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From the Chicago Inter Ocean, August 4

RESULTS OF FREE LABOR

The results of the inquiries of the tenth census, which have been conducted this year by experts and scientists who have devoted, in many cases, years to the subjects upon which the superintendent has called upon them to report, have so far turned out to be, in all our industries, far greater than the most sanguine expectations. The Inter Ocean has already shown that the total cereal product of the country has increased more than 100 per cent.; that our iron and steel industries, under a wise protective tariff, have nearly doubled; and now comes Special Agent Hilgard, who has had charge of the cotton statistics and informs us that under the influence of free labor the cotton product of the Southern States has increased nearly 90 per cent. In 1870 the cotton product of the country was 3,011,357 bales. The census shows the crop of 1879 to have been -5,730,968, an increase of 2,702,611 bales. Below is a carefully prepared table, for which we are indebted to General Walker, superintendent of the census, showing the cottonproducing states as arranged in accordance with the order of their rank according to the production of 1879. The increase in bales, and the per cent of increase in each cotton-producing state during the last decennial, is shown in the following interesting table.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN 1870 AND 1880.

	States in order of production.	Bales—18 70.	Bales—1880.	Inc'se in bales during the de- cade.	Per cent. ofinc'e
	Mississippi Georgia	564,938 473 934 350 628 429 482 247 968 224 500 350 832 144 935 181 842 39 789 1 746	813 965 801 090 699 576 606 980 522 548 506 764 389 516 330 624 54 997 19 733 17 000	340 031 450 462 270 094 359 012 008 048 155 932 244 501 148 782 15 202 18 487	71 7 128 5 62 9 144 8 132 8
-	Total	3,011 357			89 7

In commenting on these facts, Professor Hilgard points out that the increased production is not only largely the result of free labor in the South, but that it speaks sufficiently for the increasing attention bestowed upon the great staple. He also says that in the case of Texas the increase of cotton production has little more than kept pace with the increase of population. The great increase of the cotton product of the Carolinas is due to more thorough cultivation and increased use of fertilizers These two members of the original union of thirteen have been the first to place cotton culture upon a permanent foundation, by adopting a system of regular returns to the soil, and the high product per acre, as compared with Georgia and Alabama on the one hand, and with Mississippi on the other, exhibits tellingly the tide-wave advancing westward. The ebb of the first native fertility in Alabama and Florida, the rising tide of restored productiveness in the Carolinas, with Georgia on the westward slope of the wave, on

higher product per acre in its eastern than in its western portion, where the use of fertilizers is much less extended.

Experts give it as their opinion that the Yazoo bottom, which produces 27 per cent of the cotton of Mississippi, could alone, by the aid of improvements and extreme care in culture, be made to produce 2,500,-000 bales of cotton. Mississippi stands first in this product, with a yield last year of 955,808 bales; Georgia second, with a yield of 813,965 bales; and the great state of Texas stands third in the list of total production. The yield of cotton to the acre is vastly different in the various cottonproducing states. This fact, of course, is owing partly to the care exercised in cultivation, partly to accidents of the season. and in some cases to the extent of cultivation. For example, the western state of Missouri ranks highest of all the states in its production of cotton to the acre, the product amounting in 1879 to 60-100 of a bale per acre : but this is undoubtedly owing to concentration of cotton culture and the fact that the area of cultivation embraces almost exclusively the highly fertile lands lying at the head of the great "St. Francis bottom," in the southeastern corner of the state. Arkansas is the second state in average production per acre, viz. 58-100 of a bale. By far the greater portion of cotton produced comes from the eastern and southern portions of the state, which contain a large proportion of bottom lands, while in the extreme northern and north western counties but little cotton is grown. The yield in Louisiana is about the same 58-100 of a bale; in Mississippi, 48-100; in Georgia, 31-100; in Alabama, 30-100; and in Florida, 22-100.

The fact that Texas only yields 37-100 of a bale per acre may be in part accounted for as an accident of the season, the year of 1879 having been an unusually dry one and therefore unfavorable to a country in which so large a proportion of the staple is grown on the uplands. In ordinary seasons the average yield in Texas will approach that in Mississippi or South Carolina. Says Professor Hilgard, Georgia stands slightly ahead of Alabama's average cotton product to the acre. The inference from a careful study of the detailed figures, is that while Mississippi is still partly within the period of the first flush of fertility, and Georgia has reached the stage when the use of fertilizers is renovating her fields, the soils of Alabama have passed the first stage, and her population has not yet realized the necessity of sustaining the soil's powers by fertilization.

THE NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

The postal convention between Brazil and Portugal, which was signed on the 11th February last, has been officially promulgated and enters into effect on the 1st October. It provides for the exchange of postal money orders between the two countries on the following conditions: The offices in Brazil authorized to receive and pay out money on such orders are Pará, Maranhao, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos; all the municipalwhich it is rising and showing distinctly a lities in Portugal, and the cities of Angra,

Horta and Ponta Delgada on the Azores, and of Funchal, on the island of Madeira, are made money order offices. Orders will be given for no sum less than 1\$000, nor greater than 180\$000 fracos, and no fractional parts of the milréis will be permitted. In Brazil each office will collect two per cent. on the amount of each order, one-half of which will be retained for the Brazilian department, and the other half will be transmitted to Portugal. The orders will be subject to no other charge or tax. The Brazilian offices will convert the total amounts received for each packet into bills on Oporto, Lisbon, or London, and transmit them with lists of depositors to Lisbon where they will be distributed and paid without further expense. The amounts received by Brazilian offices must be deposited in the collector's offices of the comarcas, or their sub-offices in the municipalities, and will be subject to a stamp tax of 20 reis on deposits between 5\$ and 20\$ fortes, 40 reis on those between 20\$ and 50\$ fortes, and 60 reis on those above 50\$. On deposits less than 5\$ no stamp will be required. The postal departments of the two countries guarantee depositors against all loss, but in case an order is not paid within two years its value will revert in equal parts to the two governments. The orders, however, are valid for only six months, and are payable thereafter only through special authorization. Depositors are permitted to withdraw their deposits if not paid at their destination.

DATE COFFEE.

In view of the efforts now being made to popularize date coffee in this country, the following opinion of a chemist who has recently given the subject much attention will prove of interest. Coffee, says he, referring to the genuine article, is eminently the beverage of the masses and one of those things that should be kept in the best manner, at the most moderate price, for the sake of common commer-cial morality. It is by all food authorities claimed to be a powerful respiratory excitant, and has a crystallized nitrogenous element, called caffeine, upon which the action chiefly depends. It decreases the vaporizing action of the skin, and therefore dries that organ; it lessens the loss of heat of the body, and increases the action of the heart. For these reasons coffee is also eminently the drink of the poor and feeble, because it augments energy and pulsation. But in date coffee the vegetable fibre strongly predominates, and but for brown extractive matter and sugar, little volatile properties can be expected. On trial, the chemist above referred to found that it colored well, but possessed a taste not agreeable, and a burnt flavor of a peculiar character, rather sickly than otherwise. In his opinion, all other known combinations in which coffee plays a part, such, for instance, as the Eichel coffee of the Germans and others, have a more aromatic taste than this peculiar offshoot of the brain of an enter-prising man. "There have been testimonials given prising man. "There have been testimonials given that date coffee is a healthy beverage," says he, "but these testimonials are not comprehensive enough to make us change our grand old beverage for one which is far inferior, really does not carry out the purpose it is intended for, and need not be fetched so far at an immense expense. The Arab has the date and coffee, but he prefers the latter as a beverage when he can get it; and we have var-ious substitutes of native growth less costly than the date, which would answer the same purpose if the genuine article were scarce." Although date coffee loes not belong to the class of food adulterations, but to that of food imitations, it should of course be but to that of 1000 immations, it should be course to sold for what it is, it sold at all. There is here a danger of fraud against which it is proper to guard.

-New York Commercial Enquirer, August 11.

AN IMPERIAL ENTERPRISE.

The creation of a great enterprise for a purely selfish purpose often leads men to look upon it with suspicion, and to shun all connection with it until time and experience have proved its feasibility and success. Even in cases where the selfish motive is not manifest, and where some general public good is to be attained, this sentiment of suspicion and caution still influences the action of men, and often defeats the suc cessful realization of the enterprise. Although this policy of distrust and reserve generally serves a good purpose in the one case, it is clearly apparent that we should not accept it as a hard-and-fast rule because it so often conflicts with those grand and patriotic schemes whose roots draw inspiration from the human heart, and whose flowers and fruit are borne in that dim future beyond the range of the human eye. It is impossible to say that all great schemes, whose creation, operation and results are not compassed within the interest-bearing period of one year, are essentially visionary and unsafe. He who casts his bread upon the whirling waters of the riverside eddy, whose outward sweep is not beyond the reach of his hand, may confidently await the fulfillment of that good old scriptural precept which promises a sure return; but he who casts his bread upon the outgoing tide of the great ocean and watches its disappearance on that grander current whose sweep is beyond all mortal vision, must wait with infinite patience and faith for the coming of that more distant and uncertain day when the inward tide shall bear upon its bosom the promised reward. Through all history the plodding masses have been casting their little crumbs upon the wayside eddies, while the few great men have risked their loaves upon the boundless ocean.

Among the few enterprises whose bold originality and grand proportions have entitled them to an imperial precedence room must now be made for one whose conception and future realization lies wholly within the empire of Brazil. The details of this truly imperial scheme have not yet been worked out, and it is possible, therefore, to give only the general outline and to indicate the general results. As a natural consequence there is left a boundless field for the imagination, out of which will spring many a detail of which the inventor has never yet dreamed; but as such enterprises are so largely due to the imaginative and speculative faculties of men it is certain that good rather than evil will grow out of all these unauthorized fancies.

On the 19th instant the Globo contained a modest paragraph to the effect that Sr. Luiz A. Machado had confided to the editorial staff of that sheet a project whose majestic proportions could only be appreciated after an examination of the scheme itself. It is the purpose of Sr. Machado to organize a company, as that is the only known method of accomplishing the greatest possible result with the least personal risk. The capital, such as may be needed to carry out the material part of the work will be raised either at home or abroad but, of course, London and Paris will take the cream of it as soon as offered. The amount required has not yet been determined, the inventor having thus far devoted his whole attention to the ends to be attained rather than to the means to be employed. In good time, however, an approximate estimate will be made of the amount required, which will be done more in compliance with the formal requirements of the business world, than from a real necessity. In making such estimate, it is probable that a gross sum will be fixed upon, which will include sufficient margin for all in-

cidental expenses which may occur from time to time in the prosecution of the work. As all business men know these margins are both essential and necessarily large in Brazil, the more so as the costs of private management incidental and official supervision are both heavy and elastic. The concession to be asked from the imperial government is to be for a period of 105 years. It is not stated whether an interest guarantee will be asked, or whether the property of the company will revert to the state at the termination of the privilege, but it is highly probable that both of these conditions will follow the usual practice-A guarantee, of course, will be not at all unacceptable to the stockholders, and the accumulated property of a great enterprise after 105 years of unbroken prosperity will not be refused by a provident govern-

The grand object which Sr. Machado has in view, and for which his company will be organized, is the construction of great cities in various parts of the empire-cities which will spring Minerva-like from the brain of this enterprise full-grown and fullyequipped for the social, political and industrial functions of life. There is to be no hamlet and village state of existence, no loitering growth in which one birth or one new building will be a matter for popular rejoicing, no domestic subjection to the unchallenged rule of petty grocers. The corporate palm of this beneficent organization will be laid upon the virgin earth, and in the twinkling of an eye, metaphorically speaking, a proud city will spring into existence. Idle policemen will lean against its bran new walls, busy lamp-lighters will run their first rounds, and the aldermen will assemble in conclave just as though there had been many a yesterday in this munici-There will be clubs, and theatres, and public edifices; there will be fountains and flowers, and fair ladies. There will be no news of yesterday to discuss, but there will be the fresh new life of to-day, the consciousness of a to-morrow. Everything will move on as though the municipal records had grown into a library, and the humble alderman had grown into a millionaire.

To accomplish this stupendous work, this work of magic creation, it is proposed to combine in the projected association every possible function for the end in view. will locate the site, survey and plot the city, construct all the houses and public edifices, pave and light the streets, construct drainage and water works, build railways, tramways and docks, manage all business and industrial enterprises, appoint officials and collect taxes. Everything is provided for, even to "tipping" the water fiscal. The happy people of these great cities will have nothing to do but chew the food so generously placed in their mouths; their lives will be one placid round of sweet content and idleness.

The material results of this grand scheme can not be otherwise than of incalculable benefit to this empire. There is abundant room for many a city within its borders, and there is an unbounded willingness to submit to all the conditions which it is proposed to impose for the realization of this enterprise. Forty years of manna may have seemed an eternity to the Jews; but an eternity of manna under this beneficent corporation would be but as one day. Sr. Machado has but to organize his company and raise the needed capital, and a posterity of full-grown cities will fall down and worship him.

THE total receipts of the New York custom house during the fiscal year 1880-81 amounted to \$139, 579,562.83, upon which the total expenses of collection were \$2,579,910.76, or 1.85 per cent.

From The Grocer, New York, July 16. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

HAYTI.

