
and on this bas	dinary secon is cargoes ma	y be quot	600 2 94 ed:	00
Prime United	States	5,200	per cwt 55/2	per 11.9
Good :		4,650	50/	10.
Fair to good ,		4,500	48/7 47/8	10.5
Good Channel.		4,050	44/5	9-3
Fair ,, Low ,,		3,800	42/ 35/6	9.1 7.6
(f. o. b. ex fix ling and at par	ight and cor	nmission,	exchange :	22d.
Stock is estir			bags.	
Flour -The	arrivals con	eist of R	a barrele r	er str.
hatan from Ne 14th, instant ar hands consists	w York and rount to abo	Richmone ut 6,500 b	l. The sal arrels and s	les sın tock i
We quote:				
	Trieste Gallego	21\$000	-21\$500	
	Haxall	21 000	1—21 250 —21 250 3—21 250 3—20 250	
	Dunlop O'Dance	21 00	—21 250	
	McCance	20 000	20 250	
	Baltimore St. Louis	18 000	20 500 20 000	
	Chili	17 000	20 O00	
Market firm.	River Plate	18 000	•	
Lard-The n	arket continu	es quiet an	d prices are	unch
at				
44 43	o— reis per o— ,, ,,		orge nkins	
42	o—	N	ew York	
The arrivals York.	consist of 2,	ooo kegs	Powhatan	from
Kerosene.—Tl	e arrivals hav	e been 2,0	50 cases per	Powk
from New York. The stock her				
become firmer t	hough prices	are not	yet any hi	gher.
quote 7\$000 to 7 Pitch Pine'	200 per case	for Devoe	's Brilliant.	
continues firm at	42\$000 last s	ale.		
White Pine	No arrivals.	Market	quiet at 11	5 reis
foot last sale. Spruce Pine.—	Continue in	demand		٠.
would be paid, bi	it there is no	supply.		
Swedish Pine.	-No arrivals	. In goo	d demand.	Last
from first hands 30 per dozen.	spood and iro	m second r	ands 40500	0-41
RosinThe	narket remain	ns quiet a	t : 7.\$500	3\$000
barrel. No arrivals.				
Turpentine —(Arrivals : 150 ca	Quiet at 480-	500 reis pe	r kilo.	
Arrivals : 150 c	ises per Pow	hatan from	New York	
Beer Quotatio		***	31.	
Tennent Guiness'	Stout	4 500	7 \$ 700 5,000	
America German	Stout Stout sundry brand	5 000	300 500	
Cement I here	is no alterat	ion in the	narket W	e ana
Engli	sh 6\$000	7\$5∞	26	e quo
Bould	gne 7 500	6 800 8 000	ar.	
The arrivals con:	ust of 80 bag	s per /ny	from Liver	pool.
Coals.—The arri	vals have bee er <i>City of Br</i>		h Course	
1,834 ,,	P. G. Blan	uchard ,	do	
1,168 ,,	N. Moshe Garibaldi	r ,	do New Cas	
all for account of c	onsumers.	"	New Cas	tle
Quotations contin	ue nominal i	n the abser	ice of sales	
Codfish-No arr	ctan.		anged at :	22\$000
Of cases there are	none in the	market.		
The cargoper Ro red to in our last, ha	ya <i>t Bine Jaci</i> is b een sent o	telfrom N	ewfoundlar	ıd, ref
Hay Market u	changed at	8—8o reis	per kilo.	C VCSA
No arrivais.				
Bran.—Market q No arrivals.	niet at 2\$100	—2\$3∞ pe	r bag.	
-				
,	PORT OF S			
CoffeeA quiete	tone has ru	lad to att.	nne 18th,	
11th instant, owing, who, in view of the inst., are asking pric	partly, to th	e pretensi	ons of the	deale
inst., are asking pric	es which, co	Dutch at	iction on t	he 15t
excianige, establish a	cost which is	aves no m	argin on th	e price
ruling in consuming We quote nominal	markets.			
Superiors		o4‡8oo	per to kilo	s
Regulary	4 30	04 500	, "	
Ordinary	3 40	×4 200 ×3 800	"	
Ordinary Escolha The sales for the we	ek america	03 200	,,	
for Havre and Antwer	p.	u,ogo bag	with dest	mation
The receipts since t	he 1st inst. 1	now avera	ge 1,311 ba	gs per
Stock consists of 28.	oon harre			

