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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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* Vide Jornal do Commercio, September 28, 1831

THE FIRST DECADE.

The first decade of the emancipation act of 1871 was completed on the 28th ult. Now that the eulogiums have all been pronounced, and the peans have all been sung, a brief inquiry into the workings of the law may not be amiss. It is well, perhaps, that this tenth anniversary should have been celebrated with generous homage for the man, the Visconde do Rio Branco, who achieved so much against so great an opposition. It is well, also, to give credit to the act itself, imperfect as it is, because it is a step toward emancipation, and has already broken the chains of many slaves. And too it is well to refer to the work accomplished with words of praise and pride, and then to picture the coming of that time when the crack of whip and clank of shackles shall no longer be heard throughout this whole land. All this may be done with perfect propriety, providing however that the eulogium does not stop short just there. Beyond all this sentiment there is a practical record, an inner result, which should not be concealed and smoothed over with glowing figures of speech. The world will want to know the practical results of Brazilian emancipation, and the sincerity with which it has been carried out. It will want to know how many slaves have been liberated, how much has been expended, what steps have been taken to improve their condition, and how much longer it will take to accomplish the great work. This tenth anniversary should have answered these questions, but it did not. The day was honored and celebrated but it brought forth no record of the work accomplished, no definite promise for the immediate future.

The law of free birth was passed on the 28th of September, 1871, and it provided not only for the freedom of all children born of slave mothers thereafter, but also for the annual liberation of slaves. The total slave population of the empire, according to the census of August 1, 1872-nearly one year after the passage of the emancipation lawwas 1,510,806, but as some parishes were never heard from and as the census is notoriously defective, it is estimated that a total of 1,600,000* is much nearer the exact figure. The emancipation act itself pro vided for a general registry of slaves up to the 30th September, 1872, and a special registry up to the 30th September, 1873. All slaves not registered at this last date were declared free. Under this registry, however, which was made obligatory under fines and the granting of freedom to all unregistered slaves, the figures are fully as untrustworthy as those in the census. Even to this day the slave population of the empire at the closing of the books on the 30th September, 1873, is not known. The returns as given by Veiga in his compilation of the laws and regulations relating to emancipation, and which he marks as defective, place the total registered slave population at 1,431,300, a total much below the census of the year preceding. In this last enumeration, however, the returns are given as complete from all the provinces except four-Pará, Pernambuco,

Minas Geraes and Goyaz. It is evident, not only from the testimony of the census, but from the occasional cases of the liberation of unregistered slaves, that this registry did not contain the total slave population at that time. As it is the official enumeration, however, and as all slaves not registered are legally free, we have no alternative but the acceptance of this total.

In 1878 another attempt was made to obtain definite information as to the vital statistics of the slave population up to the close of that year, but this effort also failed. Eight provinces and the capital, according to the last official report, complied, while the reports from the other twelve were either incomplete, or were from statistics gathered in 1875 and 1876. From these reports the total slave population at the end of 1878 was placed at 1,419,168. On the 28th ult. the Jornal do Commercio published the latest statistics relating to twelve provinces and the capital-all of which are brought down to the end of 1878 except two, which are complete to the end of 1880-in which the changes of the slave population since 1873 are given as follows:

	Registered	683,497
	Emancipated	24,651
	Died	
	Registered arrivals	
i,	Registered departures	73,067
	Present population	611,057
	Relative decrease	72,440
	Absolute decrease	85,647

For the period in which these changes took place, these statistics show a relative annual decrease of only about two per cent. The absolute annual decrease, however, is about two and one-third per cent., instead of the estimated five per cent. of the Jornal, This certainly is very far from a flattering exhibit of the operations of the emancipation law, especially when it is known that threefourths of the manumissions are voluntary acts of the slaveholders themselves. Another feature of this exhibit, which is worthy of further consideration, is the very low death rate among these slaves—it being about half that of this city. Under normal conditions one would expect to find a higher death rate in a class so badly housed, fed, and overworked.

Although the emancipation act provided for the annual application of the fund for the liberation of slaves, only two distributions took place during the first decade. The amount set apart for these two distributions-1875 and 1880-was 8,128,612\$309, of which 6,238,411\$600 had been expended up to the latest reports. The absence of complete statistics renders it impossible to determine the whole number of manumissions under both of these distributions, the application of the tund being very slow and complicated. The Jornat gives the per capita expenditure at 700\$.

All things considered we can not see that the law of 1871 has accomplished the work anticipated. It has resulted in an approximate decrease of only 21/3 per cent. per annum, including deaths, in the slave population, and it has guaranteed nominal freedom to some 250,000 children, who will remain practically in slavery until they reach the age of twenty-one years. Laying all

sentiment aside, the law has partially failed, for it promised more than it has performed.

INDUSTRIAL ENCOURAGEMENT.

The village of Cannaveiras, Bahia, is probably one of those little settlements whose real mission in the world is a mystery, and which does nothing to solve it. However small and insignificant it may be, though-and we never heard of the place before-it is yet of sufficient consequence to find a place in the Bahia provincial law, No. 2,284, regulating municipal receipts and expenditures, and to make itself felt in the industrial life about it. It is probably no better, nor no worse than a hundred other Bahia villages, and its only claim to notoriety in this case is the circumstance that it furnishes a very fair sample of the methods of imposing taxes throughout the country. for local support.

At this time when there is so much said about the support and development of national industries, these little questions of local, provincial and national taxation ought not to pass unnoticed. Rhetoric will never revive a failing industry, nor develop a promising one, although it will go a long way in the creation of a reputation for patriotism and good intentions. What is needed, more than all else, is the immediate removal of obstacles to development and burdens upon the stagnant industrial forces of the country. Until that is done, all the rhetoric, and all the associations, and all the exhibitions that can be created, will be simply so much wasted time and effort. To illustrate this let us take the annual budget of this little Bahia village as authorized by a provincial law, No. 2,284, of the 12th ult. The full text of the budget, as published in the Monitor, is as follows:

VILLAGE COUNCIL OF CANNAVEIRAS.

Expenditures.

ART. XVI.-The village council of Cannaveiras ill expend:

Sec. 1.-Upon salaries and premiums (gratificações), to wit:

Of the secretary..... 200\$000 Of the procurador.... 30 000 Of the fiscal...... 40 000

Of the door-keeper.... 30 000 Of the escrivão of the jury 300 000-600 000 Sec. 2.—Upon the dispatch of business, even-tualities, election, jury, cleaning of jail, water and light for prisoners...... 200\$000 Sec. 3.—Upon public works.... 2,000 000

Receipts.

ART. XVII.—The same council will collect:

Sec. 1.—Balance from the preceding year. Sec. 2.—820 reis per head upon horned cattle killed for consumption.

Sec. 3.—320 reis per head upon sheep and swine killed for consumption.
Sec. 4.—10 reis per decaliter of salt ex-

ported.

Sec. 5.—10 reis per liter of spirituous liquors. Sec. 6.—5\$ per pottery, or factory of bricks or tiles.

Sec. 7.-10 reis per decaliter of cocoa-nut

Sec. 8.—2 reis per kilogramme of coffee or cacao exported. Sec. 9.—50 reis per bale or sack of cotton exported.

Sec. 10.-40 reis per hundred of cocoa-nuts exported.

Sec. 11.-100 reis per hide, dry or salted, exported.

Sec. 12.--5 reis per. decaliter of rice, beans, Indian corn, farinha and castor-beans exported.

Sec. 13 .- 500 reis per dozen of planks up to 5 meters in length; 1\$000 when of greater

Sec. 14.-3\$ per certificate to inspector de quarteirão, escrivão de paz, and subdelegado. Sec. 15.—2\$ per house which sells gunpowder or fireworks.

Sec. 16.-5\$ per free African who is engaged in trade.

Sec. 17.-20\$ per each pedlar.

Sec. 18.—200 reis per beam or other piece of wood for construction exported.

Sec. 19.-140 reis per hundred of Indian potatoes (inhames) exported. Sec. 20.-200 reis per cartload of chests ex-

ported. Sec. 21.-2 reis per kilogramme of piassava

exported.

Sec. 22.-40 reis per hundred of sticks of firewood exported.

hrewood exported.

Sec. 23.—2\$ per house of business.

Sec. 24.—2\$ per animal, horned, mule or horse, which runs free within the village.

Sac. 25.—2 reis per kilogramme of Brazil-

wood exported.

Sec. 26 .- 2\$ per each dozen of logs of rose wood exported.

Sec. 27.-5 reis per each jangada stick ex-

Sec. 28.-1\$ per each canoe

Sec. 29 .- 2\$ per oath made in the council. 30.-Revenue from stamping the weights and measures.

Sec. 31.-License revenue by virtue of by

Sec. 32.—Revenue from fines for infraction of by-laws established in laws and regulations. Sec. 33.—Active debt. Sec. 34.—Gratuitous gifts.

And this is but an average sample of what is done all through the empire of Brazil! In many places the list is shorter, and the taxes are lighter; in others the list covers even the doors and windows of the house, and the rates are so oppressive as to completely crush all industry. The people ask: -and with good cause-why should we produce if our profits are to be swallowed up in taxes? If we are to gain nothing through it, why should we work? And so the industries of the country are narrowed to the few products which can bear so heavy taxation, while the masses of the people remain idle and the smaller industries remain stagnant and unproductive. The natural result of all this is to be seen everywhere: idleness, poverty, industrial stagnation, ignorance, debt and degradation. If it be thought that these are strong terms to use, let the questioner go into these very Bahia villages and note their condition. Let him go into Minas, and Paraná, and even through the province of Rio de Janeiro. Let him note the dirty, decaying streets of the villages, the absence of comfort and even of good food, the lack of education and enterprise. Let him also note how the country is swallowed up in great landed estates and how little cultivation there is even on those. Let him note how the poor people spend their time, and how near the verge of starvation and beggary they live. And then, if he be a thinking man, let him look for the causes.

We do not say that taxation is the cause of all these evils; but we do say that it is one of the prime causes. The wealthy proprietor who can command capital, slaves and machinery, can better meet these little deniands than can the poor man, and in this very difference lies much of the injustice. The first can produce coffee and sugar and cotton because he has money, but the latter must content himself with the less profitable cultivation of Indian corn, beans, rice, mandioca, and other similar products, because he has no money. The moment he begins to seek a market for his little products, however, the municipality, and some times the church, steps in for a share, and then the transportation agencies absorb a large share.

and then the province, and lastly the empire. In many cases the little product, upon which the margin of profit to the producer was very small, has paid more than its market value in taxes and freight charges before it can reach market; and thus not only is the producer's profit lost but his labor also has been absorbed by the rapacious tax-gatherer. Under such circumstances he is logical in living as he does: producing nothing, selling nothing, possessing nothing.

And with such a state of affairs all over the country, what should we expect from all these industrial associations which are springing up everywhere? And what shall we think of the interest and fair promises of the government itself? Not one step has been taken toward removing this crushing burden of taxation; not one word has been said against its inequalities by which the rich man's estate goes untaxed and the poor man's labor is absorbed. No exhibition, no industrial promotion, no introduction of new products, no premium, no official circular will meet this gross injustice. Nothing but full and immediate emancipation from export taxation, whether from municipality, province, or empire, will afford adequate re lief and industrial encouragement. It is a question which is worth studying, and we would refer it to the patriotic Associação Industrial for its mature consideration.

MEXICAN COFFEE PRODUCTION

[Continued from our last.]