This island was discovered by Columbus in 1492 and is next to Cuba the largest of the West India islands. It is upward of 400 miles in length, from east to west, and averages more than 100 in breadth, covering an area of 29,540 square miles, Having taken possession of it in the name of Spain, Columbus founded the town of Isabel on the north coast, and established in it, under his brother, the first settlement of the Spaniards in the New World. At first considerable gold was found in the island; the native Indians were forcibly employed to seach for it, but being physically too feeble, negroes were later on introduced in large numbers and after the gold fields gave out, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, ginger and cotton were cultiv ated with success at the close of the XVI century The island was called Hayti by the natives, Hi paniola and Santo Domingo by the Spaniards. present the western or French portion of the island is called Hayti, and is a negro republic, while the astern or Spanish portion is called St. Domingo.

Although Havti was the cradle of Spanish civin America, the conquest of Mexico and Peru, with their inexhaustible silver and gold mines, engrossed the attention of the Spaniards so much that not only Hayti, but Cuba, Jamaica and Puerto Rico were all despised and neglected, the returns of agriculture being too slow for thei greediness. It thus came that in 1717 the entire for their population of the island did not exceed 18,410 souls. As early as 1665 the French had obtained a footing on the western coast. They immediately into sugar planting on a large scale, and by the time the first French revolution broke out, there were no less than 500,000 black slaves owned in that part of the island. Hayti now became the greatest sugar-producing country and by the most valuable colony of France, when suddenly the national assembly passed a decree freeing all the slaves and destroying at a blow the prosperity of the planters by even extending political equality to these ignorant negroes.

A war of races was inaugurated, pretty of fauned by the English, at war with France, as latter finally lost the colony, although Napoleon sent a numerous expedition there in 1802, unde his own brother-in-law, Leclerc, and continued operations against the insurgents till 1810. The chief, Christophe, was crowned as king, under the title of Henry I., in March, 1811. In 1821, his successor. Boyer, also obtained possession of the Spanish portion of the island. During the past sixty years Hayti has at times been a kingdom, an empire and a republic, after a series of revolutions which finally, some forty years ago, enabled the Spanish portion to separate from Hayti and set up as an independent republic.

Sugar-planting has never revived in Hayti, but coffee-planting has.

General Solomon has been the president since 1879, and seems to fill his office creditably. The ulation is 550,000, nine-tenths being negr ney inhabit an area of 9,000 square mi au-Prince, the capital, counts 27,000 inhabitants. The revenue in 1877 was \$4,194,988, and the expenditure \$4,023,687. The public debt is 14,000, 000. There were imported in 1877. \$8.082.648 worth of goods, and exported \$7,965,072 worth. The number of sea-going vessels entered in 1878 was 268, with a tonnage of 261,971, of which 171 were steamers, measuring 242,810; while the departures were 266 vessels, with 265,328 tons, of which 172 were steamers, with a joint capacity of

In railroads and telegraphs the negro republic does not indulge.

In a good crop year Hayti produces 30,000 tons of coffee, against half that much thirty years ago. On the whole Hayti coffee is prepared for market solthfully, containing most of it little stones which have to be picked out by hand, too expensive a method for this country. Hence the bulk goes to Europe, and even the greater portion of what arrives here is reshipped to Havre, Antwerp and Hamburg. Its quality is tolerably pure, but in appearance it is irregular, and in Europe, we pre sume, it is greatly used, to be mixed with other sume, it is greatly used, to be mixed with other sorts. The present government is prevailing upon the petty planters in the interior to bestow more care and attention upon the preparing for market of this, the chief product of the island, and issued a circular the other day to its consuls abroad prom ising a notable improvement in this respect in the future.

That in this item President Solomon and his cabinet may have their efforts crowned with suc-cess, we sincerely hope. Various sorts of Hayti coffee are very fine indeed, not only in point of flavor, but in looks, and with a more diligent and intelligent planting, picking and preparing, the entire crop may in the course of a few years show a great improvement, and easily average 10 to 15 per cent. more, which would be an annual gain of \$300,000 to \$500,000, not to be despised in a \$300,000 to \$500,000, comparatively poor country.

Cocoa production does not amount to much in Hayti, the quality being too bad; no doubt likewise susceptible of improvement by better treatment. The next important export to coffee is logwood, and there is some honey, a good deal of fine mahogany and some other woods.

From the National Board of Health Bulletin, Washington, July 16.

A SHIPMASTER'S COMPLAINT

The following statement of an American shipmaster, in relation to the manner in w cates of inspection, &c., are furnished to vessels sailing from Rio de Janeiro for ports in the United States, is published for the information of quarantine officers and others:

Soon after beginning to take in cargo in Rio de Janeiro, Captain Beck, of the American brig Anita Janeiro, Captain Beck, of the American brig Anita Owen, was asked by the secretary of the United States consul in that port whether he did not intend to have his vessel inspected or fumigated, so as to receive a certificate to that effect, representing that this certificate would be of great service to h arriving at any quarantine station in the United States. Captain Beck consulted his merchant, Mr. Wright, on the subject, and was told by this gentleman that it was not necessary. However, in order to be sure, the captain called upon Dr. King, the medical man who furnishes the certificate of fumigation and inspection to all vessels bound to the United States whose masters may wish to this document, and found that a fee equal to \$35 this document, and round that a rec equal to \$930 had to be paid. He asked the doctor if it would make any difference about having a portion of his cargo on board, and was informed that this would no difference, but that whenever he was ready to go to sea just to call, and that it would be "all right" about the certificate. Captain Beck understanding that the certificate offered would be unacrisanaing that the certificate oursets would be given without any actual inspection or funigation of the vessel, did not purchase one, and subsequently took occasion to inquire of another captain of the German brig Bolk how he had managed about the certificate. This latter gentleman informed him the certificate. This latter gentleman informed him that he had bought one, and that the doctor was never on board at all, and that no one had ever pretended to inspect or fumigate his vessel. Here are the facts as related to me by Captain Beck, and at my request he has attested to the correctness of the official as here clima. the affair as here given.

G. FARRAR PATTON, M Inspector National Board of Health.

The above statements of what I related to Dr. G. F. Patton are correct in every particular.
FRANK W. BECK,

Master of American brig Anita Ou

As far as we are able to learn there is no law of the United States which compels the inspection and fumigation of vessels destined for an American port. The law requires a bill of health from the consular official at the port of clearance, the fee for which is \$2.50; but the inspection and fumigation of a vessel is a matter outside of all this and is wholly within the discretion of the master. If there are any new regulations relative to the sanitary clearance of vessels, we shall be very glad to publish them.

THE WORLD'S POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

AND TELEBORAFI DOSITIONS

The Frankfurter Volkszeitung publishes some interesting statistics of the world's correspondence by post and telegraph. The latest returns which approached completeness were for the year 1877, in proached completeness were for the year 1877, which more than four thousand million letters were sent, which gives an average of 11,000,000 a day, or 127 a second. Europe contributed 3,036,000,000 letters to this enormous mass of correspondence; America about 760,000,000; Asia, 150,000,000; Africa, 25,000,000, and Australia, 50,000,000. Assuming that the population of the globe was beween 1,300,000,000 and 1,400,000,000, this would give an average of three letters per head for the entire human race. There were in the same year 38,000 telegraph stations, and the number of messages may be set down for the year at between 110,000,000 and 111,000,000, being an average of more than 305,000 messages per day, 12,671 per hour, and nearly 12 per minute.

THE population of the dominion of Canada is ow 4,350,933, an increase of 680,498 in the past ten years. The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, increased 547,882, or 16 per cent.; Ontario, 18 per cent.; Que cent.; Nova Scotia, 13 per cent.; and New Bruns

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A defalcation of 4,614\$ has been discovered in the provincial treasury of Piauhy.

-The provincial elections in São Paulo have been changed to the 4th of November.

-The August receipts of the Alagôas custom house amounted to 60,887\$612.

A telegraph station was opened at Angicos. Rio Grande do Norte, on the 15th inst.

-The election to fill a senatorial vacancy from the province of Minas Geraes will be held on the 7th of November.

-A lady at Santarem, Pará, has liberated a slave who is suffering from elephantiasis. It is a very easy matter to be generous when it involves

-The August receipts of the postoffice of the city of Sao Paulo amounted to 6,262\$020, against 5,172\$800 in the same month of 1880, and 4,853\$-900 in 1879.

-A recent provincial law of São Paulo authorizes the municipal council of S. João do Rio Clare to borrow 6,000\$, at 6 per cent., for the purchas of a site for a public market.

-The province of São Paulo imposes an import tax of 2\$000 upon every mule entering from Rio Grande, Santa Catharina, or Paraná, 1\$500 upon rse, 1\$000 upon every mare, and 500 per head for cattle.

-The August receipts of the Pará custom house during the past six years were as follows:

 1881.....692,360\$718
 1878....377,024\$753

 1880.....451,452
 051

 1879.....568,313
 776

 1876....352,101
 653

-The Gazeta de Porto Alegre announces that Messrs. Lamport & Holt are to send a special steamer direct from Autwerp to Porto Alegre, freighted with exhibits for the German-Brazilian exposition soon to be held in that city. It was thought that the steamer selected for this service will be the Cavour.

-The August receipts of the customs and rev enue offices of Pernambuco, as compared with those of the same month last year, were as follows: 1881 1880

Custom house..... 887,288\$806 749,227\$233 General recebedoria. 46,764 439 44,558 449 Provincial consulado. 163,516 397 171,488 959

-The Companhia Agricola of Campos is abou to begin the construction of a new central usine or the Rio Parahyba, municipality of Campos, under the interest guarantee law of 1875. The capital is fixed at 1,500,000\$, and the usine is to have a capacity for crushing 800 metrical tons of sugar cane per day.

-The budget for 1882 now under discussion in the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro estimates the receipts of that year at 6,259,184\$104, and the expenditures at the same figure. The 4 per cent. provincial export duty on coffee is estimated to provincial export duty on coffee is estimated to produce 2,429,478\$206, and the 3 per cent. export duty on sugar 52,813\$118.

-The Sapucaiense, of Sapucaia, of the 16th inst., relates that Sr. João Fagundes da Silva and a daughter were seriously injured on the 10th inst. while fishing on the Rio Parahyba with dynamite bombs. The daughter carelessly held a lighted bomb too long, it exploding and blowing her hand into pieces. The father was also injured in his right hand, and both received injuries in various parts of the body.

-The wife of a planter, Sr. Apolinario Jacintho da Silva, at Muqui, Espirito Santo, was assassinated by a slave on the night of the 14th ult. The as-sassin forced his way into the room armed with a pestle and knife, with the first of which he knocked his victim down, and then finished the crime with the knife. The husband, who was asleep in the next room, interfered too late to save his wife, and received some slight wounds. The assassin es

-Seven slaves belonging to Lieut. Col. Galdino da Silva Reis, of the municipality of Rio Claro, presented themselves at the police station at Barra Mansa on the 4th inst. and confessed to the assassination of their overseer, Ernesto. They complained that the overseer had prohibited their carrying pouches in which they usually kept such necessary articles as pipes, tobacco, etc. The slaves were committed to prison, but it is believed that others are also compromised in the crime.

—With the inspiring music of the national hymn and amid the bursting of fireworks, the first trial of the Taunay-Telles coffee-drying machine took place near Valenga on the 16th inst. The machine ran only five and a half hours, because of a lack of water, but it is stated that the trial was a great success nevertheless. Although there have been scores of similar trials before, the imposing ceremonies attending the inauguration of this new machine are expected to carry it through suc-essfully—that is, if the water holds out.

-Malarial fevers are raging in the province of Sergipe.

-The extraordinary session of the Amazor provincial assembly was opened on the 27th ult.

-It is stated that mineral coal has been disco ed on a plantation near Taubaté, province of São

-The price of fresh beef at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul-the very center of the cattle-killing industry –is 300 reis per kilo.

—An expert recently arrived at Maranhão from England for superintending the construction of the Sant' Anna lighthouse.

-The August receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 7,951\$220, against 2,070\$480 in the ame month of last year.

-The subscription for the family of the late inister of agriculture, Buarque de Macedo, has reached the sum of 8,367\$ in Pernambuco.

-The provincial assembly of São Paulo has authorized the municipal council of Taubaté to make a contract with Robert Normanton for the public illumination of that city.

-Late mail advices from Parahyba report he rains throughout that province during the first half of the month. Considerable damage to the sugar cane plantations is reported.

-The August receipts of the Para custom ho mounted to a total of 690, 355\$587, of which 3,993\$-790 were deposits. The receipts from import 490,606\$166, and from exports 170,708\$269.

-The city of Rio Grande ate 1,076 beeves dur ing the month of August-and is still hungry. It is a curious fact that a city's appetite is never appeased, and that the more it swallows the more it

-The Jornal do Recife records the liberation of 23 slaves by Dr. Sebastião Antonio Accioli Lins, a planter of the district of Serinhãem, Pernambuco. These are the last of 36 slaves which this gentleman nce owned.

-It is proposed to authorize the president of Ceará to expend the sum of 100,000\$ in the construction of a theatre in the capital of the province. Would it not be better to spend the money in repairing the losses from the great seca?

