NEWS.

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

Voi. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1881

NUMBER 31

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION:—22, Rua do Marquez d'Au JOHN C. WHITE,

Chargé d'Affaires. BRITISH LEGATION. - No. 135, A., Larange EDWIN CORBETT.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rua de Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Rua S. José, GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Se at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,

.- Ladeira do Sd, Larangeiras. Chaplai PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.

METHODIST CHURCH.—English services temporarily at the residence of the pastor, No. 41, Rua Santa Chris-tina, at 11 a. m., Sundays.

J. J. RANSOM, Pastor. J. L. KENNEDY, Ass't Pas Pastor's Rooms in the City,
No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.

SAILORS MISSION — 163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Se vices at 2 p. m. every Sunday. FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot No. 91, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro. JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, T essa das Partilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'cle a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'cl p m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4130, p.n.

DINHEIRO & TROUT

SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

OHN MILLER & CO.

successors to

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

MAURICIO SWAIN,

Mechanical Engineer CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

ARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE

WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

TAMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants NEW YORK

NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL EXPRESS

Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip. Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 34, Rua São Pedro.

N EIGELINE DESCHARMES.

best rice powder, compounded with glycerine and sumr Very beneficial for the skin in tropical chmates. Is sold in the first perfumery shops in South America.

Aux Deux Océans

112 Rua do Ouvidor 111

R. RUSSELL MAC CORD, M. D.

Licensed by the
IMPERIAL ESCHOLA DE MEDICINA DO RIO DE
JANEIRO.
Rua da Candelaria, No. 18 R.
Comer of Rua de S. Pedro.

Will visit shipping in the harbor. Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock, p. m.

EXPORT DUTIES ON COFFEE.

We are glad to note that the gentlemen in charge of the coming exhibition of Brazilian coffee in this city have so far adopted our suggestions as to secure samples of the foreign product for a comparative exhibit. Incomplete as this competitive exhibit must necessarily be, owing to the brief time in which to secure samples and to their purchase in the market rather than their acquirement from bona fide exhibitors, or producers, as will be the case with the Brazilian product, it will still be an incalculable improvement upon the original project of limiting the exhibit to Brazilian coffee alone. As we have before stated there can be no real value in a domestic exhibit unless it can be used to improve and cheapen production; and one of the valuable means to this end is a comparison with the foreign product.

In connection with this comparison of products, which should be made on equal terms and between similar grades, there should also be a thorough and honest comparison of methods of production and preparation. The chief value of this comparison will lie in the material aid which it will give to the planters themselves. For them it is not enough to see the two products side by side and to note the comparative sizes and appearance of the berries. They will need know also the conditions under which the foreign products are produced: the climate, altitude, soil, cultivation, quality and kind of labor, preparation for market, and average cost of production. If the planter can learn all these facts while holding the product itself in his hand, he will then be able to determine the relative standing of his own product, and to decide just where his chief efforts must be directed in order to overcome competition. From the haste with which the exhibition of the 10th instant has been organized, and from the crude conception of the subject at the outset, it is probable that all this valuable information will not be forthcoming this year, but still there will be much value in what has been accomplished, and more in the better appreciation of the real value of the enterprise. And then, when next year's exhibition takes place we shall liope to see such a mass of information about the methods and costs of foreign production as will fully meet the needs of the Brazilian planter.

Another question which should claim the attention of coffee planters and merchants is that of the purely artificial costs of production, the first of which is that of export taxes. Beginning with the municipality this product is taxed at every step until it is shipped and cleared for a foreign port. The church taxes it, the municipality taxes it, the province taxes it, and then the general government taxes it. Add to that the excessive transportation charges, and the many charges and commissions which it encounters in the port of shipment, and it will be seen that an enormous percentage of the proceeds are swallowed in the purely artificial costs of placing the product on the market.

duction of some of these charges and the total abolition of the others, and in this we have been cordially supported by many of the most influential journals of the empire. Thus far, however, no steps have been taken to lighten the burdens which are imposed upon this industry; on the contrary, new taxes are being levied constantly, and the revenues of the country are becoming more and more dependent upon it. The inevitable result must be-as it has been in the case of other products-that these various burdensome taxes will not only be a fatal hindrance to Brazilian competition in consuming markets, but they will eventually render the industry so unprofitable that planters will be compelled to abandon it altogether.