It is very difficult to give any definite idea of the price of land in the coffee-growing regions. The average price, as per sales which have been made in the valley of Cordova beyond the vicinity of the city during the past two years, has been about \$ 10 per acre; and, at points out of the reach of the railroad in the same state o Vera Cruz, sales have been made at \$5 per acre, or even less. But this has been in a time of great business depression; and, with a revival of commerce and a growing demand for coffee-lands, the price would very soon advance, possibly 50 or 100 per cent

In what has preceded I have referred particularly to the coffee region having the valley of Cordova for its center, for the reason that it is the locality at present of the greatest production in the republic, and is most accessible to the American market. But there are several other localities in the country where the cultivation is receiving considerable attention, and is assuming some importance in exportation. One of these localities is the district of Soconusco, in the state of Chiapas, immediately upon the borders of the republic of Guatemala. Hon Matias Romero owns a plantation in that district, and the recent revival of this industry there is almost entirely due to his encouragement. Several Americans and other foreigners have located there, and are engaged in planting, and quite a number of the resident-proprietors have embarked extensively in this cultivation. Among the special advantages presented in this district is the cheapness of land and labor. Public or government lands, which are subject to entry by foreigners, can be taken at from \$20 to \$25 per caballeria, (a Spanish mea sure of about 105 acres.) Private lands have been sold at from \$50 to \$100 per caballeria; but native land-owners here, as elsewhere in Mexico, have very little disposition to part with their estates. Continued success in coffee-culture and a growing demand will largely increase the price. Wages are reported at 25 cents per hand a day; but, of course, this very low price could not be continued with a greatly increased demand for labor. The chief impediment to the development of this industry in Soconusco is the fact that this district is a disputed territory, claimed by both Mexico public debt.

and Guatemala and until this vexed question is settled the tenure and protection of property will remain insecure.

The valley of Uruapan, in the state of Michoacan, has great celebrity for its fertility, and for the superior quality of the coffee grown there. But the most noted region, especially for the excellence of its coffee, is the state of Colima, on the Pacific coast; its product being so highly esteemed that it commands a fabulous price in the city of Mexico and more distant places of the republic. The planting of coffee began in Colima in 1858, to a very limited extent, with plants obtained from Costa Rica. The article produced was found so superior to any other, being pronounced equal to Mocha, that in 1873 quite an impetus was given to the cultivation, and since that time over one million plants have been set out, which are now beginning to bear; and the planting continues to increase, coffee promising to become the principal article of export and a fertile source of wealth to the state. The demand for all thus far produced is so great that it commands in large lots 27 cents per pound at the plantation, mainly for consumption in the interior, a small portion only being shipped to Germany, by resident German merchants, on private orders. The American consul at the city of Colima places the cost of land suitable for coffee plantations, including water for irrigation, at from \$15 to \$30 per acre, depending on location and climate. He states that a plantation containing 100,000 plants four years old (when the first crop is realized) costs from \$10,000 to \$14,000; the proceeds the first year being about 50,000 pounds, and from the fifth year onward 100,000 pounds or upward; and he estimates the average net yearly gain at \$20,000.

Colima and some other states have passed quite liberal laws for the encouragement of coffee-cultivation, offering liberal premiums for the largest crops produced, and exempting coffee-lands from all taxes.

.With peace in the country and protection assured, this industry would offer great attractions for foreign immigration and capital. And for the Mexican farmer and land-owner there is no more certain or profitable enterprise in which they can engage. To the common people, the poor, the Indian race, it presents the most desirable source of industry. It can be planted in small lots, garden plots and natches. It requires no costly ma chinery, like sugar, to prepare it for market. Woman and children can attend to the greater part of the work. It is always reliable and commands a ready sale, for cash, at good prices. It will be a happy augury for the country to see the lower and laboring classes more generally engaged in its production, as it will give them a permanent property-interest for peace and against revolutions, and will be for them and the country a most fertile source of wealth.

Mexico for three centuries past has been famous for its great production and exportation of silver. But in coffee alone it possesses a far greater source of wealth and prosperity. Its natural capacity for its production is at least equal to that of Brazil, yet the value of the coffee annually exported from Brazil is more than three times as great as that of the silver and gold product of Mexico.

MEXICO is receiving Italian immigrants, chiefly of the agricultural class

For the ten fiscal years 1871-72 to 1880-81, the to tal surplus revenue of the United States was \$407,-628,205.51. The largest surplus for one year was that for 1880-81, amounting to \$100,069,404.98. The reduction of the interest on the public debt during this last year was \$13,248,833.93. The total net revenue for 1880-81 was \$360,782,292.57, of which \$198,159,676.02 came from customs, and the total ordinary expenditures were \$260,712,887.59, of which \$82,508,741.18 comprised the interest on the

the Jornal do Commercio, September 30.

MEXICO AND BRAZIL.

Our London correspondent writes to us under date of September 7th as follows:

One of my friends who has a thorough knowledge of the Brazilian coffee plantations and who is at present travelling in Mexico, sends me a note of the observations which he made with reference to the intertropical products of Mexico.

He says: There are two things which I can affirm without hesitation on the subject of coffee: 1st, I bought the best coffee walking stick I ever saw; 2nd; I find the coffee of Mexico superior to that of Brazil. It is easy to conjecture that the Americans will find means to extend, in very large proportions, the culture of this plant which to-day occupies but very little space. One observation which deserves to be noted is that all the land suitable for the cultivation of coffee is situated on the sea shore, both on the Pacific and on the Atlantic

Tobacco is another product likely to be cultivated on a large scale, and when the last slaves will have disappeared from Cuba, Mexico reckons upon a large influx of people from that island. Even now many Cuban emigrants are arriving, beside Spaniards from Europe.

Sugar also is doing very well in the regions of the tierras calientes near the sea shore, a circumstance which, as it diminishes the cost of transport, redounds to the benefit of the exporter.

The culture of Indian corn is most extensive, and its quality excellent. Wheat and barley do well up country. Cattle are abundant; milk and butter are of good quality. The sheep are small but the meat savory. Amongst the mineral riches coal must be included.

But the population? It is estimated at 9,000,000 souls, of which (as even the Mexicans confess) two-thirds are Indians, that is people who neither consume nor produce. The religious festivals absorb still more time in Mexico than in Brazil.

What Europe can employ in Mexico is money and not "Emperors.

I cannot help being surprised that my friend tells me nothing with reference to the new railroads, of which, perhaps, more is known in the United States and Brazil than in Mexico itself. I am told, however, that sooner or later the contractors will have to go to the London market to procure capital. It is there where the shoe will pinch. But the day will come when the American railroads will penetrate into Mexico, however difficult may be the works and however scarce may be the money.

It is beyond doubt that Brazil has plenty of time (if she choses to take the trouble) to get ready for combatting efficaciously the rivalry with which her coffee is menaced on the part of Mexico. But if she allows the time to go by, sleeping the sleep of indifference and sloth, God grant that she may not awake too late!

—The position of the São Paulo republicans on the emancipation question is as follows: 1st, the right of each province to realize emancipation by itself and according to methods of its own choosin and, in recognition of acquired rights on the part of slaveholders, they should be indemnified for the liberation of their slaves. Nothing is said about the inherent right of the slave to his liberty. The most influential republicans of the province, however, are large slaveholders.

—An amusing case of smuggling recently occur-red at Rio Grande do Sul. The steamer Cavour which arrived at Rio Grande about a month since, brought out cargo for Pelotas, among which w several packages of "soda" consigned to a w known druggist of that city. These packages had already passed through the custom house and were being transported to the druggist's storerooms when one of the packages was broken open. Instead of soda a large quantity of fine perfumeries appeared, enough to supply the whole province. The goods were at once seized.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

- —The August receipts of the Uruguayana custom house amounted to 27,978\$055.
- -The city of São Paulo ate 984 head of cattle during the month of September.
- —The German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, was formally opened on the 4th inst.
- —According to an official investigation the recent reports of the existence of small-pox in the city of São Paulo are pronounced unfounded.
- —The 15th of December has been set apart by the directors of the German-Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre for a special exhibit of ladies' work.
- —Nine slaves presented themselves to the police authorities at Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, on the 23d ult., and confessed the assassination of their overseer.
- --A provincial contemporary says that the assassin Guiteau belongs to the "sect of Kwow-knothing, celebrated for its hatred against the Catholic church."
- —The receipts of the Goyaz provincial treasury during the fiscal year of 1880-81 amounted to 204,-978\\$40, and the expenditures to 151,501\\$978, leaving a balance of 53.476\\$62.
- —The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro has been dismissed, to meet again on the 3d of Decemf ber. The president of the province complains othe difficulty in getting a quorum together, and in getting the general laws passed.
- —Thirty-nine slaves have recently been freed in various municipalities of São Paulo, under the distribution of last year, at a total cost to the fund of 39,031\$209, or over 1,000\$ each. Slaves seem to be very much more valuable in São Paulo than in Ceará.
- —Some unknown person or persons at a place near Campos, called Mussurepe, called a poor laborer, named Agostinho Brinco, out of his house early in the moming of the 30th ult., and then shot him in cold blood. Nothing further is known of the crime.
- —The Provincia do Paraná says that the cultivation of coffee in the municipality of Paranaguá, Parnah, has produced good results. The coffee is grown at a place called Superaguy, and the result this year in a new orchard is 16,000 arrobas, which will be doubled the next trop.
- —The Correio, of Rio Claro, São Paulo, onnounces that no articles, injurious to persons or families will be published in that sheet, and that its directors are the only persons responsible for what appears in its columns. The Correio can not be commended too highly for this act.
- —The great theoretical navigator of the air, Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza, left Pará for Europe on the 12th ult., where he intends to construct a balloon on his newly-discovered system. Money enough has been voted and subscribed to enable Julius to have an unusually pleasant visit in Europe, even if his balloon does not go up.
- —After considerable popular agitation the undertakers' monopoly at Petropolis, which has imposed so heavy burdens upon the people, has been broken up. On the 5th there were great public rejoicings over that result. If the citizens in other cities will follow this good example of Petropolis, and break up these shameful monopolies, there will be reason for establishing a day for public thanksgiving.
- —The São Paulo provincial assembly has authorized the following municipal loans: Jundiahy, 20, coo\$; Cacapara, 20,000\$; Jacarehy, 6,000\$; interest not to exceed 10 per cent. The first is to be paid from the ordinary municipal receipts; the second from a tax of 40 reis per 15 kilogrammes (for is per lag) on all coffee exported from the municipality; the third from a tax of 500 reis upon every door and window of the houses within the city limits.
- —The work of locating a site and landing materials for the new lighthouse on the Roccas is progressing slowly. The men employed there for the last four months have suffered no privation whatever, except in the matter of tobacco for their cigarettes. This, unfortunately, deprives them of both enjoyment and occupation for a large part of their time.
- —The Libertador of Fortalezá, Ceará, gives the following list of municipalities in which the valuation of slaves for liberation under the emancipation act, for the distribution of 1880, is noteworthily

low:			
10W:	av. price.	total quota.	assembly
Sobral,21	305\$113	6,407\$383	export tax
S. Quiteria, 18	246\$815	4,442\$670	cent. Sin
Quixeramobim, 32	278\$906	8,984\$400	claimed a
Acarape, 6	107\$683	646\$100	now tran
Fortaleza, 12	289\$385	3,472\$622	more app
Sant' Anna, 20	250\$394	5,208\$394	has just co
Aracaty,19	210\$000	*3,990\$000	ditional"
Aquiraz,10	250\$000	1,207\$714	which leav
	*An exc	ess of 100\$785.	before. I jugglery.

