NEWS.

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Vor. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1881

Number 30

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BRAZILIAN LOTTERIES.

On the 12th instant the Positivist Society of this city addressed a formal representation to the prime minister against the further continuance of lotteries. The basis upon which this representation is placed-and it is an eminently good one-is that the government of a country should be subordinate to the laws of morality, and that no governing or legislating power should admit a practice into its administration or legislation which is inimical to those laws and which may prove a source of public demoralization. They assert-and with truth-that no government should employ means which affect public morality, and corrupt the sentiments of the people. They assert-and with truth-that the lottery is a demoralizing influence, that it corrupts the people, that it lowers the standard of public and private morality, and that, therefore, the government has no right, whatever may be the political, economic or humanitarian pretext, to authorize and permit its employment.

And yet, notwithstanding this manly protest we have had the edifying spectacle during the past three weeks of a gigantic lottery in this city conducted under government auspices, drawn in the department of the national sinking fund, and paid in the national treasury. The drawings of this lottery interrupted the business of the sinking fund department for a period of six days-to say nothing of the time consumed in the preparations-and was the occasion of a disgraceful street riot in front of the building where it was taking place. And in the payment of the prizes, we have had the shameful spectacle during the past week of the national treasury, with its force of public employees, being wholly engaged in this business. Whatever may have been the needs of public administration it has weighed as nothing against this gigantic lottery. The legitimate busof the hour has been thrust aside, and two public departments of a great empire have devoted their attention to the management and liquidation of this great gambling scheme-a scheme no less demoralizing and reprehensible than those which have given character to Monaco and Baden-Baden.

Civilized governments long ago learned the vicious tendencies of gambling and accordingly enacted laws for its rigid suppression; Brazil on the contrary legalizes the practice and plays the part of the croupier. She passes laws to regulate the drawing of lotteries, grants legislative permission for them, delegates salaried public officials to look after them, draws a net ncome of twenty-five per cent. gross from them besides levying other small percentages, gives up a part of the national printing office to the drawings, permits the use of the national coat of arms upon an elaborate machine for the drawings, and now turns over both the sinking fund and treasury departments to the last and greatest lottery of all. It is a record of shame! The government not only legalizes the improverishment and corruption of the people, but it draws profit from the shameful practice.

It creates a greedy craving for unearned wealth; it encourages idleness and vice; it sanctions the waste of the poor man's sav-

Upon the government itself, therefore, must rest the responsibility for all the idleness, industrial stagnation, vice, misery and crime which grow out of this unwholesome mania-and it is a responsibility which will sometime exact a settlement in the utter humiliation and shame of the whole country. It is no idle whim on the part of civilized nations that they have enacted the most stringent laws against this practice, nor upon the part of economists and philosophers that they have denounced it with the strongest terms of human language. There has been ample cause and the best reason for every step that has been taken. And yet, the government of this country ignores all this, and sanctions a practice which the best and purest sentiment of the day condemns.

Is it possible that Brazil expects to reverse the decision of the civilized world, and to transform this instrument of evil into an instrument of good? Does she believe that the conditions of life here are such as to reverse the evil influence which has been accorded to the lottery elsewhere? Or is it ignorance, or indifference, or contrariness which actuates her present course? It does not seem possible that the Emperor and his ministers are ignorant of the sentence which the civilized world has pronounced upon this vice; still less does it seem possible that they would maliciously impose it upon the country. Then why is it done? Will they defend the practice? or are they indifferent as to its results as long as the treasury derives profit from it? Some reason should and must be given. The evil is growing upon the country day by day, and its evil in-fluences are felt in every occupation and station of life. It is robbing the people both of money and character, and it is slowly but surely dragging the country down to a depth of shame and misery from which it will never recover. Is it not time, therefore, that the Emperor and his ministers should make some exertion-even though it be but a moral one-to stem this tide of evil, and to place the country and its government upon a higher and more honorable

THE NEW ANTIDOTE.

We have been favored by Dr. J. B. de Lacerda, sub-director of the section of experimental physiology in the Museu Nacional, with the following account of the discovery of an antidote against the venom of poisonous snakes which promises to result in the greatest possible good to mankind.

I have been occupied more than three years with studies relative to the nature and physiological action of the poison furnished by different species of snakes in Brazil, and I am now ready to prove by numerous experimental facts that not only is the venom a digestive ferment (fermento digestive) acting with the greatest energy upon the albuminoids and fats, but also that its effects are completely neutralized by permanganate of potassa. This last discovery has caused Total. \$115.755,687 \$104.250,922 \$70,766,686

a general enthusiasm, not only among scientific men, but also, and principally, among those persons who are habitually subject to the attacks of poisonous snakes. In Brazil. notwithstanding the absolute lack of statistics, it is known that there die every year, in the interior, a great number of individuals from the inoculation of that terrible venom, besides the animals who are decimated in the grazing campos and on the plantations.

I have published the results of numerous experiments, at which were present His Majesty Dom Pedro II, the minister of agriculture, members of the foreign diplomatic corps, besides a large number of the physicians and well-informed personages of Rio de Janeiro. These experiments were made on dogs, by injecting the venom into their veins. This venom, furnished by various individuals of the genus Bothrops, was collected in cotton, and afterwards dissolved, by the maceration of the cotton saturated with it, in a small quantity of distilled water. The injection having been made into the veins of the dog, it was immediately followed with the most violent convulsions, the respiration being decreased, as also the action of the heart. Under these conditions there were injected into the veins 2 cubic cent. of my filtrated solution of permanganate of potassa at 1-100. The phenomena ceased, and after a prostration which lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes, the animal was entirely restored to his normal condition. If the injection of venom into the veins was immediately followed by the injection of permanganate of potassa, the effects of the poison were almost nothing.

With the inoculation of the venom in cellular fabric and the subsequent injection of permanganate of potassa into the same, still the effects were almost nothing. Many comparative experiments were made to prove that the same quantity of venom, neutralized by permanganate of potassa, being injected by itself, caused the death of the animal more or less promptly.

It is now known that applications have been made upon men with the best results; one especially speaks with eloquence in favor of the antidote and was published in the Jornal do Commercio of August 10.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS The following shows the foreign commerce of New Orleans by mouths during the fiscal year closing June 30th, 1881:

July	Exports. \$3,940,953	Imports \$731,90
August September October	2,824,435 4,803,993 8,783,191	604,12 293,51
November December	11,256,006	1,581,420 1,033,445 1,343,000
January	10,699,470	820,545 865,591
March	10,008,341	1,100,419
June	7,015,512 6,073,260	1,870,227 916,833

MUNICIPAL ECONOMICS.

When we ventured the suggestion, a year or so ago, that our city fathers would soon begin to regulate and tax washerwomen, we thought of it more as a possibility than as a probability. At that time the vexatious and petty regulations had just been passed which were intended to make all bootblacks subordinate to a privileged monopoly, and through that agency to pay taxes to the Before that time another regulation had been enforced compelling all public porters to take out a license, for which they paid the city well, as a matter of course It was a logical conclusion, therefore, that the washerwomen might also fall under a similar misfortune. Whether the tax would be imposed through a patent tub, or a washing machine, or a wringer, or a washing fluid, we could not decide; but still there was the field and the possibility. It was clearly evident, however, that any tax on this class, lucrative as it might promise to be, could not easily be enforced. As a rule our washerwomen-and their families-are not property-owners. They belong to the poorest class, and as far as ownership goes are almost wholly destitute of personal effects. The circumstance that they generally appear well-dressed on a Sunday proves nothing more than that someone's washing will not be delivered until Wednesday. To enforce a tax on such a class, therefore, would simply be wasted time and effort, unless the city fathers see fit-and we trust this will not suggest anything to their minds-to seize upon the clothing in the transitory process of being cleansed. Should such a thing be done the damage and inconvenience would be incalculable! It might even result in the payment of many a defaulted wash bill, and the public sale of many an unredeemable shirt.

In justice to the illustrious aldermen who now preside over the destinies of this city, it should be said that no tax has yet been imposed upon washerwomen. The good fathers undoubtedly appreciate this necessary class of workers in every sense of the word, and as their wardrobes are large and their labors arduous and multifarious it is reasonable to suppose that they will spare the tax until the needs of state will no longer admit of such indulgence. The step just taken is only the initial one, and simply imposes such regulations as seem desirable for the public good, and for the wholesome discipline and control of the washerwomen themselves. This accomplished, the second step will follow as a matter of course, and then we shall have the license law and patent tub regulations in full blast. In the following ordinance, which was introduced into the city council by Dr. Hermogenio on the 13th inst., there is much that is wise, and much that is otherwise. The ordinanceand it is only a project as yet-reads as follows:

UPON THE WASHING OF CLOTHING.

ARTICLE I.—The washing of clothing will be prohibited in corticos which within the period of three months are not provided with laundries spe-cially constructed in accordance with any of the plans which are exhibited in the audience room of pants which are carbonical to the department of works, or with other dispositions and arrangements which merit the approval of the council after consulting the central board of public

hygiene.

ART. II.—The abundance of water and the facility of drainage will be essential conditions in these

ART. III.—The number of tanks should be equal to the number of habitations which constitute the

ART.IV.—The keeping of wet clothing within the habitations will be prohibited, the laundry being required to have a special room for this purpose.

ART. V.—The washerwomen will be prohibited to wash in the tanks in common, and to mix the clothing of their respective customers.

ART. VI.—The clothing of persons ill should be isolated from that of others, and washed separately. ART, VII.-The washerwomen who receive cloth-

ing from hospitals, health establishments, infirmaries, etc., should employ themselves exclusively in this specialty, it being torbidden to them to receive clothing, for washing, from any other

ART, VIII.—The washerwomen of which the preceding article treats, should be inscribed in a special book in the office of the fiscal of the respective parish, who will be obliged to transmit annually to the council and to the parish sanitary commission a report containing their names, residences, etc.

ART. IX. - The proprietors, or administrators of hospitals health establishments infirmaries etc. will be obliged to declare to the competent municipal authorities the name and residence of the asherwomen whom they employ.

ART. X.—The infractor of any one of the preceding articles will incur a fine of 30\$, and the penalty of eight days imprisonment.

ART. XI.—The council will have copies of this ordinance annually posted in the interior of the cortices of this city

DR. HERMOGENIO.

Rio, 13th October, 1881.

And then, when the hospital washerwomen are all registered and reported, and all the others are penned up in the officially-approved wash-houses, how easy it will be to impose a moderate tax for all this paternal supervision! In a short time those "black and white studies" which have so long characterized the Campo de Sant'Anna will all be swept away, and one other landmark will have passed into history. Then, too, the bits of bright color and cleanliness which grace many a back yard and many a cortico quadrangle will soon be driven in doors, and the only objects upon which the eye can dwell with any sense of relief will have passed away forever. No one who has not spent some time in this city can imagine the sense of relief which one feels, after passing miles of glaring whitewash, in seeing a grass plot covered with snowy garments, or a line well filled with bandana hand-And it is all this which Dr. Hermogenio proposes to banish from the open air and into other whited sepulchers as ugly and unnecessary as anything yet built.

We cannot say that it is a job, for we do not know it. But who are to build these laundries? and who are to furnish the plans Surely the poor washerwomen, whose necessities often compel them to even borrow the clothing they wear, can not do it; nor can they afford to pay rents for the use of any such privileges. The owners of the corticos will not do it unless there is some corresponding remuneration, and that these poor people can not meet. In a very large percentage of the corticos of this city, the terms of this by-law would require a laundry almost large enough for a city hall-that is if a tank is to be provided for each habitation, and a room for all the drying clothes. It is all well enough to require the separation of hospital work from every other, but that could easily be done through the hospital authorities themselves without puzzling these poor creatures about parish registry, annual reports, fines, and all the rest of it. The aldermen might as well say that they shall not pound the clothes on a board, or wear them on a saint's day, or occasionally lose a button! It is noteworthy, in this sense, that when our city fathers are attacked with a fit of sanitary reform they invariably pitch into the dwelling places and occupations of the poorest and most helpless classes, and in so doing impose upon them such incomprehensible regulations as serve only to mystify and entangle the poor creatures whom it is designed to regulate.

