# EWS.

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

Voi. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1881

NUMBER 28

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#### MEXICAN COFFEE PRODUCTION.

In connection with the question of Mexican coffee the following report of Hon. John W. Foster, United States minister to Mexico, on the "Cultivation of Coffee in Mexico," written in 1875, will be of interest to our Brazilian readers. The report is the result of personal observation and careful inquiry in the country itself, and may be accepted as trustworthy in all particulars. After some general remarks on the production and consumption of coffee, Minister Foster says:

In Mexico, our neighboring republic, there exists the agricultural capacity to produce all the coffee that can be consumed in the United States, and of a quality equal to the best grown in any country. Mexico, it is true, is exporting very little coffee, and scarcely figures in the coffee-producing countries, but its capacity and adaptability for its production have been tested by more than fifty years of successful cultivation.

The topographical and climatic character of the country is admirably adapted for this purpose. The great Andean mountain range coming up through South and Central America, greatly depressed in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, apparently for the passage of the commerce of the two oceans, suddenly springs up in southeastern Mexico into lofty cordilleras, one branch of which follows close along the Pacific and the other along the Gulf coast of the country, holding up on these two arms the great table-land of the interior, thus affording every variety of production of the sea-slope of the mountains from Guatemala on the south, on the Pacific side for more than a thousand miles to the north, until it reaches a line in the state of Sinaloa where occasional frosts endanger the crop; and also for more than a thousand miles on the Gulf coast from Yucatan into Tamaulipas. In addition to these immense stretches of country it flourishes in the numerous and fertile valleys of the interior, wherever the great table land is sufficiently depressed to reach the level of tropical and semi-tropical vegetation.

The elevation above the sea at which it is thought coffee is most favorably grown is from 1,000 to 4,000 feet; but in Mexico it is cultivated with success at an elevation of 4,500 feet, and it is found even still higher. So also it is grown at lower levels than 1,000 feet as in various places in Mexico it is produced at the very sea-side. Off the eastern coast of Yucatan, on the island of Cozumel, coffee trees of prolific yield are growing nearly at the sea-level as well as in many other localities on both the Pacific and Gulf coasts. So that it will be seen that the area for the cultivation of coffee in Mexico is immense. The amount of its production, so far as natural capacity is concerned, need only be limited by the extent of land brought under cultivation.

As already stated, the adaptability of Mexico as a coffee producing country has been tested by more than fifty years of experience in its cultivation, which experience proves that in profit to the producer, as well as in quality of the article, this country has no superior. That it has not assumed the first place in exportation is to be attributed to

other causes than the capacity of the soil, profit of the cultivation, or quality of the article-to the same causes which have re tarded all commercial and agricultural development of the country. In 1818 and 1819 the profitableness of the growth of coffee in the West Indies led to the establishment of extensive plantations in the vicinity of Cordova and Orizaba, and in 1825 they were in a flourishing state. In the valleys of Cuernavaca and Cuautla, in the interior, in 1826 there were estates where there were growing as many as five hundred thousand plants\*.

And elsewhere in the republic much attention was given to coffee planting at that period, and great hopes were entertained that the country would be largely engaged in its exportation to foreign countries. the civil disorders, which began soon after and which continued till lately, paralyzed all business enterprises and disappointed these hopes, so that the coffee producing of Mexico has been mostly limited to supplying the home demand, which is quite large, as coffee is in very general use by all classes.

During the past few years, up to the close of 1875, there have been peace and security in the country, and the cultivation of coffee has hegun to increase, so that a small exportation has commenced. The statistics of the single port of Verh Cruz will show the growth of this exportation, which, although insignificant as compared with the total production of the world, still indicates a very healthy development of this industry; it ought in a few years to become very considerable :

EXPORTATION OF COFFEE FROM VERA CRUZ, 1871 to 1875.

Year ending	June 30,	1871	pounds 672,588
do	do	1872	1,912,020
do	do		3,909,446
do	do	1874	4,204,446
do	do	1875	5,373,678

The coffee exported from Vera Cruz is all grown in that state, with the valley of Cordova, on the Mexico and Vera Cruz railway, as the chief center of its production. A brief reference to the methods of its cultivation at Cordova may be a matter of interest to the vast number of coffee drinkers in the United States, many of whom know nothing of the article except at the daily breakfast

The seed or grain, which should be selected with care, is usually planted in wellprepared beds in a nursery, shaded from the sun. The young plants are transplanted at the age of one year or eighteen months to the fields or cafetales, which are thoroughly cleaned of all under-growth and the soil well prepared. As the young plants are very tender, it is necessary to protect them from the sun. For this reason open forests are used, where available, and the mountain sides affording shade are utilized for coffee plantations. In open fields a growing shade must be created, which is most quickly obtained by planting banana trees, also yielding some profit from their fruit. But

the best cultivators at Cordova consider this a poor substitute. One of the most intelligent planters there has set out in his coffee fields a large number of cinchona trees (from which quinine is obtained), which grow well in that latitude; also valuable timber trees, as the oak, walnut, etc. The second year after planting there is a very slight yield of coffee; the third year about a half crop; and the fourth year, (or when the plant is five years old) a full crop is gathered.

A reasonably rich soil is desirable for coffee, and manuring pays well in the vigor of the tree and increase of yield. The distance at which plants are set out in the field is usually about three yards (or varas) apart each way, although often planted closer. The cultivation consists in keeping the fields clean from weeds and undergrowth and plowing the soil; in certain localities irrigation is necessary, but in Cordova, after the plants are well started in the field, this is not required; and the better class of planters give careful attention to pruning, keeping the plant or tree at the height of from 6 to 8 feet, although if unchecked it will grow to double that height.

The trees do not yield their full blossoming at one time. The first flowering is sometimes as early as December, the second about February, and the third and most abundant the last of March and the month of April. Early in April last it was my good fortune to spend several days in Cordova, in the midst of the blossoming season. The suburbs of the city in all directions are devoted to coffee cultivation, The lanes, lined on each side with cafetales, presented a most agreeable sight-the pure white blossoms, clinging close along the branches half covered with the bright green leaves, gave the trees the appearance of being sprinkled with snow; and the perfume of the flowers, almost equal to that of orange blossoms, loaded the air with its fragrance.

The flower falls, leaving a round green berry, which ripens in seven or eight months changing when ripe into a red color. Each full-formed berry contains two grains; though sometimes it contains only one grain, which is rounded or oval shaped, called by the Mexicans caracolillo. On account of the different times of flowering, the picking or gathering season lasts for three or four months, each tree having to be carefully gone over three or four times by hand. This is the most tedious and difficult process of the whole cultivation; it cannot be postponed, must be done carefully, and requires an extra number of laborers; but women and children can be employed at low wages.

The first process after picking is to dry the berries, which is done by exposing them to the sun, when they shrivel and change to a black color. They are then put into a mortar, and the grains hulled or beaten out with a pestle. The grain is then separated from the chaff by the crude process of fanning it out by hand or winnowing though sometimes a fan-mill is used. The coffee is afterwards picked over carefully, grain by grain, by hand, and selected; and it is then ready for sacking and the

<sup>\*</sup> See Ward's Mexico, book I.

Up to the present "the doctoring" process of artificial coloring or bleaching, as in some countries, has not been resorted to here. The process of curing, after gathering the crop, is in a most primitive state in Mexico. It presents a fertile field for Yankee ingenuity to inventinstruments and methods to facilitate the process, or for enterprise to avail of the inventions in use in other countries. And although it has been grown here for so many years, the coffee cultivation in Mexico may be considered in its infancy, as it is only beginning to receive the attention of intelligent and scientific cultivators. So that great improvements may be anticipated both in the cultivation and curing.

Experience has however, proved that it is a certain and reliable crop. So far, its cultivation at Cordova has developed no disease of plant or berry. Insects do not attack it. It is very little affected by the climate, as in the locality of its production there is no frost; and although great drought may diminish the crop, it does not destroy The flower when in full bloom is sometimes broken off by severe winds, but this seldom diminishes the yield. The crop is also clean and comparatively easy to cultivate. After the cafetal is once in full bloom, the cultivation is easy. Only at the picking season is there much urgency required. Once gathered, the crop can be cured and prepared for market leisurely and at the planter's convenience.

The most prominent objection is that so much time is lost before a profit begins to be realized. If a planter commences with sowing the seed, he must wait more than five years before he obtains returns upon his investment; or four year if he plants from the nursery, as the first year's crop barely pays more than the cultivation and curing. But as compensation for this, a plantation once established yields a never failing crop, without renewal, anxiety, or uncertainty, for a life-time. And the profit in Mexico during the past few years has been about 100 per cent. over the cost of cultivation, and 10 per cent. interest on the capital invested. The period the trees will continue bearing is variously estimated, but the usual estimate is from twenty to twenty-five years. There are, however, trees now growing in Cordova sixty or seventy years old, remains of neglected and abandoned plantations, which by pruning and cultivation are yielding a fine crop. An intelligent American planter in that valley claims that with attention and care plants ought to continue bearing vigorously for fifty years. Another important feature of coffee planting in Mexico is that the locality of its cultivation is usually both healthy and attractive, elevated above the fatal diseases of the tropics and in the presence of the most beautiful scenery. The valley of Cordova, for instance, is among the foot-hills of the great mountain of Oriz aba, whose peak is covered with eternal snow, in a rich semi-tropical vegetation, and with a remarkably equable climate, the elevation being 3,000 feet above the sea.

The average yield per tree at Cordova is estimated at about one and a half pounds, although it is claimed that, with intelligent culture, pruning, and manuring, the average yield in that valley may be increased to three pounds per tree. It is not uncommon to find trees yielding from five to pounds, and, in very exceptional cases, from twenty-five to fifty pounds each. With the trees, planted three yards apart each way, with the above-stated average, it is easy to estimate the yield per acre. It is unsafe to give a detailed calculation of the outlay required in establishing a plantation or cafetal up to the time of yielding the first paying-crop, as much depends both upon the locality and the intelligence and economy of the planter, so that published estimates are apt freely. Fortunately during the last few years good the Southern States? The thing in the then exist.

to mislead. It may be stated, however, that, after the plants begin to bear a full crop, the cost of annual cultivation, up to sale in local market, is from six to seven cents a pound.

(To be continued.)

#### THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

On the evening of the 27th ultimo the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, Edwin Corbett, Esq., had audience of His Majesty, the Emperor, at the palace of São Christovão. In presenting his credentials, Mr. Corbett addressed His Majesty in the following terms:

I have the honor to place in Your Majesty's hands the letter of the Queen my Gracious Sovereign, accrediting me in the character of Her Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary.

I am co amanded by Her Majesty to express to Your Imperial Majesty, the high regard she entertains for Your Majesty, and the deep interest she takes in your welfare

regard she entertains for Your Majesty, and the deep interest she takes in your welfare and that of the Brazilian nation.

The long existing friendship and intimate relations between the Brazilian and British governments, which have so long and so happily existed and are a pledge that the welf-level heavy the in the fitting it. they will equally continue in the future, it will be my study and anxious desire to do all in my power to maintain, and, if possible, to draw them closer.

I am convinced that I shall meet on the part of Your Majesty's government with an equally cordial spirit and the same desire with which I am animated to bring to a satisfactory issue all the matters which we may be called upon to treat.

In replying to the address of Mr. Corbett, the Emperor said:

I am deeply touched by this new proof of I am deeply touched by this new prior the affection or my much esteened sister and cousin, the Queen of Great Britain. I hope, Mr. Minister, that you will contribute always to the strengthening of those ties of long friendship existing between our coun-

From The Grover, New York, July 23. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

EGYPT.

Of the countries tributary to Turkey, Egypt is the most important. Egypt has had the advantage of possessing enterprising rulers since the advent to power of Mehemet Ali, the founder of the present dynasty of Khedives, who, although he was a treacherous and cruel despot, did his best to promote the cultivation in his country of cotton, sugar and cereals. Dating with his reign, Egypt has gradually become quite a producer of such articles, the abundance of crops being wholly dependent, however, on the inundations of the Nile. It the latter are good and complete, the crops are fine; if not, there is a partial failure, but the average result in a given number of years is always satisfactory. Labor being plentiful and cheap, the result is highly remunerative to the Government and ruling classes, while the poor "fellah," the native agricultural laborer, ekes out a precarious and miserable existence with the greatest difficulty, although he is hardworking, for the comparatively heavy taxation and the rapacity of usurers prevent him most of the time from sav-ing any money. It is a sort of bondage a great deal worse than that of the black slave in Cuba deal worse than that of the black slave in Cuba and Brazil, for it is, so the black slave in Cuba and Brazil, for it is, so they say, utterly hopeless. Since the present Khedive succeeded his father a cruple of years ago, the fate of the "fellah" has, however, become somewhat ameliorated; under the ex-Khedive it was dreadful, for the latter with all his enterprise was a spendthrift of the worst kind, being surrounded by a host of bloodsuckers and remorseless swindlers and usurers, who grew rich on the spoils of this intrinsically rich country. He was one of those men who find it difficult to say "no," and the consequence was the running up of a huge public debt amounting to about \$100,000,000. Finally the bondholders in Western Europe got England and France to interfere, the Khedive was dethroned and exiled, and his son enstalled in his place.