—The German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, for which the most elaborate preparations have been made, opens on the 1st proximo. The city has already taken a holiday look, and everything is quite ready for the inauguration.

-We learn from the Monitor Campista that all the material for the Cape S. Thomé lighthouse is now at S. João da Barra. It will be transported to the site selected by Lieut, Col. M. R. de Azevedo Veiga. The construction of the lighthouse has been entrusted to Mr. William Cunningham, and the work will be begun within a short time.

-A subscription in Pernambuco for Sr. Julio esar Ribeiro de Souza, the discoverer of a theory aerial navigation, has reached the sum of 3,472\$ Cesar Ribeiro The money is designed to aid the inventor in making a balloon in Europe, whither he wishes to go. The new system has never yet been tried, although the patience of two separate audiences have been

-An extraordinary session of the Alagôas pro vincial assembly is convoked for the 1st October, The objects of the session are the consolidation of the provincial debt, the authorization of a loan the Banco Commercial for that purpose, the estab lishment of a line of steamers between Aracajú and Rio de Janeiro, and reforms in public instruc

RAILROAD NOTES.

The June receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 39,942\$ and the expenses to 46,095\$560, leaving a deficit of 6,153\$560.

-The August receipts of the tramway line of ortaleza, Ceará, amounted to 2,757\$960, and the expenditures to 1.580\$820. The number of pasengers carried was 20,492.

-The Gazeta de Noticias calls the attention of the Dom Pedro II railway director to the fact that coffee shipped at Barra Mansa on the 7th inst. had not arrived in this city on the 15th.

-An imperial decree of the 10th instant declare lapsed the railway concession granted to Col. George E. Church for the construction of a road and the falls of the Rios Madeira and Man

-The August receipts, gross, of the Pirapetings ailway, of this province, amounted to 16,2 number of passengers carried was 1,863, of which 1,040 were second-class.

-The president of Minas Geraes has sanctioned the provincial law guaranteeing 7 per cent. interest upon the capital of the "Juiz de Fóra ao Piau" railway. The capital named is 1,200,000\$. The work of construction was inaugurated at the beginning of August.

-It is announced, according to the Fornal do Reife, that the Limoeiro railway will be formally opened for traffic over its first two sections, from Pernambuco to Espirito Santo de Páu d'Alho, on the 15th of October next.

—The minister of agriculture issued orders on the 15th mst. that the sum of £27 L μ 3d should be placed to the credit of the Bagé and Uruguayana railways of Rio Grande do Sul to pay for advertiseabroad for construction tender

-Imperial decree No. 8223, of the 20th ult, authorizes the Alagoas Railway Company, Limited, to transact business in Brazil. The authorization requires the company to have a representative in the empire with full powers to act for it, and to all its transactions and operations to the laws and tribunals of the country. The capital of the company is fixed at £ 300,000.

-The press of Santos and São Paulo are making frequent complaints against the São Paulo railway management. It is chiefly urged that there is great difficulty in obtaining information of public great culturity in obtaining machinetic interest, and that the company refuses to transport empty coffee sacks, thus occasioning great embarrassment to the planters. It is inconceivable that an English company should pursue a policy so an Engish company should pursue a policy of diametrically opposed to its own interests, and we are inclined to believe that there must be another side of the question yet to be heard from.

-Poor's Railroad Manual for 1881 gives the following statistical comparisons of the railways of the United States for the years 1880 and 1871
1880. 1871 1871.

84,225 Capital and funded 615,401,931 255,193,436 403,329,208 Net earnings.... Freight earnings.. 467,748,928 294,430,322 147,653,003 Passenger earnings. Dividends paid . . . 77,115,411 56,546,681

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

From the Buenos Aires Herald, September 8.

-Lands in Santa Fé are rising in value very fast, and so are rents.

-In Santa Fe and Buenos Aires the wheat crop is estimated as fully double that of last year.

-The grain elevator in Rosario will cost \$200. 000, and will have a capacity of 500 fanegas. sels can load alongside. -It is announced that the arrangements have

concluded in London for the establishment of a railway uniting the capital of Santa Fé with the -The capital question of the province [Bueno

Aires] is drawing to a close, so far as the commission goes, and will soon go to the legislature for its action. -A senator has introduced a bill into Congress to

pay the treasury bonds at par. It meets with strong opposition, and there is little danger that so iniquitous a bill will become a law.

—The wheat crop of Santa Fé is computed as likely to be double that of last year, if there are no disasters to come. The locusts have appeared, but not in alarming numbers. -The receipts of the Western railway during the

last eight months, were \$25,129,837, during the same time last year the receipts were \$20,468,670. 50, showing an increase of \$4,661,166.50. -Cattle are in good condition, and their increase

both in quality and numbers, is receiving attention some of our richest estancieros bringing out the bes stock to be found in England, at heavy prices.

-Santa Fé is rapidly becoming the garden o the republic, and is distancing Buenos Aires in the increase of wealth, and will do so still more un-less Buenos Aires devotes more attention to agriculture.

-The news from the interior shows a promising state of affairs: pasturage is all that could be de sired; flocks and herds are in fine condition. Th wool clip will be of better quality than last year and much heavier.

-A buyer of wheat, who has just returned from the Rosario colonies, reports the wheat to be in splendid condition. He adds that more than double the emount sown last year has been planted. The loc mets which have passed over have done no harm, having found the wheat too well grown for them. The camps, also, are said to be magnificent.

-We learn that the representatives of the Southern railway have come to an understanding with the provincial government, and the expropriation proj ect will be abandoned, and the railway will build an extension to Bahia Blanca, will put on more trains, separate goods and passenger trains, run at a higher rate of speed, and reduce the tarift for passengers and freight. The company is to be congratulated on the success of its representatives in meeting and overcoming no small nor weak danger.

A general free fight took place the other day at Flores, on the occasion of the appointment of new commissary of police. A procession of citizens were on their way to salute the new dignitary, when they were met by a procession of sympathizers with the former commissary. The conflicting shouts with which these opposing forces met were productive of results similar to those which ensued when Greek meets Greek,' and in the tug of war that followed three men were wounded with shot and sword cuts and others were more or less bruised.

-Our readers have been informed of the prob-able formation of a joint stock land company in London for the purchase of lands in this country, We have reason to believe that the attempt has been successful, as parties are quietly buying all been successus, as parties are quietly buying ail the lands they can pick up about Fort Gainza, where the prospectus of the company locates the field of operation, and, as a natural consequence, the holders of land in this vicinity will find their property advancing rapidly in value.

—There are about seven hundred cases in which came may have hed their before tellow heavily of the control of

camp men have had their horses taken by order of the provincial government, and yet the present administration refuses to pay the bills. This is a fine showing for the camp men, who are first plun-dered and then insulted. Governor Rocha and Minister Uriburu will not have this act held up when they are future candidates for office. To us, it appears to be a gross outrage—a shameful policy of repudiation of small debts due poor people, who generally have no redress. Foreigners should apply at once to their respective delegations, so that the world may know whether people can be robbed by

world may know weather people can be robbed by the authorities with impunity.

-The worst thing about the unsettled state of the country in Uruguay is the opportunity which it offers for the perpetration of crime, the prevalence of which is assuming very alarming proportions. A horrible double murder is announced from about four leagues from the town Porongos where two inoffensive Italian laborers have been assassinated in cold blood by a party of miscreants not one of whom has been or is even likely to be brought to justice. Besides this, outrages and crimes of all kinds are of daily occurrence, and unless prompt and efficient measures for the suppression and and efficient measures for the suppression punishment of crime, are adopted by the government or by the best excuse for such a thing that can be raised in that country, every man will shortly be compelled to be his own police and his own de-fender, and then criminals may find it hotter even than when Latorre frightened them all over to Entre Rios.

-The engrossing question in Congress for the past week has been the consideration in the Ch ber of Deputies of the trenty with Chili. ns are secret, but there is some doubt whether it will be approved or rejected, the chances of the later result being increased by the delay in the submission of the treaty to Congress on the part of Chili. It is claimed that the administration desires its approval. If this is true, it will be approved, as the President can carry any measure he thinks it worth while to aid in earnest. Minister Irigoyen has made a powerful plea for the treaty, and he, at least, desires its approval. We think there is some doubt whether all his colleagues in the cabinet are equally in earnest, and we judge that the chances are that it will break down.

A DISCOVERY IN SHIP-BUILDING.

Professor Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, who has been giving his attention of late to marine architec-ture, announces a discovery which, if his anticipa-tions be realised, will effect a revolution in the art of ship-building and greatly augment the speed of sea-going and other ships. The discovery consists in a new method of construction and such an arrangement of the keel as will diminish the resistance he water to the lowest possible point. Vessels built in the fashion devised by Professor Pictet. instead of sinking their prows in the water as the speed increases, will rise out of the water the faster they go in such a way that the only parts ex-posed to the friction of the water will be the sides of the hull and the neighborhood of the suces of the full and the neighborhood of the wheel. In other words, ships thus constructed, instead of pushing their way through the water, will glide over it. According to the Professor's calculations, in the accuracy of which he has the fullest confidence, steamers built after his design will attain a speed of from 50 to 60 kilometres per hour. A world treasure has been a problem to the proper a problem of the problem o hour. A model steamer on the principle he has discovered is in course of construction at Geneva. The machinery has been ordered at Winterthur, and when ready the new vessel will make her trial trip in Lake Leman.

A RECENT Canadian government advertisement announces that a homestead of 160 acres will be given free to every settler in Manitoba and the given tree to every settler in Maniitona and the North-West, and that the Cannada Pacific railway, will be pushed westward at the rate of 300 miles annu lly, until 150 million acres of the best wheat land in the world are opened up for settlement, besides 50 millions of the best grazing ground, available all the year through.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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Su	bscriptic	on for one year in Brazil,20\$000
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TAMES S. MACKIE & SON,

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1881.

THE death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, who was shot by a disappointed office-seeker, Charles A. Guiteau, on the 2nd of July, took place on the night of the 10th instant. A more wanton and unprovoked assassination, a more pathetic and heroic struggle for life, and a more regretted termination to a useful career and a promising administra tion of public affairs have never been recorded in the history of the world. That a man who had lived a remarkably pure and useful life, and who had only just entered upon an administration which promised so much for the moral and material good of his country-that such a man should be the object of assassination is one of the fatalities of life which passes all understanding. Those who have been femiliar with the public career of President Garfield, and who have known his noble qualities of mind and heart, will look upon his untimely death as a genuine national calamity. There will be no stopping of the wheels of government, no change in the general policy of the administration, no crisis in the financial and commercial affairs of the nation. Happily, all these things are dependent more upon the general good sense of the people than upon the life of any one man. But at the same time it will be felt that through the loss of so upright and so able an executive, one who had identified himself with a higher and purer system of administration, the cause of political and administrative reform has received a serious check, from which it may not recover in years. In a moral, rather than in a material sense, the death of President Garfield must be considered an irreparable loss to the United States, and to the development of republican institutions throughout the world.

THE entrance of a new journal into the newspaper world of Rio de Janeiro is an event of so common occurrence that it no longer excites anything beyond a passing notice. An exception to this, however has just taken place in the inauguration of a new evening journal, entitled O Globo, under the editorial management of the veteran Brazilian journalist Quintino Bocayuva. The new enterprise has made a promising start, not only in the important circums tance of having a popular man at its head, but also in the not less important matter of having, apparently, a sufficient capital to secure a first-class location and to insure it against the vicissitudes through which it, in common with others, will be obliged to large part of the civilized world is already blunder-and it is not a trifling one-

It is not of these matters, however, nor of its enterprise in arranging for special telegrams, nor of its defective "make up" and defective local reporting, nor of its avowed neutrality in politics, that we wish to speak. In another important sense the Globo has taken a step which can not be commended too highly, and which entitles it to the cordial support of the public. In announcing his programme the managing

"The Globo does not admit injuriou "The Glood does not admit injurious publications into its columns, even though signed by individuals who are competent to offer a guarantee of their moral and civil responsibility.

The managing editor of the Globo is the only editor responsible for all the publications inserted in that sheet."

