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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

In responding to the extended discussion of our able contemporary, the Cruzeiro, upon the introduction of Chinese into Brazil, we desire to first correct some misapprehensions as to our own purposes and animus. In the first place our opposition to the introduction of Chinese and our criticisms upon existing social, economic and political affairs are wholly free from any and all animus against this country. We have discussed these questions wholly upon their merits, just as we would feel at liberty to do in London or New York. We oppose the Chinese irruption simply because we believe it will result in evil to Brazil, and not through the slightest wish to deprive this country of one single element of progress, nor from any hatred of the Chinese. In opposition to any purpose inimical to the progress of Brazil, there is every reason for our according hearty support to every influence and measure which will contribute to her prosperity. As a commercial journal our interests are identical with those of the classes which we represent, and their interests are unquestionably all on the side of the best and fullest development of the country where their money is invested. In the second place, our position is due to no fear of competition, to no spirit of rivalry what-The American who thinks of Brazilian competition and rivalry, is not yet born. The great difference between the populations, wealth, progress, and annual increment of the two countries would make such a feeling ridiculous. When Brazil shall have freed herself from her present false systems of labor and administration, and shall have increased her population, wealth and increment to a competing basis, it will even then be found that there is no cause for jealousy, for the world will have grown fast enough to employ the industry of both.

Although we fully recognize and ap-preciate the Cruzeiro's interest in this question, and the desire to discuss it at length, we regret that the four or five specified questions which we raised not only still remain unanswered, but have been quite covered up by side issues. On many of these issues we can agree most heartily with the Cruzeiro, but from the general conclusions drawn we must express a decided dissent. We not only agree, but we are glad to agree with our colleague that there are many instances of the profitable and successful employment of free labor, that many charges against planters are made by vagrant, idle colonists who are solely to blame for their wretched success, that there have been large sums spent in the effort to secure European immigrants, that existing laws and institutions are unfavorable to free labor, that the free population of the country is not wholly idle, that existing export taxes and transportation laws are unfavorable to small farming, and that the Chinese are temperate, cheap, docile, and, under favorable conditions, a desirable class of laborers. We do not conclude from all this, however, that the economic state of Brazil is everything that can be desired, and that the introduction of Chinese will result beneficially. We are well aware that in the

southern provinces the Germans have prosecuted small farming in a few localities with a reasonable degree of success. We know that free labor has been employed on some São Paulo plantations with satisfactory results, and that it is generally employed in manufacturing industries and commer-cial pursuits. However, two swallows, colleague, do not make a summer! exceptions in this question, as in all others, do not make the rule. In denying the possibility of just treatment to the Chinese-should they be brought here-we make no charge against Brazilians, as a nation, but against the system under which they have been educated. We would apply the same objections to all slave-holding peoples, and the history of this question will support us. The unjust servitude which led to the wholesale suicide of the coolies in Cuba, and which has led to all sorts of hardships and complaints through all the West Indies, will inevitably be repeated here. The assertions of Dr. Mendonça that they are simply machines, of Dr. Lima that they are the only available substitutes for the slaves, and of almost every planter interested in the acquisition of Chinese, that free labor can not be employed profitably, are all unanswerable proofs of this position.

The great length of our colleague's discussion renders impossible its reproduction in our columns. The following, however, is a brief summary of the principal points which the Cruzeiro offers in reply to our criticisms upon the present industrial conditions of Brazil which we believe to be untavorable to the introduction of the Chinese:

Great as is the emigration from Europe to the United States to-day, the introduction of Chinese will sooner or later diminish it through a diminution will sooner or later dimmiss it through a diminution in the rate of wages. "The only element which can disturb the activity of European emigration is the Chinese laborer, because he produces better, cheaper, and in greater quantity." The Caucasian race seeks to drive him away. "Is it not Brazil who should seize upon this abandoned arm and fight advantageously, within a few years, with the industry of the Far West?"

"The perennial stream of Chinese immigration established to Brazil, and rationally directed in its application, will not our 837 million hectares be able to stand against the 935 millions of the Amer-ican Union, undeniably inferior to ourselves in soil and in climate for the average conditions of prosy of the mixed races?" The News perhaps ces this competition and therefore seeks to perity of the mixed races?" close the door against Chinese immigration.

The opinion of the NEWS relative to the treatment of colonists "is probably inspired by the unjust complaints of vagrant and intriguing colonists, by the proletariats gathered in European cities." In opposition the Brazilian planters and the São Paulo and Minas press are clamoring against present laws which afford too few guarantees to the planter, and permit the colonist to work or quit whenever he pleases. To remedy the defects of the law of locação dos serviços the minister of agriculture has whom (J. C. Heusser) says that he had examined the books of Sr. José Vergueiro—who was accused of unjust treatment toward his Swiss colonists some years ago—and found everything all right, and that "the colonists are treated with great impartiality, the idle with severity, and the laborers with ben-

Attention is called to the great sacrifices made in hatchind is cance to the great sacrinees made in the period of 1870-80 by the government, by associations, and by private individuals in the interests of immigration, and also to "the generosity with which the state and the agriculturists have aban-

doned their rights upon the bad immigrants, withand were right upon the bac immigrants, without perscuting them, or vexing them. It is true that the existing legislation is incomplete; it should be remedied by better guarantees to agriculturists, by restrictions upon the reclamations of colonists, by the establishment of a court of arbitration with extraordinary coercive powers, by special legislation for the Chinese, and by a general compulsory labor law. The free laborer is not enslaved, upon which point the News is badly informed and is ignorant of the country.

It is an error to say that the country has laborers It is an error to say that the country has laborers enough for present needs; a population of twelve millions is not sufficient for 837 million hectares. The present system of public improvements demands an extension of Brazil's productive industries From Espirito Santo north the agricultural and manufacturing labor will be performed by coolies, and not by the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races.

The decay of agriculture along the coast is not due to an inferior quality of soil, nor to the system of agriculture, nor to slavery; it is due only to the system of territorial settlement found in all new countries. In the United States the West competes

countries. In the United States the West compe not only with Europe, but also with the older East-ern States. "The agriculture of the West is not small farming, but on the contrary is characterized by great enterprises, eachone employing a thousand or more of men." A statistical table is given, showing the production of wheat in this section, in comparison with that of other parts of the Union-From this it is concluded that to large farming is due the great agricultural production of the United From this it is concluded that to large farming is due the great agricultural production of the United States. A second table is given to show the increase in the production of cotton in five states over four, as another proof of the same promise. Therefore THE RIO News opposes a system in Brazil to which is due the great productive results in the United States.

Free labor has been employed in São Paulo with the most beneficial results. The province has been highly prosperous, and has very largely aug-mented her production. Under similar conditions and with the same railway development the other provinces of the empire will do as well. The Chinese are not so distinct and exclusive as is generally claimed. The Brazilian idea of national-

ity is different from the American, where the policy of the "white conquest" favors "the exclusion of the Chinese, the exodus of the negroes, and the extinction of the Indians." Brazil, on the contrary, excludes none, but invites all—"the Indian, Negro Mongolian and Caucasian are living fraternally on our soil, interlacing and mingling themselves, and are forming that mixed race to which Brazil will

one brothern dar mixed race to which Brazil will owner external supremacy in the future."

The question between the grande lavoura and pequena lavoura [large and small farming] should be decided by practical observation, and not by "abstract and conventional theories."

Although the Cruzeiro believes, in common with Dr. Mendonça, that the white races of the United States are seeking to crush out the colored ones, it also believes that Chinese immigration will sooner or later diminish the high wages still paid in the United States, and thus check the current of European immigration. The two assertions are both inconsistent and untounded. With a population of over fifty millions, it is inconceivable how 105,679 Chinese, or an annual average increase of 4,242 in the last decade, can possibly affect either the industries or the rate of wages in the United States. The total number of Chinese entering the United States from the beginning does not exceed 216,000, about one-half of whom returned home. If so few men are able to affect the labor market of the United States, and to check the current of European immigration, then they are assuredly the most wonderful people in the world, and their acquisition would be preeminently desirable for any country. We have too much faith in our colleague's good

judgment, however, to believe that such a position will be defended. We are ready to credit the Chinese with sobriety, frugality, industry, patience, submissiveness, and many other qualities which enter into the composition of good laborers, but we can not ascribe to them a power which is nothing less than superhuman. In the sixty years from 1820 to 1879, inclusive, the number of German immigrants entering the United States amounted to a total of 3,002,027, and yet no one charges that the country has been Germanized. All these people, and the whole number of 9,908,799 immigrants from all countries during the same period, have been silently absorbed in the rapid growth of the nation, and have made no more impression upon it than the falling of rain into the sea. Out of the ten millions of immigrants received into the United States since 1820 these two hundred and sixteen thousand Chinese are practically the only ones who were not absorbed and who remained separate and apart from the people among whom they were living. Under all circumstances and at all times they have held themselves aloof, retaining their peculiar nationality, hoarding their earnings, contributing as little as possible to the wealth and development of the country, and finally returning home with all their gains. Such a people add nothing to the prosperity and well-being of a country, beyond the bare material results of their physical labor. As far as the education literature, arts, sciences, legislation, administration, morals, religion and social life of a country are concerned, in what measure are they indebted to the Chinese?

The assertion that the Chinese produce better and in 'greater quantity is an error. That they work cheaply and well is admitted, but outside of routine and contract labor they are greatly inferior to the more intelligent European laborers. As a rule they have neither the physical strength nor activity of the whites, and can not therefore produce in greater quantity. In the Eastern parts of the United States they are mainly employed in the lighter, in-door avocations, but on the Pacific coast they are largely employed in mining, railway construction, gardening, etc. In California, of which so much has been said with reference to her industrial development through Chinese labor, there has been a greater diversity of employments followed by them than in any other state, but even there they are chiefly employed in light services, such as household and laundry work. This state contains 71 per cent. of the total Chinese population of the United States, or 75,122 all told. Although the total population of the state is 864,686 we are told that her agricultural wealth and development is chiefly due to this force of seventy-five thousand laborers, a great proportion of whom are employed in the cities and households!

The comparison which the Cruzeiro draws between the soil and climate of the United States and Brazil is one which we can safely leave to all intelligent observers. The marvelous fertility of the Mississippi basin has been so often and so widely discussed that no one should either be uninformed or misinformed on that subject. To be sure, a prominent Brazilian senator stated in the last parliament that the São Francisco valley would one day rival that of the Mississippi, but like Herbert Smith's prophecies regarding the future commerce of the Amazon, the world has been charitable enough to accept it as a bit of patriotic imagination, and to forget it.

In respect to the treatment of colonists, our colleague admits the fact that there have been repeated complaints for many years. There was no necessity, therefore for the statement that our information had probably been obtained from "vagrant colonists" and "proletariats." If there were complaints of so

serious a character as to warrant the interference of Elisé Réclus, the special investigating commissions of Von Tschudi, Heusser, Haupt, and others, and an official warning of the British government against emigration to Brazil, then assuredly there are other sources of information open to us than those intimated. And furthermore, if our colleague will recall the articles published in Jornal do Commercio in April, 1879, by the ex-president of Paraná, Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, relative to the treatment of the Russians, it will be seen that we have high Brazilian authority also for our charges. . We do not say that all colonists have been treated badly; we will gladly bear testimony to the contrary. But we do say, however, that the colonization system adopted by Brazil has been both imperfect and erroneous, and that its whole history is filled with repeated blunders, grievances and acts of oppression. The very first colony established here-that of Nova Friburgo -- endured bardships and trials which fully justified complaint, and that experience was but the first in a long series of over sixty years. If this statement is doubted, let our colleague go back to the foundation of the colonies of Nova Friburgo and Petropolis, to the Swiss and German colonists of São Paulo whose repeated complaints brought out investigating commissions from Europe, to the English colony of Cananêa, to the Russian colonists of Paraná who were first cheated and then abandoned to their fate, and to the many other instances of which this sorrowful chapter in Brazilian history is full. Were there a tendency to change the general system under which these evils have occurred, we would gladly close the chapter, and forget them; but as there is not only no serious effort in that direction, and as it is now proposed to acquire a large immigration of a very helpless class of people, we feel fully justified in recalling them.

Our space will not permit a further discussion of this question at this time. shall continue in our next.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENT.