As all this is designed for the public good as well as the instruction and wellbeing of the washerwomen, it is quite sure to be accepted and adopted without comment. And then after a brief effort to carry it into effect, it will quietly drop into the dusty background where so many municipal ordinances lie forgotten. Its only future as the planters require while steadily extending cane

lies in the possible license, of which it may be nothing more than the forerunner. should it be enforced, there are many things in it for which the linen-soiling public will be indeed grateful. It will be pleasant to think that the washerwoman has at last been brought within the provisions of the law and that an ordinance has been devoted to her special benefit which will require at least one fiscal at every washerwoman's elbow. It will also be agreeable to think that a separate tank will be devoted to our special invoice of linen, that no other garments, especially from the hospital, can be mixed up with ours, and that there must be a special building, plenty of water, and plenty of drainage to assist in the process of cleansing. But at the same time, it is to be regretted that the fiscals are not empowered to suppress profanity and quarrelling during work hours, for one's clothing often becomes so impregnated with these gross improprieties that swearing and contentiousness become purely involuntary. The washerwoman should be enjoined to attend church regularly, to dress herself neatly, and to adapt her language to the moral and mental necessities of her costumers. And above all things, she should rigidly refrain from gossip, for of all social aliments this is probably the most infectious. The epidemics of gossip which have again and again swept over this devoted city, are almost wholly due to washerwomen and the street water taps. There's poison enough in two neighborly washerwomen, or in one street water tap, to inoculate a whole neighborhood. And, too, the city should have made some provisions against the use of one's garments by the washerwoman's family and friends, and against this devastating mortality among buttons. It can not be expected that a hastily-constructed by-law will include all possible contingencies, but for the omission of such evils as these there can possibly be no excuse. If it be not too late we trust that Dr. Hermogenio will take these matters into consideration before the final passage of his proposed laundry regulations.

From The Grocer, New York, August 13. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

MAURITIUS AND RÉUNION.

Although the former is an island belonging to Although the former is an island belonging to the British, and the latter to the French, we shall speak of both because they are situated so close together, and form the Mascarenhas group, east of Madagascar, South Africa, just within the tropic. Previous to the Napoleonic wars they were both French, Mauritius being called Isle de France, and Réunion Bourbon.

Réunion Bourben.

This group was discovered by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in 1505, Mauritius being called by them Acerno. In 1508 the Dutch conquered these islands, and in honor of Prince Maurice, of Nassau, gave Mauritius the name it bears at present. In 1720 they evacuated the group; the ensuing year the French took possession of it, holding both islands till 1810, when the British captured Mauritius. The latter was secured to England by the peace of Paris in 1814, while France retained Reunion.

Under George IV, 1825, the equalization of the Mauritius sugars sugar duties took place, i. e. re admitted into England on the same footing as those from the West Indies, which had the effect of stimulating sugar planting in Mauritius and advancing it to its present remarkable success.

When slavery was abolished the planters first
commenced introducing coolies from the East Indies, being restricted for some time to the single port of Calcutta for their supply.

SUGAR PRODUCTI	UN IN MAURITIUS.
tons	tons
1813 240	1844 28,600
1818 3,546	1845 37,600
1824 14,711	1846 49,100
182717,840	1847 64,100
183024,080	1849 50,782
183226,314	1851 55,000
183631,220	1852 65,080
184324,400	1878 125,000
원 경기 이렇게 내고 싶을 이 없었다.	· 1. 74 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1. 1 · 1.

Now Mauritius possesses about as many coolie

cultivation and multiplying sugar houses and the cost of machinery. Hurricanes are, however, of frequent ocurrence, and so are droughts. Parop failures thus often take place. Putting aside these unavoidable periodical there is no colony on the face of the earth in which British enterprise has obtained as marvellous results in sugar production as in this (avorite island of the extreme South. This is, of course, also largely due to its excellent geographical position, which enables Mauritius to ship to Europe, to the Cape, to the United States, and to India and Australia. If, therefore, the planter chooses to consign he has a variety of markets at his disposal may distribute his risks. The present of production requires 80,000 coolie laborers, while only 14,000 tons in the old slavery times required 30,000 able-bodied negroes. To Mauritius, at least, emancipation has, therefore, proved a boon instead of being ruinous. But, then, no country can procure India coolies with as much ease and upon as favorable terms, for the coolies like to work in a colony where so many of them are advantage-ously employed, and as they are very intelligent they furnish in every respect the most desirable labor, greatly preferable to the negro freedman.

Although Reunion is larger and more fertile even than Mauritius, this French island turns out on an average only about 36,000 tons of sugar. This is in part in due to the circumstance that a greater frequency of hurricanes and droughts renders sugar planting there more precarious—in part it must be attributed to lack of enterprise and capital, and less facility in getting coolies. capital, and less including in getting cooles. For the past few years the French have, however, begun to trouble themselves a great deal more about their colonies near and (istant. Everything has since been taken in hand vigorously in Réunion; both the French people and government take more interest in the welfare and progress of this beautiful island; large amounts of money are spent on railroads and harbor improvements, and it is as good as certain that henceforward Réunion will become more important as a sugar-producing country year after year. The time will indeed not be distant when both islands will be covered with sugar plantations to the same extent as Barbadoes, when their crops will form a factor in sugar production not to be overlooked.

Mauritius measures 739 square miles; its de-pendencies, the Techelles, 286. The former has population of 354,623 inhabitants, and the latter a population of 354.023 inhabitants, and the latter count 13,331 souls, forming together a population of 368,074, there being some 80,000 more males than females, which is due to the presence of somany coolle laborers. The income of Maritius in 1878 was £790,000, and the outlay £735,000; the debt amounted to £700,000; the import was £2,-220,000, and the export £3,777,000, the maritime movement being 564,000 tons. Railroads in opera-tion January 1, 1879, 66 rilles. Réunion measures 760 square miles, and has a population of only 182,130 souls, or about half that of Mauritius. There are about 50,000 more males than fe nales. The import into Reunion in 1877 was 23,227,000 francs worth of goods, and the export 31,192,000 francs, while the entries were 215 vessels and the

Both islands are capable of producing most other articles grown within the tropics. Many experiments have been successfully made with fine spices in particular-especially in Réunion-cloves Vanilla beans being the most prominent, but the same as cotton in our Southern States, sugar absorbs pretty much everything.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, October 7.

—It is affirmed, we know not on what authority, that the government of Entre Rios has been notified by the national government to advise Colonel Latorre that he cannot be permitted to reside on the coast of Uruguay. It is difficult nevertheless to realize that the government of any country, free or otherwise, can undertake to hold any one that the Montevidean government is afraid of. It places both governments in a very undignified light.

-The French gunboat Talisman which has just left Montevideo for the Santa Cruz river, goes to take plans and make an estimate of the ruined estab-lishment of the French subject M. Ronquad, which was made a wreck of in 1874 by the Chilian squad-ron. Ever since that event, the French legation has been working over the affair with the view o seeing M. Rouquad compensated in accordance with the terms of the guarantee he holds.

-The expropriation of the Riachuelo port works, ow held by the province, was voted on the 5th, and a loan of four millions was authorized at 5 per cent. to pay the province for the same. Following this, came on the Woodgate dock scheme, about which there was a disagreement among the com-mittee who reported it, and the minister of war hav-ing read a letter from Mr. Woodgate, stating that the bill, as presented by the committee, could not be accepted if it passed, the bill was recommitted to the committee.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The September receipts of the mesa de rendas geraes of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 27,040\$155.

The Visconde de Guarapuava has given the sum of 1,200\$ to the provincial government of Parana to be expended on public instruction.

The Jornal do Recife speaks of the new American President as "Mr. Arthur Chester." Suppose we were to say Dom Alcantara de Pedro, what would our contemporaries think?

The subscription for the family of the late minister of agriculture, Buarque deMacedo, promoted by the Artista, of Rio Grande, amounted to 555\$ on the 9th inst.

—Itatjiba, São Paulo, was the scene of a double murder on the morning of the 11th inst., a man named José Pequeno killing both his wife and his father. He afterwards attempted to kill himself with the same knife.

—The village of Jundiahy, it is said, is the happy possessor of one soldier whose duty it is to guard the jail, police the town, and preserve order generally. When this poor fellow wants to sleep, they send the prisoners up to São Paulo for safe keeping.

—A priest named Juvencio Cardoso was assassinated, near the end of September, at the village of Souza, province of Parahyba. The crime was committed by a noted criminal named João Severino and two companions.

—The chief of police of São Paulo issued an order on the 12th inst., under instructions from the president, prohibiting any subordinate from interfering in the coming elections under penality of dismissal and prosecution.

—The Diarie da Manhan, of São Paulo, of the 19th inst., repeatedly speaks of the President of the United States as, "Mr. Arthur Chester." And the Diarie is the official paper of São Paulo and has several prominent political writers on its staff!

—The president of São Paulo has nominated a commission to determine what lands in that province are available for colonization, in accordance with the provincial law of the 16th July. This law provides for the establishment of agricultural schools and colonization nuclei in various parts of the province.

—An assassination took place at Maceió the capital of Alagóas, in the public street, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., in which a woman named Jošejha Jodquina da Conceição was killed by another woman Maria Joaquina do Rosario. The murdetess was captured, together with a male accombilee.

An aged couple, over 70 years old, were assassingted on the 5th ult., at S. João Mirim, near Santo Angelo, Rio Grande do Sul, by a grandson. The nurderer was captured, and confessed the crime without hesitation and without excuse. The two old people were highly esteemed by their

—The people of Jaguario, Rio Grande do Sul, are complaining both of the high price and the bad quality of the fresh meat furnished that city. And this in the cattle-producing province of the empire! Where it not for the present system of privileges and monopolies, and administrative interference with private affairs, such a wrong as this would speedily right itself.

—The ex-minister of agriculture Thomaz José Coelho de Almeida is a candidate for the next General Assembly. He promises to look after the interests of agriculture, railways, central factories, immigration, real state credits, protection to national industry—in short, he proposes to attend to every interest but his own. The record of the ex-minister is a guarantee of his sincerity.

—A resident of Itú, São Paulo, Antonio Alves Galvão, died on the 12th inst. from the bite of a poisonous snake known as the cascavel. He lived 32 hours after he was bitten. An injection of the new antidote, permanganate of potassa, was made some four hours after he was bitten, and with a Luer syringe, but to no good effect. Whether the remedy was not applied in time and in the proper manner, or whether it failed in this case as an antidote, does not appear.

We read in the Gazeta de Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, of the 30th ult., that the first employment of Lacerda's antidote in that province against the venom of poisonous snakes took place at Santa Cruz on the 21st September. The military surgeon at that place says that a labore came to him at 4 p.m. saying that hie was bitten in his finger by a jarvaraca about half past two. He at once made several injections of 1% kali kypermangraicum in the finger near the wound and in the forearm. At the time the hand and forearm were much swelled, and the pulse was hard and quick. The man complained of severe pains, restlessness and unquenchable thirst, The morning after the treatment, the patient reported himself as feeling perfectly well, a slight awelling of the hand alone remaining.

-Cases of yellow fever are reported from Pará.

—The city council of Santos has decided to have that city surveyed and charted, and has called for proposals.

—The September receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 257,727\$663, and of the provincial treasury 29,182\$208.

—The September receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 215,683\$753, and of the mesa de rendas 40,370\$487.

—The abolition club at Pelotas, Rio Grande do

—The abolition club at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, held a celebration on the 16th inst. at which liberty was given to 14 slaves.

—According to the recent relatorio of the president of Paraná the present population of that province is estimated at 190,000 souls. The aboriginal population is placed at 10,000.

—Sixty slaves have been recently liberated in the province of Parana at a total cost to the emancipation fund of 39,690\$. There still remains unexpended 19,934\$ of the quota for that province.

—The city council of Curityba, Paraná, is making provisions for supplying that city with water. The engineer charged with the preliminary work has nearly completed his surveys.

—Two slaves, says the Correio de Cantagallo of the 16th inst., recently presented themselves to the police authorities of that place, and confessed the murder of their overseer, João Teixeira de Carvalho,

—The September receipts of the Paraná postoffice amounted to 22,687\$, and the expenditures to 32, 227\$. The province has a large extent of thinlysettled territory to serve, which accounts for the deficit.

—According to late mail advices from Paraná the churches of that province are almost unanimously in need of repairs. The next provincial legislature will probably meet the emergency with unlimited latteries.

—The result of a dispute over a horse trade near Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, on the 10th inst., was a shooting affary in which a young Brazilian named Manuel Basilio Abrahão and his brother—both strangers in that locality—were dangerously wounded by a gipsy named Feitosa. The criminal escaped. *—The Regenerador, of Nazareth, Bahia, says that the vicar of Lage, Padre Honorio José de Lemos, was poisoned on the 4th inst. while using some sacramental wine in celebrating a mass. The early application of remedies counteracted the poison. His slave Benedicto is charged with the crime.

—At the trial of an Italian named Rabbatino at Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, on the 12th inst., for the assassination of Capt. Francisco de Borja M. Guimarães on the 20th ult., the accused confessed the deed with such cold-blooded effrontery that a son of Guimarães drew a concealed gun and shot the criminal dead. Young Guimarães was at once arrested.

—The recent assassination of an overseer at Piracicaba, São Paulo, which we noticed some time since, was caused by the manly interference of the slave Cesario in behalf of a slave woman who was undergoing a whipping. The overseer met the remonstrance with blows, when the slave struck him with a bill-book. We do not justify the homicide, but there is something in the slave's interference in behalf of a helpless woman which can not fail to command sympathy.

