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### COLONIZATION RESULTS.

Our attention has been called to an incident which has lately occurred in the province of São Paulo, and which is pointed out as a proof of the tendency of immigration and the good results of the system now in operation. It seems that a Swiss family of the name of Siegrist had lived on the plantation of Colonel Queiroz Telles, near Campinas, for a period of 26 years. Last year the aged father wished to see his native land before his death, and the whole family returned home. This year, however, Balthazar Siegrist, a younger member of the family, returned to Brazil and brought 59 Swiss colonists with him, the whole party arriving at Col. Queiroz Telles' plantation on the 5th inst.

We are glad to note this incident, not for the reason that we believe it to be an indication of a coming tide of immigration, nor that we are ready to accept it as a fair sample of an existing state of affairs throughout the empire, but simply because of its value as an individual instance of good treatment on the part of a planter, and of a corresponding confidence and loyalty on the part of his dependents. As the newspapers have recorded no similar occurrence, we are justified in referring to it as an isolated example of the kind. It proves that this one planter-and we trust there are many others of the same kind-has dealt justly with his employees, and has made his service desirable through fair treatment and square dealing. It is not a thing, however, for which the least credit is due, as all these things are simple obligations in one's daily life for the performance of which no more credit is due than for telling the truth. The instance is noteworthy, nevertheless, because it illustrates the good results of such a policy.

There are a few points in this case, how ever, which the newspapers do not mention, about which we have a little curiosity. After serving twenty-six years on one plantation, what were the savings of the Siegrist family, and how much money did they take back to Switzerland with them? Twenty-six years of hard, uninterrupted labor should have left something to the credit of the family, as a provision against sickness and old age. Was this the case? And furthermore, how is it that an industrious family remained in service twenty-six long years without acquiring land and a home of their own? In the United States such a family would have had a little farm within a year, and would have paid for it within five years. The young men would have worked for their wealthy neighbors just the same, while the father and other members of the family would have tilled the little farm and added something day by day to their little fortune, Such families often, very often, grow rich and prosperous. Why can not such a result occur in the province of São Paulo? Admitting that the Siegrist family received the best of treatment, and that members of it have gladly returned to the old service, is it to be presumed that the problem of immigration has been solved and that many immigrants will follow them and be content with the

Europe all know that in the United States they can buy land cheaply, make homes for themselves, and become citizens in every sense of the term. Will not the great majority expect the same inducements from Brazil?

Practically speaking, it is little credit to this country that an honest, hard-working family spent twenty-six long years here without ever acquiring a foot of soil, or a single political right. Were the country wholly barren, or overcrowded with population, such a result would not be surprising, but in a province so fertile and so sparsely populated as São Paulo, and in a new country at that, this result is certainly illogical and unpromising. Our Brazilian friends should bear in mind that the question is a broader one than is here indicated, and that it includes more than good treatment on the part of the planters. We repeat again that Brazil's great need is neither servile nor bound labor, but free, independent laborers.

### From the Jornal do Commercio, July 5. INTERNA MONAL COTTON EX-POSITION,

Through the medium of the imperial legation at Washington the government has sent the announcement that Brazil can not be represented in the International Cotton Exposition, projected at Atlanta, Georgia. It has assuredly been a lack of appropriations for services of this character which leads the imperial government to this conclusion, and it is unnecessary to add that, lamentable as must be the absence of Brazil in the expositions to which she is constantly invited, the reason for not appearing can not be better founded. The strict observance of the law of public expenditure is an argument to which others are opposed in vain, since it does not comprise unforseen and extraordinary circumstances which any exception is able to justify. It is a doctrine which we have sustained in discussion, and which it is necessary to repeat in each particular case. We believe, however, that with the insignificant expenditure for which the means remain in the budget, it will be possible and fit not to throw away the opportunity for studying the improvements in the cotton industry which are going to be exhibited at Atlanta. The decline of this branch of our agriculture is assuredly not a phenomenon for which the remedy is offered in expositions, but should be the reason for making known among ourselves the new methods of cultivation of the precious shrub, and of its utilization by industry.

In this respect it will not be out of place to record that, if no other plant has been seen to extend the area of its cultivation with such rapidity as cotton, no one also has exceeded it in the ascending progression of consumption. In the United States alone the consumption of cotton in 1880 had augmented 146 per cent. in the South, 150 per cent. in the West, 83 per cent. in New England, and 18 per cent, in the Middle

During the American war Brazil quintupled her production of cotton, constituting producer of this article. The learned Agassiz, placing in relief this surprising economic phenomenon, noted, with profound judgment, that a similar progress in our cotton industry would enter into operation when Brazil disbanded the great number of able-bodied laborers employed in the Paraguayan war, and without having to import either Chinese or capital, but simply through the vitality of productive forces. The province of São Paulo where the cotton tree had never blossomed, and others as Ceará, Parahyba and Alagôas where the cultivation of the precious plant had nearly disappeared, would then produce extraordinarily. The high price of the product would be compensated by the liberality of these forces, remunerating the laborer and compensating the burden of production.

The circumstances have changed, but the regimen of taxation has not changed, and there has been no improvement in the conditions of transportation from many localities far removed from the seaboard where the most and best cotton was produced at that time. There are cotton belts where the planter gives 100 per cent, of the product to whom will transport it on the backs of animals to the consuming markets, over impassable roads; and this product, thus burdened, then pays, besides the legitimate commercial expenses, general imposts and provincial imposts. In the exceptional period of the war of secession, the fabulous price of the product was sufficient for all this. The cause was transitory, and has passed. There remains, however, the double tax, general and provincial, and what can be hoped for an industry thus burdened, except in privileged localities?

It is assuredly not from one day to another, nor to one's wishes and necessities, that conditions of transport can be changed. It is a necessity that we shall resign ourselves to what comes in the natural order of things. But it is not so with what is caused by the impost which can be revised every year, and it must not be forgotten that, whatever may be the financial situation for which provisions will have to be made, there is a limit for all taxation which can not be exceeded without causing the contrary effect of reducing the taxable material,

Let us not lose sight of the fact that cotton, long since deposed from its throne of product king, has disappeared from the list of our productions, and that augmenting it and not reducing it is the economic necessity for every provident country which does not wish to mortgage its future by a combination of causes which can, at a given moment, decrease a principal source of wealth.

The United States are not sufficient at the same time for the great productive enterprises and the extraordinary expansion of industrial forces, some organized and others organizing, which absorb a large part of human activity. The consumption of cotton there tends to surpass production, and to Brazil should be reserved the part of the great provider of this article to the industry of cotton manufacture, so insatiable of the raw material at a low price. It is all that same rewards? The laboring classes of herself in a brief period of time the first we can do to produce under such conditions, accustoming ourselves to confide in the quality and quantity of the product rather than in the ephemeral eventuality of abnormal prices.

One should never repeat too often what everyone knows, but what everyone seems to have forgotten. We have reproduced through a long series of years nearly the same regimen of imposts with which the state, compelled by the necessities of war, levied upon an agriculture to which exceptional circumstances had afforded the transitory conditions of prosperity. This state of affairs can not last.

The government has heard this at length from practical men who are to be convoked in the economico-agricultural arena, and who will undoubtedly not restrict themselves to indicating the means for lessening or subduing the crisis in coffee, otherwise an object of prime interest, but not the only one to be taken into consideration. Agriculture suffers from common evils, and from others special to each branch of the great culture. Though we may consider these and others, we should above all not limit ourselves to the sterile relation of our

### BAHIA BRITISH CLUB.

On the evening of the 1st inst, the first of a series of dramatic entertainments was given by the members of this flourishing society at the club house, resulting in an unqualified success, and a most enjoyable evening to both guests and performers. The pieces chosen were the well known farces "In Possession" and "Turn Him which were greeted with hearty laughter and well merited applause. Where all distinguished themselves especial mention is hardly necessary, but a vote of thanks is due to the stage manager, Mr. Finney, for his untiring exertions in giving an impetus to, and superintending the entertainment. The stage and scenery were set up entirely by the members themselves, to whom very great credit is due, more particularly so as the resources at their disposal are, comparatively speaking, limited.

The programme of the evening was as follows:

"IN POSSESSION,"

A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

Dramatis Persone :

Blobber (a broker's man in pos...Mr. R. A. Mather 

ties , Levin

Major Molpothesby (an irate
guardisman and guardian to

Piretta's mistress, , F. H. Hayward

Weazle (a cautious lawyer)..., Alfred Peters

Piretta (maid, and lovers' gobetween..., D. A. Vignoles

Interval

"TURN HIM OUT," A FARCE IN ONE ACT.

Bahia British Club, July 1st, 1881.

A Paris paper says that when Berson, the lieutenant-general of artillery, gave his coffee-plant to the Jardin des Plantes, in the last century, he little dreamt that 600,000,000 pounds of the fruit would be one day produced from plantations, which all had their origin in the sample given by him to the Paris Museum, of which a shoot was carried to the West Indies. Nor might his surprise have been less real had he been told that, at no very distant date, as much as 5,000,000,000 francs' worth of the beverage made from the berry would be sold at the cafes of the Boulevard, and that in 1878 the estimated production of coffee throughout the entire world would be set down at 1,080,000,000 pounds. A PARIS paper says that when Berson, the 1,080,000,000 pounds.

From The Grocer, New York, May 14. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

THE EAST AND WEST INDIES

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has just come forward with some valuable tables relating to coffee and sugar pro luction, from which we make some extracts.

COFFEE PRODUCTION IN THE EAST INDIES.

	Governme	Java	Private.	West coast of Sumatra
	- piculs		piculs	piculs
1871	446,00		21,000	156,000
1872	984.00			
			185,000	90,800
1873	774,00		52,000	108,000
	1,032,00		80,000	131,500
1875	494,00		22,000	145,000
1876	1,266,00	ю 2	03,000	102,900
1877	875,00	0 1	85,000	175,000
1878	857,00	0 1	16,000	104,000
Total 6	ó,728,00	0 1,2	64,000	1,013,200
Average	841,00	1 0	58,000	126,650
Ph	úl. Is. S	ingapore	India	Ceylon
		piculs	cut.	ctot.
1871 53,	370	28,241	301,900	945,000
1872		47,938	507,300	723,000
1873 56,	205	47,634	375,900	952,000
		38,417	343,400	733,000
1875 66,	520	46,552	311,800	929,000
1876 57,	317	43,685	371,000	687,000
1877 61,	097	53,258	302,400	981,000
1878 38,	282	29,585	297,000	632,000
Total378,	811 3	35.310	2,810,700	6,582,000
Average. 47,	352	41,914	351,337	822,250
	REC.	APITULA	TION.	
				tons

			tons
Java and Padang,	avera	ge	67,337
Ceylon.	,,		41,112
British India,	11		17,567
Philippine Islands,	,,		2,833
Singapore,	,,		2,477
m			
Total annual av	erage		131,326

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES IN 1876, 1877 AND 1878.

Java, government	999,000	
,, private	168,000	
Sumatra, government	127,000	
., private	20,000	
Celebes, government	20,000	
Sali and other small islands.	95,000	
Sali and other small islands.	50,000	
Total	,479,000	
OFFEE PRODUCTION IN THE W	EST INDU	v

Perto Rice

1871 19,946	9,660	5,611,000
1872 29,797	8,151	9,511,000
1873 27,901	12,461	7,199,000
1874 25,076	8,892	10,351,000
1875 28,017	11,712	7,136,000
1876 23,768	14,099	8,708,000
1877 29,387	6,285	9,533,000
1878	8,594	2.555
T-1-1 -0 0		
Total 183,892	79,855	58,049,000
Average. 26,270	9,982	8,292,714
RECAPI	TULATION.	

	tons
Hayti, average	26,270
Porto Rico, average	9,982
Jamaica, ,,	3,702
Total	39,954
THE WORLD'S COFFEE O	CROP.

