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From The Greer, July 9.

THE FIRST INTRODUCTION OF COFFEE AND COFFEE-HOUSES INTO EUROPE.

Coffee is believed to have been introduced into Venice about the year 1615. In 1644 it was known at Marseilles, M. de la Haye having taken with him some of the coffeebeans from Constantinople, with vessels and an apparatus for making the beverage. The traveller Thebenot was among the first to introduce into Paris the custom of taking coffee after dinner, and he had few imitators until ten years after-about 1668-when the coffee parties of the Turkish ambassador at Paris brought the beverage into fashion A café was opened for the sale of the beverage in 1671, by an Armenian of the name of Pascal. The enterprise did not succeed however, on account of the heterogeneous company that met there. A few years later, Procope, a Florentine, became known as an arbiter of taste in such matters, and prepared a splendid saloon, at which the rank and fashion of the French capital used to assemble.

The Correspondencia de España of Madrid, of May 17, tells us how coffee and coffeehouses were first introduced into Vienna Considerable historical interest attaches to the little sketch of this first appearance of coffee in central Europe, and we shall briefly capitulate the facts :

About 1674 Toekoeli, a Hungarian nobleman of great talent and energy, caused his countrymen to rise against the Austrians, and at the head of a numerous army of insurgents he finally succeeded in expelling them, after a series of victorious exploits, in 1781. Louis XIV, as well the Turkish Sultan, assisted him in this undertaking, and the latter, under plea of Hungary being held to pay him an annual tribute under a previous arrangement, caused an army of 200,000 men to invade Hungary, and subsequently Austria proper, under the command of the Grand Vizier, Cara Mustapha, who soon laid siege to the capital, Vienna. The latter seemed to be lost, and Western civilization once more trembled in the balance. The Austrian court fled to Linz, but the citizens of Vienna, under the capable commandership of Rudiger von Staremberg, repelled successfully all storming by the Turks upon the ramparts of the city during sixty days, until at length the imperial army, under Charles of Lorraine, together with a Polish army under the celebrated warrior, John Sobiesky, came to the rescue, giving battle to Cara Mustapha under the very walls of Vienna. A brilliant victory fell to the lot of the combined Christian forces; the rout of the Turks was complete and crush-They left behind an immense booty, and the Sultan was so enraged about this inglorious defeat that he caused Cara Mustapha to be arrested during his retreat and beheaded. Charles of Lorraine recaptured one Hungarian stronghold after another, and finally the insurgents were compelled to surrender Ofen, the capital, which had been garrisoned by the Turks during 146 years. This put an end to the independence of Hungary, which ceased to be an elective monarchy, and became part and parcel of the

sway it has been unable to shake off since This conquest was terminated in 1687 but soon again the Turksappeared, in order to mend, if possible, their fallen fortunes, but they were defeated during the war which followed by the greatest captains then living, Charles of Lorraine, Prince Eugene, and Louis of Baden, in the battles of Salankemen, 1691, and Zentha, 1697, till in 1699 Turkey was obliged to submit to the unfavorable terms of the peace of Carlowitz, which gave to Austria all Transylvania and the country between the Danube and Theiss. Toekoeli, the insurgent chief, died in exile in 1705.

While Vienna was beleaguered in 1683 George Kulczycky, a young Pole of twentythree years, offered Von Staremberg to communicate with the Austrian commander then approaching, assuming disguise for the purpose. He was permitted to do so, but was captured by the Turks, who would have strung him up as a spy but for his presence of mind. He told the Turkish commander that he was a citizen of Belgrade, and came to make a contract for army supplies with him. While still in the Turkish camp he ascertained the precise position of the imperial army approaching, and in some shape or another managed to slip through the Turkish lines back into Vienne, communicating to Von Staremberg what he had heard. The latter thereupon took his measures, and during a successful sortie combined his operations with those of the imperial army outside in such a manner that the battle then commenced ended in the brilliant victory we have alluded to.

After the battle the joint commanders ent for the brave Polish youth and asked him what he wanted in compensation for his heroic deed. His answer was that he would be content with receiving all the coffee from among the booty left behind by the Turks, as it was his intention to open a first-class coffee-house with this stock of the precious bean. This modest request of course granted him; the camp was ransacked for the bags of coffee in it, which proved to be numerous. The municipal council of the rescued capital then generously tendered the Pole as a gift a home in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, where Kulczycky installed himself. The popularity of this brave man, soon caused the Viennese to flock to his coffee-house; he began to prosper, and transferred it gradually better locations, finally to the schlossergasse. There he opened a café, under the sign of the Blue Bottle, in memory of the fact that being wounded during the siege his intended poured a healing balsam on his wounds from a blue colored bottle. George Kulczycky died in good circumstances at the head of his cafe in 1703.

During the two hundred years which followed these thrilling events in central Europe, coffee has become pretty much throughout the world an article of prime necessity, while the Turks who first introduced it into Europe have, from a formidable power, sunk to a position of insignificance, and may be swept back into Asia and Africa at the final settlement of the monarchy, and became partand parcel of the Eastern question, perhaps ere this century dominions of the house of Hapsburg, which

THE RIOAND SÃO PAULO CRICKET MATCH.

The first of the annual matches between these clubs was played on the ground of the former, in the Rua do Paysandú, on the 7th and 8th inst,, and resulted in the home team winning with eight wickets to spare. This easy victory may be accounted for by the fact that the São Paulo eleven were of a very uneven quality, possessing a most de-cided "tail," and from the style of their fielding giving the idea that they had not been in the habit of playing together regularly. We are informed that several of their best men were unable to come down, so that it is probable that in the return match a much better fight will be made.

The first day was showery, which also told against the São Paulo men, the ground becoming slippery and several of them playing without spikes. On the 2nd day the ground was in capital order, and the home bowlers being decidedly on the wicket the visitors were quickly disposed of for 55 runs, or a total on both innings of 113, leaving Rio only 31 to get to win, which they accomplished with the loss of two wickets.

The fielding on the São Paulo side was remarkable for the number of catches made, Springatt distinguishing himself especially, while the long-stopping of Miller was exceptionally good. The Rio fielding was a little loose at first, but improved afterwards, the junior member of the eleven, Close, in particular being noticeable for his neat, smart style. We subjoin the score:

	S. P.	AULO
	Jones, b. Fitzhugh 6	Not out 4
	J. Kennedy, run out. 6	c. Freeland, b. James. 8
	Miller, do I	c. Wigg, b. do 5
	T. Kennedy, C. Close,	,
	b. Fitzhugh 4	b. Youle 10
	Harrison, not out 17	b. James 7
	Reise, run out 3	b. b. n., b. Fitzhugh. o
	Williams, do 3	b. Fitzhugh 7
	Mellor, b. Fitzhugh. o	b. Youle I
	Corbett, b. Youle 3	hit wicket, b. Youle 3
	Springatt, c. Sapte b.	
ı	Fitzhugh 4	b. Youle 5
ı	Wrigg, b. Youle 1	b. do o
	Extras 10	Extras 5
	Total 58	Total 55
	<u> </u>	
١	RI	0
ı	Robinson, b. Reise 5	Not out 8
I	Tatam, c. Williams. b.	
I	Reise 13	b. Reise 9
l	Cox, c. Springatt, b.	
ı	Kennedy 8	
١	Peake, c. dob. Miller. 7	
١	Freeland, c. Kennedy	
١		c. Harrison b. Reise. 2
١	Wigg, I. b. w., b. Reise o	
١	Sapte, b. Reise 14	
١	Youle, c. Springatt b.	
l	Miller	
١	Fitzhugh, b. Miller o	
۱	Close, not out I	Not out 4
١	James, b. Reise o Extras 12	
١	Extras 12	Extras 8
١	Total 83	Total 31
١		
	O	

On the evening of the 8th a dinner was given by the cricket club of Rio de Janeiro to their guests, the São Paulo eleven, at the Hotel de Eiras, Botafogo. Some forty plates were laid and as many cricketers applied themselves with willing appetite to the viands gracefully set upon a tastefully-decorated table. The usual toasts were proposed, and speeches were made by Mr. Unwin, proposing the "São Paulo Eleven," responded to by Mr. Peter Miller; by Mr. Cox, Mr. Fitzhugh, Mr. Reise, and Mr. Corbett in response to various personal toasts. Mr. Kinsman Benjamin responded for "the press" in a graceful little speech. Mr. Unwin proposed "the ladies" in a witty speech. The chairman, Mr. Sapte, presided with dignity, supported by Mr. Peter Miller, captain of the São Paulo eleven, and by Mr. Ilwin.

THE REGATTA.

Interest in out-door sports is constantly increasing in this city. The day for the annual Regatta of the Guanabarense Club had originally been fixed for Thursday the 8th, inst., but the atmospheric premonition being unfavorable selection was made of the following Sunday, a day not usually selected by the people most devoted to out-door sports for their public contests. However, they order these things differently in France, as they do in Brazil. When they wish to emphasize a theatrical performance with extra stress, Sunday is always selected, and the Emperor and Empress are generally present. The horse races rarely occur on any other day-unless it happens to be a saint's day-and the imperial head of the nation often "assists." On Sunday last the Emperor was expected at the regatta, but dissappointed the "grave and reverend seigniors" of the committee in waiting by going to the horse race instead. Thousands of people lined the crescent-shapedshore of the beautiful bay of Rio's pet suburb-Botafogo-and the smooth surface of the almost mountain-enclosed water was dotted with every description of craft from the lateen-sail falua, to the trim man-of-war's boat, all gaily decorated ;-here and there a tug-boat puffed its black smoke energetically and darted from point to point as if in impotent search of some one to hurry up the starting of the racers. Here and there, along shore, a brass band, gifted with lungs apparently reserved for the occasion, made the valleys reverberate with discordant sounds much to the delight of the juvenile population of African descent who were present in their usual strength.

Race No.1.—The Guararema got well away at the start; superior rowing, however, on the part of the gig of the German man-ofwar Victoria enabled her to win by a boat's length.

Race No. 2.—Confusion and loss of 20 minutes time in starting; then two boats fouled and were ruled out, *Ferrabras* won easily.

Race No. 3.—Made a good start, spoilt by a subsequent foul, ending, however, by *Tonelero* winning gracefully.

Race No. 4.—Bad start and uninteresting race. Camões got away by two boats length and kept this distance to the winning post.

Race No. 5.—Won easily by the boat of the Brazilian man-of-war *Purus*. The *Victoria* having, only too evidently, an inferior boat.

Race No. 6.—Contest between a crew of the military college and a crew of the naval college in which the military boys rowing the whole course most spiritedly and winning by an energetic spurt. This was the most interesting race of the day.

Race No. 7.—Crew of boat "XX" was the favorite, but *Pampeiro* won gracefully, though not without effort.

