

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Voi. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1881

NUMBER 27

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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 cotton-producing 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—'70.	Bales—'80.	Increase in bales during the decade.	Per cent of increase.
Mississippi	564,938	955,808	390,870	69.2
Georgia	473,934	813,065	340,031	71.7
Alabama	359,628	801,095	441,467	122.7
Arkansas	479,421	699,576	220,155	46.1
South Carolina	247,068	606,980	359,912	145.6
Louisiana	274,500	529,548	255,048	93.2
North Carolina	359,831	506,764	146,933	41.1
Tennessee	144,935	389,516	244,581	169.7
Florida	181,842	350,694	168,852	93.4
Virginia	39,789	54,997	15,208	38.2
Missouri	1,240	10,733	9,493	765.6
Indian Territory	17,000	17,000	0	0
Indiana	183	11,000	10,817	5919.0
Kentucky	1,080	1,367	287	26.6
Total	3,011,357	5,730,968	2,702,611	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 which it is rising and showing distinctly a

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 cotton-producing 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, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos; all the municipalities 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 *milreis* 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 commercial 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 enterprising 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 various substitutes of native growth less costly than the date, which would answer the same purpose if the genuine article were scarce." Although date coffee does not belong to the class of food adulterations, but to that of food imitations, it should of course be sold for what it is, 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 successful 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 leaves 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 incidental costs of private management 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 government.

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 fully-equipped 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 municipal life. 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. It 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, Diego, 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 search 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 cultivated with success at the close of the XVI century. The island was called Hayti by the natives, Hispaniola and Santo Domingo by the Spaniards. At present the western or French portion of the island is called Hayti, and is a negro republic, while the eastern or Spanish portion is called St. Domingo.

Although Hayti was the cradle of Spanish civilization in 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 their greediness. It thus came that in 1717 the entire 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 went 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, partly openly fanned by the English, at war with France, and the latter finally lost the colony, although Napoleon sent a numerous expedition there in 1802, under 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 population is 550,000, nine-tenths being negroes. They inhabit an area of 9,000 square miles. Port-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 247,550 tons.

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 slothfully, 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 presume, 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 promising a notable improvement in this respect in the future.

That in this item President Solomon and his cabinet may have their efforts crowned with success, 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 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 which certificates 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 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 him on 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 obtain this document, and found that a fee equal to \$35 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 make 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 given without any actual inspection or fumigation 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 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 affair as here given.

G. FARRAR PATTON, M. D.
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 Owen*.

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.

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 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 between 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 now 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.; Quebec, 14 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 13 per cent.; and New Brunswick, 12 per cent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

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

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 no sacrifice.

The August receipts of the postoffice of the city of São Paulo amounted to 6,264\$202, 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 Claro to borrow 6,000\$, at 6 per cent., for the purchase 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 every horse, 1\$000 upon every mare, and 500 reis per head for cattle.

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

Table with 2 columns: Year and Receipts. 1881: 692,360\$718; 1878: 377,024\$753; 1880: 451,452\$051; 1877: 409,447\$863; 1879: 508,313\$776; 1876: 352,101\$653.

The Gazeta de Porto Alegre announces that Messrs. Lamport & Holt are to send a special steamer direct from Antwerp to Porto Alegre, freighted with exhibits for the German-Brazilian exposition soon to be held in that city.

The August receipts of the customs and revenue offices of Pernambuco, as compared with those of the same month last year, were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1881, 1880. Custom house: 887,288\$866; 749,227\$233; General recebedoria: 46,764\$439; 44,559\$445; Provincial consuelo: 163,516\$397; 171,488\$959.

The Companhia Agricola de Campos is about to begin the construction of a new central usine on the Rio Parahyba, municipality of Campos, under the interest guarantee law of 1875.

The budget for 1882 now under discussion in the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro estimates the receipts of that year at 6,259,134\$104, and the expenditures at the same figure.

The Sapaçuensis, 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 wife of a planter, Sr. Apolinario Jacintho da Silva, at Muqui, Espírito Santo, was assassinated by a slave on the night of the 14th ult. The assassin forced his way into the room armed with a pestle and knife...

Malarial fevers are raging in the province of Sergipe.

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

It is stated that mineral coal has been discovered on a plantation near Taubaté, province of São Paulo.

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 2,074\$480 in the same month of last year.

The subscription for the family of the late minister 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 Norman for the public illumination of that city.