Among the arrivals by the steamer Colorado, from Rio Janeiro, Friday, was Dr. José Custodio Alves de Lima, whose mission in this country is to Aves ue Lima, whose mission in this country is to obtain 3,000 Chinese laborers for the province of Sao Paulo, Brazil, of which he is an inhabitant. The Doctor is a graduate of Syracuse University, New York. On Saturday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he is stopping, he communicated his provided from the communicated is views freely to a Bulletin reporter. The labor question, he says, is the most vital one in Brazil to day, and is likely to be for some time to come Brazil is still afflicted with negro slavery, though a heroic effort is making to get rid of it. The num-ber or slaves in the country is between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000, but the government has prepared for the gradual abolition of the institution. A law provides that all children born since 1871, shall be free after they reach the age of 21, and every year a sum is laid aside for the gradual redemption of the more unfortunate slaves, as, for instance, the slave wife of a free man. The Doctor believes that in six or seven years slavery will be practically abolished, and then will come, in his opinion, a very serious crisis for Brazil. It is probable that the slaves, for several years after their liberation, will be useless and cause great trouble, so that until the treedmen shall have learned that liberty is not complied from till the alternative that the slaver will be supported by the slaver will be slaver will be supported by the slaver will be sla exemption from toil, the planters will be compelled to employ other labor.

For a long time, Brazil has encouraged immigra-

tion. The immigrant is welcomed with open arm The government, in several cases, has founded colonies, given them money, and offered them as-sistance. Every public office is thrown open to the naturalized. And yet immigration has not been as large as the demand. Bismarck has prejudiced the Germans in a large degree from emigrating to Brazil, though he has not been able to prevent the exodus to the United States. Such Germans as have gone to Brazil have, after their contracts have run out, caused much trouble. The German con-The German consuls, evidently under instructions from Bismarck have stirred up the Germans to strikes, and this has caused loss and trouble to the planters. Many of the planters have, for these reasons, not made ey by employing foreign labor, and have only so for patriotic reasons.

The great need of Brazil is more competition in

labor. European and American immigrants would be preferred, because they add to the intelligence and enterprise of the country. But if these-cannol be had, then recourse must be had to the Chinese labor, which is cheap and submissive. Euro laborers are paid in Brazil from \$8 to \$9 a mo besides board and lodging. The hours of work are not as long as in a colder climate. As slaves are worth say \$1,000 apiece, the expense of free and slave labor is about the same.

There are no Chinese in Brazil at present. Dr. Alves de Lima believes that they will be well adapted to the wants of the planters. The slave system made the planters slow and shiftless in their methods of doing business. Some of the largest planters kept no books or accounts Free labor is changing this condition of things. The Chinese, who are submissive and servile in their disposition, will supply the place of the slaves to a greater degree than other immigrants. At the same time, Dr. Alves de Lima does not favor Chinese immigration as he would European. as the latter is inadequate, recourse must be had to the former.

Dr. Alves de Lima intended to procure his Chinese in the States, but he foresees difficulties in the way that may oblige him to procure them direct from China. If the experiment proves successful other shipments will follow. He thinks that they will be able to work on the coffee plantations, the labor not being difficult. The crops are good this year, but the planters are anxious about the prices which are low. Coffee is raised in the highlands, so that its district is somewhat restricted. lands cost about \$60 per acre, but the settler must wait five years before any returns are made on his investment.—New York Commercial Bulletin, May

For the benefit of our American readers who may have taken the above statements in sober earnest, and in the interests of continued peace with Prince Bismarck who may not like the character therein given to his consuls and people, we shall offer one or two trifling corrections which we hope Dr. Lima will incorporate in all his future interviews with newspaper reporters. It is a surprising fact that a man never discovers how little he knows of home until he goes abroad-and that is just the trap in which our young friend has been caught. Had Dr. Lima been a missionary like the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, or an intense traveler like Lady Florence Dixie, or an omniverous sightseer like Capt. John Codman, or a simple planter out for a between-crop holiday, such trifling inaccuracies would have been readily excused and overlooked; but as a graduate of Syracuse whose orthodox reputation and training must be upheld, as the representative of the most progressive province in Brazil whose corporate veracity should not be compromised, and as the would-be shepherd of 3,000 "submissive and servile" Chinamen, "child-like and bland," upon whose imitative minds such an example might produce the most pernicious results, the corrections must be made.

In the first place, the "heroic effort" to get rid of slavery is limited to a mere handtul of men. There are many unheroic abolitionists who would willingly free their slaves for a consideration, but the men who demand unconditional abolition-which we understand to be the "heroic" treatmentcan yet be counted on the Doctor's fingers, And in the course of this so-called heroic effort, the slave population of Sao Paulo is actually increasing, and the Indian slave trade on the Amazon is openly and vigorously practised.

In the second place, the Doctor's estimate of the slave population of Brazil is slightly exaggerated-unless it be that he has made ample allowance for the non-registered blacks and the illegally-enslaved Indians. According to Barão de Cotegipe and other speakers in the last General Assembly, the slave population then was 1,419,000. On that basis, and at a rough estimate, the present slave population of the empire is not far from 1,400,000-leaving out of account, of course, the Indians and non-registered blacks. Had Dr. Lima made his error of

there would have been no great harm done; but to say that the present slave population is "between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000" when the matriculation returns of 1873 gave only 1,431,300, is assuredly a grave reflection upon the sincerity of the government and people of Brazil in carrying out the emancipation law, and upon the truthfulness of the statistics which emanate at brief intervals from the department of agriculture. However, it is barely possible that this increase of about 400,000 slaves is due to the "heroic effort" of which the Doctor speaks.

In the third place, we are told-or rather the Bulletin reporter is told, that Brazil encourages immigration, and that "the immigrant is received with open arms." Theoretically, yes! "Every public office is thrown open to the naturalized." Our left eye closes! "Bismarck has prejudiced the Germans" - Our editorial - "in a large degree from emigrating to Brazil;"-mouth -"the German consuls, evidently under instructions from Bismarck," --- expels-'have stirred up the Germans to strikes;"a dubious and -- "many of the planters have, for these reasons, not made money by employing foreign labor, and have only done so for patriotic reasons."---prolonged whistle! Friend Koseritz! how's that for Rio Grande? And how does it apply to the old whipping posts of São Paulo, the deceived Russians of Paraná, or the imprisoned Italian contract laborers of Minas Geraes? And how does it correspond to that order now in force in the custom house of this city forbidding the employment of every foreign-born person! Theoretically, the public offices are open; but where are the foreign-born occupants? The Chinaman who takes Dr. Lima at his word and comes to Brazil with the intention of becoming an alderman or a water fiscal, should steel his heart against a bitter disappointment, even were he a lineal descendent of Confucius himself. It's like the liberty of worship barring a few restrictions, and the freedom of suffrage outside of the electoral reform limitations. There may be liberty for the immigrant, and he may have all the rights mentioned, but the Syracuse dictionary authority-as Dr. Lima should well know-does n't exactly give such definitions to the word.

In the fourth place, "the great need of Brazil is more competition in labor." Then why secure Chinese immigrants under contracts? Does Dr. Lima call the contract system a species of competition ? How can a long-term contract entered into over five thousand miles from the field of labor be called competition? This is just where the late trouble in Minas with the Italian laborers arose. They entered into contracts in Italy to work for a specified term for 30\$ a month, but on arriving here they found free laborers in the same work, side by side with themselves, receiving from 2\$ to 4\$ a day. They were naturally dissatisfied, but their employers undertook to hold them to the terms of their contracts. They then employed the remedy of free laborers in abandoning their employment, but in so doing were arrested and imprisoned. And this is what Dr. Lima calls competition! The statement that European laborers receive "from \$8 to \$9 a month, beside board and lodging," seems also to contradict facts-but that, of course, is unimportant. The English mining company at Morro Velho has a contract with Chinese in which the stipulated wages are \$16, gold, a month of 26 days of 10 hours each, besides free transportation, medical attendance and care during sickness, food and shelter, tools, and two suits of working clothes per annum. The Italians mentioned received 30\$ a month. And this is for contract labor. In no case have "between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000"—let us we heard of free labor at "\$8 or \$9 a say 400,000—on the other side of the truth month." "The hours of work are not so

long as in a colder climate." We have seen slaves at work from 4 o'clock, a.m., to 8 and 9 o'clock, p.m.-sixteen to seventeen hours a day.

In the fifth place, Dr. Lima says that "the Chinese, who are submissive and servile in their disposition, will supply the place of the slaves to a greater degree than other immigrants,"—in which position we most fully concur. That is just the argument that we have been using all through the discussion of this question, and it is one of the chief reasons why we oppose the introduction of Chinese. There is precious little consistency in freeing the negro slave, if we are at once to put a yellow man in his very

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

GUADELOUPE AND MARTINIQUE

Both were discovered by Columbus. Guadeloupe is of an irregular form, about twenty-five miles long and thirteen broad. It is divided into two unequal and threen oroac. It is divided into two unequal parts by a small arm of the sea, nearly six miles long and varying from one hundred to two hundred feet in breath. This canal, known by the name of the "Rivière salée," is navigable for vessels of fifty tons burthen. In 1635 the first French settlement was a sale but page with the artists remarks and but page with the sale with severe with the sale was not sale to the sale to th tlement was made, but peace with the natives was only concluded in 1640. Development was but slow, Martinique being preferred by settlers; siow, Martinique being preferred by settlers; thus in 1700 Guadeloupe counted only 4,000 whites and 7,000 slaves; in 1750 there were 10,000 whites and 45,000 slaves. In 1759 the English conquered the island, but the peace of 1763 restored it to the the island, but the peace of 1763 restored it to the French. During the first republic the latter again lost the island, but they soon retook it from the Martinique was settled simultaneously with Guadeloupe, but the French had to fight harder for it with the native caribs. Sugar cultivation was introduced in 1650; ten years later Benjamin da Costa for the first time planted cocoa, but in 1718 an untoward season destroyed all the trees and an untoward season destroyed all the trees and coffee took the place of cocoa. Early in the eighteenth century Martinique became the mart for all the windward French settlements, and Port Royal became the magazine for all matters of exchange between the colonies and the mother country. The prosperity of the island was very great until the war of 1744, when a stop was put, in a great measure, to the contraband trade with the Spanish colonies by the introduction of registered ships. Martinique was taken by the English in the beginning of the year 1762 and returned to France in July, 1763. It was again taken by the English in 1809, but restored to France by the peace of Amiens.
Sugar production in Guadeloupe and Martinique has developed as follows:

has developed as follows:

1849 56,300

ence to sugar and rum manufacture in Guadeloupe we reprint the following latest report received:

SUGAR.—There are nineteen usines or manufactories of white sugar direct from the cane, by the centrifugal process, with an aggregate capital of 23,550,000 francs. They manufacture about 430, 23,550,000 francs. They manufacture about 430,000,000 kilogs, of cane into sugar of three grades, the first and second of which are very white and are nearly all shipped to France; nearly all of the third grade, for the past year, has been exported to the United States. The average yield of cane is about nine per cent. of sugar. Therefore they manufacture about 38,700,000 kilogs. of sugar, or 95,000 to 98,000 hogsheads. The mode of proceeding with the planters is thus: They receive all the cane with the planters is thus: They receive all the cane and manufacture it into sugar, guaranteeing to give the planters 6 per cent. of the weight of cane delivered in manufactured sugar. That is, for every loo kilogs, of cane they give to the planter 6 kilogs. of sugar. The agent or manager of the usine usually ships the sugar, and the price to be paid to the planter is overendly but he average memble rese usually ships the sugar, and the price to be paid to the planter is governed by the average monthly rate established and reported by the Chamber of Com-merce. Fifteen days after the publishing of this report, they are entitled to payment for their por-tion of sugar. The planters at the time of the building of the usines, entered into a contract to famish them with cane for a period of twenty years. With most of the usines, ten wears of the time com-With most of the usines, ten years of the time con-tracted for has expired, and it will be difficult for the usines to renew this contract at its expiration. If the demand for muscovado sugar in the United States increases, as it has for the past four or five years, the planters can realize much more from years, the planters can realize much more from their cane when manufactured into muscovado sugar than they do now, and they regret very much having entered into that contract. There is also a usine for the manufacture of concrete sugar, with a

capital of 100,000 francs. They manufacture annually about 14,000,000 kilogs, of cane into sugar, from which they realize about 1,230,000 kilogs, of trom which they realize about 1,230,000 kilogs, of sugar, nearly all of which last year was shipped to the United States. There is a manufactory for canning and preserving pincapples and other fruit. They put up 452,000 kilogs, of pincapples which are all shipped to France.