Race No. 8.—Simply "a walk over the course" by Orlinda.

Race No. 9.—From the start this race was in the hands of the boat of the Club Gymnastico Portuguese, while the boat representing the Regalla Club came in a bad second.

The day was everything that could be

desired as to weather, and we must congratulate our *national* friends on the improvement they are annually making in the manly art of rowing.

From the Gazeta de Noticias, Sept. 13th.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

We received the following lines yesterday from the illustrious Dr. Ladisláu Netto, which we insert with pleasure, and in which he shows himself to be highly enthusiastic over the auspicious endeavors of the Associação Industrial:

The continental exposition projected for the beginning of the coming year in the city of Buenos Aires cannot fail to attract all our attention. In an equal measure it should awaken in the soul of our industries the greatest desire to have Brazil brilliantly represented by the many ramifications of her industry, in the heart of that active capital, which, just across the Plate, is our neighbor, so near at hand that the throbs of her endless labor seem to alternate or harmonize with the beatings of our forges, as if of their own accord the two people desired to imitate the workings of two neighboring beehives, so like two sisters in the structure of their buildings and in the murmuring and harmonious labor of their workmen.

We will speak one truth though which is not known to all our fellow countrymen: that is, that the Argentine Republic knows very little about us, for we have never cared to take the pains to inform her of what we know.

Another truth of which many of us are ignorant, or rather another illusion in which nearly all of us profess to believe, is in the fact that while our troops, during the war, gave proof there of their undisputed courage, of their unsurpassed bravery, they did not succeed in leaving in all the valley of the Plate the pleasant impressions and editying cootprints of an illustrious and industrious people, such as we are proud of being.

Those brave men, like the ancient cohorts of Cæsar in transalpine Gaul, counted in their ranks both Greeks and Romans of noble sentiments and of lofty intellectual culture, though these characters were rare in the columns of the Numidians and the other rude combatants, of whose uncultured nature we who saw them embark for the battle fields, have more than sufficient knowledge.

Not even though we might have desired it, would it have been possible to exact of such people, so hastily mustered into service, that which had not been given them.

But now, our wishes are to be satisfied. The new exposition has come at the proper moment to invite us—us, neighbors and friends that we are—to fraternize, not with the deadly instruments of war upon which, through contempt of humanity and the caprice of a few tyrants civilized nations still rely, but with the life-giving arms of industry which science illumines.

Then let us substitute the foolish pride of oligarchy which makes of every man an executioner, an ignoble and contemptible instrument for the extermination of his own brothers, with the praiseworthy love belonging to the democratic societies which possess in every citizen a factor of activity and energy, a productive instrument of the moral evolution of free and cultured people.

In this new and most noble kind of intelligent war in which he conquers who most labors—august battles, whose peans of victory even the conquered himself sings as he smiles, knowing that the trophies of the conqueror do not consist of the secret tears of routed enemies but of the open applause of contending friends.

On the contrary these are struggles in which what we would call reverses, are the stimulants to growth and to the greater perfectibility of human industries. So, too, fortunately, together with the majority of the population of this capital, it is understood and comprehended by the Associação Industrial of Rio de Janeiro—a collective individuality as honoring to us in the broad sphere of its labor as an illustrious academy can be in the orbit of its transcendent investigations.

But this association needs the aid of all Brazilians, for working alone, without any subsidized delegation from the government, whose support however, the present worthy minister of agriculture will not allow to be wanting, it could so little realize without such aid.

Nor do we believe that any industrious man in this empire would refuse such aid, but rather that he will hasten to lend it; for not from this well-deserving corporation, but from him and from his industry must come new resources to broaden the horizon for national exportation, and the establishing of transactions of commercial activity upon which, later on, the greatest consumption of our products must depend.

We all foresee, from what interests us in this great industrial festa, what light will surely and suddenly show to t've eyes of this brother people some vague outlines in our national individuality which they see in a kind of penumbra, the more obscure and confused for having been represented so much more dense and cloudy by inadmissible prejudices, inexplicable hesitation, and fantastic fears.

Let us expunge now and forever the groundless and infantile passions which have left us as coy and distant as two capricious children, estranged for the time by piques common to such children,

No; these petty sentiments certainly suit us no longer. We are both already in full manhood, and the manly encounters and tournaments of the present age are controversies of intelligence and labor. Forward, then, noble workers of intelligence; joyfully take your posts, intelligent promoters of labor!

We regret to say that no prosy English translation of the foregoing can do justice to the fervid rhetoric of the illustrious director of the Museu Nacional. The enthusiasm and illimitable patriotism of the appeal, however, are so great and so intense that we feel compelled to place the nearest approximation which our matter-of-fact language affords, at the disposal of our readers. There may not be reality in all that is said, there may be even some confusion of mind in the reference to beehives, forges, and the Greeks and Romans; but it should be remembered that all these are admissible figures of speech which represent the ideal rather than the real. After this appeal there can be but one result : Brazil must make a brilliant and successful display, or rude people will be vexing Dr. Netto with some very embarrassing questions as to what he meant.—Eds. News.

THE ABOLITION OF THE ADVANCE
WAGES SYSTEM

On the 1st of August the Scamen's Advance Note System was practically abolished in Great Britain. There will probably be some drawbacks experienced at first and possibly cases of individual hardship may be caused by it, but considering the spirit of the law, it is undoubtedly one of the best measures possible for benefiting the merchant marine. There have been doubts expressed as to whether it is possible to make a successful change in the wages system, without losing entirely all the advantages that are claimed for the advance note plan. But it is quite possible to do so. Themeans to that end are those now adopted in England. While they may seem to the sentimentalist heroic in their treatment, they will, if retained, permanently secure far better results for the sailor and his employer than ever could be gained by allowing advance notes. As this new law was not enacted without opposition, it is probable that a thorough trial of it will be made before complaints

against it will have any weight. As close consideration has been given to all that can be said for and against it, there is every reason to hope that the advance note system is killed in England. And it is to be hoped further that this good example will be followed by the United States. Effort have been attempted here with that end in view, and a petition will be made during the next session of Congress to have our advance wages system abolished. That this is the only means of any value that would succeed in rooting out many evils in our merchant service has been shown time and again. The cause of much of the deterioration and evils of the service have been traced directly to the had effect of the advance wages system. It is used by corrupt men for their own had ends without any regard for the ruin of the sailor which the process involves. And it will always be perverted to such uses in spite of all guards to prevent it. Whatever may be said in favor of the system, in its practical application it does more injury than good.

The advance is supposed to give the sailor an ne auvance is supposed to give the sailor an opportunity of procuring a new outh, of leaving some money with his family and of paying for lodgings should he return from a voyage with little money. This was doubless the original intention. And no objections would be made to the plan were it carried out only on the above good and apparently satisfac-tory basis. But practically is has miserably failed in all these. A very small portion of the advance in all these. A very small portion of the advance ever goes for any good purpose. In most case, none of it is used in that way. It is simply an aid to prolong dissipation on shore, and most of it finds the way into the sailor landlord's pocket in payment of outrageous charges for lodgings and unnecessary services. The blood money villainy, which we have exposed repeatedly, is an offspring of this system, and is an example of some of the evils of which it is the parent. Indeed there are no advantages in the system, for the evils that it causes not only the good, but multiply the dangers. The only advantage that ever could be claimed for it is that advantage that ever could be claimed for it is that it gives the sailor some ready money at the beginning of his voyage, but this is offset by the fact that it leaves him the less money to take at the end. A sailor, just discharged and with the money in his pocket, may save some of it, but the chances of his doing so are gone when the landlord collects it for him when he shims. As it is now he will present that him when he ships. As it is now he will never study economy as long as he can obtain an advance. But when he cannot get that and his landlord throws him out after his earnings are spent, he will be me careful. Imprudence has been fostered in him careful. Imprudence has been fostered in him by the advance system. It gives the landlord a chance to tap Jack's pockets twice-when he land to tap Jack's pockets twice—when he lands and be-fore he goes to sea. The sailor when he finds that money is not obtained as easily as heretofore, will earn in time to do better. But this will be the United States follow the example of England and abolish the advance note system. By doing that, a general system will be established which cannot but act upon the merchant services of both countries to their mutual benefit, for then, the shiftcountries to their mutual benefit, for then, the shirt-less and lazy would not be kept in the trade to the advantage of the lodging-house keeper, and the mer-chant service would be filled with a better class of men—men who would learn to be sailors.—New York Maritime Register, August 3.

There have been so many fruitless complaints made of the villainy growing out of this advance wages system that it seems idle to say anything further. And yet, the abuses are so great and the wrongs so many that there is no other course than reiterating both complaint and protest. No one who has ever looked into the practical workings of the system can have failed to note how little benefit the sailor ever gets out of it. The spoils generally go to the lodging-house keeper, and not unfrequently, we regret to say, to the public officials who are appointed to protect seamen against We hope the American public will keep up the agitation until this unjust and obnoxious law is finally abolished. The records of the State Department at Washington contain evidence enough to condemn the system forever.

It is said that iron or steel immersed in a solution of carbonate of potash or sodn for a few minutes, will not rust for years, not even when exposed to a damp atmosphere.

MORE than eight hundred thousand acres of land have been reclaimed from the water in Holland since the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the work still goes on at the rate of about eight acres per day. Since 1850 the lake of Haarlen has been drained, and now the Züyder Zee is to be pumped out, which will surpass all previous endeavors.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The abolition movement is gaining strength in

-The August customs receipts at Rio Grande do ated to 8,582\$781.

—The subscriptions for a central usine at Maranhão have reached the total of 202,000\$.

-The president of Ceará has designated the 4th her next for the election of deputies to t provincial assembly of 1882-83.

-The July receipts of the Manáos cus 29,156\$280, of which 23,436\$260 were from imports and 3,326\$530 from exp

The materials for the S. Thomé lighthouse have arrived ot S. João da Barra. Tenders are invited for conveying the same to the site selected by the

-The municipal council of Parahyba do Sul has authorized a contract for the public illumin of that place. The contractor named is Sr. Ma noel Cardoso de Mello.

-A fight between two laborers at S. Jeronymo, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 25th ult., resulted in the death of one of them from a knife thrust. The assassin was afterwards captured.

-Business in the province of Piauhy is reported to be in a most deplorable state. There is nothing to sell, consequently there is restricted ability to buy. Business is totally paralyzed.

-The August receipts of Bahia cust amounted to 864,6805694 for the national treasury, and 91,504\$134 for the provincial treasury. The receipts of the general recebedoria were 33,997\$654 and of the provincial 45,320\$735.

-An official investigation of the tax collected defalcation on the part of the collector's office at Santarem, province of Pará has proved a defalcation on the part of the collector, José Olympio Fernandes, to the amount of 14,642\$737.