Control of the last of the las		- new reproductions	and the same
	10.01		•
6			
.			
We audie nos se lillers			
We quote, per 10 kilos:		\$100 680	•••
Superior		5 000 - 5 2	00
Washed Superior Good first Regular first Ordinary first.		550 - 4.6	50
Ordinary first		3 650 3 9	50
Good second Ordinary secon	d	3 100 3 3 2 600 2 0	50
and on this basis cargoes may	be que	oted:	
р р	10 kilos	per cwt	1
Prime United States Good	5,200 4,650	55/2 50/	
Fair to good ,,	4,500	48/7	
Fair Good Channel	4,400 4,050	47/8 44/5	1
rair "	3,800	427	
Low ,, (f. o. b. ex freight and con	3,100	35/6	٠.,
ling and at par in American	gold.)	, exchange	22(1
Stock is estimated to-day a	t 175,00	o bags.	
Flour.—The arrivals cons	ist of 8,	447 barrels	per:
hatan from New York and 14th, instant amount to abou	it 6,500	barrels and	iles stoc
hands consists of about 36,00	o barrels		
We quote:	21\$0	00-21\$500	
Gallego	21 0	00-21 250	
Haxall Dunlop	21 0	00—21 250 00—21 250 00—21 250 00—21 250	
O'Dance	20 0	00-20 250	
McCance Baltimore	20 0	00-20 250	
St. Louis	18 0	20—20 500 00—20 000	
Chili River Plate	17 0 18 0	00	
Market firm.	10 0	00	
Lard-The market continu	es quiet a	and prices are	e un
at 440— reis per	lb.	George	
430 ,, ,,	,,	Jenkins	
The arrivals consist of 2,	,, l	New York	fro
York.			
Kerosene.—The arrivals hav from New York.	e been 2,	o50 cases pe	r Po
The stock here being nearly	all in o	ne hand the	ma
become firmer though prices quote 7\$000 to 7\$200 per case	for Dev	t yet any hi	ighe
Pitch Pine There have be	en no :	arrivals and	the
continues firm at 42\$000 last sa	le.		
White PineNo arrivals. foot last sale.	Marke	quiet at 1	15 1
Spruce Pine Continues in	demand	and 36\$00	o pe
would be paid, but there is no	supply.		
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals, from first hands 38\$000 and from	n second	hands 4050	L
per dozen.			
Rosin.—The market remain barrel.	s quiet	at 7\$500-	8\$o
No arrivals.			
Turpentine —Quiet at 480—; Arrivals: 150 cases per Powh	500 reis 1	er kilo.	
Beer,Quotations:	atan iro	m New York	k.
Barr (Dilam & D.II)	7\$600-	-7\$700	
Tennent Guiness' Stout	4 500- 7 200-	-7\$700 5 000 -7 300	
Guiness' Stout American German sundry brands	5 000-	-5 500 -7 350	
Cement There is no alterati	on in the	market. W	le d
English 6\$000	7\$500 BOO	21 6	
English 6\$000	000	MI	
The arrivals consist of 80 bags	per Ing	from Liver	poo
Coals.—The arrivals have been 2,034 tons per City of Bro	oklyn G	om Cardio	
1,834 ,, P. G. Blan	chard	, do	
1,108 ,, N. Mosher		,, do ,, New Ca	
ill for account of consumers.		,, Ivew Ca	stie
Quotations continue nominal in	the abs	ence of sales	
Codfish-No arrivals and man 5\$000 for tubs in retail.		hanged at	22\$
Of cases there are none in the	narket.		
The cargo per Royal Blue Jack ed to in our last, has been sent or	of from	Newfoundla	nd,

	- 10
430 ,, ,, Jenkins	١,
420- ,, ,, New York	
The arrivals consist of 2,000 kegs Powhatan from N	ew
fork.	
Kerosene The arrivals have been 2,050 cases per Powhat	an
rom New York.	- 1
The stock here being nearly all in one hand the market lecome firmer though prices are not yet any higher.	ias
ecome firmer though prices are not yet any higher. \	Ve
MOLE 7-0000 to 7-0000 per case for Devoe's Prillians	
Pitch Pine There have been no arrivals and the mark	cet
ontinues firm at 42\$000 last sale.	h
White Pine -No arrivals. Market quiet at 115 reis p	1
oot last sale.	er
Spruce Pine.—Continues in demand and 36\$000 per doz- ould be paid, but there is no supply.	en
outd be paid, but there is no supply.	1
Swedish Pine No arrivals. In good demand. Last sa	le
om first hands 38\$000 and from second hands 40\$000—41\$00	00
er dozen.	- 1
RosinThe market remains quiet at 7\$500-8\$000 po	er ef
irrel.	to
No arrivals,	""
Turpentine -Quiet at 480-500 reis per kilo.	
Arrivals: 100 cores per Perulatan Carrivals	
Arrivals: 150 cases per Powhatan from New York.	
Beer,Quotations:	
Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600-7\$700	
7300-73700 74000-73700 74000-73700 7500-7500	
American 7 2007 300 American 5 0005 500	1
German sundry brands 5 coo-7, 350	1.
CementThere is no alteration in the market. We quote	
There is no attention in the market. We quote	:
English 6\$0007\$500 German 6 0006 800	
German 6 000 800 Boulogne 7 500 8 000	
	1
The arrivals consist of 80 bags per Ivy from Liverpool.	
Coals.—The arrivals have been	1
2,034 tons per City of Brooklyn from Cardiff	1 :
1,834 ,, P. G. Blanchard ,, do	ć.
1,834 ,, P. G. Blanchard ,, do 1,168 ,, N. Mosher ,, do	1
398 . Garibaldi New Cootle	1
or account of consumers.	T
notations continue nominal in the absence of sales.	1 2
odfish-No arrivals and market unchanged at 22\$000-	213
ooo for tubs in retail.	tra
f cases there are none in the market.	on
he cargo per Royal Blue Jacket from Newfoundland, refer-	
to in our last has been packet from Newfoundland, refer-	1
to in our last, has been sent on to Bahia in the same vessel.	
ayMarket unchanged at 78-80 reis per kilo.	1
o arnvais.	all f
ran Market quiet at 2\$100-2\$300 per bag.	Hu
o arrivals.	21\$
	L
PORT OF SANTOS.	10 1
June 18th, 1881.	C
feeA quieter tone has ruled in this market since the	land
instant, owing, partly, to the pretensions of the dealer	sma
in view of the result of the Dutch auction on the 15th	case
in view of the result of the Dutch auction on the 15th are asking prices which, combined with the firmness in	23\$0
arge, establish a cost which leaves no margin on the prices	C
in consuming markets,	for c
quote nominally : Superiors	20\$0
Superiors 4\$6004\$800 per to biles	
Good	
Regulars 4 000m4 200	
	Co
2 300113 200 ,,	
sales for the week amount to 8.820 bare with destination [for P
sales for the week amount to 8,830 bags with destination over and Antwerp.	kilo.