RUM.—There are 120 rum distilleries that manu facture 4,551,332 liters of rum per annum, 2,667,-137 litres of which are shipped to France, and the 137 acres of white are simpled to France, and the balance, 1,884,195 liters, is consumed on the island, besides 2,345,420 liters of wines and other liquors imported mostly from France.

Trouble about procuring hands for the pla tations there is, so to say, none at present; both islands have traversed the precarious periods which followed the sudden emancipation of the blacks during the first republic and the revolution of 1848 better than might have been expected, and have since 1850 been steadily procuring coolies from India. Between 1872 and 1879 they have imported direct from British India a couple of thousand there of annually, the total export of this kind of labor from there to the French colonies

.0		5
1873	••	1,312
1874	••	5,323
1875	••	4,418
1876	••	3,794
1877	••	3,179
1878 Together 23,191	••	5,165
5-11101		

The Swedish island St. Barts was ceded to France in 1878 and now forms a dependency of Guade-loupe; the latter has a population of 180,879 souls Martinique 161,782, and St. Barts, 2,374, together 345,035 inhabitants. The import into Guadeloupe in 1877 amounted to 27,151,000 francs, and the export from there 34,691,000; the import into Martport from there 34,091,000; the import into Mart-inique in the same year was 28,895,000 franes, while produce was exported to the amount of 33,596,000. Total trade movement in the French West Indies in 1877 124,433,000 franes. This is certainly doing well for such a small colony and due to extent to the liberal policy pursued by the home government with reference to them by leaving them to adopt such a fiscal and commercial system as suited best their local interests; in other words, France with respect to her West India possession has introduced on a broad basis the British principle of leaving colonies as little hampered as possible

The consequence has been a rapid development of sugar industry after the best modern methods, winning the confidence of French capitalists. The manner in which sugar is produced in the French West Indies on some large estates has become a model of scientific manufacture from which other cane producing countries have copied of late years. At all events these islands have proved and are proving to the world what can be done by an intelligent application of modern progress in this important branch. In spite of their limited area these islands thus refer to the control of the control these islands thus perform an important part in the New World. Coffee production in the islands is unimportant.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The June receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 6, 158\$680.

-The Future, of Taubaté, São Paulo, says that 57 manumissions were made in that place during the year 1880-81.

-The São Paulo provincial budget for 1881-82 appropriates the sum of 470,460\$ for the purposes of public instruction.

-News from interior localities of Pernambuce report a very severe winter. The roads are to be in a very bad condition.

-The total receipts of the postoffices of the province of Bahia during the half year ending June 30 amounted to 37,622\$610.

—A new steamer of home construction, named the Guasca, began making trips between Porto Alegre and Santo Amaro, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 22nd ult.

-A young man of 19 years was murdered about the 20th ult. in a rancho near Leopoldina, Minas Geraes. The name of the victim is Pedro Faustino Netto, and the object of the crime was robbery.

—An assassination took place on a plantation near Campinas, São Paulo, on the 21st ult., one Euleterio de Almeida Leite being killed by his son-in-law in a dispute. The criminal, Antonio Pinto Vaz, made his escape.

—The doors of the Exchange at Rio Grande were broken open on the night of the 24th ult., and also a door leading from the Exchange into the postoffice. The sum of 426\$580 was taken from the registry department of the postoffice.

-The interest charges upon the province of São Paulo during the current fiscal year are estimated at 610,000\$, of which total 60,000\$ represents the interest of 6 per cent. on the provincial debt, 70,000\$ the interest on the floating debt, and 480,000\$ the —The June receipts of the Manáos custom house amounted to 15,688\$362.

—The Portuguese population of the province of São Paulo is estimated at 25,000.

There is a large quantity of counterfeit "nickel" -100 and 200 reis—afloat in Bahia. -100 and 200 reis_

-The Corumbá, Matto Grosso, customs receipts amounted to 26,991\$480 in April, and 23,283\$744

-Mail advices from the interior of Pern report the bean crop as nearly destroyed by the rains. There has been unusually cold weather.

—According to the Financeiro, of São Paulo, the slave population of that province on the 31st of December last was 180,607, a gain of 30,018 in the last three years.

-There were 101 deaths in the city of Fortaleza Ceará, during the month of June. In the same month of 1878 there were 5,406 deaths, owing to the sécca and small pox.

-An abolition society has been organized at Manáos, province of Amazonas. The movemen has gained a great impetus in that city, its leader being the proprietor and editor of the Commercio do

—The "Companhia Cantareira" of São Paulo has been notified of the success of its new loan in London for the prosecution of the São Paulo water and drainage works. The amount of the loan is

-Under the new electoral reform law the total number of voters registered in the province of Pará is 7,300, of which the capital, Pará, contains 2,085. The total free population of the province in 1872 was about 233,000.

-The Onze de Julho, of Pelotas, charges two soldiers of the 3rd detachment, stationed there, with highway robbery on the night of the 21st ult. Two others, on the same night, attacked a slave in the street and gave him a brutal beating.

-The province of São Paulo imposes a tax upon —The province of São Paulo imposes a tax upon employees of the provincial government receiving an annual salary over 200\$ at the rate of eight per cent. on salaries up to 1,000\$, and five per cent. on salaries from 1,000\$ to 6,000\$ per annum.

—According to Rio Grande papers of the early part of last month the slaves at Pelotas had planned a revolt, and measures had been taken to suppress it, should their plans be carried into execution. A revolt at Pelotas would not be at all surprising in view of the cruelties reported from that place from time to time.

-With regard to those Italians who threw up their contract with the Morro Velho mining com pany, ran away, and were afterwards imprisoned, a pany, ran away, and were anterwards impression, a court decision has just been rendered against them and in favor of compelling them to finish their contract. Through this decision the government is obliged to return the men to the mines, and to compel them to complete the time for which they engaged to work.

-The Correio Paulistano of the 28th ult. gravely discusses the political probabilities growing out of the death of President Garfield and the succession of "Arthur Chester" to the presidency. Mention is also made of "Senator Couckley." Our good friends of the Correio should not have informed the world n so conspicuous a manner that they do not know the names of the vice-president of the United States -Chester A. Arthur-and of so prominent a senator as Senator Conkling.

-An assassination occurred on the 7th ult. at Casa Branca, São Paulo, one José Lemé being kill Casa Branca, São Paulo, one Jose Leme being kill-ed in a public place by one Manuel Luiz. The cause was nothing more than a little dispute about the quality of character possessed by the two dis-putants. If there is not a good quality of hemp employed for these gentry at no distant day there! he a chance for emigration as well as immigration be a chance for emigration as well as immigration in some already notorious localities.

-According to the Gazeta, of Uberaba, Mina —According to the Gazeta, of Uperaua, Minas Geraes, of the 28th ult., a brutal assassination took place a few days before in the municipality of Cajurá. The mistress of a coffee plantation, D. Joaquina Martins de Arruda, had aroused the municipal fundity of the plantation of the control of Josquini Marins de Arruda, had aroused the enmity of a fugitive murderer living in the vicinity, one João Caetano Borges, who satisfied his revenge with her murder. The poor woman was found in a coffee field horribly mutilated, her body being gash ed with a knife and her head bruised with a hammer. Borges had before committed murder at Passos. No mention is made of his arrest.

-The June receipts of the Para custom hou amounted to 554,913\$205, against 385,093\$046 in the same month of last year. The monthly receipts for the last half year, and the total receipts for the last five fiscal years, were as follows:

| Idas into fiscal years, were as 10100ws:
| month, 1881 | fiscal year
| January... 530,804\$719 | 1876-77... 4,224,134\$961
| February... 535,882 293 | 1877-78... 4,136,113 678
| March... 455,242 460 | 1878-79... 4,975,643 691
| April... 498,442 652 | 1879-80... 6,119,827 874
| Mil... 350,721 479 | 1880-81... 5,918,130 919
| Inna... 524 612 305

-The S. João d'El-Rei mining company, of Morro Velho, Minas Geraes, granted letters of freedom to 25 of its slaves on the 24th of June The superintendent, Mr. Pearson Morrison, nounces his intention to free 29 more on the 24th of December next.

-The president of São Paulo has designed November 1ember 1—the day following the general election— for the election of provincial deputies. Several Paul-ista journals oppose this because the two elections ought together. Would it not be better to hold both elections on the same day?

—The Constitucional, of Macahé, says that the product of the Quissamā central sugar mill this year amounts to some 250,000 or 260,000 arrobas of amounts to some 250,000 or 200,000 areas sugar [an arroba is equivalent to 32 pounds], and from 1,000 to 1,200 pipes of rum. The gross re-ceipts are estimated at from 800,000\$ to 900,000\$, and the net receipts at 300,000\$.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The minister of agriculture invites tenders for a railway from this city to Tijuca.

-The June receipts of the "Recife as São Francisco" railway amounted to 69,159\$300 and the expenditures to 53,426\$741.

-It is stated that the Emperor will attend the opening ceremonies of the "Oeste de Minas" rail-way sometime during the present month.

-The Baldwin Locomotive Works will turn out over six hundred locomotives this year. Between fifty and sixty of the Mexican orders were completed and shipped during the first halt of the

-The Mogyana directory has issued its fourth call upon share holders at the rate of 40\$ per share to be paid in from the 1st to the 10th of September The money is to be used on the Entre Rios line and the Penha branch.

-A small steamer, belonging to the contractors —A small steamer, belonging to the contractors of the D. Theresa Christina railway, left London on the 5th ult. For Santa Catharina. This steamer will be used on a service between Santa Catharina, Imbituba and Laguna.

—Imperial decree No. 8,198, of the 23rd ult, declares the Victoria, or "Hinciba & Natividade" railway, of Espirito Santo, to be a charge upon the general government. This line extends from Victoria to the Rio Doce, and an extension is projected rom thence into northern Minas. rom thence into northern Minas.

It is said that the minister of agriculture intends —It is said that the minister of agriculture intends to take advantage of the present improvement in financial affairs by reducing the rate of interest guarantees on railways from seven to five per cent, The purpose is certainly an excellent one, but should the present improvement prove illusory there may be some slight difficulties about capital in the future.

-The entrance of the first locomotive into S. —The entrance of the hrst tocomotive into b. João d'El-Rei, over the 'Oeste de Minas' railway, took place on the 30th ult. There were great popular rejoicings. This completes the 100 kilometers' extension of this road, and gives to that place a direct railway communication with Rio de Janeiro. The formal opening ceremonies will take place at an early day.

—Complaints are made of a new vexatious regulation by the Dom Pedro II railway authorities in this city. A branch office having been established in the business part of the city, the railway officials are seeking to support it by imposing an overse charge on all examinating. officials are seeking to support it by imposing an extra charge on all encommendar dispatched, whether at the city office or at the railway station. In the latter case the extra charge is decidedly unwarranted and vexatious.

-Several experiments have recently taken place on the suburban lines of the São Christovão tram-way with a new tram locomotive manufactured at the Baldwin Works. The trials have thus far shown the Balawin Works. Inc triais have thus far snown the capacity of the locomotive to easily draw four loaded cars over any grade on the road and at a good rate of speed. No satisfactory trial as to speed has yet been made, owing to the bad condition of the switches, and to the general desire to determine its stopping rather than its running capacity. The its stopping rather than its fullning capacity. The purpose of the company to employ steam on its suburban lines is highly praiseworthy, and will add much to the value of the localities through which they run.

-The Pennsylvania Railroad, to accommodate its immense traffic, has in use 1,000 locomotives and 40,000 cars. On the main line between Philadelphia 49,000 cars. On the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg 643 locomotives, 239 passenger, 119 emigrant, 48 baggage, 56 express, 18 postal and 11,558 freight cars are employed. On the New York division there are in use 242 locomotives, 400 passenger and express and 3,723 freight cars, while the Philadelphia and Erie division requires 119 loco-motives, 925 passenger, express and baggage, and 18,311 freight cars. In addition to the equipment in the above statement, there were also 18,730 cars running over the various lines, owned by individuals and companies. The new elevator of the company at Jersey City, will hold 1,500,000 bushels of

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHIN

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

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

(Cash invariably in adv

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 Broads

Rio de Janeiro, August 5th, 1881.