—The September receipts of the Pará custom house were 866,806\$820, making a total of 2.287, 227\$485 since the 1st of July, and 5,243,764\$208 since the 1st of January. The September receipts, as compared with the five preceding years, were as follows:

1881... 866,806\$820 1878... 225;162\$999 1880... 486,139\$712 1877... 326,441\$417. 1879... 552,853\$03 1876. 294,676\$106 Receipts of recebedoria, September... 183,102\$207

RAILROAD NOTES.

-Construction work began on the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, São Paulo, on the 15th inst.

The surveys for the telegraph line from Curityba to Guarapuava, Parana, have been completed. When the line is once up, it will then be determined what use to make of it.

—The government fiscal of the São Paulo railway has just completed his report for the month of May, and reports the receipts to have been 318, 301\$900, the expenditures 144,413\$450, and the surplus 173,888\$540.

—The Provincia de, São Paulo of the 20th inst. contains a communication from a druggist of that city in which he complains of the exorbitant freight charges on goods shipped from Rio. He says that on an invoice of bottles, vases, etc., for druggist's use, costing in Rio 1748, he paid freight charges to the amount of 56\$-a little over 32 per cent. of the value. By the Dom Pedro II line he was charged for 372 kilos while the goods weighed only 365 kilos. on their arrival at São Paulo.

—An extension of the Carangola railway, between the stations of S. Domingos and Porto Alegre, was opened to traffic on the 17th inst.

'—The July receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway were 100,303\(^2\)200 and the expenditures 76,632\(^3\)050, leaving a surplus of 23,671\(^3\)150.

—A new telegraph station was inaugurated at S. Borja, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 2nd inst. The distance to this point from Alegrete is 166 kilometers, requiring 1,679 iron posts.

—The June receipts of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway amounted to 89,294\$550 and the expenditures to 87,495\$81, leaving a surplus of only 1,869\$666. The total surplus up to May 31 was 147.133\$279 which the June surplus increases to 149,002\$348.

—A petition has been presented to the minister of agriculture by Messrs Harben & Co. asking for a concession for organizing a foreign company to construct a narrow-gauge railway connecting this city with the capitals of Goyaz and Matto Grosso.

.—The September receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" rail way amounted to 151,1618660. The road carried 916 first-class and 1,669 third-class passengers, 50.3 tons of encommendas, and 8,090,5 tons of freight. The latter included 3,278.8 tons of coffee and 3,271.5 tons of sugar.

—The Provincia de Minas of the 9th inst. says that the president of that province has sanctioned the legislative act granting an interest guarantee of per cent. on a capital of 780,000\$ for the construction of a railway from Aventueiro to Volta Grande, a station on the Leopoldina line.

—The president of Rio de Janeiro has signed an act of the recent provincial assembly authorizing a contract for 25 years for a steam ferry service on the Rio Parahyba between S. Fidelis and the S. Antonio de Padua railway station on the opposite shore. The contract will be given to the party oftering the best terms and guarantees.

—The formal inauguration of traffic on the first section of the Paraná railway took place on the 15th inst. The section lies between the port of Paranaguá and Morretes and is 41 kilometers long. The heaviest work on the line will be encountered on the second section, the ascent of the serve beginning soon after leaving Morretes. Some 2000 men are now employed on the second and third sections, and the work is well advanced.

It is said that traffic on the Central Bahia rail-way will be inaugurated on the 2nd December, the Emperor's birthday, to Tapera, 85 kilometers from Cachoeira. The permanent way is already completed to Tapera. The company expect to have the permanent way completed 20 kilometers beyond Tapera by that time. The formal ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Dom Pedro II bridge over the Kio Taraguassii will take place on the same day.

.—The first section of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto railway, of this province, was formally opened to traffic on the 20th inst. This section has an extension of 24.8 kilometers, and extends from Barra do Phahy, on the Dom Pedro II line, to Piedade das Ipiabas. Tile whole line, when completed, will have an extension of 89 kilometers, and will terminate at Parahyba on the Rio Preto. The concession was granted December 26, 1876, and enjoys an interest guarantee from the province of Rio de Janeiro of 7 per cent. on a realized capital of 3,800,000\$. The concession is given for 99 years on 98.

—An accident occurred on the Olinda railway, Pernambuco, on the 9th inst., which should secure one engine driver at least a prompt and thorough punishment. The occasion was the solemn entry of the new bishop of Olinda upon the possession of his diocese. A passenger train of three cars left the Rua da Aurora station, Pernambuco, at 8 a. m., followed some minutes after by a second train. At Encruzilhada the first train ran upon a siding to take water, and had just finished when the second train came up. Seeing the first train upon the siding the driver of the second conceived the brilliant idea of running by. Just then, however, the first train started and reached the main line ahead of the second. The engine of the second train collided with the rear car of the first, causing considerable damage but fortunately the loss of no lives.

THE June exports of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil, amounted to 14,855,200 yards, against 14,365,000 yards in the same month of 1880.

CINCINNATI is the largest whisky manufacturing city in the United States. During the year ending June 30 the district embracing that city paid a total of \$12,538,346 to the collector of internal revenue. Chicago comes next, with \$11,425,131.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, October 7.

—Several sales of national lands are reported at \$25,000 to 25,000, per league.

-- Dr. Manuel M. Zavalla has been appointed by Santa Fé to negotiate a loan of \$200,000.

—Advices from Mar Chiquita say the camps out there are in splendid condition. The floods caused by the late heavy rains have fallen considerably.

—Congress has voted two months' leave of absence from the capital for President Roca, whose health is not firm, and he will take an extended journey in the interior.

—The Northern Tramway Company, of Montevideo, has gained the lawsuit it has been carrying on with Baron Mauá, the amount involved in which is no less than half a million dollars gold.

—There is a strong inclination in the national government to expropriate the Central Argentine railway, and the province of Buenos Aires has not abandoned the thought of doing the same with the Southern.

—The Brazilian government has requested the Argentine authorities to effect the arrest of the exvice-consul of Brazil, at Rosario, Sr. Cardoso Rangel. It has also asked to have the archives he unfully retains in his possession secured.

—Two vessels are lying before the Rio Grande bar, waiting for water to cross, the one, drawing 11 feet 5 incles, has been waiting 60 days; the other, drawing 11 feet 8 inches, has been waiting 80 days. Advice to captains who want to go to that port.

—Congress has closed its ordinary session and has entered upon an extra session called by the President, and has a formidable array of important projects, upon which it has entered with commendable determination, which, begun earlier, would have left it less to do at this late day.

—The government has promised the commission for the exploring of the South Seas in connection with the Argentine Geographical Society, the use of one of the national gunboats, either the Pannal or the Urnguay, the corvette Cabo de Hornos, a cutter and a steam launch. The expedition is to leave some time in November.

—The bill presented by the minister of finance for the consolidation loan of a hundred millions is likely to pass Congress, in the opinion of most wellinformed people; but it meets with general condemnation in business circles, and the opinion is prevalent that it will seriously injure our standing in Europe.

—The provincial legislature of Santa Fé has sanctioned a project of law granting a privilege of 25 years, duration to an English company for the preserving of meat in that department. The company's capital is one million pounds sterling, and the government is authorized to subscribe for 2,000 shares. The works are to begin in the course of eight or ten months.

—The destruction of 'locusts and their eggs has been declared obligatory, on, all the; inhabitants in the Santa Fe clonies, and those who, would excuse themselves can only do so by paying a monthly sum of five hard dollars with which a fund will be formed for the paying of those who carry on the work where there are no settlements.

—A drunken man named Joaquim Lima was arrested on Tuesday evening with several fowls in his possession. The was taken to the police station, and when he recovered the use of his senses, was unable to give any satisfactory account of the poultry. It is supposed he must have stolen them either previous to, or after getting drunk.—[Perfectly correct, dear Herald, and you can stake all your money on it. If Lima stole the chickens, it is clearly evident that he did it at exactly, the time indicated—that is, either before or after getting drunk.]

—The president of the municipality is preparing a note to the minister of the interior, asking for the suppression of the greater part of the feast-days, exclusive of Sundays, which at present number 24 per annum. He requests that all but the 25th May, the 9th of July, Christmas and Good Friday, suppressed, the doing of which might result in the better observance of these four solemn days and of Sunday.

—In our last we stated that the Chamber of Deputies had approved the Chilian treaty. For publishing this report of a vote taken in secret session, the publication of which had been prohibited, representatives of seven newspapers were arrested, by order of the Chamber, by the police of the city, and, without arraignment at the bar of the Chamber, without affording opportunity for defence, a sentence of eight days' imprisonment for some and twenty days for others was voted, and these editors are now in the police prison on these proceedings.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aflairs 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 indement on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1881.

UNDER date of the 14th instant a new code of instructions was issued by the minister of empire for the sanitary government of this port. The new regulations divide the harbor into two defined regions for the anchorage of vessels, one of which will be devoted to those under inspection, or having cases of contagious disease on board. The health officer on his first visit to the entering vessel is empowered to determine this point. All vessels under sanitary inspection are with drawn from the jurisdiction of the custom house and captain of the port, except in matters of fiscalization. The authority given to the health inspector is ample, and relates not only to the supervision of vessels in port, but to the granting of letters of health to vessels clearing for other Brazilian ports, where such are required, which is made obligatory. The health inspector is also charged with the establishment of quarantine when ever such a step shall be deemed advisable

THE general elections under the new electoral laws will be held on the 31st instant throughout the whole empire, at which time deputies will be chosen for the next national assembly. As these are the first elections under the new law, there will be no inconsiderable interest devoted to them to determine the practical value of the elaborate machinery which has been invented for their control. In view of the fact that the new laws have limited the use of the ballot with both property and educational qualifications, and have imposed many complex and confusing restrictions and regulations upon its exercise, it can not be expected that everything will work evenly and smoothly; but even so it is hardly conceivable that matters will be any worse than under the old system. If the conservatives succeed in returning a few members, which they did not do at the last general election, we shall entertain some hopes for the practicability of the new laws. And in the meantime, it is to be sincerely hoped that the elections will pass off peaceably, and without any recurrence of those scenes which have so often blotted the political history of Brazil.

A MEETING has been called at the Guarda Velha gardens to-morrow (23rd) for the purpose of preparing a petition to the imperial government for the extinction of lotteries. While we are heartily in accord with the movement we regret that an effort was not made to give more character to the meeting in order that it might carry with it greater influence than it will under existing circumstances. An object so important as the extinction of lotteries deserves a demonstration at the open advocacy of the ablest speakers the cause can afford. A representation coming from

such a quarter and under such auspices will | weight which it can never have when addressed from a Sunday meeting in a beer garden. We repeat that we are heartily in sympathy with the movement, but from the circular invitation placed in our hands, which contains no signature beyond that of "the committee," we fear that the parties interested are still too timid to make their demands felt. In such matters coffee-house or beer-garden manifestoes will not carry the necessary conviction However, as the meeting has been called we sincerely trust that it will be fully attended, and that a stirring protest will be drawn up against the evil, and the further participation of the imperial government in And even if nothing definite is accomplished, it can certainly arrange for a more imposing meeting in a better place at an early day. The meeting is called for 11 o'clock, a m.

An incident has recently happened at Curityba, in the province of Paraná, which deserves the thoughtful attention of the government, not only as a matter of personal justice, but as matter of administrative policy. Some five years ago Mr. William Withers, an English immigrant, settled at Curityba and entered into a small business on his own account. He undertook a new branch of industry, the curing of bacon and ham, in which he sought to build up an export business to other provinces. Having small capital and no local influence, his business was dependent wholly upon his individual management and exertion. For three years Mr. Withers slaughtered his own hogs outside the town, paying the municipal tax of 1 \$000 per head as required by law. It happens however that Curityba, like all other Brazilian cities and villages, has its slaughterhouse monopoly, and as Mr. Withers' business grew the possessers of the privilege began to complain. They complained that their privilege entitled them to this slaughtering business, and to the prescribed fees. The city fiscal at once notified him that he must have his hogs killed at the slaughter house, which he did for a period of one year at an additional expense of 2\$300 per head. He was then advised by a lawyer to fight the monopoly on the ground that the exaction was illegal. This he accordingly did, but at a cost of 20\$ per head for the hogs killed outside of the town. He declined to pay the fine, and then during the trial of the case in the courts he was suddenly and arbitrarily arrested and thrown into prison. His house was broken into, his furniture was destroyed, his wife was maltreated, and his business was broken up. And this is what immigrants are getting in their efforts to settle in this country and do business for themselves! Clearly the government can not permit outrages of this character to go un-

WE are glad to note that the chief of police as at last adopted vigorous measures for the suppression of nocturnal house-breaking. This is just as it should be; and it is timely. From this time forward house-holders may rest in peace and feel themselves secure, for the lynx-eyed agents of the law are abroad. There is to be no more temporizing, no more mercy, no more nonsense. The chief has sworn it! Hereafter every man caught out after midnight with portable property in his possession, whatever it may be, will be summarily arrested and held to a rigid account. To be sure, the suspected party may be an honest man and the property seized may be a valise, or a coat from his tailor, or his last week's washing-it will make no difference! In the interests of burglarcatching and good order, he must submit to seizure and detention. No honest citizen should ever complain when the interests of

the public demand his sacrifice. It is probable that it never occurred to the chief of police that an honest man would ever be abroad at so unseemly an hour, or that he would hesitate to remain in-doors during suspected hours. And besides, it is probable that the new regulations will cause some little inconvenience to those unfortunate citizens who are called upon to leave their homes at three and four o'clock in the morning in order to catch the five o'clock express, but to that also there must be patient submission. Until the burglars are all caught it will be best for all good and loyal citizens to stop taking the five o'clock express; or, if they must do it, then let them carry their tooth brushes in their pockets, and not in valises. All things considered it seems best that every citizen should retire to his domicile punctually at twelve o'clock, midnight, and there remain until six o'clock in the morning. If such a course were pursued, then our vigilant police force would have the best of opportunities to detect criminals and, possibly, to catch them. It would be an advantage, perhaps, if good citizens would keep awake and hold themselves in readiness to rush to the assistance of the police whenever a burglar was scented, but as that might occasion confusion and afford an opportunity for the thoughtless to go abroad, it will be best to leave the policeman to do the catching, as well as the detecting. The burglars may not be suppressed quite so rapidly, but there will be much more certainty about it. In this new regulation we would bespeak the hearty cooperation of all good men-for it seems now to be the last recourse. Our advice is, don't go out after midnight, and don't carry portable property about the streets!