In view of the scandalous abuses which have been thus far permitted and encouraged by the Brazilian press, this new de partment of the Globo meets one of the most pressing needs of the day, and condemns an evil which has done incalculable harm. As everyone knows, it is possible to defame a man in the public press-even in the leading newspaper of the empire-and to escape all responsibility through the employment of some degraded wretch, a lesta de ferro, to assume the responsibility. At the paltry expenditure of two milréis for the publication and five milréis for the signature of the substitute it is possible even in this city, to defame a man even to the utter ruin of his character. And this, too, is not unfrequently done with the full knowledge and connivance of the editors themselves. In such a state of affairs it is full time that someone should take a manly stand against the abuse, and refuse to deal further in the venal and scandalous practice. ought to be so decided an approval of this resolve on the part of Snr. Bocayuva, that every other journal in this city will feel compelled to adopt the same policy, and we trust that that will be the result at no distant

THE committee appointed by the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio to organize the first coffee exhibit in this city has chosen the 10th of November next for the opening of that enterprise. The exhibit will be made in the rooms of the Typographia Nacional, after which samples will be transmitted to London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, New York, Chicago and New Orleans for inspection. The diplomatic and eonsular officials in the cities named are to be charged with this secondary exhibit, but the measures to be adopted by them in so doing have not yet been announced. The practical uses of this exhibit have not yet been made clear, nor is it probable that they will be. There will be a collection of samples exhibited in this city, but no one will know whether they represent exceptional conditions of soil, climate and cultivation, or not, nor what quantity can be supplied similar to each sample exhibited. The exhibition will be visited by many sight-seers, and probably once by the coffe brokers of this city, who do not need any such exhibit to make them acquainted with the product. What is to be done with the samples abroad has not yet been determined, and will probably occasion some little perplexity. The planters can hardly expect the Barao de Penedo to peddle Brazilian coffee about the streets of London, nor to turn the legation offices into coffee sample rooms. The highest diplomatic representatives of the empire are above this kind of business, and the lower officials will not give it the attention which the importance of the quest demands. The chief feature of this scheme, therefore—the advertisement of the product in foreign countries-still remains the undetermined factor in the problem. A

acquainted with the good qualities of Brazilian coffee, and is consuming it more and more every year. The shipments to Europe thus far this year show an increase of about 90 per cent. over the same period of last year, and the demand continues. With such an increase of consumption it is inconceivable why there should be a pointless exhibit of coffee here, and why Brazilian planters should go through the farce of trying to extend business through their legations and consulates abroad. There are a few general principles involved in this matter, as in every other kind of business, and through their intelligent employment will come all the results which can be desired. In the first place the product must be good and cheap in comparison with all competitors. In the second place it must be put upon the market at the minimun of cost, including transportation, taxation, commissions and other charges. In the third place there must be a steady and sufficient supply. And in the fourth place, its production and sale must be conducted on business principles, and separated from all sentimental and political influences. On such bases, there need be no fear for the future of Brazilian coffee.

THE members of the Associação Commercial are invited to meet at the Exchange to-day for the purpose of receiving the re port of an auditing committee and of electing a new board of directors. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance. As matters have been going on in this eminently respectable and responsible body, it is full time that there should be shown a little more interest in its management, and a more rigid supervision over its legitimate work. Here, as elsewhere, a com mercial association should represent the highest and best business sentiments and acquirements of the locality, and to that end nothing should be credited to it which will not bear the closest scrutiny. As a rule, the commercial world looks upon the re ports and opinions of these associations with full confidence, because it is known that they are composed of clear-headed, practical men -men who have learned the value of time, and money, and accurate statement. It follows, therefore, that the commercial world will accept the annual report of the Rio association, which was issued early last month, as the best statistical work issued in Brazil, in the preparation of which no pains have been spared to make it thoroughly reliable and comprehensive. And from the high character of the reports of foreign associations, this opinion is fully justified. As an association, therefore, in which so much confidence is placed, the Associação Commercial of this city is under the strictest obligations to maintain the high character implied in its name, and to merit the confidence reposed in it. Now, has this been done? Can the commercial association of this city-the most important port in South America-claim the same degree of confidence which is unquestioningly given to those of New York, Liverpool, Hamburg and Marseilles? We have already called attention to several omissions and errors which appear in the statistical part of its annual report for 1880, and we stated our conviction, with the deepest regret, that these statistics are absolutely worthless. Had there been one or two errors simply, we might still have retained some confidence in the work, but there are so many of them, and the work has been so carelessly done that there remains no alternative but the unqualified condemnation of the whole. Now that an opportunity will be afforded for bringing the report before the members of the association, we wish to call attention to another

which can not fail to cast discredit both on the work, and upon the gentlemen under whose authorization this report is published. In one of the two statistical tables in which are given the export of the "principal national products" during the fiscal year 1879-80, we find the following entry: 'Gold and silver in dust, bars and coin, and coupons of 1879, total official value 15,936,-211\$883." Of this total, Great Britain took 11,782,746\$373, thus proving to be the chief consumer of this new product, coupons. Comparing this total with that of the preceding year in which 1,892,010 grammes of gold and silver, valued at 1,729,083\$083, were exported, we find that this new product, coupons, is accountable for an apparent increase of 14,207,128\$800 in the total export of the country. Now what does the Associação Commercial wish us to believe? In a table of national products, along with such articles as coffee, cotton, tobacco, diamonds, etc., we find a product called "coupons," and it ranks second in point of value. Are we to believe that this increase of export is a legitimate one and that it represents an actual annual gain in production and wealth to the extent of fourteen thousand contos? Are we to believe that the sum of 6,075,152\$954the difference between the value of exports to Great Britain in 1878-79 and 1879-80represents an actual increase in the export of one year to that country? Does the mercantile class of this city hold that certificates of indebtedness constitute property for the debtor as well as the creditor? Had the compiler of these statistics given us the quantity and value of the gold exported in 1879-80, as had been done in previous years, we might have laughed at his vagary, and then settled the matter for ourselvesbut the gold export is not given. The silver export amounted to only 48,130\$, but the gold and coupons are united in one total. As these 41/2 per cent. bonds of 1879 were left entirely out of the public debt statement, the inference is that the compiler looks upon them as a genuine product like coffee and sugar, but does the association wish to endorse that assumption? We repeat again that these criticisms are made with sincere regret, and were it not so essential that these annual reports should be made more accurate and complete we should prefer to remain silent. We need better statistics than are given us through official sources, and we must look to the Associação Commercial for them.

THE CEYLON COFFEE CROP.

The Ceylon Observer discusses the coffee crop estimates for 1881-82 as follows: "We regret to hear that there is an inclination to cut down the estimate of the total outturn of 1881-82's crop to 700,000 cwts. Visiting agents are greatly disap-pointed in some cases with the appearances on estates that ought to do well, and these are chiefly situated in the higher districts. In the old districts, as a rule, coffee was never looking better than at this time, and wherever the trees have been kept in ordinary good heart a satisfactory crop is visible. Where cultivation had been neglected, on the other hand, the promise of berries is but poor. Nevertheless, the coming season (like the past two seasons) is going in favor of low and medium districts, and it would seem as if there had been an unfavorable cycle for the higher elevations. Of course there are exceptions to the rule, more especially in Dimbula, where many estates will give very fine crops, and also some in Dikoya and Maskeliya. Qur own in-clinations will still be to look for an export nearer 800,000 than 700,000 cwts. But this result of course depends on the nature of next year's Uva spring crop, which has yet to blossom."

THERE were 437 iron furnaces in blast in the United States in July last. In the same month of 1877 there were only 250 in blast.

THE decrease in the public debt of the United States during the month of July amounted to a total of \$10,078,023.23. The total debt, less cash in the treasury, at the end of the month was \$1,830,520,788.75.

VENEZUELAN PRODUCTS.

A French economist, M. Barral, has been writing on the resources of Venezuela, and decides that coffee and cocoa will be the great staple products for some time to come. The value of the exports of coffee was in 1877 \$2,900,000, more than one-half of which was sent to the United States, but the creater part of this greating was for States, but the greater part of this quantity was for re-exportation to foreign markets. The cocoa plant requires more favorable conditions and greater care in cultivation than the coffee plant, and the returns from it are longer deferred. While coffee plants begin to yield in their second year, cocoa requires a growth of four or five years before it requires a growth of tour or nwe years Denore in yields a crop, but it bears for forty or fifty years after the first crop. The annual yield of a cocoa tree varies from 500 grammes to two kilogram-mes, but under favorable conditions one tree will yield annually during its existence about 750 grammes of dried cocoa. The price of cocoa varies from 3 francs 60 centimes to I franc 12 centime per kilogramme, according to quality. Cotton was at one time a staple product of the country, but at present the cultivation is in a very depressed condi-tion. The cotton famine caused by our civil was gave this culture a great impetus, so that the exports of cotton are from 400,000 kilogrammes in 1860, to 2,500,000 in 1865, and 3,800,000 in the following year. But at the end of the war the demand for Venezuelan cotton rapidly declined, and its cul-vation is no longer profitable. According to M. Barral, the largest net profit is obtained from coffee-growing, being 1,240 francs per hectare. The profit on cocoa is 740 francs, and on cotton only 317 francs per hectare, without taking into tion the cost of transport, which is siderable, owing to the lack of roads. On the other hand, the expenses of cultivation are relatively least in cotton. The figures are: For cotton, 220 francs; cocoa, 460 francs; and coffee, 2,200 francs per hectare,-New York Evening Post.

ELECTORAL STATISTICS OF RIO.

On the 20th instant the minister of empire issued instructions for the division of the various parishes of the municipality of the capital into electoral and designating the place in each district for the election. The municipality is first divided into three electoral districts; Sacramento, Sant Anna, and São Christovão. The 21 parishes are then divided into sections—forty-five in all—in each of which an election will be held. Of the 21 parishes seven are wholly outside of the city, limits. The registered voting population in each parish is as follows:

1st Electoral District-Sacramento. parish no. of sections

Sacramento 2	390
Candelaria 1	390
São José 2	203
Gloria 5	371
Lagôa 4	
Gavea I	550 62
Jacarépaguá	
	35
	2,340
and Electoral District-Sant' Anna.	
Sant' Anna 4	
Santa Rita	617
Santa Rita	421
Santo Antonio 4	543
	1.581
3rd Electoral District-São Christovão.	-,5
São Christovão 3	441
Engenho Velho 3	481
Espirito Santo 3	10.0
Engenho Novo	436
Inhauma I	377
Irajá	54 82
Campo Grande I	
Guaratiba I	76
	30
Tiba do Governados	24
Ilha do Governador I	25
Ilha de Paquetá 1	15
	.041
The state of the s	,962
Estimated total population of municipality. 325	.000
Per cent of anist 1	,,

LOCAL NOTES.

Per cent. of registered voters....

- -It is a unced that a steamer of the American line left New York on the 16th inst. for this port
- -A telegram from the Visconde de Pelotas or the 20th inst. announced a decided improvement in the state of his health.
- -The new treaty for the transmission of postal noney orders between Brazil and Portugal goes into operation on the 1st of October.
- A passenger who arrived at this port on the —A passenger who arrived at this port on the Pacific Mail steamer Valparatiae, on the 17th inst., was arrested and taken to the chief of police on suspicion of rhaving counterleit money in his possession. A search of his effects, however, failed to confirm the suspicion, and he was set at liberty.

- -The opening of the proposed national exposition in this city will take place on the 15th of
- -The "Club Athletic Brazileiro," of Nictheroy ince a meeting in Largo do Barreto, of that city, on Sunday next, the 25th. The sports are to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
- -There was only one death from yellow fever — There was only one death from yellow level in this city during the last half of August. The total number of deaths was 386, or at an average annual rate of 29 per thousand.
- -A telegram from London, under date of the 16th, says that the Brazilian naval commission has entered into a contract with Messrs Samudi for the construction of a large ironclad vessel.
- —There were 32 inlants abandoned in the "wheel" of the foundlings' hospital in this city during the month of August. The total number of children in the hospital at the end of the month was 197.
- —The deposits in the savings bank of this city during the first half of September amounted to 177,115\$500, and the withdrawals to 124,515\$660. The total amount on deposit on the 15th inst. was 10,100,873\$265.
- -Imperial decree 8252, of the 3rd inst., grants an extension of three months to the steamship line sion of three months to the steamship line between Brazil and Canada for the commend of its service. The service should have been opened during the present month.
- -The ladies' committee of the projected national exhibition and the continental exposition at Buenos Aires held a meeting on the 19th inst. and resolved to appeal to the wives of the several provincial presidents for aid in securing exhibits.
- -The Medical Society of Santiago, Chili, has elected Dr. José Pereira Rego Filho a correspond-ing member. The eminent Dr. has now nearly exhausted the list of known medical societies, there being but a mere half dozen left. An on ught will next be made upon the agricultural societies.
- -Snr. Rodolpho Marques Perdigão, an employee in one of the judicial departments of the govern-ment, has invented a project for a national loan of 100,000,000,000\$\$ which he has presented to the govern-A project for meeting the interest and redemption charges of such a loan is now in order.
- -Imperial decree No. 8257, of the 10th in authorized a supplementary credit of 28,000\$ to meet deficits in the item of "public illumination" during the fiscal year 1880-81. To prevent all misconception it should be known that the "public illumination" refers to the lighting of the city of illumination" refers to the lighting of the city of Rio de Janeiro with gas and globe gas, and has no reference whatever to the public mind.
- -The Cruzeiro has published Dr. Mendonça's series of articles on Chinese labor in pamphlet form. It's hard on the Doctor, but it can not be helped now. What Dr. Mendonça left unsaid on the subject would have made a good-sized book; what he did say has so little to do with the subject is so manifestly inaccurate, that his friends will be charitable enough to wish it unwritten.
- —We are glad to see that our indefatigable friend, Morris N. Kohn, is still engaged in perfecting his domestic telegraph service. The latest phase of the project—for it is only a project as yet is the extension of the wires to the naval vess and forts in the harbor by means of buoys. A messenger boy will probably be placed upon each buoy to carry dispatches and to warn vagrant ves-sels away from the wires.
- A party of scientific men, composed of Drs Ladisláo Netto, Glaziou, Swache and Eduardo de Siqueira, lest on a coasting steamer for Cape Frio on the 17th inst., with the intention of returning overland on foot by way of Nova Friburgo. The region to be traversed is a highly interesting one, but we fear that the pedestrianism employed will be something like that of Mark Twain in his "Tramp Abroad."
- The offices of the Botanical Garden Rail Road Company and the Telephone Company of Brazil, the two prominent American companies of this city, are heavily draped with mourning for President Garfield. The Engineering Club resolved to wear mourning for three days, and the Anti-Slavery Society has expressed its heartfelt sympathy. The Emperor has forwarded a message of condolence to Washington.