We have before urged the abolition of export duties on the basis of their being contrary to the well-established laws of economic science. In so far as they are a tax upon the producer, just so far do they lessen his profits and decrease his ability to compete in the open market. And in another sense, which we have not before discussed, they are highly unjust and discriminating, as well as economically wrong. Nominally the tax imposed upon coffee exported from Rio de Janeiro is 13 per cent., but in reality no such percentage is paid. This tax is imposed upon an arbitrary official valuation for the week, and is uniform for all grades. Applying the specific rate, as derived from this percentage upon a fictitious average valuation, it will be found that the actual duties paid are widely different from the imaginary one imposed. To illustrate this fact, let us take the paula, or official average valuation, for the week beginning October 24, and the actual market quotations of that day for the several grades. The paula for the week was 373 reis per kilo, or 3\$730 per 10 kilos. Thirteen per cent. on this valuation gives 485 reis, which is the specific duty upon 10 kilos. Applying this rate to the current quotations, and tabulating the results, we have the following:

Ordinary 2nd	Good znd	Ordinary 1st	Regular 1st	Good 1st	Superior	Washed	1	grade	Pauta, 373 reis per kilo. Duty on 10 kilos at 13 pe	de Jar	QUOTATIONS and
Ordinary 2nd 2 450 a 2 650	. 2 850 " 3 050	. 3 400 / 3 550	3 850 " 3 950	- 4 350 a 4 450	. 5 000 // 5 200	4\$200 // 5\$900	ı	current quotations duty	Pauta, 373 reis per kilo. Duty on 10 kilos at 13 per cent., 485 reis.	de Janeiro during the week beginning October 24-	QUOTATIONS and percentages of export duty on coffee shipped from R
:	:	•	:	;	:	485 rs.	I	duty	35 reis.	k beginnin	ort duty on
19.80 / 18.30	17.02 a 15.90	14.26 a 13.66	12.60 / 12.28	11.15 " 10.90	9.70 4 9.33	11.55 a 8.22 per cen	ı	equivalent to		g October 24.	coffee shipped fro
:	:	3	:	:	;	r cen					B

It will be seen from this table that the actual duties paid on coffee range from about 8 per cent. to 20 per cent. -the high we have again and again urged the reequal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold, the later animals for 607; whilst equal quantity of each grade were sold and each grade were sold and each grade were

high rates would be balanced by the low ones, and the exporter, or producer, would be subjected to no injustice-the average rate being about 13 per cent. But as the low grades make up the greater part of the export, it is manifest that an average rate of over 13 per cent. is paid. And then, inasmuch as the low grades of coffee are produced and marketed at the same cost, it is clear that they are compelled to bear more than their share of the burden. From this cause those districts which naturally produce the lower grades, and those which have been visited by drouth, disease, or any hurtful influence, are further punished by this discriminating tax.

It must be admitted that, if the export duty is to be continued, there is no apparent remedy for this discrimination. The only remedy-and it is demanded alike by the economic requirements of the country and by the just and equal imposition of the burdens of taxation-is the total abolition of the whole system. A tax which works so great discriminations must be inherently wrong, and should have no place in the laws of any country. The injustice which it occasions, and the losses which it causes, can not be balanced by the revenues which are derived from it, and it becomes therefore a matter of economic policy as well as of justice to suppress it in every form and feature.

INSURANCE OF GOODS FOR PARA'.

Lloyd's Agent at Pará, writing under date of Aug 11, states:—"It is my duty to report that great additional risk is incurred by the underwriters on goods to this port, owing to their long detention in lighters and exposure to weather before getting discharged at our custom house. The account in said custom house is insufficient for the goods arriving at this port, and the government has neglected, and is not yet preparing to meet the rapidly in creasing trade of the province. Vessels with cargoes for this port are subject to extraordinary demurrage and expense in lighterage. In order to get a turn at the only custom house wharf existing, where every the only custom house wharf existing, where every package has to be hoisted by a single crane, ships are obliged to put their goods into unsafe lighters, sometimes a fortnight before they can be discharged. Consequently, in many instances, the damage oc curring to goods happens whilst they are in the lighters awaiting their turn to get discharged. Underwriters should therefore be prepared for greater risks in particular average on goods coming to Pará, until larger bonded stores be provided by government, or private people be allowed to hold them, in Pará."