THE WORLD'S	S COFFEE	CROP.	
	1855 tons	1865 tons	Average 1876-78 tons
atch East Indies illippine Islands	1.350	74,359	91,405 3,397
ylon, Singapore, Br.I.	28,780 6,176	59,413 4,632	53,422
Total		140,566	151,003
rica	163,400	4,000 201,000	4,000 225,500
st of South America.	3,500	30,240	35,890
est Indies	29,300	36.800	41.800

			300	
	-			
Total				490,
THE	IR DIS	TRIBUTE	ON.	
_	1856	1858	1876	-1878-
		p. capita		p. ca
	tons	kilos	*****	-

	1856-		1876	-1878
		p. capita		p. capita
	tons	kilos	tons	kilos
Norway	4,700	3.30	7,250	3.96
Sweden	5,950	1.65	9,960	
Denmark	7,450	3.00	4,450	2.37
Russia	7,000		7,625	
Great Britain	15,850	0.55	14,970	0.45
Holland	14,400	4-35	31,250	8.12
Belgium	20,450	4.50	22,110	4.14
Germany	61,950	1.85	99,320	2.32
Austria	19,700	0.55	37,250	. 1.00
Switzerland	7,400	2.78	8,340	3.02
France	27,300	0.75	50,000	1.98
Italy			12,865	0.47
Spain	13,500	••	2,750	0.16
			1,500	0.34
United States		3.50	147,000	3.75
Other countries.	12,250		32,380	
Total	214.000		.0	
I Otal	314,000		489,020	

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the production of Ceylon and British India more than doubled during the decade 1855-65, but that subsequently it decreased somewhat, which has been due to the leaf disease in Ceylon. The increase of production in Netherland India, according to these tables, has been steady, expanding rather more latterly, probably as much due to the extension of railroads in Java as to the gain of area under cultivation. In America the most remarkable progress is, beside Central America and the West Indies, certainly made in coffee production in Brazil; the proportionately greatest increase falling into n of Ceylon and British India more the proportionately greatest increase falling into the decade 1855-65, thanks to the new railroads, chiefly; we presume the increase in Central America will be greater still as soon as the railroads no building in Guatemala and Costa Rica are all finished. The West Indies have made excellent headway, principally Hayti and Jamaica, especially since the higher prices were established ten years

ago.

Consumption has meanwhile, as the table shows, received a great impulse in Holland, Germany, Austria, France and the United States, partly by virtue of increased population, and partly in consequence of greater prosperity. In England, the country which has on the whole prospered most steadily since 1855, for it has had neither wars nor revolution, and has been making money out of the misfortunes of other nations, coffee consumption has made no progress, and is indeed small considering the population. This is to be attributed, we presume to the preference given to tea over coffee, in consequence of the climate on the one hand, and habit on the other.

THE CUBA SUGAR AND MOLASSES TRADE THE CURA SUGAR AND MOLASSES TRADE.
Another set of tables from the same authority gives the details of Cuban sugar and molasses production and export during the twelve years which followed the insurrection there. According to these tables the production of clayed sugar in to the administration of clayed sugar in the whole been steadily gaining in amount. This has been brought should be great changes in the has been brought about by the great changes in the methods of manufacture in the land, also affecting

the production of molasses.			ı
Export of Molasses.		to the US	
boxes hhas. hhds.		tons	ı
1868 1,751,310 547,029 399,249			ı
1869 1,701,871 511,822 380,078			ı
1870 1,681,705 551,068 328,292			ı
1871 1,126,141 416,153 234,653		337,428	l
1872 1,525,098 542,019 306,220	690,000	401,364	ł
1873 1,424,713 719,456 291,282	775,000	479,372	ı
1874 1,105,499 660,698 269,586		481,841	
1875 1,147,701 717,401 284,374	718,000	469,018	
1876 786,852 628,739 211,532	590,000	436,903	
1877 435,858 612,141 159,727	520,000	419,000	
1878 375,735 652,695 152,854	533,000	430,521	
1879 1383,465 892,432 225,854	670,000	481,972	
1880 241,295 728,724 175,729	530,000	405,000	
All and a second			

Total . . . . . . . . 6,243,000 4,342,419

From the New York Maritime Register, May 11 AN AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE

WITHOUT AMERICAN VESSELS. There are no better opportunities for employ-ment of ocean vessels than in the export trade of the United States. The amount of freight money annually earned in this trade has reached enormous proportions. The United States are credited in many proportions. Ine United States are credited in many quarters with paying this immense sum, and naturally it would be supposed that the money would go into the pockets of American ship-owners, as martime interests always ranked high in the United States. Yet many brilliant articles are written to show that this money is an enormous drain on the resources of the country, as it goes into the hands of foreign ship-owners and not to Americans. But there is no drain in the manner indicated. The loss arises from the fact that this trade is carried on principally without employing American ships. It is not a loss in expenditure, but in income. fortunately for the fine theories spun by those who base their arguments upon the hypotheses that the base their arguments upon the hypotheses that the United States are the employers of the ship, the purchasers of the exports pay by the largest pro-portion of this freight money and as these pur-chasers are generally foreign merchants, the drain of money from this country cannot be large. The loss of business, however, including the opportunities of bringing more money into the country, of giving employment to thousands more of artizans and trades people and of strengthening the country by building up again a great industry, is enormous Indeed it cannot be over-estimated, for it mean the loss of commercial power and a dependence upon oreigners in matters where commercial succes demands that the country shall be in lependent. It bodes no success to a maritime country like this when its exports are delivered at tide was its own vessels, but to foreign ones. The lead among commercial nations cannot be secured while the United States carry on their export trade with-out the help of American vessels.

The loss of this carrying trade can never be made so evident as by the fact that during the first four months of this year not one American vessel was inspected and loaded with grain at New York for a foreign port. This shows how fully foreigners have possession of the field. If anywhere, it would be expected to be in the principal port of the country where the exports of grain are the largest, that an American vessel would find employment. Our statement, however, shows that this expectation would not be realized. It is a startling one to make, yet its truthfulness is easily shown. The shipments of grain from New York during January were 3,371,744 bushels in 106 vessels; during Feb. ruary 4,213,863 bushels in 125 vessels; during March 6,645,712 bushels in 173 vessels and during April 6,752,680 bushels in 171 vessels. This makes a total of 20,983,999 bushels of grain shipped during the four months, every bushel of which was carried in foreign bottoms. It is not uninteresting to note the nationality of these vessels, as showing which take the lead as carriers for the United States. take the lead as carriers for the United States. There were of these 279 steamers and 75 sailing vessels British, 56 sailing vessels Norwegian, 2 steamers and 49 sailing vessels Marian, 22 sailing vessels Austrian, 44 steamers and 1 sailing vessel German, 6 sailing vessels Swedish, 10 steamers Danish, 2 sailing vessels French, 5 steamers Danish, 2 steamers and 1 sailing vessel Dutch, 21 steamers Belgian, 2 sailing vessels Portuguese. Here is a total of 513 steamers and 22 sailing vessels all total of 353 steamers and 212 sailing vessels all carrying goods from the port of New York, all of them foreigners and every one of which disbursed the smallest possible amount of money here, ex-pending the bulk of it, earned in this trade, else-The loss of this trade is greater than the where. The loss of this trade is greater tnan the amount of freight money earned. It includes the loss of a great industry. How long this is to continue, depends upon the supineness of the people here. If they will insist that our ship-owners shall be freed from unecessary and foolish restrictions and burdens, then the carrying trade hence will be wreated from these foreign vessels and the money wrested from these foreign vessels and the mo earned in it will be spent in the United States in-stead of in foreign countries.

# GROWTH OF THE NEW ORLEANS COFFEE TRADE.

During the week ending May 21, no less than 42,604 bags of coffee have arrived in the Mississippi river direct from Rio de Janeiro. "Such heavy importation at this season, when quarantine difficulties have commenced, however," the Picaynte remarks, "are in keeping with the tendency of this important branch of trade. Three cargoes are at quarantine, and counted as receipts in importers! important brauch of trade. Three cargoes are at quarantine, and counted as receipts in importers' hands, though lying below, where the vessels and freight are undergoing thorough disinfection. These importations swell the total for the unexpired portion of the coffee year, beginning July 1, to 248,616 bags, which largely exceed the figures of any season since the war, and overtop the imports for the preceding twelve months by 43,473 bags. But the trade has expanded in other directions as well. The imports of the berry from Mexico, Cuba, etc., since September 1, aggregate 51,890 bags and bales, against 18,827 for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 175 per cent. The drift of this branch of the trade is unmistakable. We are in a position to practically control the bus-We are in a position to practically control the bus-iness in Mexican coffee, and it is a commerce that is likely to grow rapidly with the development of that country. Reducing the packages to the aver-age weight of the Brazilian, the sum total for this year is 356,256 bags, as compared with 250,332 last season."

### A TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS.

The attention of the government of this republic has been called to the existence of a horrible and nefarious traffic which is carried on over the Brazilnefarious traffic which is carried on over the Brazil-ian frontier. It is a traffic in human beings, a veritable slave trade which the civilization and humanity of the age condemn with horror. The Indians of the Caqueta, a Colombian territory on the Brazilian border, sell the prisoners which are taken in the frequent wars among their various tribes, to the Brazilian traders who visit them every year. The poor captives suffer terrible hardships in their course down the Amazon and its tributaries to the agricultural regions below, and here the horror of their situation is intensified if possible, as they are sold as slaves to the planters, when their doom of perpetual servitude is sealed. The traffic has been perpetual servitude is sealed. The traffic has been going on for years, and we hope, in the interests of poor helpless humanity, the Colombian government will make such representations as will put a stop to such a disgrace forever.—[Panama Star and Herald, May 12.

A MONSTER mill is being built in Minneapolis A MONSTER mill is being built in Minneapolis which will turn out 5½ barrels of flour per minute, 333 barrels per hour, 8,000 per day, 2,400,000 barrels per year (300 days). It will require 10,000,000 bushels of wheat per day to supply it, and the value of its annual product will be at least \$14,000,000. It will make one-third of the present wheat crop of Minnesota into flour, and require an army of men to carry on the work growing out of its operations.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -The Pará provincial assembly adjourned on the
- -The May receipts of the Manáos custom house
- -The Bahia provincial assembly will probably close its sessions to-day.

  —The June receipts of the Rio Grande meca de
- rendas amounted to 122,702\$373.

  —The surveys for a telegraph line connecting Fortaleza, Ceará, with Maranhão and Pará, have been begun.
- -The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 864,426\$538, against 658,097\$.
- 985 in the same mouth of 1880.