THE latest and one of the best features in the abolition movement is the resolution of several of the most influential journals of Bahia to either refuse publication to all slave advertisements, or to donate the receipts from such advertisements to the emancipation fund. This is essentially a move in the right direction. As a popular edu cator the press should lend its aid or countenance to no institution or influence which is not for the public good. Happily this institution of slavery is now generally recognized as an evil, and intelligent practical men, as well as philanthropists, are everywhere demanding its suppression. This demand should first be recognized and supported by the press. Unfortunately, however, the spaper press of Brazil is almost wholly published in the interests of one class-thslave-holding planters-and the abolition movement, therefore, has not received that cordial support from it which would otherwise have been accorded. In taking so decided a step in opposition to the slaveholding interests, the press of Bahia has set an example which is worthy of general imitation. It has stamped the institution as unworthy of recognition in its columns, except upon special and humiliating conditions, and it has thus taken its place in the ranks of that party which seeks to crush out the evil now and forever. We do not forget that some of these journals would disclaim all connection with the abolition movement now in progress; so too would those provincial legislators in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and São Paulo who advocated the suppression of the inter-provincial slave traffic. The moral influence of their acts, however, is as decidedly on the side of abolition, as though they were the staunchest and most-outspoken members of the various abolition organizations throughout the empire. This step of the Bahia press will have a good influence, and we hope it will be adopted here, and in every city in

Because it does not provide for the indemnification of the slave-holders and does not provide a substitute for slave labor, Dr. Louis Couty informs the people of France that the abolition movement in Brazil is purely theoretical. Would it not be just as logical to say that because the thief is not indemnified for the loss of his profits and because another occupation is not provided for him, all laws for the suppression of theft are purely theoretical? If slavery is a crime against humanity, if it is a theft of a man's personal liberty and the profits of his laborand the civilization of to-day has effectually settled those questions in the affirmative-

be purely theoretical? Does Dr. Couty believe that one man's advantage can pos sibly counterbalance another man's right? Does he believe that stealing men, women and children in Africa, even in violation of laws and treaties, constitutes a just claim thereafter upon the lives and services of the people thus stolen? Does he believe that theft constitutes a right of property? or that an immoral and indefensible claim upon the life service of another entitles one to compensation for the loss of that service? We fear that Dr. Couty overlooks the rights of the slave and the universal condemnation which the civilized world has pronounced upon the accursed institution, in his efforts to defend and oblige the Brazilian slaveholder. In the selfish, commercial sense. out of which slavery grew, and through which it has been nourished and protected, there are grounds for the position which Dr. Couty has taken; but in the higher realm of ethics, of the eternal and unchangeable principles of justice, there is no foundation for it whatever. It is a matter for sincere regret that a young man of so great promise should deliberately go outside of his scientific calling to defend a wrong. And it is a matter of still deeper regret that at the same time he should place himself so conspicuously and so unnecessarily upon record as an advocate of a policy which the best minds of his own country and of the civilized world would not entertain for a moment

WE are glad to see from O Agricultor Progressista, a new agricultural journal published in the interests of the Companhia Zootechnica e Agricola, that the director of that society, Sr. Domingos Maria Gonçalves, proposes to require manual labor from all the students attending his new agricultural schools. We were misled by the statement in the statutes of the society that "the laborers, watchmen, shepherds, field servants, etc., will be by preference admitted and chosen from among the freedmen," which, in the absence of any clause specifying obligatory field labor for the students, led us to infer that the work would all be done by hired laborers. In this inference the director informs us that we are mistaken, as manual labor will be required from every matriculated student in proportion to his strength. This is just as it should be. One of the most successful agricultural schools in the United States-the State Agricultural College of Michigan-was founded literally in the forest, and all the work of clearing and breaking up the land, fencing, draining, roadmaking, planting orchards, as well as the after work of crop, fruit and stock-raising, has been done by students. The land which was once covered with a dense forest of oak, beech and maple, is now one of the finest and most productive farms that can be found anywhere-and all the work is done by students, who are required to work a spec ified number of hours every day. Many of the most successful farmers in the state are graduates of this school, and some of its graduates occupy high scientific positions. It is not claimed that the labor of the students has any great pecuniary advantages, but it gives them a practical knowledge of scientific agriculture, and contributes largely to their good health and physical development. In relation to the profession in whose interests the school is established, it not only makes its graduates practically familiar with all the details of every day work, but it makes them acquainted with the latest and most scientific methods of agriculture, and teaches them to investigate and experiment for themselves. Such a result as this is greatly needed in Brazil. Instead of calling upon the government for an investigating commission when his coffee trees, or his sugar cane fields are attacked by disease, the Brazilian planter then how can its unconditional suppression should be competent to take the matter into

his own hands. He should know how best to cultivate his lands and to obtain the best results. Instead of tilling a piece of land for a time and then abandoning it as worn out, as is now the practice, he should know how to keep up the fertility and productiveness of his fields, and to add to their value year by year. The profession of agriculture should be elevated to the rank of a science, and this can only be done through just such schools as we have indicated.

THE AMERICAN LINE.

The present status of the question relative to the continuance of the Roach steamship line is shown in the following official dispatch from the minister of agriculture:

Rio de Jameiro, July 29, 1881.

I have before me the official note in which, in the quality of agents of Messrs, John Roach & Sociation of the standard of the

conterences when you have not will this ucpar-ment:

1st.—That Messrs. Roach & Son accept the con-tract of November 10th, 1877, approved by legis-lative decree No. 2,833, of May 10th, 1879, thus authorizing the specified navigation service with all the required calls, including the port of São Luiz, in the province of Maranhão; 2nd.—That for this end the construction of three steamers is to be ordered immediately which, in accordance with the conditions of the said contract, will be suited to the service of the specified port of S. Luiz;

steamers is to be ordered immediately which, in accordance with the conditions of the said contract, will be suited to the service of the specified port of S. Luiz;
3rd.—That these steamers will commence the service of navigation in the month of January or February, in the ensuing year of 1882;
4th.—That, while the steamers of which this treats are not completed, the contractors will procure others for freight, for the purpose of continuing the service from this time forward;
5th.—That the time fixed in the contract for the voyages shall be increased by two days, which are necessary for the call at the port of S. Luiz;
6th.—That, these conditions being accepted, the referred contract of November 10th should be considered definitely approved, without any dependence upon the legislative power.

In reply I have to say: 1st.—That the government accepts the conditions above mentioned, which shall be considered from this time forward as an integral part of the contract of November 10th, 1877; it being needful to add that, law No. 2,833, of May 10th, 1879, being in full vigor, the referred contract will have no further dependence upon the legislative power, since that the call at the port of São Luiz do Maranhão has been accepted; 2nd.—That the contractors, having at once ordered the construction of new steamers, can effect the navigation service up to January of the ensuing year in freighted steamers, which should in a similar manner touch at the port of São Luiz do Maranhão has been accepted to Maranhão. There being no infraction of this do Maranhão had contract will order the payment, independently of new legislative such orders, which should in a similar manner touch at the port of São Luiz do Maranhão had been necepted to Maranhão. The entire of the contraction of this arrangement, the government will order the payment, independently of new legislative such orization, of the subventions which from this time forward become due for the service herein treated.

LOCAL NOTES.

-The minister of agriculture is absent on a trip through the eastern part of the province.

-The 29th ult. was the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Princess Imperial D. Isabel.

-The minister of agriculture has placed the sum of 100\$ at the disposal of the Brazilian minister at Buenos Ayres for the purchase of alfafa seed.

-It is announced that Counselor Martin Francisco been made a member of the Council of State in place of the late Senator Dias de Carvalho.

-The government has placed the large halls of the Typographia Nacional at the service of the city, ally, for the projected municipal exposition

-The government has approved the contract made with Antonio José da Costa Braga for the service of receiving, loading, feeding and trans-

porting immigrants.

The minister of agriculture has received a —The minister of agriculture has received a quantity of seed of the new cereal, rice-corn, which is to be distributed among planters by the Instituto Fluminense. The experiment will be watched with great interest.

great interest.

—In reply to a petition from Guilherme José da
Costa Vianna for permission to import Italian colonists under the regulations of March 15, 1879, the minister of agriculture declares that no other the minister of agreement of the dead of the deady made favors can be granted than those already made known viz: food and shelter in this city, transportation to the place where the colonist desires to settle, nted than those already made and the sale of lands selected on time.

-Decree No. 8,094, of May 14, grants a fifty years' concession to Gustavus Meinicke, the successor of Ernesto Antunes de Campos and others, for working mines of gold and other minerals in for working mines of gold and other minerals in the commera of Castro, province of Paraná. The concession covers a territory of 665,070 square meters. A period of five years is granted for the surveys and delineations, within which time plans must be submitted to the government, with proofs of capital employed.

-We beg that Dr. Salvador de Mendonça will kindly await our next issue for the reply which he desires. It should be borne in mind that our space s limited, and that we are handicapped ten to one in discussing with a daily journal.

-The immigrants barrack on the Morro da Saude was inaugurated on the 1st instant. The Gazeta de Noticias speaks of the place as badly arranged, badly ventilated, crowded, and as lackng sufficient water for the uses of such a place.

-There have been several disorderly attacks on street cars recently on the Villa Isabel line. Passengers have been beaten, ladies have been insulted, and travel has been made insecure. And this too in the city of Rio de Janeiro! Perhaps a fiftypound policeman would contribute something to the pacification of those disturbed localities!

—The next important social event of the season will be the "Bachelors' Ball" at the Cassino Fluminense on the evening of the 12th inst. If the quantity of deliberation and elaborate preparation be an indication of the quality of the entertainment, the ball of the 12th will certainly be one of the most brilliant and enjoyable ever given in this city.

—If we may do so without incurring the charge of doing a little sharp advertising, we would remind the Conservatorio Dramatica that the moral sense of this community is being delightfully shocked by an unhindered representation of *La Mascotte*. There is little, perhaps, either in the music or the libretto to warrant the celebrity which the Conservatorio's course toward Manager Grau gave to it—but is there not just a little inconsistency between the course then pursued and the indifference of to-day?

-In an official letter of the 27th ult. the minister of agriculture notifies the minister of empire that he has resolved to aid in the construction of an edifice in this city for the service of national expositions, through municipal contributions, and asks for the grounds now occupied by the old slaughter house as a desirable locality for that purpose. Should the minister of empire give up the grounds, it is proposed to erect three exposition buildings there, and also to create a zoological garden.

-For supplying the new slaughter house at Santa Cruz with water, estimates for the sinking of a well have just been prepared and presented to the minister of empire by civil engineer Domingos José Rodrigues. The well is to have a diameter of ten neters and an estimated depth of six meters, and is to be located not over 600 meters from the estab-lishment. The estimates for the well, water pipes, pumps, engine, iron reservoir for 20 cubic n water, etc., specify an expenditure of 15,400\$. The daily supply from the one well is estimated at 300,000 liters, or one-half the quantity desired.

-It is due to Dr. Salvador de Mendonça to say —It is due to 1r. Salvador de Anendonça to say that the charge made against him by one of the city papers to the effect that he has come to Brazil in the employ of Messrs. John Roach & Son, is wholly in-correct. Whatever may be Dr. Mendonça's opinions and summabiles reporting the Anengiene like his and sympathies regarding the American line, his visit home at this time has no connection whatever with that enterprise. The recent agreement between the company and the government is wholly and solely due to the efforts of Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Messrs. Wilson, Sons & Co., the company's agents in this city,

-Social inter-communication between the business men of the River Plate and their confreres of iness men of the River Plate and their confreres of the capital of Brazil is becoming more frequent. The ruddy checks of our Platine neighbors almost cease to attract attention on the Rua do Ouvidor, while the pale face of the Anglo-Fluminensian is not a novelty on the Calle Florida. The Tagus on the 2nd, carried as passengers to Buenos Ayres Mr. Finlay Mathieson, of Messrs. P. S. Nicholson & Co. Mr. Wm. Wetherhead of Messrs. Ichnson & & Co., Mr. Wm. Wetherhed of Messrs. Johnson & Co., and Mr. Wm. R. McNevin, the popular broker of the Rialto. These gentlemen will doubtless receive the hospitable reception usually extended by our open-hearted friends of "the Plate" to their kindly disposed visitors, and will return to the Côrte impressed with the social, commercial and political growth and well-being of our vigorous neighbors

—Owing to an oversight in our last issue the fol-lowing telegrams to the family of the late Col. W. M. Roberts from the Emperor and minister of agricul-ture, were unfortunately omitted. We deeply regret that this omission should have occurred, as it deprives our sketch of a long and exceptionally useful career of a well-deserved and graceful tribute. The telehrams were as follows:

His majesty, the Emperor, has ordered me to ex-press, in his behalf, his condolements to the family of the illustrious engineer Roberts.