A NEW submarine cable, the most northerly in Europe, is to be laid between Thurso, in Caithness, and Iceland, passing by the Faroe Islands. The chief office in Iceland will be at Reikravik, and the line will connect with Stappen, the chief town of the Vester-Ant, and with Madruvel in the Norder-Ant. The estimated cost of the cable, the plans for which have been prepared at Copenhagen, is about

THE return of wild animals killed in the Madras Presidency during 1880 shows that altogether 1,288 wild animals were slain, for which rewards to the wild animals were slain, for which rewards to the amount of 16,579 rupees were paid by government. The animals comprised 130 tigers, 620 leopards, 136 cheetahs, 121 hears, 34 wolves, 104 hyenas, and 139 other animals. The number of persons killed was—7 by elephants, 108 by tigers, 44 by leopards and cheetahs, 5 by bears, and 59 by other animals; whilst the deaths of 1,182 persons were attributed to snake-bites. The number of cattle killed was 820 of which there searched. 8,894, of which tigers accounted for 2,795, leopards and cheetahs for 3,303, bears for 8, wolves for 1,871,

THE ELECTIONS.

Although the results of the general el-tions on the 31st ultimo have been only p Although the results of tially received, enough is at warrant the conclusion that the present ernment has received several serious checks, and is even threatened with defeat. Two other measure more radical than itself? ministers, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of empire, have suffered defeat, shameful practice, but the government has and have accordingly resigned their port-The minister of war has not yet heard from his Piauhy constituency, while the minister of manage **Add been re-elected in Minas by a large majority. A large percentage of the candidates elected on the 31st are conservatives, while another targe pelcemare or those having only plantations, hill who minest undergo insuler that or but most in flut hence; belong to the same party ? Athoughte com servatives leturned late several of the ablest men in the party corernie restill is the first int stance of the Whith this he fidelical History loss. The property of the Whiteham of the property of the Whithehman of the property of the Whiteham of the property of the prop stance of the Kinti Hi the political History of fortunate resultiby the wilde election; Now ever, antoneowhielewill be writely regretted; is the detal of strug and the Tabaco Hillie first district of this city—a restall Market with deprive the about hold individual to the state of the state determined feither that attrocate in the Cham? determit#EHEMIA अस्पिटकेट में सांस्थानिक में सांस्थानिक है। Special anchorage for those vessels which, now ber. SxiAntoneUs official thinking both of the special of the state of the special thinking to the special of the special thinking to the special thinking the special of the special of the special thinking the special of the special of the special thinking the special of t ities, and histellengson homographiment are just and exactly januasitismedoffishemit sidt softaxation is the total abolition

THE MALENCA SLAVE SALES.

On the Poin fisher the Contral sale of slaves is to take place at the Valence slave mart in which the services the leven ingenuos, varying in age from two months to seven years, are to be sold at public auction. Under the Taw of September 28, 1871, these children are nominally free, though their master has the right to their services until they reach the age of twenty-one years. This right, however, has been quietly stretched to include the right of property in such children bimited only by the period fixed by law "and under this interpretation the master assumes the same powers of control and sale as with his older slaves. In such a state of affairs it is difficult to determine just what benefits this law is conferring upon the free bor# children of slave mothers. Nomthey are free; but practically they are sold in the open market. And besides, they acc sold by government officials, after due advertisements, in cases where they are placed under judicial control through death, bankruptcy, or other similar cause. The exercise of this right by the judicial authorities implies a corresponding procedure on the part of private individuals by whom ingenuds can be bought and sold without let or hindrance. This certainly could not have been the intent of the author of this law nor can it be the interpretation of any intelligent man to-day who honestly desires the just enforcement of the law and the final extinction of slavery. The custom as now practised by slave-holders, and legalized by judicial authorities, is clearly an infraction of the spirit if not the letter of the law, and is unequivocally a damning disgrace to the country. There can be no condemnation too segere, no denunciation too scathing in convicting it of perjury and oppression before the world! What excuse can be urged in its belialf? A child only two months of age, still babbling in its mother's arms, is advertis ed for spale in the leading newspaper of the country, with an official valuation of 15\$ 000 placed upon its services! What services LuCan such a child render services upon which a valuation may be placed? or, are the planters and courts of Brazil speculat-

ing upon its future life and limb as the slave-

dealers once did? Is this th wanted desire whic hear so much? And is it an which has been praised before the world, and which has been so recently used to check the adoption of any

simply turned a deaf ear to every appeal. "O governo não cogita dessa questão," says the cabinet—and the accursed traffic goes on unhindered! There will be a day by reckoning for all these crimes, and it will be a reckoning for which this country will pay will the his side? Wash-

THE MERCHANTIARY CHEGULARIOMS. The following is a translation of the new services of

in and proposed a management of the proposed in a fair i

Α_β[Τ. .ji The same inspector will also mark out, in accord with the referred captain, the vagajr beckalled that of the watch (de vigia).