Orders have been issued for the arrest of the

-The sum of 1,000,000\$ was subscribed in two hours in the Para Exchange on the 18th ult., fo the organization of a new insurance company to be known as the "Grão Pará." A new company, to be known as the "Commercial," with a capital of 1,500,000\$, had been organized only a few days

—A well-known planter of Pomba, Minas Geraes, Sr. José Martins, was assassinated by one of his slaves on the night of the 2nd instant. The slave entered the room where he was sitting, and shothim. The assassin was captured, and is now imprisoned at Ubá.

-The official emancipation of slaves in Cears is eiving great assistance from the slave-owner mselves, particularly in the matter of low valua tions. In the municipality of Sobral 21 slaves were classified for emancipation at a valuation of only 6,407\$383, Quixeiramobim and Boa Viagem 32 slaves at 8,984\$400, accompanied by some 30 ingenuos. In Apuiraz the classification value was only a little in excess of 100\$ each.

-The province of Amazonas possesses 5 private and 75 public schools. Of the public schools 53 are giving instruction and 22 are at present closed Of those in operation 32 are for males, 19 for fe males, and two are for both sexes. The total school population of the province is 1,918, of which 1,239 are males and 679 are females. Besides these, the capital possesses one lyceum with 30 pupils, one seminary with 42 pupils, and one private college with 56 pupils. with 26 pupils.

-The Gazeta, of Lorena, São Paulo, began keeping account of the coffee export from that municipality at the beginning of September, 1880.
The export by months during one year were as follows: September (1880) 114.758 kilogrammes October 76,781, November 144,522, December 154,389, January (1881) 91,463, February 120,715, March 73,879, April 144,346, May 52,585, June 26,865, July 38,250, August 85,236; total for the year 1,093,789 kilogrammes.

-The new slave registry law of Ceará, No 1,937, of August 5, requires the registration of every slave brought into that province within 15 days from the time of entry, and also the registration of every slave transferance, whether by gift, purchase, etc., within the province. On all slaves introduced into the province, except through inheritance and judicial decision, a tax of 1,000\$ will be mposed, and upon the transferance of ownership thin the province a tax of 50\$ will be similarly collected. These taxes must be paid within one month under penalty of a fine of one half the regis tered value.

RAILROAD NOTES.

-The Leopoldina railway will transport gratui-tously all articles for the projected national exposi-

-The June receipts of the Baturité railway am ounted to 16,380\$558, and the expenditures to 13,- —The number of passengers carried on the Campinas tramway line during the month of August

-The July receipts of the Paulista railway am ounted to 144,876\$230, and the expenditures to 60,921\$380, leaving a surplus of 83,954\$850.

-It is announced that the Carangola railway loan, recently placed in London, was subscribed for to an amount four times greater than the sum specified.

—The concession of a railway privilege to José Alves Barbosa, Jr., and others, for a line from Mamanguape, Parahyla, to the village of Acary, Rio Grande do Norte, has been extended to a period of 90 years. The date of the original concession is February 5, 1881.

—The S. Fidelis railway company has asked a modification in the terms of its privilege from the provincial government of Rio de Janeiro, by which its point of departure may be on the left bank of the Rio Parahyba as is the case with the S. Antonio de Padua line. The petition has been granted.

-The semi-annual report of the Mogyana railway directors shows that the receipts of that line dur-ing the first half of the present year amounted to 438,018\$420, and the expenditures to 261,872\$539, 430,0100420, and the expenditures to 201,872\$539, leaving a surplus of 176,145\$881. A dividend of 7\$000 per share was declared. The capital of the ompany has been elevated to 5,100,000\$

-The annual report of the Villa Isabel tramway directors, of this city, shows that for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the receipts, expenditures and balances were as follows:

275,912 320 175,562 861 100,349 459

546,855 134 369,511 001 177,344 133 The total number of passengers carried was 3, 196, 936, of which 160,520 were at the fare of 300 reis, 1,548,660 at 200 reis, 1,378,789 at 100 reis, 96,915 gratuitous, and 12,052 special.

-The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limit —The English Bank of Kio de Janeiro, Limited, has issued a prospectus for a debenture loan for 500,000\$ for the União Mineira railway, at par, bearing interest payable half yearly at 6½ per cent. per annum. The loan is secured by mortgage on the whole of the company's property, revenue and the whole of the company's property, revenue and interest guaranteed by the provincial government of Minas Gernes, which hast alone amounts to 210,000\$ per annum. This first class railway has constructed 82 kilometers of its line with a paid up the first class. capital of 2,409,270\$ and the net amount of the first year's working, when only the first section was opened to traffic during the first six months, was 86,021\$184, a sum much more than sufficient to pay interest and redemption of the loan for one year. The present loan is for the purpose of ex-tending the line. A safer or more desirable invest-ment could hardly be met with. Under these circumstances it is unnecessary to say the loan was fully subscribed at once.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, September 1.

-The winter is virtually over and warm days are becoming not uncommon,

-The amount of land sown in wheat and maize will show an increase on any previous year.

-The minister of finance will shortly present a age to Congress asking for a supplementary it to cover back debts withal.

-News from the camps are good. The wool clin of the coming season will be large and of a much better quality than last year.

-Eight leagues of land in the 1st section of na tional lands from Cordoba sold at \$105,000 per league, the highest price we have quoted for similar

-We are happy to announce that the contract for on of the water and drainage works of the city has been concluded with Mr. Bateman, which is a guarantee of thoroughness.

-Affairs in Montevideo are critical. The revolt, begun previous to our last review, has not be lowed up by further battles, but there is every probability of a sharp struggle between the government, nent. now virtually led by General Santos minister of war, and Ex-Dictator Latorre, with the chances in

-The law for the coining of money in the republic was sarctioned on Tuesday, August 30.

The gold coins are to be the Argentino, worth The good coins are to be the Argentine, worth half that amount. The silver coins are to be worth one hard dollar, fifty, twenty and ten cents; and the copper, two and one cents. The following are to be the sizes of these coins: "[A argentine of a pail] the sizes of these coins : El Argentino of 23 millimeters : 1/2 do do 19 do ; Peso fuerte do 37 do ; 54 centavos do 30 do; 20 do 23 do; 10 do 18 do; cop-per of 2 centavos do 30 do; do 1 do do 25 do.

Referring to the visit of Latorre to Buenos Aires, El Nacional, of last evening (Aug. 251, has the following; "Latorre arrived here from Corrientes, by the Rio Branco from Cuyaba on the morning of the 18th. Maintaining the strictest in-cognito' he lauded and took up his abode at a modest looking house in Calle Santa Fe, near Mr. Lumb's. He and a group of followers subsequently took pas sage for Paysandú in one of the river steamers, dis-guised as Basque peons. Colonel Vasquez, La-torre's ex-minister of war, took ship with another group on Tuesday, (August 30) at Quilmes.

From The Grocer, New York, July 9. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES

-

CENTRAL AMERICA

Nowhere has such an impulse been given coffee planting since the great rise in October, 1871, as has been the case in Central America, especially in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Costa Rica has for its president General Tomas Guardia, a man of great energy and a good states man, who rules the country as a sort of dictator Guatemala is similarly governed by Lieutenant General Rusino Barrios, whose presidential office was last year prolonged for another six years Honduras' president is Mr. A. Soto; Mr. Joacquin Zavala is the chief magistrate of Nicaragua, while that of San Salvador is Mr. B. Zaldivar y Lazo. Although there are at times bickerings between the five republics, peace is upheld between them, and internally there is less revolution than in mos other Spanish-American republics.

SIZE AND POPULATION

	square miles.	population.
Guatemala,	30,836	1,190,754
San Salvador	4,765	482,422
Nicaragua	34,058	300,000
Honduras	30,668	351,700
Costa Rica	13,174	185,000
	113,501	2,509,876
The recognitive coult	-1 C	

he respective capitals are: - Guatemala, 45.000 inhabitants; San Salvador, 16,000; Managua, 10,000 Tegucigalpa, 12,000, and San José, 12,000. Central America is volcanic and mountainous

Central America is voleanic and mountainous, with a most fertile soil, especially on the rich table lands, a deep black loam being highly favorable to coffee cultivation. Geographically, their position between the two oceans could hardly be better; the climate is generally healthy, labor is abundant and cheap without the necessity of procuring either negroes or coolies. A large portion of the natives consists of pure Indians and half breeds, quite amenable to field labor. The consequence of this happy state of affiairs is that Central America prehappy state of affiairs is that Central America pro gresses rapidly, both mentally and materially, and that it has a great future, provided it keeps out of revolution, the usual bane of the countries originally

settled by Spaniards.

Costa Rica's finances are flourishing; the income in 1880 was \$2,802,279, the expenditure \$3,460,597, but this included \$1,255,961 paid for building the inter-oceanic railway, \$138,892 for other public works, and \$173,585 paid Peru in settlement of a debt.* This year the income will square the outlay; The foreign debt is \$5,463,285, and the state owes e money at home, but its assets are about twice its liabilities. The import last year was \$2,669,861; the export through Punta Arenas, \$3,524,810, and through Lima, \$211,142. The export included 23,267,065 pounds of coffee, the balance being India skins.

MARITIME MOVEMENT.

_	sailing	
steamers,	vessels.	tonnage.
Entered at Punta Arenas. 96	63	196,007
Sailed from ,, . 95	59	188,163
Entered at Lima 41	130	103,867
Sailed from ,, 40	123	106,659
Railways so far in operation, on	ly about s	seventy-five
miles, but already of great	value to	the coffee
planters. Telegraphs, 395 mile	es.	

planters. Teregraphs, 395 mitos. Guatemala's income in 1877 was \$4,503,523, and its expenditure \$4,428,298. The public delt in 1879 amounted to \$5,369,529. The import in 1878 was \$3,238,000, and the export \$3,919,000; the latter included \$3,349,740 worth of coffee, the balance being sugar, skins, cochineal and indigo. The arrivals at San José in 1876 were 26 sailing vessels, while from three to four steamers touch monthly at the Pacific ports.

Honduras is financially less favorably situated than the preceding republics, for it owes in England and France together some f. 8,000,000, while the income in 1877-78 was only \$533,469, against an expenditure of \$1,189,546. The liquor tax is, however, producing larger amounts since 1877. The export amounted in 1880 to \$1,305,000, the bulk being indigo, cattle, dyewoods and hides. The Atlantic ports are Truxillo and Omoa, and the Pacific port is Amapala. There is a railroad of 37 miles from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro. Telegraphs there are 150 miles.

Nicaragua.—The revenue of the country was

\$1,750,000 in 1877, against \$211,405 in 1858, show ing a remarkable increase; the expenditure in 1877 was \$2.235,000, and the foreign debt amounted in 1878 to \$2,284,607.

FOREIGN TRADE MOVEMENT IN 1878.