BUARQUE DE MACEDO.

16th July. 1881.

I send my condolements to the Roberts family, ad bear witness to the valuable services rendered the illustrious deceased.

BUARQUE DE MACEDO.

BUARQUE DE MACEDO.

Many other expressions of profound sympathy have been received by Mrs. Roberts, notably from the president of Espirito Santo where Mr. Roberts had recently been professionally engaged.

—The minister of agriculture has approved a contract for carrying the mails between Barbacena and Ouro Preto during the current year for the sum of

-Counselor José Pedro Dias de Carvalho, senator from the province of Minas Geraes, died in this city on the 26th ult., at the age of 76 years. He was chosen senator by an imperial letter of November 4, 1857.

—The government has appointed Dr. Benjamin Franklin de Albuquerque Lima to succeed Col. W. M. Roberts in the proposed surveys of the Rio das Velhas. The new engineer, accompanied by Prof. Orville A. Derby, set out the 23rd ult., on their journey into the interior of Minas.

At a meeting of the "Associação Mutuação Philantropica a Protectora" on the 22nd ult., Sr. Eduardo Arthur offered his resignation as manager and it was accepted. The business of the society and it was accepted. The business of the society will hereafter be carried on by the whole board of directors. With John C. Kip Hopper kicked out, and Eduardo Arthur resigned, what's to become of the great American Permanent Exposition?

-From private letters just received we learn that Mr. John C. Branner, who is employed by the Edison Electric Light Co. to search for a suitable fibre for their carbon arch, left Cuyabá, province of Matto Grosso, early last month on his way across country to the Amazon. He intended to descend the Rio Tapajos, and expected to arrive at Pará early in August.

-It is announced through the department of agriculture that a new arrangement has been made with the American steamship line relative to the future service between New York and this port. This service will be performed by new steamers of less tonnage than the formers ones, and will include a call at the port of Maranhão. The new steamers are to begin running in January next.

—Under date of the 13th ult. the national treasury announces that Mr. W. S. Ellison is a debtor to the government in the sum of 60\$ for damages while an employee on the Dom Pedro II railway in 1871-72. Thirty days are allowed for payment. As Mr. Ellison left Brazil some eight or nine years ago, very possibly without the slightest knowledge of this serious account the question way matched the strength serious account the slightest knowledge of this serious account, the question very naturally arises: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"

According to a telegram recently received from London, Mr. William Darley Bentley has entered into a contract with the Societé Générale de France into a contract with the Societé Gote ale de France for the steam mail service between Canada and Brazil, for which he holds the concession. The English company with which Mr. Bentley made his first contract failed to carry out the terms of the agreement, which accounts for the new contract just announced. The company will be known as the Compaguic Française pour let Transports Postaux entre le Brésil et le Canadá. It is announced that the service will begin this month.

—The great 6,000,000\$ lottery of this city, which was to have been drawn on the 30th ult., has been postponed to the 3rd of October. It would be interesting to know just how much money has been received up to date, so as to be able to compute the amounts of interest lost by ticket holders and gained by the lottery through this postpone-ment of two months. There are some impulsive individuals who are characterizing the whole affair as a swindle—and as yet we feel a very great hesitation in contradicting them.

COMMERCIAL

August 14th, 1881

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4.8 per £1. stg. 54.45 cents.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. ... \$8880

EXCHANGE

July 23.—The rates in the banks continued at 22½ on London, 48 on Paris, 56 of 527 on Hamburg, 2526 o 3 ds on New York and 240 a 24½ on Portugal. The market was firm with fair transactions in private paper on London at 22 7716 a 22½ and on France at 423 a 425. Sovereigns 105750 sellers, 10 720 buyers.

The market continues at 427 at 435. Sovereigns 10\$750 sellers, to 700 buyers.

July 25.—The English and New London and Brazilian banks did not affix rates and the Commercial maintained the previous ones. The market was very firm but inactive and it was reported that the banks offered to draw on London at 23½ without finding takers. Private paper was negotisted at 23½ a 25½ on London and at 420 on France. Sovereigns 10\$770 sellers, 10 720 buyers.

July 26.—The official rates of the banks were to-day mised to 23½ on London, 425 on Peris, 524 and 5250n Hawburg. \$3290 34 on New York and 238 at 24½ on 9 Periugal. The market continued very firm and transactians were offected in private paper at 29 gife 6 22 11/6 on London and at 418 on France. Sovereigns were offered at 10\$710 with buyers at 10 640.

July 27.—A further rise took place to-day, the banks adopt the following rates: London 22/6, Paris 423, Hambu 522, New York 3/6; \$2\$60 and Portugal 238 a 240 %. Fi transactions in private paper 11/6 a 22½ on Lond and 420 on France, but scarcely any demand for bank pape Sovereigns 10\$60 sellers, to 610 buyers.

July 28.—The market continued firm without alteration in trates of the banks. Private paper was negotiated at 22½ 13/16 on London. Sovereigns 10\$600 sellers, 10 5th buyers.

July 29.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged in the market continued very firm, private paper being neg tiated at 22 1316, 22%, 22 1316 and 23 on London, and 418, 415, 414 and 412 on France. Sovereigns sold atto\$6 cash.

cash.

July 30.--The Banco Commercial and the Banco do Commercio raised their rates to 22% on London, 421 on Pari and 237 ½, on Portugal, and the other banks, though they did not alter their official rates, also drew on London at 22% of Considerable transactions were effected in private paper a 22% a 23 on London, 417 a 412 on France and 515 on Ham burg. Sovereigns 105/500 sellers, to 570 buyers.

Auents 1. --The market continued verw firm with an upwarx

burg. Sovereigns 105600 sellers, 10 570 buyers. August 1.—The market continued very firm with an upwart tendency; the banks did not alter their official rates hu tendency; the banks did not alter their official rates hu tendency; the banks did not alter the period at 23, and later in the day at 22. Private paper on London was negotiated at 23-23/6. Sovereigns sold at 10\$560 cash.

negotiated at 23-23/8. Sovereigns sold at 10\$560 cmsh.

Aug. 2...The market opened to-day with the rate of 23/8 affixed by the Banco do Commercial.

but after 12 of clock both these banks raised their official rates to 23 on London, 415 on Paris and 738 % no Portugal. The other banks continued without rates but also drew at 23 on London. A fair amount of business was done at 23 bank and 73/8 to 23/8 private paper on London. Sovereigns sold at 10\$530 cmsh.

at 10\$530 cash.

Ang. 3... The banks opened at 23 d. but in consequence of the many takens appearing this rate was withdrawn after 11 n. m. and transactions then took place at 22 fs, 22 12 fs, 22 d, 24 d, 25 fs, 610 g at 2

The July returns of the custom house, at this port show the total receipts to be 3,816,317\$383 as follows: 3,816,317 383

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES,

(out. side)	. 1,06a aoa
10,000\$ Provincial apolices.	
to panco Predial	
454 Danco do Brazil	.0
150 Danco Mercantil de Santos (outs. cala)	
50 Alhanca Insurance	
100 Integridade Insurance	66 000
23 Fidendade Insurance (outs, sale)	200 000
	170 000
25 Sorocabana RR. (outs. sale)	60 000
170t Leopoldina R. R. do	330-000
100 Macahé e Campos R. R.	90 000
23 Macaine e Campos deb	85 %
50 Carruagens Fluminense	168 000
200 Carns Villa Isabel	190 000
200 Carris Urbanos	246 000
200 Navegação Nacional for August 31	245 000
300 Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (5c)	94 975
July 23.	,,
2 Six per cent apolices	
	1,060 000
57 Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,050 000
25 Botanical Garden R. R.	par
104 Carris Villa Isabel	800 000
50 Integridade Insurance	192 000
150 Banco Mercantil de Santos	66 000
10 Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with sortein	220 000
150 Navegação N'I for last day of trans'r o	81 %
22 Architectonica (outs. sale)	255 000
July 25.	70 000
20 Six per cent apolices	
30 National Loan 1868.	par
50 Alliança Insurance	26 000
29 Confianãa Insurance	40 000
- II-ir- M D	40 000

to	TT 1= 14: 1 -	 40 cox
	o mino minoria IV. K	150 000
200	Leopoldina R. R.	
30	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	55
170	do	,,,,
.00	Navegação Nacional.	,
30	Banco do Benzil hunget	245 000
oo	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (14c)	
	(50)	94 %
	July 26.	
12	Six per cent apolices	
00	Confiança Insurance	1,060 000
00	Carriagean Florida	40 000
80	Carruagens Fluminense	170 000
	Carris Villa Isabel	192 000
50	Amazon steam navigation	140 000
00	Navegação Nacional for August 21st	250 000
00	Banco Industrial for August 21st	228 000
20	Banco Mercantil de Santos	
17	Leopoldina R. R. deb	220 600
60	Sorocabana R. R.	209 000
'n	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.)	62 000
٠,	states do Brazil Hypoth. notes (5c.)	94 %
	uly 27.	
2	Six per cent apolices	
_		1,005 000

^	<u> </u>	
tin	Tul. o	
ur		
	403 Six per cent appliance (
a		(
do		I
oct	287	5
th	93 Danco Rural	
40	Danco Industrial	
56:		
, ~	do for August 20th	
	Amanca Insurance	
nd		
go-	50 Carris Urbanes (outs, sale) 14 o	¢
at	50 Carris Urbanos	٥
00		c
		0
	63 oc	
m-		
ris	3 Sorocabana debentures (oute e)	
èу		
8	30 Banco Predial hypoth. n., (out. sale) 80½ %	,
at	July 29.	١
n-		
	Per cent aponces Logs co	
rd	tor August and I oze on	,
	go for Aug. 15 (outs. s.) 1 022 000	ì
ıt		
6		
ıs		
8		
ı,		
ų		
		,
3	9 Fidelidade Insurance 26 000 30 Carrie Il bonne 195 000	
i	200 Carris Villa Isabel for Aug. 5	
٠.	100 Rio Gas Co. 193 000	
- 1	100 Rio Gas Co. 193 000	
:		
- [77 Fairco Frediat hypoth, notes of May 22rd 281/ Pr	
1	July 30.	
1	20 Six per cent apolices	
ı		
П	300 do for August 15 1,077 000	
١	50 National loan of 1,080 000	
1	50 National loan of 1879	
1		
ı		
ı		
ı		
ı		
ı	4 Inchusice Insurance do	
ı	15 Sorocabana R R	
ı		
L		l
1		
1		
1		
1		
1	August 1. 94 %	
1		
1	41 Six per cent apolices	
13		
	70 Banco Mercanil I. C. 120 000	

 100
 Banco Predial
 190 000

 55
 Integridade Insurance
 222 000

 54
 do (outs, sale)
 70 000

 56
 Leopoldina R, R
 420 000

 60
 Carris Villa Isabet
 194 000

 300
 Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (5c)
 94 "%

 100
 Banco Predial hyp. notes with interest
 80 %

 August 2
 80 %

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 4th, 1881.

Kie de Janeiro, Aug., 4th, 1881.

Ceffee.—Since our last report on the 23rd ult, the disproportion, then noticed by us, between the prices in consuming markets and those ruling here has again been increased, for, whilst there is no improvement in Europe and only a fractional one in the United States, currency prices here for all except the lowest grades have advanced and the rise in exchange raises the sterling cost of the lower grades 9.d. to. 19.d. and of the better ones 3rd. to 23pd. per cwt above that on the 23rd ult.

Notwithstanding this anomaly and the consider Notwinstanding this anomaly and the considerance increases in the receipts a very active demand his prevailed during the period under review and still continues.