Since then England and France harmoniously

administer Egyptian finances jointly; the revenue exceeds the outlay, coupons are paid with regu-larity, and the usurious interest in Egypt has ceased, while taxation has been so organized that

inundations have coincided with this improve d inundations have concluded with this improved administration of the country, and Egypt is once more on the high road to a more lasting prosperity, with some prospect that the "fellah" will also be able to lay aside some moderate savings in the

While the present Khedive, Mehemet, is a bet ter and more economical ruler than his father, Ismael, the latter has, however, to be credited with some good things achieved by him or through his cooperation.

his cooperation. When Napoleon III. and M. de Lesseps wanted to have the Suez Canal dug, he stood by them firmly and faithfully, and did not allow himself to be frightened by the English government, at first violently opposed to the great international work from a miserable point of short-sighted jealousy. Irom a miserance point of sourcesquiet Jean-lamed also brought sugar-planting and making to a high degree of perfection at his own expense, so much so that Egypt in good years now produces from 35,000 to 50,000 tons. At first this govern-ment sugar planting may not have been very profitable, but while so much money was wast in building useless palaces, and even schools, col-leges, paper mills, &c., on a foolish and extrav-agant plan, that invested in sugar industry was thus employed to better advantage, regarding the future, for the sugar mills now do good service. Egypt proper covers an area of 383,007 square miles, and thus a population of 5,517,627 souls, including 68,653 foreigners, about 30,000 of whom are Greeks,

15,000 Italians and as many Frenchmen.

The principal cities are Cairo, 327,462 inhabitants; Alexandria, 165,752; Damietta, 32,730; Ro setta, 16,243; Suez, 11,327; Sonakin, 4,600; Port Said, 3,854; Massawah, 2,744; El Arich, 2,506; and Ismalia 1,897; besides Tanta, 60,000; Lagaziz, 39,000; Lout, 27,470; Damanhour, 25,000, and Mansora, 16,170. The Khedive's sway also nom-inally extends over Nubia, Cordofan and Darfur, and other portions of Sudan, together 737,085 square miles and 11,800,000 inhabitants. The income of the country was last year £8,319,292. The army during peace does not exceed 18,000 men, but car in case of war be at once increased to 100,000 Since our civil war a good many American officers have assisted in perfecting the military service in Egypt. The navy counts 14 steamers.

The import in 1879 was 500,216,000 piasters, (a piaster is worth five cents of our money), and the export 1,343,906,000. The four principal products

Borgan May 1	1878.	1879.
and the formation of the	piasters.	piasters.
Breadstuffs	118,278,000	223,831,000
Cotton seed	101,016,000	131,686,000
Sugar	81,814,000	67,869,000
Cotton	455,524,000	816,757,000
sulface grant w	756,632,000	1,240,143,000
Hides, ostrich feathers,		
, gums, &c	53,095,000	103,763,000
Hans of the fore	809,727,000	1,343,906,000

This shows the difference between a good inun-

dation year and a poor one.

The maritime movement, which of course includes the rapidly increasing Suez Canal transit, was between vessels arrived and departed in 1877. 15.771, with cargo measuring 6,693,172 tons, which no less than 435 were men-of-war. Egyptian merchant navy counts 535 vessels, with together 59,874 tons. There are in operation 941 miles of railway, and 5,398 miles of telegraph. There are 83 post-offices, forwarding in 1879 some 2,500,000 letters and about 30,000,000 piasters in money orders. For a semi-barbarous nation, it must be confessed that this is doing remarkable

By the time the Turkish empire gets to be divided between the great powers, or otherwise, a thing that may take place ere this century comes to a close, probably by a general war, the will be not so much, we are inclined to believe who is to retain Constantinople, but who is to ge possession permanently of Egypt and the Suez Canal. England, Russia and France will of course Canal. England, Russia and France will of course be the main competitors. The latter is pushing into Tunis, and will no doubt soon push into Tripoli, the chief as yet hidden object naturally being Egypt; but whether the one or the other finally remains the owner of the rich valley of the and of the road to India, it is sure that a tremendous impulse will eventually be given to cotton, sugar and wheat production in that magnifi

## A NEW FACTOR IN SOUTHERN INDUSTRY.

The revolution in the industrial system of the Southern States which followed the abolition of involuntary servitude has been attended by results as regards white labor quite as remarkable in some espects as those which have been worked out in the case of the negro, albeit the former have attracted less attention. Thus, heard of a white wome Thus, before the war, who ever

ing condition of society was esteemed a degradation, and the spectacle therefore was rarely, if ever, met with. It is true, mechanics and laborers could oc-casionally be found in small numbers in all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line; but as they had to put up with the verious social disabil-ities implied in the common designation of "white trash," it can readily be understood how this class was obliged to occupy a plane that was neither res-pectable nor prosperous. It is needless to say there has been a radical change in the situation since that time, and so far from occupying a position in the social scale but little above that of the freed hand, the white laborer now has won a place in no sense inferior to that which he maintains in the North or West. The different states are competing for his labor, and at this moment Louisiana, Texas and South Carolina have their representatives at Castle Garden for the express purpose of offering them inducements which, in many cases, can only be characterized as extraordinary. All this while, under the hard necessities imposed by the impoverishment of the civil war, the utilization of female help in a wide range of manufacturing industries and other useful occupations has been making quiet but rapid progress, and the magnitude of this class of workers as a Southern industrial force to-day, especially in West. The different states are competing for his Southern industrial force to-day, especially in as a Southern industrial force coay, specially as the larger towns and cities, would probably surprise those who have not heretofore taken any interest in the matter. Take New Orleans as an example. We find in the Democrat of that city an enumeration of the various industrial pursuits there in which this class of labor is employed, together with their wages and earnings. The total is about four thousand engaged in the manufacture of men and women's underwear, men's clothing, carpets, curtains, embroidery, hair work, millinery, artificial flowers, bonnet trimmings, wood and paper boxes, cigars and cigarettes, dyeing and bleaching, mos-quito nets, photography, school teaching, trimming and binding shoes, etc., etc. These four thousand women are only those that are employed in large establishments; in private families, it is estimated there are as many more in like manner supporting themselves by skilled labor. In the matter of com-pensation, we find but little difference between that paid in New Orleans and the ruling rates in New York and other cities in this part of the country. If there is any difference at all, we should say it was in favor of New Orleans. Artificial flower in navor of New Orleans. Artificial nower makers are from 60c to \$1 per (ay; cigar makers average from 75c to \$1 per (ay, after a six months' apprenticeship; ordinary seamstresses, \$20 to \$25 per month; skilled do., \$35 to \$40; in the cotton factories, \$1.25 per day, and \$8 per week; sales women \$4 to \$10 per week, and so on. We are assured that there are new openings every day for any woman that is willing to work, outside of the "private domestic," or household servant class, of whom there is always a scarcity, and who command, it may be said, their own terms. These are im ported from the Northern and Eastern States or from Europe, the native Southern women, in common with most of their Northern sisters, having un unconquerable aversion to that mode of earning a livelihood. As the case stands, it is creditable to Southern women that they have borne up so well under the severe experiences and the general wreckunder the severe experiences and the general wrech-age of the past twenty years, and are now so largely contributing with their own hands to re-place widespread impoverishment with the fruits of industry; and this all the more because, with of industry; and this all the more occause, with the abolition of the slave system only dating that far back, many of them could never have been, as women in the free states are, "brought up to it."

— New York Commercial Bulletin, August 6.

#### COAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We learn that Mr. Frederic W. North, F. G. S., the mining engineer appointed a few years ago to report upon the coalfields of Cape Colony, has just returned to England from a similar visit to Natal. His investigations for that government have been highly satisfactory, and among the various and prolific seams of anthracite and bituminous coal, ome of them ten feet and twelve feet in thickness, he has found several that are well adapted for locomotive and general steam purposes. That this coal is suitable for the former work he proved before leaving the colony by driving the locomotives of the existing railways for some hundreds of miles to and fro between Durban and Maritsburg, and he has handed to that government a tabular statement showing the advantage of using colonial coal instead of any English varieties. The possibility of using cheap local fuel instead of costly English coal in these distant colonies must give a English coal in these distant colonies must give a great impetus to railway construction, and an extension beyond Ladysmith, in Natal, will provide a better and more expeditious highway to the Transval and Orange Free State. The railway bill for the expenditure of £5.000 000 upon railway construction in Cape Colony, which has just received the sanction of the Assembly at Cape Town, contemplates the intersection by a main line of the coal deposits of that colony. Therefore, after considerable delay, those coalfields are now going to be placed in direct communication with both the coast and the diamond fields.—[London Timet.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- -An abolition society has been organized at
- —The August receipts of the Ceará custom house were 131,869\$517.
- -The sessions of the Matto Grosso provincial assembly were opened on the 3rd inst.
- —The August receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 209, 199\$594.
- —The elections in Pernambuco for the provincial assembly are to take place on the 15th proximo.
- —An election to fill a senatorial vacancy will be held in the province of Matto Grosso on the 5th of November
- —The June receipts of the Corumbá custom house (Matto Grosso) were 18,572\$164, and the July receipts 46,761\$232.
- —Traveling jewelery pedlars are required to pay a license of 200\$ by the municipal council of Parahybuna, S. Paulo.
- —The sanitary state of Pará is reported to be very bad, malarial fevers of a bad character being very prevalent.
- —The shipments of coffee from Lorena, São Paulo, to Rio de Janeiro during the first half of September amounted to 90.87 tons.
- —Complaints are made in various places throughout the province of São Paulo against the vexatious methods of collecting tolls on the roads.
- —The Correio Paulistano, of São Paulo, announces that some cases of small pox have appeared in that city. There are no fears of an epidemic.
- —A part of the bridge over the Parahyba at Lorena, São Paulo, fell recently while a car loaded with coffee was passing over it. The coffee was all lost.
- —Telegrams from Pernambuco on the 27th ult report a sanguinary conflict at Goyana on a question of lands. The chief of police had started for the scene of disturbance.
- —The Ceará provincial assembly has appropriated 1,017,824\$ to meet the expenses of that province during the year 1882. The appropriations for public instruction amount to 214,449\$.
- —The subscriptions for the family of the late Minister Buarque de Macedo promoted by the Jornal do Recife, Pernambuco, had reached the total of 8,717\$ on the 24th ult.
- —The provincial assembly of Ceará has voted a tax of 1½ per cent. upon real estate for the purpose of building school houses. The tax will be levied through the municipalities, the receipts being assigned to the municipalities where realized.
- —An assassination took place, at Vallāo d'Antas, in this province, on the evening of the 17th inst., the victim being one Laurindo de Faria e Souza. He was shot while sitting in the house, the assassin outside escaping in the darkness without detection.
- —The juits de orphãos of S. Simão, São Paulo, has declared three children free who had been liller gally reduced to slavery. The three children had been brought from one of the northern provinces, and were ultimately purchased of José Bernardino de Senne, of Tamanduá, Minas Geraes.
- —The scientific commission for making magnetic observations on the Brazilian coast, which was shipwrecked on the gumboat Principe do Grāv-Pará near Maranhão, arrived at Pará on the 14th of September. The foreign members of the commission have gone to the upper Amazon.
- —The Jornal do Commercio, of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, says that the wheat harvest in the colonies of Conde d'Eu, Caxias and D. Isabel is most abundant, and will exceed 12,000 bags. The Jornal adds, however, that the colonists will get little benefit out of it because the costs of transportation are too high to admit of its being sent to mercie.
- —The Pará provincial assembly has voted 20,000\$ to aid Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza in the construction of a new balloon in Europe, the money being placed at the inventor's disposal at the Brazilian legation in Paris. Taking all things into consideration, the aforesaid sum may be considered to be practically thrown away, or "up in a balloon." One would think there was a superfluity of cash at Pará from such appropriations.
- —The S. Paulo provincial assembly has passed a law, which has been sanctioned by the president, imposing a per capita tax of 2\$ per annum upon every slave in the city of Tieté. The receipts of this tax are to be devoted to the construction works of the new church in that place. The tax ceases with the completion of the edifice. The tax of 200 reis upon every bale of cotton has been reduced to 100 reis, now that cotton production is so nearly

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

- —The track-laying on the Dom Pedro II extension was completed to Carandahy, Minas Geraes, on the 25th ult.
- —The formal inauguration of work on the Bagé railway, of Rio Grande, is announced for some day of the present month.
- —Imperial decree 8,258, of the 17th ult., approves the definite surveys of the first section of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, and authorizes its construction.
- —The minister of agriculture has ordered the preparation of a new railway map of the empire, showing the lines under traffic, construction and survey, and also all telegraph lines.
- survey, and also all telegraph lines.

  —The contract with Barão do Pinhal & Co. for the construction of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway —the continuation of the Paulista line beyond S. João do Rio Claro—entered into operation on the 30th ult., with Sr. Angelo Spinelli as contractor. The work of construction should begin on the 15th inst. and terminate on the 15th October, 1882.
- —The first section of the "Natal & Nova Cruz" railway, of Rio Grande do Norte, was formally opened on the 29th ult. The section is 40.3 kilometers long, and has been under construction since the 28th February, 1880. The length of the whole line when completed will be 121 kilometers, and the time fixed for the conclusion of the works is October 18,1883. The total capital upon which interest is
- guaranteed is £618,000, or 5,496,689\$.