Greytown	import. \$616,000	export. \$595,000
Corinto	347,000	575.000
San Juan del Sur	33,000	138,000
Chinandega	9,000	27,000
s	1,005,000	\$1,335,000

The bulk of export consisted in India rubber, coffee, skins and fustic. There entered Corinto in 1876, 35 vessels, and steamers touch at the various

ports two to three times per month.

San Salvador,—The income of the republic has from \$798,000 in 1869 gradually risen to \$2,686,000 in 1878, the liquor monopoly yielding \$749,000 alone. The public debt increased from \$1,830,000 in 1877 to \$2,294,000 in 1878.

of export, the latter \$1,800,000 worth; then came of export, the latter \$1,800,000 worth; then came sugar and tobacco. The entries in 1878 were 22 sailing vessels and \$2 steamers, with a joint tonnage of 163,232.

of 103,232.

Central America at present produces 33,000 tons of coffce, against 10,000 in 1868 and 3,000 tons in 1836. This coffee, Costa Rica in particular, is very popular, both on account of its looks and its flavor.

London and S. Francisco in particular have known how to appreciate Costa Rica coffee since they benow to appreciate closur toric corresponding to a came familiar with it; hence it brings comparatively more there than elsewhere. New York, we are sorry to say, has not yet learned to fully appreciate this excellent coffee, which is absolutely unsurpassed by any other sort. The sorts coming nearest to it in point of outward appearance and delicacy of theorems of these and of the points and the comparation of of flavor are Orizaba and Cordova, from the famous Mexican volcanic region. All these coffees have a great future before them. While Java and Arabian coffees grow so well on the slopes of mountains, Costa Rica flourishes most in the incomparable black soil of the mountain plateaux of that country, midway between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Railroad building is proceeding most actively in Central America, cheapening the transportation of the precious bean and infusing life everywhere,

GUATEMALA INDIGO.

The catalogue of objects exhibited by the republie of San Salvador at the Paris exhibition contained the following contribution to the history of the cul-tivation and preparation of indigo in that country: This species of indigo is known to American and European commerce as "Guatemala indigo." In Salvador it is called by the native name of "Iiquilite," and is considered the most important agricultural crop of the entire republic. The plant grows wild, but is cultivated in properly prepared ground. Both the crops and the produce vary according to the geological composition of the soil. Thus at the the geological composition of the soil. Thus at the base of the volcano of San Salvador the yield of dye is sometimes about half a pound per load of leaves, while at some distance from the sea, thirteen o fourteen ounces are obtained. Indigo is grown over nearly the whole of Salvador, forming extensive fields and furnishing one of the most valuable products to its agricultural industry. The local-ities in which the plants are grown are called "manchones,"

The workmen, who are styled "sacateros," cut the plants with a small sickle, and make them up into sheaves of from lifty to sixty pounds weight. The plants, after being cut, are thrown into vats filled with water; they are here allowed to soak for a period of from twelve to seventeen hours, the time varying according to the temperature and quality of the water. When the liquid is in a state of fermentation the coloring matter is drawn off into another vat, where it is beaten or kept in motion by means of wooden wheels, and then the dye is precipitated by the sap contained in the bark of the "tibut late" of the "platanillo," or of the "cuaja tinto." The first named bark is referred to as a species of *Ionidium*, the second to *Canna in*dien, while of the third no clew is given as to the scientific name of the plant. All these plants have an acid reaction. When once the dye is precipi-tated it is allowed to remain during the night, and the next day it is boiled, filtered, pressed, and dried in the sun. Each bale, or "suron," contains 150 pounds, and the different qualities or grades of be indigo are specified by numbers-from four to six, ordinary quality, or "cortes," from seven to nine, fine or superior, or "sobresalientes." The usual annual produce of indigo in Salvador

amounts to about 2,400,000 pounds, the annual exports being between 14,000 to 15,000 "surons," of 150 pounds each, representing an approximate value of 1,721,378 piastres or dollars. The superior quality indigo is sold at the country fairs at about 8 reals per pound. In the American and European markets the prices vary, of course, neconding to the supply from other countries. Scientific American supply from other countries. - Scientific American

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTIILY

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

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of treights and chauters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

abscriptio	on for one year in Brazil,
do	for six months do10\$000
do	for one year in the United States, \$10.00
do	for six months do do \$ 5.00
do	for one year in Great Britain, £2 0 0
do	for six months do dofr o o

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

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—34 Rua São Pedro. Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON, 194 Broadway

Rio de Janeiro, September 15th, 1881.

The editorial and business offices of THE RIO NEWS have been moved to No. 34, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor.

On the 13th instant it was reported upon the street that a cable dispatch had been received bearing the sad tidings of the death of President Garfield. The report was reproduced in the evening papers, and it was for a time currently believed to be true. We are glad to say, however, that there is no foundation whatever for the report. Our readers should bear in mind that, should there be so unfortunate a termination to President Garfield's life, it will be officially communicated, and will not be subject to the irresponsible reports of the street.

Later.—Just as we go to press we are informed that the telephone company has received a cable dispatch to the effect that PresidentGarfield is better.

The irrepressible Yankee is now charged, by the London correspondent of the Jornal do Commercia, with the nefarious design of reducing the great city of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro, capital of the Empire of the Southern Cross, to a mere dependency of New York. Nay, he even accuses The Rto News of aiding and abetting the irrepressible Yankee in his attempt to subject our city to this degrading vassalage. We apprehend this, like his confession of optimism in his letter of July 23rd, is intended to tickle only the Brazilian ear, the antithesis, in fact, of para Inglex ver 1

In response to the charge that the Brazilian government had not communicated with the government of the United States with reference to the attempted assassination of President Garfield, a statement is made through the Jornal do Commercio that the Emperor did communicate his condolences and that a reply from Secretary Blaine, under date of July 27th, has been received. We are glad to note the correction, because such an oversight would certainly convey a false impression as to the feelings of Brazil toward the United States. Our previous statements as to this question have since been reiterated by the New York correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, who calls attention to the omission, and states that a prominent newspaper editor asked him why such a message of sympathy had not been tendered by the Brazilian government. It seems, therefore, that while all the messages from other countries have been made public through the press, that trom Brazil has not been published, and in consequence it was believed that no such message had been sent. The omission was most unfortunate, for to be the only exception in such a matter is to occupy a position far from agreeable. We trust that our American contemporaries will correct the mistaken impression which has grown up, and give due credit to Brazil for the honest sympathy for President Garfield which she must assuredly feel.

Dr. J. C. ALVES LIMA has not made his trip to the States without learning something, though the same result might have been obtained by simply asking a few questions of any intelligent American in Rio de Janeiro. His letter to the Jornal do Commercio, dated San Francisco, July 20, is simply an epitome of the editorial articles of THE RIO NEWS, and might just as well have been compiled from our columns and submitted to the Jornal here, before the learned doctor sailed for the land where, as he states, the Chinaman earns the not extravagant sum of 2\$400 daily. The doctor sagely remarks that it is out of the question altogether to suppose that this celestial laborer will forego 2\$400 per diem, with comfortable quarters and good food, wages paid regularly in gold, for 1\$000 per diem, indifferent food and dubious quarters, with wages paid "when the crop is sold." Hence he advises that the Brazilian planter must look to Canton, or some similar port in China, for his supply of "hands" to take the place of the slave, because Hong Kong, as he takes pains to explain, will not permit an hegira to Brazil in consequence of information having been given to its governor by the English authorities to the effect that the Chinamen would not receive, in that country, the consideration due to a man and a brother. This is discouraging. It really begins to look as if all idea of getting a substitute for the slave must be given up, and the dreaded alternative is presented to the Brazilians of either going to work themselves, or modifying their constitution and laws so that voluntary emigration will flow in from Europe, and absorb the present nonworker, finger nails, top-hat, spring-bottom trowsers, cigarrettes, and all.

THE work undertaken by an agricultural association in Pernambuco is one which commends itself to all intelligent men. The great necessity of this empire, as a whole, is less that of the extension and perfection of coffee culture, than that of the introduction and encouragement of other industries which will give diversity to the agriculture of Brazil and new sources of wealth. In seeking such a result the agricultural agency of Pernambuco can not fail to confer a great benefit upon the country. It should be remembered, however, that it is possible to vitiate the effort through misguided zeal and a lack of practical discrimination. For the amateur agriculturist, who has an abundance of time and money at his disposal, it is admissible to try all sorts of experiments with all sorts of products. He might even try to domesticate a polar bear in the tropics if he feels so inclined. But for men who are seeking to introduce industries that are urgently needed by a country, these experiments should at first be confined within the bounds of probability and certain utility. In this sense, we believe it less necessary to spend time and money upon the culture of wheat in Pernambuco, and the purchase of flour mills in anticipation of problematical results, than in the cultivation of rice, cotton, and other products which are already known to be adapted to the soil and climate. There is also another danger which should be avoided, and that is the delegation of individual initiative and enterprise to these associations. An association should be used to aid the planter, never to govern him. If the recommendations of the Jornal were carried out we would have the country filled with cumbrous agricultural organizations,

rather than with wide-awake, intelligent planters. This should be avoided at all hazards. These associations in their affording an exchange of views and in giving opportunities for co-operative action in matter where the individual can not do as well, will accomplish a good work, and will afford efficient aid to agriculture.

WE take pleasure in recording the excep

tional stand taken by the slave-holders in

the province of Ceará in giving material and

liberal aid to the cause of emancipation. It

should be known-and it can not be too

well known-that the planters in various

municipalities of that province have adopted

a policy which is not only just to themselves and to the slaves, but which must necessarily afford valuable aid to the emancipation move ment and hasten the realization of its purpose in that province. Next to the voluntary manumission of the slaves is the adoption of a purely nominal value for them in the lists prepared by the emancipation commissions, and this step is the one which the Ceará planters have taken. In one munic ipality they have valued 21 slaves at only 6,407\$383, or about 305\$000 each : in two other municipalities they have asked only 8,984\$400 for 32 slaves, accompanied by 30 freeborn children, or a value of nearly 281\$ each; and in another municipality they have asked only a little over 100\$ each. No one will pretend that these sums represent the actual value of the slaves from a pro-slavery point of view; the valuations are purely nominal and represent, if anything, the im mediate sacrifice which the planters will incur in the loss of their labor. The province of Ceará has long been considered as one of the most advanced in the empire in this question of the abolition of slavery, and this voluntary action on the part of the planters, coupled with the recent tax upon the inter-provincial slave traffic, will strength en that good impression. These efforts of to-day in assisting the emancipation movement under the law of 1871 will assuredly bear good fruit, and will lead to other and more radical measures in the near future. From their present attitude the planters of Ceará can not be considered as fanatical adherents of slavery, and it will require but a little time more and a brief experience of the good results of their present course, to convince them of the desirability of full and unconditional emancipation. The prospects are good for an early adoption of this measure in the province of Amazonas, and were the province of Ceará to do likewise the moral effect upon the whole empire would be incalculable. The province of Amazonas possesses but a handful of slaves, and can free them and abolish the accursed institution forever from her borders with but a slight cost. The province of Ceará has but a small slave population, and has already a large population of free laborers. There, too, the substitution of the slave by the free laborer could easily be accomplished, and with but slight, if any, cost to the productive interests of the province. In the interests of emancipation, and of the inauguration of a free-labor system throughout all Brazil, it is to be hoped that these two provinces will not hesitate much longer to take the final step. In so doing they will not only place themselves in advance of their richer and more powerful sister provinces, but they will secure for themselves material benefits through the early employment of free labor which, under favorable administrative conditions, can not fail to add largely to their wellbeing and industrial development.