The receipts stored day.

Stock consists of \$8,000 bags.

The shipments have been:

10a f 3 Dans have been:

10 f 15 ft st Thairs

10 f 17 f St st Thairs

10 f 10 ft st Thairs

Chartered:

Expected to lead:

Est Men lege, London, Antwerp

Fr stt Henry IV, Havre, Antwerp

Br stt Heschel, London, Antwerp

Humboldt, New York.

	PORT OF	F BAE	IIA.	
			:	Yune 11th, 1881.
e few lots which bags altogethe 7 at 1\$702 pe 8 at 1 770	h have sti r, have be er to kilos ,, unge 22½,	ll arrive en sold equal to with f	at form at form 0 19/1 19/8	t for want of stocks the interior, about ner prices, viz: per cwt. f. o. b. to channel 27/6,

Suga and the 12,000 No.

per lb.
11.98 cts.
10.86 ,,
10.55 ,,
10.35 ,,
9.36 ,,
9.10 ,,
7.67 ,,

per str. Pon

The total s	hipments	in May were	131,526	bag	S.		
		against	52,480	"	in	May	1880.
		19	29,685			,,	1879.
The shipme	nts durin	g the fortnig	ht have	been	.:		• • •
5,680	bags pe	t Brazilian	to Chan	nel			
8,538	,,	Zoroya to	do				
9,934	**	Belle to L	iverpool				
8,657	"	Juanita to	Montre	al			
22,080		S. Pauli to	o do				

8,387 4,338 919 841 S. Fault to do
Frank Lamberth to New York
Corisande to do
Archimedes to Liverpool
Cordillera to do

9.9 " Contiliers to do

Cottom. - 320 bales have been sold for home consumption at
γ\$400 to \$\$000 per aroba.

Cacoa. - About τοο bags fermented have come to market and
been sold at 4\$766 per to kilos or 5χ per cwt, f. o. b. ex commission, exchange 21/5. Of common we had no supplies and
our quotation of \$\$\psi_4\$\$ is nominal.

Stocks nil.

The shipments during the tortnight have been:
1,207 bags per City of Para to New York
40 " Aber to Rio de Janeiro

Shipments in May 84 bags

against 8γ" in May 1880

" 89 " 1879

Coffee.—Has been enougired after the present low quotations.

n 89 n n 1879

Coffee.—Has been enquired after at the present low quotations and about 5,500 bags Nazareths have changed hands at 3\$122 to 3\$200 per to kilos or 50/3 to 50/8 per cwt. f. o. b. Also about 900 bags of assarted Morithas have been sold at 3\$600 or 49/6 per cwt. f. o. b. The new crop is close at hand and small lots have already appeared in the market but are no criterion as yet of average quality. Stocks of old and new about 10,000 bags.

Shipped during the fortight:
20 bags per Norm Gratifilio to Lishon
270 City of Para to New York

Shipments in May 1,911 bags
against 7,378 , in May 1880

Hitter—Mobut 1,000 dry and 2,000 dry salled have changed.

Hides...About 3,000 dry and 2,500 dry salted have changed ands at 6\$700 the former and 5\$500 to 5\$600 the latter, per

Shipments during the fortnight: 3,750 hides per Valparaise to Hamburg 195 ,, Nova Gratidão to Lisbon

"8,490", "1879

Tohocco--A sale of about 5,500 bales of S. Amaro has been feeted at 2\$519 per 10 kilos. No other transactions have an aspired and dealers continue to uphold their demands. Stock about 123,380 bales.