Our contemporaries who are exercising themselves so vehemently with reference to the affairs of the Botanical Garden Rail Road Company, should possess their souls with patience. It may be incomprehensible to them why the company has not replied to the manifesto of the late minister of agriculture and why the government has taken no steps to enforce its threats-but why should our colleagues vex and worry themselves about that? It is probable that both the company and the present minister know just what they are about, and it is quite as probable that the solution will come no more speedily and easily because of all this newspaper agitation. If both parties cared to express themselves freely, their answer to all these inquiries would be that silence and oblivion is really the only wise policy to be pursued. On the part of the company there is no reply to make. The late minister made an utterly illegal and arbitrary demand upon the company-a demand which not only involved the violation of ceded rights to the company itself, but sought to make the company a party in the violation of rights ceded to others. In such an emergency what was the company to do? Should they go over once more the oft-repeated relation of their rights and point out the highly illegal and immoral character of the government's proposal? or should they maintain a discreet silence? Manifestly, the latter course was the best and safest one to be pursued. And on the part of the government, or of the late minister, a demand was made and proposals offered which were arbitrary, unjust and illegal in the highest degree. In spite of repeated decisions, and confirmations of the company's privilege, the minister asserted that the government recognised the existence of no privileged zone, and held the absolute right to grant concessions for competing lines, Instead of exercising this latter right the ministerannounced-and this sounds strangely like blackmail-that he would receive certain specified proposals

from the company, including a reduction in fares, the surrender of their property at the termination of the privilege, and the construction of a line to Copacabana. As the two last conditions involved the entorced surrender of a most valuable property, and the violation of the Morsing concession for a railway from Botafogo down the coast via Copacabana, it is best that they too should be buried in silence. The late minister utterly ignored the privileged rights of two parties in this demand, and was actuated-as was so frequently the case in his administrationmore by personal considerations than by the public good. There remains for his successor, therefore, either the enforcement of an illegal and arbitrary demand, arising from motives in which he has no part, or the quiet shelving of the whole affair. And he seems to have wisely chosen the latter. If our contemporaries will read the judicious discussion of this question which appeared in the Revista de Engenharia of the 15th inst., they will find an excellent resumé of the case and a very just appreciation of its merits. And then, instead of trying to force the government into an untenable position, they will do well to imitate the two principals in letting the question drop.

THE "FAIR TRADE" MOVEMENT.

Nothing in the way of imposition has been more ccessful of late years than the English agitation successful of late years than the English agitati for a "fair trade," as it is called, or in other wor for a return to protection. The effect produced by it on the minds of many people in this country as to the failure of "British free trade" has been and is almost ludicrous in its completeness. The movement consists simply of a great noise made by a number of people who do not know what they are talking about, and therefore resolutely avoid facts and figures. All they say is that the British foreign trade is going to ruin; that the poor British workingman has to emigrate to avoid starvation. There is not a word of truth in this, and yet it is apparenis not a word of truth in this, and yet it is apparently inpossible to get them to stop and argue. The London *Economist*, which has hitherto treated the agitation somewhat too disdainfully, has just given tablow which would be crushing if the agitators were a different kind of people. It shows that during the six years ending in 1880, the cotton, woollen, pig-iron, and coal production of Great Britain, increased from five per cent, to fifteen per Britain, increased from the per term, to including the exceptionally prosperous six years ending in 1874; that the British consumption per head of cocoa, coffee, sugar, tea, tobacco, and spirits, has (comparing the same years) increased in a greater or less ratio; that the number of paupers, which in 1869 was 1,167,888, and in 1874 935,17 1880 only 901,737; that the deposits in the hanks, which in 1869 were only £51,078,000, were in 1880 £77,721,000. Nor is the British workingman emigrating to avoid destitution. The emigra-tion from the United Kingdom decreased thirty per cent, in the six years ending in 1880, as com-pared with the previous six years. It is in Germany, which has just returned to a high tariff, that the migration is reaching enormously increased pro-portions. Moreover, in 1869, the gross value of property in Great Britain assessed for the income tax was £434,804,000; in 1874, £543,026,000; while in 1879 it was £578,046,000. If any one supposes, however, that the organs in this c which have been trying to make much of this ulous business, and predicting great results from it-the Boston Advertiser, for example-will quote these figures, he is probably greatly mistaken.— The Nation, New York, August 25.

PRENCH PROTECTION.

The French protectionists have not been very consistent in their arguments in the debates on the new general tarifi, and the weakness of their position was clearly shown by the liberals, but without changing the results. When the tariff came before the Senate it was urged that a market for French agricultural produce could only be maintained by placing some restrictions on the importation of foreign produce; that the "discovery of agricultural America," as M. Paris expressed it, had altered the position of the French farmer, and that unless something was done to check this foreign competition the French farmer would soon be driven to the wall, as wheat and other cereals could be imported and sold for a lower price than would remunerate the home grower; that the condition of the farmer was had and was becoming worse. On the other hand, the friends of a liberal commerce alleged that the situation of the French farmer was due to causes beyond the control of legislation. No cour-

try could bear a succession of bad harvests; the phylloxera had caused the misfortunes of the wine producers; and some misery was entailed by the chemical preparation of madder, a discovery which put an end to the culture of the madder plant. It was, moreover, shown that the grain acreage had increased, the average yield per acre was larger, and that a heavier and better grain was produced; that so far from being crowded out by foreign competi-tion, the crop of 1880 was above the average, and while it was asserted that American wheat could be sold in France for fourteen francs per hectolitre, the price of wheat at the seaboard remained at twenty-three francs the hectolitre.

Notwithstanding these statements, the protect tionist plea was favored by the farmers, and an alliance was formed between the manufacturers and the farmers to pass a protective tariff, with the ex that the protection would be equal for both. But the result has shown that the manufacturers have obtained the lion's share. The greater part of agricultural products is still admitted free or on payment of very moderate duties. On the other hand, the duties on all manufactured art-icles, with the exception of certain silks, have been increased by one-fourth when compared with duties under the commercial treaties, and unless the comal treaties are renewed the increase will be still greater. Nor was this result due in any way to the ss of the manufacturers' arguments. fore the Senate the iron manufacturers claimed that they were placed at such a disadvantage that the proposed duty of six francs per ton would not en-able them to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers. They even went so far as to gi figures, which were supposed to express accurately the extent of this disadvantage. It cost in France, they said, to produce one ton of iron, sixty-one francs more than in England, sixty-francs more than in Belgium, and seventy-two francs more than ir Germany. Yet facts were against them, for in the period between 1860 and 1880, while the commer remained almost stationary, though the home production enormously increased.— The Nation, August 25.

PAPER CAR WHEELS.

The paper is straw-board of rather fine texture ved in the ordinary broad sheet, differing It is received in the ordinary broad sheet, dinering in no particular from those used for straw-board boxes or other similar work. These sheets as they come from the paper mill are square, and must first of all be cut to a circular pattern. This is rapidly done on a large table with a knife that is guided by a radial arm that swings freely over the surface of the table from a pivot at the centre. A small disk is also cut from the centre of the sheet to allow fo the iron hub. Being thus reduced to the required shape and dimensions, the paper must now be con verted from a mass of loose sheets into a compact body, capable of withstanding the treme dense body, capable or withstanding the tremetadout crushing force to which it will be subjected in the wheels. This is accomplished in the following wheels. This is accomplished in the following manner: Ten sheets are pasted together, one upon the other, making a disk of about one-eight o an inch thick. Enough of these disks having been prepared to fill a powerful hydraulic press; they are subjected to a pressure of 1,880 pounds to the square inch. When removed the disks are hung on poles in a steam-heated loft and left 6 days to dry. Thicke disks are then made, each formed by pasting together two or three of those already finished. These are pressed and dried as before, and the process is repeated until a block is built four inches thick and out the specific gravity of lignum-vitæ. After each pasting and pressing six days are allowed for drying, and when the block is complete it is left in drying, and when the DIOCK IS COMPARE AS ASS.

a drying-room until thoroughly seasoned. The next operation is that of turning the paper blocks to fit the steel tires and iron hubs. This is done with as much accuracy and in exactly the same manner as if the material worked on was iron or wood. The erence is turned to a perfect circle of the precise diameter required, a bed or recess is work-ed out for the web of the tire to rest in, and the edges sharply defined. The block is then painted and is ready for its place in the wheel. -Ex.

ARTIFICIAL INDIGO.

The merits of artificial indigo as a dyeing materia are being discussed in some English journals. A London merchant interested in the trade takes ex ception to some statements recently made in p by Professor Roscoe. He writes: "My principal objection is that the invention is called the discovery of 'artificial indigo,' whereas the discovery does go beyond an attempt to produce indigo blue. Indigo, commonly so called, contains, besides indigo blue, indigo red and indigo brown. True indigo blue is considered chemically as the pure article, but the natural dye contains, in addition the other two substances, the former of which, at least, is certainly a great influence in the dyeing processes. So long, therefore, as the discovery goes no further than the artificial production of indigo blue, I think the most that can be said is

that another among the many attempted substitutes for indigo has been brought out. This point being fully admitted—viz., that the discovery is that of indigo blue alone—I am prepared to allow that the 'propiolic' acid, if sold at a moderate price, may be used for many purposes for which indigo is not suitable. To show that the artificial product is not the same as natural indigo I may state on the very the same as natural indigo I may state on the very best practical authority that the shades of blue pr duced by indigo cannot be created by by indigo cannot be attained by the use o 'propiolic' acid, and further that the great desiderpropone acan, and ruther may the great atum of natural indigo—perfect lastness—is in a great measure wanting in this artificial production. This alone would condemn its use for many purposes, as 'indigo dyed' is almost a synonym for fastness of color. We hear on every side complaints as to the ading of articles of dress, carpets, etc. The reaso is obvious. Coal tar dyes are now used to a surprising extent, and even when they are now used to a surpris-ing extent, and even when they are not supposed to exist, with the result as given above. Beyond this, even the use of some of these coal tar dyes is posi-tively poisonous. This invention of artificial indige olue is derived from coal tar. That the disof artificial indigo will never be accomplished it would be folly to assert, but at present we are some long distance removed from it. I have already shown that the article now produced forms only one shown that the article now produced forms of component of the natural dye, and, according Professor Roscoe, is very costly. Taking his fig component of the natural dye, and, according to Professor Roscoe, is very costly. Taking his figures of 6s per pound for 25 per cent of the acid, and that the acid contains only 68.58 of indigo blue, in theory, in every too parts of acid, we arrive at a cost of 35s per pound within the merest fraction for pure in. ne every too pure in-per pound within the merest fraction for pure in-digo blue, in theory. Now, we may take it that in practice the cost would be much greater. Again, the planters in India could, in necessary, sell their produce at a very considerable reduction on present quotations, so that, unless the artificial stuff could be produced at a cost not exceeding 5s or 6s per pound pure, it would be unable to displace the nat-ural dye, provided always, even at this low figure, the results turn out in practice in every way as good"-Commercial Bulletin, New York,

LOCAL NOTES.

—The government has granted a ten-years' privilege to Manoel Gonçalves Pacheco for a wagon constructed for carrying fresh meat.

-The Emperor visited the monitor Solimões or the 18th inst, and assisted at some gun practice and turret-revolving experiments. The rudder was kept in chains.