- -The Diario de Santos celebrated its tenth birthday on the 10th inst. The Diario is one of the best of our provincial contemporaries.
- —The elections for the Pará provincial assembly are called for the 15th of December.
- -The "city" of Razareth, Bahia, encourages free Africans to trade by taxing them 10\$ for the privilege.
- The Pará provincial treasury possessed a cash balance of 1,336,189\$420 at the end of August.
- —The new bishop of Olinda, Pernamburo, was sworn in and took possession of his diocese on the toth inst.
- —According to the new registry the province of Rio Grande do Norte has a voting population of 3,581.
- -The September receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice amounted to 6,447\$450, against 5,011\$350 last year, and 4,705\$220 in 1879.
- —A man named Joaquim Modesto was shot from an ambush near S. Fidelis on the 4th inst. He had been shot at and wounded only a lew days before.
- —An overseer on the plantation of João Teixeira de Carvalho, near Cantagallo, was killed on the 7th inst. by a slave, who struck him with a hoe. The slave escaped.
- —A Spaniard named João Manoel Barreiro committed suicide recently at Bahia. He left a confession of having killed his brother and nephew, and said that he deserved death.
- —A meeting of German colonists was held at Curityba, Paraná, on the 26th ult., for the purpose of forming an association in the interests of the agricultural development of that province.
- —The new "city" of Ilheos, Bahia, is authorized by provincial law to impose a per capita tax of 2\$ upon every free African engaged in trade. That's one of the ways to encourage free labor and habits of self support among freedmen!
- —A fire occurred on the Ibicaba plantation, S. Paulo, on the 7th inst. in which a large coffee storehouse was completely destroyed. The estate belongs to Sr. José Vergueiro. The loss is estimated at from 40,000\$ to 50,000\$.
- —The municipal council of São Paulo is making war upon the vagrant dogs. All tame animals of that genus must wear a collar with a number showing that a license tax has been duly paid and registered. Unlicensed dogs are to be arrested and sold at auction; those not sold or redeemed are to be poisoned.
- —The "city" of Santo Amaro, Bahia, imposes a for capita tax of 10\\$ upon every free African engaged in trade. This in addition to the tax on the business itself. The same law imposes a tax of 5\\$ upon houses selling spiritous liquors, 10\\$ upon gambling houses, and 100 reis upon every tin of kerosene brought into town.
- —The Libertuder, the abolition organ of Ceará, celebrated the tenth anniversary of the emancipation law on the 28th ult. by the publication of a special edition on fine paper and containing several articles written for the occasion. The Libertuder is doing good work in the north in behalf of the full and final emancipation of the slaves.
- —The September receipts of the several revenue departments of the port of Pernambuco, compared with those of the two preceding years, is as
- 1881 1880 1879
 Customs, 1,008,881\$603 840,495\$457 608,833\$024
 Recebed'a,\[-57,854\$538 42,246\$280 38,525\$143
 Consulado, 185,436\$079 230,396\$815 136,113\$347
- —The municipal council of Campinas is discussing a by-law requiring every guest at a hotel to register his name, residence, occupation and whither he is going. A copy of this registry must be furnished to the police every day. Neglect or refusal to comply with these regulations gives the council an opportunity to impose a fine of 30\$ and eight days imprisonment.
- —It is announced that Messrs Morris N. Kohn & Co. are about to put up a telephone line Petropolis. We knew that our old friend, Morris, was up to something—and here we have it. The cry of the diligence drivers and the rattle of milk bottles will now be heard all over the city—from the alto to the distant regions of the cotton factory. It's a grand improvement, and Petropolis hungers for it.
- —In the last provincial budget the provincial assembly of São Paulo adopted a reduction in the export tax on coffee, reducing it from 4½ to 4 per cent. Since then a great deal of credit has been claimed and generously awarded for this act. It move transpires, however, that this reduction is more apparent than real, as a clause of the budget has just come to light imposing a "to per cent. additional" tax upon the reduced tax of 4 per cent. which leaves the result very nearly what it was before. It is a very pretty piece of legislative involvers.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The September receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 53.025\$810.
- —The Campinas tramway line transported 15,154 passengers during the month of September.
- —The São Christovão tramway lines of this city carried 761,827 passengers during the month of August.
- —The August receipts of the Feira de Sant'Anna branch of the Central Bahia railway, 45 kilometers long, amounted to 10,751\$840, and the expenditures to 10,740\$950.
- —The July receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 32,286\$520, and the expenditures to 37,294\$150, leaving a deficit in working expenses of 5,007\$530.
- —The August receipts of the "Recife ao S, Francisco" railway amounted to 41,462\$562, and the expenditures to 50,692\$996, leaving a deficit in the working expenses of 9,230\$434.
- —There is great enthusiasm in Espirito Santo over the railway in that province promised by the late minister of agriculture. Some 600 shares have already been taken in the province.
- During the half year ending June 30 last, the Villa Isabel tramway of this city carried 1,556,839 passengers. The receipts amounted to 275,912\$-320, and the profits to 100,349\$459.

374,253 760 123,447 320 Surplus 250,806 440

RIVER PLATE ITEMS. m the Buenos Aires Herald; September 30.

- -The cable has not been working since last Saturday, September 24.
- —The provincial legislature and government are
- doing nothing with their usual skill.

 —We note the sale in Campana of 1200 head of
- cattle from Uruguay at \$300 mpc per head.

 —Business is not good. Exports are dull because of the dull season. Imports move slowly, but with a little improvement in certain lines.
- —Sr. Don Alejo Peyret has received the sum of 400 patacons from the national government for his exploration of the territory of Misiones.
- Aflash of lightning struck the mainmast of the steamer Herschel, a few days ago, splitting the mast in two, but not occasioning any further damages.
- —In Urugnay, near Colonia, the rains have been so heavy as to have done great damage, the streams being swollen. One man lost 2,500 sheep.
- —More than a month ago a dredge left San Fernando for Santa Fé, but it has not got there, and the bank having got tired waiting fell in, and now the port is closed.
- —The gallant Lieut. Bové, who is to direct the expedition to Tierra del Fuego, arrived yesterday from Europe, and was warmly greeted by his numerous friends in this city.
- —Three of the porters of the custom house were arrested on Wednesday, in the act of walking off with a number of articles they had abstracted from an open case in one of the deposits.
- —The demonstration in honor of the memory of the late President Garfield was a solemn and imposing affair, the detailed account of which will be perused with interest by our readers in the United States
- —It is affirmed that the government means to order the removal of all the saladerer to Ensenada, the place most likely to be made the capital of the province. This measure of itself will give the place a population of 12,000 souls.
- —The bill to pay the Provincial Bank some sixteen millions of dollars by a five per cent. bond has become a law, so far as Congress and the President go, and now awaits the concurrence of the province, which is pretty well assured.
- —The Santa Fé government is engaged in the negotiation in this market of a loan of 200,000 hard dollars, which it purposes applying to the improvement, in a variety of ways, of that province.
- —The millers of Santa Fé have resolved to ship from 15,000 to 20,000 bags of flour and a like amount is to be shipped from Buenos Aires, a part to Brazil, to England and the Continent. This will move off the surplus stock and will strengthen this market.
- —The Rural Society opened an exhibition, yesterday, for which cateful preparations have been made, and which promises to be a very creditable affair. It is given on its own grounds in Palermo Park.
- —The English Literary Society have added from their reserve fund to the building fund \$35,000 mpc., and several heavy subscriptions have been pledged from merchants,

- —The unfinished business of Congress is enormous, embracing matters of the greatest importance, so that an extra session will not only be called, but it will be a long one. The Cabinet are busy at work, deciding upon what to submit to this extra session.
- —The condition of the interior is all that could be desired. Grazing is excellent, flocks are healthy, the wool clip is of good quality and of more than average amount, and shearing will soon begin.
- —Something is being done in Plaza Once de Setiembre for the Continental Exhibition, but this affair is not yet upon a basis so solid as to make it advisable to predict its success with any great degree of certainty, its resources up to the present being quite inadequate to an undertaking of such magnitude.
- —The value of dry cow hides and calfskins exported from the River Plate for the United States was as follows: Argentine Republic exports in 1880, \$f1,021,997; from January to September 20, 1881, \$633,723. Oriental Republic exports in 1880, \$630,454; from January to September 20, \$1534-812.
- —The national executive has sent to Congress, whose ordinary session is about closing, a gigantic refunding project, which provides for the forcible calling in of all outstanding national bonds. The measure meets with almost universal condemnation in business circles, as being unjust and unsound in principle and impracticable in point of fact, and it is with deep chagrin that we are compelled to chronicle this new evidence of financial incapacity and crudeness.
- —The Chamber of Deputies has concluded the consideration of the Chilian treaty and has approved of it, and it will now go to the Senate. The discussion has been in secret session, for what reason is not apparent, as every one who has cared to learn what has transpired has been able to do so. The press was ordered not to publish the doings of Congress in this matter, but the result was published yesterday in most of the papers, and last night the Chamber of Deputies ordered the arrest of the editors of La Nacion, Tribuna Nacional, Comercio del Plata, Potesta, El Nacional, Libertad and Patria Argentina. There is some fear expressed that Chili will not agree to the clause in the pending treaty which prohibits any fortifications in the straits but it is believed on pretty good authority that this government have good reason to think that the Congress of Chili will approve the treaty as it stands.

VEXATIOUS PORT REGULATIONS IN CUBA.

A letter from Havana, dated August 27, says a gentleman interested in the trade between the United States and Cuba furnishes the following information:

"For many years foreign shipmasters trading with Cuba have been subjected to the continual annoyance of fines, imposed by Spanish customs' officials, for alleged imformalities in their vessels' From 1868 to 1874 these fines were so manuests. From 1000 to 100, intolerable that other governments were compelled to take notice of them, and the subject was brought to the attention of the government of Spain by a collective remonstrance from the representatives at Madrid of all the principal maritime nations. Dur-ing those years fines were imposed for very trifling omissions in the manifests and for reasons which would have been laughable but for the sums extort. ed from the shipmasters. During the last five or six years there has been less complaint in regard to fines, although the regulations remained unchanged up to June last. In lieu of the fines, foreign shipmasters have been subjected, in many ports of the island, to an outside system of petty extortions of officials and interpreters, who, for a douceur, would agree to obtain exemption from fines. Many paid these demands to be rid of the uncertainty of havng to pay larger sums at the custom houses when they cleared their vessels. The regulations referred to have recently been superseded by a new set of very complicated and ambiguously worded ordinances, which give customs' officials even a greater power for mischief than formerly, inasmuch as they can, at their pleasure, impose fines ranging from \$10 to \$500, one-half the fines going to themselves; and they claim that there is no authority on the island having power to remit their portion of the fines. Should these new ordinances be enforced to the letter, there is in store for foreign shipmasters visiting Cuba during the coming crop season, a series of annoyances such as they have never before experienced in their intercourse with these custom

THE decrease of the public debt of the United States during the month of August was \$14,181,-221,32.

THE number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the eight months ending August 31 amounted to 310,485, against 228,066 in the same period of last year.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 13th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 15TH, 1881.

An examination of the recent provincial law of Bahia regulating the receipts and expenditures of the various cities and villages of that province, will show that a per capita tax is generally levied upon every free black engaged in trade. In the majority of places the tax is light; but however small it may be it is no less a burden and an injustice. If there is to be any discrimination in the matter of taxation it should be in favor of the blacks, not against them. If Brazil really wishes to emancipate her slaves, and then to use them as a free laboring element, she must pursue a very different course from that indicated by this discriminating tax. The free blacks must be encouraged to work, and to trade; they must be permitted to engage in any avocation which they may choose. The only true policy for Brazil is to encourage these people to become industrious citizens, and to employ their hands and brains in their own behalf. To refuse them full permission to work for themselves is not only unjust, but it is the worst possible policy which the country can pursue.