  The recent mule sales at Sorocaba, São Paulo, resulted in some important sales, the prices ranging from 72\$ to 90\$ per head.
- The June receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice amounted to 18,684\$798, of which the city office furnished 5,760\$860.
- A new industrial establishment was opened in the city of São Paulo on the 2nd inst., in the shape of a manufactory of hats.
- -The scientific commission now engaged in determining the magnetic lines along the Brazilian coast spent five days on the island of Fernando de Noronha, between the 4th and 10th ult.
- -The Pará provincial budget contains an appropriation for Julius Cæsar, to enable him to ge Europe and make a balloon. We are glad are glad the is to be spent in this way. All such expenditures should be for balloons.
- -The Gazeta da Tarde of Bahia, of the 25th ult., says that the emancipation commission of that city has finished its labors, and that the names of 102 slaves have been selected for liberation under the present distribution of the fund.
- -The fourteen assembly districts of Bahia have thirty-three candidates already for the next general election, and more are heard from daily. It is feared that the new reform has not provided dis-tricts enough for one legislator in twenty.
- —The greater part of the prisoners confined in the jail at Palmares, Pernambuco, made their escape on the night of the 24th ult. by breaking through a wall. Seven of these were captured on the following day, but the others were still at large at last
- -It is said that the recently-discovered silver mine at Abaeté, Minas Geraes, promises to be very rich. Two analyses by Dr. Chrispiniano Tayares, of the Ouro Preto school of mines, are said to have given respectively 2,220 and 2,360 grains of silver to the ton of galena ore.
- -The provincial consulado of Parahyba seems to be in trouble, it having bven discovered that the books of that office have been seriously mutilated by tearing out leaves and inserting others in their places. A commission is now trying to find out why it was done.
- —The Gazda de Campinas relates that 59 Swiss colonists arrived on the plantation of Col. Queiroz Telles on the 5th inst. They were induced to come to Brazil by a Swiss colonist who had just returned home with his father, after having resided on this plantation for 26 years.
- -A murder took place on the 2nd ult, on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha, a celebrated cutthroat, Bernardo Anselmo da Silva, being stabbed by some unknown convict. This Bernardo has committed four murders within two years, two of them occurring on the island.
- -An unhappy slave woman recently threw herself, with two children in her arms, into the Rio Parahyba at S. Fidelis to escape the further misery of a slave's life. She had run away from her master, had been shut up in the S. Fidelis jail for some days, and was about to be taken back to her master.
- -The coasting steamer which arrived at Pará on the 25th ult. carried over forty slaves to be sold in that province. The suppression, or attempted sup-pression, of the slave traffic in the south seems to be driving that inhuman trade into the northern provinces, where the rural legislators have not yet awakened to its danger.
- -The provincial assembly of Pará not only pas sed the bill authorizing the investment of 200,000\$ of the public money in a private sugar manufacturing enterprise, but in doing so on the 15th ult., suppressed all speeches in opposition. The use of the gag to carry measures of this character, or in fact to carry any measure, reflects little credit on any legislative assembly.
- -Three civil engineers, Francisco Antonio Car neiro da Cunha, João Evangelista Carneiro da Cunha and Luiz Monteiro Caminhoá, have petitioned the government for a 7 per cent. guarantee on a total capital of 2,100,000\$, to be invested in three central sugar factories in the province of Parahyba. The minister of agriculture has asked for proofs of contracts made with agriculturists for the supply of sugar cane, from which it is to be inferred that the guarantee will be accorded.

- -The waters of the Amazon have begun falling.
- -The Bahia foundlings hospital has 270 children under its care at the present time, of which 210 are girls and 60 boys.
- -The steamer Gequia landed 36 beriberi patients on the penal island of Fernando de Noronha on the 21st ult., making a total number of 148 sent there for treatment. Forty of these returned at the end of June fully recovered from that terrible infirmity.
- -A report comes from Limeira to the effect that a riot took place in that town on the 10th inst., in which some 20 Italians paraded the streets in a which some 20 trainins parametr the streets in a disorderly manner, and seriously wounded a merch-ant, Jose Antonio de Macedo, with three revolver shots. No cause is given for the riot, except that five soldiers had just been withdrawn from the place, leaving only two to guard the jail.

#### RAILROAD NOTES,

- -A new station on the Carangola railway, named S. Domingos, was inaugurated on the 9th inst.
- —Decree 8,063, of the 17th of April, approves provisionally the regulations and tariffs of the Sobral railway of Ceará, between Camocim and Granja.
- —Decreee 8,130, of the 11th ult., approves with modifications the statutes of the "Juiz de Fóra e Piau" railway, and authorizes the company organiz-ed under them to transact business in the empire.
- -The first electric railway, now working in the neighborhood of Berlin, is so satisfactory second is projected, to run to another district of the suburbs. The cost of construction is only \$37,-500 a kilometre.
- -The May receipts of the Paulista railway am-- The may receipts of the Frantsia ranway amounted to 140,196\$240 and the expenditures to 72,-239\$520 leaving a surplus of 67,956\$720. The surplus for the five months ending May 31, amounts of the five months end May 31, amounts ounts to 498,036\$799.
- -The receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway in June amounted to 110,748\$700. The number of passengers carried was 795 of the first-class, and 1,649 of the third-class. The freight traffic included 1,8531/2 tons of coffee and 1,597 tons of sugar.
- -An experiment is soon to be made with a Baldwin tramway locamotive on the S. Christovão line in this city. It is designed to run the locamotive from the Mangue station to the Tijuca terminus, in order to effect a reduction in the running time which is now so great a drawback to that important suburb.
- -The minister of agriculture issued orders on the 2nd inst. to the effect that the sums of £5,140 and 305,280\$ should be placed in the London treasury agency, the first for the purchase of material to renew the state telegraph lines in the southern prov-inces, and the second for the purchase of rails and accessories for the Dom Pedro II railway prolon gation.
- -The public-spirited citizens of Tatuhy, São — The punic-spirited citizens or ratuny, sao Paulo, have started a subscription for the purpose of purchasing tickets in the great lottery of this city—the proceeds of which, should there be any, are to be invested in the projected railway branch from that place to Bacaetava. Building railways though lotters investment is a new density of the project of the purpose of the project of the purpose of purchasing tickets in the purpose of the through lottery investments is a new departure and rthy of record.
- -With the intention of soliciting the necessary appropriations from the next legislature, the minister appropriations from the next registature, the minister of agriculture has requested the president of Espirito Santo to prepare detailed estimates for the construc-tion of a railway in that province, running from Victoria into the districts of Santa Joanna, Porto de Souza, Guandú de Baixo and Guandú de Cima. The ostensible reason for this step is to afford an outlet for the agricultural products of these localities. What those products are, does not yet appear.
- —The inauguration of the "Oeste de Minas" rail-way at São João d'El-Rei will take place about the beginning of August, it being expected that the road will be completed with the present month. The line is now in operation for a distance of 49 kilometers. As this railway has a gauge of only 2/2 feet, and is being constructed at a cost of only 18,000\$ per kilometer, its completion and operation will be awaited with general interest. The difference between its with general interest. The difference between its cost and that of the broad gauge extension between Sitio and Barbacena—over 230,000\$ per kilometer—is a matter of some moment in a country like the

### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

### From the Buenos Aires Herald, of July 1.

- -The presidential election in Chile was a quiet and one-sided affair, Dr. Santa Maria being the only candidate after General Baquedano retired.
- -In Uruguay matters remain unchanged, but by no means settled or promising; and the approach of the general elections will increase the fear of complications and disturbances.

- -We have complaints from the North and West of the disappearance of letters, and hardly a day passes but some one sends word to us that valuable letters cannot be entrusted in the mails. A woman of San Pedro has lost three letters with small remittances,
- -Governor Osborn, United States minister in Chile, having been promoted to the same position in Brazil, will visit the Plate 'en route' to Rio, before long, which will give us an opportunity of expressing our appreciation of his g in connection with General Osborne here, on the Chilian question,
- —Telegrams received from London announce that Mr. Clark has floated the Transandine Railway Company, the business having been done mostly with American bankers in London. This will involve the speedy completion of the Western Railway from Bragado to Villa Mercedes, to there connect it with the Trans-Andine line. This is cheering news for this country, and warrants a little elation.
- -The works for the tramway from Santa Fé to the Colonies, which have been opposed by very numerous difficulties, have at last been commenced, and there is every probability of the line being established and proving a success. The only dif-ficulty still to be overcome is the passage of the Salado, but it is expected that it will not prove quite so great as it appears at first sight.
- -Notwithstanding all our elation at our won derful prosperity and our improved credit, the deriut prosperity and our improved credit, the various departments are unable to meet small bills for actual want of money, and creditors are compelled to wear out shoeleather and patience in running after a bill which is delayed on all kinds of pretexts, because there would be no money to pay it if it were to be despatched. This is not to our credit, and it is unnecessary. It would not be a difficult matter to so arrange the finances nation, that each department would not be bankrupt most of the time.
- —The Chilian question is settled so far as the executives are concerned, the final agreement as to the phraseology of certain minor paragraphs, having been agreed upon Saturday of last week, but the information of our former edition has not been materially modified. The compact will now go to the legislative hodies of the republics, and, if approved, will end this long-vexed question.
- Business is dull, despite the buoyancy of anticipation. This is owing to the rapid decline of gold, and the doubt respecting the near future. It is impossible to do business when our current money fluctuates 15 to 20 per cent. in a single month. If the decline continues, or gold remains as low as at present, the holders of stocks of goods will suffer a loss which will severely try their strength; and it appears to be doubtful if we shall settle down to a gold basis without some hard pinchings, from losses and possible shaking of confidence in
- --We have just been informed from a most eliable source, that great and influential wire-pulling from this city is at work, in order to secure the impunity of the murderers of the two English estancieros in Corrientes, Messrs. Guthrie and Macdonald, and, knowing the force of such instrumentalities, we hope the government will study its own and the country's interests by making a speedy example of them. The escape of these ruffians, or of any one of them, if permitted to take place, will be known in England, and, even should no worse consequences follow, it will be remembered, to act as an argument to carry the tide of immigration elsewhere for many years to come.
- -Congress, in the lower house, has before it the Riachuelo dock project of Mr. Woodgate, which the committee on public works has passed, amendthe committee on public works has passed, amena-ing it so as to give the government the right to expropriate in twenty years. Other docks at the north of the Riachuelo can be built. The government will make no agreement as to depth of the Riachuelo channel. A torfeit of \$25,000 for every month of delay in completing the works after four years, is imposed, and some minor changes. While there is some opposition to giving the work to private parties, it is so unfounded, and the has so many friends, that it will undoubtedly
- LATEST reports from Cuba are very favorable respecting the sugar crop. Good weather all over the island had allowed planters to continue grinding without interruption, thereby considerably reducing the deficiency anticipated earlier in the season. Some parties now think that the decrease will hardly reach 10 per cent as compared with last year, the total production of which was about 500,000 tons. "These favorable results," according to the Havana Weekly Report, "must be accounted for by the must be accounted for by the abundant yield of the cane, despite its smallness, and the insignificant losses occasioned by fires on the estates, only few cases of this sort having been reported throughout the whole year."—N. C. Commercial Bulletin. May 21.

### A RUNA WAY SLAVE.

The following advertisement for a runaway slave, which may be seen in the Cruzeiro of the 3rd inst., contains some particulars of interest to those who believe in slavery as a "corner-stone of our civilization," and all that. The reward offered for the runaway is 200\$000, and the advertisement reads as follows:

On the 6th of January of the current year there escaped from Bernardino de Souza Rocha, engaged in agriculture on the lands which form a part of the Paraizo plantation, near the station of Desengano, Dom Pedro II railway, the slave Benedicto, gano, Dom Pedro II railway, the slave Benedicto, dark brown, appearing to be from 20 to 22 years of age, good height, full strength, wavy hair, large eyes and full face, looks surly and speaks well. It is suspected that he knows how to read and write, and to work well at the the occupation of tailor. It is believed that he has a small black mark on one side of the face. He has the marks of the sturra de bacalhau (punishment with a whip of leather thours) which had been inflicted upon leather thongs) which had been inflicted upon him when the slave of a former mistress, a fazendeira at Bemposta, where he also carried an iron collar during one year and some months.

No wonder that Benedicto looked surly and ran away! A slave of 22 years who has had the intelligence to learn to read and write in secret, and to learn the trade of tailor, is hardly the man to whip with the bacalhau so that the sears disfigure him for life, nor to degrade with an iron collar like a wild beast for a year and some months. It is just these men whom the slave-holder's lash and irons drive into frenzy and crime. The former mistress upon whom these cruelties are laid, may thank good fortune that she escaped the passions which her brutal ignorance called into life It is not every slave-holder who escapes so well.