  —Late advices from Santa Catharina report excellent progress on the D. Theresa Christina railway. The surveys have been completed for a distance of 73 kilometers, of which 53 kilometers are under construction. The rails have been laid on an extension of two kilometers, and 32 kilometers are ready for track-laying. The construction company has thus far received five shiploads of material at the port of Imbetuba.
- —In response to various complaints, the São Paulo Railway Co, published a circular on the 22nd ult. in which were the following instructions relative to carrying empty coffee sacks: The sacks should be made into packages and legibly marked with the name and address of the consignee; the empty sacks will be transported free; the shipping bill should specify the number of packages and weights; the packages will receive the same care as regular freight. This certainly ought to satisfy all the naries concerned.
- —The following is a description of M. Francq's much-talked-of fireless locomotive: "The construction is much like an ordinary locomotive, except that there is no fire. The boiler is a receptacle of extra strength, and the water contained in it is raised to a temperature of about 395 degrees by the injection of steam at a pressure of 225 pounds. The steam is provided by a stationary boiler at one of the intermediate stations on the line. The fireless locomotive is thus charged with water capable of giving off a quantity of steam sufficient for a moderate journey. Of course the pressure of steam given off is at first very great, and gradually lessens; but the inconvenience which would arise from this constant change of pressure is overcome by the adoption of a reducing valve, by means of which pressure of steam reaching the cylinders can be incely regulated. These engines were tried and worked from Ruell to Port Marley, 6.51 miles, and from Port Marley to Marie le Rof, 2.15 miles, is therefore evident that these engines are quite capable of covering journeys of length sufficient for tramway work, especially as the engine described draws a train of 20 tons."

#### THE BUENOS AYRES "HERALD,"

On the 15th September our enterprising Platine contemporary, the Buenos Ayres Herald, com-pleted the fifth year of its existence and entered upon a new year of rare promise. As a rule the growth of a newspaper is slow and fickle, and every step in advance must be gained through unremitting hard work and difficult management. Were the editor required to please himself alone, or were the newspape reading world accustomed to toleration in the matte of newspaper opinions, then the work would be simple and straightforward, but this is rarely simple and straightforward, but this is rarely the case, especially with those who seek to keep clear of partizauship. In its short history the Headd seems to have won more substantial success than usually falls to the lot of its colleagues. As far as we know it has been frank and outspoken, and has never hesitated to call black by its right name. And yet, it has grown rapidly both in substance and in influence, and now enters upon its sixth year with a prestige and support which insures for it a career of great usefulness. And in saying all this for the Herald itself, as much more is due the community in which it is published. The English-speaking people of the River Plate have given their cordial support and encouragement to the Herald's enterprise, and by these means have insured its success. In the interests of both parties our colleague has our best wishes for a continued success which shall be a fitting complement to what it has thus far accomplished.

#### THE EMANCIPATION FUND.

As a fitting commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the emancipation law of 1871, the minister of agriculture issued instructions on the 28th ult. for a third distribution of the fund provided by law for the annual liberation of slaves. The amount set apart for this purpose is 2,250,000\$ which, with the 8,128,612\$309 expended in the distributions of 1875 and 1880, makes a grand total of 10,378,612\$309 thus far set apart for the liberation of slaves. This last sum, however, does not properly fall within the first decade of the law. In accordance with the instructions of the minister this last appropriation should be expended within the present fiscal year, and is distributed among the several provinces as follows:

Amazonas	1,601\$860
Pará	50,363 205
Maranhão	103,880 792
Piauhy	34,892 265
Cenrá	42,370 351
Rio Grande do Norte	16,981 985
Parahyba	42,095 699
Pernambuco	151,291 904
AlagΛas	
Alagôas	49,991 521
Sergipe	43,386 726
Bahia	190,953 565
Espirito Santo	34,892 265
Rio de Janeiro, (capital)	71,391 319
Rio de Janeiro, (province)	475,688 315
Minas Geraes	476,635 812
São Paulo	277,858 588
Paraná	16,590 929
Santa Catharina	21,197 665
Rio Grande do Sul	124,887 526
Goyaz	11,451 491
Matto Grosso	11,596 217
matto Grosso	11,590 217

From the Herald, Buenos Aires, September 15.

#### WASTING MONEY ON IMMIGRATION.

Our prosperity as a nation depends largely on immigration. This has been so well understood immigration. This has been so well understood dollars in aiding immigration. In 1880 \$521,000 were spent, and in 1879 \$500,000; and besides this the government has spent in aiding colonies, during the last five years, one hundred thousand dollars (furtex).

The importance of immigration fully warrants all that has been paid, or rather it would warrant it provided it would accomplish its object; but we have seen that immigration which is directly pur-

chased is suspicious and precarious.

The United States does not pay the passage of the immigrant to its shores, and does not so much as transport him to his field of labor, nor give him free land; and yet 50,000 a month crowd those shores, and apread over that great land, where the climate is more changeable and rigorons, where the strife to get on is sharper, where the work is harder and the pay smaller than here—where free land is a traditioe of the past, and government aid is unthought of. Has it ever occurred to our economists and officials to seek the reason for this—to learn why, with all we do, immigrants come in samall a stream? We can answer in a few words.

First, the public lands of the United States have long been held in trust for actual settlers, to each of whom a stated quantity has been offered, at a low price (\$1.25c. per acre), and on easy terms, and no capitalist has been able to obtain enormous tracts of land beyond which the settler has to go to get any place to build a home; and these moderate homestead farms, accessible to transportation and civilization, enable little communities of acquaintances and kindred to grow up, as in the case of Tom Hugues' New Rugby, in Virginia, where a whole neighborhood from old England have settled, happy in the freedom and elbow-room ot their new home, amidst all friends.

The only other reason we name, is a more sure and quiet administration of law and government. These two considerations, which we have not been able to offer—which are valued more than help and free lands—are coupled with the facts that we have allowed all available lands, within a moderate distance from settlements, to pass into the hands of a few great holders, so that the immigrant is compelled to journey far along the frontier before he can find a place to build a home, and even then he has no such protection and peace as are dear to the emigrant who leaves old associations for new scenes. This problem of immigration is unsolved with us, and we lack an intelligent policy and are entirely without a system.

We would recommend prudence in assisting immigrants to come, because that which is worth having will come of its own accord, but we would have the government have a well-defined, vigorous and prompt policy with regard to land laws of settlement, keeping all public lands for immigrants who will settle on them, and to such giving or selling but a limited amount, and making life, properly and law respected. With this, immigration will come, and without it we do not desire to see it come. We are a long way from this, and, as a consequence, no man in his senses, with any conscience or compassion, can urge a heavy immigration at the present time.

#### TARIFF EXEMPTIONS.

By an imperial decree, No. 8,259, of the 24th ult., the government grants an exemption from import duties on all machinery destined for the agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries of the empire, and also for the navigation enterprises located within it. The following is the text of the decree:

decree:
In conformity with the authorization conferred
upon the government in Art. XXII, of Law No.
3,018, of November 5, 1880, I hereby order the
provisional execution, until the new customs tariff
shall have been promulgated, of the following dispositions:

ART. I.—There are free from duties on imports: Sec. I.—The machines for cultivating the land and preparing the products of agriculture, for mining, for the use of whatever factories or workshops, and for navigation, moved by gas, steam, water, air or wind, electricity, or by animal power, and whatever other motors, fixed, locomotive, or portable, comprehended in the same.

Sec. 2.—The pieces of machines imported separately, in respect to which it shall be proved, in the course of an examination made by experts chosen by the inspector of customs, that they can have no other destination or application than to substitute damaged pieces of machines free of duties, and to serve as extras for those which, still in perfect order, can be rendered useless by any eventuality whatever.

Sec. 3.—The stills, furnaces, retorts, boilers, mills, and whatever other similar, unclassified articles, for employment in agriculture and manufacture.

ART, II.—The objects mentioned in the sections of the preceding article are exempt from the expediente of 5 per cent., treated in Art. 625, Sec. 1, of the regulations of September 19, 1860.

Rio de Janeiro, September 24, 1881.

Signed by the Emperor.

José Antonio Saraiva,

SE ANTONIO SARAIVA, Minister of Finance

AN American entomologist advocates the use of arsenic for the destruction of cotton worms, and says it will cost only a cent and a quarter per acre to exterminate the worm with that poison. The method of employing it, which he recommends, is a solution made by adding to five gallons of water five pounds of arsenic and one pound of soda and boiling until the arsenue is dissolved. In using, one measure of the solution is added to 160 measures of water, and sprinked upon the plants infested by worms.

PHILADELPHIA and suburbs have sixty silk factories, which produce nearly every variety of manufactured silk known to the trade. The production of these for the year ending June 30 reached \$7,250-000. With capital invested to the amount of \$8,-000,000, new mills have been built and others enlarged until the present productive capacity is estimated at \$10,000,000.

A COMBINATION cotton-picker, with fingers of iron, is working a revolution in cotton-growing in the United States. It will, it is thought, reduce the price of cotton two cents a pound. The machine, by means of beaters and fans, takes the fibre from the boll, removes the seeds and all impurities, finally delivering it straightened, ready for the bale. Efforts are making to develop the invention in season for exhibition at Atlanta.

—The deportation fever is again upon us. A man is arrested on the charge of being a caften, and the without warrant or trial, is put on board some steamer and sent abroad. No one can desire to say anything in favor of the class of people deported, but would it not be letter to give them a judicial trial, and then punish them here?

—Two thieves entered a house on Rua da Quitanda on the morning of the 27th ult., but were detected by a young Portuguese clerk before they had time to secure any property. The clerk, Antonio Joaquum Fernandes, at once pursued the thieves, when one of them turned upon him with a knife and killed him, the knife being driven through the victim's heart. The assassin was tripped up and disarmed in the street, but succeeded in escaping. He secured a boat at the Mineiros wharf, when some custom house guards and boatmen took up the pursuit and captured him. The assassin is a Spaniard named Affonso Verga y Vergon, and is about 21 years of age.

## 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 treights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct ludenment of Parille 1997. indgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1881.

THE cruel murder of a young Portuguese clerk while pursuing a thief on the 27th ultimo, is an event which should open the eyes of the minister of justice to the general insecurity of life and property in this city. It is admitted that one crime of this character does not prove that the present state of affairs is exceptionally bad, but we need only call attention to the daily criminal calender to show that this crime does not stand alone. Stabbing affrays are of frequent occurrence in every part of the city, and house-breaking has become so common that scarcely a night passes without loss to some one. The safeguards thrown about the criminals, the delays in bringing them to trial, and the great difficulties in the way of conviction, all tend to encourage these men in their desperate calling, and at the same time to restrain their victims from bringing them to justice. In these burglaries, the thieves generally go armed with knives, and are prepared to take life if caught. Their presence, therefore, is a standing menace against the lives of lawabiding citizens, and no one can know just when his life will not be put in jeopardy by them. As young Fernandes was served in his effort to capture one of these desperate outlaws, so may any one else be served at any moment. The increasing number of these crimes, and the bravado shown in them, is flattering neither to the community, nor to the police and judicial administration of the city. It is certainly time that some serious thought should be given to this question, and that steps should be taken to suppress these innumerable outlaws who now infest Rio de Janeiro. It is useless to send them to Fernando de Noronha, for they live better and enjoy more privileges there than they probably ever experienced elsewhere. We are not advocates of capital punishment, but it must be confessed that a little hanging just at this time would do a power of good. Something certainly must be done, or every citizen must take the matter into his own hands and deal out justice for himself, and on the spot.

For the past two weeks the principal street of this city, at one point, has been practically blocked by men and boys engaged in selling lottery tickets. This spectacle is due in a measure to the removal of the official agency to one of the finest locations on that street, where its business can be carried on to greater advantage. The drawing of the great 6,000,000\$ lottery, which is now in operation, has also added to the excitement, and has unquestionably concentrated most of the obnoxious and peculiar features of the institution to this one point. If there were any good to be derived from the lottery, if it contributed anything to the wealth or well-being of the the associates of this organization have not

in its favor, then such inconveniences as the blocking of a street or the constant importunities of street ticket-brokers would easily be borne. But when so much evil grows out of the institution, when it is the cause of so much distress, immorality, corruption, and degradation, then these inconveniences are almost unbearable. There is no need of proving the lottery to be an evil of the worst character; for it has no defenders. It is employed simply because more money can be wrung out of the people in that way, than through any other means. And so it is employed by the church, by charities, and by the government, simply as a source of revenue. For this end the church and the government are willing to see the people corrupted and beggared, their wealth squandered, their industries neglected and ruined. For this end they are absorbing the hard earnings of the people to-day, and mortgaging their future to penury and In view of these plain facts is it not time that some check should be placed upon this evil? It is increasing in magnitude every day, and is therefore gaining a stronger hold upon the people. Taking all the lotteries authorized by the national and provincial legislatures together, their drawings will now average not less than two a day, probably more. The sale of tickets has now become a most important branch of business, -if such a trade may be so classed-and lottery shops can be found everywhere. In this city they are as numerous as cigar shops, and even large mercantile firms do not hesitate to trade in them. An expensive and elaborate machine for the drawings stands in one of the rooms of the national printing office, and it bears the imperial coat of arms. Everything is done to countenance and encourage the evil, and it is certainly making good use of the license. Is it not time, therefore, that some serious protest should be made against the further continuance of this corrupt and corrupting practice? If the church and the government have no scruples, then let the press impeach the institution, and place the blame for its protection on those who have the power to suppress it.