ART. III. - The vessels retained by sanitary authority can not have free communication unless con-

ceded by the same authority.

ART. IV.—The sanitary interdict exempts the ves sels from the jurisdiction of the Rio custom house and of the captain of the port, which will only be able in such case to intervene for the efficacious and continuous fiscalization of the said vessels and the observance of these instructions in that part which depends upon their aid.

CAP. II.-FOR THE SANITARY VISITS. :

ART. v.—There shall be two sanitary visits which will be made by assistants of the inspector: an external or for vessels entering, and an internal

or for vessels anchored.

ART. VI.—All vessels national or foreign, mercantile or of war, will be subject to a sanitary visit on the occasion of entering. Section 1.—There will be exempted from this sanit-

ary visit the vessels which navigate regularly be-tween ports of the province of Rio de Janeiro, the fishing boats, and revenue cutters.

Sec. 2.—The inspector of health will be able, how-ever, to subject the vessels excepted to sanitary visit whenever it shall be deemed desirable.

Art. VII.-As soon as any vessel anchors, or yet under sail, the assistant on service shall proceed to her with the end of making a sanitary visit, which shall begin with a verbal examination in which will be made the inquiries deemed neces-sary for an elucidation upon the sanitary condition of the said vessel.

ART. VIII .-- If the statements obtained be satisfac tory the assistant will enter the vessel, seek to verify the exactness of the replies which have been given to him, examine the vessel's com-partments, advise the necessary precautions, and inscribe in the bill of health, if she be clean, the visé needed in order that the vessel have free

communication.

The visit terminated, the assistant will deliver the certificate of it to the captain or commander, cautioning him that without the presentation of this document no bill of health can be given to him for clearance, and causing him to sign the tatão of the certificates as proof of the said de livery.

ART. IX.-If the statements be not satisfactory, if he shall have suspicion of an infectious disease on board, or if the vessel shall not have brought a bill of health not only from the ports of the empire at which she has touched but also from the last foreign port, the assistant will not go on board, and will order that the vessel proceed to the anchorage of observation and hoist the yellow flag; this he will at once communicate to the assistant for internal visitation, giving also without delay information of the occurrence to the inspector of health of the port.

ART. x.—There will then be taken the precautions

which the case requires, and the assistant for inter-nal visitation will proceed to the vessel and seek to verify whether there have been or are cases of infectious disease on board.

vill order the disinafford the best veof these by lighterion of the vessel, fulfillment of thes

The said period ending, the same assistant will proceed to a new visit, and, if it be verified that

fine the vessel and mark a new period. He will afterwards concede free communication if the last case of infections disease shall have occurred not less than 10 days before that of ent-LEON ILONGON hypothes the less will remain in the anchorage of observation for the

time which the inspector shall determine.
If during the referred, periods there shall occur
if any case of the same disease on board, the dispoand proposed with a state and the state of t metrion disease, the assistant via sult of each of the santa saled manual mospilar (Briddla), those suspected of manual mospilar (Briddla), those suspected of the santa saled of the saled of "Midning anilowitate turnsongers to that of quaran-

veniently aired and disinfected.

3rd,—Will order the hatchways to be opened, the order of storing the remaining cargoes to be changed and disinfect them, and the hold and other compartments to be washed, employing in this service persons on board and from shore, the

necessary cautions being observed.

ART. XIII.—The relative expenses which are incurred by Arts. II and I2, will be carried to the account of the vessel.

ART. XIV.—At the end of effecting the service of ART. XIV.—At the end of checting the service or which Art. 12 treats, the vessel will go to the quarentine auchorage where she will be visited at any time that the inspector may deem convenient. ART. XV.—Free communication will be granted to the vessel and permitted to the passengers to go on shore and into the city, the period marked for the quarantine, both of the first and the second, having expired and the absence of any contagious disease on board and in the *lazaretos* being verified. ART, XVI.—If the statements obtained by the assistant on the occasion of the external visit be satisfactory, but the vessel shall not have a bill of of health, she will be sent to the anchorage of observation and, the assistant for the internal visit having been advised, he will go on board to examine her hygienic conditions.