Late mail advices from Parahyba report heavy 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 Pará custom house amounted to a total of 690,355\$587, of which 3,993\$790 were deposits.

The city of Rio Grande ate 1,076 beebes during 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 wants.

The Jornal do Recife records the liberation of 23 slaves by Dr. Sebastião Antonio Accioli Lins, a planter of the district of Serinhiem, Pernambuco.

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.

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.

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.

An subscription in Pernambuco for Sr. Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza, the discoverer of a theory of aerial navigation, has reached the sum of 3,472\$.

An extraordinary session of the Alagôas provincial assembly is convoked for the 1st October. The objects of the session are the consolidation of the provincial debt, the authorization of a loan by the Banco Commercial for that purpose...

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 Fortaleza, Ceará, amounted to 2,757\$960, and the expenditures to 1,580\$820.

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 declares lapsed the railway concession granted to Col. George E. Church for the construction of a road around the falls of the Rios Madeira and Mamoré.

The August receipts, gross, of the Pirapetanga railway, of this province, amounted to 16,290\$680. The number of passengers carried was 1,863, of which 1,049 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 Fôra ao Piaui" railway.

It is announced, according to the Jornal do Recife, that the Linoeiro railway will be formally opened for traffic over its first two sections...

The minister of agriculture issued orders on the 15th inst. that the sum of £ 27 14s 3d should be placed to the credit of the Bagé and Uruguaiana railways of Rio Grande do Sul...

Imperial decree No. 8223, of the 20th ult. authorizes the Alagôas Railway Company, Limited, to transact business in Brazil.

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 interest...

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

Table comparing railway statistics for 1880 and 1871. Categories include Miles operated, Capital and funded, Debt, Gross earnings, Net earnings, Freight earnings, Passenger earnings, Dividends paid.

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 Fé 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.

It is announced that the arrangements have been concluded in London for the establishment of a railway uniting the capital of Santa Fé with the colonies.

The capital question of the province [Buenos 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...

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 receipts of the Western railway during the last eight months, were \$25,120,837, during the same time last year the receipts were \$20,468,670.50...

Cattle are in good condition, and their increase, both in quality and numbers, is receiving attention, some of our richest estancieros bringing out the best stock to be found in England...

Santa Fé is rapidly becoming the garden of the republic, and is distancing Buenos Aires in the increase of wealth...

The news from the interior shows a promising state of affairs: pasturage is all that could be desired; flocks and herds are in fine condition.

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 amount sown last year has been planted.

We learn that the representatives of the Southern railway have come to an understanding with the provincial government, and the expropriation project will be abandoned.

A general free fight took place the other day at Flores, on the occasion of the appointment of a new commissary of police.

Our readers have been informed of the probable formation of a joint stock land company in London for the purchase of lands in this country.

There are about seven hundred cases in which camp men have had their horses taken by order of the provincial government...

The worst thing about the unsettled state of the country in Uruguay is the opportunity which it offers for the perpetration of crime...

A horrible double murder is announced from about four leagues from the town Porongos where two inoffensive Italian laborers have been assassinated...

The engrossing question in Congress for the past week has been the consideration in the Chamber of Deputies of the treaty with Chili.

The sessions 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...

A DISCOVERY IN SHIP-BUILDING.

Professor Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, who has been giving his attention of late to marine architecture, announces a discovery which, if his anticipations be realised, will effect a revolution in the art of ship-building...

A RECENT Canadian government advertisement announces that a homestead of 160 acres will be given free to every settler in Manitoba and the North-West...

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS.—34 Rua São Pedro.

Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,
194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 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 19th 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 administration 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 familiar 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 circumstance 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

pass. 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 editor says:

"The *Globo* 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 department 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 infrequently 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. There 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 day.

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 consular 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 coffee 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 Barão 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 large part of the civilized world is already

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 minimum 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 report 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 commercial association should represent the highest and best business sentiments and requirements 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 reports 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 blunder—and it is not a trifling one—

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\$954—the difference between the value of exports to Great Britain in 1878-79 and 1879-80—represents 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 ourselves—but 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 4½ 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 output of 1881-82's crop to 700,000 cwts. Visiting agents are greatly disappointed 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. Our own inclinations 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 during the month of 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.

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 sections and designating the place in each district for the election.