Stock about 123,360 bales

500 bales per Coralllera to Bordeaux

110 , Nordpol to Santos

512 , Nunes to Portugal

1,647 , Palparaties to Hamburg

657 , New To River Plate

105 , Nora Gratidio to Lisbon

Shipments in May 20,560 bales

against 43,213 , in May 1880

n may 20,562 bales
against 43,213 ,, in May 1880
, '17,110 , , 1879
'reights--Chartered to load here:
Br schr Cruszowen, 2206 in 6.00

Freights—Chartered to load here:

Br schr Crossween, 276 in full Cannel f o.,
, lug Mary-Frest, £500 in full London
Fr bk Comtesse Duchated, 30 fcs. and 10 % Bordeaux.
Steamer rates:
London and Liverpool 351 in full
Bremen and Hamburg 491 in full
Havre 30 fcs. in full
New York 50 cts. for coffee, 20, in full for wood.

Exchange.—Followed a rising tendency and closes firm at
¾ to 22 for bank and 22½ to 22½ for private bills. Limited
manactions have taken place at 433 to 440 on France and 550
Hamburg.

2,350 barrels from Trieste

2,350 uarress from Anexes

49 9 1, Liverpool

for retailers' account. Market well supplied. Trieste and
ingarian is retailing at 25500 to 25000, and American at
1000 to 25500 per larrel according to brand.

Art.—Artivals: 75 kegs from New York, obtaining 15000

Top or File.

1909 per κιοι.

outfish.—Arrivals: 3,254 bris. per Camelia from Newfoundfor retailers' account. Barrels and drums are selling in
ll lots at 168000 to 22\$000 according to quality. Of
st there is nothing in the market. We quote nominally

s there is nothing in the market. The quote control of a \$\frac{1}{2}\text{oop} to 24\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\text{oop} to 24\text{\$\frac{1}\text{oo

PORT OF MARANHÃO.

June 6th. 1881. Cotton.—Scarcely any purchases for Liverpool but demand for Portugal very active and sales are at 460 to 520 reis per kilo. Stock small,

Sugar.—Only small parcels come in for which 150 to 155 reis per kilo rules.

Principle—'\(\) and \(\) d and 10 \(\) 0 for cotton, to and 10 \(\) o for cotton, to and 10 \(\) o for cotton, to and 10 \(\) o for cotton.

r sugar. Exchange—211/2 to 245/8 90 d/s.

—There were 14 vessels in River Plate ports on the 10th inst. receiving jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes ag-gregate 60,000 quintals.

...The May receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows: 1811 1830 Sugar..... 115,783 bags Cotton 12,394 sacks ...During the nine months of the present crop-year, September-May, the receipts of sugar at Pernambuco amounted to a total of 2,168,181 bags. Of this quantity 427,887 bags came into market on animals, 802,116 bags by the "Recife a São Francisco" railway, 926,676 bags by small coasting vessel and 11,502 bags by coasting steamers. The monthly receip

	2,168,181	bags
May	165,783	. "
April	181,187	
March	298,058	
February	317,417	
January	372,123	,,
December	418,710	,,,
	3-7-3-	
November		
October	131,759	
September	21,308	bags
IOHOWS :		

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. TUNE 13.

CADIZ—Br bg Hotspur; 432 tons; Crosby; 35 ds; salt to M. de Oliveira & Co.

BANGOON-Sw bk Otkar; 650 tons; Lind; 108 ds; rice to A. Pollery Pinto & Co.
Livegroot.—Br bk Duncim; 507 tons; Boss; 65 ds; sundries; put in into this port leaky, bound for Valparaiso.

put in into titus port leaky, bound for Valjarraiso.

S. Nicolas—So smk Dorokra; 143 tone; Pagés; 22 dx; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

PHILADELPHIA—Norb g Mathidie; 590 tons; Claussen; 47 dx; railroad material to C. P. Mackie & Co.

MONTEVINDO—Spb g Primitirus; 164 tons; Pia; 24 dx jerked beef to F. Figueiredo & Co.

SALT ISLAND...Br bg Sarah; 187 tons; Lewis; 36 ds; salt to J. M. Leone & Co. SATT ISLANDIAN TO THE ACT OF THE

CARDIFF-Br shp N. Mosher, 799 tons; Minchin; 49 ds; ct to W. Ritchie & Co.

JUNE 17.

OPORTO---Port bk Humildade; 312 tons; Teixeira; 38 ds; s dries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

s to M. de Ouveira & Co. 7UNE 18. ASTLE—Nor bg Garibaldi; 273 tons; Hansen; 48 ds; co. Corrêa Pacheco & Co.

JUNE 20.

Antwerp-Br bk Wandering Sprite; 781 tons; Roberts; ds; sundries to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 1.