WHETHER through indifference, or carelessness, or ignorance, the result of the meeting of the Associação Commercial on the 24th ultimo was an unqualified approval of the statistical tables published in the last annual report of that association. For the credit of the gentlemen connected with that organization, and in the interests of better statistical work, we deeply regret that such a step should have been taken. No good business man would countenance such work in his own private affairs, and we see no reason, therefore, why he should either countenance or commend it in a publication of this character. It is not a personal question in the slightest degree, no more so than is the exaction of correct bookkeeping in any commercial house. In this case, the errors are of such a character that they will deceive a majority of people, and will lead to others no less serious in character. That such statistical statements should be published, and then be affirmed and complimented by the whole association is more than an error; it is an affront to the good sense of every business man who is interested in the trade of this country. We have on two separate occasions called attention to these errors, some of them so ridiculous as to be almost incredible; and vet grave business men now come forward and adopt a complimentary resolution on them. Of course, the responsibility is now transferred to the association itself, and the opportunity for correcting them has gone. We have therefore no hesitation in saying that

country, if one single thing could be said fulfilled their duty, and that they are now responsible for published statistical work so incomplete and so full of errors as to make it absolutely worthless. It is not an enviable position for the leading commercial body of Brazil to hold, but there is now no escape from it. No attempt has been made to explain or excuse the errors to which we have called attention; no effort has been made to correct them. On the contrary, the report has been accepted and the statistics honored with a complimentary vote, and the directors under whose administration these errors were made, have been re-elected. There remains, therefore, but one course to pursue; and that is to repeat the charges and warn our readers against the report. We called attention to the omission of some 50,000,000\$ from the public debt statement, to the credit of Canadian imports to Great Britain and the United States, to a failure to credit all the Canadian shipping arrivals and departures to that country, and to the ridiculous inclusion of "coupons" as an article of national export, especially in such a manner as to conceal the actual export of gold. these errors not one word of explanation has been given. Our readers, and especially those foreign commercial associations who have been accustomed to accept these reports as an authority, will do well to mark errors, and to be very careful about all the rest. The errors mentioned are sufficient to vitiate the whole work.

In view of the purpose to make the na-

tional exposition, which is to be held in this city on the 15th proximo, contribute to the development of national industries, would it not be well to invite an exhibit of some of the lesser products of the country together with such practical information as will demonstrate their profitableness? Much might be learned in this way of the tea-growing experiment on one plantation in Minas, and of the reasons why that industry was long since abandoned in São Paulo. Much might also be learned why it is that cotton culture has suffered so great a decline, and why it is that the cultivation of rice has been so generally abandoned. Information might also be procured on the production of Indian corn, of potatoes, of beans, and of a score of small products, all of which are valuable more for purposes of domestic consumption than as articles of export. To look upon a product simply as a source of revenue, as an article of export, gives only a partial idea of its value, as it leaves out of account the essential factor of self-support. The agricultural country which devotes its whole attention to a few exportable articles of great value to the exclusion of those food products necessary for domestic consumption, not only creates within itself an element of weakness but also neutralizes in part the profits of its labor. In this sense it is clear that the projected national exposition will confer a very great benefit upon this country if it will devote special attention to these small products. There is less need for the encouragement of tobacco culture than of the growth of rice, and less need for extending the area of coffee production than of establishing the production of wheat. With respect to this last product, there is much which should receive the candid consideration of both the planters and the government. Wheat has long been grown to a very limited extent in the interior high lands of Minas Geraes and São Paulo. and to a greater extent in the southern provinces of Rio Grande, Santa Catharina and Paraná. While we have little faith in the adaptability of this product to Pernambuco, where experiments are now in progress, we believe that sufficient success has been attained in the south to prove that it can be cultivated there successfully. Some of the

Rio Grande colonies have produced wheat largely in excess of their home needs, but they have derived no encouragement or benefit from it simply because the costs of transportation shut them out of the market. This being the case, the obstacles to wheat culture are purely artificial, and can be remedied. To do this it is necessary to know something of the product itself, so as to determine its value in comparison with the imported article. That determined, it is necessary to know the costs of production and of transportation, so as to ascertain whether it can compete in the home markets. It is certainly most desirable that a country should produce her own breadstuffs just as far as her soil and climate will permit. Such a result is an element of national strength and adds much to the remunerativeness of national industries. If Brazil can do anything to develop the production of wheat within her own boundaries to an extent sufficient to meet domestic consumption, then the money now paid for imported flour will be distributed among her own planters and millers, and will add just so much to the wealth of the empire. It will add a new and valuable branch to her agricultural industries, and will make the country more independent and selfreliant. It is true that the native wheat does not produce so white a flour as those varieties grown in colder climates, but the native flour is highly nutritious, and is therefore just as good as an article of food. It would certainly meet all ordinary demands, and might place wheaten bread in the hands of many who now rarely ever see it. If it is only to the costs of transportation that wheat culture is not developed, then steps should at once be taken to decrease those costs, and in this effort the national exposition can render highly efficient aid. It certainly should not be that flour can be obtained at a lower cost from Minnesota, or Hungary, that from localities within a hundred mile of Brazilian seaports.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

The Emperor has placed a part of the old city palace at the disposal of the minister of agriculture during the coming national exposition.

—The municipal council has nominated two aspectors to look after the street-cleaning service of the city at salaries of 300\$ per month each.

—The monitor Solimões returned from Ilha Grande on the 28th ult. The ironclad has been much more manageable during this voyage than when last taken out.

-The government has authorized the customs officials to make arrangements for a custom house wharf at the "trapiche Mauá," for the landing of

-The letter in which the Brazilian legation Washington expressed the Emperor's sympathy for President Garfield was dated July 23, and Secretary Blaine's reply July 27th.

-On the evening of the 27th inst. D. Francisco Bauzá presented his credentials to the Emperor as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the republic of Uruguay. Minister Bauzá comes to Brazil on a special mission.

-The imperial government has appointed the Conde de Villencuve, principal proprietor of the Jornal do Commercio, to the position of minister plenipotentiary at Brussels, Belgium. The new minister left for Europe on the 1st inst.

-Through the inability of Dr. Carlos Glasl to undertake the study of the sugar cane disease in Pernambuco, because of ill health, the minister Pernambuco, because of in neatin, the immissed has appointed Daniel Henninger, of the Imperial Instituto da Agricultura, to carry out the work of that commission.

-The chief of police has dismissed several policemen recently for bad conduct and negligence of their duties. Were those reasons fully applied to the whole force, there would be precious few police-men left. It must be remembered, however, that

every new chief begins in this way.

—The first drawing of the great 6,000,000\$ lottery — The hrst drawing of the great 0,000,000\$ lottery of this city took place at the Caixa d'Amortização on the 3rd inst. The regular business of that public department was suspended for the day, and the gambling mania ran riot. The second and third drawings are to take place on the 8th and 13th

—The government has consented to the use of rooms in the Typographia Nacional for the industrial and coffee exhibitions of next month.

—Mr. C. P. Mackie, director of the telephone company of this city, has offered to connect the general office of the directors of the national ex-position with the central telephone office, thus giving them communication over the whole system now in operation.

-An aldermanic commission visited the new —An autermanic commission visited the new staughter house at Santa Cruz on the 26th ult, and returned in a very unamiable mood. They com-plain that the well provided will not supply more than one-eighth of the water needed, and that a further supply should at once be obtained. They will petition the department of agriculture for the necessary works, so that the edifice may be ready for occupation at the end of the present month.

-According to official instructions of the 28th ult. the steamers of the Liverpool, Brazil and River Plate Co., engaged in the southern coasting trade, will leave this port on the 3rd, 17th and 25th of each month, at 10 a.m. They will be required to stop six hours each at Santos, Paranagua and Santa Catharina, 24 hours at Rio Grande do Sul, and 36 hours at Montevideo. These regulations apply to

hours at Montevideo. These regulations apply to both the outward and return voyages.

—By a decree of the 24th ult. the method of trans-ferring bonds of the internal public debt have been greatly simplified. Hereafter the transference can be made on any business day through the agency of a public funds broker and the proper signing and stamping of blanks prepared for that purpose. The party selling can do so through a power of attorney, but the broker can remuie the signature, to such but the broker can require the signature to such instrument to be attested by a tabelliao, or by two

competent witnesses.

- The Globo of the 1st instant announces the death in London of William Henry Clark, Esq., for many years the London correspondent of the Fornal do Commercio. Although he had never visited this country, Mr. Clark was a staunch and steaffast friend of Brazil, and never lost his confidence in the future of this empire for one single moment. His true of this empire for one single moment. His ports. — 2,566,704\$270. views of Brazilian affairs were often rose-colored views of Brazilian allairs were often rose-colored and influenced by official opinions, but in the main he was just and did not hesitate to criticise and condemn those things which his economic training pronounced to be false and erroneous.

—According to official instructions of the 28th ult. the steamers of the Companhia Brazileira de Navegação a Vapor, which are engaged in the coasting service between this city and Pará, will leave this port on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month. The time of delay at each port will be as follows: Victoria, 4 hours, (to be included only in the round trip of the steamer of the 30th); Bahia, no hours; Maceió, 6 hours; Pernambuco, 12 hours; Parahyba, 5 hours; Natal, 2 hours; Ceará, 6 hours; Maranhão, 10 hours; Pará 20 hours. These regulations apply to both the outward and return voyages.

MARRIED .- On Saturday, the 24th of September, MARKED.—On Saturday, the Exploit September at the British consulate, and on the 26th, at No. 6, Cosme Velho, by the Rev. Father Kenelm Vaughn, Arrhus Mancio Gull, Esq., youngest son of the late J. W, Gull, Esq., to Clara, second daughter of W. H. Richards, Esq., of Santa Barbara, Minas Geraes. No cards.

#### COMMERCIAL

		Ottober,	4,
Par	value do	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold	27 d.
	do	coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg. \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold	54 45 cents 1\$837 8\$889
Ban	k rate	of exchange on London to-day	223% d

EXCHANGE. September 23.—The rates in the banks continued without al-

teration at	London	22-34	
	Paris Hamburg New York	525 2\$270	
	Portugal	239-2410/0	

The transactions offected were unimportant. Private paper on London was negotiated at 22½, and on France at 420. Sovereigns 105790 sellers, 10 770 buyers.

Sept. 24.—The market was quiet with the same rates in the banks as yesterday. Small transactions in private paper on London at 22 716 and 22½. Sovereigns 10\$850 sellers, 10 800 buyers.

10 800 buyers.

Sept. 26.—The banks opened to-day at the reduced rates of 23% on London 42% on London 42% on London 42% on Hamburg 241—24.2% on Portugal but after 1 p. m. they again adopted those of the previous day, viz: 22% on London 425 on Paris 25% on Hamburg 240—24% % on Portugal Private paper on London was passed in the morning at 2716 and 29%, and in the afternoon at 22 116 and 29%, and the Afternoon at 22 116 and 29%, and the Afternoon at 22 116 and 29%, and the Afternoon at 23 116 and 25%, and the Afternoon at 24 116 and 25%, and the Afternoon at 25 116 and 25 116 and 25%, and the Afternoon at 25 116 and 25%, and the Aftern

Scpt. 27.—The market to-day was firm at the following rates in the banks: London 2236, Paris 425, Hamburg 525, New York 5250, Portugal 293 and 241%. Small transactions in private paper at 22 gift and 2256 on Indonean dat 449 and 430 on France. Sovereigns 105790 sellers, 105760 buyers. ept. 48.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks. The market continued firm but inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1916 and 25 60n London and 41.48 at 421 on France. Bank paper on London was obtained at 1166 d. above the official rate, viz: at 22 7116. Sovereigns sold at 10\$760 cash.

Sept. 29.—The efficial rates of the banks were unchanged but the market was very firm and large transactions were effected in bank paper at 22 7116 on London and 424 on Paris, and in private paper at 22 816 a 23½ on London and 418 a 421 on France. Sovereigns 108760 sellers, 10 710 buyers.

418 a 421 on France. Sovereigns 105760 sellers, 10 710 buyers.

Sopt 30.—The banks did not change their official rates but drew at 22716 on London, some transactions being also reported at 224. Private paper was negotiated at 22 916, 22% and 22 1116 on London and at 439 4 421 on France.

October 1.—The banks maintained their previous rates but no transactions in bank paper were reported. In private paper small sums were passed at 22 916 422 1116 on London and at 316 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 10580 cash.

Oct. 3.—The official rates of the banks close unchanged at 22 9½ London 25 40 London.

Oct. 3.—The official rates of the banks close unchanged at 22 9½ London 2520 New York 230—241 9½. Portugal but bank paper was obtained readily at 22 716 on London, 419—422 on France and 518 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 105740 and 105800. The market closes firm.

-The minister of finance has extended to the 30th June 1882, the time specified for receiving without discount the treasury notes of the denomination of 500\$, "4" estampa." After that date a discount of 10 per cent. per month will be

emorecal.