### A BOARD OF COFFEE BROKERS.

As we stated a few weeks ago, the coffee brokers of this city have long felt the necessity for more system in the conduct of their business. They finally decided to take action on the subject and have now organized themselves into the New York Board of Coffee Brokers. The object is to system-atize and regulate the business as conducted at present; to protect the interests of its members, but not thereby to antagonize the importers and jobbers; to settle questions in dispute, and arbitrate on them when necessary; and in general to do all that good business methods may require.

A constitution and by-laws have been adopted A constitution and by-laws have been adopted, and the following officers elected for the current year:—President, John F. Scott; Vice-President, Wm. D. Mackey; Treasurer, George G. Nevers; Recording Secretary, James H. Briggs; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. Thompson. Governing Committee-James Scott, Frank Williams, W. H. Wildend, John D. McMittle, James W. Buyloff. Kirkland, John R. M'Nulty, James W. Phyfe.

These gentlemen are well known in coffee circles and will inspire confidence in the manage-Suitable rooms will soon be engaged. The board will not trade as an exchange, at least not in the beginning, but will hold itself ready to adopt whatever methods the future may demand. We believe much good will result to the trade at large from this organization. An interior merchant sending his orders hereafter to a broker will know that he will be treated uniformly with other pur-chasers as to commissions, terms and everything relating to the handling of that staple.-New York Grocer, May 7.

THE total export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain during the lour months ending April 30 amounted to 62,932,300 yards, against 82,797,300 yards in the same period of 1880.

A NOTICE appeared in our columns, some weeks ago, of an improved process of roasting coffee, by which, it was stated, the quantity hitherto supplied to the grocer from the raw material would be some eight per cent, more than he receives at present from the roaster. We are now enabled that the patents have not only been secured in this country, but they have been obtained for foreign countries. The process consists in roasting coffee in an enclosed vessel under atmospheric pressure, thereby retaining not only the best constituent parts of the berry, but also concentrating their essential qualities, besides preserving an amount of weight which has hitherto been exhausted by evaporation. A large company is being formed to conserve these rights in this country and abroad; the rights for France and Germany have already been obtained. Lower of the conserved been obtained .- London Grocer.

### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

ontains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs ist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-ercial report and price current of the market, a table of treights d charters, and all other information necessary to a correct ent on Brazilian trade

(Cash invariably in advance)

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua de Ouvidor.

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

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON, 194 Broadway

Rio de Janeiro, July 15th, 1881.

WE are glad to announce that the grave wounds received by the President of the United States in the recent dastardly attempt against his life, are not likely to result fatally. All recent telegrams speak of him as improving, from which it is to be inferred that his temperate habits and vigorous strength will bring him safely through. This result will give great satisfaction everywhere, not only to Americans who have a high personal regard for President Garfield, but to all foreigners who have learned to appreciate him for his sterling worth as a man and a statesman.

WE give on another page some valuable statistics, collected by the bureau of statistics at Washington, relative to the production and consumption of coffee throughout the world. In our next issue we shall give other interesting tables upon the production of coffee in the West Indies and Guiana. The tables will serve a useful purpose in showing the growth of production in various countries, from which valuable comparisons can be drawn as to the growth of this in-dustry in Brazil. In this sense the Brazilian planter will be able to determine whether he has been keeping pace with his competitors elsewhere, and what the outlook is for the future of the industry. Should it be shown that he has been falling behind, then his next effort should be to determine what influences are holding him back, and what others are aiding his connetitors.

OUR Brazilian friends who are so clamorous for more protection, especially those who demand protection for Brazilian shipping and the coasting trade, will find some interesting facts in another column with reference to the results of that policy in the United States. We have seen so many references to the protection policy of the United States as the prime source of that remarkable development and wealth of today, that we are curious to see how this unfortunate result will be explained. Of all the industries in the United States there is not one so highly protected as that of shipbuilding. An American can buy and wear a coat of British cloth, or he can buy and use a machine of French or German manufacture. A foreign-built ship, however, he is neither permitted to buy, nor to sail under his own flag. He is not even permitted to repair his own home-built vessel with foreign material beyond a certain percentage of its value. Still further, an American-built vessel which has been navigated under a foreign flag, can not again be registered as an American vessel. The navigation laws of the United States positively forbid the granting of registers to any vessel not was a feeble attempt on the part of one or rest of the world. We are told that Brazil

built and continuously owned in that two men to criticise the policy of the governcountry. It is true that a vast amount of property in foreign-built ships is owned in the United States, but not one of these vessels is permitted an American register, or to sail under the American flag, or is entitled to the protection of American laws. In this one species of property an American is denied the commonest rights of property and enterprise under the protection of his own laws. And yet, the American mercantile marine is declining from year to year, and foreign ship-owners not burdened with such oppressive restrictions are growing rich out of American freights. It is a fine illustration of the results of this monstrous economic error of protecting home industries. If the theory is right, then the American mercantile marine ought to lead the world; if it is wrong, then there should follow the inevitable signs of repression and decay. Our Brazilian friends should study the subject very carefully in their present outcry for more protection.

It is announced that the "Associação Industrial" is now engaged upon a revision of the tariff which it proposes to submit to the government for adoption. The simple fact that this society is composed of manufacturers who are demanding more protection for their special industries, will make this revision one of peculiar interest. it is a theory with these gentlemen that their goods are not protected by the present tariff, we shall probably learn through their recommendations just what they mean by protection. Were we to call it prohibition, they would probably reject the term with indignation; but yet, what other term can be applied to their demands? With duties already ranging from 50 to 100 200, and 300 per cent. on the class of goods on which they wish to have the tariff raised, it is impossible to use the term protection any longer, in the ordinary economic sense. Economists never intended to apply that term to articles which a country can not produce, or can only produce at so great a sacrifice of money and effort. If we may be permitted a suggestion or two, we would call the attention of the "Associação" to that ridiculous column of ad valorem percentages in the present tariff, to the discrimination against the domestic cotton factories which are trying to use the native staple, and to the many vexatious classifications and regulations which are a source of constant contention and loss. What will the "Associação" do with all these things? Will it continue and emphasize that monumental falsehood of tariff percentages, or will it give the real ones, as based upon the cost of the articles themselves? Will it explain just why a factory which imports yarn all ready for the looms is more entitled to protection than one which makes its own yarn from the native staple? And will it continue the false system of imposing all sorts of arbitrary regulations upon merchants and subjecting then to the arbitrary decisions of men who can not tell the difference between a stereotype and a steel engraving There are many things in the tariff which need revising most urgently, but certainly not in the direction of protection. It needs simplifying, and it needs reducing. Any step in the contrary direction will be a serious

Since our last issue there has been an unsual activity in this city in the various movements in the interests of domestic industries. On the 4th instant there was a meeting of coffee merchants, brokers, sackers, and exporters, at the coffee exchange in Rua Municipal, at which various measures were proposed for improving the present conditions of that great industry. There

ment in saddling the industry with heavy export taxes and transportation charges, but it was at once talked down by the majority whose patriotism evidently obscures their clear appreciation of some of the simplest principles of economic science. This meeting finally concluded that the great desideratum of this industry was an annual exposition here, to be followed by itinerary expositions throughout the world. A propo sition to this effect was made by Mr. Ramalho Ortigão, which was unanimously adopted. On the 8th instant a meeting was held at the department of agriculture, at the invitation of the minister, in the interest of the manufacturing industries of the empire. This meeting was attended by the directors of the Associação Industrial, two or three aldermen, the managers of several industrial establishments, and the representatives of the press. There was but one opinion about the necessity of aiding these industries, and about the one source of all aid-the government. There also seemed to be but one opinion as to the adoption of protective measures, both the minister and the manufacturers being of the opinson that measures of this character are needed to enable the domestic industries to compete with foreign importation. There was also considerable discussion with respect to an exposition of national products in this city at some time later in the year, the minister promising the cooperation of the government in furnishing a building, and in granting free transportation for exhibits coming from the provinces. Under the inspiration of these meetings and measures there has been an unusual amount of discussion in the press on the subject of government aid to home industries, and the beneficial effects of expositions. An exception to this, however, is a vigorous article in the Jornal relating to the hurtful policy of the government in maintaining the present high transportation charges and export taxes, both of which are heavy burdens upon production. It is claimed-and with truththat 80 per cent. of the price of coffee is absorbed in taxes, freight charges, and miscellaneous port and market charges, leaving only 20 per cent, to meet the cost of production and the planters' profits. Those who know the present state of cultivation, and the enormous interest charges paid by Brazilian planters, will readily see that coffee-growing now involves an actual loss. Of all this, however, the minister and his conferences seem to be totally ignorant.

THE decision of the Brazilian government not to take part in the Atlanta international cotton exposition of this year is deeply to be regretted. As regards this country it is a mistake full of the gravest consequences as regards the cotton industries of the world it will occasion a loss which will be keenly felt. It may be that Brazil is not in a position to make a very creditable display, either of staple or fabric; but yet that little is vitally necessary for a complete exhibit of the world's product. In view of the fact that a fair representation at the Atlanta exposition would cost but an insignificant sum, a mere fraction of the current expenditures in profitless enterprises, it clines the invitation. The cotton-growing industry of Brazil was at one time of considerable importance, but it is now rapidly dying out. As a good quality of staple can easily be produced over large areas of the empire, and as it can be turned into a source of national wealth, it is clear that the industry should receive every possible advantage and encouragement. It certainly should not be allowed to die out without one manly effort to reinvigorate it and to place it on fair competing terms with the

can not produce the staple cheap enough to compete with other countries, but we have yet to know the reason. If the causes are natural, then assuredly there should be one determined effort to overcome them; it they are artificial, then let them be removed at once. Should it transpire that the disadvantages under which the Brazilian cottongrowing industry now rests, are purely artificial and arbitrary, such as local and national taxation', discriminating duties, a false theory of labor, and an antiquated system of cultivation, then this refusal will reflect great discredit upon the government, and convict it of gross inconsistency. If it be the honest purpose of the present cabinet to afford encouragement to domestic industries -and the introduction of new products warrants that conclusion-then why should not one of the very first steps be taken in behalf of this declining industry? The manufac-turing world desires to know just what obstacles are in the way of producing these varieties at a marketable cost. methods of cultivation, labor, and use of machinery elsewhere have resulted advantageously, the Brazilian planter should be fully informed of it in order that he may avail himself of every improvement. And, if the national and provincial export taxesnow amounting to nine per cent. - are answerable for a part, or all of this inability to compete, then that fact should be made so clearly apparent that no ministry will hesitate for a moment to remove the unjust burdens. To encourage an industry with premiums and then discourage it with taxation is an anomaly in economic legislation which but few statesmen have had the hardihood to advocate—but it is nothing less than this which the present ministry is carrying out. We had hoped that a Brazilian commission would be sent to Atlanta to study this question of cotton production in all its phases, in order that some definite causes might be discovered for its decline in Brazil, but that has resulted in disappointment. Money will still be thrown away in the deserts of Pernambuco and Bahia, and the cotton-growing industry will soon pass out of existence, starved by indifference and neglect, and strangled by taxation.