—We are in receipt of the June, July and August number of the *Revista Mensal da Secção da Socie-*dade de Geographia de Lisboa, no Brazil, published in this city under the editorial management of Dr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida. This number is largely occupied with the reception of Major Serpa Pinto in this city, but it also contains several Serpa Pinto in ans city, out it also contains several important articles, among which may be mentioned a lecture upon the "Boundary Surveys of the Empire," by Barão de Teffé, and "Panama in 1880," by Duburcq. This new magazine is neatly printed and is an important addition to the periodical liter-ature of Brazil.

—The imperial government has instructed its rep-sentative in China to sign definitely the recent treaty between that country and Brazil.

IN a race between the British steamships Lord of the Isles and the Glenlitney from Japan to New York, with cargoes of tea, the Lord of the Isles yearly cantilloss of the Committee of the Isles yearly cantilloss of the Isles yearly yearly the Isles yearl petitor-a strange record for a run of 14,000

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

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

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos.

Lat. 23° 32 58" S. Long. 46° 36' 46" W. (Greenwich.) Height of barometer: 2,303 ft. above

Lat 29 23 58" S.

Long, 46" 94" W. (Greenwich.)

Height of barometer, 2,923 ft. above mean sea level,

Do of nin gauge 2,378. 8ft do do.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 27,89 fs inches at 9 p.m. 27,871 inches

Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 39" Fabr. at mean sea

level 31 g.m. 20,29 linches; 10 p.m. 30,28" jinches.

Mean temp, of air at 9 a.m. 55, 5": at 9 p.m. 51,88" Fabr.

Mean temp, of air at 9 a.m. 55, 5": at 9 p.m. 41,8" Fabr.

Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, 41,7" Fabr.

Highest reading of max. of therm in shade (14th), 37,5".

Lowest reading of max. of therm in shade (14th), 37,5".

Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm, (8 th), 31.0" F.

Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, (8 th), 31.0" F.

Mean chastic force of yaper at 9 a.m., 39, 1" at 19 p.m., 393 jin.

Total minfall for the month, 11,6 inches.

Maximum fall ofrain in one day (4th), 1 coj inches.

Rain fell on 7 and 10 and

on the 29th July last.

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

COMMERCIAL

September 23rd, 1881 Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1500), gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4, 84 per £1. stg. 54 45 cents
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$337
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold... 8\$889

EXCHANGE.

me gene ing:

New York ... \$\$750
Portugal ... \$28, 240 and \$24^{\circ}/_{0}.
The market was firmer but the business transacted in be paper was small. In private paper considerable transactive ere effected at 22½, 22 10½, 52½, and 22 1110 foo Lond and at 420 and 422 on France. Sovereigns 10\$770 sells \$\times \times \tin \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times 10\$700 buyers.

- sept. 15.—Tke market remained in the same position as yes terday without alteration in the official rates of the banks Small transactions in private paper at 22%; 22 11µ6 and 22 % on London and at 419 on France. Sovereigns 10\$76
- 22 ½ on London and at 419 on France. Sovereigns 103 sellers, 105750 bityers. Sept. 16.—The market to-day was flat and inactive. The r in the banks were unchanged and private paper was nego ed at 225 and 22 211f on London and at 417 on Fran Sovereigns 105780 sellers, 105730 buyers.
- Sept. 17.—The market to-day was firmer and though the official rates of the banks were not changed bank paper on London was obtainable at 116d above, viz: at 22 116d. In private paper small transactions took place at 22% and 22 1116 on London. Sovereigns sold at 10\$760 cash.
- Sept. 19.—The market continued quiet without alterations in the official rates of the banks. Bank paper on London was again obtainable at 22 716 but the transactions were unimportant. Private paper was passed at 22 516 and 25% on London and at 420 on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$750
- pt. 20.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged. Transactions were effected in bank paper on London at 22¾ and at 22 7116 on the head office, and in private paper at 22¾, 22 9116 and 22½. Sovereigns 10\$780 sellers, 10 740
- Sept. 21.—The market to-day was very quiet with small tran actions on London at 223/6 bank and 223/6 a 22 9116 priva and on Hamburg at 523 private paper. Sovereigns sold

The rates of the banks were unchanged at

Paris ... 425
Hamburg ... 525
New York ... 2\$270
Portugal 2377

Portugal. 239-241°/₁₀ market closes firm but quiet with small transactions in vate paper at 22½-22 9716 on London, 421-423 on ince and 523 on Hamburg. Sovereigns 10\$780 sellers,

—The arrivals of sovereigns since our last report have been: Sept. 16 £ 40,000 per *Douro* from Southampton.

—The presidency of the province of Sergipe, in order to consolidate its floating debt, has contracted with the Banco Commercial or Rio de Janeiro a loan of 550,000500, issuing for this purpose apolices of 1,000500, bearing interest at 6%, per annum, and to be amortized in 20 years at the rate of 5% per annum. The issue is made at 490%, free of commission to the province and the transfers are effected in Rio de Janeiro at the National Treasury where the interests are paid half-yearty.

1	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
	September 13.	
50	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
13	do	1,067 000
308 4,000\$	do	1,070 000
32		par
70	Carris S. Christovão	160 000
59	Carris Villa Isabel	372 000
- 35	do (outs, sale)	205 000
30	Amazon steam navigation	137 000
105	Minas de Caçapava (S. B.)	40 000
30	Alliança Insurancedo (outs. sale)	26 0 00
100	Docas D. Pedro II for 20th last	27 000
100	Docas D. Pedro II for 30th lnst	80 %
1 :	Sept. 14.	00 /c
25	Six per cent apolices	
10	Banco do Commercio	215 000
15	Carangola R. R.	160 000
10	Macahé e Campos RR.	160 000
62	Carris Villa Isabel	206 000
50	Carris S. Christovão	370 000
50	do	372 000
100	do (out. sale)	372 000
50 5	Carruagens Fluminense do	182 000
5	do	246 000 248 000
85	Carris Pernambuco	140 000
15	do (outside sale)	140 000
100	Previdente Insurance	14 250
200	Serviços Maritimos for 30th inst	265 000
1934	Architectonica	83 000 .
420 140	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	97 %
120	Banco Predial hyp. n., with int do without int	8314 % 8014 %
27	Banco Predial h.n. with int. (outside sale)	83 %
	Sept. 15.	V3 70
8	Six per cent apolices	1.075 000
16	do	1,075 000
100	do	1,080 000
90	do (outside sale)	1,075 000
42	do do	1,078 000
50	Banco do Commercio	215 000
50	Petropolis R. R	185 000
30 25	Integridade Insurance	370 000 68 000
135	Carris Villa Isabel.	208 000
50	Carruagens Fluminense	182 000
24	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	97 %
350	do	971/2 %
	ept. 16,	
5,000\$	Six per cent apolices of small amounts	1,070 000
100	Banco Predial	140 000
20	do	138 000
50	Banco do Commercio	215 000
15	Petropolis R. R. fcr 30th inst	68 000
50 25	Carris Villa Isabel	185 000
35	Barão de Ararusma RR.	208 000 par
52	Navegação Nacional	270 000
208	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c.)	971/2 7/0
S	ept. 17.	,,,,
	Integridade Insurance	
8		64 000
530	Navegação Nacional	67 000
530 67	Navegação Nacionaldo	275 000
530 67 198	Navegação Nacional	275 000 277 000 180 000
530 67 198 40	Navegação Nacional	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000
530 67 198 40 800	Navegação Nacional	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000
530 67 198 40 800	Navegação Nacional	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000
530 67 198 40 800 10	Navegação Nacional	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7	Navegagão Nacional do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Leopoldian R. R. (outs. Sale) Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Se	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Roi de Janeiro, with sult'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 pp. 19.	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 81 07e
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Sc	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Lopoldina R. R. (outs. sale)	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 81 0/e
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Sc	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Lopoldina R. R. (outs. sale)	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 81 0/e
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 7 9 Si 17 290 17 6,400\$	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeño, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs, sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 ppt. 19. Six per cent. apolices. Six per cent. apolices (outs, sale). Six per cont apolices (outs, sale). O of small amounts.	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 81 0/e
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Si 17 290 17 6,400\$ 5,800\$	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23ph 19. Six per cent. apolices. do of small amounts. do of small amounts. do provincial	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 81 0/e
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Si 17 290 17 6,400\$ 5,800\$	Navegagão Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 81 0/2 1,075 000 1,075 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 1,050 000 101 9/6 295 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Si 17 290 17 6,400\$ 142 50	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Lepoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23ppt. 19. Six per cent. apolices. do of small amounts. do of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Commercio.	275 000 277 000 180 000 180 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 81 0/2 4,075 000 4,080 000 101 9/6 295 000 201 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Si 17 290 17 6,400\$ 5,800\$	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Lopoldina R. R. (outs. sale) Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 33	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 81 0/6 4,075 000 4,080 000 1,080 000 101 9/6 205 000 215 000 225 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Si 17 290 17 6,400\$ 5,800\$ 142 50	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Lepoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23ph. 19 Six per cent. apolices do of small amounts do of small amounts Banco De Gomercio. Banco do Commercio. Banco do Gomercio. Banco do Gomercio.	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 160 000 85 000 85 000 100 000 1,080 000 1,075 000 1,060 000 101 9% 295 000 216 000 235 000 142 000 142 000 142 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 Si 17 290 19 6,400\$ 5,800\$ 142 50 50 50 50	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (ouis. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23ph. 19. Six per cent apolices. do of small amounts. do of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Commercio. Banco De Gomercio. Banco De Janeira de	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 81 0/6 4,075 000 4,080 000 1,080 000 101 9/6 205 000 215 000 225 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 5,800 17 6,400 5,800 142 50 50 50 50 50 50	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale)	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 285 000 85 000 81 0/e 1,075 000 1,080 000 1,080 000 100 000 205 000 216 000 235 000 245 000 68 000 68 000 67 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 5,900 17 290 17 6,400\$ 5,800\$ 142 50 50 50 50 50	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeito, with sul/daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 ppt. 19. Six per cent. apolices. Six per cent. apolices (outs. sale). do Six per cent apolices (outs. sale). do formall unounts. Aco of small unounts. Banco do Commercio Banco do Commercio Banco do Commercio Banco Predial Argos Fluminense Insurance do Banco Predial Argos Fluminense Insurance do Banco do Commercio Banco Predial Argos Fluminense Insurance do Banco do Commercio Banco Predial Argos Fluminense Insurance do	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 160 000 85 000 85 000 85 000 101 9½ 1075 000 101 9½ 1075 000 1142 000 255 000 164 000 66 000 67 000 200 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 5,800\$ 17 290 17 6,400\$ 50 50 50 50 50	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeino, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel	975 000 977 000 180 000 160 000 160 000 985 000 88 000 88 000 100 70 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 50 17 290 17 6,400\$ 5,800\$ 142 50 50 51 15 25 300 64	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeito, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 tpt. 19. Six per cent apolices. do Six per cent apolices (outs. sale). do of of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Harail Banco do Commercio. Banco Industrial for 30th inst. Banco Predial Argos Flumitense Insurance do Darão do Araruma R.R. Leopoldina R. R. Leopoldina R. R. Leopoldina R. R. Leopoldina R.	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 160 000 160 000 170 000 170 000 101 170 000 17
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 5,400\$ 5,800\$ 142 50 50 50 50 50 50 64 45	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeino, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale) Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Handle of the Machine Carris Villa Isabel Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 ptp. 19. Six per cent. apolices do of small amounts do of small amounts do provincial Banco do Commercio Banco do Brazil Banco do Irazil Banco predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 Banco Indistrial for 30th inst Banco Predial Banco Predial Banco Predial Banco Predial Banco do Commercio Banco Dalacia de Arautama R. R. Lecopoldina R. R. Carris Urbanos do	975 000 176 000 160 00
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 7 70 S 17 290 10 6,400\$ 142 50 50 50 60 64 45 86	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeito, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 pp. 19. Six per cent apolices. do Six per cent apolices (outs. sale). do of of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Brazil Banco do Commercio Banco Industrial for 30th inst. Banco Predial Argos Flumienese Insurance do Darão de Arazuma R.R. Leopoldina R. R. Learis Urhanos. do do Carris Villa Isabel.	275 000 277 000 180 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 288 000 85 000 85 000 10,075 000 1,080 000 1,075 000 1,080 000 101 9/6 295 000 215 000 142 000 255 000 142 000 68 000 67 000 200 000 249 000 249 000 249 000 249 000
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 7 70 5,400 \$5,800 \$142 50 50 50 50 64 45 86 61 100	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeito, with sulv'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 gis, pp. 19 Six per cent apolices. do go of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Commercio Laroo Industrial for 30th inst. Manco Predial Argos Flumienese Insurance do Baráo de Araziu Carris Urianos do Baráo de Araziuana R.R. Leopoldina R. R. Carris Urianos do Carris Villa Isabel. Navegagão Nacional do	975 000 176 000 160 00
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 7 70 5 5 17 290 17 290 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 4 4 4 5 6 6 6 6	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeito, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 ppt. 19. Six per cent. apolices. do do Six per cent apolices (outs. sale). do of small amounts. do of small amounts of provincial Banco do Commercio. Banco do Brazil Banco do Commercio. Banco predial Argos Fluminense Insurance do Bario do Arranama R. Leopoldina R. N. Leopoldina R. C. Leopoldina R. Leopoldina R. C. Leopold	275 000 277 000 180 000 180 000 180 000 81 0/e 85 000 81 0/e 1075 000 101 7/6 1075 000 101 7/6 000 215 000 66 000 142 000 250 000 67 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 250 000 277 000 277 000 277 000 277 000 277 000 44 0/e 000 244 0/e 000 249 000 277 000 277 000 400 000 249 000 277 000 400 000 249 000 277 000 400 000 249 000 277 000 40 0/e 000 270 000
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530 67 198 40 800 10 7 7 7 7 7 5 S 17 290 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Navegaño Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Roi de Janeiro, with sulv'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 ppt. 19. Six per cent apolices. do do of of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Brazil Banco do Brazil Banco do Grazil Banco do Brazil Banco do Carris Willa Isabel Argos Flumientse Insurance do Bario do Aratuama R.R. Leopoldina R. R. Carris Urhanos do do Carris Villa Isabel Navegagão Nacional do Macahé e Campos deb danco Predial, hyp. notes, without int. D, t. 20.	275 000 277 000 180 000 160 000 160 000 81 076 85 000 81 076 10,075 000 1,080 000 1,095 000 101 076 205 000 101 076 550 000 102 000 103 000 104 000 105 000 105 000 107 000 108 000 109 000 10
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 7 70 55 17 290 50 50 50 50 50 640 44 45 86 100 11 50 600 11 50 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600	Navegagão Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Roio de Janeito, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23ppt. 19. Six per cent apolices (outs. sale). do of small amounts. do of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Commercio. Banco Pacilal Argos Fluninense Insurance Luntegridade Insurance Locytolia de Carris Villa Isabel. Avavegagão Nacional. do do Carris Villa Isabel. Avavegagão Nacional. do Macahé e Campos deb. lanco Predial, hyp. notes, without int. pl. Lanco Predial Predia Pr	275 000 277 000 180 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 81 °/s 85 000 81 °/s 1,075 000 1,080 000 101 °/s 295 000 216 000 63 000 64 000 225 000 64 000 220 000 249 000 229 000 279 000 279 000 279 000 279 000 279 000 281 °/s
530 67 198 40 800 10 7 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	Navegapio Nacional do do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeito, with sub'daries Leopoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Isabel Architectonica. Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23 do do do of small amounts. do provincial Banco do Haraii Banco fundastial for 30th inst. Banco Industrial for 30th inst. Banco Dredial Arpos Flumienese Insurance. Integridade Insurance do	275 000 277 000 180 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 85 000 85 000 86 000 101 9/6 105 000 106 000 216 000 216 000 217 000 200 000 219 000
530 67 198 40 8000 100 7 70 170 55 177 25 50 50 50 50 50 60 100 5 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Navegagão Nacional do Macahé e Campos R. R. S. Paulo & Roio de Janeito, with sub'daries Lepoldina R. R. (outs. sale). Carris Villa Itabel Architectonica. Banco Precial hyp. notes, of Aug. 23ppt. 19. Six per cent apolices (outs. sale). do of small amounts do of small amounts do provincial Banco do Commercio. Banco Industrial for 30th inst. Bunco Precial Argos Fluminense Insurance Linegridade Insurance Surance Marcana R. R. Carris Urlanos do Carris Villa Itabel. Avavegagão Nacional do Macahé e Campos deb. Sanco Precilal, hyp. notes, without int. pt. 20. Six per cent apolices In do (outs. sale). In do (outs. sale). In do (outs. sale). In do (outs. sale).	275 000 277 000 180 000 180 000 160 000 410 000 208 000 208 000 81 °V _e 1,075 000 1,080 000 101 °V _e 205 000 215 000 215 000 215 000 216 000 225 000 240 000 240 000 240 000 240 000 270 000
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314 Banco do Brail	298 000 143 000 145 000 185 000 180 000 183 000 215 000 14 500 100 000 85 090 97½ 076 84 0/0 248 000 370 000
MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 2376 Exports. Coffee.—Our last report was on the 14th instatthen, in view of the unusually heavy receipts, with	nt. Since