GIBBALTAR f. o.—It by Zio Antonio; 301 tons; Indano; cofter

FALMOUTH f. o.—Sw gs Sylphidi; 244 tons; Lindholm; coffer

JUNE 14.

JAVA.—Br bk Demerara; 498 tons; Beassant; ballast.

HAITI.—Br bk Addaladid: 435 tons; Daff; ballast.

SANDY HOOK—Br shp Atmosphere; 1,400 tons; Johansen; b'i

S. FRANCISCO.—Am shp Manuel Liagnno; 1,760 tons; Stock

pole; sundries.

VICTORIA---Br shp Harry Morse; 1,385 tons; Brooks; ballast

JUNE 15.

BAHIA-Br schr Royal Blue Jacket; 94 tons; Le Touré; co fish. ANTONINA--Sp bg Maria Angela; 229 tons; Maristany; sun

TUNE 17.

VALIARISO—F bk Paytd, 689 tons; Macés; ballast.

TUNE 18.

BERTISH COLUMBIA—Br bk Tiger: 1,044 tons; Newbz; ball't.

HAVIES—Br bg Sopherders: 318 tons; Cook; coffee.

PORT ELIZABETH—Gr bk Ocean; 472 tons; Winter; coffee.

PORT ELIZABETH TO SO CARRIE STATE SO CONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE SO CONSTRUCT

TUNE 20.

N. YORK—Sp bk Adela; 327 tons; Quesada; old iron.

JUNE 21.

GIBRALTAR,—Br bg Solario; 223 tons; Molonye; coffee.

...The Br. bk. Dorothy, Capt. Sleightman, from Shields for Ceara, putinto Plymouth on May 23rd with water tank leaky.
...The Br. bk. Dunclin, 507 tons, Capt. Ross, 65 days from Liverpool, bound for Valparaiso, put into this port leaky on the 13th inst.

...The Fr. str. La France, which left this port on the 12th instant for Marseilles with coffee, put into Bahia on the 17th inst. for coals.

...The Am. shp. Thomas Dana, 1,445 tons, Capt. Sisson, 135 days from New York, bound for S. Francisco, put into this port in distress on the 15th inst.

in distress on the 13th inst.

"The Am. shp. Manuel Liaguno, 1,733 tons, Capt. Stackpole, from Ngw York, which put into this port on the 6th
instant, left on the 14th inst. for S. Francisco.

"The Am bk. Luarengt, Capt. Snow, which entered this port
in distress from Hamburg on the 4th April, having finished
her repairs, left for Hongkong on the 19th instant.

"The Blonds, Capt. Evans, from Cardiff for Rio Grande,
più tinto Millord on May 18th with six stanchions and rail carried away. She will be taken to Castle Pill to repair damages.

...The Am. str. Mississippi, 1,320 tons, Capt Holmes, 24 days from New York, bound for S. Francisco, put into this port for coals on the 15th inst. and proceeded on the 18th inst. for S. Francisco.

101 S. P. PARICICOS.

"The Br. bg. Adrian, Capt. Jones, from Maceiò for Boston on February 12th with sugar, was abandoned very leaky on April 4th in 31° N, 58° W. The crew was taken oft by the Ital. bkt. Amati Figül from New Orleans and landed at Genoa on May 16th.

...The Br bk Duckess of Lancaster, Capt. Roberts, fro Greenock for Rio de Janeiro, in going out from her anchora, at Lamlash, on the morning of Mr.

ide of Holy Island but got in the bay. She was maki	ing of May 21, stranded on the west off the same evening and anchored ing no water.
	EIGHTS:
Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:
ondon	Channel f. o 4555' Lisbon f. o 35'-55' Gibraltar f. o 45'-55' U. S. North 30'-25' I) o South 30'

bg Hortencia... pol Maria Luiss smk Dorotea... bg Primitiva...

PORTUGUESE

bg Bertha bg Pedro V... bk Tentadora lug Joven Albe bk Guadiana...

May 3 Oporto

,, 6 B. Ayres.
Oporto
Oporto
Oporto
Pern'mbu'o
,, 17 Oporto

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.							
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO				
,, 13 ,, 14 ,, 14 ,, 15 ,, 17	Montevideo, Gr Dalton, Br Iberia, Br Sud America, It Congo, Fr Mississippi, Am Douro, Br L'Italia, It Pampa, Fr	Hamburg* 25d London* 28ds Valparaiso* 19 River Plate 5 River Plate 5 New York 24 Southampton* 24 Genoa* 23d Havre* 21	Ed. Johnston &C Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons &C Fiorita & T. Messageries Mar. Wilson, Sons &C Royal Mail Fiorita &Tavolara A. Leuba & Co				
. 17	Nordpol, Dan Olbers, Br	Santos, 27h	Brandes & Co Norton M'w & C				