The sales since the 23rd ult. amounts to 194,500 bags, and the total sales for the month since the 4th ult. sum up 394,100

Dags.		
The o	clearances have been:	
Unite	ed States:	
		bags.
July 25	New York Br str Hevelins	
28	Baltimore Am lug Geo Peabody	01773
30	New York Nor bk Stiernen	
30	do Am bgn John Sherwood.	7,000
30		7,244
Aug		4,044
Euro		5,009
July 23		- 1
23	Southampton, Havre Br str Neva	8,156
	Marseilles Fr str Poitou	7,515
26	Havre Fr str Sully	3,471
26	Bordeaux Br str Araucania	300
28	Gioraltar f. o. Dan bgn C. C. Hornung	4,200
29	Hamburg Gr str Santos	
39	Antwerp Belg str Kepler	17,435
30	Bordeaux, Mars. Fr str Sénégal	3,325
Elsew.	here:	6,40t
July 22	River Plate Br str Britannia	
25	do Fr str Fausteur	802
26	at Lighten	594
	do Belg str Rosse	368

The total clearances in July have been:

for United States 147,771 bags, against 127,818 in July 1880

Rurope 139,928 , 105,235 ,,

8,064 , 5,692 ,, for United States 142,791 bags, ag Europe 139,284 "C. of Good H. 18,964", River Plate and West Coast 4,109 5,255

2,204,217 bags owing an increase of 832,783 bags over the clearances in the

ng an increase of 832,783 bags over the period of last year, viz: 243,978 bags increase to United States Furone 557,242 ,, ,, 23,812 ,, ,, 7,751 ,, ,, Europe Cape of Good Hope Elsewhere

\$32,783 bags.

se increase to Europe amounting to about 98 %.

Receipts in the month of July have averaged 10,870 bgs per day

10,870 bgs per sinst 8,179 ,, 9,641 ,, 7,861 ,, 7,826 ,, 6,749 ,, te, per 10 kilos: in July 1880 ,, 1879 ,, 1878 ,, 1877 ,, 1876 per 10 kilos:

Washed... 4\$100 -- 6\$00a
Superior ... 5 000 -- 5 200
Good first... 4 500 -- 4 350
Regular first... 4 200 -- 4 350
Good second... 3 600 -- 3 800
Good second... 2 950 -- 3 150
Ordinary second... 2 950 -- 2 750
basis cargoes may be quoted:

per lb.
12.66 C
11.68 ,1
11.24 ,,
10.93 ,,
9.94 ,,
9.30 ,,
7.78 ,, Prime United States..... 5,200 4,750 4,550 4,400 Fair to good " Fair " 4,150 Good Channel 3,950 Fair " 3,650 Low " 2,950 42/11 36/

(f. o, b. ex freight and commission, exchange ling and at par in American gold.)
Stock is estimated to-day at 140,000 bags.

Since writing the above currency prices of the better grades have further advanced 50 to 100 reis per 10 kilos which in counterbalanced by the studden fall in exchange yesterday afternoon, leaving the sterling cost as above.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 7 months

a	from January	ist to July	31st.	7 months
o	DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
٥	UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	ļ
	New York		492,760	Bags.
٥			3 193,050	
D			9,500	
١			2,500	9,271
	Charleston			
- 1	Savannah	5,801		10,000
١,	Mobile New Orleans	8,545		7.94
١,	Galveston			79,847
. 1				10,777
1	Key West f. o.		-	16,876
1			_	4,346
1	Total EUROPE	985,110	741,132	1,149,939
1	Channel f. o	30,271	-	
-1	riavre	1		
			65,273 51,148	114,007
1	North of Europe & Baltic	200 6	201,410	77,385
ı	Liverpool, London & South on	1 22	105,761	194,200
П	Dordeaux	1 // / / /	27,713	124,362
1	Lisbon t. o	65,954	30,840	34,105 49,265
1	Portugal	8,087	520	6,110
ı	Mediterranean	201,240	73,383	100,108
ı	Total			,,-,-
L	Kisawnana	1,128,199	570,957	730,410
13	Cape of Good Hope	60,_31	36,719	36,969
ı.	River Plate & West Coast	39,337	22,626	19,547
	Totals	90,908	59,345	56,516
١.				J-1310
1	United States		- 1	
		985,110	741,132	1,149,939
1	Elsewhere	1,128,199	579,957	730,410
	1	90,908	59.345	56,516
	Total.	2,204,217	1,371,434	1,936,865

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the month from July 1st to July 31st.

ı	DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
	UNITED STATES. New York. Baltimore. Hampton Roads f. o. Richmoad. Charleston Savannah. Mobile. New Orleans. Galyeston. St. Thomas f. o.	31.806	24.290	
l	Key West f. o	-	-	1.000
	Total EUROPE.	142.791	127.818	169.648
l	Channel 1. o	-	_	
l	Antwerp	19.519		
ĺ	North of Europe & Palue	6 293 36.602	2.025	1.440
ı	Liverpool London & Sout nton	16.767	45.292 17.811	25.813
ŀ	Dordeaux	9.251	4.226	3.151
	Lisbon f. o Portugal	8.004	3.999	3.200
	Mediterranean	42.848	27	412
		42.848	21.113	20.919
	Total	139.284	106.525	82.815
	ELSEWHERE Company			
	Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	18.964	5.602	5.250
	west Coast	4.103	5-255	2.473
	Total	23 073	10.947	7 - 723
	11.1.1.0			
1	United States	142.791	127.818	169.648
i	Europe Elsewhere.	139.284	105 525	82.815
		23.073	10.947	7 723
	Total	305.148	245.290	260, 186

do Belg str Roser. 358

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of only
Port Elizabeth , bk Huntrest. 3,500

Fort Elizabeth , bk Huntrest. 3,500

For

PORT OF BAHIA.

```
2,634 tubs per Union from New Carlisle
which are being retailed at 25\( \frac{5}{2}\) cooper tub.
Arrivals in July: 2,534 tubs.
Total arrivals since January 1stt 24,020 tubs Cana
,315 Cases Norwegian.
                         The arrivals in July have been 13,574 barrels, viz :
13,074 barrels American
500 bags Chili
                         The sales during the month amount to 37,054 barrels, viz: 36,554 barrels American
                                                                                   500 bags Chili
                                                                      37,054 barrels.
arrivals during the 7
                                                                                                                                                                  months since January 15
                            no unt to 192,713 barrels.
Stock in first hands to-day consists of 17,800
                                                                                               9,300 barrels
600 ,,
500 ,,
5,300 ,,
1,500 ,,
                                                                                                                                                              Gallego
Haxail
                                                                                                                                                       Dunlop
O'Dance
Baltimore
St. Louis
                                                         Total 17,800 barrels.
                                                                                                                                                     20$750-21$500 last sales
21 500-22 000
21 500-22 000
21 500-22 000
20 500-21 000
20 500-21 000
20 500-21 000
19 000-20 000
17 000-18 000 nominal
17 000-18 500
                                                                                      Trieste
Gallego
Haxali
Dunlop
O'Dance
Mc Cance
Baltimore
St. Louis
       River Plate 17 000—18 000 nominal Market steady.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no further arrivals and the market continues firm at 46000 per dozen hat sale.

Arrivals in July $61,050 feet.

Total arrivals since January 1811,48,81,420 feet against $5,267,931 teet in saine period 1880.

The Nancy Halt has just arrived with 225,000 feet from Brunswick, which are not yet sold.

White Pine.—The arrivals consist of 306,373 feet per Bjurzhe from New York which have been sold at 11; 978 per foot.

The market is now well supplied.

Arrivals in July 393,000 feet.

Total arrivals since January 1811,958,970 feet against 1,770-816 feet in same period 1880.

Stoochit Pine.—There have been no arrivals. The last sale on the spot was at 4,6500 per dozen.

Some cargoes are reported sold to arrive on private terms.

Arrivals in July 368 dozen.

Total arrivals since January 1811,864 dozen.

Spruce Pine.—No supply and quotations nominal.

Total arrivals since January 1811,864 dozen.

Spruce Pine.—No supply and quotations nominal.

Total arrivals since January 1811,864 for Gorge

4457—460 r. n. n. Jenkins

435—440 n. n. New York

Arrivals 3500 kegsper Bjarke from New York.

Arrivals 3500 and 318 blumarie from New York

8,500 n. Albumarie from New York
            Market steady.

Pitch Pine.
       23,095 tons coal and 100 tons coke
ag'st 22,422 ,, and 148 ,, in July 1880
, 14'165 ,, and --- ,, in July 1899
and the total arrivals during the 7 months since January
amount to 12,667 tons coal and 485 tons coke
          and so 125,037 tons coal and 485 tons core

Beer.—Quotations:

Hass (Ihlers & Bell) 7$600—7$700

Tennent 5 tout 7 200—7 500

Guiness Stout 7 200—7 500

German, Carlsberg 7 320—7 300

American 300—1 000—5 000

normal 500—1 000—5 000

normal 500—1 000—5 000

normal 500—1 000—5 000

normal 500—1 000—5 000

normal 500—5 000

normal 500—5 000

normal 500—5 000
       Arrivals:

ac@ cases per Guadiana from Southampton

10 ,, and 30 brls. per Angele from Liverpool

65 brls. per Memnon from Liverpool

101 arrivals in July: 1,533 cases and 112 barrels.

Cement—No arrivals.
     we quote:

English 6$000---7$500
German 6 000--6 800
Boulogne 7 500--8 000
Arnivals in July 2,213 barrels
Total arrivals since January 1st 38,296 barrels.

Hay.--No arrivals.
```

Total shipments in June 60,500 bags against 31,423 , in June 1880 , 8689 , "1879

Cotton.—About too bales have been sold at \$\$100 per 10 kilos for home consumption.

Cocos —Continued in demand at former prices for fermented as well as common. The sales during the fortnight amount to 800 bags fermented at \$\$400 and 410 fe-42 per cwt. f. o. b. ex freight and common at \$\$400-3\$600 per 10 kilos, equal at the exchange of 220, d. to 5370 and 410 fe-42 per cwt. f. o. b. ex freight and commission. Stocks of termented about 2,000 bags.

Shipped during the fortnight 150 bags per Vulparanito, Bordeaux 46 . Montevidio, Hamburg 850 . Poudation, New York

Total shipments in June 2,604 bags.

against 171 . in June 1880 . "1977 . 1879

The 2,000 bags Fermented in stock have just been sold at 4\$700 per 10 kilos or 546 per cwt. 1.0. b. Coffee — Quiet. About 3,500 bags altogether have been disposed of at former prices, viz about 500 bags Morithus at 3\$404 or 387, about 200 bags. Chapada at 3\$745 or 402 and about 2,800 bags Valença & Narareth at 28\$29—29 95 or 31/11

—3473 per cwt. f. o. b. ex freight and commission. Stock in first hands about 14,000 bags.

Shipped during the fortnight:

100 shaps per Argentina, to Hamburg 64 , Valparanito, to Bordeaux 1,000 m Montevides, to Hamburg 5,100 , Montevides, to Hamburg 64 , Valparanito, to Bordeaux 1,000 m Montevides, to Hamburg 7,100 m Montevides, to Hamburg 1,100 m Montevides, to Hamburg 1,100 m Montevides, to Hamburg 1,100 m Montevides against 1,644 , in June 1880 against 1,645 m June 1880 against 1,709 m in June 1880 against 17,098 in June 1880 against 17,009 m in June 1880 against 100 barrels from Hamburg 100 barrels from Hamburg
1,992 . Triesce.
American is retailing at 23\$000—25 coo, Trieste at 24\$000
-25 000 and Hungarian at 26\$000—27 coo per barrel.
Lard.—Arrivals 200 barrels from New York, selling at 1\$-00—1 120 per kilo.

Salt....Arrivals 2,000 alqueires from Cette which found buyers at 760 reis. Stock insignificant. Coals.—Arrivals 1,602 tons from Cardift 499 ,, New Port
730 ,, Grimsby
for companies' account.

Codfish—Arrivals: 2 cargoes with 4,800 brls from St. Johns July 27th, 1881. Sugar.—Our market continues quiet there being no suffi-cient supplies to make up a cargo and the little which appear is being bought up to complete engagements or for home con aon. Also about 200 tons of Nazareths have been disposed of a Also about 200 tons or avazarems have been unsposed of \$18555 or 121 percent. f.o.b. Shipped during the fortnight: 6,500 bags, 102 barrels, 14 cases per *Humboldt* to Liverpo Cotton.—100 bales have been sold for home consumption Hay.—No arrivals. We quote 72-76 reis per kilo for Rosario. Arriwals in July 1,150 bales.
Total arrivals since January 1st 16,656 bales.
Bran.—Prices unchanged at 2\$200—2 400 per bag. \$900 per 10 kilos. In demand and firm. The sales amount to Total arrivals antivals and at \$\$200-2 400 per bag. No arrivals.

No arrivals.

Total arrivals since January 18t 37,411 bags.

Total arrivals since January 18t 37,411 bags.

Indian Corn .-Arrivals:

Jazo bags per Neva from River Plate.

Market quiet at 4\$500-4 600 per bag.

Arrivals in July 12.843 bags.

Total arrivals lone January 18t 27,757 bags.