—The Western railway authorities of Buenos Aires have issued a circular to newspaper publishers to the effect that they have granted a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular tariff on all news telegrams sent to or from the newspaper offices of that province during business hours. This act is so praiseworthy and beneficial, that it will bear reproduction on all the telegraph lines of Brazil.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to this society was held on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Hime in the chair, when the report and accounts for the year ending 30th June last were approved and passed, the committee and officers being unanimously reelected.

The following resolution was approved nem con: "That to increase the funds of the "society and to obtain a larger number of "subscribers, a special appeal be made by "circular to be issued by the committee to "the younger men of Rio, and to all others "who do not at present contribute to the "society."

The following is the report for the year ending 30th June last:

To the subscribers of the British Benevolent Society.

Gentlemen: —Your committee have pleasure in laying before you the following abstract from the treasurer's account for the year ended 30th June last:

Amount of subscriptions for the year	13,908	920
1880-81	5,345	000
Donation	100	000
Interest on deposit receipts	329	590
	19,683	510

Pensions paid 1880-1881: . . 7,012\$000 Loans, temporary assistance and passages: 1,039\$700 Less loans ret'ned 533 830 505\$870

Advertisements _______ 11\$500 7,529\$370

Balance in hand 1st July, 1881 ______ 12,154\$140

This balance is made up as follows:
Bill, New London & Brazilian Bank,
due 11th Sept. 8,516\$090
Cash 3,638 050

From the annexed list of pensioners the subscribers will see that we have at present 29 pensioners, making up a total of 6,780\$000 per annum.

The committee in presenting these accounts would again call attention to the decline in regular subscriptions, although efforts have been made to bring in new ones; this continuous and, indeed, annual falling off will become a serious question before long, unless means can be found to arrest it, and the committee, if re-elected, intend considering what further steps can be taken with a view to that desirable result, although in the meanwhile they will be glad to receive any suggestions that subscribers may like to make.

Your committee will ask your opinion and wishes on an important question that has arisen somewhat frequently of late; this question is the payment of funeral expenses for pensioners and others, which will deserve your careful consideration.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st July, 1881.

(Signed) Fred. Young, Chairman.
R. Norton, Treasurer.
J. Owen Unwin, Secretary.
Wm. Morrissy.
R. S. Quayle,
W. B. Yeats.
L. Schwind.

From the Jornal do Commercio, September 8th.

AN AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The provincial assembly of Pernambuco having given 10,000\$ to the Sociedade Auxiluadora da Agricultura of that province for the purpose of aiding the development of agriculture, this society created a dependency called the Agricultural Agency (Agencia Agricola) for the purpose of encouraging the acclimatization of useful plants and the introduction of new agricultural methods, tools and machinery. The management of this agency was given to Sr. João Fernandes Lopes, an active propagandist who for many years has devoted himself to the interests of labor, and who, aided by Sr. Felix Fer-

nandes Portella, an intelligent planter of the municipality of Bonito, has succeeded in propagating various plants in the province, among which are coffee and cacio. We have just read Sr. J. F. Lopes' interesting report of the means employed by the agency to introduce new plants into the province, and from it we make some extracts showing the praiseworthy attempts made, which may serve as a stimulus to other enterprises of a like nature

The cultivation of the cacáo plant is making progress in Pernambuco. There are planted in different localities about 100,-000 trees which are looking well, and the "Recife a Limoeiro" railway company received a short time ago a large quantity of seed from which as many more trees are ex pected.

The area of the coffee plant is growing in the municipalities of Bonito, Triumpho, Taquaritinga, and in some others, the Liberia coffee brought from Rio de Janeiro having done well. Sr. José de Souza Diniz a planter of Serra da Ba xa Verde, has planted 10,000 trees which are now yielding about half an arroba each. Seed of Java and Bourbon coffee have been distributed lately.

The cultivation of tobacco is also increasing, and the agency is endeavoring to obtain persons to teach how to prepare the leaves for exportation.

About twenty arrobas of seed wheat have been distributed, and the agency, counting upon its perfect adaptability in Serra da Baixa Verde, has ordered mills.

Tea culture was contracted with a private party who is to furnish young plants later. Besides this there has been a distribution of seeds. There have been given out also seeds of teosinte, jute, indigo. India pepper, cloves and rice-corn, and the cultivation of these plants is progressing. The planters receive necessary instruction for their cultivation along with the seeds.

The agency has imported various machines and is expecting others. It intends to open a permanent exposition of these machines, which will be opened to the public once a week, when the machinery will be put into practical operation.

This is an eminently practical institution which it would be well to imitate. The acclimatization of useful plants and the introduction of new products should be matters of interest to agricultural associations which might be formed in the different municipalities. The defense of other agricultural interests might remain in the hands of associations of a different character, while these occupied themselves specially and exclusively with the introduction and propagation of plants. A few wellmeaning men, such as are to be found everywhere, would be enough to give impulse to the work in each municipality, introducing the plants best adapted to the place, teaching practically the methods to be used, and attending to the preservation of the proper vegetable types. We believe that such organizations would find the support they need among the planters, and their utility would be manifest.

It is a recognized fact that we need to develop the different branches of our agriculture. In our flora we have many plants both exotic and indigenous which extensively cultivated, would be so many sources of wealth. In textile fibers alone we have an immense variety of plants of which great use might be made, but which are only a little known to a few planters. The associations to which we refer, if organized and directed with tact and persever would do incalculable good. It would be the duty of such associations to instruct planters in regard to the utility of plants adaptable to the soil of each munplants adaptable to the soil of each mun-icipality, to introduce seeds and tools, to be opened on the 15th of November next.

show the methods of cultivation and their advantages, to encourage the renewal of plants which begin to lose their more valuable qualities, and to generally superintend everything that pertains to this branch of rural economy.

In this way the great difficulty which many planters are now encountering in obtaining the information, seeds and plants with which they wish to make experiments, would be overcome. These agricultural associations would do another great work in collecting and making known the experiences of many planters, thus instructing others and raising the level of national agriculture.

In questions of this kind it is useless to expect everything from the government. Only individual effort can realize such undertakings.

COLOSSAL FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who as recently been journeying from San Francisco to Los Angelos, writes as follows: "Looking from the car across this great agricultural section, the range of the eye is bounded only by the distant mountains, while a broad expanse of waving grain covering many thousand square miles of level land, lies between. Nowhere else is farming prose-cuted on such an extensive and scientific scale, quantity of wheat and barley produced each year is somewhat enormous. To the Eastern tourist, the lack of fences, roads and homes is surprising. For miles and miles on each side of the road nothing but wheat-fields are seen and the play of light and color upon the standing grain exceeds in beauty the best tints of the mos famous artists. On every ranch is seen farming machinery of whose value the Eastern farmer is scarcely yet aware. Gang-plows for preparing the ground, centrifugal sowers for scattering the mbined plows and sowers, giant headers for cutting and costly separators for threshing, combined headers, threshers and sacking wagons,— these are the implements which have made large farming possible on the San Ioaquin, and which have furnished wonderful results for the amount of capital employed."

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LABOR CONTRASTED.

The New Orleans *Picayune* notices the fact that of long since large bodies of negroes from the not long since large bo South were taken to Pennsylvania and New York by contractors, worked there for months and retu to their homes. At this moment seven hundred negroes from Virginia are working in a company' expects to take two thousand negroes from the outh to Colorado to work on a railway contract. the *Picayune*, however, is disposed to think there must be a limit to these Northern drafts on Southern labor. "The South" it says, "may safely count on a steady increase of her colored labor, notwithstanding manufacturers of an occasional exodus or contractors of a few railroad expeditions. There is one element of danger in the labor of the North and West which the South has fortunately no need The negroes are tractable and peaceable They do not strike at every opportunity, thereby losing periods of wages for the fancied grains of pressure. They do not indulge in vaporing sentiment about the enmity of labor and capital, and organize opposition to capital by a species of perpetual tumult. They are naturally the friends of the employer, knowing that his interest is theirs—his prosperity theirs."

LOCAL NOTES.

-The minister of war has adopted the Gerard revolver for use by the lancers in the cavalry service.

-The gunboat Braconnot left port on the 4th inst, for the prosecution of coast surveys at and near Imbetiba, province of Rio de Janeiro.

-The director of the Museu Nacional, Dr Ladisláo Netto, has undertaken the organization of Brazilian anthropological exposition.

-The tenor, Tamagno, and the act Coelho, have both been recently robbed by thieves their losses being heavy. Burglaries are nightly occurrence.

-The Paulista navigation company has offered gratuitous transportation to all articles designed for the projected exposition of national products soon to be held in this city.

-The Associação Commercial has appointed a committee of three members to aid the Associação

-The French frigate Pallas entered this port on the 7th inst. from Loanda, by way of Bahia

-The department of agriculture has undertaken to introduce the cultivation of the ramee plant into Brazil.

-Late telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul report that the state of ex-minister of war Visconde de Pelotas is such as to inspire grave fears.

—By an imperial decree of the 13th inst., permission is granted to Francisco Ferreira Mauricio de Lima to prospect for gold and minerals in the province of Parana.

-A trial with the Ader telephone on the Dom Pedro II railway took place recently. The stations were 132 kilometers apart. The voices of the speakers were transmitted distinctly.

-The government has promoted Sr. Alexandre Rocha Sattamini to the position of assistant customs inspector at this port. Sr. Satta-mini has heretofore occupied the office of guarda-

-The Companhia Nacional, running steamer between this port and the River Plate, has offered gratuitous transportation to all exhibits destined for the continental exposition to be held at Bueno Aires in February next.

-The directory of the Associação Industrial has appointed a committee of ladies to solicit exhibits from their own sex for the approaching national exposition in this city and the continental exposition at Buenos Aires.