-From the number of suicides and attempts suicide, with which the newspapers are filled, it would seem that a genuine epidemic is raging throughout the whole country.

-Two small boats engaged in smuggling were caught in the act of landing contraband goods on the Ilha das Enxadas on the early morning of the 18th inst. The capture and flannel shirts and six dozen belts.

-The death of Counselor Benevenuto Augusto de Magahāes Taques, for many years inspector of customs at this port, took place in this city on the 17th inst. Previous to his occupancy of the inspector's office in this port, the deceased had ccupied many public offices, as those of deputy, rovincial president, counselor of state, and minprovincial pre ister of foreign affairs.

"One of the peculiar features of the grand lot-tery just concluded is the number of the large prizes which fell to rich men and titled men. One of the richest men in Brazil drew 50,000\$, two others 250,000\$ each, etc. To add 50,000\$ to the immense fortune of one man, over thirty-three hundred men contributed their 15\$ each—taking the average price of tickets at that figure. And all these men are just so much the poorer in order that an unnecessary fifty contos may swell the fortune of one man

—An assassination took place at No. 96, Larga de S. Joaquini on the morning of the 7th inst., resulting in the death of a young man named Alexandre Augusto Pereira de Carvalho and the wounding of his mother. The murder was com-mitted by a desperate character named Manoel mitted by a desperate character named Manoei Romão, and apparently without motive. The weapon used was a pair of scissors. After com-mitting the crime Romão secured a knife and re-volver and then shut himself in a basement room where he offered a desperate resistence before he could be captured.

-The amateur minstrel troupe, known to local fame as the "White Lilies" gave their first performance at the Theatro Gymnasio last Tuesday ening to an appreciative audience, more select than numerous. The "end men" held the gaps bravely, numerous. The "end men" neid the p and the "middle man" was sufficiently serious and severe. The songs were fairly rendered, and all of the first part of the performance was a success—delightful to the audience and creditable to the young men who have given so much of their time to proparation and rehearsals. Perhaps it would have been more encouraging to the amateurs if they could have seen the faces of more of their friends in the

-By an imperial decree of the 18th inst., 'Dr. Domingos Antonio Alves Ribeiro was appointed chief of police for the province of São Paulo.

-A telegram from Shanghai announces the signing on the 3rd inst. of the treaty of commerce, navigation and friendship between the empires of Brazil and China.

-The French minister to this capital, M. Léon Alexis Nocl, left for Europe on the French packet Orchopur on the 16th inst. The legation in this city is left in charge of the secretary, M. Rouvier.

The city council has approved a resolution requiring greater vigilance from the police in preventing the deposit of garbage at night on the praint, to the detriment of public health and the inconvenience of bathers. That's all right as far as the ven ence of bathers. That's all right as far as the praias are concerned, but what do the city fathers propose to do about the streets?

—The United States charge d'affaires at this capital, John C. White, Esq., has advised Consul General Adamson that he is not to issue passports, certificates of citizenship, or documents of any kind on which citizenship may be based. Such papers will be issued at the United States legation only.

-As a slight testimonial of their appreciation, the nany friends of E. Ross Duffield, Esq., ex-manager of the English Bank, united in presenting l an elegant silver service on the 14th inst. of the Enguisia Bailey, and the Lath linst, Mr. Duffield took his departure for Buenos Aires on the 18th inst., on the Royal Mail packet Elbe, bearing with him the esteem and good wishes of a host of

Our readers will be pleased to note that the Jornal do Commercio of the 16th inst. made the necessary correction in its report of coffee receipts during the quarter ending September 30, to we called attention in our issue of the 15th. mptness with which the correction was made is highly commendable in our esteemed contemporary
—so much so, perhaps, that the public will overlook
the failure to give due credit.

-The illustrious Dr. Seraphim Moniz, juiz de direito of the 1st criminal district, has discharged one João Luiz de Andrade from custody on the one João Luiz de Andrade from custody on the grounds of insanity. João was arrested for heating and injuring his wife with a club on the 17th of July, without motive. With so good an excuse as is here furnished by the learned doctor, it is probable to the state of able that wife-beating will come into fashion again.

-Why will so many of our Brazilian contempo aries speak of the new President of the United States as Mr. Arthur Chester? From the frequency with which American affairs are quoted here one would believe that the Brazilian press is as familian with the United States as with one of their own provinces, and yet mistakes are daily made which would shame a Fiji Islander. Is it possible that Bestiling sides and the state of the stat Brazilian editors, and among them those of several leading journals, do not know that the name of the President of the United States is CHESTER A. ARTHUR?

-The committee on health of the city council has presented a report to that body to the effect that the minister of agriculture shall be asked to complete the S. Diogo market station so that it can be used the S. Diogo market station so that it can be used, that the government cede this market to the city either by rental or sale; that a band pavilion be erected in the park of the Praça da Acclamação; that the government cede the present police station in Botafogo to the city for use as a market; and that the board of health be asked to aid the council in preparing and posting sanitary instructions in the quarters of the poorer classes.

-The Queen of Great Britain, the King of Spain, and other European sovereigns, ordered their respective courts to wear mourning for eight days in honor of the late President of the United States, and it was done with so genuine a spirit of sympath; and grief as to make it something infinitely bette something than a mere court formality. This widespread sympathy for a republican ruler in the monarchical courts of the old world, however, seems to have found no echo in the only court on the American continent. Why is it? Is there really less sympathy for republican institutions here than in Europe ?

-The minister of finance issued instructions on the 5th inst. that E. Arthur & Co. should be per mitted to clear all goods sent to the American Ex-hibition without the payment of duties, provided a satisfactory guarantee was given that the duties should be paid in case of sale. But what has E. Arthur & Co. got to do about it? There is no Arthur & Co. got to do about ht. There is no exhibition, nor will there be! And in case such an event were probable, Mr. Arthur has nothing whatever to do about it. With Hopper out, and Arthur out, and the Permanent Exhibition out. there is a question as to what shall be done with the exhibits sent by some simple-minded folk—and this is probably the problem which E. Arthur &

-An imperial decree, No. 18,278, was issued on ths 15th inst. granting an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 5,600,000\$ for the establishment of eight central usines in the province of Bahia. As we have before announced, the contract is made with Denis Blair & Co., of Bahia.

COMMERCIAL

October 22th, 1881

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg. \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold....

EXCHANGE.

October 14.—The rate on London was reduced to-day $\frac{1}{2}$ d, the following rates being adopted by the banks:

London 22½ 90 djs
Paris 426 "
Hamburg 528 "
New York 2\$280 3 djs
Portugal 241—242 % "

The business done was small, private paper being negotiated at 22 3/4-22 7/16 on London; 421-423 on France and 526 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 10\$850, 10 900, 10 930 and 10 950 cash.

250. 15.—The rates of the banks were unchanged but no trans-actions were reported. In private paper some small amounts were passed at 22 ½ and 22 7110 on London. Sovereigns soldat 10\$830, 10\$900 and 10 990 cash.

sold at 109200, 103900 and 20 900 and 10.

Oct. 17.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged. Smal transactions in private paper on London at 22 ½, 22 7116 and 22 ½. Sovereigns sold at 10\$950 cash.

Oct. 18.—The banks continued drawing at 22 1/2 on London het, 18.—The banks continued urawing at 22 24 on and and at the corresponding rates on other places. Private paper was negotiated at 22 5116, 22 ½ and 22 716 on London and at 420—422 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$000 cash

Oct. 19.—The market opened in the same conditions as yester-day with few takers of bank paper at 22 ½. After 1 p. m. the English Bank and the Banco Commercial adopted the follow

22 London 431 Paris 535 Hamburg 2\$310 New York 243—244 % Portugal

Only a limited business was done in private paper at 22½—22½ on London and 420—422 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$050 cash.

Oct. 20.—The English Bank maintained the rates of yesterday which the Banco do Commercio also adopted, whereas the Banco Commercial raised its rate on London to 221/2. The

22 and 221/2 on London 428, 430, 431 on Paris 534 and 535 on Hamburg 2\$310 on New York 242, 243, 244 on Portugal.

Private paper was negotiated at 22 516 a 22 34 on London and at 422 a 424 on France and Belgium, the market closing firm. Sovereigns sold at 11\$000 cash. ing firn

21,...The rate of 221/4 was to-day adopted by all the nks, the official rates being:

Oct. 22.--To-day the banks are drawing at 221/4, though they do not adopt this rate officially.

—The province of Rio Grande do Sul has effected a loan with the Visconde de Figueireido for the sum of 2,444,000\$ at 6 per cent. per annum, and an annual redemption of a per cent. The loan is to be applied to the consolidation of the floating

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES October 13.

34 Six per cent apolices..... do
Sorocabana R. R.
do

103 000 94 ⁰70 October 14.

6	_		
60		300 000	U
250 26	do for January 10th	310 000 223 500	Oct
25	do	224 000 270 000	
1 14	Banco Rural	145 000	
100	Docas D. Pedro II	103 000	
10 60	Carris Urbanos for 18th inst	251 000	E
840	Engenho Central Porto Feliz	par 30 000	Oct
25 5	Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (5c)	97 º70	
	october 15.	1,070 000	
16 ი. იია≸	National loan of 1868	225 000	E
100	Banco Predial for 31st inst Petropolis R. R	144 000	Oct
14	Sorocabana R.R.	98 000	
100 50	do	100 000 254 000	dail
200	do for last day of transfer (o.s.)	263 000 250 000	gan
	Docas D. Pedro II	103 000	
100	do (outs. sale) Engenho Central Porto Feliz debentures	105 000 par	
71	Six per cent apolices	1,080 000	V
150 6	do National Loan of 1868	1,082 000	
80 14	Previdente Insurance	14 500 550 000	
100	Navegação Brazileira for 31st inst	248 000 250 000	
404 100	do (out. sale)	263 000	ano
280	Docas D. Pedro II	105 000	Pri
250 448	Amazon steam navigation	145 000	Go
	D 11 Industrial for a set inst	200 000 195 000	Fai
30	Macahé e Campos deb	93 %	Go
100	Sorocabana RR (outs. sale)	96 000 84 ⁰ /0 90 °/ ₀	Fai
		90 % 20 8 00 0	Æ.
	Quissama obligations (outs. sale)	208 000	ling
119	October 18. Six per cent. apolices	1,080 000	٠
4,000	do of small amounts	223 000	1
132		223 000	
, 15		144 000 298 000	
410	do	300 000	
200 400		310 000	COI
300	Leopoldina R. R.	200 000	1
40 50	Carris Pernambuco	135 000	
124	Docas D. Pedro II for last day of transfer	110 000 210 000	
100	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	841/2 %	
9	Macahé e Campos debentures	92 % 97½ %	١,
100	Banco Predial hypth, notes with int	85 % 86 %	
170	do dodo do without int		
04	October 19.		
. 99	Six per cent apolices	1,080 000 233 000	
400	Ranco Industrial	310 000	pe
100	Leopoldina R. R	203 000	y.
100	do for 31st inst	205 000 206 000	v
100	do for last day of transfer(outs. sale)	205 000	ì
100	Sorocabana R.R. do (outs. sale)	100 000	k
. 73	Docas Dom Pedro II	107, 000	ń
10	Carris S. Christovão S. 2	330 000	
5	Nova Permanente Insurance	349 000	s
5	2 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$. 85 %	
14	Macahé e Campos R.R (outs. sale)	200 000	١.
10	 Ouissamä deh for last day of transfer (o.s.) 210 000	
37	7 Banco Predial hyp. n., without int	. 82 % . 86 %	
	October 20.		
	National Loan of 1870	. 1,130 000	
. 10	9 do	. 222 000) i
2	o Leopoldina R. R	205 000	
16	8 do	210 000	٠ `
0.0		. 210 00	١.
		. , 200 00	
, 3	do (outs. sale) Sorocabana deb. of 100\$ (outs sale)	85 %	ó
:	50 Navegação Brazileira	. 230 000	
	Navegação Nacional	325 00	. l
	Docas D. Pedro II		
2			1
	MARKET REPORT		1

MARKET REPORT,

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 22nd, 1881.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—Since our last report, on the 14th instant, dealers have reduced their cutygracy prices for the better grades 200-290 rits per to kilos, and this reduction has promoted a tain amount of business. But in view of the unfavorable advices from the United States and the continuance of heavy recipit, exporters refain from operating extensively awaiting somewhat more favorable advices from consuming markets.

The sterling cost of coffee today, as compared with that on the 14th instant, shows a reduction of 215 to 219 per cwt. for the better grades and do ad per cwt. for the lower ones, the latter being on account of the temporary decline in exchange caused by the scarriary of bills.