Now that the hot season is approaching the various sanitary organizations are begin ning to show signs of life, and to publish official notes and circulars. In this last respect there is no doubt whatever of their zeal and activity; if a circular possessed disinfecting and prophylactic powers then we should be all right and safe. Unfortunately for them and fortunately for ourselves, however, something more than all this is need-We want a practical application of sanitary law wherever there is need, and we want such application every day in the year. It is folly to wait with contamination all around us until the dangerous season comes until the earth, air and buildings are filled with it. We can not expect this city to prevent the entrance of every germ of disease, because no city has yet succeeded in attaining so perfect a state of sanitation; but we do expect a reasonable amount of care and precaution, and a rigid suppression of the more fertile sources of disease. It is all well enough for our health organizations to begin talking about the crowded corticos, and the removal of garbage, the cleaning and disinfecting of sewers, and houses, and private grounds. But does this cover the whole ground? We see no mention of the legion of cow stables which fill many of the streets with an almost insupportable stench during the hot season, nor of the pernicious, offensive street urinals which disgrace almost every street in this city. By and by the police will drive away all vessels from their alongshore anchorages, and expel some hundreds of helpless people from overcrowded corticos, but no notice will probably be taken of these more dangerous 650 bags, or an average of 555 bags per day.

nuisances. The disinfecting fiend, and his friend the druggist, will go abroad through the city, and their zeal will undoubtedly effect much good, but these other sources of corruption will remain untouched. have again and again called attention to these two evils; but to no purpose. Will not our colleagues of the daily press take the question in hand and urge it upon the health authorities for immediate action?

XTHERE can be no question whatever as to the position of the English nation with respect to slavery. A long record of ceaseless vigilance in the suppression of the slave trade, and of the emancipation of slaves in her own colonies, and of friendly influence in behalf of abolition in other countries, is ample proof of such position. And yet, when we advocate the abolition o slavery in Brazil, and urge immediate action both as a matter of policy and of justice, we are at once met with the taunt that we are prescribing medicines which we do not take ourselves. And the rejoinder is both just and well-founded. Slaves are held by Americans in this empire, though not in opposition to any law. And they are held by Englishmen in direct violation of English law, and the spirit of English institutions. Still further, these slaves are held without concealment, and with the apparent knowledge of English officials. If such practices are permitted by the nation which has done most for abolition, what excuse may we not make for Brazil which has never identified herself with that side of the question? One of the most flagrant instances of English slave-holding is that of the extinct National Brazilian Mining Association, whose affairs are now in Chancery, at London, This company ceased mining operations about 1851, at which time it owned over 300 slaves. With the suspension of mining operations on its own account, the company at once took steps to hire out the services of these slaves, and they have since been employed in the mines at Morro Velho, Santa Barbara and Pitanguy. The sum paid for the hire of these slaves by the S. João d'El-Rei company (Morro Velho) alone amounts to about 440,000\$ (say £40,000) since 1851. This extinct mining association still owns over 200 slaves, and draws pay for their services. As far as we can learn, it has freed none of them, the decrease in number being due to death alone. It is reasonable to presume that this state of affairs is well known and understood in Chancery, where an account of all the revenue of the old association should be kept. Such being the case, how can an English court receive an income from such a source, and sanction slave-holding by such receipt? And how can Englishmen, whose residences are England and whose affairs are under the control of an English court, be permitted to hold slaves, and to draw an income from the hire of their services? The case in a moral sense is shameful beyond all characterization; but what shall we say of it in a legal sense? Do the English government and English courts sanction the holding of slaves by English subjects abroad?

For the benefit of statistical accuracy and in the interests of this commercial community, we beg leave to call the attention of our morning contemporary, the Jornal do Com mercio, to a few inaccuracies in its commercial reports which are certainly out of place in its columns. In our issue of the 5th inst. we gave the coffee receipts for the month of September as 551,229 bags, or an average of 18,374 bags per day. On the following day the *Jornal* gave the total as 534,579 bags, or an average of 17,819 bags per day, making a difference between the two reports of 16.

To determine the prime source of this difference we would refer the Jornal to its issue of September 21, in which the coasting entries are given as follows:

Receipts up to Sept. 18, .. 2,984,959 kilos. on Sept. 19, 129,240

Total since Sept. 1,....2,114,199 or, as it should have been, 3,114,199 This error of one million kilos, is carried down to the end of the month, and is the cause of the large difference between the two reports. This one discrepancy of 16,650 bags, repre senting an average value of about 400,000\$ is important enough in itself to deserve attention, but were it repeated every month in the year-and such a thing is wholly within the limits of possibility—the Jornal's statistics at the end of the year would be erroneous in the matter of 199,800 bags, representing an export value of about four thousand eight hundred contos. To show that similar errors are not only possible but have been commit ted, we would again refer the Jornal to its report for July in which the receipts of the month are given as 20,218,972 or 366,983 bags. In another part of the same report, however, the correct total of 336,983 bags is given, and it now remains to be seen which of the two will be used in the annual summary. If the first, then we already have a total error in the first three months of the present crop-year of 46,650 bags, representing an export value of about 1,100,000\$. But even if the Jornal uses the correct total for July, other parties have already been misled, and will probably not make the necessary correction. These errors are sure to go on multiplying themselves. and our contemporaries of the daily press, especially the Jornal do Commercio which is accepted as an authority, can not use too great care in keeping them out of their reports. To show how great is the influence of the Jornal in these matters we have only to refer to the course pursued by the Cruzeiro in the matter of this September error. The Cruzeiro's total receipts up to the 19th September were given correctly, but in its report for the 20th the following figures were given:

Up to Sept. 19th, 3,114,199 kilos. On Sept. 20th, 675,780 "

Total since the 1st, 2,789,979 Thus making the same error of one million kilos. 'The editor evidently noticed the difference between his total and that of the Iornal, and then without the slightest effort to find out which was right he innocently corrected his own to correspond with that of the latter. A emenda é peior do que o sonéto.

From The Grocer, New York, July 30. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING

South African possessions, holds out great promise from now forward in consequence of the great ex-penditure on railroads resolved upon by the government of the Cape Colony.

The Portuguese were the first to visit this south-most portion of Africa, when in 1498 they doubled the Cape of Good Hope under the famous navigator, Vasco da Gama, but they founded no set-tlements, although the native Hottentots received them hospitably. In 1600 the Dutch settled at the Cape in order to possess a half-way house on their expeditions to the East Indies. They founded Cape Town and began to settle the country more extensively in 1652. In 1795, during the wars with the first French republic, the colony became a British possess. with the first French republic, the colony became a British possession, to be restored to the Dutch in 1802. In 1806 the English again possessed them-selves of the Cape; in 1814 the final cession took place, and since then the colony has become one of the most valuable ones under the British flag. The bulk of the farming population in the colony is still Dutch in habits and language, but Anglo Saxondom is gradually overcoming this obstinacy of retaining the characteristics of Holland's nationality. During the late Transvaal troubles a tem porary compromise retarded the process of absorption in that settlement of sturdy Hollanders, but it is to be presumed that not many years will pass

before this .Transvaal autonomy will be one of the things of the past. Railroads will indeed bring this about sooner than anything else, and loval British subjects at the Cape are launching out

A glance at the map of South Africa will show that the Cape Colony proper occupies the south-most point of that continent, and that toward the east there are: the Orange Free State, British Cal. east there are: the Urange Free State, British California, Natal and Zululand; while toward the north there is Griqualand, and that the Transvaal Republic lies to the north of Orange Free State and Zululand. Natal being on the coast, it is geographically most favorably situated, and with a fertile soil and abundant and cheap free negro labor, it has an almost unlimited future as a sugar producing It also possesses great coal deposits.

Natal now produces some 30,000 tons of sugar. The following statistics will show the proportionate value of the Cape Colony and of Natal from a fiscal and commercial point of view:

---1878 Cape Colony £15,812,000 £15,862,000 £6,986,000 369,000 387,000 1,632,000 -1878.-

maritime Cape Colony £50,546,000 Cape Colony £50,546,000 £44,107 1,138,000
Natal 1,720,000 694,000 263,000
The latter compares in size and population with the surrounding countries as follows:

Cape Colony and British California 199,950 720,984 Basutoland. 8,415 Griqualand, West. 17,491 45,277 skai, districts...... 15,573 400,500 Natal 18,750 374,822 1,965,979

This shows that while Natal has a population ab half as numerous as the Cape Colony and California taken together, it covers an area than one-tenth the size of the latter two jointly.

The Zulu war and the troubles in Transvaal have had at least one good result, i. e., that of calling the attention of the English more than formerly to their settlements in South Africa, and attracting immigration thither now that a great impulse is to be given to railway building in those latitudes. The Portuguese, too, are bestowing more solicitude upon their calcurations. upon their colony there, Lorenzo Marques, and a treaty is pending with England which, if slightly modified, as the Portuguese propose, cannot fail to become eventually advantageous

The enterprising spirit of the English will from now forward be bent with redoubled zeal upon these valuable countries, and beside wool grow the diamond fields and copper mines there, sugar planting will no doubt receive a great impulse. Hence Natal is of considerable present and prospective interest to the sugar trade,

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Sandwich islands, in the North Pacific ocean, consist of eleven in number. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1777 and 1778; in February, 1779, he was murdered by the natives.
Owhyhee is the name of the principal island, with an area of 4,360 square miles; the remaining ones area Mowee, Romai, Morotoi, Taboorowa, Woa Koo, Atooi, Neecheeheow, Orehowa, Morotinne and Takoora; all inhabited, except the two last.

Total area, 6,540 square miles.

When the English under Cook first landed the population was 400,000; in 1878 it was 57,985. These islands have at all times been one of the chief whaling stations in the Pacific, and the contact with sailors, the introduction of spirituous liquors, and the free use of pork in a warm climate have gradually engendered depravity and diseases, under the combined influence of which the simple the combined injuries of which the simple natives have been decimated in the course of a century to about one-tenth of their original number, for they amounted in 1878 to 44,088, while there were then 5,916 Chinamen and 4,561 whites, 1,276 of the latter Americans. Toward the end of this century these pure native Sandwich Island Kanakas, a they are called, will have become exceedingly scarce; the bulk of population will then probably be Chinese and half-breed.

A mock monarchy rules the island, personified by King Kalakaua I, well-known at New York and elsewhere in the United States, who was enthroned by the Hawaian parliament so-called, on February 12, 1874. The King was born in 1836; he has received a good education, and is a man of average ceived a good education, and is a man of average intelligence and capacity. He has the ambition of being the first live King who circumnavigated the globe. On this tour he is now engaged; some pretend that while in Europe he will try to sell out his royalty, together with the entire island group. It is believed that any serious attempt of the kind would be circumnated. would be circumvented by American annexation, the reciprocity treaty having virtually placed the

bulk of Hawaian trade and industry into our hands. But, however, this may be, the main interest centres upon the privilege, still to last for a couple of years, of importing from the said islands, duty free, sugar the said islands, duty free, sugar there grown, into the United States

In 1873 the islands exported a thousand tons, and no more; this year the production will not unlikely reach 40,000 tons. During the first ten months of the fiscal year en led June 30th last, the import of sugar from there into the United States amounted to 23,657 tons, against 20,332 tons the previous period. The planters and San Francisco previous period. The planters and San Francisco capitalists interested in this privileged sugar trade are fast getting very rich, for the present of some \$2,25,000 duty made these producers by the American people, at the present rate of importation, in a single year is a handsome amount. So malicious people have even hinted that this sugar may not all have been grown on the islands. but may in part have been smuggled into one or more of them overnight from the East Indies; but this may be a pure invention. Still, in order to set the tter right and refute any similar slanderous legations, a certificate of origin emanating from the proper authorities might not be amiss. Louisiana planters have, as yet, taken no particular notice of these privileges of the Sandwich island planters in competition with their own, the sugar not competing direct enough with Louisiana sugar. Still, the subject begins to attract more attention, so that by the time the treaty will be reconsidered for a possible renewal three years hence, a pretty stout opposition will be certain to arise, probably strong enough to defeat renewal, which might hasten an-nexation, should the latter not have occurred in the meantime, as we have hinted.