—The Leopoldina Railroad Company has contracted with
the Banco Rural e Hypothecario for the emission of 3,600,
ooo\$ in preferred obligations of 100\$ and 200\$ bearing intreest
at 6½ %, p. a. and annual amortization of 1%. The emission is made at 93 %, and the interests will be paid every six
months on April 1st and October 1st.

show the total receipts to be 3,574,100,9510 as follows:			
	Imports Despacho maritimo Exports Other sources	12,062 446	
	Deposits Restitutions Inland revenue returns	30,321 221	
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		

8	eptember 22.		
70	Provincial apolices of 200\$	102	0,_
60	Banco do Brazil	298	000
200	do for Oct. 15	300	000
25	Banco Mercantil de Santos	225	900
33 50	Banco Predial	143	000
30	Ranco Rural	233 268	000
100	Banco Rural	208	500
100	do (outs.s.)	218	000
50	Petropolis R.R	180	000
50	S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries	160	000
21	Macahé e Campos RR	180	000
65 80	Petropolis R. R. S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro, with sub'daries Macahé e Campos RR do Carris Urbanos Carris Villa Isabel	185 248	000
319	Carris Urbanos	248	000
319	Carris Villa Isabel. Carris Pernambuco Navegação Nacional Navegação Paulista Navegação Brazilcira (outs. sale). Docas D. Pedro II for joth lust do for Oct. 15th	215 140	500
100	Navegação Nacional	282	000
128	Nevegação Paulista	110	000
29	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	243	
200	Docas D. Pedro II for 30th lnst	95	000
200	do for Oct. 15th	103	000
100		90	000
100	do do (out. sale)	90	070
116 80	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	80	%
		82	1/4
	ept. 23.		
8	Six per cent apolices	1,085	000
82,	do (outside sale)	1,082	000
12,000\$	do of small amounts National Loan of 1868	1,060	000
24	Banco do Brazil	1,235 299	000
38o	do	300	000
100	do for Oct. oth	300	000
150	Banco Predial. Banco Industrial for 30th inst. Banco do Commercio do Docas Dom Pedro II.	142	000
200	Banco Industrial for 30th inst	234	000
50	Banco do Commercio do	219	000
25	Docas Dom Pedro II	96	000
50	do	96	000
170	Macahé e Campos R. R.	185	
640	Sorocabana R. R.	80	200
5		78	000
66	Petropelis R. R. Sorocabana debentures of 1co\$do do (out. sale) Carris Villa Isabel. Navegação Nacional. Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	*80	000
50	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	82	070
80	do do (out. sale)	81	0,0
170	Carris Villa Isabel	217 285	000
100	Navegação Prazileiro (oute sol-)	285	000
200	do do	245 247	000
56	Locomotora do	247	000
24	Minas de Caçapava, S. A	50	000
430	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6c)	50 94 1/2 82 1/2	4/0
256	Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 16 & 31	821/2	%
150	Minas de Caçapava, S. A. Banco do Brazil· hypoth. notes (6c) Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 16 & 3r do with int	85	%
S	ept. 24.		
. 82	Six per cent apolices	1,082	000
23	do	1,085	000
10	do Provincial apolices of 200\$	102	410
16,000\$		102	9/6
_ 5	Architectonica	90	000
-85	Navegação Brazileira do (outs, sale)	245	2000
33		247	ECC.
33 19	Sorocabana debentures of 1005 (outs, sale)	247 83	07,,
100	Petropolis R.R. for Oct. 31st	178	000
700	Petropolis R.R. for Oct. 31st	971/2	%
S	ept. 26.		
34		1.082	000
2,000\$	Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,082	%
20	Six per cent apolices Provincial apolices of 200\$ National Loan 1868	1,240	000

	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ Banco Predial hyp. n., without int	80 % 82 %
s	ept. 23.	62 -76
	Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
	do (outside sale)	1,082 000
\$	do of small amounts	1,060 000
	National Loan of 1868	1,235 000
	do	299 000 300 000
	do for Oct. 9th	300 000
	Banco Predial	142 000
	Banco Industrial for 30th inst	234 000
	Banco do Commercio do	219 000
	Docas Dom Pedro IIdo	90 000
	do	100 000
	do Macahé e Campos R. R	185 000
	Sorocabana R. R	80 000
	do Petropolis R. R. Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	78 000
	Petropolis R. R	180 000
	do do (out. sale)	81 0/0
	Carris Villa Isabel	217 000
	Navegação Nacional	285 000
	Carris Villa Isabel	217 000 285 000 245 000
	do do	247 000
	Locomotora Minas de Caçapava, S. A	9 000
	Ranco do Brazil-hypoth notes (6c)	50 000 94½ "/o 82½ °/o 85 %
	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6c) Banco Predial hyp. notes, of Aug. 16 & 3r	821Z Ot
	do with int	85 %
S	ept. 24.	
	Six per cent apolices	1,082 000
	da	1,085 000
	Provincial apolices of 200\$	102 %
β	do	102 9/6
	Architectonica	90 000
	Navegação Brazileira do (outs, sale)	245 000 250 000
	Carris Urbanos do	247 500
	Sorocabana debentures of 1005 (outs, sale)	83 %
	Petropolis R.R. for Oct. 31st	178 000.
	Ranco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	971/2 %
S	ept. 26.	
	Provincial apolices Of 200\$	1,082 000
	Provincial apolices of 200\$	102 %
	National Loan 1808	1,240 000
	do for 30th inst	219 500
	do for 30th inst do Rural for Oct. 10	219 500 270 000
	Alliança Insurance	28 000
	Alliança Insurance Navegação Brazileira Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 20th	250 000
	Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 20th	250 000
	Carris Urbanos for 30th inst	249 000 88 000
	Sorocabana R. R. (outs. sale)	85 000
	Sorocabana R.R. Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale)  do do for Oct. 15	85 000 89 000
	Banco Predial hyp. n., (without int.)	
	do	81 1/2 %
	Banco Predial h.n. with int. (outside sale)	81 ½ % 82 % 85 %
	nanco r regiai n.n. with int. (outside sale)	05 %

1				
Sept. 27.				
50	cpk. 27. Banco Predial. Banco Rural. Banco de Commercio Sorocabana R. R. Carris Urbanos for 30th inst. Carris Villa Isabel Carris Villa Isabel for Oct. 12th do Carris Pulla Isabel for Oct. 2th Carris Pulla Isabel for Oct.	141 000	s	
50 6	Banco Rural	143 000 268 000		
20 50	Banco do Commercio	220 000		
50	Carris Urbanos for noth inet	87 000 249 000		
52	Carris Villa Isabel	215 000		
43	Carris Villa Isabel for Oct. 12th	215 000 216 000 216 000		
133	Carris Porto Alegra	216 000		
25	do (outside sale) Carris Porto Alegre Locomotora	9 000 52 000	tl	
100	Minas de Caçapava	52 000		
6	Carris Porto Alegre Locomotora Minas de Caçapava do Macahé e Campos deb. Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with int. (o. s.)	40 000 90 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>0</sub> 8# 0/		
106	Banco Predial, hyp. notes, with int. (o. s.)	85 %		
S	ept. 28,			
2	Six per cent apolices	1,083 000		
12	do do do do de	1,084 000		
27	do toute sale)	1,085 000		
i,	Six per cent apolices of 400\$	1,060 000	at	
0,000\$	Six per cent apolices of small amounts	1,060 000	æ	
30 8	Banco Industrial	220 000		
8	Fidelidade Insurance	232 500		
30	Confiança Insurance	43 000		
90	Allianca Insurance	43 000 350 000 28 000 28 000		
50	Alliança Insurance (outs. sale)	28 000		
500	Someshana P.P. for Oct. and	180 000		
133	Banco Industrial.  Fidelidade Insurance Confianga Insurance Noora Fernance Insurance.  Moora Fernance Insurance.  Justice Insurance.  Allianga Insurance (outs. sale).  Unido Mineria R. R. Go. Oct. 21st Curris Villa Isabel.  Carris Willa Subel.  Carris Will Subel.  Ca	90 000 216 000		
100	Carris Nitheroyense	1 250 250 000 290 000		
200	Navegação Brazileira for Oct. 20th	250 000		
150	Servicos maritimos	200 000		
50 60	Docas D. Pedro II (outside sale)	260 000 98 000 85 "/"		
	Docas D. Pedro II (outside sale). Banco Predial hyp. n., with int. (o. s.)	85 %		
		1		
10	Six per cent apolices	1,080 000	aı	
500\$	do of small amounts	1,050 000		
	Amazon Steam Navigation		P	
110	Architectonica.  Banco Predial (outs. sale). Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	90 090 144 000 97 "/o	G	
70	Banco do Brazil hypoth, notes (5c)	97 %	F	
S	ept. 30.		F	
98	Six per cent, apolices.  do Provincial apolices of 200\$	1,080 000	G	
18	Drovincial!	1,075 000	F	
			L	
35	Banco Prediat Sorocabana (Sorocabana Can Garaga Insuarence Sorocabana (Sorocabana Can Garaga (Sorocabana Can Garag	45 000	(	
30	Sorocabana RR.	45 000 88 500 90 000	li	
20	Sorocabana deb. of £50 (outside sale)	90 000		
21	_ do _ of 100\$ do	90 % 82 %		
30 50	S. Paulo e Rio RR. with subsidiaries	158 000		
70	Carris Villa Is be' (outside sale)	216 000		
2900	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50.)	97 70		
35	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c o. s.)	961/2 %		
500	Provincial apolices (outs, sale)	103 70	١.	
000\$	do do	158 000 177 000 216 000 97 1/0 96½ 0/0 83½ 0/0 103 0/0 102½ 0/0		
C			P	
54	Six per cent apolices do of \$600  Provincial apolices of 200\$  Banco Predial.	1,080 000	P	
o,∞∞\$	Provincial anolices of acos	1,055 000	FOSANO	
40	Banco Predial	147 000	Ĉ	
100	D C		S	
30	Sorocabana R k	235 000	l y	
2	Macahé e Campos RR	235 000 90 000 180 000 160 000	C	
100	S. Paulo e Rio RR, with subsidiaries	160 000	S	
525	Amazon steam navigation		١.	
Q	Carris Villa Isabel	145 000 215 000 216 000		
100 70	Banco Predial.  do Sorocabana RK pos RR. Sorocabana RK pos RR. S. Panto e Rin RR. with subsidiaries. Navegação Nacional. Amazon steam navigation Carris Villa Isabet.  Locomotora do Locomotora do	216 000	1	
70 50	Locomotora do	9 500 250 000	F	
20	Sorocabana debentures of £50	90 %	Á	
277	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	97 70	A N	
380	do do	97/2 /4	1	
55	Banco Predial hypth. notes with int	250 000 90 "/u 97 "/u 97 ½ "/u 98 "/o 85 "/o	1	
			1	
	44.000000000000000000000000000000000000		ľ	
	MARKET REPORT.		ı	

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 4th, 1881.

Exports.

Export.

Exp

as compared with that of th The clearances have been:

United States:	ı		
Sept. 23 Galveston Nor bk Henrich Bjorn 3,500	1.		
24 New York &r str Ollers 30,658	1		
24 Baltimore Am bk Templar 8,330	1		
28 New Orleans Br str Author 27,053	1		
29 Mobile f. o. Sw bk Activ 5,000			
29 New York Br str Delambre 19,165	1		
30 do Br str Rossend Castle 30,7∞	1		
Oct. 3 do Port bk Guilherme 8,693			
Europe.	1		
Sept. 23 Southampton, Havre Br str Tamar 10,968	1		
23 Havre Fr str Tafna 676	١,		
24 Hamburg Gr str Menes 2,960			
24 Marseilles Fr str Savoie 7,581	1		
24 Havre Fr str Ville d'Alger 2,050	П		
26 Gibraltar f. o. Sw lug Mary 4,002			
27 Lisbon f. o. Nor bk N. H. Knudtzen 3,72t	Н		
29 Hamburg Gr str Montevilleo 19,674	П		
29 Southampton, Antw. Belg str Horrox 7,358	1		
30 Hamburg, Antw. Gr str Frankfurt 10,909	ı		
30 Bordeaux. Mars. Fr str Niger 4,809	13		
Elsewhere:	Г		
Sept. 28 Port Elizabeth Gr bk Hervs 2,000	ı		
30 do Sw bg Saga 3,985	1.		
26 River Plate Fr str Orénoque 2,274			
30 Valparaiso Br str Araucania 342	1		
Oct. 1 River Plate Br str Neva 933	1		
The total clearances in September have been:	1		
for United States 275,940 bags, against 265,744 in Sept. 1880			
, Europe 161,652 ,, 97,222 ,,	L		
,, C. of Good H. 17,458 ,, 9,1∞ ,,			
,, River Plate and	1		
West Coast 6,301 ,, 5,431 ,,	1		
total 461,351 377,497	ı		
and the total clearances during 9 months from January 1st to			
Sept. 30th amount to			

t, 30th amount to
bags

1,522,660 for United S. against 1,226,693 in 1880

1,393,904 Europe ,, 763,611 ,,
81,100 C. of G. H. ,, 48,819 ,,
39,332 R. P.&WC ,, 30,942 ,, 3,041,996 bags

showing an increase of 971,931 bags over the clearances in the same period of last year, viz: 295,967 bgs increase to United States 635,292 , Europe 33,281 , Cape of Good Hope 8,390 , Elsewhere

8,390 ,,
971,931 bags, ,
he increase to Europe amounting to about 83 %.
Receipts during the month of September have aver
18,374 bags per day
against 1,637 bags ,, in Sept. 1880
,, 10,607 ,, 1879
,, 12,456 ,, 1398
,, 12,137 ,, 1876
,, 1876 ,, 1876

7. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 22¾ in stering and at par in American gold.)
Stock is estimated to-day at 265,000 bags.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during

the 3 months from July 1st to Sept. 30th.				
DESTINATION	1881	1830	1879	
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	
New York	451.816	403.065	401.736	
Baltimore	113.552	124.550	153.964	
Hampton Roads f. o	3-33-	********	2.865	
Richmond	_	_	2.005	
Charleston	_	3.500	_	
Savannah	5.800	8.972	10.660	
Mobile	9.500		3.400	
New Orleans	85.673	65.783	61.061	
Galveston	14.000	3.500	10.636	
St. Thomas f. o	-	4 000	t2.800	
Key West f. o	-	-	_	
Total	68o. 341	613.379		
EUROPE.		013.379	657.122	
Channel t. o				
Havre	41.869	28.819	24.851	
Antwerp	43 154	13.390	16.834	
North of Europe & Baltic	151.202	105.797	79-474	
Liverpool London & Sout pton	63,629	54.103	59.842	
Bordeaux	19.343	9.391	5 - 450	
Lisbon f. o	15.725	33.699	48.599	
Portugal	1.658	254	567	
Mediterranean	73 - 409	53.726	49.225	
Total	409.989	299.179	284.842	
Elsewhere				
Cape of Good Hope	39 - 533	17.792	17.250	
River Plate & West Coast	13.064	13.571	5.143	
Total	52 . 597	31.363	22.393	
United States	680.341	613.379	657.12:1	
Europe	409.989	299 179	284.842	
Elsewhere	52.597	31.363	22.393	
Total	1.142.927	943.921	964.357	
TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 9 months from January 1st to Sept. 30th.				