then, in view of the initiation with the property of the date have averaged 11,160 bags per day, dealers reduced their currency prices 50 reis per 10 kilos for superiors, 100 reis for the medium grades and 150 reis for good first. This reduction promoted a very animated demand, resulting in sales of 173,900 bags, the greater portion of which is for the United

173,000 DBBs. the geometric States.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day shows a decline of rod per cwt. for prime, 110 d for good first, 15d.—1/4 d. for the medium grades and 2 d per cwt for second ordinary, as compared with our quotations of the 14th instant.

The clearances have been:

United States:
Sept. 13 New Orleans Br str Mariner 26,659
15 Baltimore Am bk Vamoyden 8,445
15 New York Br str Thales 21,909
17 Baltimore Am bgn Chowan
New Orleans Br lug Nancy Holt 5,000
21 Baltimore Am lug Spotless 8,000
Europe. Sept. 13 Marseilles It str Sud America
14 Bordeaux, Marseilles Fr str Congo 2,944
17 Antwerp, Liverpool Br str Maskelyne 4,508
17 Antwerp, Liverpool Br St. Patricky
20 Havre Br str Euclid 300
Elsewhere:
Sept. 13 Mossel Bay Br lug Grenville 2,000
17 Port Elizabeth Sw bg Hugo 4,000
17 River Plate Br str Douro 1,872
Receipts, as said above, have considerably increased and the
average since the 1st instant is now
18,168 bgs per day

_	18,168 b	gs per di	ay	
agains	t 16,653 bg	s in sam	e per. Sep	rt. 1880
	10,484	,,	· ,,	1879
	11,604		,,,	1378
,,	12,052	,,	,,	1877
,,	8,625	,,	,,	1876
	per 10 kilo Washed Superior Good first Regular fir Ordinary Good secon Ordinary	st first	. 5 100 . 4 650 . 4 100 . 3 400 . 2 850	5\$800 5 300 4 700 4 250 3 600 3 050 2 700

and on this basis cargoes may	10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.	
Prime United States	5,300=	57/7	12.51	cts.
Good	4,700=	51/9	11.24	
Fair to good	4,500=	49/10	10.82	,,
Fair	4,300=	47/11	10.40	,,
Good Channel	3,750=	42/8	9.25	
Fair ,,	3,450=	39/9	8.61	
Low "	2,900=	34/6	7-45	••

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 22% in ster ling and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to day at 273,000 bags. The market closes very quiet with a further donward ten dency in prices. Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals consist of 2,000 harris per Ellie D. from New York 15,533 ", Rosse and Castle from do. Thesales amount to about 7,000 harris and the stock in first and to-day is about 40,000 harris.

We quote:

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

Market steady.

Market steady.

Kresten. —The arrivals have been:
2,500 cases per Ellie D. from New York
4,500 , Restand Castle trom do
The market continues from and prices have further advances
0, \$600-7 800 per case for Devoé s brilliant.
Lard. —The market is very quiet and prices are again low

er. We quote:

450 reis per lb. for George

440 , , , , , , Jenkins

430 , , , , , New York
but these prices would not be obtainable for large lots.

Arrivals: 1,000 kegs per Ellie D. from New York 1,010 ,, Rossend Castle from New York Rosin.—Market unchanged at 8\$00---8 500 per

Arivals:

33 barrels per Ellie D. from New York

8 Restand Castle from do

Turpestine.—The market continues firm at

per kilo.

Arivals:

Putit Man from New York

ACTIVALE:
118 CASES per Bessie May from New York
50 , Ellie D. from do.
Coffich.—The arrivals consist of one cargo Canadian, viz:

the Eagle from New Carlisle, and 150 cases Norwegian per Montevidéo from Hamburg.

the Rager from two continues fairs.

The market continues fairs supplied and retail prices are changed at 28,500—25 one for tube.

Plick Pine.—There have been to further arrivals.

Market steady at 45,500—44 one per dozen.

White Pine.—The arrivals have been.

47,956 feet per Edit D. from New York, which have been

47,986 feet per Ellie E old at 105 reis per foot. Market well supplied.

Spruce Pine.—A cargo of Canadian spruce has arrived per Louise A. Orr from Portland, which has been sold at 38\$000

The demand continues very good.

The demand continues very good.

Swedith Pme. — The arrivals consist of the cargo per Marie Swedith Pme. — The arrivals consist of the cargo per dozen.

Market very firm and prices teading upwards.

Hay — Arrivals: 809 bales per Mary Richaust, from Rosario.

Market unchanged at 71—73 reis per Riol for Rosario.

Fram. — Arrivals: 909 bags per Thales from Kiver Plate.

We quote \$\$500—2 600 per bag.

Bran.—Arrivals: 99t bags per Thales
We quote 2\$500--2 600 per bag.
Indian Corn.—Arrivals:
2,300 bags per Thales from River Plate
240 , Maskeline from do
8,000 , Tafna from do

2,300 bags per Thaler from River Plate
240 , Markeline from do
8,000 , Tofine from do
8,000 , Tofine from do
5,004 , Yowen Herripue from do
Market over supplied.
We quote 4/8-00—4, 500 per bag.
Costi.—The arrivals have been:
40 tons per Kjarfan from Humburg
202 , Vega from New Port
685 , Mary from Cardiff and 89 tons coke)
2847 , British Empire from Cardiff
400 , Schweig from do
25 , Swiftsure from Liverpool
Quotations continue nominal.
Beer.—We quote:

The arrivals have been ;

Butter—Arrivals:

1,654 cases and 445 hartels per Ville d'Alger from Havre

5 cases per Others from Liverpool

6 cases and con barrels per Ressend Castle from N. York

37 cases per Montreido from Hamburg

100 cases per Helen Anne from Genca

Prices are unchanged.

French, in barrels.

French, in barrels.

1 \$0.00−1 \$0.00 per lb.

do in tims.

1 100−1 180 "

Danish "
1 100−1 180 "

Danish "
1 100−1 190 "

American.

8 50− 900 "

Centent—The arrivals consist of 750 barrels per Kjartan.

Cement.—The arrivos—
rom Hamburg.
The market continues firm at
English 6\$500—7\$800
German 6 500—6 800
Boulogne 7 500—8 000

PORT OF SANTOS.

September 12th, 1881.

Coffee.-Market quiet at 4\$200---4 300 per 10 kilos for su

s. ceipis last week averaged 6,765 bags per day. ck to-day amounts to 120,000 bags.

PORT OF MARANHAO.

September 6th, 1881.

September 6th, 1881.

Cettom.—The market has been more active and sales have been effected at 400-460 reis per kilo.

Sugar.—Coming in more freely and as freights are rising prices decline and now rule 120 to 125 reis per kilo.

Freight.—Last engagements were at 7166d and 10 % and 104mt of 1% but now 1/2d and 10 % and 251 and 10 % as laked.

asked.

Exchange.—Drawers opened at 22½ but, finding no money, advanced to 22¾ 90 djs. The business doing is not very ex-

nsive.

Discounts---8 % to 9 %. Money continues scarce.

PORT OF BAHIA.

September 12th, 1881.

Exports.

Sugar.-No sales for export have taken place. Stocks and entries are exhausted and quotations, consequently, nominal. The new crop is expected to commence in October next, the

eather early avoidable.

2,170 bags Nazareth per Rubens to Liverpool.

Shipments in August 10,836 bags

against 42,802 bags in August 188.

uganst 42,802 bags in August 1880
4,793 , 1279
Catton.—About 200 bales have been sold for home consumption at 48,770 to 5800 per 10 kilos.
Cecon.—In demand at rising prices. About 700 bags formetid have changed hands at 4,8770 per 10 kilos and 4,50 bags common at 38,48 to 38,400 per 10 kilos, equal to 5,617 and (90-411) per cwt. fo. b. ex commission and freight at the exchange of 23,36.
Shipped divine the contraction of the con

xchange of 22½.

Shipped during the fortnight.
280 bags per Vandyck to Liverpool
235 , Aconcargua to do
2,187 , Ville de Rio de Yaneiro to Havre.

Shipments in August 2,937 bags
against 4,778 bags in August 280.

aguans 4,770 ongs in August 1000

1, 4,65 , 1, 1879

Coffee.—Without alteration. The sales during the fortnight amount to about 3,300 bags Nazareths and Valenças at 2,859 to 10,801 per 10

o 38012 pea...
he exchange of 28½, to 3-r.,
und fright.
Shipped during the fortnight:
2,600 bags per Vandoyk to Antwerp
2,600 bags per Vandoyk to Antwerp
3,600 bags per Vandoyk to Antwerp
3,600 bags and 3,687 bags
2,2011 2,768 bags in August 1880
2,75,548 , 1879.