Table with 3 columns: Parish, no. of sections, voters. Lists parishes like Sacramento, Candelaria, São José, Gloria, Lagoa, Gavea, Jacarépaguá, etc.

LOCAL NOTES.

It is announced that a steamer of the American line left New York on the 16th inst. for this port. A telegram from the Visconde de Pelotas on the 20th inst. announced a decided improvement in the state of his health.

The opening of the proposed national exhibition in this city will take place on the 15th of November.

The "Club Athletic Brasileiro," of Niteroiy, announce a meeting in Largo do Barreto, of this 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 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 infants 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\$90, and the withdrawals to 124,515\$060. The total amount on deposit on the 15th inst. was 10,109,873\$205.

Imperial decree 8252, of the 3rd inst., grants an extension of three months to the steamship line between Brazil and Canada for the commencement 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 corresponding member. The eminent Dr. has now nearly exhausted the list of known medical societies, there being but a mere half dozen left.

Snr. Rodolpho Marques Perdigão, an employe in one of the judicial departments of the government, has invented a project for a national loan of 100,000,000\$ which he has presented to the government—that is to say, the project, not the loan. A project for meeting the interest and redemption charges of such a loan is now in order.

Imperial decree No. 8257, of the 10th instant, 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 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, and 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 vessels 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 vessels away from the wires.

A party of scientific men, composed of Drs. Ladislão Netto, Glaziou, Swache and Eduardo de Siqueira, left 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 has 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 Sociedade de Geographia de Lisbon, 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 Serra Pinto in this city, but it also contains several important articles, among which may be mentioned a lecture upon the "Boundary Surveys of the Empire," by Barão de Tefé, and "Panama in 1880," by Dubarçq. This new magazine is neatly printed and is an important addition to the periodical literature of Brazil.

The imperial government has instructed its representative 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 Glenfinlay from Japan to New York, with cargoes of tea, the Lord of the Isles came into harbor just six hours ahead of her competitor—a strange record for a run of 14,000 miles.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

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

Companhia Cantareira e Escolas.

Lat. 23° 35' 58" S. Long. 46° 35' 46" W. (Greenwich.) Height of barometer: 2,393 ft. above mean sea level. Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 27.86 inches; at 9 p.m. 27.87 inches.

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 (1\$000, gold 27 d. do do do do in U.S. coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg. 54 45 cents.

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 14.—The rate of 2 1/2% on London became general in all the banks, the official rates being: London 2 1/2% Paris 4 1/2% Hamburg 5 1/2% New York 2 1/2% Portugal 2 1/2%

The presidency of the province of Sergipe, in order to consolidate its floating debt, has contracted with the Banco Commercial of Rio de Janeiro a loan of 550,000\$00, issuing for this purpose apolices of 1,000\$000, bearing interest at 6% per annum, and to be amortized in 20 years at the rate of 5% per annum.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stock/share, Price. Lists various stocks like Six per cent apolices, Provincial apolices, Carangola R.R., etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists various steamers and their destinations.

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FRIGATES Sailing-Vessels

Table with columns: Steamer, Sailing-Vessels, listing ship names and destinations.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO SEPTEMBER 21, 1881.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER.

Large table listing various shipping arrivals and departures with detailed information.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, RESERVED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND PAID.

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 department which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists.

Commercial Department,

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

Financial Department

The news will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitability 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 to be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news gathering it will aim to present just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for what 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. 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 initiative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The roar of the interests fed by the immoral traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet, which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrist. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize THE RIO NEWS for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish THE RIO NEWS success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slaveholders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campanha, Campos, Rio de Janeiro. Since its inauguration THE RIO NEWS has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would follow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From Theobald's American and Oriental Library Record, London. THE RIO NEWS—To any one wanting Brazilian news in the English language we can recommend THE RIO NEWS, published on the 15th, 23rd and 24th of every month, as a reliable paper.

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

From the Artista, Rio Grande. We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph [THE RIO NEWS], is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have found a second motherland. The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, THE RIO NEWS, offering us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition—May 22, 1880. THE RIO NEWS of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating with its passion and with the greatest impartiality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world—July 26, 1880.

DRUGARIA AMERICANA

J. AYRES & Co. No. 34, Rua de São Pedro. Importers and introducers of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical products, and American, English and French specialties of all the different markets.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Rio de Janeiro, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms. SMITH & YOULE. No. 62, Rua de S. Março.

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