1881 1880 DESTINATION 1879 UNITED STATES
New York......
Baltimore 3,500 Charleston
Savannah
Mobile
New Orleans
Galveston
St. Thomas f. o.
Key West f. o. 3,500 13,582 11,606 18,045 166,955 24,500 16,160 10,445 137,017 21,413 24,876 4,346 Total..... EUROPE Channel f. o...... Havre.... 1,522,660 1.226.603 1,637,413 30, 271 180, 799 203, 815 388, 225 210, 816 69, 757 73, 675 14,900 82,060 62,513 261,924 142,053 32,878 60,540 747 105,996 21,787 124,988 92,779 247,861 170,194 36,404 94,664 6,265 137,495 Havre
Antwerp
North of Europe & Baltic
Liverpool, London & Sou
Bordeaux
Lisbon t o.
Portugal
Mediterranean Total.....
ELSSWHERE
Cape of Good Hope......
River Plate & West Coast... 1,398,904 932,437 81,100 48,819 30,942 120,433 79,761 71,186

Flour.—The arrivals consist of Flour—The arrivals consist or
1,000 half bags per Britannia from Valparaiso
3,125 barrel per Flora Goodale from New York
2,930 , Alice from Baltimore
5,350 , Servne from do
and the total arrivals during the month of September amount to

1,522,660 1,398,904 120,432

,226,693 1,637,413 763,611 932,437 79,761 71,186

3,041,996 2,070,065 2,641,036

42,838 barrels, viz: 370, 10 barrels American

2,300 ,, Trieste 3,528 bags River Plate and Chili

United States.....

Total....

42,838 barrels.

The sales during the month have been 23,338 barrels, and stock in first hands to-day consists of 39,626 barrels, viz:

PORT OF SANTOS.

Exports

PORT OF BAHIA.

September 27th, 1881.

6	THE RI
800 barrels Trieste	The arrivals in September were 168 cases and during third quarter of this year 1,243 cases.
5,147 ,, Gallego 1,118 ,, Haxall	The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st h
4,448 ,, O'Dance	been 3,038 cases
24,691 ,, Baltimore 3,422 ,, Chili	against 2,965 ,, in same period 1880  Hay.—There have been no arrivals and the market is
Total 39,626 barrels.	changed at 7173 reis per kilo for Rosario.
We quote:	The arrivals in September have been 1,171 bales, during
Trieste 22 500—23 000	third quarter 6,119 bales, and during the 9 months since J
Gallego 22 000—22 500 Haxall 22 000—22 500	uary 1st 21,625 bales.  Bran.—Arrivals
Dunlop 22 000 -22 500	200 bags per Tamar from River Plate.
O'Dance 21 000—21 500 Mc Cance 21 000—21 500	The market continues firm at 2\$500—2 600 per bag. The arrivals in September were 2,991 bags, during the th
Baltimore 21 000—21 500	quarter 5,984 bags, and during the 9 months since Janua
St. Louis 20 000—20 500 River Plate 18 500—19 000	ist 41,402 bags.  Indian Corn.—Arrivals:
River Plate 18 500—19 000 Chili 18 500—19 000	873 bags per Tamar from River Plate.
Brazilian 18\$500—19\$500.	There is a good demand and prices have advanced to 4\$
Market firm.  The total arrivals during the third quarter of this year were	4\$600 per bag. The arrivals in September were 29,494 bags, during
105,724 barrels, viz;	third quarter 71,000 bags, and during the 9 months since Je
63,492 barrels from Baltimore	uary 1st 84,546 bags.
21,404 ,, Richmond 12,620 ,, New York	Beer.—Prices are unchanged at Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600—7\$700
r,coo ,, Wilmington	Tennent 4 5005 000
2,300 ,, Trieste 80 ,, Liverpool	Guiness' Stout 7 2007 300 German, Carlsberg 7 2507 350
4,828 bgs. from Chili and River Plate	. do Cavallo 7 000-7 100
105,724 barrels.	do sundry brands 4 0005 000 American nominal
and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 181	Arrivals:
amount to 284,863 barrels.  Pitch Pine The arrivals consist of 374,688 feet per Sarah	40 cases per Ptolemy from Liverpool.
A. Staples from Darien, which have been sold on special	
terms.	barrels.
The market continues firm at 44\$000 per dozen.  The arrivals in September amounted to 727,693 feet, and	ButterOwing to the recent heavy supply prices are ago somewhat lower. We quote:
the arrivals during the third quarter of this year have been	French, in barrels 1\$000-1\$020 per lb.
1,327,716 feet, viz:	do in tins 1 080—1 160 "
600,023 feet from Brunswick 374,688 ,, ,, Darien 353,005 ,, , St. Mary	Danish ,, 1 080—1 160 ,, Italian 1 100—1 120 ,,
	American 800— 850 ,,
1,327,716 feet  The total arrivals during the 9 months from January 1st to	Arrivals:
September 30th, amount to	4 cases per Europe from Genoa 1,599 cases and 430 barrels per S. Martin from Havre.
5,801,167 feet against 6,276,797 ,, in same period 1880	The arrivals in September were 4,121 cases and 1,090 barre
White Pine. — The arrivals have been:	and during the third quarter of this year 12,112 cases and 2,8
81,602 feet per Flora Goodale from New York	Cement.—The arrivals consist of 191 casks per Eleonor
6,225 ,, ,, Alice ,, Baltimore which have been sold at 105 reis per foot, and 240,050 feet per	Madre from Marseilles. Prices are unchanged. We quote
G. P. Sherwood from New York which are not yet sold.	English 6\$5007\$800 German 6 5006 800
The market is steady but well supplied.  The arrivals in September were 314,984 feet and during the	Boulogne 7 5008 000
third quarter of this year 1,218,634 feet, viz:	The arrivals in September were 1,241 casks, and during the third quarter of this year 5,227 casks, viz:
1,082,280 feet from New York 86,263 ,, Baltimore	4,426 casks from Hamburg
50,001 ,, Wilmington	30r " Marseilles
1,218,634 feet	300 ,, London 200 ,, Havre
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st, amounted to	5,227 casks
2,823,698 feet	and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1
against 2,313,085 ,, in same period 1880.  Spruce Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last.	amount to 41,310 casks, viz: 30,442 casks from London
The demand continues good and we quote 38\$000-40\$000	10,088 ,, Hamburg
per dozen.	496 ,, Marseilles
The arrivals in September were 379,828 feet and these con- stitute the total arrivals during the third quarter of this year.	200 ,, Havre 84 ., Liverpool
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st,	41,310 casks
have been 669,774 feet	Coals. —The arrivals consist of
against 815,611 ,, in same period 1880.	325 tons per Fram from Cardiff
Swedish Pine The arrivals consist of	638 ,, Mary from Sunderland 2,487 ,, Yoseph from Cardiff
688 dozens per Fram from Westerwick 635 ,, Hoganas from Memel	412 ,, W. W. Lloyd from New Port
which had both been sold to arrive at 41\$500 per dozen.	1,400 ,, <i>Julia</i> from Liverpool 996 ,, <i>Adele</i> from Greenock
The market is very firm and prices tending upwards.  The arrivals in September were 3850 dozen and during the	281 ,, Minchen from Greenock
third quarter of this year 6,313 dozen, viz:	203 ,, Belona from New Castle 360 ,, Maria Berner from do
3,230 dozen from Westerwick 1,212 Memel	1,080 ,, Njord from Greenock
609 ke Calmar	2,550 ,, Star of India from Cardiff
577 ,, Stockholm 568 ,, Karlshamn 117 ,, Hamburg	almost all for companies' account  In the abscence of sales of any importance quotations cor
6,313	tinue nominal,
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st,	The arrivals in September were 18,882 tons coal and 259 tor coke, viz:
amount to 7586 dozen.	11,161 tons from Cardiff (and 89 tons coke)
The cargo per Charles from Westerwick, arrived 1st inst., is not yet sold.	2,466 ,, Glasgow
KeroseneThe market has been flat and prices have	1,425 ,, Liverpool 1,277 ,, Greenock
declined to 7\$4007\$500 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.	1,277 ,, Greenock 860 ,, New Castle 170 ,,
The arrivals in September were 10,900 cases and during the third quarter of this year 68,150.	638 ,, Sunderland
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st	614 ,, New Port 401 ,, Leith
165,496 cases	40 ,, Hamburg
against 94,750 ,, in same period 1880	18,882 tons coal and 259 tons coke
Arrivals since 1st inst:	ag'nst 13,345 ,, 291 ,, in Sept. 1880.  The arrivals during the third quarter of this year wer
4,800 cases per Carrick from New York 1,000 , G. P. Sherwood from do.	61,223 tons coal and 627 tons coke, viz:
Lard The depression in the market continues and prices	40,848 tons from Cardiff, and 89 tons coke
are again lower. We quote.	5,349 ,, N. Castle 538 ,, 4,843 ,, Greenock
440445 reis per lb. for George 430435 , , , , Jenkins	3,169 ;, Liverpool
420425 ,, ,, ,, New York	2,038 ,, Glasgow
The arrivals have been:	1,384 ,, Leith 1,353 ,, New Port
1,000 kegs per Flora Goadale from New York	1,274 ,, Sunderland
509 ,, and 55 cases per Serene from do	818 ,, Swansea 120 ,, Hamburg
1,000 ,, per Carrick from New York.  The arrivals in September were 4,994 kegs and 55 cases, and	61,223 tons coal and 627 tons coke.
during the third quarter of this year 20,444 kegs and for cases	and the total arrivals during the q months since January set am
The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 184	ount to 163,765 tons coal and 1,012 tons coke
f1,324 kegs, 320 cases, pails	against 145,737 , 949 , same period 188c Codfish—The arrivals consist only of 339 cases Norwegian

amount to

61,324 kegs, 320 cases, -- pails
against 77,665 , 537 , 1150 , in same period 1880.

Resin.—The arrivals consist of
too barrels per Flora Goodale from New York
Marked unchanged at \$\$000-8\$500 per barrel.

The rotal arrivals during the 5 parrels and during the
third quarter of this year 2,54 barrels.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st
amount to 6.000 barrels

imount to 6,907 barrels
against 2,874 , in same period 1880.
Turpfnile.—There have been no further arrivals and the
narket continues firm at 500--520 reis per kilo.

150 , Hamourg

61,233 tons coal and 627 tons coke,
and the total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st amount to 161,765 tons coal and 1,072 tons coke
against 14,573 ", 949 ", same period 1880.
Collita—The arrivals consist only of 339 cases Norwegian
per Blanca 4,994 from Hamburg.
Retail prices are unchanged at 22\$000—25 000 per case for
tubs.

Retail prices are unabaticated and the state of this year Sortesian, and during the third quarter of this year Sort tubs Canadian and 1,450 cases Norwegian, viz:

9,971 tubs from New Carlisle
2,850 , Gaspé
1,430 cases from Hamburg
20 , Liverpool.

20 ,, Liverpool.

The total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st an
unt to 34,197 tubs Canadian and 10,015 cases Norwegian.

Ship

October 3rd, 1881.
Coffee.—Market quiet at 4\$000—4 200 per 10 kilos for aperiors. Receipts last week averaged 6,663 bags per day. Stock 126,000 bags. \*\* Sugar.—About 300 tons No. 6½ have been sold at 1\$277 per 10 kilos or; at the exchange of 20½, cqual to 14] per cwt. fo. b. ex freight and commission. Also about 1; 700 bags Nazaretis have changed hands at 937 eris or 107 per cwt. as above. The weather is very favorable for cutting the cane and we expect one sugars by the middle of next month. Shipped since our last: Shipped since our last:
5,230 bags per Chittoor to Channel
1,767 ,, Selma to London
700 ,, Mashelyne to Liverpool.
Loading:
Gr bk Medva, 300 tons, per New York. Loading:

of bk. Medna, 300 tons, per New York.

Cotton.—About 300 bales Catité have «changed hands at
\$\$\frac{2}{3}\text{tone}\$ and \$\$\text{tone}\$ and \$\$\text{tone} Europe.
Stock about 30,000 bags.
Const.—Continued in brisk demand and all available stocks, consisting of about 3,500 bags formented and 700 bags common have been cagerly bought up at 489010 500 aper 10 kilos the former and at 3 68 to 3 711 the latter, which is equal, at the exclinage of 22½, to 5614—5618 and 4313—4414 per cwr. f. o. b. ed during the fortnight Shipped during the fornight:
480 bags per Argentina to Hamburg
1,025 , Ville de Santas to Have
250 , Correbo III to Mediterranean
384 , Maskelin to Antwerp.
Hidex-A sale of about 2,800 of ry salled at \$\$600 and 3,000 dry at 6\$800 per 10 kilos is reported. There is a good demand but no available stock. ary at essect per to anisota system mand but no available stock.

Shipped since our last:

1,000 hids per Argentina to Hamburg

2,000 , Cirred to Oporto

1,500 , Corredo III to Genoa.

Reservened.—About 250 tons have been sold at 1\$4,64−2 383

per 10 kilos according to quality. Stock about 250 tons.

Tohorco—The transactions during the fortnight have been limited to the sale of about 5,000 holes at 3\$000−6000 according to quality and assortment. The weather is considered favorable for the new crop which is likely to be a large one. Stock about 7,7000 bales.

Shipped since our last:

1,450 bales per Argentina to Hamburg

941 , Ville de Santas to Hayre

6,198 , Hannower to Bremen

1,119 , Congo to Bordeaux.

Freight.—Chartered to load here:

Gr bk Meden: £300 in full, New York. Gr bk Medea: £320 in full, New York.
To load at Aracajú or Penedo:
Gr bg Gestine, 451 and 5 o/o, Channel f. o. r rates Liverpool and London ...... 2216--251 in full 

Imports. Imports.