The trade movement of late years has been the ensuing one reduced to thousands of dollars.

	zji i	Ex	of which		~Ves	sels enter	d- hal-
· In	sport	total	domestic			tons	ers
1878	\$3,046	\$3,548	\$3,334	\$284	232	163,640	27
1877	2,554	2,676	2,462	230	168	116,621	33
1876	1,558	2,441	2,055	. 199	141	108,706	35
1875	1,682	2,090	1,835	213	120	93,110	41
		nunor	amp a	mirorie i	c	n nous	ъ.

 sugar
 rice
 coffee
 tallow
 pull
 tool
 control

 1878
 38431
 5.553
 188
 240
 213
 523
 90.482

 1875
 25.083
 1.574
 166
 852
 479
 465
 93.373

 1873
 2,310
 941
 262
 610
 413
 330
 84,579

Among the vessels entered in 1878 there were 142 American, 29 English, 4 French and 3 German. The departures in that year were 197 vessels of a joint tonnage of 156,934.

The Hawaian merchant navy comprises 59 vessels, 7 of them steamers, of a joint tonnage of 10,085.

Railroads, there are 24 miles in operation and building, and 40 miles of telegraph.

building, and 40 miles of telegraph.

The post-office distributed in 1879: 101,512 letters arrived from the interior, and 89,054 foreign letters. The King personally has a civil list of 822,500, and, adding thereto amounts paid his family, the entire outlay under this head is \$90,000 per annum, while for public instruction \$71,721 vere spent in 1878.

income of the island in 1878 was \$1,151,713, and the outlay \$1,110,472.

Everything, it will be seen, is on a small scale proportionate to the reduced area of the kingdom, except sugar industry, which will soon absorb all activity there, for it pays.

A NEW SUBMARINE VESSEL.

A young Roumanian engineer, Trajan Theodoresco, has succeeded in constructing a submarine vessel which puts everything that has gone before in submarine navigation completely in the shade. This boat, up to a certain maximum size and corresponding tonnage, it is said, may be navigated under water for twelve hours at a stretch, at a depth of 100 feet; she may, however, according to the inventor, he lowered to over 300 below the surface of the water, and without coming into contact with the at. mosphere. On the surface of the water the vessel may be maneuvred under the same conditions as an ordinary steamboat. Her speed, however, is not so great as that of steamers, but greater than that of sailing vessels. The submersion is effected by screws and vertically, either suddenly or successivly, and the vessel is raised in the same way. If once under water, sufficient light is supplied enabling those on board to see all obstacles at all distances up to 130 feet, and the movements of the boat may be so regulated as to avoid them. The air supplie for the crew is said to last from twelve to fourted hours. In case of need, the reservoir containing the air may be refilled, while under water, for another twelve hours, pipes telescoping into each other being directed to the surface for that purpose, The propulsion of the vessel and its submersion are stated to cause no noise. Should all these particulars prove correct, the novel boat will be the most formidable vessel for torpedo warfare. But she may also be turned to more useful purposes. In the Matchin Canal, near Braila, there lies, since May 1877, the Lutfi Djelit, which had on board the war chest of the Turkish Danube flotilla, amounting, so report says, to several million plastres. It might be possible to recover that sum by means of the new submarine boat, and if the experiment should prove successful, it would at the same time be profitable. -Iron.

LOCAL NOTES.

- -Some late American publications are for sale at this office.
- -The government has sent buoys to mark the channels at Rio Grande and Laguna
- -The number of immigrants lodged at the Saude hospedaria during the month of Septembe nospedaria during the month of September was 445, for which was incurred an expenditure of 1,609\$650.
- -A new war vessel of the 3rd class was launched at the marine arsenal on the 7th inst. The new vessel is partly of iron, and has been christened the *Primeiro de Março*.
- —It is said that the popular opinion at Paris, in the exhibition of electric lights, is in favor of the Edison lamp. The lamp is very simple, and the light is soft and steady
- -The minister of agriculture and president of the province of Rio de Janeiro visited the new Santa Cruz slaughter house on the and inst. Like the committee of aldermen, they too thought the water supply insufficient.
- -The president of Parana has notified the government of the definite establishment of military colonies in that province. The minister of war has transmitted to the president the thanks of the government on this result.
- -In its session of the 29th ult. the municipal council of this city resolved to create a bureau of statistics under the exclusive control of Sr. Victor da Cunha, formerly editor of the *Economista Brazi*leiro. The amount appropriated is 4,500\$ per annum.
- —Decree 8,241, of the 3rd ult., approves the statutes of the "Companhia de Navegação a Vapor de Manãos," and authorizes it to transact business as a corporate body. The company is organized with a capital of 400,000\$ and proposes to perform a fluvial service within the province of Amazonas.
- -The contract recently celebrated with Messrs Samuda & Co. for a new ironclad calls for a vessel similar to the Almirante Brown, constructed for the Argentine government, but upon designs furnished by the Brazilian constructor, Trajano. The sum specified for the vessel is £333,000.
- -It is said that a society has been organized in New York for the purpose of improving the human race. We note this fact with the greatest pleasure, and hold ourselves ready to supply specific informa-tion on short notice as to the place where opera-tions should begin and what methods should be employed.
- -In view of the recent experiences with large lotteries, it is pertinent to notice that the grand national loan of 100,000,000\$, projected by Sr. Rodolpho Marques Perdigão, embraces a scheme for such lotteries, annually, to the premium sum of 64,180,000\$. There are five grand prizes of 1,000,000\$ each. It makes one's mouth water to think of it!
- -According to a report recently published the empire of Brazil contains 1,303 postoffices. In 1879. 80 there were 3,917,863 pieces sent and 6,428,359 80 there were 3,917,903 pieces sent and 0,420,359 received, a total of 10,346,402. The post cards service began on the 2nd December last, between which date and the 30th June there were 320,812 cards sold, one half of which were of the value of 20 reis and applicable only to city service.
- According to the manifesto of the São Paulo republicans the total debt of Brazil amounts to 825, 297,229\$756, upon which the annual interest and redemption charges are 43,601,485\$285, or about one-third the total revenue of the government. The republicans condemn the fiscal administration of the country, and advocate the suppression of non-pro expenditures, and greater economy. ductive

-- We are informed that the Methodist society in —We are informed that the Atchtodist society in thus city has purchased a very desirable piece of property on the Largo do Cattete, opposite the Hotel dos Estrangeiros, upon which it is designed to erect a church. A small chapel will be first constructed, and will be used for church services until the church can be built, after which it will be used for the Sunday school.

-Some time since we were favored with sample of preserved meats prepared by Messrs. John McCall & Co. of Rio Grande, which are now being introduced into this market by Mr. William Edmirroauceu into time market by Mr. William Ed-wards. These preparations complise fests, smoked, and potted tongue, ox tail, stewed kidneys, etc., which are put up in tins, and at very reasonable prices. From the samples handed us, we can fully recommend these productions to the public, both as to quality and price.

- -A new school for girls has just been opened in this city.
- -The "White Lilies" entertainment has been postponed until next week-date yet unknown.
- —The Uruguayan government has solicited the internment of Latorre by our Argentine neigh-
- -The subscription for the Rio Branco family, opened by the Jornal do Commercio, has reached the sum of 36, 723\$000.
- -The Associação Industrial is busily employed making arrangements for next month's exhibi-
- -The sales of our enterprising evening contemporary, the Gazeta da Tarde, have reached 12,000 per day.
- -The Rio das Velhas will complete its surveys about the middle of the month, and the party will return during the first days of November.
- —The long-pent-up agony is at an end—and the sorte grande has been drawn. There are now a few thousand souls poorer than before, both in purse and in spirit.
- -The reported sailing of a steamer of the Amer can line last month proves unfounded. The super-intendent of the line, Col. W. P. Tisdel, is expected to arrive here very shortly.
- -The Parahyba provincial assembly has voted to suppress the provincial consulado.

THE two treaties between the United States and China have been ratified at Pekin.

DURING the seven months ending July 31 the total exports of the United States amounted to a total of \$501,446,013, against \$492,474,556 in the same period of last year. The imports for the same period were \$415,390,019 in 1881, and \$448.796,752 in 1880.

MONTHLY SUMMARY

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

Companhia Cantareira e Esgo.

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos,

Lat. 33 '3 s 59''. S.
Long. 40'' 30' 40'' W. (Greenwich.)

Height of barometer: 3,93 ft. above mean sea level,
Do of rain gauge: 3,376.5 ft. do do.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m. 22,785 inches at 9 p.m. 32,750 inche
Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 320' Fahr. at mean sea
level at 9 am. 30.15 inches; at 9 p.m. 30.14' inches.

Mean tempo, of air at 9 a.m. 62; 3''; at 9 p.m. 60,9' Fahr.
Mean tempo, rean: in shade, 21,0'' do min. in shade 25,2'' F
Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm. 47,3' Fahr.
Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade, 21,8' Fahr.
Lowest reading of max. of therm. in shade, 21,8' Fahr.
Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (37d), 35.0° F.
Mean tempo of Grass minimum therm. (37d), 35.0° F.
Mean tempo of Grass minimum therm. (37d), 35.0° F.
Mean tempo of dew point at 9 a.m. 38,1" at 9 a.m. 57.6° F.
Mean tempo of dew point at 9 a.m., 38,1" at 9 a.m. 57.6° F.
Maximum fall of rain in one day (2and), 0.54 inch.
Rain fell on 7 days.

Rain fell on 7 days.

Fog on the mornings of 6 days.
Dev on the mornings of 6 days.

Dev on the mornings of 6 days.

Lightning seen, but thunder on thead, on 26th and 27th.

HENRY B. JOYNER,

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

COMMERCIAL

October 14th, 1881.

razilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do in U.S. coin at \$4 84 per £r. stg. 54 45 cents \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837 of £r. stg. in Brazilian gold. . . 8\$889

Hank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22½ d

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)

do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg.
44.50 cts

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian Value of £1 sterling ,, ,, 10 787

EXCHANGE.

October 4 .-- The banks affixed the previo

banks affixed the previous rate

London ... 2234
Paris ... 424—425
Hamburg ... 524—525
New York ... 2\$270
Portugal ... 239 %

but drawing on London 11to higher, viz. 142 27 116. Private paper was negotiated at 22 9116 a 34 on London, 420-422 on France and 520 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 10\$740 cash.

- cash.

 Oct. 5.—The market was less firm 80-day though the officia
 rates of the banks remained unchanged. Transactions in
 private paper were effected at 22½—22½ on London and
 419—422 on France. Soweriegns 105750 sellers, 105750
 buyers.

 Oct. 6.—The market to-day was firm but very inactive, only
 some small trinsactions having taken place at 22 716 bank
 and 22 916–22½ private paper on London. Sovereigns
 105780 sellers, 105760 buyers.

Oct. 7.—There were some signs of weakness in the morning but in the afternoon the market became firm again. The business done was unimportant at a complete the state of the signal of the state of the signal of th but in the afternoon the market became firm again. The business done was unimportant at 22 yiló bank and 22½-22½ private paper on London and at 424 bank paper on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$790, 10\$780 and 10\$790 for delivery from Nov. 181 to Dec. 3181. Det. 8.—As usual on the eve of the departure of the Royal Mail the market was paralyzed to-day, only some insignificant transactions having been effected at 23½ bank and 23½—316 private paper on London. Sovereigns were offered at 10\$210 with buyers at 10\$760.

Oct. 10.—There was no alteration to-day in the rates of the banks and the business done was too insignificant to deserve mention. Sovereigns sold at 10\$820, 10 800 and 10\$790

Oct. 11....The market to-day was again very quiet without demand for bank paper and with a scarcity of private billed. Small transactions were effected at 29½ bank and 29½ pri vate bills of London, 44 bank and 420-429 private on France, and 341 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 10\$800 cash

Oct. 12.—The inactivity in the market continued to-day, only some unimportant transactions having been effected at 22½ bank and 22 716. 22½ and 22 916 private paper on London. Sovereigns 10\$820 sellers, 10\$800 buyers.