Hilder.-Continue in good demand but, there being no available stocks, only about 2,000 dry salted have been contracted for at \$\$450 per 10 kilos. We quote dry nominally at 6\$900 to \$\$000 per 10 kilos.

per 10 kilos.

ed during the fortnight:
hides per Vandyck to Liverpool

Ville de Rio to Havre

Bahis to Hamburg

Rubens to Liverpool. 2,150 3,500 1,250 Shipm

Newers to Liverpool.
Shipments in August 15,001 hides
August 15,000 in August 1880

1870

1870

Reservood.—About 80 tons have been sold at 1825 to 1

20 or 10 kilos for middling quality. Stock about 300 tons.
Shipments in August 596 logs

August 596 logs

August 596 logs

1820.

against 827 ,, in August 1880,
, 910 ,, 1879.

Brnzilwood.—About 150 tons have changed hands at 408 to
45 reis per 10 kilos. Stock 200 tons.

Shipments in August 14,489 logs
against 21,218 ,, in August 1880
, 2,550 ,, 1879.

Tobacco—Sales of about 7,000 bales are reported during the
ortnight, viz:

Tehacco--Sales of about 7,000 bates are v. ...
fortnight, viz:
about 5,000 bales S. Amarosa t 3\$350 per arroba, low assortm't
, 2,000 , Cachoeiras at 5 000--5 700 per arroba according to quality and assortment
For good S. Felix about 7\$000 has been offered and referred.
Shipped since our last report:
446 bales per Aconcapus to Bordeaux
B02 , Villie de Rie to Havre
1,735 , Behia to Hamburg
7,777 , Rudens to Brennen.
Shipmenst in August 20,684 bales
against 15,597 , in August 1880
, 27,117 , ii 1879.

,, 27,117 ,, 1879.
Freights.—Dull. Chartered to load here:
Br bk Dipton, £480 in full, London or Liverpool
It schr Rivera G., £330 in full, Genoa.

Imborts.

Flour.—Arrivals:
2,000 barrels per Dalton from New York
124
2. Delambre from Liverpool
2,100
3,100
3, Winklis from Richmond.
The cargo per Dalton is not yets odd, the parted per Delambre and the cargo per Wenklis are for retailer's account. The cargo per Gettind from Richmond, referred to in our last port, has since been sold on private terms.

Lard.—Arrivals 300 kegs from New York. There is not much demand but prices are unchanged at \$\$400-11 020 per K. Coffit.—Arrivals:
0,088 bris per Sparre from St. Johns.
251
251
268 and 1,700 drums per J. L. B. from Gaspé.
We quote in teali 2\$\$000 for cases and 20 000-22 000 for barrels and drums.

Coals—Without supplies. Prices in retail unaltered at 1\$\$000 per ton on board ship for Cardiff.

Sail.—No arrivals. The article sells in retail at 700 to \$400 reis per alqueite.

—The August receipts and exports of rubber and cacáo at Pará were as follows:

rubber Receipts....kilos 559,000 Exports...., 655,000 Stock on hand ,, 162,000

—The August receipts of cotton and sugar at Per

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 13.

HAMBURG—Nor bgn Kjartan; 340 tons; Matzon; 62 ds; sun deies to Brandes & Co. CETTE—Nor bk Andrea; 216 tons; Nielsen; 54 ds; wine and salt to Berla Cotrim & Co.

sait to neria Comm & Co.

CALMAR—Swip Maria Louise, 237 tons; Jansen; 77 ds; pine
to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.
Bostrost—Am bk J. Sargent, 727 tons; Dyer, 65 ds; ice to B.
F. da Costa e Souza.

LIVERPOOL.-Br lug Swiftsure: 299 tons; Ball; 61 ds; sun dries to Faria Holland & Co. PORT—Nor bk Vega; 393 tons; Nielsen; 64 ds; coal and rails to order. N. YORK.--Br lug Ellie D.; 390 tons; Frazer, 53 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

CARDIFF...Br bk Mary; 511 tons; Jones; 55 ds; coal to Petropolis R. R. OPORTO—Port bk Alliança; 548 tons; Barbosa; 54 ds; sun-dries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

Port bk Harmonia; 388 tons; Soares; 45 ds: sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co. SALT ISLAND...Port bk Guadiana; 416 tons; Coelho; 29 ds; sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

SEPT. 15.

ROSARIO—Br bk Mary Rideout, 455 tons; Gibson; 30 ds; ha to order. SEPT. 17.

CARDIFF-Er shp British Empire; 1,413 tons; Pierce; 52 ds coal to D. Pedro II RR. SALT ISLAND--Port shp Marianna VI; 1,572 tons; Santos; 4 ds; salt to J. J. dos Reis & Co. SEPT. 18.

BARCELONA—Sp bgn Atalayador; 152 tons; Gibernan; 58 ds; sundries to J. Romaguera.

I. DE MAIO—Br bk Ada; 441 tons; Ford; 28 ds; salt to Braga & Barboza.

SEPT. 19.

RANGOON—Sw bk Prima; 407 tons; Hohn; 95 ds; rice to order.

der.

Moxtwiden—Sp bk Joven Henrique; 263 tons; Gisport; 13
dis Indian com to Aguiar & Iglesias.

SEPT. 20.

RASGOON—Br bk Trevention; 578 tons; 200 ds (65 ds from
Maunitius); rice to order.

PORTLAND—Am lug Louise A. Orr; 48 ds; pine to F. Clemente & Co.

ente & Co.

GENOA.—Dutch bgn Helena Anna; 195 tons; Hokhelman: 75
ds; sundries to L. Zignago.

N. CARLISLE—Bracht Engle; 140 tons: Doré; 62 ds; codfish
to H. Zenha & Silveira.

to II. Lenna & Silveira.

Paysandu—Sp bgn Sober and II; 189 tons; Grau; 29 ds; jerked beef to J. Romaguera.

SEPT. 21.

CETTE—Gr bg Palme; 223 tons; Lampe; 61 ds; wine, etc. to order.

CARDIFF--Nor schr Solveig; 296 tons; Didrichsen; 55 ds; coal to F. Clemente & Co.

to F., Clemente & Co.

TARRAGONA—Sp pol *José A meli*; 181 tons; Ruis; 70 ds; wine
to Berla Cottin & Co.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk *Tentadora*; 528 tons; Araujo; 37 ds;
salt to J. M. Loone & Co. Br shp Beauiiful Star; 547 tons; Pereich; 31 ds; salt to J. M. Leone & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 12.

LISBON f. o.—Dan bgn Niord; 177 tons; Modsen; coffee.

B. Avras:—Arg. bg Nioro; 195 tons; Barros; sundries.

SEPT. 14.

MOSSEL BAY—Br bug Grenville; 204 tons; Monroe: coffee

SEPT. 15.
WILMINGTON-Br lug Edmund Richardson; 291 tons; Jone

ORLEANS.--Am shp Caledonia; 1,198 tons; Potter, ballast.

N. ORLEASS—Am shp Catelonia; 1,198 tons; Fotter; mainst.
PERKARARUCO—I blk Latons; 28 tons; Bruns; ballast.

—Brbk Clastyn; 29; tons; Evans: ballast.

—Brbk Clastyn; 29; tons; Evans: ballast.

PENSACOLA—Nor blk Kong Eystin; 463 tons; Thomsen; blt.
BAITHOKE—Am bk Vampdeit; 495 tons; Oliver; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Am by I annyden; 463 tons; Ouiver; contec.

SEPT. 18.

PORTLAND—By bk Belloms; 1,141 tons; Warren; ballast.

BALTIMORE—Am by Chevour. 230 tons; Clement; coffee.

ST, THOMAS—Fy bk Angelr; 338 tons; Monaagoz; ballast.

SALT SILAND—Port bk News Preceders; 390 tons; Lessa; bk.

MONTHURE—Spank Gabriele; 140 tons; Ramental: bk.,

NORTHURE—Spank Gabriele; 140 tons; Ramental: bk.,

NORTHURE—Spank Gabriele; 140 tons; Ramental: bk.,

NORTHURE—Borts—Dutch bk Goorceth & Oldandri; 205

Data bk. duckets; 161 tons; Soores; ballast.

PARA... Port bk Audacia: 653 tons: Soares; ballast

PARA.—Port bk. Audacia: 653 tons; Soares; ballast.

PRENAMBUCO.—Gr bg Picolit; 234 tons; Kruse; ballast.

PRENAMBUCO.—Sp mk. Union; 166 tons; Llinona; sundries.

ANTONIA.—Sp bgn. Primitiva; 164 tons; Plá; sundries.

SEPT. 19.

P. ELIZABETH.—Sw bg Huge; 251 tons; Olsen; coffee.

N. YOSK.—Port bk Margarida; 365 tons Silva; ballast.

RAYEUS.—Sp bgn. Marchina; 240 tons; Sund; sundries.

NORTHERN PORTS.—North Knudwig: 394 tons; Evensen: t.

S. FRANCISCO D. SCU.—Br bk. City of Linua; 358 tons; Got ballast.

S. FRANCISCO D. SCU.—Br bk. City of Linua; 358 tons; Got

SEPT. 20.
UNITED STATES.--Br bk Montreal; 819 tons; Coalfleet; balls

-The Br. bk. Peruana, from Leith for Rio de Janeiro with coals, put into Falmouth on August 19th, for water.

—The Catherine Auld, Capt. Rosse, from London for Rio Grande, put into Weymouth on August 16th and landed Wil-liam Smith, A. B., sick.

—The Sp. Ign. Marcelino, from Barcelona for Buenos A res, cargo wine, which entered this port for water on the re instant, left for her destination on the 19th.

—The Braz. str. San Felix, for Pahia, put back to St. Vincent (C. V.) on August 14th, with machinery broken down; awaiting necessary machinery from England.

down; awatung necessary macninery iron Lugiand.

—The Brik Mary E. Ray, 323 tons: Blyth, August 15th from Cardiff for Bahis with coal, went ashore on Breaksea Point August 17th and was not considered likely to get of 1.

—The Br. bk. Rina Campbell, from Glasgow for Montevideo with coals, which was run into on August 6th when arground opposite Dumbarton Castle, has been surveyed and ordered to discharge and go into dock at Greenock for repairs.

The Brick Securica of Generalson from New Castle. —The Br. bkt. Syringa, of Faversham, from New Castle for Rio de Janeiro with coal, grounded off Brembridge (I. W.) at 5.30 p.m. on August 14th. She got off the same evening and has since put into Spithead, having carried away tiller.

and has since put into Spithead, having carried away tiller.

—The Royal Mail Steam Packet company have informed shippers that in future there will be an additional departure to Brazil on the 1st of every month, the steamers calling at Lishon, Pernambuco, Macció, Sahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos. The Mondego will inaugurate the service on Sept. 1st.

—The Br. bk. Strathedm, of Dundee, from Leith for Brook Ayres with coals, got ashore on the Cross Sands, Yarmout, on August 25th were she remained though some 40 tons of coal had been jettioned. The crew were saved by the Caistor lifeboat. It was feared the vessel will become a total wreck as there was a strong wind blowing.

—The It: bk. Embrinos. coals, bound for Montevideo. in

—The It: bk. Embrinae, coals, bound for Montevideo, in leaving Roath Basin, Cardiff, on August 16th, struck on the west side of Buse channel and heeled right over on her port side; she strained heavily and filled on the next food. She remained in this position and was discharging her cargo of coals with a view to getting off. The vessel was in tow and in charge of a pilot at the time of the casuality.