The alse since the 14th instant amount to 120,900 bags. The clearances have been:

United				/ Kan		bags
Oct. 15	New York	, Br str	Ptoles	ну	,	9,027
11	do					9,580
10	Brunswick	f. o., P	ort bk	Laura N	orton	1,000
- 10	Galveston,	Nor bg	n Fra	m		3,500
	New Orlea		Kja	rtan		4,712
20	Baltlmore,	Am lug	Louis	A. Orr		10,308
21	New Orle	ns. Nor	bk N	oel		4,300
21	do	Sw	lug H	oganas		4,000
Europe						
Oct. 13	Mediterra	ean. It	str En	ropa		7-553
16	Bordeouv.	Mars.	Fr str	Orénoque		6,754
18	Lishon f. c	. Br bg	n <i>Tuli</i>	A Mer.	ritt	3,600
18	do	Nort	on At	drea		3,610
20	do					
Elsew)		Ų				
		De ete	Calici	,		70
Oct. 15 18						
					500 50	
20	Port Eliza	betn, av	V DK 7	rimit	as before	
Receip	ts continue	on the s	ame ia	rge scare	as before	and the
daily ave	rage since					
		16,635		i grb	. 1 . 00 .	
	against			ame peri		
	"	12,340		, "	1879	
	,,	13,243		* **	1878	
	.,,	11,076	,,	***	1877	

eipts continue	on the s	ume la	rge sca	e 25	before
eipis continue iverage since	the ret in	ctant i	s now		0.00
iverage since	16,635				
against	16,170		ame p	eriod	1880
11	12,340		,,		1879
, ,,	13,243	.,	` "		1878
- ","	11,076		.,,		1877
	10,358				1876
quote, per 10					
Washe	d		4\$200	5\$	800
Superio	r		4 950	-5	250
Good	first		4 350	-4	450
Regula	r first		3 800	— 3	950
Ordina	ry first .	<i>.</i>	3350	3	550
	econd			3	050
Ordina	ry secon	d	2 45	2	650
n this basis ca					1.3
			os p	er cwt	1.0
United Stat	es	5,25	-	56/4	1

Prime United States	5,250=	56/4	12.24	cts.
Good	4,450-	. 48/9	10.59	,,
Fair to good ,,	4,200=	46/4	10.05	**
Fair ,,	4,050==	44/11	9-74	"
Good Channel	3,650=	417	8.90	**
Fair	3,450=	. 39/2	8.48	
Low ,,	2,850=	33/6	7.23	**
(f. o. b. ex freight and co	ommission,	exchange	223% in	ster-

er th

o, b. ex freight and commission, excr og and at par in American gold.), Stock is estimated to-day at 320,000 bags.

Stock is estimated to-day at 320,000 bags.

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals consist of
875 barrels per Kennaruf from New York
2,000 "May Queen from Baltimore
3,805 "Whilfred from do
1,499 half bgs per Ordneyne from River Plate
5,100 "Heria from Chili.
The sales have been about 15,000 barrels and stock to-day
missts of about 25,000 barrels.

DOL	it 25,000 narreis.	
::		
	Trieste	22 500-23 000
	Gallego	22 000-22 500
	Haxall	22 000-22 500
	Dunlop	22 000 22 500
	O'Dance	21 000-21 500
	Mc Cance	21 000-21 500
	Baltimore	21 000-22 000
	St. Louis	20 500-21 000
	River Plate	19 000-19 500
	Chili	19 000-19 500
,	Brazilian	18\$500-19\$000.

Market firm. Pitch Pine.--No arrivals and market unchanged at 44\$0

The cargo per Japan, just arrived from Wilmington, is no

The cargo per property of the cargo per per cargo per ca

The 249,050 feetex 6t. Pt. Surrewess suit relaudion in a mac-ci unsold.

Market well supplied and quiet at 105 reis per foot.

Spruce Phin.—This article continues in demand but there is to supply.

We quote nominally 339000 per dozen.

Succitis Pine.—There have been no further arrivals but alse of some cargoes have been effected to arrive.

The demand continues good. We quote 41\$500 per dozen.

Patter.—Arrive.

Butter---Arrivals: Butter-Arrivals:
24-cases per Elbe from Southampton
20 ,, Colombo from Genoa.
The market is still well supplied and prices are unchanged

Danish

Danish ,, 920—1 000 Italian...... 1 100—1 120

Codfish.—There have again been no arrivals of either Candian or Norwegian.

The former continues to be retailed at 22\$000—25\$0

tub.

*Kervaene.—The market is very flat and prices have declined to \$\$500 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.

*Arrivals: 9,500 cases per *Kennard from New York.

*Lard.—Arrivals: 1,000 kegs per *Kennard from New York.

The market is somewhat firmer and prices show a slight re-

We quote:

445-430 reis per lb. for George
435-440 , , , , , New York
425-430 , , , , New York
Ratin.—Market unchanged at \$\$00-\$\$500 per barrel.
Arrivals: 300 barrels per Kennard from New York
Turpenlim.—Arrivals: 55 cases per Kennard from New
York.
We quote 900-590 reis per kilo.
Hay.—There have been no arrivals.

Prices unchanged at 71---73 reis per kilo .

Bran.—Arrivals: 799 bags per Orenoque from River Plate.
We qyote 28800—38000 per bag.
Indian Corn.—Arrivals: 2,163 bags per Orenoque from

PORT OF SANTOS.

October 21st, 1881

Coffee.—In the beginning of this week the market was very firm and active at 4500—4 200 per to kilos for superiors, but since yesterday a quiet tone has again set in.

Receipts last week average 7,361 bags per day. Stock today 175,000 bags.

PORT OF MARANHAO.

Cotton. -Is in good demand at 420-470 reis per kilo. Arrivals are on a fair scale. vals are on a fair scale.

Sugar.—Is coming in freely and eagerly bought up at 120

125 reis per kilo. Freights .- 1/2 d and 10 0/0 for cotton and 301 and to 0/0 for

Frequence—2 a sum of the superscript of the supers

PORT OF BAHIA.

October 12th, 1881.

Sugar.—Our market continues quiet for want of stocks. A few hundred bags of the new crop have been sold at 1\$46\$ to '1\$49\$ per to kilos for n. 7—8, which is equal, at the exchange of 22, 16, 107 js and 719 per cut. f. o. hindding freight to the channel without commission. A cargo of old Marcion sugar per Cerveling, quantated n. q. has changed hinds at 1\$68\$ per 10 kilos or 18 per cut. with freight at old in full to the channel. Also about 3,000 bags Nazareths have been disposed of for shipment by seamer to Liverpool at 95 freight per cut. f. o. b. including freight.

Shipped since our hast:

440 bags per Enclid to Liverpool
4407, Medea, New York

Shipments during the 12 months ending September 30th 1881

1881

746,431 bags 1377 bids. 82 cases
against 472,372 and barrels 118 ,,
in same period 1879-80.

Cettow.—The sales during this fortnight amount to about
1,300 bales at 48766—5 038 per 10 kilos, all for home consumption.

tion. Nothing has been exported in the year 1880-81.

Coffee.—Continues dull. Some 300 bags new Moritibas have changed hands at 28928 per 10 kilos or 331 per ewt. 10. betreight and commission. Nazareth, firsts nominally 28 587 per 10 kilos or 321 per ewt. cost and freight. Stock about 36-170 bags. Exported in 1880-81

Exported in 1880-81

126,477 bags
against 125,944 bags in 1879-80

Hidde--Ill good demand. The transactions during the past fortnight have been 3,000 dry salted at \$\$600 and 4,000 dry at 6\$800-6 900 per 10 kilos.
There are no ready stocks and these sales have been made for delivery.

Shipped since our last:

\$,000 hides per Riveira G, to Genoa
3,380 , Ville d'Alger to Havre
500 , Montevide to Hamburg

Exported from Oct. 1st 1880 to Sept. 30th, 1881
124,929 hides
against 204,433 , same period 1879-80
Reviewed-About 100 tons low to middling quality have been sold at 1508-9-1 396 per 10 kilos. Stock about 200 tons.

orted in 1880-81 12,284 bags against 14,720 ,, in 1879-80 praziltwood.—110 tons are reported sold at 511 reis per to

RIOS, "Slock 300 tons.

Crom—continues in demand and prices have further advanced. The salest during this fortnight amount to about 1, 500 hags fermented at \$6058—3 174 and 500 hags common at \$5745 to \$8351 per 10 kilos, equal at the exchange of \$250 to \$668—58 and 4448—4514 per cwt. 6 ob. ex freight and commission. Shipped during the fortnight:

1,863 hags per Excild to Liverpool
1,056 , "Wiled A Alger to Havre
Exported in 1880-81
36,331 bags against 27,281 m, in 1879-80.
Tobacco.—No transactions are reported and the market continues in a lethnage condition. Stock about 70,000 bales.
Exported during the 12 months ending September 30th 1881.

16,437 mangotes and 182,780 bales rilos, Stock 300 tons.

Cocoa—continues in demand and prices have further advantage of the comments of the com

16,437 mangotes and 182,789 bales
against 18,804 186,451 in 1879-80
Against 18,804 186,451 in 1879-80
Frights—Quiet. The only charters being for outports, vi
Norw schr Wenklin, Arneaju to New York, 403 and 3*/0

Hans Ulem, Pernambuco to channel 30 3*/0
We quote pominally 30 ji full to load here sugar for th
hannel and 20 for New York.

1,212 brls from New York

1,212 brls from New York
124 ,, Liverpool
Prices in retail rule for Trieste and Hungar
and for American 22\$-23 000 per barrel.
Lard—Arrivals:

Lard—Arrivals: 450 barrels from New York selling at 1\$060—1 000 per kilo

Coefish—Arrivals: 2,080 brls from Gaspé for retailers account, 360 cases from Europe, and 35 druns from New York. Cases are retailing at 2,850-22 soonal barrels and druns at 20,500-22 coo according to quality. Stock about, 6,600 packages but 3 cargoes from St. John are expected, therefore it will be difficult to sustain the actual prices.

Coals.—Arivals:

1,018 , Liverpool
1,018 , Liverpool
2,15 , New Castle
all for company's account. First quality of Cardiff is selling in retail on board ship at 18\$ and inferior at 10\$500-17 oob per ton.

17

—The September receipts of rubber at Park were 937,000 kilos, sales for Europe 593,000 kilos, for the United States 391,000 kilos, stock on hand 115,000 kilos. The receipts of rubber in September, 1880, were 630,000 kilos. The receipts of cacio for the month were 200,000 kilos, sales 25,000 kilos, stock on hand 555,000 kilos kilos.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS OCTOBER 13.

CANDIFF...Br bk Lady Vere de Vere; 999 tons; Owens; 59 ds; coal to D. Pedro 11 RR.

OCT. 14.

N. York...Am bk Kennard; 616 tons; Downing; 61 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

OCT. 15.

MARSEILLES—Fr bk. Trois Frères; 471 tons; Baude; 70 ds; sundries to H. N. Dreyfuss.

P. ELIZABETH—Br bk. Huntress; 227 tons; Gunn; 33 ds; ball't;

OCT. 16. Del. 10.

Baltimong-Am bk May Queen; 184 tons, Berry; 58 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

Inipernal—Br lug Yane Bell; 148 tons; Crosby; 4 ds; ballast to order.

OCT. 17.

CARDIFF—Br shp Prince Louis; 1,329 tons; Freine; 60 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Go.

Br lug Pessie: 247 tons; Putt: 57 ds; coal to order.

RANGOON...Br bk Maria Wakefield; 362 tons; Traverner;
144ds; rice to order.

OCTL 18 GERENOCK.—Br bg Endymion: 251 tons: Fitzwalter, 60 ds; coal to J. Correia Pacheco & Co.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Sandade; 422 tons; Paulo; 30 ds; salt to J. A. Gonçalves Santos.

OCT. 19.

BALTIMORE—Br bk Winifred, 275 tons; Dutton: 64 ds; flour to Wright & Co.

10 Wright & Co.

OPONTO-POT by Foren Estin; 311 tons; Pacheco; 30 ds; signifies to M. Leone & Co.

OCT. 21.

CARDIFF-Br bga Ringleader; 189 tons; Lewis; 50 ds; coal to order.

wo order.

—Br shp Prince Victor, 1,831 tous, Calder, 55 ds, coal to Norton Megaw & Co.
Glasses—Not bk Dunder, 420 tous; Petersen, 59 ds; coal to W. Ritchie & Co.

W. Ritchie & Co.

CADIZ—Sp. bk. Nieva Ignacia, 376 tons; Datras; 42 ds; salt; put into this port in distress; bound for Bienos Ayres.

N. CASTLE—Gr. lug Syringa/242 tons; P-rtridge; 62 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.

WILMINGTON...Br lug May; 286 tons; Calpen; 61 ds; pine to A. C. Nathan & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS

OCTOBER 13.