Oct. 13... There was more activity in the market to-day and a fair business was done in bank paper at 2236 on London and 424 on Paris, and in private paper at 223119-2226 on London and 421 on Paris. The official rates of the banks close

22 3% Lo 22 78 London 424—425 Paris 524—525 Hamburg 2\$270 New York 239—241 % Portugal

Sovereigns are offered at 10\$850 with buyers at 10\$800. Oct. 14....The banks lowered their rates this morning to 221/2
on London, 426 on Paris and 528 on Hamburg.

—The president of Ceará has authorized the Provincial treasury to emit 50,005 of provincial apolices at par, the interest not to exceed 8 per cent. per annum. The product is to be applied to public instruction.

—At a general meeting of the Companhia Pernambucana on the 1st inst., the board of directors was authorised to raise the capital necessary for the acquisition of new steamers, and for the development of industry and commerce in the localities served by this line of steamers.

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES,		
C	October 3.		
12	Six per cent apolices	7.075	000
20	National loan 1879	1.112	000
30	Banco do Brazil	200	000
100	Amazon Steam Navigation	145	~
78	do	140	
200	Carris Urbanos	250	
20	Macahé e Campos RR	181	
290	Docas D. Pedro II		000
323	Banco Predial hypth. notes with int		%
67	Banco Industrial (outs. sale)	233	
100	Docas D. Pedro II (outside sale)		000
60	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)		
100	Carruagens Fluminense do	250	
		176	
34	Carris Urbanos do	250	000
0	ctober 4.		
14	Six per cent apolices	1,080	000
3, 9 00\$	do of small amounts	1,050	000
8	Banco do Commercio	221	000
50	Banco Industrial	233	500

42		185	000
10	Carangola R. R	160	000
40	Carris Villa Isabel	216	000
151	Carruagens Fluminense	176	000
3	Minas de Caçapava, S. B	40	000
957	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)		%
60	Docas D. Pedro II (outs. sale)		000
(October 5.		
32	Six per cent apolices	1,080	000
12	do	1,075	000
75	Banco do Commercio	221	000
30	do S. B	65	000
300	Sorocabana R.R.	10	000
2	Macahé e Campos RR	180	
70	Amazon steam navigation	145	000
50	Docas Dom Pedro II		000
7	Carris Villa Isabel	214	
	0-11-183		

October 6.

17	Six per cent apolices	1,080 000
25	Banco do Commercio	223 000
20	Banco Commercial	235 000
60	Banco Industrial	234 000
33	Paulista R.R. ex div	220 000
10	Macahé e Campos RR	185 000
30	Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale)	02 000
25	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ (outs. sale)	83 %
100	Carris Urbanos	
20	Carris Villa Isabel	252 000
50	Docas D. Pedro II.	215 000
	Architectonica	95 000
		100 000
77	Banco Predial hyp. n., with int	85 %

October 7

30	Six per cent. apolices	1.080 000
17,000\$	Provincial apolices of 200\$	102 %
15	Sorocabana R. R.	94 900
50	Navegação Brazileira	248 000
20	Docas D. Pedro II	97 500
20	do (outs.s.)	100 000
15	Macahé e Campos R.R	185 000
10	Macahé e Campos debentures	92 %
400	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	98 %
46	do (oute esta)	

6	THE RIC	NEWS.
October £.	BANK STATEMENT	Spruce Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last
215 Sorocabana RR. for Nov. 15th 93 000	Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and	and the market remains steady with a good demand. We quote 39\$000 per dozen.
61 do for Oct. 20th(outs. sale) 95 000 22 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ do 83 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on September 30th, 1881.	Swedish PineThe 836 dozen per Charles from Wester-
31 Leopoldina R. R. 430 000 20 Navegação Brazileira 248 000		wick, noticed in our last, have been sold at 41\$500 per dozen. The arrivals since then consist of 462 dozen per Cuba from
Lot Navegação Paulista (outs. sale) 112 000	BANKS Deposits Cash Propor- in contos balances tion per of reis do. cent.	Abo which have been sold at same price. The market continues firm.
130 Docas D. Pedro II	of reis do. cent.	Kerosene.—The arrivals consist of 7,600 cases per Brazileira rom New York.
236 Banco Predial h.n. of August 2nd 83¾ %	Banco do Brazil. 34.561 13.267 38.38 Banco Rural. 14.631 1.260 8.61	The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged at
October 10. 4 Six per cent apolices	Banco Industrial	7\$400—7\$500 per case for Devoe's Brilliant. Lard.—There have been no arrivals but the market remains
2 do	Banco Commercial 5.530 2.292 41.44 English Bank 2.476 369 14.90	depressed at 440445 reis per 1b. for George
19 Banco do Brazil 300 000	New London & Brazilian Bank 3.003 682 22.71 Total 66.235 19.054 28.77	430435 ,, ,, ,, Jenkins
125 do	250000000000000000000000000000000000000	420425 ,, ,, ,, New York <i>Rosin.</i> —Arrivals:
do (outside sale)	WARKET REPORT.	20 barrels per <i>Carrick</i> from New York, Market unch2nged at 8\$0008\$500 per barrel.
50 Macahé e Campos RR	Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 14th, 1881.	Turpentine Arrivals:
10 Navegação S. João da Barra a Campos 200 000	Exports.	200 cases per Carrick from New York 400 , Brazileira from do.
30 Minas de Caçapava S. B 50 000	Coffee. Our last report was on the 4th instant. The activity which ruled in our market previous to that date has not	Market very firm and sales have been effected at 520540 reis per kilo.
256 Docas D. Pedro II	continued during the period now under review, and subsided	Hay.—No arrivals. Prices unchanged at 7173 reis per kilo for Rosario.
25 Six per cent apolices 1,075 000	entirely when dealers raised their currency prices 50 reis per 10 kilos for all descriptions from regular first downwards, and	Bran.—Arrivals: 1,400 bags per Douro from River Plate.
3 Six per cent apolices of small amounts 1,055 000 23 National Loan of 1868	when the receipts, which had during a few days shown a slight decline, again assumed their former level.	The market continues firm and prices have advanced to 2\$800
1,000\$ Provincial apolices	The quiet tone which then set in continues, the small reduc- tion in exchange, probably only temporary, offering no induce-	3\$000 per bag. Indian Corn.—Arrivals:
45 do	ment to shippers.	861 bags per Pascal from River Plate 1,520 ,, Douro from do
100 Banco Industrial for 1st day of transfer 236 000	The sterling cost of coffee to-day is 3d per cwt. lower for the best grades and 34d per cwt. higher for the medium and	1,654 , Pliny from do. The demand continues good and prices are again higher. We
14 Leopoldina R. R	low ones, as compared with that of the 4th instant. The sales since the 4th instant amount to 107,500 bags.	quote 4\$8004\$900 per bag.
50 Carris Urbanos	The clearances have been:	BeerArrivals: 1,140 cases per Berlin from Bremen
62 Carris Villa Isabel (outside sale)	United States: bags Oct. 3 Baltimore, Nor bk Freidig	15 barrels per <i>Araucania</i> from Liverpool 440 cases per <i>Buenos Ayres</i> from Hamburg
100 Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale) 250 000	3 do ,, <i>Lhadnoi</i> 4,159 4 do Am bgn <i>Alice</i> 4,540	80 barrels per Eastern Queen from Liverpool. 200 cases per Kepler from London
85 Sorocabana R.R. do 93 000 27 União Mineira R. R do 170 000	5 New York, Blg str Pascal 28,633	175 ,, Lassell from Liverpool.
10 Rio Gas Company 280 000 204 Docas D. Pedro II 100 000	6 Galveston, Norbga Stray	Prices are unchanged at Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600—7\$700
October 12.	8 Savannah, Sw lug <i>Emanuel</i>	Tennent 4 500 5 000 Guiness' Stout 7 200 7 300
54 Six per cent apolices	8 Baltimore, Am bk Serene	German, Carlsberg 7 2507 350 do Cavallo 7 0007 100
100 Petropolis R. R 180 000	Europe. 20,809	do sundry brands 4 000 5 000
34 Amazon steam navigation	Oct. 3 Southampton, Br str Mondego	Butter Arrivals ,
138 Macahé e Campos RR	8 do , <i>Douro</i>	125 cases, 75 barrels per Berlin from Bremen 5 cases per Neva Southampton
6-4	8 Bremen, Gr str <i>Berliu</i> 10,441 9 Liverpool, Br str <i>Pliny</i> 3,500	356 ,, Buenos Ayres from Hamburg 75 ,, Hipparchus from New York
BANK OF BRAZIL	to Hamburg, Gr str Buenos Ayres	5 ,, Lassell from Liverpool
BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1881.	Elsewhere:	36 ,, Poilou from Marseilles. The market is over supplied and prices of some descriptions
ASSETS.	Oct. 7 Cape Town, Am bgn Wm. Phillips 2,000 7 River Plate, Blg str Kepler 963	have further declined- We quote to-day:
Commercial Department: Bills discounted:	10 do Fr str Sénégal 1,064	French, in barrels 960—1\$000 per lb. do in tius
National Treasury hills 20 220 000\$000	Receipts which, as said above, declined somewhat during a few days, have again become heavy and the daily average	Danish ,, 920—1 000 ,,
Bills with two resident endorsers	since the 1st instant is now	American 850 880 ,,
Bills secured by collaterals . By commercial documents	17,110 bags against 17,173 bags same period 1880	Cement.—There have been no arrivals and prices of English have advanced.
Securities in liquidation 4,214,643 555	,, 11,750 ., ,, 1879 ,, 13,221 ,, ,, 1878	We quote: English 7\$5008\$000
Bills receivable	,, 12,159 ,, ,, 1877 ,, 9,412 ,, ,, 1876	German 6 5006 800 Boulogne 7 5008 000
National Treasury account current 11,012,137 740 Cash 12,408,812 888 Mortgage Department :	We quote, per 10 kilos:	Coals—The arrivals consist of
Capital account	Washed 4\$200 5\$900 Superior 5 050 5 250	102 tons per Eastern Queen from Liverpool 1,851 , Decision from Cardiff
Supplemental loan 2,441,123 340 Accounts Current, guaranteed:	Good first 4 550 — 4 650 Regular first 4 100 — 4 200	2,462 ,, King Ceolric from do 359 ,, Tabor from New Castle (and 75 tons coke)
Sundry loans	Ordinary first 3 400 3 600 Good second 2 850 3 100	Prices continue nominal in the absence of sales. Codfish.—There have been no arrivals of any description and
Loans to Provincial governments	Ordinary second 2 450 2 650	retail prices for Canadian are unchanged at 22\$00025\$000 per tub.
Stocks and Shares: Public Funds	and on this basis cargoes may be quoted: p 10 kilos per cwt per lb,	
Public Funds. 17,702,529 517 Sharso and debentures in various companies. 2,177,940 000 Saso Paulo Branch:	Prime United States 5,250= 56/9 12.33 cts. Good ,, 4,650= 51/ 11.08 ,,	PORT OF MARANHAO.
Capital account	Fair to good ,, 4,450== 49/1 10.66 ,,	September 27th, 1881. Cotton Market unchanged. Prices still ruling 420-470
Amount current	Good Channel 3,750= 42/4 9.17 ,,	reis per kilo. Entries a little more free. SugarArrivals on a somewhat larger scale. Prices con-
Mortgages: Rural, at long dates	Fair ,, 3,450= 39/6 8.55 ,, Low ,, 2,850= 33/9 7.29 ,,	tinue at 120—125 reis per kilo. Freights.—½ d. and 10 % and 30 and 10 % asked.
,, ,, short ,,	(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 223/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.)	Exchange. Closed for direct steamer on the 23rd instant at 22 1/6, and drawers are now open at same rates but there is
Accounts in liquidation	Stock is estimated to-day at 325,000 bags.	little doing as takers ask 22 ½. Discounts8 % a 9 % money very scarce.
Interest due on mortgages	The market closes with a downward tendency in prices in view of the cable advices from the United States, reporting the	The shipments of sugar from this port to England, Portu-
In cash	markets there flat at 111/4 cts. for fair. Medium grades could be bought here to-day at 50100 reis	gal and New York during the year from July 1st 1880 to June 30th 1881 were:
Hypothecary notes. 172,700 000	per 10 kilos below the above quotations.	Liverpool 129,438 bags
LIABILITIES. Commercial Department:	Imports.	Portugal 14,946 ,, New York 4,000 ,
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000 33,000,000 000	Flour.—The arrivals consist of 1,00 half bags per Cordillera from Valparaiso	Total 148,384 bags
Reserve Fund:	160 , Pascal from River Plate. 100 , Douro from do	divided amongst the following exporters: Castro Souza & Co
New reserve fund	1,700 barrels per Hipparchus from New York.	Hoyer & Ribeiro. 28,768 Henry Airlie. 21,310
Notes in circulation: In notes of Head Bank	The sales have been about 11.000 barrels and stock in first hands to-day amounts to 31,000 barrels.	Moreira & Saraiva 8,457
30,830 000 Bills payable for fixed deposits 37,956, 184 108	Prices are unchanged- We quote:	Maia Sobrinhos & Co
Accounts current	Trieste 22 500—23 000 Gallego 22 000—22 500	Manoel José da Siiva & Co. 4,914 Candido C. da Silva Rosa. 3,526
Dividends:	Haxall 22 000-22 500	Azevedo, Almeida & Co. 2,275 Agostinho Coelho Fragoso. 1,677
Unclaimed dividends	O'Dance 21 000-21 500	Luiz da Serra Pinto 1,517
Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	Mc Cance 21 000—21 500 Baltimore 21 000—21 500	Almeida Junior & Co
ment	St. Louis 20 000—20 500 River Plate 18 500—19 000	Oliveira Santos & Co. 242 Francisco A. de Lima & Co. 130
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	Chili 18 500—19 000	Total
Bills payable	Market firm.	
E. & O. E. 173,405,728 453	Pitch PineThere have been no arrivals since our last re- port and the market continues firm at 44\$000 per dozen.	PORT OF SANTOS. October 13th, 1881.
Bank of Brazil, October 23rd, 1881.	White Pine.—The 240,050 feet ex G. P. Sherwood, noticed in our last, remain unsold and are placed in store. The market	Coffee-Market quiet at 4\$000-4\$200 per 10 kilos for superiors.
José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.	is well supplied and quiet at 105 reis per foot. No fresh arri-	Receipts last week averaged 6,580 bags per day.
		Stock to-day 145,000 bags.