-The contract for the eight central usines province of Bahia is with the firm of Denis Blair & Co., and the capital upon which the government guarantees 6 per cent. interest is 700,000\$ for each usine, or 5,600,000\$ in all. The usines are to be located in the municipalities of Iguape, Rio Fundo, Rio Cotegipe, Santo Amaro, Matta de S. João, Villa do Conde, and two in Villa de S. Francisco Each usine is to have a capacity for grinding 360,000 kilos of sugar cane per day, or the manufacture of 1,800 metrical tons of sugar per annum.

COMMERCIAL

September 14th, 1881

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4.84 per £t. stg. 54.45 cents.

\$1,00 (U. S. coia) in Brazilian gold. 18837

of £t. stg. in Brazilian gold. 8\$880

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22% d Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 829 rs. gold.

EXCHANGE.

September 3.—The market opened to-day at 22½ for bank paper on London, which rate was withdrawn again early in the day. Private paper was then negotiated at 22 116, 22%, 22 316 and 22½, considerable transactions being ef-fected. Sovereigns sold at 118000 and 108590 cash.

ept. 5.—The Banco Commercial opened to-day at 22½ and the English Bank at 22½, but after 1 p.m. the rate of 22½ became general, with the following rate on other places: Paris 427 and 428, Hamburg 530 and Portugal 241 and 242 %. The market was firm but only a limited amount of business was transacted. Private paper was negotiated at 22½, 22½ and 22½ on London and at 523 on Hamburg.

Sept. 6.—The banks affixed to-day the following rates: London 224, Paris 427 and 428, Hamburg 527, New York 28780 and Partyal 240 and 242 %. The firmness in the market continued and fair transactions were effected in private paper at 2856, 221 [16] and 123/2 (on London and at 418 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 108760 cash.

Sept. 9.—The Banco Commercial opened at 22½ which rate was in the afternoon also adopted by the Panco do Com-mercio and the English Bank. The rate on Paris was 423, on Hamburg 520 and on Portugal 238 and 240¹¹/₄. Private paper was negotiated at 22 11[16 and 223], the latter rate p dominating. Sovereigns sold at 10\$710 and 10\$720 cash.

Sept 10.—The New London and Brazilian Bank adopted to-day the rate of 22½ on London, which already ruled in the others banks yesterday. On the other places the rates to-day the rate of \$250 on London, which already ruled in the others banks yesterday. On the other places the rates were as follows: Paris 423, Hamburg 520 and 529, New York \$250, Portugal 238 and 240%. The market con-tinued firm with little demand for bank paper. In private paper small transactions were effected at 22 11/16 and 23/5 on London and at 417 on France. Sovereigns said at 108710

Sept. 12.—The market opened at 223/2 on London but lat day the banks discontinued drawing at that rate and transactions then took place at 223/6 bank and 225/6 paper on London and at 423—424 bank and 420—421 paper on France. Sovereigns 10\$850 sellers 10\$760 in the day the banks dis

Sept. 13.-The Banco Commercial affixed to-day the follow

London, 22 3/8

London, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, Paris, 425 Portugal, 2 $e^{0.0}$. The other banks drew at the same rates though they did not adopt them officially. Private paper was negotiated at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 and 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 no. London and at $\frac{1}{4}$ 27 are 17 France. Sovereigms sold at 10 $\frac{3}{2}$ 55, 10 $\frac{3}{2}$ 59 and 10 $\frac{3}{2}$ 80.

-On the 6th inst. the Englis Bank of Rio de Janeiro open-Englis Mank of Rio de Janeiro open ed the subscription for the emission of privileged preference shares of the Unita Mitaetra railroad to the amount of 500, 000, 200, The tollipations, which are emitted at Jan. receive interest at 6½%, per amum payable every 6 months, and must be amortized within to years. The transfers are effected at the English Bank of Rio. The subscription list was closed on the same day, the total amount having been subscribed.

—The Macahie Campos RR, have contracted with the Banco Rural e Hypothecario for the purpose of amortizing its floating debt, the emission of bonds of the nominal value of 2505∞00, with interest at 6½° 0.2. a payable every six months in January and July, and 2½° nuttal amortization. The emission was made at 0.2. □ 2 months and 2 mortization. o, with interest at o, uary and July, and m was made at 93 %.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

5	September 2.		
33	Six per cent. apolices	1,065 000	
156	do (outside sale)	1,065 000	
150 \$600	do do Provincial apolices	1,070 000 par	
28	Banco Industrial	230 000	
2	do	232 000	
35 7	do tor Sept. 6	230 000 235 000	
35	Banco do Commercio		
20	Navegação Brazileira	214 000 240 000	
300	Rio Gas Company Minas de Caçapava (100 outs sale)	280 000	
300	Carris Villa Isabel for Sept. 15	50 000 204 000	
150	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, without int do of Aug. 2	7916 %	
270	do of Aug. 2	80 %	
	Sept. 3.		
55 8	Six per cent apolices	t,068 000	
54	do	1,066 000	
13	Banco Mercantil de Santos (outs. sale)	220 000	
50	Ranco do Commercio do	213 000	
150	Navegação Nacional do Petropolis Ř. R. do	260 000 180 000	
22	Integridade Insurance	68 ooo	
30	Previdente Insurance	14 500 500 000	
6	Argos Fluminense Insurance	500 000	
133	Carris Urbanos for Sept. 10	246 000 204 000	
50	Docas Dom Pedro II	105 000	
37	Industrial Fluminense	100 000	
25 300	Minas de Caçapava, S. B	80 000 79½ %	
	iept, 5.	79 12 17 1	
36	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	
6	do	1,005 000	
1	do · of 200≸	1,060 000	
,200\$,600\$	do of small amounts	1,045 000	
,000ap 11	National Loan of 1868	1,050 000	
50	Banco do Brazil	290 000	
8	Integridade Insurânce	68 000	
150	Carris S. Christovão	375 000 250 000	
50	do (outs. sale)	260 000	
400	Macahé e Campos do	150 000	
150	Petropolis R.R	180 000 104 000	
124	Docas D. Pedro II	105 000	
000\$	Te:ritorial titles	98 %	
S	ept. 6.		
80	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	
gon\$	do of small amounts	1,050 000	
\$000 10	Banco do Brazil	1,045 000 200 000	
100	do	291 000	
200	do for Sept. 15 to 30 inst	290 000	
15 78	Banco do Commercio (out. s.)	214 000 42 000	
100	Petropolis R. R	180 000	
30		150 000	
104	Macahé e Campos (outs. sale)	85 % 78 "/o	
50 6a	do do (out. sale)	78 %	
70	do do do	30 %	
74	Leopoldina R. R. debentures	202 000	
195	Carris S. Christovão	375 000	
20	Navegação Brazileira	1 500 240 000	
100	Navegação Nacional for 30 inst	265 000	
150	Docas D. Pedro II	105 000 270 000	
100	Banco do Brazil hypoth . notes (6c)	92 % 82 %	
102	Banco Predial hyp. n., (out. s.)	82 %	
S	ept. 9.		
:7	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	
17	Six per cent apolices (outs. sale)	1,065 000 1,064 000	
~÷	do of small amounts	1,050 000	
100	Provincial apolices of 200\$	par	
20 30			
	National loan of 1879 (outs. sale)	1,125 000	
220	National loan of 1879 (outs. sale) Banco do Commercio (outs. sale)	1,125 000 214 500 290 500	
60	National loan of 1879 (outs. sale) Banco do Commercio (outs. sale) Banco do Brazil Previdente Insurance	214 500 290 500 14 500	
60 60	National Joan of 1879 (outs, sale) Banco do Commercio (outs-sale) Banco do Brazil Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000	
60 60	National Joan of 1879 (outs, sale) Banco do Commercio (outs-sale) Banco do Brazil Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 155 000	
60 60 2 30	National Joan of 1879 (outs. sale) Banco do Commercio (outs. sale) Banco do Frazil Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company Macahé e Campos RR. Minas de Capapava (S. B.) Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 155 000	
50 50 2 30 570 1019	National lean of 1879 (ours, sale) Banca de Camarcia (outs, sale) Banca de Francia Banca de Francia Banca de Francia Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company Macahie e Campos RR. Minas de Capapava (S. B.). Banca da Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) do (outs, 8.).	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 155 000 50 000 9112 9/0 9412 9/0	
60 60 2 30 570 90	National lean of 1879 (outs, sale) Banco de Commercia (outs, sale) Banco de Drazil Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company Macahie e Campos RR. Minas de Cappava (S. B.) Banco de Drazil hypoth, notes (sc) do Couts, S.) Banco Predial hyp. notes, without int.	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 155 000	
60 2 30 570 1019 90	National lean of 1879 (ours, sale) Banca de trammercia (outs sale) Banca de l'arail Banca de l'arail Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company Macaché e Campany R. Minas de Capapava (S. B.). Banca de Brazil hypoth, notes (5c) do (outs, 8) Banco Predial hyp. notes, without int. ppt. to.	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 155 000 50 000 91½ °/o 94½ °/o 79 °/o	
60 60 2 30 570 90 90 Se	National lean of 1870 (outs, sale) Banca de Commercia (outs, sale) Banca de Frazil Minas de Cappaya RR. Minas de Cappaya (S. B.). Banca de Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) do (outs, s.). Banco Predial hyp. notes, without int. tpt, to. Six per cent apolices (out. sale).	214 500 290 300 14 500 280 000 155 000 50 000 91½ °/o 94½ °/o 79 °/o	
60 2 30 570 30 90 90 Si 6 822	National lean of 1870 (outs, sale) Banca do Unaria Banca do Unaria Banca do Unaria Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company Musahe e Campos RR. Minas de Cappava (S. B.). Banca do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) do (outs, S.). Banco Predial hyp. notes, without int. ppt, to. Six per cent apolices (out. sale). Provincial apolices of 200\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ Banco do Brazil Banco do Brazil	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 50 000 50 000 91½ % 9432 % 79 % 1,060 000 par 290 000	
60 2 30 570 90 90 822 25 50	National lean of 1870 (outs, sale) Banco de Commercio (outs, sale) Banco de Drazil Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company Macahie e Campos RR. Minas de Cappava (S. B.) Banco de Drazil hypoth, notes (sc) do (outs, s.). Banco Predial hyp. notes, without int. spt. to. Six per cent apolices (out, sale). Provincial apolices (out, sale). Provincial apolices of 2005 Banco de Brazil Banco de Brazil	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 50 000 50 000 9432 % 79 % 1,060 000 230 000 230 000	
60 60 2 30 570 3019 90 Si 6 822 23 50 20	National lean of 1870 (outs, sale) Banca do Unaria Banca do Unaria Banca do Unaria Previdente Insurance Rio Gas Company Musahe e Campos RR. Minas de Cappava (S. B.). Banca do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c) do (outs, S.). Banco Predial hyp. notes, without int. ppt, to. Six per cent apolices (out. sale). Provincial apolices of 200\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ Banco do Brazil Banco do Brazil	214 500 290 500 14 500 280 000 50 000 50 000 91½ % 9432 % 79 % 1,060 000 par 290 000	