Flour.—Arrivals: 1,024 barrels from Liverpool for reta account. Trieste and Hungarian is retailing at 22\$000--2; per barrel. Lard.-Without supplies. Prices advanced to 1\$080 pe kilo. Coals—Arrivals about 3,200 tons from Cardiff and Newport for company's account. No sales have transpired. Prices in retail rule 17\$000-17 500 for Cardiff on board ship. Coeffish.—Arrivals consist of only 50 cases from Hamburg but some cargoes from Newfoundland are shortly expected. The sale of the company of the sale of the company of the comp 6,500 ,, which are retailing at 700---740 reis for Cadiz 600 680 ,, Cape Verds 500 540 ,, Aracajú PORT OF MARANHAO. September 17th, 1881.

Cotton.-Prices still rule 420-470 reis per kilo and sales as Cotton.—Prices still rule 420—470 reis per kilo and sales are regular. Stock about 3,000 hags.

Sugar.—Is coming in at the rate of about 3,000 hags per week and sells at 120—125 rise per kilo.

Frighti.—½ and 10 % for cotton and 251 and 10 % for Sugar. Cargo continues scarce.

Exchange.—Drawers are open at 22½—22½ 90 d/u, but takers keep hack for 23½.

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

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 23.
CARDIFF—Nor bgn Fram; 215 for order.

order.

MARSHILES—It bk Eleonora Madre: 450 tons; Mazzella: 75
ds; sundries to H. N. Dreyliss.

— via Tarragona—Be lug Reindeer; 283 tons; Campbell; 58 ds (35 ds from Tarragona) wine and salt to Karl Valais & Co.

N. Yokk---Am bgn Flora Goodale; 468 tons; Davis; 58 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

SEPT. 25.

BALTHORE—Am bgn Alice; 312 tons; North; 56 ds; sundries to Wright & Co.

MACAO—Dan schr Anini; 105 tons; Sorensen; 27 ds; salt to

MACAO-order. S. Nicolas---Sp smk Betsabé; 137 tons; Reos; 29 ds; jerked beef to order.

beef to order.

SEPT. 26.

WESTERWICK—Nor bk Fram; 239 tons; Marcursen; 96 ds; pine to order. SUNDERLAND—Br bk Mary; 417 tons; Bowden; 70 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. DARIEN-Am bk Sarah A. Staples; 466 tons; Bartlett; 10c

MEMEL—Sw lug Hoganas; 247 tons; Elfverson; 86 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co. CARDIFF-Br shp Joseph; 1,542 tons; Carry; 62 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

RATIMORE—Am bk Serene; 450 tons; Segermann; 52 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

N. Port—Br bk Lloyd: 443 tons; Griffith; 58 ds; coal to ord.

SALT ISLAND—Brbgn Edina; 249 tons; Wyatt; 51 ds; salt to F. D. Machado.

CARAVELLAS—Br bgn Julia A. Merritt; 177 tons; Thon

4 os; contact to order.

SEPT. 28.

MIDDLESSOROUGH--Br bk Aberlemmo; 735 tons; Cannon; 59
ds; railroad material to Waring Brothers.

Liverroot.--Br shp "nilia; 1,076 tons; Henderson; 60 ds; coal
to Rio Gas Co.

SALT ISLAND---Port lug Joven Alberto; 430 tons; Machado; 34 ds; salt to C. Abranches & Co.

SEPT. 30.
GRENNOCK—Gr bk Adele 693 tons; Hensen; 60 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.
GRENNOCK—Gr bgn Minchen; 204 tons: Kramer; 60 ds; coal to order.

OCTOBER : Westerwick...Gr lug Charles; 306 tons; Langhoff; 91 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co. N. Castle.-Dan bgn Belona; 170 tons; Petersen; 67 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Nor lug Maria Berner; 259 tons; Rasmussin; 58 ds; coal to F. Clemente & Co. LIVERTOOL.—Br by Eastern Queen; 480 tons; Jones; 57 ds; sundries to J. & J. Peake.

N. York.--Br bgn Carrick; 314 tons; Mahony; 56 ds; sundries to McCulloch Beecher & Co.

ITAJAHY---Arg bg Octave; 178 tons; Gouvea; 10 ds; wood to Lima Junior & Queiroz.

OCT. 2.

GREENOCK...Nor bk. Njord: 732 tons; Brodahl; 220 ds (60 d from Queenstown) coal to W. Ritchie & Co.
CARDER...Bk Star of India; 1,697 sons; Bailie; 60 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co N. York.-Br bgn G. P. Sherwood; 399 tons; Fleet; 91 ds;

I. DE MAIO—Port bg Damião; 277 tons; Santos; 33 ds; salt to M. de Oliveira & Co.

B. Aviles. Sp smk Paca; 181 tons; Orta; 18 ds; jerked beef to

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BETAIL COLL.

SEPT. 12.

N. Orleans—Br lug Nancy Hold; 323 tons; Hamburg; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Sfellets; 424 tons; Chapman; coffee.

SEPT. 23.

PERNABIUCO—Gr schr Anna; 91 tons; Hintse; sundries.

SEPT. 24.

ACOLA—Br bk Charlotte Gladstone; 1,271 tons; Ander; ballast.

sen; ballast.

CALLAG-Fr lik Avenir; 768 tons; Misse; ballast.

PORT ADELAIDE—Nor lik Kong Sverre; 526 tons; Dryer; blt.

SEPT. 25.

NORTHERN PORTS—Fr by Vaillant; 248 tons; Gaguen: sds.

SEPT. 26.

N. ORLEANS—It bk Antonio d'Abundo; 784 tons; Camosata; bollast.

MONTEVIDEO.--Sp bgn Atalayador; 158 tons; Ciberman; sund. SEPT. 28.

GIBRALTAR f. O.—Sw lug Mary; 250 tons; Laresan; coffee, BALTIMORE.—Am bk Templar; 398 tons; McCloud; coffee Montkyubeo.—Sp pol Modesta; 188 tons; Gibernan; ballast. SEPT: 29.

LISBON f. o --- Nor bk N. H. Knudtzen; 282 tons; Pecoffee.

coffee.

P. ELEABETH—Gr bk Herus; 423 tons; Ulrich; coffee.
ACQUIN.—It bk Teodolinda; 449 tons; Perzec; ballast.
ANTILLESS—Fr bk Marie Collet; 347 tons; Hust; ballast.
PARA.—Norb k Vezek; 265 tons; Samuelsen; ballast.
MARANHÃO—Port bk Camites; 528 tons; Cardia; sundries.

SEPT. 30.

MOBILE.—Sw bk Activ: 314 tons; Hisler; coffee.

OCTOBER 1.

N. ORLEMAS.—It lug Giusefpe Lanata; 462 tons; Alessandro; ballast.

PARANAGUA.--Port lug Yoven Alberto, 430 tons; Machado; salt PERNAMBUCO---Br bk San Fernando; 408 tons; Chaddock; blt. OCT. 2. OCT. 2.

PORT ELIZABETH... Sw bg Saga; 308 tons; Engstrom; coffee
SALT ISLAND... Port bk Improviso; 606 tons; Cardoso, bal
PERNAMBUCO... Gr bgn Lisette; 152 tons; Buttier; sundries

-The Jane, Llewellyn, from Liverpool for Buenos Ayres, put into Milford on August 27th, with forecastle deck leaking. The Dutch schr. Albert Homan, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, put into Flushing harbor on August 27th, for a new mast.

—The Am. shp. Loretta Fish, 1,945 tons, 56 ds from Antwerp, with a cargo of rails for Manzanillo, Mexico, entered this port in distress on the 3rd instant.

—The Br. shp. Lady Listan, from Amsterdam for San Diego, California, which entered this port in distress on May stath, having finished her repairs, sailed for her destination on the 3rd instant.

...The Hiroddelle, Bignell, from Liverpool for Pará, put into Milford on August 27th with loss of foremast and all attached when 40 miles west of Smalls. She has since been surveyed and recommended to discharge cargo for repairs.

—The Br. bk. Hawkhoft, Erown, from Shields to Pará, was towed into Dover harbor on August 30th by Granntille tug, with damage to taffrail, gaff, boom etc., having been in collision in the Downs with the Victoria, Thomas, from Grimsby for S. Francisco.

—The Bgn. Activ, of Blankenese, from Abo for Rio de Janeiro with pine, was off Dover on September 2nd, with loss of jibboom, bowsprit, head sails and gear, through colli sion off Dover at 3 a.m. on Sept. 1st with the str. St George of Hull bound for London.

—The Braz. str. Alagons, belonging to the Companhia Bahiana, was wrecked on the 38th ult. at the south of the bar of Aracaju. Everybody on board was saved but the steamer and cargo were totally last. The value of vessel and cargo was estimated at 500,000\$600.

—The William Leckir, from Maceió, was towed into Queen-town on Sept. 1st, with loss of bowspiri and jibboom, cutwater started, loss of yards, leaking ladly and 8 feet water in the hold, having been in collision off the Old Head, Kinsale, with the Visia. The William Leckir has been placed on a bank in Queenstown harbor and a number of men have been en