-The Mary E. Ray, above reported aground, has since seen condemned by surveyors and will be sold.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
,, 14 ,, 14 ,, 14 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 16 ,, 16 ,, 16 ,, 18 ,, 18 ,, 18 ,, 18	Montevideo, Gr Pascal, Blg Rossend CastleBr Congo, Fr Ville de Alger, Fr	River Plate 4	Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston & C Rotron M'w & C Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C McCulloth Beech Messageries Mar. A. Leuba & Co Norton M'w & C Royal Mail Norton M'w & C Wilson, Sons & C Ed. Johnston & C Wilson, Sons & C Norton M'w & C Watson Ritch& Norton M'w & C

DEPA	RTURES	S OF .	FOREIG	N ST.	EAMERS	
	America, Br o, Fr al, Blg mbre, Br est, Br tevideo, Go, Er telline, Br traiso, Br d'Alger, mia, Br burg, Gr d, Br	It Gee Ne Ne Boo Riv Sau Sau Riv Val Fr Sau Riv Liv Ha Ha Liv	ntos ver Plate, erpool* paraiso* ttos erpool* mburg* vre* erpool*	Si C C Si	cargo andries offee	
	-	-	GHTS:		Vessels:	
London	607 507 407 407 fr. 50 fr. 50 fr. 60 50 cts.				30/ —35/ 32/6—37/6 32/6—37/6 15/—20/ 20/—25/	
FOREIGN S	SAILIN E JANE	G VES	SEPTEA	N TH	E PORT (21, 1881.	7.
NAMB	TOWNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE		CONSIGNER	_
AMERICAN bg Grant lug Spotless lug Wm. Philli shp Resolute. shp Sabino bk J. Sargent. lug Louise A. C BRITISH shp Lady Lisg	481 A 418 ps 591 S 1644 392 1260 727 0rr 480 ar 1206 M	ing 14 ,, 30 ept 3 ,, 6 ,, 8 ,, 9 ,, 13 ,, 20	Antwerp Baltimore Wilmin's Cardiff Baltimore, Glasgow Boston Portland	To o Wrig Nort Wils Wrig Rio B. F. F. C	rder. ht & Co. on Megaw&Con, Sons & Co. ht & Co. Gas Co. da Costa e S lemente & Corepair	o.
bk J. Sargent. Ing Louise A. Co springs and Sargent lug Nancy Holb bk C. Ba. S. bk Asterion lug Nancy Holb bk C. B. S. bk G. B. S. bk Mary Rideo sch Falle B. bk Ada bk Tevanion schr Eagle bk Tevanion schr Eagle sh Beautitul S DUTCH	308 A 318 318 318 318 318 401 572 572 572 572 572 573 574 575 576 577 577 577 577 577 577 577 577	", 29", 31" ept 5", 6", 6", 9", 13"	Rangon Brunswick Cardiff Liverpool New Yor London Cardiff Cardiff New Yor Mont'vide Liverpool	McC Norte k McC A. M E. W D. P k A. M	rder. rder. on, Sons & Con, Megaw & ulloch B'r & loss & Co. / May edro 11 RR. loss & Co Souza Pinto Hollanda &	c.
bgn Helena Anı	12 493 36	pt 20	senoa	. L. Z	ignago	
bk Caldera bk Avenir bk Marie Collet bg Vaillant				1 .	eiro Braga & on Ritchie & Miranda Leo der .	
GERMAN bg Lisette schr Speculant. gg Amalia. sk Heros bk Pax bg Insel. bg Palme iTALIAN bk Teodolinda bk Antonio d'Al ug Giuseppe Li gElisetta No: WLGIAN	150 Ju 99 A 130 423 689 Se 192 223	me 25 l ug 9 l ,, 18 / ,, 25 l pt 9 l ,, 9 l	Paysandú. 3. Ayres. 1jó Hamburg. New Castl Rosario. Cette.	J. M. J. M F. de Brand Harty To or	Frias & So Frias & Sor Figueiredo& les & Co wig Willumse der der	ns is C
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gn Kjartan k Andrea k Vega hr Solveig	216 393 296	, 13 H , 13 C , 13 N , 21 C	tockholm. lamburg. ette ew Port ardift	C. W. Brand Berla To on F. Ck	Grofs & Co Grofs & Co es & Co Cotrim & Co der mente & Co	
swedis'i y Hugo k Activ g Mary g Saga g Emmanuel gn Lhadnoi y Maria Louise c Prima	272 Au 314 246 304 Ser 301 199 237 507	g 12 W , 25 G , 26 W ot 6 W , 10 T , 13 Ca	esterwick reenock esterwick esterwick sith rieste angoon	F. Cle J. Fry Hartw To ord C. W. Hartwi To ord	mente & Co & Co, ig W'n & Co ier. er. Gross & Co g Willumser er.	0
spanish ak Dorotea ak Dorotea by Pepe complete Winifredo complete Herman' soberano k Mercedita cecilia n Rita k Lola l Francisquita k Merced k Merced	143 Jur 183 , 240 , 191 Jul 220 , 330 Au 191 Jul 194 , 197 Au 166 , 165 , 125 ,	23 M 25 Pe 28 M 20 B. 20 B. 20 B. 20 B. 21 B. 21 B. 21 B. 22 G. 23 M	Nicolas. ont'video tysandú. ont'video Ayres. Ayres. Ayres. Ayres. Ayres. on'vicolas ysandú. do ont'video	Alexan J. M. J. Ron J. Ron Souzal Sza Irn J. Ron J. Ron G. N. Souza l Sanche S. Him Freitas	der Wagner Frias & Sons, auguera, maguera, mmäo & Rocha auguera naguera Vincenzi, r o & Rocha & Miranda mmäo & Co. incenzi & S's Vagner. & Iglesias agueira & Fotrim & Co.	
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Guilherme a Bello Figuei' a Dous Irmãos a Julia B. de Freitas Novo Silencio Alliança Harmonia Guadiana Marianna VI Tentadora	340 Sept 265 ,, 350 ,, 548 ,, 388 ,, 410 ,, 1572 ,,	3 Bal 4 Op 9 Op 14 Op 14 Op 14 Sal	orto I orto I orto I orto I orto I do I	M. Brag A. G. Mendes	ga & Co Santos d'Oliveira& do do s Reis & Co enha & Silv'	

GOVERNMENT	BONDS
COVERNIVE	DUNIN

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION			INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION	
wigner.		General Apolices, currency				6 %c	1,000\$000	1,086\$000
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119,600 000	119,600 000			,,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4 %	1,000 000	
		,		"		"	600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provinci	al apolice	s of Ri	de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	1020/0
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000		- "			,,	200 000	-
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	Loan of	1868,	gold	, ,,	1,000 000	1,225\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	"	**	- 22	,,	,,	500 000	1)
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	National	Loan of	1879, 1	gold	41/2 0/10	1,000 000	1121/4 %
/,003,000 000		,,,	**	"	,,	,,	500 000	,, ,,

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

5	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	D O	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST	LAST DIVIDEND	
		🖁	Si Si	*	PAID		NASBAVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
	32 000 000\$	165,000	Al	1 200\$	All	BANKS	1	١.		1
	33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	Al	2003	All	Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$981 2,118,943 088 1,102,841 851	298\$000	10\$000	July 1881
7.1	12,000,000	60,000	25,000	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario	1,102.841 85	254 000	9 500	July 1881 July 1881
	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000	50,000	Al Al	€20	6 . 10		€ 150,000	135 000	12 sh	Iun 1881
=	4,000,000	30,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Sente	575,000\$000	235 000	9\$000	July 1881
	4,000,000 € 1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Ail	Banco Predial.	229,414 250 12,325 336	220 000		July 1881
	€ 1,000,000	50,000	Al	ll£ 20	£ 10	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian.	£ 140,000	143 000	5 000	July 1881 Oct 1880
	12,000,000\$	60,000	15,000	200	200\$	Danco do Commercio	442,253\$013	216 500	9\$000	July 1881
_	1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	Att	Petropolis			1	
	7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	l All		83,730 470 103,795 128	183 000		July 1881
	15,000,000	75,000		200	250\$	do do debentures Paulista			61/2 °/0 8 °/0	interest
	4,000,000	20,000		200	All	Sorocabana	258,691 200	235 000 80 000	8 %	June 1880
0	, <u> </u>	_	_	_		do depentures	_	80 000	6 %	interest
0.	2,400,000	12,000	All		100\$	do do	_	85 % 79 %	6 %	interest
	2,400,000	12,000		200	200\$	Leopoldinado preferred ob	81,320 279	202 000	7 000	July. 1881
a	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nictheroyense.	- =		81/2 %	interest
0.	10,665,000	3,300	All 30,000	200	All	do preferred ob. Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares.	_	25 000 Nom.		1
٠.	10,005,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	do do with right to subsid she	-	160 000		July 1881
			l -:	- .		do do subsidiary shares	_	160 000	_	-
٥.	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana	34,600 000	17 000 Nom .	61/2010	Feb. 1881
ċ	4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	A11	S Christovão		1		1
C	2,000,000	10.000	All	200	All	do do subsidiary shares. União Valenciana. TRAMWAYS S. Christovão. Botanical Garden. S. Paulo.	183,493 950	370 000 800 000	13 000	July. 1881
	700,000	7,000 6,000	All	100	100\$	S. Paulo Pernambuco	18,795 188	120 000	5 000	July. 1881
	1,200,000	2,700	All		All All	Pernambuco Pelotas	16,435 451	140 000	5 000 8 000	July. 1881
	540,000 800,000	4,400	3,000	200			_	20 000		
c.	1,200,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	Porto Alegre	20,000 000	45 000	5 000	July 1881
c.	2,000,000	10,000	7,000		All All	Villa Izabel	30,163 063	215 000	7 200	July 1881
٠,	1,200,000	10,000		l l	****	Nictherov	2,800 000	1 500		
ŧ.	1,200,000		All		All	S. Liuz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre. Villa Izabel. Montevideo. Nictheroy. Bruxellas. Carris urbanos.	=	19 000	l	1
	. 5,400,000	27,000	All	200	500\$	Carris urbanosdo debentures	17,981 663	248 000	10 000	July 1881
		l	- :				-	90 %	6%	interest
a	1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	300\$		180,000 000	105 000	15 000	June 1879
	180,000	1,800	All	100	All	mage e sapucaia	_	Nom.	.,	June 1079
	4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$						T
	600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$		507,423 782 300,000 000		8 000	July 1881 July 1881
С	200,000 640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All		_	Nom.	0 000	Jy 1001
č	500,000	2,500	All	200		FerryPaulista	. –	Nom.		
ne	₹ 750,000	50,000	40,419	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 50,000	127 000	6 ooo 9sh	July. 1881 July. 1881
	150,000 2,000,000	750 10,000	-All	200 200	100\$ All	Amazon Steam Navigation. Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará). Nacional de Navegação.		100 000	9311	July. 1051
		10,000		200	All	INSURANCE	103,019\$720	279 000	10 000	May 1881
ns	8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	225,000\$000	200 000	20 000	July 1881
C:C	3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250 100	Argos Fluminense	305,794 780	520 000	37 000 8 000	July 1881
	2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	Aii	1,000	250	Nova Permanente		145 000		July 1881
n	500,000	500	All	1,000	100	Nova Regeneração	180,123 763 21,418 722	360 000 Nom.	12 500 6 000	July 1881 Jan. 1880
	4,000,000 8,000,000	40,000	10,000	200	20	Confiança	100,000 000	42 000	3 000	July 1881
	5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	50	Argos Fluminense. Garantia Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração. Confiança Integridade Previdente. Popular Fluminense. Alliança	250,000 000	68 000	4 000	July 1881
	1,000,000	. 100	All	200	100	Popular Fluminense	134,209 000	14 500 24 500	I 000	July 1881 Dec. 1878
0	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	10,000 000	24 500 ,20 000	5 000 2 000	July 1881
	500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	A11	Gloria				
	200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia	70,000 000	40 000 Nom.	3 000	July. 1881 Dec. 1876
	300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	Harmonia. Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	7 000		June. 1880
٥.	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	A31	Rio de Inneiro				-
	£ 750,000	7,500	All	£ 20	All	Nictheroy	_	280 000 60 000	10 º/o 2 º/o	May 1881 April 1881
	600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	A11	Nictheroy. MISCELLANROUS Transportes Marit. de Sav. Bonds Maritimos				
	600,000	3,000	600	2004	All	Bonds Maritimos	120,000 000	100 000	3\$000 6 000	July. 1881
	10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	All	Docas de Pedro II	=	110 000 104 000	4 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880
c	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial	_	170 000	4 000	Jan. 1000
١ ۵	400,000 500,000	2,000	All	200	TASS	Florestal Parapagne	- !	Nom.		
٠,	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	145\$ All	Transportes Marit. de Sav. Bonds Maritimos. Docas de Pedro II. Brazil Industrial. União Industrial. Florestal Paranaense. Melhoramentos de Santos. Carruagens Elumineuse.	_	2 000 Nom.	1	
١,	1,200,000	6,000	5,461	200	All	Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 327	180 000	8 000	July. 1881
- 1	3,000,000 400,000	12,500	7,500 All	200	All	Economia (laugudaria)	20,000 000	120 000	8 000	July. 1881 July 1881
.	3,000,000	6,000	7,500 All All	500	210\$	Larriagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense Minas de Caçapava Architectonica		3 000	interest	July 1881
	800,000	4,000 16,000	All All	200	40	Pritão Fluminense	-	Nom.	terest	July 1001
'	1,800,000	9,000	6,000	200	All	Architectonica	-	E0 000		
J	1,000,000	10,000	5,000	100	All	Architectonica. Petropolitana. Petropolitana. Petropolitana.	=	85 000 Nom.		
1	4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70\$	Economica Auxiliar	=	20 000		
, 1	10,000,000	50,000	40,000	50	All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	37,866 000	100\$000	6 500	July 1881
1	600,000	6,000	2,130 All	100	All	Ianuf, demat, para const	208.497 496 132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 1879
1	700,000	3,500	All	200	All	Manuf, demat. para const	-32,070 000	Nom.	_	
. 1	2,000,000	10,000	All	200		do obligations erviços Maritimos	-	200 000	8 5∞	May 1881
.		-,	2441	200				265,000l	- 1	
- 1										

DROGARIA AMERICANA

J. AYRES & Co.

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

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

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

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the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of honds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profinableness 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 enves gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its proprious 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 Gazela da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

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

We wish Tus Rio News success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that if fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quanter of the instetenth century.

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From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since its inauguration Ture Rion News has become important and useful not only for the important and useful not only for the important and useful not only for the important yand high standard with which it reats all the topics of the day, but also for the abund-ance of local and provincian hories of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own coun-try and the United States who would tollow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record, London.

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 Auxiliator da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled mather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons. From this point of view, we cann of all to render homage to the distinguished editor of Time Ron Nirws 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 descrimination and Judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this eigenpain ["Titte Rto Newe"], is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Ablion.

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

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition.—May 22, 1880.

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

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