SALT ISLAND...Port bk Harimonia; 387 tons: Soares; ballast.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Harimonia; 387 tonis: Soares ballas:
OCT. 14.
THESTE—Not big Einmund; 277 tonis: Magnussen; coffee,
DELL RIVER—Eby II. W. Libyd: 247 tonis: Griffith; ballast.
VALDRAINO—Be bk G. B. 51; 387 tonis: Brown; ballast.
VALDRAINO—Be bk G. B. 51; 387 tonis: Brown; ballast.
PARA—Aust bg Grant; 487 tonis: Cattannich; stones.
OCT. 15.
OCT. 15.
PARACAUC—Breich Engle: 192 tonis: Doet: ballast.
S. FRANCISCO—Breich Engle: 192 tonis: Doet: ballast.
S. FRANCISCO—Bro SUL—Sp bk Yoven Henrique; 263 tonis:
Gispert; ballast.

OSPORT DAILBAST,

PARANAGUA...Sp by Pepe; 240 tons; Marti; sundries.

OCT. 16.

VALTARASO...Br shp Howard D. Troop; 1;568 tons; Mack; ballast.

B. Avres.—Sp bg Cecilia; 191 tons; Carrere: ballast.
—Sp bg Rila; 184 tons; Maristany; ballast.
VALPARAISO.—Br bk Mary; 520 tons; Jones; ballast.

VALDARISO—It bit Mary; são tons: Jonies: ballast.

OCT. 1;

B. AVERS—Sp bit Tree Hermanos; 220 tons; Curell; ballast.

OCT. 13.

VALDARISO—An ship Resolute; 1:47 tons; Ferrer; ballast.

OCT. 13.

VALDARISO—An ship Resolute; 1:671 tons; Nichols; ballast.

OCT. 19.

BRUSSWICK t. 0.—Port bgn Julin; 340 tons; Santos; ballast.

OCT. 20.

BRUSSWICK t. 0.—Port bgn Julin; 340 tons; Santos; ballast.

OCT. 20.

BRUSSWICK t. 0.—Port bgn Julin; 340 tons; Santos; ballast.

OCT, 20.

BRUNSWICK I. O.-Port bk Laura Norton; 997 tons; Azevedo; coffee and sugar.
Lisson f. O.-Nor by Audrea; 216 tons; Wilson; coffee,
BAHA--Dutch bgn Helena Anna; 194 tons; Hokkelmon; blt.

OCT. 21.
LISBAN f. o.-Br bgn Julia A. Merritt, 180 tons; Thomass coffee. coffee.

GAIVESTON...Nor bgn Fram; 215 tons; Coward; coffee.
HAITI...Nor bk Aladdin; 324 tons; Petersen; ballast.
Port ELizabrh...Sw bk Peima; 515 tons; Holm; coffee.

—The Fr. str. Pollou, for the River Plate with a general cargo, put back to Gibraliar on Sept. 19th with circulating pump damaged
—The Frank M. Fischer, Williams, from Rio Grande for Hamburg with a general cargo, arrived at Falmouth on Sept. 20th with loss of topsailyards.

—The Br. bgn. Solaris, arrived at Trieste on Sept. 10th from Rio de Janeiro. The cargo, consisting of 4,080 bags coffee, on being landed, turns out to be badly damaged. A survey will be held.

Steamers;	Sailing-Vessels:
London 60 Liverpool 50 Antwerp 50 Hamburg 55 Hamburg Fr. 40 Bordeaux fr. 45 Marseilles fr. 60 New York 50cts.	Channel f. 0 3216-371 Liston f. 0 35 401 Gibraltar fi 0 35 401 U. S. North 151 -201 U. S. South 201 -251

A	RRIVAL.	S OF	FORE	GN S	TEAMERS.
DATE NAME		10 35XE	E FROM	CONSIGNED TO	
oct. 13	Genova It Europa It TychoBrah Galicia Br Ptolemy, E Orénoque, Rheubina E Elbé. Br		Genoa*	38d	Fiorita & T.
" 13	TychoBrah	e, Blg	River P. London Liverpoo	ate 4 1/2	d do
., 14	Galicia Br	127.5	Liverpoo	ol* 23d	Norton M'w & (Wilson Sons & (
, 14	Ptolemy, E	r	Santos 27h River Plate 6d New York, 36d		Norton M'w & (
1 15	Rheubina F	18	Kiver Pl	ate 6d	Messageries Mar
,, 16	Rheubina E Elbe, Br		Southan	rk, 30d	McCulloch Beech
			Genoa*	22	Riorita & T
,, 17	Paranaguá,	Gr	Genoa* Hambur	g* 27d	Ed. Johnston & C
,, 17	Paranaguá, Hevelius, B Iberia, Br Sully, Fr Leibnitz, B Laurium Fr	C 0 /			Ed. Johnston & C Norton M'w & C Wilson Sons & Co
,, 17 ,, 18	Sully Re		Caldera	20	Wilson Sons & Co
,, 18	Leibnitz B	ettu	Havre*	30	A. Leuba & o Co
,, 20	Laurium Fr	65.7	River P Arica* 50 River P	nde o	Norton M'w & C
,, 20	Plato, Br		River P	late 6d.	Norton M'm & Co
,, 21	Bourgogue, Nebo, Br Donati, Br Rio, Gr	Fr	Naples*	24d	Karl Valais & Co
,, 21	Nebo, Br	100	Naples* 24d Naw York* 34 River Plate* 8d		McCulloch Beecl
,, 21	Rio Gr	100	River Plate* 8d		Norton M'w & C W. Ritchie & Co Norton M'w & C Karl Valais & Co McCulloch Beech Norton M'w & C
,, 21	Rheubina I	tr.	Santos 2 Santos 2	oh .	Ed. Johnston & C McCulloch Beech
ct. 14	Europa, It		Marseille	es*	Coffee
" 14	Genova It Ptolemy Br Galicia Br	- 1	River Pl New Yo	ate	Sundries
,, 15	Galicia Br	20.51	Valparai	rk ro*	Coffee Sundries
,, 15	Rheubina E Orénoque I	r	Santos		Ballast
,, 16	Orénoque I	r		X*	Sundries
., 17	Dago, Br Tycho Brah Colombo, It	D.	New You	rk	Coffee
" 17	Colombo L	e nig	River P	ate	Sundries
,, 18	Iberia, Br	19	Liverpoo	1*	Sundries Sundries
,, 18	Elbe, Br	mana.	River Pl	ate	Sundries
,, 19	Colombo, It Iberia, Br Elbe, Br Leibnitz Br Paranaguá,	. 1	South'to	n*	Sundries
,, 19	Paranaguá,	Gr	Santos		Sundries
,, 20	Hevelius, B Plato, Br Rio, Gr	'	do Li verpo	18	Sundries Coffee
,, 21	Rio, Gr		Hambur	r ^a	Coffee
,, 21	Sully Fr	-	Santos	•	Sundries
* Cal	ling at inter	mediat	e ports.		
	4	i rui	10.5	LS IN	THE PORT OF R: 21, 1881.
OREI			70,00	1 OBE	. 21, 1881.
OREI		ED			
	AGE.			ERE	CONSIGNEE
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NA	l of	ENTERE	PE	J.	<u> </u>
NA MERI	ICAN	Ť			V. 3.
NA MERI	ICAN	Sont	o Glass	row	Rio Gas Co
NA MERI	ICAN	Sont	o Glass	row	Rio Gas Co
NA MERI	ICAN	Sont	o Glass	row	Rio Gas Co F. Clemente & Co. To order.
NA MERI	0 126 a A Orr 48 A Stapl 46 ta Fish 194 rd 61	Sept	o Glasg 20 Portla 26 Darie 3 Antw	row and erp York	For repair C. Clemente & Co.
AMERI Sabing Source Lorent Kenna	0 126 a A Orr 48 A Stapl 46 ta Fish 194 rd 61	Sept	o Glasg 20 Portla 26 Darie 3 Antw	row and erp York	For repair C. Clemente & Co.
NA MERI	0 126 p A Orr 48 A Stapl 46 ta Fish 194 rd 616 Jueen 18.	Sept	o Glasg 20 Portla 26 Darie 3 Antw New 16 Baltin	ow and erp York 1	Rio Gas Co F. Clemente & Co. To order. Por repair F. Clemente & Co Phipps Bros. & Co. To order.

NA ME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNEE
AMERICAN		İ		
shp Sabinolug Louise A Orr bk Sarah A Stapl shp Loretta Fish	1260	Sept 9	Glasgow	Rio Gas Co F. Clemente & Co To order For repair F. Clemente & Co Phipps Bros, & Co
lug Louise A Orr	466	Sept 9	Darien	F. Clemente & Co
shp Loretta Fish	1945 616		Antwerp	For repair
bk Kennard		14	Baltimore	Phinns Bros & Co
shp Loretta Fish bk Kennard bk May Queen BRITISH bk Asterion		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	n	
bk Asterion lug Swiftsure shp British Emp'	508	Aug 1	Rangon Liverpool Cardiff I. de Maio Salt Island. Marseilles. Sunderland	To order.
shp British Emp'	1413	,, 17	Cardiff	D. Pedro H RR.
	441	,, 18	Salt Island.	Braga & Barbosa Miranda Leone
lug Reindeer	283	,, 23	Marseilles.	Karl Vallais & Co
shp Joseph	417	,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 28 ,, 28 Oct. 1	Marseilles. Sunderland Cardiff Salt Island. Middlesb'rh Liverpool	Norton Megaw & Co
bgn Edina	249	,, 26	Salt Island.	F. D. Machado
bk Aberlemmo	735	,, 28	Middlesb'rh	Waring Brothers
bk EasternQueen	480	Oct. 1	Liverpool	J & J. Peake
bgn Carrick	314 1697	,, 1	New York	Mc Culloch Beeche
bgn G P. Sher'd	399	,, 2 ,, 2	N. York	A. C. Nathan & Co
shp Decision	399 1208 1582 999 227 148	,, 3	Middlesb'rh Liverpool. Liverpool. New York Cardiff. Cardiff. Cardiff. Cardiff. P. Eliza'th Imbetiba Cardiff.	To order. Faria Hollanda & C. Faria Hollanda & C. Faria Hollanda & C. Faria & Faria Hollanda & C. Faria & Fari
bk L'y V de Vere	990	" 9	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co D. Pedro H RR. To order To order Norton Megaw&Co
bk Huntress	227	" 13 " 15 " 16	P. Eliza'th	l'o order
shp Beautitul St lug Reindere ble Mary shp Joseph ben Edina shp Julia shp Julia she Eastern Queen ben Garick bk Star of India bk Star of India shp King Ceolric bk Lyv de Vere shp Mary Leoniston she Huntress. lug Jane Bell shp Prinze Louis lug Jessie bk M. Wakefield	1329	,, 10	Cardiff Cardiff Rangoon Greenock	NortonMegaw&Co
shp Pringe Louis lug Jessie bk M. Wakefield bg Endymion bk Winifred bgn Ringleader shp Prince Victor lug May DANISH schr Anini bgn Belona FRENCH	247	,, 17	Cardiff	To order NortonMegaw&Co To order To order J. Correia Pacheco Wright & Co. To order Norton, Megaw & C A. C. Nathan & C
bg Endymion	247 362 251	" 17 " 18 " 19	Greenock	J. Correia Pacheco
bk Winifred	275 189	,, 19	Baltimore.	Wright & Co.
shn Prince Victor	1831	,, 21	Cardiff Cardiff Wilmin' ton	Norton, Megaw & C
lug May	1831 286	,, 21	Wilmin' ton	A. C. Nathan & C
schr Anini	105	Sept.25	Macáo New Castle	To order
bgn Belona	170	Oct. 1	New Castle	To order Wilson, Sons & Co
hb Trais Frères.	471	Oct. 15	Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfus
GERMAN schr Speculant bgn Amalia				
schr Speculant	99	Aug o	Aió	J. M Frias & Sons F. de Figueiredo&C Hartwig Willumsen, To order
bk Pax	689	Sept 9	New Castle	Hartwig Willumsen
bgn Amalia bk Pax bg Palme bk Adele	602)) Z1	D	Watson Ritchie &C
bk Adele bgn Minchen lug Charles bk Brazileira	204	,, 21 ,, 30 Oct. 1	Greenock Westerwick New York New Castle	To order Hartwig Will'n & C Monteiro Hime & C W. Ritchie & Co.
lug Charles	305	Oct. 1	Westerwick New York	Hartwig Will'n & C
lug Syringa	242	,, 9 ,, 2!	New Castle	W. Ritchie & Co.
bk Eleonora M're			Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfuss
NORWEGIAN	450			II. N. Dicylins
bk B. M. Width	284	Ang 29	Cette	Karl Valais & Co To order
bk Noel	489	Sept 6	St. Mary	McCulloch B. & Co
bk Jorsalfarer	656	11 7	Cagliari	To order.
schr Solveig	296	,, 21	Cardin	To order. Brandes & Co F. Clemente & Co
bk Eleonora M're NORWEGIAM bk B. M. Width bk Union bk Noel bk Jorsalfarer bgm Kjartan schr Solveig bk Fram lug M. Berner bk Njord bg Cuba lug Tabor bk Dundee	239 259 732 200	Oct. 1	Cette New Castle St. Mary Cagliari Hamburg Cardiff Westerwick New Castle Greenock	To order F. Clemente & Co.
bk Njord	732	- 0	Greenock	Watson Ritchie &C
bg Cuba	200	,, 6	Abo New Castle Glasgow	Hartwig W'n & Co.
lug Tabor bk Dundee	295 420	,, 10	Glasgow	W. Ritchie & Co
SWEDISH				Brandes & Co To order F. Clemente & Co To order F. Clemente & Co Watson Ritchie & Co Hartwig W'n & Co A. Wagner W. Ritchie & Co
1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1.5	1000		
lug Hoganas bk Carl Joham	247	Sept 26 Oct. 10	Memel Lisbon	Hartwig W'n & Co Barbosa Castro & C
1011 2002	. 1	- 5 10		
SPANISH			a goods	100
smk Dorotea	143	June 13	S. Nicolas.	Alexander Wagner
smk Dorotea bg Winifredo bg Soberano	191	Aug 2	Mont video	Sza Irmão& Rocha
bg Soberano smk Lola pol Francisquita smk Merced bgn Esperanza smk Anita	107	Juner3 July 8 Aug 2 Aug 6 ,, 6	San Nicolas	Souza Ir o & Rocha
pol Francisquita	164	,, 6	do do	S Hime & Zenha
bgn Esperanza		,, 9	Mont'video	Freitas & Miranda
smk Anita	133 198	,, 10 ,, 28	B. Ayres	G.N. Vincenzi & S'
bg Pepito	141	Sept 9	Fray Bento	Alex. Wagner.
pol Iosé Amell	141 189 181	,, 20 ,, 21	Faysandu . Farragona	Berla Cotrim & Co.
smk Betsabé		,, 25	San Nicolas	To order
smk Anttabg Angelbg Pepitobg Pepitobgn Soberano II pol José Amellsmk Betsabésmk Pacabk Nueva Ignacia	181 376	Oct. 2	Cadiz	Alexander Wagnet J. Romaguera. Sza Irmáo & Rocha Szu Irú o & Rocha Souza Irú o & Rocha Sanchez Hime &Z E Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irmão & Co. G. N Vincenzi & S' Alex. Wagner. J. Romagueira & F Berla Cotrim & Co. To order J. Romaguera. In distress
T. T. T. B. McIn.	3/5			
PORTUGUESE achr M. das D's hga Bello Figuei' hga Dous Irmãos bk Alliança bk Guadiana ahp Marianna VI bk Tentadora bg Damião bk Humildade bk Luiza bg Tentativa bk Joven Elisa bk Soudod Elisa	17.	July 10	B. Avres	Souza Ir & Rocha. Braga & Barboza Souza Irmão & Co Mendes d'Oliveira&
bgn Bello Figuei'	259	,, 13	H. Ayres, Lisban Gualeguay Oporto Salt Island.	Braga & Barboza
bgn Dous Irmãos bk Allianca	207	Sept 14	Oporto	Mendes d'Oliveira&
bk Guadiana	410	,, 14	Salt Island.	I I dos Pala P. C.
shp Marjanna VI	1572 528	" 17	do	do J. J. dos Reis & Co Hime Zenha & Silv M. d'Oliveira & Co Mendes d'Oliv'a&C C Abranches & Co Veiga Pinso & Co J. M Miranda Leone J. Goncalves dos S's
bg Damião	277	Oct. 2	Ilha deM'io	M. d'Oliveira & Co
bk Humildade	277 312 258	" 3	Aracajú	C Abranches & Co
bgn Tentativa	249 311	,, 1t	Oporto	Veiga Pinso & Co
bk Joven Elisa	311	,, 19	Oporto	J.M. Miranda Leone