Trapani---It hug *Bianca*; 200 tons; Cette; 65 ds; salt to Fiorita & Tavolara. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 3.

S. DIRGO, CAL.—Br ship Lady Litgar; 1,226 tons; James; same cargo, cal.—Br ship Lady Litgar; 1,226 tons; James; same cargo, cal.—Br ship Lady Litgar; 1,226 tons; Lopes; b'i. OCT. 4.

TOMALA—Port big Benis de Freita; 505 tons; Lopes; b'i. OCT. 4.

TOMALA—Port by Union; 467 tons; Petersen; ballast.

CHIL—Br bk Elita Campbell; 596 tons; Jones; ballast.

—Port lug Pimpho; 249 tons; Mesquin; sundries.

OCT. 5.

BALTIMORE—Nor bk Freidig; 421 tons; Berg; coftee.

HAITI—Fib Calders; 490 tons; Carré; ballast.

VALIMANSO—Am bk; Sargent; 738 tons; Dyer; ballast.

OCT. 6.

BALTIMORE—Am bgn Alice; 317 tons; North; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Am bgn Alice; 317 tons; North; coffee.

ARACATY—Nor bk Hersch Riven; 56 tons; Boe; coffee.

ARACATY—Nor bk Hersch Riven; 56 tons; Boe; coffee.

ARACATY—Nor bk Hersch Riven; 56 tons; Boe; coffee.

-The September receipts of the Santos custom house were sollows: -The September receipus ...

Imports ... 267,799\$*339 25,4,040\$*397
Despacho maitimo ... 24,95 601 154,784 45
Interior taxes ... 124,67 592 11,092 62
Extraordinary ... 816 006 230 014
Deposits ... 1,864 994 15,373 694

520,056 292 394,650 176

2- sendas ... 264-264 30 annu --The September receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernamuco were as follows: 1881 1880
Sugar ... 8,801 bags 21,308 bags
Cotton ... 8,774 \$acks 3,032 sacks. SHIPPING NEWS. OCTUBER 3.

CARDIFF---Br shp Decision; 1,208 tons; Williams; 58 ds; coal to Royal Mail. ANYMERP—Am shp Loretta Fish; 1,945 tons: Hodgman: 56 ds: rails: put into this port leaky, bound for Manzanillo, Mexico.

SALT ISLAND.--Port bk *Humildade*; 312 tons; Teixeira; 30 ds; saltto M. de Oliveira & Co.

sarto nt. de Onivera de Co.

ARAGAJU--BOT bl. Luizar. 258 tons; Campos; 8 ds; sundries to G. Abrauches & Co.

OCT. 6.

No-Nor bj. Cubar.; 200 tons, Roenertsen; 80 ds; pine to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

CARDIFF--Br shp King Ceolvic; 1,582 tons; Melville; 54 ds: coal to Wilson Sons & Co. N. York--Gr bk Brazileira; 305 tons; Meinhardt; 59 ds; sundries to Monteiro Hime & Co.

ones to Monterio Time & Co.

OCT. 1.

Lisson—Sw bk Carl Yohann; 208 tons; Jansen: 59 ds; sundies to Barboa Castro & Co.

N. Castra—Nor lug Tabor; 295 tons; Qvie; 58 ds; 00. to
A. Wagner.

OCT. 11.

OCT. 11.

OPORTO---Port bgn *Tentativa*; 249 tons; Magalhães; 49 ds; sandries to Veiga Pinto & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCT 8.

GAUSSTON:—Nor bgn Stray; 380 tons; Wikborg; coffee.

NORTHERN PORTS:—Br bk Sapho; 359 tons; Phee; ballast.

BAMA:—Br bg Zilie D.; 389 tons; Frosen; ballast.

OCT, 9.

CAPA TOWN:—Am lug William Phillips; 601 tons; Healy coffee.

contec.

HAITI---It bg Elisetta; 363 tons; Antonio; ballast.

N. York:--Brbk Trevanion; 485 tons; coffee.

R. Avars:--Sp suk Mercedita; 124 tons; Durah; ballast.

OCT. 10.

OCT. 10.

HAITI—Nor bk Orvarodd; 512 tons; Lerardsen; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Br bgn Bessie May; 341 tons; Buch; ballast.

Br bk Mary Rideout; 462 tons; Gibson; ballast.

OCT. 12.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Serene 558 tons; Segerman; eo¹⁰⁻e.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Novo Silencio; 345 tons; Ferrei_{ra} blt.
OCT. 12.

CCL. 13.

SAVANNAH.—Sw lug Emanuel; 305 tons; Andersen; coffee.

GALVESTON.—Am bgn Flora Goodale; 415 tons; Davis; coffee.

Sr. THOMAS.— Sw bg Marie Louisa; 237 tons; Janson; ball't.

—The Bri tish pteamer Rheubina which is expected at this port to-day, arrived at Pará on the 23rd ult. and at Pernambuco on the 3rd inst., being out 35 days in the voyage from New York to Rio.

—It is reported that the Br. str. Glenlogan which was abandoned at sea on fire on June 3rd, has sunk about 30 miles to the north of Ceará and some 10 miles from shore in 10 fathoms, and that her masts are visible above water.

and that her masts are visible above water.

—A telegram from Montevideo, dated 7th instant, states that
the Br. str. Govino: was wrecked on the English bank, steam:
er and cargo being totally lost. Of the crew two were drowned,
eleven got into a boat which had not yet been heard from,
and the remainder were saved.

and the remainder were saved.

—The Diario do Gram Parae of the noth ult. announces the withdrawal of the lightship Colombs from the Braganga channel because of her bad condition. The steamer Sonan France had been sent to cruize in the channel for the purpose of giving directions to entering vessels. The captain of the port called for tenders for a vessel to substitute the Colombs. On the s4th the Diario announces the freighting of bgn Rebreca at the 1205 per day for six months. The Rebreca at once proceeded to her station.

FREIGHTS:
Sailing-Vessels: Steamers; London 60|
Liverpool 50|
Antwerp 45|
Hamburg 55|
Havre fr. 40
Bordeaux fr. 45
Marseilles fr. 60
New York 50 cts.