50	Confiança Insurance	42 000
50	Navegação Brazileira	238 000
380	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (6c.)	92 2/0
3010	do (5c.)	941/2 %
500	do (5c.)	25 %
22	do (14c.)	95 %
5	Sept. 12.	
49	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
24	do	1,068 000
5,900\$	do of small amounts	1,045 000
660	Banco do Brazil	292 000
30	Banco Commercial	235 000
7	Banco Industrial	230 000
50	do for 30th inst	233 000
30	Previdente Insurance	14.500
217	Amazon steam navigation	137 000
50	Navegação Brazileira	238 000
200	Navegação Nacional	268 000
400	do	270 000
. 200	do (outs. sale)	270 000
50	Docas D. Pedro II for 30th inst	105 000
405	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	96 º70
100	Banco Predial hyp. n., without int	80 º/c
100	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	80 º70
	BANK STATEMENT	- 1
shor	on of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits a t notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, ta official balances published on August 31st, 1	ken from

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis	balances	Propor- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio Banco Commercial. English Bank. New London & Brazilian Bank.	31 664 13 900 4 736 1 918 6 304 2 664 2 489	13.381 1 075 885 384 2 431 392 908	42 28 7 73 18 69 20.02 38 56 14.71 36.48
Total	63 655	19 456	30.56

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 318	t, 1881.
ASSETS.	
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted;	
National Treasury bills	20,330,000\$000 10,696,015 768 3,392,080 213
Bills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents By Government bonds and shares Securities in liquidation Sundries, balances of various accounts Bills receivable. National Treasury account current Cash.	393,150 000 295,281 000 4,194,784 761 4,098,508 282 858,753 710 12,156,116 806 13,133,302 176
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account. Supplemental loan	25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans. Loans to Provincial governments	12,533,450 245 829,348 172 2,716,281 010
Stocks and Shares:	
Public Funds	16,628,166 937 2,177,940 000
Capital account Account notes in circulation Amount current Mortgages:	800,000 000 95,780 000 3,745,675 547
Rural, at long dates. , short, Cit , at long dates. , short, Accounts in liquidation. Interest due on administration	24,794,046 520 4,566,182 231 1,437,225 820 289,319 830 250,551 406 643,283 900 20,842 840
Cash account;	
In cash	247,679 292 179,500 000

169,299,513 731
33,000,000 000
4,401,479 657 4,373,694 324
21,927,710 000 872,290 000 38,106,448 108 31,377,578 336 2,546,726 287 72,771 070
192,184 110
25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,707,900 000 74,607 304 848,877 270 1,000 000

Bank of Brazil, Sept. 2nd, 1881.

José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 14th, 1881.

169,299,513 371

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 14th, 1881.

Exports.

Coffer.—Our last report was on the 3rd instant. On that date, dealers having made some small concessions on superior and medium grades, the activity continued and about 35.000 lags were sold.

Since then, however, in view of the further decline in Europe and the absence of any improvement in the United States, combined with the rise in exchange here, the market again became quiet and continues so, exporters now waiting the result of to-day's Dutch auction.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day is 8d. per cwt. lower for su-perior, 3 a 4d. per cwt. lower for the medium grides and 2—3d per cwt. higher for good first and ordinary second, will be, as seen from our quotations below.

The sales since the 3rd. instant amount to 94,380 bags.

Receipts are increasing and the daily average since the 1st instant is now

		16,175	bgs		
	against		bgs in same	per. Sept.	1880
	"	10,272	**	,,	1879
	**	12,367	,,	,,	1378
	"	13,168	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1877
	"	7,889	,,	"	1876
The	e clearan	ces hav	e been:		
In.	ited Stat	es:			

			Dags,
	Sept. 5	New York Br str Bessel	31,093
	6	Baltimore Arg shp David Stewart	9,444
	6	do Am bk New Light	4,000
	10	New York Br str Halley	
	12	do " Pa.ro	
	Europ		3/3-3
	Sept. 5	Genoa It str Umberto 1	5,081
	8	Havre Fr str Portena	943
	Q	Hamburg Gr str Argentina	19,019
	9	Southampton Br str Trent	13,439
	10	Lisbon f. o Dan bgn Niord	4,000
	11	Antwerp Gr str Hannover	6,080
	12	Havre Fr str Ville de Santos	4,397
	Elsew		41397
		Port Natal Grbgn Arthur Huntley	3,000
ı	10	do Norbgn Norden	2,473
	5	River Plate Br str Horrox	1,551
	10	do Fr str Niger	262
			202

Sept. 5	Port Natal Grbgn Arthur Huntley	3
10	do Nor bgn Norden	2
. 5	River Plate Br str Horrox	1
10	do Fr str Niger	
We qu	iote, per 10 kilos:	
	Washed 4\$200 5\$800	
	Superior 5 150 — 5 350	
	Good first 4 750 - 4 850	
	Regular first 4 250 — 4 350	
	Ordinary first 3 550 3 700	
	Good second 2 900 3 100	
	Ordinary second 2 550 2 700	
and on th	his basis cargoes may be quoted:	

D	10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.
Prime United States	5,350=	58/2	12.64 C
Good "	4,850=	53/4	11.50
Fair to good "	4,600=	50/11	11.06 ,,
Fair ,,	4,400=	497	10.64 ,,
Good Channel	3,850=	43/8	9.46 ,,
Fair ,,	3,550=	40/10	8.84 ,,
Low "	2,900=	34/7	7-47 "

ff. o. b. ex freight and commission, excl ling and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 250,000 bags.

Flour — The arrivals consist of
3,009 half bags per Patagonia from Chili
50 , Bettel from River Plate
5,000 barrels , Datlou from Richmond
4,308 , Templar from Baltimore
1,775 , Chousan from Baltimore
1,775 , Lhadnoif from Trieste.
The sales amount to about 1,000 barrels and stock in first
ands to-day consists of 34,000 barrels.
We quote:

Trieste	21 000-21 500
Gallego	21 50022 000
Haxall	21 500-22 000
Dunlop	21 500 -22 000
O'Dance	20 500-21 000
Mc Cance	20 50021 000
Baltimore	19 500-21 000
St. Louis	19 000-20 000
River Plate	18 500-10 500
Chili	18 500-10 500
Brazilian	18\$500—10\$500.

Krosene.—The market continues firm at 7\$400—7\$500 per case for Devoe's Brilliant, notwithstanding the heavy ship ments advised. In retail \$5000 per case is being paid.

The arrivals have been 3,500 cases per Bessie May from New York.

Lard.—Arrivals:

1,300 kegs per *Chowan* from Baltimore. The market is firm but quiet, We quote:

450-460 reis per lb. for George 440-450 , , , , , Jenkins 430-440 , , , , , New York

-Market quiet and prices unchanged at 8\$000 -8\$50

Rosin.—Market quiet and prices unchanged at \$\$000—\$\$500 per barrel.

Arrivals: 50 barrels per Datton from New York 50 ... Bestie May from do.

Confish.—There have been no arrivals of either Canadian or Norwegian but the market is fairly supplied and retail pri ces are unchanged at 2+\$000—\$\$5000 for tubs.

Pith I Pint.—The arrivals consist of \$33,000 feet per Noel from St. Marys which have been sold at 445000 per dozen.

White Pint.—The arrivals have been:

4,000 feet per IV. Phillips from Wilmington 5,000 m. Bestie May m. New York which have both been sold at tog reis per foot.

The market continues well supplied.

Swedish Pint.—The arrivals consist of 5 cargoes, viz:

-\$000 m. Bestie May m. See York which have both been sold at 100 reis per foot.

Spruce Pine. - In the absence of supply prices Turpentine.—The market is firm at 480-500 reis per kilo.

Hay.—The arrivals consist of 362 bales per Insel from Rosario. Market quiet at 71-73 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Bran.—No arrivals.
We quote 2\$500—2\$600 per bag.

We quote 2\$500—2\$600 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals:
1433 bags per Bessel from River Plate
\$658 , Illusted from do.

In view of the continuance of heavy supply the market remains flat and prices are again somewhat lower.

We quote 4\$4000—4\$500 per bag.

Coals.—The arrivals have been:
934 tons per Eliza Compfell from Cardiff
9,116 ... Resolute from do
401 ... Elimanuel from Leith
1,801 ... Solion from Callagow
665 ... Orwaredd from do
... Par from New Castle.
1. the absence of sales prices continue nomin

In the absence of sales prices cor

rivals;
450 cases per Argentina from Hamburg
190 ,, and 40 barrels per G. B. S. from London.
105 ,, per Delambre from Liverpool.

Butter .-- Prices are again somewhat lower.

Arrivals:
453 Cases per Argentina from Hamburg
1/750 , and 400 barrels per Ville de Santos from Havre.
7 , per Horrex from Liverpool
54 , Sarois from Genoa
115 , and 115 barrels per Dalton from New York.

Cement.—Arrivals:

100 barrels per G. B. S. from London,
Prices have advanced to

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

PORT OF SANTOS.

September 12th, 1881.

Coffee....The market closes quiet at 4\$200-4\$400 per 10 kilos for superiors.

Cogre-- The market closes quiet at 4,49200—44900 per 10 kilos for superiors.

Receipts last week averaged 3,680 bags per day and stock today is estimated aig17,000 bags.

The receipts in August averaged 3,146 bags per day, against 4,485 bags per day in Julyl, the total receipts from July 11st to August 31st amounting to 14,3,110 bags against 57,410 bags in same period of 1860 115,700 , 1879 , 1879 , 146,050 , 1879 , 1879 , 1879 , 1870 , 18

61,960 bags in July 42,809 ,, Total for the 2 months 104,769 bags against 151,881 bags same period 112,743 ,, 214,525 ,, 40,156 ,,

PORT OF MARANHAO.

August 28th, 1881 Cotton. -- Very little doing. Quotations 420 to 480 reis pe

kilo.

Sugar.—Entries are now on a larger scale but still not very mportant. Buyers offer 120—130 reis per kilo.

Fregått.—½d. and 10% for cotton, 101 and 10% for sugar.

Cargo scarce.

Exchange.—22% 90 djs.

Discounts.—8% to 9%. Money very scarce.

—The official valuation of the exports from Pará during the month of July for the last five years, according to the Provincia do Pará are as follows:

year value year value

cis de Parri are as follows:
year value
year value
1851. ... 1,859,0026933 1898. ... 959,0169787.
1858. ... 1,644,650 199 1877. ... 983,656 180
1879. ... 1,505,589 579
The value of the three principal products entering into
these totals, were as follows:

| milest | m

The destinations of the July exports of the curre were as follows:

| England | 696,993\$846
| France | 774,616 600
| United States | 256,696 680
| Southern provinces | 41,885 284
| Portugal | 774,164 585
| Cayenne | 1,473 680

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 3.