_	STEAMERS	V S	FOREIG			UKZ	I	
	CARGO	0	WHERE 1			AME		DATE
13	Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee		ver Plate,	Ri Ha		, It Gr	Europa Menes,	Sept. 23 , 24 , 24 , 24 , 24 , 25 , 25 , 26 , 26 , 27 , 29 , 29 , 30 , 30 Oct. 1 , 1 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2 , 2
	Sundries	*	uthamptor ntos	Sa	r	Br.	Tamar, Monde	,, 24
33	Coffee Sundries			H		Fr	Tafna,	,, 25
	Coffee Coffee		w York*	Ne	. F.	Br	Olbers,	,, 25
	Sundries		ver Plate	Ri	r, Fr	ue, F	Orénoq	,, 26
	Sundries		ver Plate ntos uth'ton* ew Orleans ver Plate do emburg*	Sa		, Blg	Horrox	" 27 " 29
	Coffee Sundries		w Orleans ver Plate	Ne Ri	1	Br	Author, Rio, G	,, 29 ., 29
	Sundries		do	н	Gr	Br	Donati,	,, 29
5	Coffee Coffee		mburg* w York lparaiso*	Ne	Br	re, I	Delamb	,, 30
9	Sundries Sundries		rdeaux∞	Bo	ir	Fr .	Niger,	Oct. 1
	Sundries Sundries		emen*	Br	٠.	irt, G Gr	Frankfi Berlin.	. " 1
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, c,	THE PORT OF CR 2, 1881.	BE.	SSELS O, OCTO	VE IR	NG NE	E 7/	GN SA RIO D	FOREI
33,0 8,0	CONSIGNER		WHERE		ENTERED	TONNAGE	ME	NA
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6,0			2.5		e ( )		ICAN	AMER
4,0	To order.		Antwerp Wilmin't Cardiff	14	Aug	48	Phillips	bg Grant
12,0	Wilson, Sons & Co.		Cardiff	6	,,	1644	lute	shp Reso
1,0	To order. NortonMegaw&Co Wilson, Sons & Co. Rio Gas Co B. F. da Costa e S'a F. Clemente & Co. F. Clemente & Co. To order. Phings Page & C.	:: i	Cardiff Glasgow Boston Portland New York Baltimore Darien Baltimore	13		727	gent	AMER bg Grant lug Wm. shp Resoo shp Sabir bk J. Sar lug Louis bgn Flor bgn Aliec bk Sarah bk Serene BRIT
7.5	F. Clemente & Co.		Portland New York	20	"	727 480 408	c A. Orr a Good'	lug Louis
15,0	Wright & Co. To order	-	Baltimore Darien	25		312 466	A Starl	bgn Alice
4,0	To order. Phipps Bros. & C	i	Baltimore	26	"	450		ok Sarah bk Serene
2,4	For repair	m E	Amsterda	28	May	1206	Lisgar	shp Ledy
2,0	To order. McCulloch II' = & C		Rangon. New Yo	1	Aug	508	on	bk Asteri
) (	A. Moss & Co.		London .	5	Sept	572	S	bk G. B
10,6	D. Pedro II RR.	į	Cardiff	6	"	1543	Troop	shp H D
8	A. Moss & Co A. de Souza Pinto	o A	Mont vide	6	"	318	el	bgn Bess bk Ithuri
4.0	Faria Hollanda &C. F. Clemente & Co.		New York	13	"	299	ure D.	lug Swift
2,0	Petropolis R. R. To order	·	Cardiff	14	"	511	Ridam	bk Mary
1,2	To order, Phipps Bros. & C For repair To order, McCulloka Bro. E. W. May R. Waly R. W. May R. W. Waly R. Waly R. W. Waly		Cardiff	17	"	1413	h Emp	shp Britis
å	To order		Rangoon	20	"	478	nion	bk Ada. bk Treva
1,2	Hime, Zenha & S'a Miranda Leone	1. 2	New Carl Salt Islan	20	**	547	e	schr Eagl
1,2	Karl Vallais & Co Wilson, Sons & Co	.   I	Marseilles Sunderlar	23	,,	283	leer	lug Reino
1,2	Norton Megaw & C		Cardiff	26	"	1542	h	shp Josep
5,4	F. D. Machado	i	Salt Islan	26	"	243	Lioya ia	bk W W. bgn Edin
1,8	To order Waring Brothers	ы	Caravellas Middlesb'	27		177	A M'tt	bgn Julia ble Aberl
, ",	Norton Megaw & C To order F. D. Machado To order Waning Brothers Rio Gas Co. J. & J. Peake Mc Culloch Beecher Wilson, Sons & Co. To order.		Salt Islam Caravellas Middlesb' Liverpool Liverpool New York Cardiff N . York	28	Oct.	1076	nOuean	bk W W. bgn Edin bgn Julia bk Aberl shp Julia bk Easter bgn Carri bk Star o bgn G P. DAN
4.9	Mc Culloch Beecher	.	New York	1		314	ck	ben Carri
2	To order.	: i	N. York	2	,,	1697	Sher'd	ok Star o bgn G P
5 م	To order Wilson, Sons' & Co				1	105	15H 11	DANI Schr Anii bgn Belor
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2,0	L. Zignago	I	Genoa	20	Sept		na Anna	ogn Helei
8,0 3,0	Monteiro Braga & C	3. A	Salt Islan	2	Aug	234	a	bk Calder
2,5		١.					IAN	GERN
4,0	J. M. Frias & Sons F. de Figueiredo&C Hartwig Willumsen	. 1	B. Ayres. Ajó New Cast Rosario Cette Bremen	18	Aug Sept	130	ulant lia	GERN schr Spec ogn Ama
8,0	Hartwig Willumsen To order	. 1	New Cast Rosario	9	Sept	192		ogn Ama ok Pax or Insel.
5,0 1,0	To order. Watson Ritchie &C To order Hartwig Will'n & C		Cette Bremen	21	"	603		bg Insel. bg Palme bk Adele
4,0	To order	ill	Greenock	30	Oct.	204	chen	ogn Mine ug Charl
5 2								
3	J. Miranda Leone H. N. Dreyfuss	.   [	Marseilles	23	Aug Sept	450	ra M're	g Elisett ok Eleono
4	Hartwig W'n & Co.	ŀ	Newport		Aug	107	GIAN di Biorn	NORWE Menric
4	To order		Cadiz	17	,,	401	g	ug r reidi
6	Karl Valais & Co	. į	Cette	29	"	284	Width	ug Freidi bgn Eimi ok B M
6 10,0	To order To order.	e   1   1	New Cast Lisbon	30 6	Sept	524	Width	ok Union ok Aladdi
1,0	Hartwig Will'n & C McCulloch B. & Co	H	Memel St. Marv	6	,,	480	/rd	ok B M. ok Union bk Aladdi ok Jernby bk Noel bk Jorsal bk Orvar
1,2	To order.	ř.	Cagliari	7	"	656	farer	bk Jorsal
1,2	C. W. Grofs & Co	Ċ	Stockholm	9	"	280	oud	ogn Stray
3,0	Berla Cotrim & Co.	:  B	Cette	13	"	216	tan a	ogn Kjar ok Andre
ðí	Fo order F. Clemente & Co	F	New Port. Cardift	13	,,	393	ig	k Vega.
1,80	l'o order.	ļŢ	Cardiff	23	"	215	•	ogn Stray ogn Kjar ok Andre ok Vega ochr Solve ogn Fram
1,00	H. N. Dreyfuss Antwig W'n & Co. To order Karl Valais & Co To order	e F	New Cast	1	Očt.	259	erner	ogn Framok Fram. ug M. Book Njord
40	A ALSON A RECORD &C	1"	oreenock.	2	"	132		
10,00	1	1		- 1				SWED
79	C. W. Gross & Co	C	Leith Trieste	6	Sept	301	nuel	ug Emma
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ı	Navander W		2 1012-1	1	L		ISH	SPAN mk Doro
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	. Romaguera. SouzaIrmão&Rocha	S	Mont'vide B. Ayres	8	July	191	tdo	g Pepe. og Winifr og Tres F
Im	za Irmão & Rocha	S	Mont'vide	2	Aug	330	edita	my Men
cal of all	Romaguera	Į.	B. Ayres.	18	July	191		g Cecilia
-	ouza Ir'o & Rocha	s	San Nicola	6	Aug	107		og Cecilia ogn Rita. mk Lola
(	S. Hime & Zenha	S	raysandú. do	6	**	164	ed	mk Lola ool Franc mk Merc ogn Esper mk Anit
1	reitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co.	S	Mont'vide B. Ayres	9	**	125	anza	gn Esper
	S.N. Vincenzi & S's	G	B. Ayres.	28	"	198	alue	g Angel.
	Mex. Wagner.	A	Fray Bent	9	Sept	147	enupe	mk Anit og Angel. ogn Guad og Pepito ok Joven ogn Sobe ool José A mk Bets mk Paga
7	Romagueira & F	A	Mont'vide Paysandú	19	"	263	Henriq	k Joven
Rio Insi	Berla Cotrim & Co.	B	l'arragona	11	,,	181	Amell	ol José
	Mexander Wagner I. Romaguera I. N. Vincenzi I. V. Vagnera I. V. Vagnera I. Romaguera II. Romaguera II. Romaguera III. Romaguera IIII. Romaguera III. Romaguera IIII. Romaguera III. Romaguera	ĵ.	B. Ayres.	2	Oct.	181		mk Bets mk Paca
					100		art. E. d	
N		T	salt Island Ayres.	10	July	997	Norton	PORTUG k Laura chr M.
N-	iouza Ir & Rocha.		Mont vide	ó	Aug	235	io	ug Pimp
V.	iouza Ir & Rocha. Sessa & Co S. Zenha	Be	Ingree					
V	ouza Ir & Rocha. Jessa & Co S. Zenha Braga & Barboza	B	Oporto	3	"	259	Figuei'	gn Bello
V	oouza Ir & Rocha. Sessa & Co S. Zenha Braga & Barboza Souza Irmão & Co To order	Best	Oporto Lisbon Gualeguay Bahia	3	Sept	259 207	Figuei Irmãos	chr M. o ug Pimpi ok Guilho ogn Bello ogn Dous ogn Julia
V	io order souza Ir & Rocha. dessa & Co S. Zenha Braga & Barboza souza Irmão & Co To order M. Braga & Co A. G. Santos	Be Se Ti	Oporto Lisbon Gualeguay Bahia Oporto	3 4 6	Sept	259 207 340 265	Figuei' Irmãos Freitas Silencio	ogn Bello ogn Dous ogn Julia ug B. de
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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
Carlo Le		General Apolices, currency	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,080\$000
	7.3		,,	800 000	1,000,000
SAL CONTRACT		n n n	,,	600 000	1,055 000
39,069,too\$000	335,397,100\$000	. ,, ,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	**	500 000	"
		" " "	,,,	400 000	
		n n	,,	200 000	. "
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2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	, h ,	"	600 000	
	-,,,,,,,,,	" " "	,,	400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	" " "	4 %	1,000 000	
		27 29 29	,,,	600 000	
7,489,500 boo	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	1020%
1,600,000 000	2,722,600 000	National Loan of 1868, gold	,,	200 000	
8,400,000 000	16,582,000 000		,,	T,000 000	1,240\$000
0,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	" " " " "	"	500 000	1
14,820,000 000 7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	1121/2 %
7,005,000 005	553/	n n n n n	"	500 000	110/2 /6

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES									
CAPITAL	SHARES	SSUED	ALUE	45		RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	LAST DIVIDEND	
	N.	S I	}	2			TION	AM'T	PAID
33,000,000\$	165,000	All		All	Banco do Brazil	8 751 313\$081	300\$000	10\$000	
8,000,000	40,000	All		All	Rural e Hypothecario. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	8,754,213\$981 2,118,943 088 1,102,841 857	268 000	9 500	July 1881
£ 1,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	£20	& 10	English (limited)	1,102,841 857	235 000	9 000	July 1881
6,000,000	30,000	All		All	English (limited). Industrial e Mercantil.	150,000	135 000	12 sh	Jun 1881
4.000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All		575,000\$000 229,414 259	232 500 225 000	9\$000	July 1881 July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian	12,325 336	148 oon	5 000	July 1881
12,000,000\$	50,000	All 15,000	200	200\$	Banco do Commercio	442,253\$013	220 000	11 8	Oct 1880 July 1881
1,000,000\$ 7,500,000	5,000 37,500	All 14,380	200	All All	Petropolis Macahé e Campos	83,730 470 103,795 128	178 000	8\$000	July 1881
15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200			_	94 %	61/ 0:	interest
4,000,000	20,000	Ali	200	All	Paulista Sorocabana	258,691 200	235 000	8 °/0	June 1880
-	_		_	6 50	do debentures	_	90 000	60.	
_	-		-	1003	ao do	_	90 °/5 82 °/6	600	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200		Leopoldina	81,320 279	400 000	7 000	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	2003 All	do preferred ob	= ",	1 203 000	816 %	interest
600,000	3,300	All	200	All	Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião	_	25 000 Non.	,	
10,665,000	53.325	30,000		Aii	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		Non.		7.1
		_	-	-	do do with right to subsid. shs.	_	160 000	-	July 1881
. –	_				do do with right to subsid. shs.	_	17 000	_	_
800,000	4,000	All	200	Ail	Omao vatenciana	34,600 000	Nom.	656 %	Feb. 1881
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	2005	A.11			Į.	/	
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	Aii	S. Christovão	183,493 950	370 000 800 000		July. 1881
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	100			18,795 188	120 000		July. 1881
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	Ail		16,435 451	140 000		July. 1881
540,000 800,000	2,700	Ali 3,000	200	) All	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão.	-1435 431	10 000	0 000	J.m.y. 1001
1,200,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	Dorto Alama	-	20 000		
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Porto Alegre	20,000 000	125 000		July 1881
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	atontevideo	30,163 063	215 000	7 200	July 1881
1,200,000	10,000	All	١ .	i	Nictherov	.,000 000	1 250		
1,200,000 5,400,000	27,000	A	200\$	All All	Bruxellas	-	10 000	1	1
	-7,000		- 200	500\$	Carris urbanosdo debentures	17,981 663	250 000	10 000	July 1881
1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	300.	União e Industria	180,000 000	99 %		
180,000	1,800	All	100	Ail	NAVIGATION COMPANIES	-	Nom.	15 000	June 1879
4,000,000\$ 600,000	3,000	All	200\$	All 160\$	Brazileira de Navegação Espirito Santo e Campos	507,423 782	250 000	10 000	July 1881
200,000	1,000	012	200	110	União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	Nom.	8 000	July 1881
640,000	3,200	3, 168	. 200	All		_	Nom.		
500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Paulista	89,172 045	110 000	6 000	July. 1881
£ 750,000	50,000 750	40,419	£ 15	All 100\$	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	6 50,000	145 000	9sh	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	103,019\$720	290 000	10 000	May 1881
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade	225,000\$000	202 000	20 000	July 1881
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250		305,794 780	520 000	37 000	July 1881
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All All	1,000	100		172,750 000	145 000	8 000	July 1881
500,000	300	Ali	1,000	250	Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração	180,123 763	350 000	12 500	July 1881
4,000,000 8,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Confiança	21,418 722	Nom.	6 000	Jan. 1880
8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	160,000 000 250,000 000	45 000	3 000 4 000	July 1881 July 1881
5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100			134,209 000	14 500	t 000	July 1881
1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	100	Popular Fluminense	184,426 740	24 500	5 000	Dec. 1878
	20,000		200	20	MARKETS	10,000 000	28 000	2 000	July 1881
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	40 000		July. 1881
200,000	1,000	Ali	200			70,000 000	Noin	1 400 3 000	Dec. 1876
300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	7 000	370	June. 1880
£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	All	Kio de Janeiro		280 000	10 %	May 1881
£ 750,000 £ 75,000	7,500	All	£ 20	All		_	60 000	20/0	April 1881
4		All	200\$					- 70	
600,000\$ 600,000	3,000	600	1200	All	Transportes Marit. de Sav	120,000 000	100 000	3\$000	July. 1881
10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	All	Docas de Pedro II	-	98 000	6 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Docas de Pedro II. Brazil Industrial		170 000	4 000	Jan. 1000
400,000	2,000	All	200			_	Nom.		
1,200,000	2,500 6,000	All	200	145	Florestal Paranaense. Melhoramentos de Santos.	}	2 000		
1,200,000	6,000	5.461	200				Nom	8 000	Tulu .on
3,000,000	12,500	7.500	200	100\$	Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia)	58,793 327 20,000 000	177 000	8 000	July. 1881 July 1881
400,000	6,000		100	A0	Economia (lavanderia)	- 1	1 000	0 000	
3,000,000	0,000	All	500	210\$	Associação Commercial. Tritão Fluminense		Nom	interest	July 1881
800,000	4,000 16,000	Ali	50				Nom	-	
1,800,000	9,000	6,000	200	50\$	Architectonica	_	40 000		
1,000,000	10,000	5,000	100			_	Nom.		
4,000,000	40,000 8,000	7,500	100	703	Economica Auxiliar Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	-	20 000		
400,000	50,000	4,400	50	All	Down-it 4 (Riosq'les)	37,866 000	100\$000	6 500	July 1881

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# THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

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

### Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best neet 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 profitableness or security of investments. In its

## News Department

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

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

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since its inauguration Tus Rto Naws has become important on duesful not only for the important and useful not only for the important and useful not only for the important and useful not only for the important of the standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abund-ance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Kio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be ucessary 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 the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Anxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, ean onto bowever make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons. From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Time Kto News 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.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the fifte which we have taken for this epigroph ("Tine Rio News"), is published in the in-perial capital, epocalialy devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Ablian

and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have tound a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in homorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, The Rio News, oftening to 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.

Thes 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 interess 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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	1 IIDLL	OF DEI ART ORES,			
	,	1881			
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٠.	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia Maceió, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.			
Oct. 3	Mondego	Southampton and Havre via Bahis Pernambuco, St. Vincentand Lisbor			
n 9	Douro	Southampton and Havre via Bahis Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbor			

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