WE regret that our esteemed contemporary, the Cruzeiro, has given so much importance to our brief discussion of Chinese contract labor as to devote a series of elaborate articles on the whole range of topics within the science of political economy. We then desired, and we still desire, to discuss this question of introducing Chinese laborers into Brazil under contract, and in order to confine the discussion to that question alone we specified the following points: Will it be possible to place free Chinese laborers on Brazilian plantations and will they remain free? Are the Chinese any better adapted to the climate than the black and white labor already on the ground? Is it desirable to continue any present system of agriculture through the employment of Chinese servile labor? What will be done with the existing laborers in case they are supplanted by the Chinese? We have stated some of our conclusions on these subjects, but the only answer with which the Cruzeiro honors us is, in effect, that we know nothing of the country, and, consequently, nothing of the questions under discussion. Our contemporary then glides off into an extended review of the economic conditions and forces of the United States, and an elaborate comparison between that country and Brazil. All this is well enough in its way, but it is fatal to the discussion of any particular topic. Except for the purpose of illustration we beg our contemporary to let the United States alone for a time, and to confine himself to the subject. It is nothing but folly to institute these compar-

isons in order to determine that this or that policy is right or wrong in Brazil. What the people of the United States have accomplished or undertaken may be undertaken here, or let alone; but the conditions and circumstances of the two countries are so different that no one can predict similar results, or even a similar execution of a Had Brazil a similar population, government, instituitions, soil, climate, and location with regard to markets, then specified causes and measures might be expected to produce similar results in the two countries; but as all these fundamental conditions are dissimilar, it is illogical to expect any other than dissimilar results. There are common bases, however, upon which we can all stand-whether we are Brazilians. Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, or Germans-and those bases are the principles and laws of economic science. respect there are no special and exceptional laws for Brazil, and if the Cruzeiro will graciously permit us to know something of these laws and also something of the present economic state of Brazil, we think that we can establish some points which will not be unworthy of his thoughtful consideration. We do not advocate a destructive policy in these questions, but a reformatory one. Instead of suppressing an industry or allowing it to die out, we would change the system upon which it has been carried on and introduce such reforms as will place it on a better basis. A change or reform in any system does not necessarily imply an abrupt breaking off from the old and a distinct start in the new, but rather a gradual shading of the one into the other. In advocating the use of the plow, we certainly would not advise the immediate burning of every old-fashioned hoe, thus leaving the agriculturist without an effective tool until he learns the use of the former. When the Cruzeira shall have finished his series of articles, so that we can collect the points relating to this Chinese question, we shall be very glad to continue the discussion.

-The "retiral" of the Conde de Mattozinhos from mercantile life was announced on the 1st

—Major Serpa Pinto set out on his return home on the 9th inst. His trip "Across the Dark C—" will be made in the Royal Mail packet *Douro*.

-A dealer in counterfeit lottery tickets, one Affonso Morgan, was arrested on the 8th inst. He has been engaged in the business for many years.

—The coasting steamer Espirito Santo recently took twenty barrels of sugar cane cuttings to the province of Ceará. They were of varieties received from the island of Mauritius, and are sent out by the minister of agriculture for practical tests on various Brazilian sugar plantations.

-In an official note of the 6th inst., the minister of agriculture authorizes the director of the postoffice to have postage stamps manufactured at th mint in this city. The new stamps, however, are not to be used to the exclusion of those of American manufacture, but are to be placed on the same footing and used with them.

-The government is about to begin the con struction of a new ironclad gunboat at the marine arsenal. The dimensions of the vessel will be 114.8 feet in length, and 23.7 feet in width. She is destined for the coasting and river service of the empire, it being thought that her draft will be such as to permit her ascending the Paraguay as far as

-The season's festivities were opened on the 5th inst. with a brilliant and very successful ball at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton, Larangeiras. Some three hundred guests were in attendance and enjoyed the elaborate entertainment in a manner which did credit both to their appreciation and to the refined taste and hospitality of host and hostess. It is pronounced hands to have been the most brilliant ball ever given under private auspices in the English com-munity of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Norton are due all praise for their rare tact and good taste in bringing this event to a successful issue, and for an evening's entertainment which rarely comes within the uneventful life of the English-speaking —The Italian opera troupe is expected here at the end of the month. The attempt to secure sub-scriptions at Montevideo resulted in a failure.

Decree 8,161, of the 1st inst., grants a ten years' -Decree 8,101, of the 1st inst., grants a ten years privilege to Casemiro Henrique Rodrigues for the manufacture and sale of a gun of his invention, to be known as the "Rodrigues."

-Decree 8,162, of the 1st inst., grants a ten

years' privilege to Paulino Antonio Callado for the manufacture and sale of a gun of his invention, to be known as the "new system Callado."

-The number of children left in the wheel of the foundlings hospital during the month of June was The total number in that institution at the end of the month was 208.

-During the half year ending June 30 the to decrease in the deposits of the savings bank of this city amounted to 183,587\$003—the total balance on deposit being 10,238,432\$304 on the 31st of December last, and 10,054,845\$301 on the 30th of

-At the meeting of manufacturers on the 8th inst. the minister of agriculture announced that the cabinet had authorized him to give every encouragement to national industry. And he will do it, too! ust as though he had the revenues of France behind him!

--In an official communication to the minister of agriculture on 'the 6th inst., the director of the Museu Nacional announces the discovery of an antidote for poisonous snake bites by the director of the physiological laboratory, Dr. Lacerda. The antidote is the permanganate of potassa.

—An imperial decree of the 1st inst. raises the

capital on an engenho central at Piracicaba, São Paulo, from 400,000\$ to 500,000\$, upon which the government guarantees 7 per cent. interest. ostensible reason is the building of some planta-tion railways, but the real reason is clearly the de-sire to get the hand just a little deeper into the public treasury.

—A report of the president of the board of health to the minister of empire, relative to the mortality of this city during the first half of June, was published on the 5th inst.—thirteen days after it was made. It gives the total number of deaths at 390, of which 70 were caused by consumption, 32 by other lung and bronchial diseases, and 6 by yellow fever.

—One of those innocent little April Fool jokes

seems to have been hanging fire for a little over three months. A telegram to the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the evening of the 5th inst. announced the death of Deputy Martim Francisco from a stroke of apoplexy. This telegram appeared in the Gazeta the following morning, and was currently believed. Later in the day, however, the report was contra-dicted, and now both the Gazeta and Dr. Martin's friends are after the irreverent joker.

—The Rio das Vellias surveying party, consisting of Col. W. M. Roberts, engineer, Prof. Orville A. Derby, geologist, and Mr. João W. de Aguiar, engineer's assistant, left Barbacena for the interior of Minas on the 6th inst. The surveys will require about two months of actual work, outside of the time spent in travelling to and from the locality The present time is considered to be the most favorable for the surveys as the river is now falling

and will soon be at its lowest stage.

—A telegram received at this office on the night of the 13th inst., announces the severe illness of Col. W. M. Roberts, at Soledade, a surveyors station on the Dom Pedro II prolongation, nine leagues beyond Barbacena. Mr. Roberts had been feeling ill some days before setting out on his journey into the interior of Minas, and his indisposition was undoubtedly aggravated by the fatigues of an unaccustomed manner of traveling. He is receiving every possible attention which the place can afford and his traveling companions can pro-

-A recent competitive (?) examination for three resulted in the selection of some young grad uates, as against men of better training and knowledge who had been educated elsewhere. One of the competitors for the chair of metallurgy-and by far the best informed of them all -is a graduate of Freiburg. The system of competitive examina-tion employed is that of the middle ages, and is just about as ridiculous and inefficient as it was in those almost forgotten days.

-The letters of liberty belonging to the slaves who were selected by a municipal commis-sion on the 13th of December last to be freed through last year's distribution of the emancipation fund, were delivered on the 11th inst .tion fund, were delivered on the 11th inst.—six months and twenty-nine days after the com-mission completed its work and announced the names of the slaves chosen. Even yet there seems to be a precious small value put upon human liberty! Practically, this amounts to nearly sever months of illegal slavery for which, of course, no pecuniary compensation will be allowed.

BIRTH.—On the 12th July, at No. 37, Rua de enador Vergueiro, Botofogo, the wife of W. F. Douglas, of a son.

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

ological observations taken at Braz, in the S. Paulo, during the month of June, 1881, by the

Companhia Cantaretra e Esgotos.

Composition Cantarctiva e Esgotos.

Lat. 37 \* 98 \* 98 . (Corearich.)

Lat. 37 \* 98 \* 98 . (Corearich.)

Height of bonometer 3.99 is above mean sealest,

Do of rain gauge: 3,78 f. if do do.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 9.2 is inches; at 9 p.m. 9.7 so; inches
Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 20° Pahr, at mean sealested 10 p.m. 30.29 inches at 9 p.m. 9.5 o; inches
Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 95 s'; at 9 p.m. 50 s' Pahr.

Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 95 s'; at 9 p.m. 50 s' Pahr.

Mean temp. of air and p.m. 50 s'; at 9 p.m. 50 s' Pahr.

Highest rading of max. or maintain therm. (3 s' Pahr.

Highest rading of min. of them. in shade 56th), 38 s'.

Lowest reading of min. of them. in shade 56th), 38 s'.

Lowest reading of min. of them. in shade 56th), 38 s'.

Lowest reading of office printing min. 16 s' p.m. 18 s' p.m. 18 s'.

Total rained force of vapor aty, am., 43 in. 34 p.p.m., 495 in.

Maximum fall of frain in the 69th 7 p.m.

Total rained force of vapor and on the evenings of 2 days.

Pag on the mornings of 1 a days, and on the evenings of 19 days.

Lamar falso losevered on the gith at 9 p.m.

Limar corean observed on the gith at 9 p.m.

HENNY B. JOYNER,

HENRY B. JOYNER,

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

### COMMERCIAL

Value of £1 sterling

#### EXCHANGE.

E-NCHANGE.

uly 4.—The banks maintained their previous rates of 21½ on London, 437 on Paris, 540 on Hamburg, 28 370 on New York and 246 at 248 56, on Portugal, and private paper on London was negotiated at 21½ to 21 1316. The market showed very little activity and the transactions were unin-portant. Sovereigns to\$590 sellers, 10\$566 buyers, no sale

you manket showed a fittle more frames and al-though the official rates in the banks remained unchanged some transactions in bank paper on London were reported at 17/64 higher, viz: at 21/216. Private paper was pas-sed at 21/216 to London, 417 on France and 435 on Ant-werp. Sovereigns sold at 16/96 cash.

werp. Sovereigns sold at 108960 casts.

uly 6.—The market remained in the same position as ye day without change in the rates. Small transactions on L don at 21½ bank and 21 15/16 private paper and on Fra

som in 129, tottus and 21 1370 private paper and on France at 431 44 for private paper. 11,000 sovereigns sold at 10\$500 and 10\$550, and 50,000 at 10\$500. When the market was again very firm but without alteration in the rates of the banks. Private paper was negotiated at 21 10\$16 a 22 on London, 431 on France and 537 on Hamburg. 40,000 sovereigns sold at 10\$500 and 10,000 at 10\$500 pc cish.

July 8,...The firmness in the market continu very little business as usual on the eve of the departure of Royal Mail. Some small transactions took place in priv

very little business as usual on the eve of the departure of the Royal Mail. Some small transactions took place in private paper on London at 22 at 22 y 16 and on France at 430 at 434. Sovereigns sold at 10590 cash.

July 9 —"The banks did not affix rates with the exception of the Banco Commercial which maintained those of yesterday. Bank paper on London was, bowever, easily obtainable at 22 ½. In private paper small transactions were effected at 22 ½. 10 and on and at 42 on France. Sovereigns were officed at 10590 o with buyers at 105800.

July 11.—The banks riised their rate on London today from 21½ to 21½ but during the day the firmness in the market increased still further and trussactions in bank paper were reported at 22 and 22 y 176. The official rates were 21½ on New York and 245 at 2670, on Portugal. Private paper on London, 435 on Paris, 535 a 733 on Hamburg, 28320 on New York and 245 at 2470, on Portugal. Private paper on London as negotiated in the morning at 22 22½ and in the afternoon at 22 y/16 ar 2½. Private paper on London, 435 on Sovereigns sold at 70590 cash. July 12.—The banks continued with their official rates were appared at 428. Sovereigns and at 22 private paper was negotiated at 22 y/16 ar 2½ on London and at 47 pr 431 on France. Market very firm. Sovereigns 105900 sellers, 105800 buyers.

planeter and the property of t

—The customs receipts from import and export duties in June last, as compared with the receipts in June 1880, were a

Imports. June too.