., 7	-	- 1		_	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
	Hippan Walla V	chus, Valla	Br Am	N	w York, 28 w York 21d indon* 29	d Norton M'w & C
,, 7	,, 6 Kepler, Blg				ondon* 29 verpool* 25d aples* 28d ver Plate* 8	Norton M'w & C Put in for coal Norton M'w & C do Karl Valais & Co
	,, 7 Poitou Fr ,, 7 Douro, Br ,, 7 Eerlin, Gr				ples* 28d ver Plate* 8	Karl Valais & Co
" 8	,, 7 Eerlin, Gr				ntos 21h ver Plate el	Brandes & Co
8	,, 8 S. Martin, Fr ,, 8 Buenos Ayres Gr				ntos 20h ntos 18h	1. Leuba & o Co
,, 10	Sénégal Dago B	Fr	J.	Bo	rdeaux 20d ntos 24h	do Karl Valais & Co Royal Mail Brandes & Co Oorton M'w & C Leuba & o Co Ed. Johnston & C Messageries Mar. Mee Allen & Co
" II Dago Br					us 24ft	ntee Allen & Co
D	EPART	URI	ES C	F	FOREIGN	STEAMERS
DATE	1.100	АМЕ	1	1	WHÈRE TO	CARGO
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-,, 4	Mondeg	o Br	пери	H	unburg*	Coffee Sundries
,, 6	Walla V	Valla	Am	Po	rtland, Oreg	Coffee on Rails
", 7	Hippare	ehus l	Blg	Sa	ver Plate ntos	Sundries Sundries
,, 8	Kepler, Cavour	Blg Br		Ri Ri	ver Plate o Grande uth ton*	Sundries Sundries
» 9	Pliny, I Douro.	Br Br		So	uth'ton* do	Sundries (Sundries
,, 10	Berlin, (Gr Avre	· C·	Br	amant	Sundries Coffee
,, 10	San Ma	rtin F	r	H	umburg* tvre* ver Plate* ew York	oundries
,, 11	Walla V Poitou, Hippare Kepler, Cavour Pliny, F Douro, Berlin, G Buenos San Ma Sénégal Lassel	Br		No	w York	Sundries Coffee
_	lling at i				orts.	
FORE	GN SA RIO DI	ILI E YA	NG NE	VE (R)	SSELS IN	THE PORT OF ER 12, 1881.
	MP	TONNAGE	RED		WHERE	
			ENTERED		FROM	CONSIGNER
bg Grant	lican	481	Aug	14	Antwerp Cardiff Glasgow Portland Darien Antwerp	To order.
shp Sabi	10	1260	,,	9	Glasgow	To order. Wilson, Sons & Co. Rio Gas Co F. Clemente & Co. To order.
bk Sarah	A Stapl	480 466	0"	26	Darien	To order
shp Lore	ISH	1945	Oct.	3	Antwerp	ror repair
bk Asteri bk G. B shp H.I lug Swift bk Mary shp Brite	S	508 572 1543	Aug Sept	5	Rangon London Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff I. de Maio New Carlio Salt Island. Marseilles.	To order. A. Moss & Co. D. Pedro II RR. Faria Hollanda &C. Petropolis R. R. D. Pedro II RR. Braga & Barbose
snp H.I lug Swift	sure	1543	"	13	Cardiff Liverpool	D. Pedro II RR. Faria Hollanda &C
bk Mary shp Briti	sh Emp	299 511	"	14	Cardiff	Petropolis R. R. D. Pedro II RP
bk Ada	le	441	"	18	I. de Maio	Petropolis R. R. D. Pedro II RR. Braga & Barbosz Hime, Zenha & S'a Miranda Leone
shp Beau	titul St	547	"	21	Salt Island.	Miranda Leone
bk Mary	uccf	417	"	23 26	Marseilles Sunderland Cardiff	Baruosa Hime, Zenha & S'a Miranda Leone Karl Vallais & Co Wilson, Sons & Co. Norton Megaw & C
shp Josep bk W.W	. Lloyd	1542	"	26 26	Cardiff Newport	Norton Megaw & C To order
bgn Edit	A M'	249	"	26	Salt Island.	F. D. Machado
bk Aberl	emmo	249 177 735 1076 480 314 1697 399	"	27 28	Middlesb'rh	Waring Brothers
snp Julia bk Łaste:	nQueen	480	Oct.	28 1	Liverpool	Kio Gas Co. J. & J. Peake
bgn Carr bk Star o	ck f India	314	"	1 2	New York. Cardiff	Mc Culloch Beecher Wilson, Sons & Co.
bgn G P	, Sher'd	399	"	2	N. York	A. C. Nathan & Co.
shp King	Ceolric	1208 1582	"	9	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co
bk Mary shp Briti bk Ada schr Eag shp Beau lug Rein bk Mary shp Jose bk W. W bgn Edit bk Aber bgn Julia bk Aber bk Star o bgn Garr bk Star o bgn Gen DAN schr Ani bgn Belo DUB	ıs# ni	105	Sept.	25	Macáo	Miranda Leone Mison, Sons & Co Wilson, Sons & Co Wilson, Sons & Co To order F. D. Machado To order Waring Brothers Rio Gas Co. J. & J. Peake Mc Culloch Beecher Wilson, Sons & Co. A. C. Nathan & Co Royal Mail Wilson, Sons & Co To order Wilson, Sons & Co
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bgn Hele GERI schr Spec	na Anna IAN		Sept			L. Zignago
bgn Ama	ша	130	Aug	18 18	B. Ayres Ajó	J. M. Frias & Sons F. de Figueiredo&C Hartwig Willumsen
bgn Ama bk Pax . bg Insel.		689	Sept	9	New Castle Rosario	Hartwig Willumsen
pg Palme			"	9 21	Rosario	To order.
bgn Min	chen	693 204	Oct.	30 30	Greenock	Watson Ritchie &C To order
bk Pax bg Insel. bg Palme bk Adele bgn Min lug Char bk Brazil	eira	306 305	Očt.	1	Westerwick New York	To order To order. Watson Ritchie &C To order Hartwig Will'n & C Monteiro Hime & C
bk Eleons	ora M're	450				
NORWE	GIAN	1	Sept.	- 1		H. N. Dreyfuss
NORWE bgn Eim bk B. M	und Width	237	Aug	29	New Castle Cette	To order Karl Valais & Co
bk Union	in	467	Seme	30	New Castle	To order
bk Aladd	Ifarer	189	sept "	6	St. Mary	McCulloch B. & Co
bk Aladd bk Noel	rtan	340	0	7		i orger.
bk Aladd bk Noel. bk Jorsa bgn Kja	·a			13	Cagliari Hamburg	Brandes & Co
bk Aladd bk Noel. bk Jorsa bgn Kja bk Andre bk Vega		393	"	13 13	Cagliari Hamburg Cette New Port.	Brandes & Co Berla Cotrim & Co. To order
bk Aladd bk Noel. bk Jorsa bgn Kja bk Andro bk Vega schr Solv bgn Fran	eig	393 296 215))))	13 13 13 21	Cagliari Hamburg Cette New Port Cardiff Cardiff	Brandes & Co Berla Cotrim & Co. To order F. Clemente & Co To order.
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bk Aladd bk Noel. bk Jorsa bgn Kja bk Andre bk Vega schr Solv bgn Fram bk Fram lug M. H bk Njore bg Cuba lug Tabo Swel	l r	216 393 296 215 239 259 732 200 295	" " Oct.	13 13 21 23 26 1 2 6	Cagliari Hamburg Cette New Port Cardiff Cardiff Westerwick New Castle Greenock Abo New Castle	Brandes & Co Berla Cotrim & Co. To order F, Clemente & Co To order. To order F. Clemente & Co Watson Ritchie & Co Hartwig W'n & Co. A. Wagner.
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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION			ATION DENOMINATION INTEREST			DENOMINATION INTEREST			
		General	Apolice	s, curre	ncy	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,075\$000			
et.		, ,,	**	,,	••••••	. 0	800 000	-,-,,,,			
		***	. ,,	"		"	600 000	1,055 000			
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	. "	,,	"		. ,,	500 000	,			
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_			**			"	. 400 000				
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7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincia	al apolic	es of Ri	o de Janciro	6 %	500 000	102%			
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000					,,,	200 000	102-70			
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	Loan o	f 1868,	gold		1,000 000	1,235\$000			
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000			27	,,	"	500 000	1,2350000			
44,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	National	Loan of	1870.	gold	41/2 %	1,000 000				
7,065,000 000	2012321000 000	,,		.,	D	9/2 70	500 000	1121/2 170			

	BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES								
CAPITAL	SHARES	SSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE PUNI	LAST	LAST	DIVIDÉND
	ES	ıs	3	¥.			TION	AM'T	PAID
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33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All	200	Al		8,754,213\$9 2,118,943 0 1,102,841 8	300\$00	10\$000	July 1881
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12,000,000\$	60,000	15,000		£ 10	Banco do Commercio	140,00	10	11 8	Oct 1880
				1		442,253\$01	1	9\$000	July 1881
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4,000,000	20,000	All	200	£ 50	Sorocabana do debentures		01.00/		
_	_	_	_	100\$		_	90 %	6 %	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200		Leopoldina	81,320 27	9 430 000	7 000	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	200\$ All	do preferred ob. Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid, shs. do do subsidiary shares.		203 001	181/2 %	interest
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10,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	160 000	ı	July 1881
_	_	=	=	_	do do subsidiare shores	-	160 004	- 1	· ·
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	União Valenciana	34,600 00	17 000 Nom	614 %	Feb. 1881
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	União Valenciana. TRAMWAYS S. Christovão.			1	
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700,000	7,000 6,000	All		100\$ All	Botanical Garden S. Paulo Pernambuco	18,795 18	8 120 00	1	July. 1881
1,200,000 540,000	2,700	All All	200	All	Pernambuco	16,435 45	1 140 000	8 000	July. 1881
800,000	4,000 6,000	3,000	200	Ali	S. Luiz do Maranhão	_	20 000	9	
1,200,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre Villa Izabel Montevideo Nictheroy Bruxellas Carris urbanos	20,000 00			July 1831
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Villa Izabel	106,415 21	5 215 000	7 200	July 1831 July 1881
1,200,000	10,000			A.	Nictherov	2,800 00	1 500		i
1,200,000		All		All	Bruxellas	_	10 000		
5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All 500\$	Carris urbanos	17,981 66	3 253 000	10 000	July 1881
		_		l	TOLL ROADS	-	90 %	6%	interest
1,800,000	6,000 1,800	All All	300\$	30€	TOLL ROADS União e Industria	180,000 00	0 105 000 Nom	15 000	June 1879
100,000	1,000	A	100	All	Magé e Sapucaia	-	Nom.	-	
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIRS Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos.	507.400 98	2 250 000	10 000	July 1881
200,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos	507,423 78 300,000 00	100 000 Nom	8 000	July 1881
640,000	3,200	912 3,168	200	All	Ferry	_	Nom.		
500,000	2,500	All	200	Aii	União Nictheroyense Ferry Paulista	89,172 04	5 112 000	6 000	July. 1881
£ 750,000	50,000	40,419	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	€ 50,00	106 000	9sh	July. 1881 July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	100\$	Nacional de Navegação	103,019\$72	106 000		May 1881
600,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	12,500 00	0 180 00		July 1881
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1.000\$	125\$	INSURANÇE Fidelidade Argos Fluminense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança				
2.000,000	2.000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	225,000\$00	205 000	20 000 37 000	July 1881 July 1881
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All All	1,000	100	Garantia	305,794 78 172,750 00	0 145 000	8 000	July 1881
500,000	500	All	1,000	250 100	Nova Regeneração	180,123 70	350 000 Nom	6 000	July 1881
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Confiança	21,418 72			July 1881
8,000,000	40,000 50,000	20,000	200 100	50		250,000 00	o 68 oo		July 1881
1,000,000	100	25,000 All	200	100	Previdente	134,209 00 184,426 74		5 000	July 1881 Dec. 1878
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	184,426 74	0 28 000		July 1881
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Claria	70,000 00	1	1 400	
200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia. Mercado Nictheroyense	' <u>-</u>	Nom.	1 400 3 000	Dec. 1876
300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	Mercado Nictheroyense	900 00	0 7 000		June. 1880
£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro		280 000	10 %	May 188.
£ 750,000	7,500	All	£ 10	All	Nictheroy	_	60 000	2 %	May 1881 April 1881
600,000\$	1.000	All	200\$	All	MISCELLANEOUS Transportes Marit. de Sav	***	100 000		Tules ago-
600,000	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos	120,000 00	110 000	6 000	July, 1881 Jan. 1880
1,000,000	50,000	15,000 All	200	All	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial	_	103 000	4 000	Jan. 1880
400,000	2,000	All	200	All		_	170 000 Nom.	1	
500,000	2,500	All	200	145\$ All	Florestal Paranaense	_	1 2 000	i i	
1,200,000	6,000	All	200 200	All	Melhoramentos de Santos	<u>-</u>	Nom.		
3,000,000	12,500	5,461 7,500	200	100\$	Commercio e Lavoura	20,000 00	17 176 000	8 000 8 000	July. 1881 July 1881
400,000	4,000 6,000	All	100	All	Memoramentos de Santos. Carruagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura. Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense. Minas de Carguaga		1 000	1	
3,000,000	4,000	All All	500	210\$	Associação Commercial	-	Nom.	interest	July 1881
800,000	4,000 16,000	All	50				50 000		
1,800,000	9,000	6,000	200	50\$	Architectonica	_	100 000 Nom		
1,000,000 4,000,000	10,000 40,000	5,000 7,500	100	All 70%	Economica Auxiliar	_	Nom.		
400,000	8,000	4,400	50	70\$ All	Economica Auxiliar Indust. Flum. (kiosques). Pastoril Agricola e Industrial.	37,866 00	20 000 0 100\$000 6 Nom.	6 500	July 1881
10,000,000 600,000	50,000	40,000	200	All All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	208,497 49	6 Nom.	,,,,,	
700,000	3,500	2,130 All	100 200	Ali	Manuf. demat. para const Engenho Central de Quissamā	132,870 00	o Nom.	5 000	Dec. 1879
_	- 1		_	200\$	do obligations	_	200 000	8 500	May 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Serviços Maritimos	-	260,000		-
- DC									

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 **-**

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

Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of house 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 the empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news 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 Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

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

We wish Tire Rio Naws success and congratulate ourselves in seeing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the another Camputal, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Since is inauguration Ture Rio New's has become important
and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with
which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and commercial
information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tollow the discussion of
public affairs and the news in Brazil.

rom Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record,

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

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazil, which happily know what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons. From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished editor of Ture Rio 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 discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the tide which we have taken for this epigraph ("Thus Rio News"), is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

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

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, The Rio News, offering 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 12, 1880.

The Rio News of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, ald of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially resolus, 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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,, 9	Elbe	Southampton and Antweerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.	

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