ART, XVII.-In case such conditions are good, the arsistant will give free communication to the vessel after imposing upon her the fine marked in Art. 32 of these instructions, the notice o which, dated and signed, he will present to the commander or to whom shall be in his place.

commander of a winn saud or an inspace.

ART. XVII.—The sanitary interdict will be further applicable, in the judgment of the inspector, to vessels which bring cases of transmissible discase, although not contagious, carrying out in such case the precautions indicated in the preceding articles with the alterations compatible with commercial interests and the degree of contagiousness of the desease.

ART. XIX.—Every vessel will be declared suspected, when coming from an infected port, and the place of departure will be considered as infected when there prevails in it, on the occasion of the ship's departure, any contagious disease.

The port will also be held as infected in which

there have appeared cases of contagious disease a short time before the departure of the vessel, viz., not less than 10 days for cholera morbus, 20 days for yellow fever, and 30 days for the Asiatic

(to be continued in our next.)

From The Grocer, New York, August 20. THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

MALABAR.

The production of coffee on the Malabar coast ust be very considerable, for British India itself, with a population of 240,000,000 inhabitants, 000,000 of whom are Mohammedans, fond of coffee, must be a great consumer of it. Yet India man-ages to export besides on an average 17,000 tons annually from the main land. The bulk of this annuary from the main land. The bulk of this goes to England. There are, it is true, several localities growing good coffee in India like, for example, Sangar and Nerbuddia, Mitgapore, Dacca and other places in Bengal, Chota, Najpore and

Malabar is a province on the west coast of Southern Hindostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochin. It was ceded to the British in 1792, on the termination of the war with Tippoo. The land is well cultivated and there are many forests. Oxen

to the l into castes or st remarkable form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brah-

splendid colony of India, if it can be called a col-ony, torit is a vast empire of itself and a source of enormous profits to the merchants, financiers, manufacturers and ship-owners of Great Britain. While this is the case, the latter rules the country with a liberal, tolerant spirit; famines, which periodically visit India, have lost their sinister significance under British rule, for 8,215 miles of railroad traverse the great peninsula in all directions, capable of conveywhich in two months 700,000 tons of breadstuffs which we couple of years since when a calamity of the kind s at hand.

Where but a century ago petty princes were car rying on war against each other almost incessantly, and anarchy was chronic wherever the British flag did not wave, there is now a quiet, laborious population, secure in its property. These results are due to the enlightened spirit which animates British statesmen with respect to this favorite possession statesmen with respect to this involve possessions is since the bitter experience of the Sepoy rebellion. Able men, trained in and for India, manage civil and military affairs, receiving their watchword per cable from the government seat, in London, and the best men obtainable are selected for the delicate

office of Viceroy.

And whatever the British undertake in India pays; thus the receipts of railways in 1878 £10,404,753, and the expenses only £5,206,938. The post office forwarded in 1878 115,089,336 let-The post once forwarded in 1070 115,009,330 let-ters and 10,999,758 newspapers, the receipts being £833,366, and the expenses £768,584. There are in operation 18,210 miles of telegraphs; their length of wire is 42,687 miles, and length of cable 109; number of telegraph offices, 239; number of telegrams sent in 1878, 1,431,452; number of postoffices, 4,107.

MARITI	ME MOVEN	IENT.	
flags vessels	Entries——— tonnage	Dep	tonnage
British	2,157,155 219,786 393,913 106,795	1,444	2,195,225 198,988 378,081 104,436
1877-786,353 1876-776,376	2,791,884	6,388	2,876,730 2,842,158
Imp	1877-78	1876-77	1877-78
£	L.	T.	£
Merch'dise 41463000 Specie 17355000			3982000

58818000 44858000 67433000 64919000 The Indian debt amounted in 1878 to £ 146,634.-770. The late war in Afghanistan of course added considerably to the debt, but the resources of the country are such that a few years of quiet and pros-perity easily overcome financial short-comings, and the credit of India in London'is as good as that of any other British colony, despite the magnitude of indebtedness.