15 Mississippi, Am 17 Douro, Br 17 L'Italia, It 17 Pampa, Fr 17 Nordpol, Dan 18 Olbers, Br 18 Argentina, Gr 18 Maskeline, Br 21 Powhatan, Br	River Plate* 41/2 River Plate, 5d	Wilson, Sons &C Royal Mail Fiorita &Tavolara A. Leuba & Co Brandes & Co Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston &C Norton M'w & C McCulloch Beech
DEPARTURES (OF FOREIGN S	TEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
une 12	Trent, Br	Southampton*	Coffee
14	Colombo, It	Genoa*	Sundries
,, 15	Congo, Fr	Bordeaux*	Coffee
,, 15	Sud America, It	Mediterranean*	Sundries
	Iberia, Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
	Dalton, Br	River Plate	Sundries
	Montevideo, Gr	Rio S. Francisco	Sundries
,, 16	Dago, Br	Havre	Coffee
,, 16	Pascal, Blg	New York	Coffee
	Mississippi, Am	Portland	Sundries
,, 18	Pampa, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
,, 18	L'Italia, It	River Plate	Sundries
18	Douro, Br	River Plate	Sundries
, 19	Maskeline, Br	South'ton*	Sundries
,, 19	Nordpol, Dan	Bremen	Coffee
20	Argentina, Gr	Hambu g*	Coffee