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General Apolices, currency	6 %c	1,000\$000 800 000	1,082*000
Maria Ada		n n n		600 000	1,060 000
339,069,100,000	335,397,100,000	n n	**	500 000	1,000 000
		" " "	,,	400 000	,;;
		" " "	* **	200 000	,,
		73stin			
		" " " " " " ·······	5 %	1,000 000	90 %
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	n n n	**	600 000	90 70
		h	ii ii	400 000	",
119,600 000	119,600 000	n n n	4 %	1,000 one 600 ooo	"
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	1 .	
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000			500 000	1020/0
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868, gold		200 000	1,240\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	" " " " " ······		1,000 000	1,240\$000
0		2011	,,	500 000	,,
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	1121/2 170
		" " " " " "	,,	500 000	,,

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

	CAPITAL	SHARES	SSUED	TALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	LAST	DIVIDÉND
		3	Si .	3	2			TION	AM'T	PAID
	33,000,000\$	165,000	All	200\$	AI	Banco do Brazil	10	1 4	<u> </u>	
	8,000,000	40,000	All	200	Al	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	8,754,213\$98 2,118,943 08 1,102,841 85	300\$000 275 000	10\$000 9 500	July 1881
	£ 1,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	£20	L A	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,102,841 85	235 000	9 000	July 1881 July 1881
	6,000,000	30,000	All	200	Ai	Industrial e Mercantil	575,000,000	135 000	1 12 sh	Jun 1881
	4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	Al		229,414 259		9 000	
	£ 1,000,000	20,000 50,000	10,000 All	£ 20	& All	Danco Prediat	12,325 336	144 000	5 000	
	12,000,000\$	60,000	15,000	£ 20	200	Banco do Commercio	£ 140.00c	-	11 8	Oct 1880
		100		!			442,253\$013	222 000	9\$000	July 1881
	1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	All	Petropolis Macahé e Campos	83,730 470	175 000	8\$000	July 1881
	7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All 250\$	do do debanturos	103,795 128	204 000		July 1001
	15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	I All	do do debentures Paulista	258,691 200	92 0/0	614 %	interest
	4,000,000	20,000	"All	200	All	Sorocabana	250,001 200		8 7	June 1880
		_	_		£ 50	do debentures	_	90 °/5 85 °/6 221 000	6%	interest
	2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina	81 200 000	85 % 221 000	6%	interest
	· 		All		200\$	do preferred ob	81,320 279	203 000	7 000 812 01.	July. 1881 interest
	2,000,000 600,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nietheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião	-	25 000 Nom.	0/2 /0	interest
	10,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	Nom.		
		-	-	-		do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares.		160 000 160 000	_	July 1881
	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	do do subsidiary shares	-	17 000	=	_
				200	2111	União Valenciana	34,600 000	Nom.	61690	Feb. 1881
	4,000,000	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	S. Christovão	183,493 950	370 000		Inter con
	700,000	7,000	All	200	Ail	Botanical Garden		800 000	13 000	July. 1881
	1.200,000	7,000 6,000	Al!	200	100\$ All	S Paulo Pernambuco	18,795 188	120 000	5 000	July. 1881
	540,000 800,000	2,700	All	200	All	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão	16,435 451	135 000	5 000 8 000	July. 1881
	800,000	4,000 6,000	3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão	· =	20 000		
	2,000,000	10,000	3,500 All	200	All	Porto Alegre	20,000 000	125 000	5 000	July 1881
	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	Ali	Montevideo	2,800 000	215 000	7 200	July 1881
	1,200,000	10,000				Nictheroy	2,000 000	1 500 1 250		
ı	1,200,000 5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All	Villa Izabel Montevideo Nictheroy Bruxellas Carris urbanos	-	10 000		
ı		-			500\$		17,981 663	263 000	10 000	July 1881
									6°/0	interest
ı	1,800,000	6,000 1,800	All All	300\$	300		180,000 000	105 000	15 000	June 1879
			Α	100	An	Magé e Sapucaia		Nom.		
	4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	ΑŅ	NAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação.	507,423 782	250 000	10 000	July 1881
	200,000	3,000	All	200	1004		300,000 000	100 000	8 ono	July 1881
	640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All	União Nictheroyense	_	Nom.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Ferry. Paulista	89,172 045	Nom.	6 000	fulv. 1881
	£ 750,000	50,000	40,419	£ 15			£ 50,000	145 000	gsh	July. 1881 July. 1881
4	2,000,000	750	All	200	100%	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	-	100 000		
	600,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	Nacional de Navegação. S. João da Barra e Campos	103,019\$720	328 000 180 000	7 000	May 1881 July 1881
1	8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1.000\$		INSURANCE		100 000	7 000	July 1881
ı	3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	125 \$ 250	Fidelidade	225,000,000	205 000	20 000	July 1881
ı	2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000	100	Garantia	305,794 78n 172,750 000	550 000 145 000	37 000 8 000	July 1881 July 1881
ı	500,000	800 500	All	1,000	250	Garantia	180,123 763	349 000	12 500	July 1881
ı	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	100	Nova Regeneração Confiança	21,418 722	Nom.	6 000	Jan. 1880
١	8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	160,000 000 250,000 000	45 000 68 000	3 000	July 1881
1	5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100	10	Previdente Popular Fluminense	134,200 000	14 500	1 000	July 1881 July 1881
1	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	100	Popular Fluminense	184,420 740	20 000	5 000	Dec. 1878
١					i	Alliança	10,000 000	28 000	2 000	July 1881
١	500,000\$	2,500	All All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	40 000	1 400	July. 1881
١	300,000	3,000	All	200	All 100\$	Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	_	Nom.	3 000	Dec. 1826
١	1	- 1					900 000	7 000	3'70	June. 1880
١	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000 All	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro	_	280 000	10 %	May 1881
1	£ 75,000	7,500	An	L 10	All	Nictheroy	_	60 000	200	April 1881
١	600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	All	Transportes Marit, de Say,	120,000 000	100 000		July. 1881
1	600,000	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II	120,000 000	110 000	9 000	July. 1881
ı	1,000,000	50,000	15,000 All	200	All	Docas de Pedro II	_	107 000	4 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880
ı	400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial União Industrial		200 000 Nom.		
1	500,000	2,500	All	200	145\$	Fiorestal Paranaense	_	2 000	l	
١	1,200,000	6,000	All 5,461	200	All	Melhoramentos de Santos		Nom		
1	3,000,000	12,500	7,500	200		Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 327 20,060 000	178 000	8 000	July. 1881
1	400,000	4,000	2411	100	ΑÜ	Economia (lavanderia)	20,000 000	1 000	8 000	July 1881
1	3,000,000	6,000 4,000	All All	500 200	210\$	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Pratão Fluminense	_	3 000 Nom	interest	July 1881
1	800,000	16,000	All	50	40 All	Minas de Cacapaya		Nom		
1	1,800,000	9,000	6,000	200	50\$	Minas de Caçapava. Architectonica	=	40 000 100 000		
1	4,000,000	40,000	5,000 7,500	100	AĤ	Petropolitána Economica Auxiliar	-	Non		
1	400,000	8,000	4,400	50	70\$ All	Indust. Flum. (kiosones)	37,866 000	30 000 100\$000	6	Lula con
1	10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	All	Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	208.407 496	Nom	6 500	July 1881
1	700,000	6,000 3,500	2,130 All	200	All	Manuf. demat. para const. Engenho Central de Quissama	132,870 000	Nom	5 000	Dec. 1879
1	- 1	3,500	- 1	200	200\$	do obligations	_	Nom 210 000	-	
I	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Serviços Maritimos	=	200,000	8 500	May 1881
ı								,		

DROGARIA AMERICANA

J. AYRES & Co.

No. 34, Rua de São Pedro. Importers and introducers of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceut-cal products, and American, English and French specialties of all the different makers.

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

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

Commercial Department,

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

Financial Department

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

News Department

it will aim to give a full resume of all the occurrences in th s 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 this 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 thich 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 clampion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorinas infeative for an illustrious friend, Deputy Josapini Nahnco. The war of the interests fed by the immoral traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrists. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize Tar Rio Naws, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

We wish Truc Rio Naws success and congratulate ourselves in secing that it fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the inheteenth 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 Aloulur Campbata, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Slace its inauguration Tint Rto Naws has become important
and useful not only for the importality and high standard with
which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the ahundance of local and provincial notices of lbrail, and of commercial
information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be unexary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tollow the discussion of
public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record,

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 paper.

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Anxillator da Industria Nucional, Rio de Janeiro Baval, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her nuterior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active force of as splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sous. From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished edition of Time Rio Naws who so faithfully transmits 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.

We have already hold the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["Tite Rio News"], is published in the im-perial capital, especially deverted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful 45%....

perial capital, especialty devotes to the uncerest on a manufactural perial capital, especialty devotes to the sons of powerful Albion.

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

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, This Rio News, oftening to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a movive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our limited service at his free disposition—May 22, 1850.

Thus Rio News of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially sealous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impuriality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echeed in the old world.—July 26, 1886.

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