WILMINGTON—Am lug William Phillips; 591 tons; Healy; 42 ds; railroad material, etc. to Norton Megaw & Co.

BAHIA—Port bgn Julia; 340 tons; Santos; 17 ds; sundries to conder.

order.

SEPT. 4.

Ororto-Port lug Bento de Freilas; 265 tons; Lopes; 39 ds; sundries to Monteiro Braga & Co.

sundries to Monteiro Braga & Co.

SEPT. 5.

Lownow.-Br bh G. B. S.; 572 tons; Broom; 52 ds; sundries
to A. Moss & Ko.

CARDUTE-Br bk Elisa. Campbell; 596 tons; Griffith; coal to
E. W. May.

SEPT. 6.

LISBON-Nor bk Aladdin; 524 tons; Petersen; 43 ds; salt to
order.

WESTERWICK-Sw bg Saga; 304 tons; Engstrom; 71 ds; pine to order.

CARDIFF--Am shp Resolute; 1,644 tons; Nichols; 49 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Br shp Howard D. Troop: 1,543 tons; Mack; 51 ds; coal to D. Pedro 11 RR. -Sw lug Emmanuel; 301 tons; Andersen; 65 ds; coal to MEMRI.—Nor bk Jernbyrd; 252 tons; Severtsen; 80 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

ST. Marys.—Nor bk. Nori, 489 tons; Christophersen; 59 ds; pine to Mc. C. Beecher & Co. N. Yonk.—Br bgn Bessie May; 341 tons; Buck; 73 ds; to A. Moss & Co.

SEPT. 7. CAGLIARI-Norbk Yorsalfarer; 656 tons; Bergmann; 57 ds; salt to order. SEPT. 8.

SALTI. 88.

Am bla Templar; 399 tons; McClean; 56 ds; flour to Wright & Co.

SEPT. 9.

GLASGOW-Am shp Sabino; 1,260 tons; Farmer; 78 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

Nor bk Orvarodd; 512 tons; Levardsen; 63 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. STOCKHOLM—Nor bgn .Stray; 280 tons; Wikborg: 76 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

FRAV BRIVO—Sp by Peptilo; 141 tons; Alsina; 27 ds; Jerked beef to A. Wagner.
OFORTO—Port bk Novo Silencio; 350 rons; Ferreira; 57 ds; aundries to J. A. G. Santos.

BALTIMORR.-Am bgn Chowan; 227 tons; Clement; 55 ds; flour to W. Ritchie & Co. N. Castl.k.—Gr bk Pax; 689 tons; Aschoff; 60 ds; coal to H. Willumsen & Co.

MONTRUIDEO Br bk Ithuriel; 318 tons; Jones; 22 ds; Indian corn to A. de Soura Pinto. -Gr bgn Insel; 192 tons: Rottgers; 32 ds; hay to

SEPT. 10. TRIESTK-Sw bgn Lhadnol; 199 tons; Arke; 80 ds; flour to C. W. Gross & Co.

SEPT. 12

BARCRLONA—Sp bgn Marcelino; 240 tons; Pla; 46 ds; wine; put into this port for water, bound for Buenos Ayres.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 2.
GALVESTON...Gr bgn Johann Kremer; 280 tons; Eggers; coffee.

PARANAGUA-Dan bgn H. J. Baagoe; 136 tons; Hansen; salt. Dan bg Lovisa; 239 tons; Larsen; ballast.

SEPT. 3.

8-Brbg Exact; 189 tons; Bisson; ballast.

SEPT. 4.

UASIN-Bib g axast; 183 tonic Bisson; ballast.

SEP7: 4.

VALFARAISO—Br bk Espinglet 409 tonic Clark; ballast.

PARAINAGIN-Sp bgin Hartencia; 200 tonis; Raspaili ballast.

SEP7: 6.

ROS. FRARCISCO—Gr bg Clarat: 271 tonis; Egberts; sund'is.

SANTOS—Br bg Sophia Cook; 511 toni; Smith; sundries.

SEP7: 8.

BALTHOSE—Am bk New Light; 428 toni; Snow; coffee.

MAGASSAN—Nor bk Flobe; 335 tonis; Michelsen; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO, Cal.—Am shp Thomas Dana; 1,468 tonis; Sismonianings.

SEP NAIA—Gr bgn Arthur Huntley; 234 toni; Kagebein; Coolec.

BALTIMORE—Arg shp David Stewart, 699 tons; Holt; coffee.

PERIABNUCO-Br bk Hattonburn; a40 tons; Crecken; ballast.

Bahta—Gr lag Amor; 231 tons; Kramer; ballast.

SEPT: 12.

SEPT: 12. SEPT. 10.

SEPT. 12.
VALPARAISO-Br bk Gertrude; 883 tons; Prance; ballast.
PORT NATAL-Nor bgn Norden; 236 tons; Davidson; coffee.

—The Sp bgn Marcetino, 46 days from Barcelona with a cargo of wine, bound for Buenos Ayres, put into this port for water on the 12th Instant.

—The Braz. gunboat Principe do Grão Para struck on the Preguigas reefs near Maranhão on the roth inst. No lives were lost and there was a probability of saving the vessel. Later telegrams report the vessel as totally lost.

—Advices from Rio Grande do Sul dated 4th instant state that the Br. lug. Mary Jamieton, on entering the bar of Rio Grande, struck but got off again next day, aided by the tide.

—The Am. shp. Thomas Dana, from New York for S. Francisco, Cal., which entered this port in distress on June 15th, having finished her repairs, sailed hence for her destination on the 1th inst.

tion on the pth inst.

—The Braz. str. Indetiba, belonging to the Macahle e Campos R. R., which left this port at a p.m. on the 10th inst., went ashore at the "Praia da Massambaba" at 12 p.m. Crew and passengers were ased but the steamer was considered totally lost. The vessel was insured for 200,000\$ in various Rio commisses.

—On the 7th inst., while crossing the bar of Itajahy, the national bgns. Octavio, Villa Flor and Tupá ran aground. The first got off again at once, the second later on, but the Tupa was totally lost, the crew and the greater part of the cargo being saved.

cargo being saved.

—The United States lighthouse service has placed an experimental Pintsch gas illuminated buoy at the entrance to the harbor of New York. The new buoy is solely an experiment and will be removed should if not prove satisfactor. The buoy will show a continuous white light, and is located about on the continuous white light, and is located about on and near the south channel entrance buoy, with the following bearings: Seotland lightship, S.E. by S.: Highland lights, S.W.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
ept. 2	Magellan, Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
	Umberto I, It	Genoa*	Sundries
	Savoie, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
	Patagonia, Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
	Horrox, Blg	River Plate	Sundries
	Portena, Fr	Havre*	Sundries
	Bessel, Br	New York	Coffee
	Trent, Br	Southampton*	Sundries
" 9	Archimedes, Br	South ton*	Sundries
,, 10	Argentina, Gr	Hamburg*	Sundries
,, 10	Halley, Br	New York	Coffee
	Hannover Gr	Breemn*	Sundries
	Niger, Fr	River Plate,	Sundries
	Dalton, Br	Santos	Sundries
,, 12	V. de Santos, Fr	Playre*	Sundries

* Calling at intermediate ports.

DATE	NAM	IE .	WHERE	FROM	CONSIGNED T
Sept. 3 , 4 , 5 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 8 , 10 , 10 , 11 , 11 , 12	Umberto Horrox, 1 Savoie, I Patagonia Bessel, E Halley, I Dalton, I Portena, Trent, Br Argentina Niger, FT Hannover Delambre V. de San Paxo Sud Amer	I, It Blg Fr A, Br Br Br Fr es, Br L, Gr Gr Br Ltos, Fr	River Plat London* Marseilles Caldera* River Pla Santos 17 River Pla River Pla River Pla Santos 17 Bordeaux* Santos, 20 Liverpool* Santos 2 River Plat	25d K.	orita & T. orita & T. oriton M'w & arl Valais & isson, Sons & otton M'w & do Leuba & C. yal Mail orton M'w & exssngeries Ma andes & Co riton M'w & Leuba & Co orita & Tavola
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NAM	i e Month	TONNAGE	WHE		ONSIGNER
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sh Moro shp Lady bk Asterion lag Nancy bk Charl. C bk Montre bk Bellona shp City C ling Grenvill bk Glaslyn bk City of bk Sayho. bk Can bk Latona lug E Riche bk Latona lug E Riche bk Sayho. bk G, B, S bk E. Cam shk H, D. bgn Bessie bk Ithuriel.	Lisgar 12 5 Holt. 3 6 Sadst' 9 al. 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	oo May: oo May	28 Amster: 1 Rangon 2 Brunswice 20 Cardiff: 1 Cardiff: 23 Greenoc 26 Cardiff: 36 Greenoc 26 Liverpoc 26 Rosano. 28 Rotanio. 21 New Y 25 London 26 Cardiff: 26 Cardiff: 27 Cardiff: 38 Rotanio. 38 Rotanio. 38 Rotanio. 48 Rotanio. 49 Cardiff: 40 New Y 40 Odon	lam For re To ore To ore To ore Wilso To ore A. Mo E. W D. Pecore A. Mo A. Mo A. Mo E. W.	ppair ler. ler. ler. les. les. les. les. les. les. les. les
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DROGARIA AMERICANA

J. AYRES & Co.

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE Rio Naws was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests 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 information and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

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

News Department

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

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

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gaseta da Tarde, Rio de Janciro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering he most decided and efficient support to the glorious inicative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The roar of the interests fed by the immonal trafficin human flash does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and carnes t panegyrist. The whole English colony of Rio de Janciro prize Thu 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 Thu Rio News success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the inineteenth 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 atomicer Camputat, Lampos, Itio de Janeiro.

Since its inauguration Tine Rio Naw has become important
and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with
which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial motices of Brazil, and of commercial
information of the Ikid de Janeiro 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.

THE RIO NEWS.—To any one wanting Brazilian news in the English language we can recommend THE RIO NEWS, pub lished on the 5th, 15th and 24th of every month, as a reliable

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the netive forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

From this point of view, we can not fall to render homage to the distinguished editor of Turk Rio Naws who so faithfully transmists to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and 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.

From the Artisla, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the tile which we have taken for this epigraph ("Thr R No New"), is published in the importance of the property of the property of the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerhal Altion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear force, they have tound a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, The R 10 News, oftering to us its most valuable add in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging grattude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 2, 1860.

This Rto News of July 15, the important English Journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially realous, that also to our country, appreciating with rences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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4.1		The state of the s

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ssages apply to E. W. MY, Supt. Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

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