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

	FOREIGN	SA. 10 1	ILIN DE 9	IG V ANI	ES.	SELS O, YU	IN NE	THE PORT 22, 1881.	OP
oal	-		_	1 0	-		-		=
ın-	NAME		TONNAGE	ENTERE		FROM		CONSIGNER	
oal	AMERICAN				Ī				
56	bk James G. shp Patrician	Be'	1937 259	May	11 (25 (Glasgo Cardiff	w	J. G. Illius. Mess. Maritime. To order. W. Guimarñes; Wright & Co. F. Clemente & C. Wilson, Sons & Wilson, Sons & In distress Souza Ir'o & Ro M. Azeyedo & C.	s
	bk Thomas F	let'r	1665	,une	25	ardin t Mary	·	To order. W. Guimarães	& (
	bg John Sher sp C. of Brook	w'd dyn	515 1745	"	5 V	Vitmin	ton	F. Clemente & (<u>٠</u>
œ.	shp PGBlanch shp Thomas I	ard Dan	1316 1445	"	15 C	ardiff . lew Yo	ork	Wilson, Sons & In distress	č°.
e.	bg Octavio bg Moro		178	April: June:	7 P	aysand . Ayre	lú	Souza Ir'o & Ro M. Azeyedo & (cha
	bk MagnaCha	urta	266	April	7 C	ardiff .		Souza Ir'o & R. M. Azeyedo & C. In distress J. G. Illius Monteiro Hime & F. Clemente & G. Clemente & G. Clemente & G. Clemente & G. Co. Dom Pedro II RF Miranda Leone Pacheco & Co Rio Gas Co D. Pedro II RF Messageries Ma: For repair Norton Megaw & A. Moss & Co. J. Pedke C. & J. Peake C. J. Peake Outron Megaw & G. Morton Megaw & G. W. J. Peake Outron Megaw & G. Morton Meg	
t.	bk Longfellow	oer	811	"	o N	ewpor		J. G. Illius Monteiro Hime &	kСо
k-	shp Etta		145	may i	8 P	ensaco ardiff .	la	F. Clemente & D. Pedro II RF	Co.
.	bk Inverneck.		799	,,, 2	4 1	verpo	ol	Norton Megaw 8 Rio Gas Co.	& C
d-	shp City of Or	tta'	884	,, 2	5 C	ardiff do		Dom Pedro II R	R.
d.	bk Inheritance	e;:	406	,, 2	5 U	adız ew Ca	stle	Miranda Leone Pacheco & Co	
70	bk Piscatagna	n n	332 599	,, 2	5 7 L	do eith		Rio Gas Co	
	shp Palmas	: .	999 283	,, 2	7 Ci	ardiff . do		D. Pedro II RE Messageries Ma:	i.
i.	shp Ardlow	gar I	474	,, 2	8 A	materd ardiff .	am	For repair NortonMegaw&	Co
	bk Verona bk Ellen H	1	580 190 J	une 3	ı C	ondon.	.:: i	A. Moss & Co. Berla Cotrim & C	·
-	bk Ellen H bk Drusus shp Canute sp C of Aberde bk M. Hilyard bk Roanoke bk Ive	:: ,	398 215	"	2 Lc 2 C:	ondon. ordift	::: }	. & J. Peake Norton Megaw 8	. C
	bk M. Hilyard	en 1	589	"	5 Ca 7 GI	ardiff		lessageries Mari G. Illius	tim
	bk Roanoke bk Ivy		325 580	,, I	Li	arseille verpoo	s I	I. N. Dreyfus	·
İ	bk Emulation., bg Hotspur		392 432	,, 1:	Ne Ca	ew You	k. [n distress I. d'Oliveira &	c
1	bg Sarah		187	n 13	Li	verpool It Islar	l I d. I	n distress M. Miranda Lec	
	bk Roanoke bk Ivy. bk Emulation., bg Hotspur bk Dunelm. bg Sarah. shp N. Mosher bk Wandering	s.	81	,, 16	Ca An	rdiff twerp	:: Y	Miranda Leone Aracheco & Co Rio Gas Co D. Pedro II R# Messageries Mai For repair NortonMegaw& A. Moss & Co. Ele Color Color For Repair Norton Megaw & Gerla Cottina & Gerla Cottina & Gerla Cottina Cotton Megaw & Gessageries Mari - G. Illius - I. N. Dreyfus - I. N. Dreyfus - S. Nicolson & n distress - M. Miranda Leo - V. Ritchie & Co - o order).
	DANISH bg Haabel	. 2	127 J	une 3	Ro	sario	1	o order,	
1	FRENCH bk Hippolyte . bk Berville	. 5	85 M	ay 25	Car	rdift	c	. Hue Miranda Leone	
1	GERMAN sch Heinrich schr Albert sk Johann Carl. sk Hinrike ug Philotea ITALIAN	1	- 1				- 1		
8	ch Heinrich	1	12 M 98 A	ar 24 pril28	Pay B.	sandú Avres	J Be	M. Frias & Sor erla Cotrim & Co andes & Co da Rochae Souza N. Dreyfus	18
1	k Johann Carl. k Hinrike	5 21	oo M	ay 25 ne 2	Har	mburg	B	andes & Co	
1	ug Philotea	19	05	, 9	Mai	rscilles	H	. N. Dreyfus	
h	k Aden g Sollecito	44	Ju	ne 2	Care	diff	To Ba	order irbose Braga & Im Allen & Co	_
1.	k Aden	. 38	5 ,	, 14	San	tos	. Pa	lm Allen & Co	
b	k Francesco. NORWEGIAN g Saphier k St Olaf. g Dagmar k Glitner k Mercator C Ophir c Dacapo g Mathilde g Garibaldi. SWEDISH	22	Ju	ne 2	Glas Cett	gow .	J.C	O Illius order Pedro II RR. Wagner. order. Ison, Sons & Co order. P. Mackie & Co nrêa Pacheco & Co	
b	g Dagmar k Glitner	18		2	New	Castle do	D.	Pedro II RR.	
bi	k Mercator k Ophir	43	6	5 6	Cette New	Castle	To	order.	
b	Mathilde	50	3 3	7	Phil	ani	To	order.	•
pg	Garibaldi	27	3 .,	181	Vew	Castle	Co	rrêa Pacheco &(
5c bk	hr Carmen Sidney	66	Ma	y 3 1	ort	Alegre	Ne	wland Ir. & Co.	
bk bk	hr Carmen Sidney August Oskar	343	Jun	27 C	ree	nock	Wa	wland Ir. & Co. order. tson Ritchie &C Pollery Pinto &C	:
	SPANISH		1	- 1					
sm	k Guadelupe. Pupilla Jaimito Indio JovenRozalia Recurso II. Belizario	147	Man	13 F	ays	andú	A.	Wagner Wagner. wagner. wagner. gueiredo & Co. Frias & Filho ta Ir & Rocha. Figueiredo &C Wagner. Wagner unganer ungane	
bg	Jaimito	124	apr	4 P	ays	yres andú	Ale:	wagner. candre Wagner	
pol	JovenRozalia Recurso II	161	.,,	16 P	aysa	yres indú	F. I	igueiredo & Co.	
	Belizario Isabel	179		21 M	ont	ndů video	J. M Sour	i. Frias & Filho ra Ir & Rocha.	
bg	Felipe	193	,,	5 B	Ay	res	Alex	Figueiredo &C Wagner.	
bg bg	Felipe Victoria Feliz Roger-de-Flor	190	May	16 M	agd ont	video	Sza :	Vagner Irmão& Rocha	
sml	Onion	-34	"	-015	ysil	auu	Jour	a iro & Rocha	

GOVERNMENT BONDS EMISSION OMINAL VALUE 335,397,10 " 5 % " 119,600 000 119,600 000 4 % 1,000 000 600 000 6 % 99 0/0 1,210\$000 National Loan of 1868, gold..... National Loan of 1879, gold..... 41/2 070 11436 % 44,820,000 000 7,065,000 000 50,235,000 000 DANIE AND DUDITE COMPANIES