As prosperity and railroads expand in the peninsula, the cultivation of leading products is fu developed. Cotton, coffee, sugar, tea, hides, silk, indigo, jute, wheat, rice, skins, opium, saltpetre, linseed, gold, and a hundred more products are turned out in increasing quantities as the railroads penetrate into the interior and reach the mountain districts. Tea and wheat have in a few years be-come great staple products; coffee and sugar production is capable of great and rapid extension

In fact, in India all the elements for almost oundless expansion are to be met with together the spirit of enterprise of the English and of native merchants, a fertile soil, fine means of conveyance, an enormous sea coast, a good geographical posi-tion and cheap and abundant labor; the latter in many branches quite skillful. That under such circumstances India should daily become more valuable as a colony, now so much nearer throuthe Suez Canal, is clear. The foreign policy valuable as a colony, now so much nearer through the Suez Canal, is clear. The foreign policy of Great Britain has, therefore, India for its puot to turn upon, all other considerations being of a secon-dary nature, for everybody in England teels that the loss of India would be the fall of British Empire and precipitate a material as well as moral decli which could never be recovered.

ACCORDING to the last annual financial statement of the colonial treasurer, the revenue of the British colony of Victoria, Australia, for the last financial year amounted to £511,5000, and the expenditure to £5,109,000. The actual deficit at the end of the financial year amounted to £510,000, including the balance of the previous year. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen estimates the revenue for the current financial year at £5,249,000 and the expenditure at £5,398,000, but expects an eventual surplus of £39,000. No fresh taxation would be introduced. The treasurer added that the new loan included £2,500,000 for he construction of railways, and that the profit on railways during the past year amounted to £750,000.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

A Partie |

- —The public debt of the province of Ceará amounts to a total of 215,360\$, the rate of interest varying from 6 to 10 per cent.
- The export of mate from the province of Paraná during the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to 26, 635.7 tons. The greater part was exported from the port of Antonina.
- —The Fluminense, of Nitherohy, of the 23rd ult., announces the assassination of one Thomaz Francisco Torres Quintanilha in the parish of Boa Morte. The assassin was unknown.
- -The Provincia de São Paulo of the 26th ult. publishes the opinion that the drouth and great heat has caused so much injury to the coffee orchards in blossom that the next crop will be greatly diminished.
- —An assassination took place on the night of the 20th ult. in the parish of S. Sebastião da Pedra d'Anta, Rio de Janeiro, by which a subdelegado of police, Horacio Ferreira Maciel, was killed by some person unknown.
- An assassination took place near Murundá, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the night of tho 20th ult., a Portuguese merchant named Joaquim da Costa Saraiva Sobrinho being shot while trying to apprehend a chicken thief. The assassin made his escape.
- —A naked boy haby, just beginning to walk, was picked up in a street of Pará the other day, and the police had to advertise for the parents to call for him. In case the parents are not found, would it not be well to clothe the little stray with a cap, belt and whistle, and make a policeman of him?
- —A telegram from Pantano, on the Leopoldina railway, on the 25th ult. announces the assassination of an overseer on the plantation of the Snrs. Teixeira Leite near that place. There are some 300 slaves on the plantation, and affairs were represented as in great disorder.
- -The September receipts of the Rio Grande custom houses were as follows:

Rio Grande	218,606	\$499
Porto Alegre	150,693	712
Uruguayana		
Pelotas, meza de rendas	27,057	633

- —The Rio Grande provincial government has advertised for proposals for the navigation of the Rio Uruguay from S. Borja to Santo Isidro. The service must be for not less than six round voyages each year, for which the province will pay an annual subsidy of 6,000\$. Proposals will be received up to the 5th of December.
- —The provincial budget adopted by the Minas provincial assembly estimates the receipts for 1882-83 at 2,806,040\$ and authorizes an expenditure of 2,796,933814. The export tax of 3 per cent. is estimated to produce 100,000\$, that of 4 per cent. (coffee) 900,000\$, and that of 6 per cent. 250,000\$. The appropriations for public instruction amount to 790,880\$.
- —The Opinido Liberal, of Campinas, S. Paulo, is informed by one of the most important planters in that vicinity that the next coffee crop has been greatly damaged by the long-continued heat and drouth. The next cop in that municipality, and in those adjoining, will be very light. Nearly all the first blossoms were killed, and if the drouth continues, the last blossoming will suffer the same disaster. Reports from the province of Rio de Janeiro complain of the same results.
- —Through information lodged with the police authorities by an ex-clerk, a seizure of contrahand goods was nade in the warehouse of Hermann Lundgren, the Swedish consul at Pernambuco, on the 21st ult. The contraband consisted of silk umbrellas and parasols, silk goods, flannel shirts, boots and shoes, and several other classes of goods, all of which were deposited in the police department. The seizure attracted a great deal of attention, and excited considerable feeling against the accused.
- —We are creditably informed that the postoffice at Pará is one of the worst managed public departments in all Brazil—and that means a great deal. There are frequent complaints of the loss of newspapers and letters, of delays in delivery, and of the grasest blunders in assorting and delivering mails. And all this is due to the lack of a very little common sense—just enough to "devise a few pigeon-holes and the simplest system of assorting mails by letters of the alphabet, or by the country whence they came.
- —One of the workmen sent to put up the Roccas lighthouse recently returned to Pernambuco with the scurvy. Of the four remaining on the islands two were suffering from the same malady, and others of the force were afflicted with opthalmia caused by the intensity of the sun. This workman complains of the bad quality of the food furnished them, of the lack of medicines, and of neglect. They were four months without communication with the outside world, and their chief engineer did not return according to promise.