Imports. 2,565,7398134
Exports. 743,192 298
total. 3,308,931 432
showing an increase on exports of.
decrease on imports of. June 1880 2,595,313\$529 387,235 064 2,982,548 593 355,957\$23 29,574 395 or a total increase of......

ceipts in June 1886 -The following dividends have been announced to be paid ince our last report: Banks.

Banco do Brazil, on the 6th inst, 10\$000 per share. Banco Industrial e Mercanili, on the 5th inst, 9\$000 per share Banco Industrial e Mercanili, on the 5th inst, 9\$000 per share Banco Kural e Hypothecario, on the 7th inst, 9\$000 per share. Ranco Commercial, on the 1th inst, 9\$000 per share. Banco do Commercio, on the 14th inst, 9\$000 per share. Banco Mercantil de Santos, on the 14th inst, 10\$000 per

hare.

Transveyt.

S. Christovão, on the ghi inst, 1\$5000 per share.

Navigation Companier

Espirito Santo e Campos, on the phi inst, 85000 per share.

Paulista, on the 11th inst, 6\$000 per share.

Brazileira de Navegrajão, on the 18th inst, 185000 per share.

Amazon Steam Navigation, 9 shillings per share.

Miscellaneous.

Commercio e Lavoura, on the 8th inst, 8\$000 per Carruagens Fluminense, on the 14th inst, 8\$000 Per Transportes Maritimos, on the 11th inst, 3\$000 per Markets.

Gloria, on the 15th inst., 1\$400 per share.

	July 4.	
7		1,056 000
26 10	) do	1,058 000
, 14		1,225 000
60	English Bank of Rio	276 000 135 000
		133 000
50		7756 %
100		76 %
		85 %
	July 5.	
111	Provincial analysis of	1,058 000
20		98 %
50	Banco do Commercio	1,225 000 -210 000
12	Leopoidina R. R. debentures	207 000
45	Banco Predial hypoth. n., with interest	771/2 "40
45	do do (out. s.)	771/2 %
78 40		75% % 75% %
39		75% %
5,000	\$ Municipal Loan	84 %
9,400		84 %
	July 6.	
79		1,058 000
66	do	1,059 000
11	Danco do Drazil	277 000 24 0 0
50 800		931/2 1/6
300	Navegação Nacional, (outs. sale)	9379 7/6 220 000
	July 7.	
25		
200	Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,059 0ca 98 %
82	nanco Kurai	245 0.0
20	Banco Industrial, for the 11th just	224 000
50	West of Minas RR	190 000
50		100 000
25	Sorocabana debentures of £50	215 000 85 %
44		355 000
	July 8.	
85	Six per cent apolices, (16 outs sale)	I oro one
3	do	1,059 000 1,058 000 98 °;
5	Provincial apolices of 200\$	98 0
1	tlo ol 500%	98 %
30 168	National Loan of 1879	11356 %
100	Banco do Brazil	280 000
150	Banco do Commercio	280 00n
260	Petropolis R. R	210 000 170 000
100	Carris de Pernambuco	120 000
50	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	72 %
50	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	9316 %
40	do do (outs. sale)	94 % s
115	Sorocabana R. R. (outside sale)	48 000
10	Espirito Santo e Campos (outs. sale)	100 000
50	Leopoldina debentures (outs. sale)	207 000
j	Jul <b>y</b> 9.	
3	Six per cent apolices	1,059 000
20	Banco do Brazil	280 000
289 500	Banco do Commercio Petropolis R.R	210 000
13	do	172 000 170 000
50	Integridade Insurance	¢1 000
too	Previdente Insurance (outs. sale)	14 000
28	Carris Villa Isabel	190 000
100	Navegação Nacional	225 001
62	Transportes Maritimos	100 000 001/- 0/-
24	do (5c)	93½ % 93½ %
150	Banco Predial hyp. n., without int. (o. s.)	761/2 %
30	Sorocabana RR. (outs. sale)	50 000
J	uly 11.	
200		1,059 000
26	do (outs, sale)	1,059 000
79	National Loan of 1868	,235 000
120	Banco do Brazil	280 000 235 000
100	Amança Insurance	25 000
100	Previdente Insurance	14 000
80	Petropolis R. R	172 000
30 30	Navegação do Amazonas	135 000
100	Navegação Nacional	130 000 230 000
50	Architectonica	80 000
	uly 12,	
	er	1,050 Occ
		,059 000 ,058 000
12	National loan of 1820	113 %
		235 000
150	Carris villa (sabel	tgo oon
100	Carruagens Fluminenses, Navegação Nacional	105 000 230 000
15	Sorocabana debentures of £50	84½ °
50	Banco Predial hyp. notes(outside sale)	77 °/0
15	Leopoldina R. R. debentures do	207 000
170	Previdente Insurance do	14 000
25	Associação Commercial, ex div. do,	70 003

### BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on June 20th, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis	balances	Propor- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil.	29 445	. 0	
Banco Rural	12 573	5.482	18.61
Banco Industrial		1.133	9.01
Banco do Commercio	3.916	916	12.39
Danco do Commercio	1.722	304	17.65
Banco Commercial		2.348	41.18
English Bank	5 234	312	5.96
New London & Brazilian Bank	1.824	703	38.54
Total	bo.416	11.198	18.53

BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30th, ASSETS.	1881.	
Commercial Department: Bills discounted:		1
National Treasury bills	20,330,000\$000 13,068,902 142 3,977,487 441	
Fills secured by collaterals:	455,150 000	
By Commercial documents By Government bonds and shares Securities in liquidation Sundries, balances of various accounts	455,150 000 316,861 000 4,179,996 763 6,338,347 403 824,655 832	
Securities in liquidation Sundries balances of various accounts	6,338,347 403	
Bills receivable	824,655 832 9,161,133 546	
Mortgage Department:	9,101,133 340	1
Capital account	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340	1
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	11,971,267 798	
Sundry loans. Loans to Provincial governments Real Estate Government Bonds:	11,971,267 798 880,745 772 2,736,875 748	1
General, 6 % interest, of nominal value		,
General, 6 °70 interest, of nominal value 5,705,500\$000	5,675,807 980	1
12,500,600\$600	12,930,671 327	١
12,500,000\$000. 360 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Railway Co. 10,800 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation C.	180,000 000 1,458,000 000	1
10,800 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation C.	1,458,000 000	
10,800 snares of Amazon Steam Awgaton 3,334 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de Quissaman company 165 preferred shares of the Macahé & Cam-	630,126 000	
	41,250 000 5,290,721 697	١.
Cash	5,290,721 697	-
São Paulo Branch:	800,000 000	
Capital account	98,730 000 3,512,239 230	
Amount current	3,512,239 230 668,825 800	
Interest on bills due next half-year  Mortgages:	0.0,025 000	ز
Rural, at long dates	24,500,936 250	
Rural, at long dates, short City, at long dates, short Accounts in liquidation	24,500,936 250 4,697,439 971 1,457,703 100	
,, short ,,	295,554 080	
Accounts in liquidation	295,554 oSo 250,551 406 751,948 190	
Interest due on mortgages  Percentage due on administration	25,383 410	
Cash account:		
In cash	191,540 842 188,190 000	
Hypothecary notes		J
	165,683,199 993	
LIABILITIES.		
Commercial Department:		s
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000	33,000,000 000	S
New reserve fund	4,401,479 657	
Special		
In notes of Head Bank	21,898,590 000	
Bills payable for fixed deposits	21,898,590 000 901,410 000 35,124,804 081 29,444,509 553 1,587,332 100 218,912 529	
Sundries, balances of various accounts	1,587,332 100	
Bills payable	218,912 529	
Unclaimed dividends	92,310 610	S
The 55th on 165,000 shares at 10\$000	1,650,000 000	r
Discounts:		tl
Discounts: On bills belonging to next half-year	651,959 890	tl
	651,959 890	tl b
On bills belonging to next half-year		tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925	tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340	tl b
On bills belonging to next half-year		tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year.  **Mortgage Defortment:** Capital supplied by the commercial department  **Supplemental loan do.** Hypothecary Notes in circulation.  **Accounts current.** Profits in suspense.	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600	tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340	tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600	tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600	tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600	tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600	tl b tl p
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 310 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600 105,683,199 993	tl b tl
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 310 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600 105,683,199 993	tll b tl p s
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 310 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600 105,683,199 993	the bulk of the second of the
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 310 3,714,300 000 71,278 384 777,331,600 105,683,199 993	a F C F
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 310 3,714,520 3,724,520 4,77,331,620 165,683,199 993 779, President.  HALF YEAR 136,137\$220	a FC H
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,335,123 925 2,141,123 310 3,114,330 500 77,1,278 384 777,331,600 105,683,199 993 779, President.  HALF YEAR 136,137\$220	a F C F
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,744,300 904 777,331,600 105,683,199 993 105,683,199 993 106,137\$220 1136,137\$220 1136,137\$220 118,692 27 531,318 360	a FCH
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 975 274,123 310 3,744,200 000 3,744,200 000 105,683,199 993 105,683,199 993 105,683,199 993 105,783,183,183,183,183,183,183,183,183,183,1	a FCFF
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,35,123 975 5,441,123 319 3,714,300 000 71,737,300 000 165,683,190 993 165,683,190 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$220 136,137\$20	a FCHIC
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,35,123 975 5,441,123 319 3,714,30 000 71,375 300 16,563,190 993 16,563,190 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR  . 136,137\$200 . 718,697 . 511,318 360 . 34,697 655 . 2,603 120 . 2,173 330 . 7,500 000	a FCHIC
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355.123 975 7441.123 319 3,714,300 000 71,787 334,600 165,683,199 993 165,683,199 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR 136,137\$200 . 31,600 120 . 3	a FCHIC
On bills belonging to next half-year  Mortigage Defartuent: Capital suppled by the commercial department Explorement from the commercial department.  Frofits in suspense  E. & O. E.  Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.  Tout Machado Coelho de Cau Eduardo Braga, Chief- Accountant.  BANK OF BRAZII.  FROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE EXDING UVES 30711, 1881  Commercial Defartment: Sundry entries during the half year.  Interest on bills for money deposited do in accounts current General expenses.  Expenses of highlidation Re-discounts Re-discounts Fees to lawyer and attorney.  Salaries to administration do to employees.	25,385,123 975 5,441,123 310 3,714,300 coo 71,1375 344 777,333,600 165,683,199 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 136,090 777 136,190 655 14,690 657 14,090 657 14,090 657 14,090 657 15,000 000 125,000 000	a FCHIC
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,385,123 975 5,441,123 310 3,714,300 coo 71,1375 344 777,333,600 165,683,199 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 136,090 777 136,190 655 14,690 657 14,090 657 14,090 657 14,090 657 15,000 000 125,000 000	a FCHIC
On bills belonging to next half-year  Mortigage Defartuent: Capital suppled by the commercial department Explorement from the commercial department.  Frofits in suspense  E. & O. E.  Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.  Tout Machado Coelho de Cau Eduardo Braga, Chief- Accountant.  BANK OF BRAZII.  FROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE EXDING UVES 30711, 1881  Commercial Defartment: Sundry entries during the half year.  Interest on bills for money deposited do in accounts current General expenses.  Expenses of highlidation Re-discounts Re-discounts Fees to lawyer and attorney.  Salaries to administration do to employees.	25,355,123 975 7441,123 316 3,714,300 000 71,787 337,600 165,683,190 903 165,683,190 903 165,683,190 903 170, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 1716,020 727 18,102 120 18,103	a F C F F F C F F F F F F F F F F F F F
On bills belonging to next half-year.  Mortgage Defaviouri.  Capital suppled by the commercial department.  Capital suppled by the commercial department.  Hypothecary Notes in circulation.  Profits in stspense.  E. & O. E.  Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.  José Machado Coelho de Cau Eduardo Braga, Chief. Accountant.  BANK OF BRAZII.  PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1881  Commercial Defariment:  Sundry entries during the half year.  Interest on bills for money deposited.  do in accounts current.  General expenses.  Espenses of laquidation  Re-discounts  Fees to lawyer and attorney.  Salaries to administration.  do to employees.  Tax on dividends.  Mortgage Defaratment:  Interest on hypothecary notes.  Salaries to experses.	25,385,123 935 9,441,123 316 3,714,300 000 71,1279 344 7777,331,600 165,683,109 093 105,683,109 093 105,683,109 093 105,683,109 093 105,683,109 093 105,683,109 727 105,103 705 105,103 70	a HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HC
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,355,123 975 7441,123 319 3,744,300 000 71,747 334 777,333,600 165,683,199 903 165,683,199 903 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 136,500 727 136,100 720 1	a HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HC
On bills belonging to next half-year.  Mortgage Defavirumit.  Capital suppled by the commercial department.  Capital suppled by the commercial department.  Hypothecary Notes in circulation.  Profits in suspense.  E. & O. E.  Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.  Tase Machado Coelho de Can  Eduardo Braga, Chief-Accountam.  BANK OF BRAZII.  PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE  ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1881  Commercial Defariment:  Sundry entries during the half year  Interest on bills for money deposited  do in accounts current.  Expenses of liquidation  Re-discounts  Expenses of liquidation  Re-discounts  Tax on dividends.  Mortgage Defaratment:  Tax on dividends.  Mortgage Defaratment:  Interest on blypothecary notes.  Salaires to captras.  Interest on blypothecary notes.  Salaires to captras.  Valuation of estate for mortgages.	25,385,172 975 5,441,172 316 3,714,300 000 71,7479 344 7777,331,600 165,683,109 093 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 79,785,09777 531,131 300 7,950 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000 24,750 000	a HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HC
On bills belonging to next half-year.  Mortgage Defaviouri.  Capital suppled by the commercial department.  Capital suppled by the commercial department.  Profits in suspense.  E. & O. E.  Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.  BANK OF BRAZII.  PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1881  DEBIT:  Commercial Defartment:  Sundry entries during the half year.  Interest on bills for money deposited.  do in accounts current.  General expenses.  Expenses of liquidation.  Re-discounts.  Fees to lawyer and attorney.  Salaries to administration.  do to employees.  Tax on dividends.  Tax on dividends.  Interest on hypothecary notes.  Salaines to experts.  Valuation of estate for mortgages.  Valuation of state for mortgages.	25,355,123 955 3,441,123 315 3,744,300 000 71,783 346 165,683,199 933 165,683,199 933 176, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 176,690 727 181,133 360 176,000 120	a HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HC
On bills belonging to next half-year	25,345,123 975 7441,123 319 3,744,300 000 71,747 337,000 165,683,199 933 165,683,199 933 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$720 718,690 370 34,690 385	a HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HC
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On bills belonging to next half-year	25,345,123 975 7441,123 316 3,744,300 000 71,747 337,600 165,683,199 993 165,683,199 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 718,690 727 531,18 360 34,690 655 2,603 120 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 34,690 650 36,397 690	a HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HCH HC
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On bills belonging to next half-year.  Mortgage Defautuunt: Capital suppled by the commercial department Exploration of the Capital suppled by the commercial department Profits in suspenses.  E. & O. E.  Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.  José Bachando Ceello de Casi Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.  BANK OF BRAZII.  PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1881  Commercial Defartment: Sundry entries during the half year. Interest on bills for money deposited do in accounts current. General expenses. Expenses of liquidation Fee sto lawyer and attorney. Salaries to achimistration do to employees.  Mortgage Defartment: Interest on bills for money deposited Nortgage Defartment: Salaries to achimistration  And to employees.  Tax on dividends.  Mortgage Defartment: Interest on hypothecary notes. Salaines to expense. Salaries to capture on the salary state of the bank tofscoo.  CREDIT:  Commercial Defartment: Sundry entries during the half-year.  Sundry entries during the half-year.  Successional Defartment: Sundry entries during the half-year.  Sundry entries during the half-year.	25,355,123 975 7441,123 375 7441,123 375 71,178 384 777,331,600 165,683,199 993 165,683,199 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 1716,090 777 181,178 500 181,178 500 195,500 100 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,000 000 177,500 000 1	a FC FF
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On bills belonging to next half-year  Mortgage Defauturnt:  Capital suppled by the commercial department  E. & O. E.  Bank of Brazil, July 4th, 1881.  José Brachado Ceelho de Casi  Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.  BANK OF BRAZIL  PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE  ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1881  Commercial Defauturnt  Commercial Defauturnt  Commercial Defauturnt  Sundry entries during the half year.  Interest on bills for money deposited do in accounts current.  Care discounts current  Care discounts  Auturnt  Care discounts  Press to lawyer and automey.  Salabies to administration  do to employees.  Tax on dividends  Mortgage Defauturnt:  Spacing of administration  Commercial Defauturnt  Commercial Defauturnt  Commercial Defauturnt  Commercial Defauturnt  CREDIT:  Commercial Defauturnt:  Sundry entries during the half-year.  Discounts on bills  Mortgage Defauturnt:  Commercial Defauturnt:  Sundry entries during the half-year.  Discounts on bills  Litterest on over due bills  do on bills deposited as security  do on securities in liquidation	25,345,123 975 7441,123 375 7441,123 375 71,178 384 777,331,600 165,683,199 993 165,683,199 993 165,683,199 993 179, President.  HALF YEAR  136,137\$200 1716,020 776 1716,020 776 1716,020 776 1716,020 776 1716,020 776 1716,020 776 1717,020	a FC FF
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4,195,880 082 E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, July 4, 1881. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

 Dividends on shares of diverse companies.
 667 280

 Mortgage Department :
 858,666 710

 Interest on mortgages.
 85,666 710

 do do overdue
 55,698 720

 Percentage of administration.
 26,984 720

 Commissions
 2,170 600

 Expenses of liquidation.
 2,339 308

 S. Paula be trank i:
 203,827 514

 Profit on its transactions.
 203,827 514

...At the annual meeting of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held on May 23th, it was stated that this company hal hought the two steamers City of Rio de Yanciero and City of Paraf, Intely Swarel by Roach's Parail line, and the assets included \$400,000 paid on account of these purchases. The included \$\frac{1}{2}\cop\_00000 paid on account of these purchases. The City of Parii will take the place of the Createst City between New York and Aspinwall, and the City of Rio de Janciiro will be put on the route between San Francisco and Panama.

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1881.

Coffee. -- Our last report was on the 4th instant. Since then prices in the United States have not improved, the advices from European markets have again been more unfavorable and the receipts here have increased. In view of these combined influences dealers have had to reduce their currency prices go to 50 rsip er to kilos, childry on the lower grades, and at that reduction a fair amount of business has been transacted, Europe again absorbing the greater part thereof. The sterling cost, however, owing to the rise in exchange shows a decline of only 4 d to to 4 great very endes whereas on the better qualities it shows an advance to an equal extent, and in view of a further upward tendency in exchange the market choses very quiet. The total seles since the 4th instant amount to 101,550 logs. The declarances have been: from European markets have again been more unfavorable and the receipts here have increased. In view of these combined

The clearances have been:	
United States:	bag
July 5 New York Br str Dalton	
11 Baltimore Am bk Adelaide (still loading)	
11 do "schr Emma Ritch	
11 do ,, bk Aquidneck	
Europe:	3177
July 4 Lisbon f. o. Nor bgn Saphir	4,00
4 Havre Br str Herschell	9,25
7 Antwerp Br str Humboldt	1,11
8 Mediterranean It str L'Italia	
8 Havre Fr str San Martin	7,47
9 Hamburg Gr str Buenos Ayres	3,55
9 Southampton, Havre Br str Douro	4,54
11 Bordeaux Br str Magellan	52
Elsewhere:	-
July 7 River Plate Br str Patagonia	459
8 do Blg str Kepler	500
11 do Fr str Sénégal	18
-	
Receipts have considerably increased and the daily	averag
since the 1st instant amounts to	
9,652 bgs	
against 5,354 in same period of June 1880	
6.876 1870	

against	9,652 b 5,354 in		period of June	1880
,,	6,876	,,	,,	1879
,,	7,121	,,	,,	1378
	6,235	,,	,,	1877
,,	4,758		,,	1876

The receipts at Rio during the last crop-year, as already tated in our last report, were 4,519,874 bags, and the most eliable informations which we have been able to obtain lead as to believe that a similar quantity will come forward during

us to believe that a similar quantity will come forward during the present cropy-pear.

For it seems beyond question that about 1,000,000 bags have been left over from the old crop and it seems equally certain that the new crop will not fall much short of 5,500,000 bags. The quality of the new crop's bean, judging from the samples which have so far come to hand, leaves much to be desired and is in own yas uperior to that of last crop.

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed	4\$100 6\$200
Superior	4 900 5 150
Good first	4 500 - 4 650
Regular first	4 100 - 4 300
Ordinary first	3 550 3 800
Good second	3 000 3 200
Ordinary second	2 600 2 800

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

. 1	10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.	
Prime United States	5,150	55/2	11.98	cts.
Good "	4,650	50/6	10.97	,,
Fair to good "	4,500	49/1	10.66	,,
Fair "	4,350	47/8	10.35	,,
Good Channel	3,950	43/10	9.50	,,
Fair ,,	3,650	417	8.88	,,
Low ,,	3,000	34/11	7.54	,,
f, o. b. ex freight and co ing and at par in American		exchange	221/4 in 1	ster-
Stock is estimated to-day	at 190,000	bags.		
Elaur The arrivale has	e been	_		

4,250 barrels per Geo. Peabody from Baltimore

The sales since the 4th instant amount to about 10,00 arrels and the stock in first hands to-day consists of about 3. We quot

:		
	Trieste	20\$750-21\$500 last sales
	Gallego	21 000-21 500
	Haxall	21 000-21 500
	Dunlop	21 000-21 500
	O'Dance	20 000-20 500
	Mc Cance	20 000-20 500
	Baltimore	17 900-20 000
	St. Louis	17 000-20 000
	River Plate	17 000-18 000 nominal
	Chili	17 000 do.

Market steady.

Land—The arrivals were:

1,850 kegs per Camphanero from Baltimore
5,500 , Gos Panbody , do

The market continued depressed and prices receded to
470 , reis per lb. for George
470 , reis per lb. for George, sellers now asking 430 reis per lb.

Krusene.—The market renains firm at 7,500 cm-\$\$00 per rb.

Kerosene.—The market remains firm at 7\$000--7\$200 per ase for Devoe's Brilliant.

Arrivals:

ivals: 12,700 cases per *Lorena* trom New York.

Rosin.—The arrivals have been:

400 barrels per Joseph Baker from New York

150 Lorena from do
market unchanged at 7\$500—8\$000 per barrel. Turpentine .- Market without alteration at 480

Arrivals 200 cases per Joseph Baker from New York.

Beer .-- Quotations :

Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 2\$600-7\$700 200---7 300 200---7 300 250---7 350 000---4 500 nominal German, Carlsberg 7
do other brands 4 American

Pitch Pine .-- The 364,969 feet per Rosella Smith from Brunswick referred to in our last, have been sold at 46\$000 per dozen, establishing an advance of 4\$000 per dozen over the last sale which was at 42\$000.