		BF	INK	SA	ND PUBLIC CO	MITANI	E5		
CAPITAL	SHARES	SSUED	VALUE	an q	NAMES .	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	l	DIVIDÈND
Christian	SHA	1 SS	*	M M	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Alian	TION	AM'T	PAID
	165,000	All	200\$	All	BANKS Banco do Brazil	0.447.527\$86	4 284\$000	10\$000	Jan 1881
8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario	9,447,527\$864	5 252 000	0 000	Jan 1881
12,000,000	00,000	20,000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,657,274 277	7 237 000	10 000	Jan 1881
£ 1.000,000	50,000	All	£200	£ 10	English (limited)	900,000\$000	128 000	12 sh	Jun 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All		900,000\$000		8 \$ 000	Jan 1881
4.000,000	20,000	5,000		All	Mercantil de Santos	175,669 810	6 211 000	10 000	Ton vee-
4,000,000 £ 1,000,000	20,000	10,200	200	All	Banco Predial	4.512 800	0 122 000		Jan 1881 Oct 1880
12,000,000\$	50,000	Ali	11 £ 20	200\$	Banco do Commercio	302,848\$701	1 216 000	11 8	Uct 1880
		1 -					1	1	
7,500,000	5,000 37,500		200	All	Macahé e Campos	34,783 400	00 000	3	
1	_	_	- 1	250\$ All	do do debentures	258,691 200	84 0%		interest June 1880
4,000,000	75,000		200			250,091	235 000 44 000	8 %	1.
4,000,	-	-] =	£ 50	Sorocabanado debenturesdo do do	_	83 % 71 %	6.0+	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All		£ 50 100\$ All			71 % 320 000	6%	Jan. 1881
	-		-	2005	do preferred ob	_	215 000	816 010	interest
2,000,000	10,000	All		All	Nictherovense		25 000 Nom.	()	
600,000	3,300	All	200	All All	S Paulo e Rio de Ianeiro	1	Nom. 160 000	7 \$000	Oct. 1880
10,665,000	53,325		200	(do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares	=	200 000	_	Oct. 1000
	- 1		1	()	do do subsidiary shares	-	17 000		
800,000	4,000	All	l 200	1 1	União Valenciana	34,600 000	Nom.	61490	Feb. 1881
4,000,000\$	6,000	16,500	200\$	All	S. Christovão	64,276 465	5 370 000	13 000	Jan. 1881
2,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Botanical Garden		Nom.		J
700,000	10,000	- Alli	200	1005	S. Paulo		120 000	>	
1,200,000	3,500 6,000	All		All	Pernambuco	7,471 399	120 000		July. 1880
540,000 800,000	2.700	2.000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão		20 000	ol 1	
1,200,000	4,000	3,000 All	200	100\$ All	Porto Alegre		45 000) I	
2,000,000	6,000	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	30,163 063	3 190 000	5 800	Jan 1881
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500 4 000	1 '	
1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	All	Bruxellas	=	10 000		
5,400,000	27,000	Al!	2004	Aii	Carris urbanos	. –	253 000	9 000	Jan 1881
-	- 1	-	- 1	500\$	Pernambuco Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre. Villa Izabel. Montevideo. Nichteroy. Hruxellas Carris ub'anos. debentures do debentures TOJAL BOADS	-	90 %	6 %	interest
1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	200\$	União e Industria	180,000,000	105 000	15 000	June 1879
1,800,000	1,800			All	Magé e Sapucaia	100,000	105 000 Nom.	,,,	J
1,500,700	1	1			NAVIGATION COMPANIES			1	- 00
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All	Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos União Nietheroyense.	96,467 753	3 220 000 0 100 900		Jan 1881 Jan 1881
600,000	3,000	012	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000 000	Nom.	0 000	Jan 1881
200,000 640,000	3,200	3,168	200				Nom.	(,	
500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Paulista	717 960	0 105 000	5 000	Jan. 1881 Dec. 1880
£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500		All	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation. Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	£ 21,321,78: 4d	d 125 000 106 000	osh osh	Dec. 1886
150,000	750	-A11	200	100\$ All	Nacional de Navegação	48,503\$434	100 000		May 188
2,000,000	ter obity	1.133.00	W. S. S. L.	100,0	INSURANCE	4010-0110	1	1 1	
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- 1881 -

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Commercial Department,

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

Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful nines of the year's transactions. The sale of boats and stocke will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, admisstrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitableness or security of investments. In its

News Department

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

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

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Graeta da Tarrife, Rio de Janeiro.

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 four illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabaco. The roar of the interests fed by the immoral traffic in human flesh does not fighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its renders and carnest punegyristresses in the number of its renders and carnest punegyristresses, and the season of the property of Rio de Janeiro price Turs Rio News, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil,

We wish THE RIO NEWS success and congratulate ourselve We wish THE KIO NEWS success and congratulate ourselves in secing that hights, with great valor and excellent judg-ment, to save Brail from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holdersthat a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Montter Camputan, Campos, Kvo on Janetro.
Since its inauguration Thra Rto. News has 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 abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial
information of the Rio de Janetro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tollow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachoeira, São Paulo.

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

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador 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 not fail to render homage to the dissinguished editor of Tisi Rro Nzws who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our soical life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the 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 ("THE 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 Abido.

and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is 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, This Rio Naws, offering 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 22, 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 zealous, 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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