Colfish—The arrivals consist of a cargo Canadian, Cocoa:—In cemand and rm... \(^1\) ne saes amount to about 1,000 bags femented at 4\$500 and 400 bags common at 3\$57, a 3\$608 per 10 kilos which is equal at the exchange of 23% to 5515 and 4216—4311 per cwt. 1.0.b. Stack about 500 bags

common.

Shipped during the fortnight:

1,400 bags per S. Méstiu to Havre.

Coffee.—Dull and no transactions of importance to report.

About 600 bags Nazareths have changed hands at \$\$6,6—3 200 per 10 kilos according to quality, which is equal to 3314 and 3613 per cwt. f.o.b. Supplies of the new crop are still

hect.

limited and about the average turn out; no exact opinion can at present be formed. Stock about 19,440 bags.

Shipped during the fornight:
18 bags per Orlingue to Bordeaux
5,300 , Humbold to Antwerp and London.

Hitter.—Very firm and holders demanding higher prices.
The only sale since our last report comprises 1,000 dry saled at \$500.00 pt 100.00 kilos. For dry 7\$000 is asked. Stock about 11,000 hidds. 11,000 hides.

Shipped during the fortnight:
300 hides per Biene to Hamburg
3,500 n. Bienes Ayres to do
1,165 n. Berlis to Bremen.

Tehecac — Notwithstanding the higher rates of exchange the
dealers demand for theirstocks the old prices, viz: 3800—4 300
p. a. for Alsgolmiha, 4850—5 500 p. a. for S. Amaro and
Cachocins, and 68800—7 500 p. a. for S. Felix, in consequence
of which no transactions have been effected. The shipments
during this month have been to a great extent for account of
those of our exporters who buy direct in the interior. Stock
about 108,000 hales. hose of our exporters who buy direct in the bout 108,800 hales.

Shipped since our last report:
1,939 bales per Bline to Hamburg
941 , S. Martin to Havre
6,347 , Buenos Ayres to Hamburg
9,973 , Berlin to Bremen. 9.973 , Berün to Bremen.
Freights—Continue dull. Chartered to load here:
Br bk Osborne, £500 in full, London
Gr schr Tiger, 2716, Havre. Coals.—Arrivals:

100 tons from Liverpool
603 , Swansea
826 , Cardiff
all for companies account. Sales in retail for Cardiffon bi
ship have taken place at 19\$000 per ton. PORT OF MARANHÃO July 19th, 1831.

Cotton.—Is selling at 440-450 reis per kilo but-there are few buyers. Holders are accumulating stocks. The quality is poor.

Sagar.—For the small parcels arriving 150---160 reis per kilo is paid.

Frief r sugar. Exchange—Little doing at 21 1/6 90 djs. PORT OF PARA. Exports during the 1st semester of 1881.
Rubber. To Europe......1,641,911 against 2,116,910
To United States.2,295,803 ,, 1,492,900
Stock on 30th June 260,000 ,, 148,000 Total 4,197,714 ,, —The June receipts and exports of rubber and cacáo at

Lila

3,757,810

kilas

PORT OF BAHIA.

Sugar.—No business of importance has been done, there being no stocks. A few thousand bags have changed hands to complete carges at 1\$70 per 10 kilos for regular Prowns which is equal, at the exchange of 22d, to 19f per cwt. f. o. b. including fright to Channel.

Shipped during the formight:
6,043 bags per Ulrida, to Channel
5,013 " Crassavium, to do
6,493 " Vick and Mehane, to do
5,948 " Germania, to do
Total shipments in June 62,500 bags

against 3,423 " in June 1880

Total shipments and the ship of ...The customs receipts at the port of Montreal, Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounted to \$7,077,793 show. ing an increase of \$1,84,095 over the receipts in 1850 and of \$4,20,000 over those in 1875 which was hitherto considered the most prosperous year. Rubber, kilos.... 341,000 Cacáo, ,, 900,000

367,000 553,000 260,000 984,000 SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

JULY 23.

—Br bk Lara; 948 tons: Currie: 80 ds; coal; put integrate port leaky, bound for S. Francisco.

GLASGOW-Gr bk Peter; 383 tons; Wortmann; 56 ds; coal to order.

7ULY 25.

N. York.—Nor bk Bjarke, 490 tons; Johnsen; 59 ds; sun dries to McCulloch Beecher & Co.

FULY 26. SAIGON-Fr bk Bremontier; 441 tons; Hamel; 97 ds; rice to Camara & Gomes.

Oporto...Port bk Andacia: 653 tons; Pinheiro; 45 ds; sundries to M. d'Oliveira & Co. JULY 27.

SUNDERLAND—Br bk Elizabeth; 640 tons; Robert; 55 ds; coal to Nitheroy Gas Co.

N. CARLISLE—Br bg Union; 193 tons; Le Daim; 61 ds; cod-fish to Hime Zenha & Silveira.

7ULY 28.

JULY 28, CETTE...Nor bk Nescio; 266 tons; Samuelsen; 56 ds; salt and wine to order.

OPORTO—Port bk Nova Vencedora; 302 tons; Lessa; 48 ds; sundries to M. d'Oliveira & Co.

JULY 29.

CARDIFF—Am shp. Alice M. Minott, 1,393 tons; Whitmore, 58 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. ILHA TERCEIRA-Port lug Flor de Angra; 326 tons; Senna; sundries to M. J. de Oliveira Costa. FULY

JULY 30.

Good H....Br bg Silver Cloud; 124 tons; McLachlau ls; sundries to Norton Megaw & Co. 32 ds; sum... 3ULY 31. Nor bgn.

CETTE--Nor bgn Nordern; 236 tons; Davidson; 63 ds, salt to Berla Cotrim & Co. AUGUST

AUGUST 1.

RADON—Be ble Asterion; 508 tons; Morice; 90 ds; rice to or.

N. York:—Am ble Alternarite, 435 tons; Forbes; 64 ds; sundries to Monteiro Hime & Co.

AUG. 2.

Torreversia—It ble Torololiude; 449 tons; 60 ds; salt to order.

Brusserice.—Be in Nancy Holt; 318 tons; Hanburg: 54 ds;

Practice.—A. 1. 1. 2.

Pinte to other.

ROSARIO---Am bk *Syria*; 514 tons: Pattang all: 20 ds; hay to Chapeaurouge & Co.

MONTEVIDEO---Sp bg *Soberano*; 330 tons; Fruch; 18 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha.

B. AVRES....Sp smk Mercedita; 124 tons: Duran; 16 ds; jerked beef to J. Romaguera. SALT ISLAND...Fr bk Caldera; 234 tons; Carré; 33 ds; salt to Monteiro Braga & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ELSINGRE—Nor bgn Garibaldi; 273 tons; Hansen; coffee.

CAPE TOWN—Br bgn Hotspur; 302 tons; Crosby; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Br bk Campanero; 275 tons; Walker; coffee.

TULLY 202

CAPE 100...
BATTISIONE...Br bk Campanero; 275
YULY 23.
PORT NATAL—Br bgn Sarak; 187 tons; Lewis; coffee.
Vicronia, Vancouver Island...Am shp City of Brooklyn; 1,773 tons; Patterson; ballast.

Monchin; ballast.

Victoria, vancouves, summer tons; Patterson; ballast. TUTY 25.

CARDIFF.—Br shp A. Nosher; 811 tons; Monchin; ballast. TULY 26.

S. Francisco—Br shp Arklow; 1,498 tons; Curry ballast. TULY 26.

TURES ISLAND.—An lng Joseph Baker; 405 tons; Ryder; bl't. TULY 28.

VALPARAISO—Br bk Makhilde Hyllard, 598 tons; Leons; bl't. MONTEVIDEO.—Spp of Felix; 190 tons; Orat rice.

SALT ISLAND.—Port bk Sullana; 431 tons; Almeida; ballast. TULY 29.

ADDATE AND A STATE OF THE STATE

coffee.

PORT ELIZBETH.--Br lug Huntress; 215 tons; Gunn; coffee.

BALTIMORE.--Am lug Geo. Peabody: 502 tons; Wilson; coffe
VALPARAISO.--Am bk Niphon; 1,112 tons; Rogers; ballast.

SALT ISLAND.--Port bk Saudade; 422 tons; Paulo; ballast.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Sandade; 422 tons; Paulo; ballast.

**JULY 31.

**BARCHLONA—Sp smk Maria Luina: 102 tons; Maristany; sds.

**N. York—Am bgn Yolin Sheruwod; 524 tons; Mankin; coffee.

**AUGUST 1.

**N. York—Nor bk Stjernen; 347 tons; Sjedtormen; coftee.

**S. FRANCISCO—Dt shp County of Aberdeen; 1876 tons; Drummond; ballast.

mond; bailast,

AUG. 2.

N. York...Am lug Harriet S. Jackson; 505 tons; Bacon; c'fe

---The Dutch bgn. Gruns, Capt. Rapps, put into Aracaty leaky. She has a cargo of salt from Macáo for Rio Grande do Sul.

do Sul.

"The Br. bk. Lara of Maithad: 948 tons, Capt. Currie, 80 as from Hull with coals for S. Francisco, California, put into this port leaky on the 23rd ult.

"The Br. bk. Kinnet of Liverpool, 582 tons, Capt. Mc-Brile, which Habia on February for New York, has not since been heard of and is considered lost. The insurance on the vessel was effected in London and Glasgow.

"The reset was enected in London and Glasgow.

"The Gr bon, Idar, Capt. Schilling, which left Bahia tor
Aracajú in ballast on June 27th, went ashore near Bahia and a
telegram is reported to have been received in Bremen from
Capt. Schilling stating that the vessel was totally wrecked,
crew saved.

crew saved.

—The Provincia do Para of July 14th states that the Br bg
Asterops, from Cardiff for Para with coal, was wrecked at 1
p. m. on July 7th at a distance of 35 miles from the Salinas
lighthouse. The crew saved themselves in a boat and were
picked up by the str. Lisbonense and taken by her to Para
and these to England.

and thence to England.

"The vessel which was wecked on the bar of Aracaty on the study that the study and the study and the study and which a telegram from that place reported to be the German bk. Abraham from Havre for Rio Grande do to the the German bk. Abraham from Havre for Rio Grande on April 6th, as no vessel called Abraham has left Havre on such a voyage.

"The lighthouse department announces, under date of the 23th ult., that the lighthouse at the mouth of the Rio São Francisco, province of Alagóas, is in danger of falling, and that the light has been suspended until the necessary repairs can be made. In the meantime a white light will be exhibited from the watchower on the bar.

"The Br shp Star of Inatia, loading coal in Penarth Dock for Rio de Janeier took fire in the night of 30th June. She was hauled out into the basin and two engines were set to work to put out the fire which, however, was still burning in the afternoon of July 1st. The vessel had about 1,200 tons of cal already on board.

"The direction of Bureau Veritas has published the following.

coal already on board.

- The direction of Bureau Veritas has published the following statistics of maritime disasters reported during the month of May, concerning all flags. Sailing vessels reported lost:—48 British, 20 American, 15 French, 7, Norwegian, 6 German, 5 Inalian, 2 Danish, 2 Austrian, 2 Spanish, 2 Portuguese and 3 Greek total 11. In this number are included 14 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost:—12 British, 3 American, 1 Spanish, and 1 Swedish; total 16.