The two cargoes of

317,823 feet per Albion from Savannah and 321,641 , Olustee , St. Mary which had heen warehoused in March last, have also passed

nto second hands.

There is a good demand and as the supply affoat and loading
s very small, the present high prices here are likely to be
sept up until the shipments shall again become large.

White Pine.—The arrivals consist of only 7,034 feet per Toseph Baker from New York.

The market continues firm at 115 reis per foot.

The market continues firm at 115 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine.—In demand. No arrivals.
We quote nominally 365000—376000 per dozen.

Streetist Pine.—The market remains in the same position, no fresh supply having come to hand.

Last sale from first hands at 385000 per dozen.

Some sales from second hands have been effected last week at 415000 per dozen.

Coals.-The arrivals since the 1st, inst have been 477 tons and 50 tens Coke per Stjermen from New Castle 1,852 tons per Importer from Cardiff

416 , Deux Maries from do 348 , Sparkling Foam from Greenock Arabelia from do St. John Smith from Cardiff

3.125 , St. Yohn Smith from Cardiff
377 , Hunterst from do
1,771 , Senator Weber from Liverpool
, Austria from Cardiff
, Her Royal Highness from do
H for account of consumers.
In the absence of sales quotations continue nominal.

Cement.—The arrivals consist of only 200 casks per Grid
on London.
Quotations are unchanged at

English 6\$000---7\$500 German 6 000---6 800 Boulogne 7 500--- 8 000

The total arrivals during the first six months of this year sere 36,083 casks, viz:

30,142 casks from London 5,662 ,, Hambur 195 84 Marseilles Liverpool

Codfish-There have been no arrivals but the market is

ell supplied.

Retail prices for tubs are 22\$000---24\$000.
Of cases there is nothing in the market.

Hay .... No arrivals and marked unchanged at 78 to 80 reis

per kilo.

The total arrivals during the first six months of this year were 15,006 bales, all from the River Plate.

First...—The market continues from at \$\$\pi\_00-2\$\$fe000 per bag. Arrivals 600 bags per Dauro from the River Plate.

The arrivals during the first six months of this year were 36,777 bags, all from the River Plate.

### PORT OF SANTOS.

The June receipts of the Santos custom house, compare with those of the preceding year, were as follows:

7une. 1881 7une, 1880

	june, 1001	June, 1880
Imports	210,003 076	281,374\$761
Despacho maritimo	1,687 200	2,392 500
Exports	88,566 524	182,459 073
Interior	7,790 268	8,699 047
Extraordinary	1,192 204	524 401
Emancipation fund	36 <b>000</b>	78 000
Deposits	1,769 789	1,822 192
	311,045 061	477,350 064
Meza de Rendas	91,712\$364.	

The total customs receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, compared with those of the year preceding, were as follows:

	10/9-00	1880-81	1
Imports		3,110,792\$479	١.
Despacho maritimo		27,965 540	1
Exports		2,664,272 667	1
Interior taxes	134,258 850	150,195 870	
Extraordinary	6,354 312	11,128 368	١
Emancipation fund	3,980 000	6,254 000	1
Deposits	24,840 747	31,807 860	
	5,583,530 373	6,002,416 784	!

July 13th, 1881.

Coffee.—Market quiet without any demand. Superiors are quoted 4\$500---4\$600 per 10 kilos.

### PORT OF MARANHÃO.

Thure 28th, 1881.

Cotton.—Little doing he holders are not disposed to accept the prices offered. There is a considerable quantity for sale but the quality is very low. Quotations are 440 to 480 reis per kilo.

Skio.

Sugar.—No arrivals and prices are nominally 140 to 150 reis perkilo.

Friejhtt.—Md and 10 % per lb. for cotton and 10 and 10 % per ton for sugar. Cargo very scare.

Exchange.—Previous to the arrival of the Pernambuco from the north some business was done at 22½ 50 of 50 but since then drawers are open at 21½ to 22 but find few takers and these only for small amounts.

Discounts—8 % to 9 % to 9 %. Money somewhat tight.

...The May receipts of rubber at Pará amounted to 325,000 kilos and the export to 332 kilos. The stock in first and second hands at the end of the month was 286,000 kilos.

### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JULY 3

BRUNSWICK---Br bgn Rosella Smith; 509 tons; Penfield; 75 ds; pine to Phipps Bros & Co. CARDIFF—Br shp Importer; 1,447 tons; Sutherland; 66 ds; coal to D. Pedro II RR.

Fr bg Deux Maries; 260 tons; Letestu; 55 ds; coal to order. ASBON—Port bk Improviso; 606 tons; Cardozo; 52 ds; salt and sundries to order.

MACAO...Nor bk *La Gitana;* 250 tons; Andersen; 20 ds; salt to F. L. Pereira & Co.

F. L. Pereira & Co.

"JULY 4.

N. Yonk—Am bl. Lorena; 315 tons; Blanchard; 54 ds; sundries
to A. Moss & WULY 5.

GRENOCK—Br Ing Sparkling Fount; 199 tons; Smith; 43 ds;
coal to J. Corries Facheco & Co.

coat to J., Corria Pacheco & Co. — 79 cost solutu. 43 ds. — Br bl. Articlia; 364 tons: Foster, 45 ds. coal to Watson Rinchie & Co.
CAROUTY—Am shp 51. John Smith; 2,220 tons; Waterhouse; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. — Ble lug Huntrear; 227 tons; Gunn; 43 ds. coal to W. Ritchie & Co.

OPORTO...Port bk Saudade; 422 tons; Paulo; 40 ds; sundries to J. A. G. Santos.

J. A. G. Santos,

TULY 7.

LIVERPOOL--Br shp Senator Weber: 1,296 tons; Forbes; 50 ds;
coal to Rio Gas Co.

JULY

HAMBURG—Fr bls D'Alembert; 489 tons; Hue; 57 ds; sundries to order.

CETTE—Gr bg Orient; 226 tons; Stahl; 62 ds; salt to Karl Valais & Co. Gr bg Beta; 253 tons: Schroeder; 53 ds; wine and salt to order.

MONTEVIDEO--Sp bg Winifredo; 191 tons; Beltran; 18 ds; jerked beef to José Romaguera. YULY 11.

BALTIMORE--Am lug Geo. Peabody; 493 tons; Wilson; 53 ds; flour and lard to Phipps Brothers & Co.

JULY 12.

CARDIFF.... Am shp Austria; 1,300 tons; Gilmore; 43 ds; coal to order

to order.

—Br shp Her Royal Highness; 1,244 tons; George, 51 ds; coal to Leopoldina R R.

N. CASTLE—Dan schr H. J. Baagor; 136 tons; Hansen; 62 ds; coal to Finnie Irmãos & Co.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TULY 3.

PORT EADS—Nor bk St. Olaf, 287 tons; Sjoberg; coffee.

Pernambuco—Sp bgn Joven Rosalin; 161 tons; Mirambell; sundires.

UA---Sp bgn Pupillo; 196 tons; Curel; sundries.

N. ORLEASS—NOT DE GENNEY, 25 tons; Nichols, b'It. 

"YULY 5.

MANILLA—Am bx 7. G. Pendleton; 951 tons; Nichols, b'It. 
VALPARAISO—Sw bk Sidney; 665 tons; Kremer; ballast, 
Sr. Thomas—Br bk 7. W.; 507 tons; Williams; ballast.

Sr. Timous.—Br bk 9'. W; 507 tons; Williams; ballast.

\*YULY 6.

Lisnon f o.—Nor bgn Saphir; 224 tons; Gjermundren; coffee.

HAYRE—Gr bgn Hinrich; 113 tons; Roch; sundries.

\*YULY 7.

ARACAJE—Am bgn Sarah Ann; 287 tons; Buckler; ballast.

\*YULY 8.

YULY 8.

St. THOMAS—Nor bk Ophir: 448 tons; Jensen; ballast.

yULY 9.

S. Francisco—Br shp Abercarne: 1,115 tons; Braw; ballast. S. Francisco—Br shp Abercarne; 1,115 tons; Braw; ballast, JULY 10.

SALT ISLAND.—Port bk Humildade; 312 tons; Teixeira; ballast.

JULY 10.

SALT BLAND—Port bk Humildade; 312 tons; 1466—15

YUTY 11.

BATAVIA—Gr bk Yohann Carl; 500 tons; Warns; ballast.
PRASACOLA—It bk Aden; 445 tons; Bergamin; ballast.
YULY 12.

NAVASSA—Mn bk Thomas Fletcher; 656 tons; Harding; ballast.
BALTIMORE—Am bk Aquidneck; 348 tons; Raffle; coffee.

Am Sch Emma Ritich, 366 tons; Tooker; coffee.

S. FRANCISCO—Br shp Palmas; 2,304 tons; Claque; ballast.

-The It. bk. Ernesto Zuccani, from London for Port Al-fred, put into Montevideo leaky on June 16th.

-The Nor. bk. Njord; which left Greenock on May 27th for Rio de Janeiro, put into Queenstown on June 9th, leaking. —The Br. bk. Lizzie Ferry: from Antwerp on April 12th for S. Francisco, put into Montevideo on June 14th having been partially dismasted in a gale.

—The shipping arrivals at the port of Santos during the half year ending June 30 amounted to a total of 280, against 251 in the same period of 1880, and 243 in 1879.

—The Am. shp. St. Yohn Smith, which arrived from Car-diff on the 5th inst., brought 3,125 tons coal, this being the largest cargo of coal which has ever arrived at this port.

The Inman steamer City of Rome, 8,826 tons, the largest teamer in the world, save the Great Eastern, was launched

steamer in the world, save the Great Eastern, was launched on June 14th from the yard of the Barrow Shiphoilding Co.

—The Br. bk. Dawina, from Sourabaya for Falmouth, has been abandoned in a sinking condition. Captain and first officer were washed overboard and drowned. Crev taken off by the Cartifganshire and landed at St. Helena June 9th.

by the Cardiganshire and landed at St. Heleta Junegh.

—The Merchant Steamship Co., Limited, which has been running regularly for over a year, between New York and Brazil, has met with very great success. The company had, until lately, employed three steamers, which made monthly trips to Pard, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, but owing to the constantly increasing popularity of this line, it recently became necessary, to meet the great demand made upon it for freight room, to charter an additional steamer. This addition to their fleet will give increased facilities to shippess of goods to Bahia and Rio Janeiro particularly.—N. Y. Martithme Register, May 25.

FREIGHTS:

Sailing-Vessels: Channel f. o... 40—45/ Lisbon f. o... 45/—50/ Gibraltar f. o.. 45/—50/ U. S North. 20/—23/ 10 South. 30/

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# THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

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

## Commercial Department,

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

### Financial Department

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

### News Department

it will aim to give a fall resume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its commences it will aim to present its own epinions 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 Gazeta da Tarata, 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 of our illustrious friend, Deptity Joaquim Nabuco. The trair of the interests fed by the immond ruffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and carnets panegyrists. The whole English colony of Rin de Janeiro prize Turs Rio Naws, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Tur Rio Naws success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that if fighty, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disprace 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-holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Monther Compitate, Campos, Rito de Janeiro.

Slace its inaugunation Tius Rto Naws has become important
and useful not only for the importality and high standard with
which it treast all the topics of the day, but also for the abmudance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial
information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to the necessary to every one in our own comtry 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 Auxiliator 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 distinguished ecitor of Time Norws who so faithfully transmists to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and fannacial 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.

Dec. 1879

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 edge-paper. Firms Rs Nows." I, is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous 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, The Rs O New, of the country of the control of th

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