FREIGHTS: London... 607 Liverpool 507 Antwerp. 507 Hamburg 407 Havre. fr. 50 Bordeaux. fr. 5 Marseilles. fr. 6 New York. 50 c Channel f. 0.... 40
Lisbon f. 0.... 40/-45/
Gibraltar f. 0... 40/-45/
U. S. North... 20/-22/
Do South... 20/-25/

AKKIVA.	00	1.0.	KEIGN SI	EAMEKS.
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	AME	Ī	WHERE TO	CARGO
July 22 Nebo, B 3 3 Britanni 2 4 Neva, B 2 4 Poiton, 3 5 Hevelia 5 5 Sully, F 6 6 Equation 6 6 Rosse, 6 6 Rosse, 7 30 Santose, 7 31 Memora 1 Memora 1 Memora 1 Vill de 1 2 Tagus, 7 2 Graf lis Calling at in	a, Br r Fr s, Br merica, I ia, Br r r r, Fr Blg sso, Gr Gr Blg a, Br , Fr Bahia F Br marck, G	Net Rick Rick Rick Rick Rick Rick Rick Rick	ver Plate ver Plate ver Plate ver Plate unburg* uth'ton* ntos rdeaux* ntos ver Plate ntos	Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries
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NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
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bk Moorhill bk Elizabeth bg Union bg Silver Cloud bk Asterion lug Nancy Holt.	484 640 193 154 508 Au	, 24 , 27 , 27 , 30 ig 1	Sunderland New Carlisl Cape G. H. Rangoon Brunswick .	10 order. Nitheroy Gas Co. Hime Zenha e Silv'a Norton Megaw&Co To order. To order.
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GRRMAN schr Albert bg Lisette bg Orient bg Beta bk H. Peters lug Allemania bgn Arthur H'thy bk Peter ITALIAN	98 A1 150 Ju 226 Ju 253 412 197 234 353	oril28 ne 25 ly 8 ,, 8 ,, 15 ,, 17 ,, 19	B. Ayres Paysandú Cette do Hamburg Rio Grande Karlshamn. Glasgow	Berla Cotrim & Co J. M. Frias & Sons Karl Valais & Co To order Brandes & Co. E. Johnston & Co. Hartwig Will'n & C To order.
bg Liseau bg Oneau bk H. Peters bk H. Peters bk H. Peters bk H. Peters bg Alrahur H'ub bk Peter ITALIAN lag Sollecito bk Tecdolinda NonweciaN bk Mercator bk Edd. bk La Gilana bk La Gilana bk Alf. bk Bjarke bk Nescio bgn Norden swedisti schr Carmen.		ne 5 ly 2 n 3 n 10 n, 25 n, 28 n, 31	Cette	Barbose Braga & C To order. To order. To order. Arthur Moss & Co. F. L. Perena & Co Dom Pedro II RR. McCulloch B. & Co To order Berla Cotrim & Co. Newland Ir. & Co.
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bg Pedro V bg Tito bk Laura Norton bk Improviso bgn Oceano bg Gratidão schr M. das D's bk Audacia bk Nsva Venced lug Flor de Angra	178 M 270 Ju 997 Ju 606 194 257 174 653 302 326	ay 6 ine 5 ily 1 in 16 in 16 in 26 in 28 in 28 in 29	B. Ayres. Pern'mbu'o Salt Island. Lisbon. Itajahy. Lisbon B. Ayres. Oporto Oporto Ilha Terca.	Souza Ir'o & Rocha Mendes d'Oliveira& To order J. A. G. dos Sautos Amaral e Silva J. M. Leone & Co. Souza Ir & Rocha. M. d'Oliveira & Co Mendes d'Oliv'a&C' M. J. de Oliveira C

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

	GO	VER	NM	ENT	r Bon:	DS		
EMISSION	CIRCULATION		DEN	OMINAT	ION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
					ncy	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,075\$000
		,,	**	,,		, ,,	800 000 600 000	
			. "			٠, ,,		1,065 000
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	"	,,	** .		"	500 000	,,
		"	**	"		"	400 000	
		"	,,	"		"	200 000	"
			,,	,,	·	5 %	1,000 000	90 º/o
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	,,,	**	,,		,,	600 000	"
,.5.,	-,990,400 000	"	"	"		,,	400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	, ,,		,,	·	4 %	1,000 000	
		,,,	**	**		, ,,	600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincia	al apolic	es of Ri	io de Janeiro		500 000	1001/2 11/0
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	1	•			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	200 000	
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	Loan o	f 1868.	gold	",	1,000 000	1,230,5000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	"	,,	"	,,	",	500 000	1,2304000
44,820,000 000		National	Loan of	1870.	gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	112 %
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	,,	,,	"	,,	. 4/2 /0	500 000	112 70

	BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES								
CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	45 0	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST OUOTA-	LAST I	DIVIDÊND
	ì	188	5	PAID		TOTAL TOTAL	TION	AM'T	PAID
		AU			BANKS				
3,000,000\$ 3,000,000	40,000	All	200\$	Aii	Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$981	292\$000 260 000	10\$000	July 18 July 18
	00,000	25,000 All	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,118,943 088 1,102,841 857	235 000	0 000	July 18
1,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000	30,000	All	£20 200	£ 10	Industrial e Mayontil	£ 150,000	135 000	9 500 9 000 12 sh 9\$000	Jun 18
	20,000	5,000	200	Ali	English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil Mercantil de Santos	575,000\$000 229,414 259	229 000	10 000	July 18
1,000,000	20,000	10,000 All	£ 20	All	Bauco Predial. New London and Brazilian	12,325 336 £ 140,000		5 000	July 18
, 1,000,000 2,000,000\$	50,000	15,000	200	£ 10	Banco do Commercio	442,253*013	218 000	9\$000	Oct 18
	1 1								
1,000,000\$ 7,500,000	5,000 37,500	All 14,380	200\$ 200	All	Petropolis	83,730 470 103,795 128	175 000	8\$000	July 18
_	- 1	_		250\$ All	do do debentures		92 000 84 "/o	6½ % 8 " / 6	interest
5,000,000	75,000 20,000	25,000 All	200 200	All All	Paulista Sorocabana	258,691 200		8 %	June 1
4,000,000	20,000		200	£ 50	do delientures	= :	70 000 85 °/o 72 °/o	60.	interest
_	_		-	100	do do		72 %	6%	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All 2003		81,320 279	420 000 200 000	7,000	July. 11
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	ΑÜ	Nictheroyense	=	25 000	0% %	interest
600,000	3,300	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião		25 000 Nom.		
0,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	do do with right to subside the	=	160 000		July 18
_	-		_		do do subsidiary shares	=	17 000	_	_
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebasião. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares. União Valenciana. TRAMWAYS S. Christovão. Botanical Garden. S. Paulo. Pernambuco Pernambuco	34,600 000	17 000 Nom .	614%	Feb. 1
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	S. Christovão	183,493 950	358 000	13 000	July. 1
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	Aij	Botanical Garden	- 950	800 000	13 000	July. 1
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	200	100\$ All	S. Paulo	-	120 000		
540,000	2,700	All	200			7,471 399	120 000	8 000	July. 1
540,000 800,000	4,000 0,000	3,000	200			_	20 000		
1,200,000	10,000	3,500 All	200	All All	Villa Izabel	20,000 000	45 000 104 000	5 000	July 1
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	S. Laiz do Maranhao Porto Alegre Villa Izabel Montevideo Nictheroy Brandles	30,163 063 2,800 000	1 500	7 200	July 1
1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	All	Nictheroy		4 000		
1,200,000 5,400,000	27,000	All All	2007	All	Bruxellas Carris urbanos	17,981 663	19 000 250 000		1.4.
	-/,		-	500\$	do debentures		90 %	10 000	July 1
	6,000	All	300\$		Carris urbanos. do debentures. TOLL ROADS União e Industria.	180,000 000	l ′.'*	1	
1,800,000 180,000	1,800	All	3004P	30c\$		180,000 000	105 000 Nom	15 000	June 1
	' '				NAVIGATION COMPANIÈS Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos. União Nictheroyense.				
4,000,000\$ 600,000	3,000	All All	200\$	All 160\$	Brazileira de Navegação	436,222 792	220 000	10 000	July t
200,000	1.000	012	200	110	União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	Nom.	8 000	July 1
640,000	3,200	3,168 All	200	All	Ferry	_	Nom.		
500,000	2,500 50,000	40,419		All	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation	89,172 045 £ 50,000	140 000	gsh	July. 1
150,000	750		200	100\$	r my, do Espírito Santo (Ceará)		106 000	i gsn	July. 1
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	Ail	Nacional de Navegação	103,019\$720	250 000		May 1
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	225,000\$000	196 000	20 000	July 1
3,000,000	2.000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	305,794 780 172,750 000	460 000		July 1
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All All	1,000	100 250		172,750 000 180,123 763	145 000	8 000	July 1
500,000	500	All	1,000	250 100	Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança Integridade	180,123 763 21,418 722	Nom.	12 500	July 1
4.000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Confiança	155,000 000	40 000	3 000	July 1
8,000,000 5,000,000	40,000 50,000	20,000	100	50 10	Integridade Previdente	250,000 000	70 000	4 000	luly 1
1,000,000	190	All	200	100	Popular Fluminense	134,209 000 184,426 740	14 000	5 000	July 1
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Allianca	- 740	26 000		July 1
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	40 000	1 400	July. 1
200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	· -	Nom.	3 000	Dec. 1
300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	Mercado Nictheroyense	960 000	7 000	3%	June. 1
750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro	_	270 000	10 %	May 18
75,000	7,500	36,000 All	£ 10	All	Nictheroy	_	65 000	200	April 1
600,000\$		All	200\$	All		120,000 000	1		July. 18
600,000	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos	120,000 000	110 000	3\$000 6 000	July. 18
0,000,000	50,000	15,000 All	200	All	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial União Industrial	-	50 000 B2 000	4 000	Jan. 18 Jan. 18
400,000	5,000	All	200	All	União Industrial	=	B2 000 Nom.	1	
500,000	2,500	All	200	145\$	Florestal Paranaense. Melhoramentos de Santos. Carruagens Fluminense. Commercio e Lavoura.	=	2 000		
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Melhoramentos de Santos		Nom.		
3,000,000	12,500	5,461	200	1005	Commercio e Lavoura	58,793 327 10,000 000	175 000	8 000 8 000	July. 18 July 18
400,000	4,000 6,000	7,500 All	100			- 300	1 000		
3,000,000	6,000	All All	500 200	210\$	Associação Commercial	-	3 000 Nom.	interest	July 18
800,000 800,000	4,000 16,000	All		40 All	Minas de Cacapava		Nom. 20 000		
1,800,000	9,000	6,000	50 200	50\$	Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluminense Minas de Caçapava. Architectonica	_			
1,000,000	10.000	5,000	100	All		-	70 000 Nom.		
4,000,000	40,000 8,000	7,500 4,400	100 50	70≸ All	Indust. Flum. (kiosenes)	37,866 000	20 000 78\$000	6	July 18
0,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	All	Economica Auxiliar Indust. Flum. (kiosques) Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	208.497 496	Non.	6 500	July 18
600,000	6,000	2,130	100	All	Manuf. demat. para const Engenho Central de Quissamă	132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 18
700,000	3,500	Áll	200	All 200\$	do obligations	_	Nom.	8 500	May 18
		_	_						

A THERE WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

in the city of São Paulo, on

Saturday, August 6th,

1. 2 o'dock, mon, by Mr. Roberto Tavares, auctioner, intonional by the Liquidater of the firm of Messas. Dulley, this extra mon, Mr. O. C. Janues, the lot of ground, ware-nute, sawing and planing mill, situate on the Santos and São audo Railway, in the city of São Paulo; together with the gine and machinery pertaining to the sawing and planing ill—as follows:

- 1 12-horse power steam engine, made by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth;
- general joiner, No. D, made by Messrs. J. A. Fay & Co.;
- 1 patent band saw, J. A Fay & Co.;
- No. 3½ patent mortising machine, J. A. Fay & Co.; vertical saw mill, 24 saws;

Sundry grindstones, emory wheels, shafting, etc., all nearly and in good working order.

For plans of the ground and buildings, terms and particu-rs, apply at this office, No. 8, Rua S. Pedro, Rio de Jaactro, at the office of the auctioneer, No. 79, Rua S. Ben o, São authoritation de la companya de la c

USTAVUS LUTZ, Rua d'Alfandega No. 58/
begs to offer his services for liquidations, book-keeping or other commercial employments.

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(PORTUGUESE.)

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THE RIO NEWS

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

Commercial Department,

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

Financial Department

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

News Department

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

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

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazeta da Tarrde, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio prees has constituted itself a resolute champion of the came of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious iniciative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Abduce. The roar of the interests fed by the immoral traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrist-The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize Tute 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 Tura Rio Naws success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that thights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of passessing slaves in the last quarter of the intestenth 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 Monitor Campistan, Campos, Rio de Janciro. Sinceits inauguration Tur Rto Nitws has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincint outces of Heazil, and commercial information of the Rio de Janciro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would follow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From the Echo Municipal, Cachoeira, São Paulo.

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

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Anxiliandor 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 ruller by the active forces of a plendid nature than by the independent effort and imitiative of her sons.

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

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigran, ["Plu: R to Naws"], is published in the im-perial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

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 ophidons, by our enlightened contemporary, Turr Rto News, oftening to us its most valuable add in calling attention to what will meet our most viral needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrous colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 23, 1880.

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

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