- -The population of Rio Grande is estimated at 16,000.
- —There is a great scarcity of small change in the Pará money market.
- -The sessions of the Minas provincial assembly closed on the 22nd ult.
- -The balance in the Pará provincial treasury at the end of September was 1,360,446\$077. -The number of cattle killed in the public
- —The number of cattle killed in the publislaughter house of Pará during the month of Sep tember was 1,924.
- —The September receipts of the Pará provincial postoffice were 4,047\$670, against 1,203\$380 in the same month of 1880.
- —The Minas provincial budget authorizes the president of that province to expend the sum of 60,000\$ in aid of colonization.
- —The Amazon provincial assembly closed its sessions on the 30th September. The desired antislave traffic act did not become a law.
- —The lightship service in the Bragança channel at Pará is said to be very bad. Vessels destined to that port can not exercise to many precautions.
- —The new provincial budget of Minas Geraes fixes the impost on gold at one per cent. on all taken from the mines, the tax to be levied on a base of 1\$000 per gramme.
- —The Minas budget authorizes the president of that province to make contracts with any railway within its limits to collect the taxee on salt and an exports, the commission to be paid to not exceed 4 per cent. of the amount collected.
- —The Diario, of Pernambuco, has announced its purpose to insert no more advertisements for run-away slaves. Bravo! The list of journals who now are taking this step, will one day be a roll of honor than which none will be higher in all Brazil.
- —An abolition club was organized at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 16th ult., on which occasion 9 slaves received their freedom through the club, and 5 through the voluntary act of private individuals.
- —We see by the Pará papers that the superintendent of the postoffice there has called for an additional force of assistants. The office now has twice as many as are need. More will be simply multiplying incompetence. The only thing needed is a head with a brain in it.
- —In noting the judicial liberation of a slave woman named Margarida, who belonged to one Maj. Alexandre Telles de Menezes, of Larangeiras, Sergipe, the Guarany of Aracajá says that every effort was made by the master to prevent it. The woman had deposited her savings fund, and demanded a judicial valuation—which was fixed at 550\$. Menezes then pretended that a friend had offered 800\$ for the woman, but the judge refused to consider the statement. Menezes is well known for the cruelty with which he treats his slaves. The body of the poor woman, Margarida, was literally covered with cuts and sears and other signs of brutal punishments.
- —An official report recently published in the Correio do Rio Claro shows the following rovements of the slave population in the municipality of S. João do Rio Claro between Sept. 30, 1873, and June 30, 1881—a period of eight years and three months:

Matriculated, 1873	2,498	1,684	4.182
Registered entries	1,393	845	2,238
Departures	423	329	752
Deaths	426	239	665
Emancipations:		0,	
By fund	11	15	26
By voluntary gift	41	63	104
By compulsion	10	11	21
Totals	62	89	151
Slave population, 1881	2,980	1,872	4,852
Increase	482	188	670
			,-

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A new tramway line is soon to be laid in Campinas, running to the Campo das Gamelleiras.

—The formal opening of the Belém do Descalvado extension of the Paulista railway will take place on the 6th inst.

—The August receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 30,618\$980, and the expenditures to 43,344\$460, leaving a deficit in running expenses of 12,72\$\$480.

- —The tormal inauguration of the Limoeiro railway (the Great Western of Brazil Railway, Limited), took place on the 24th ult., and the line is now opened to regular traffic from Pernambuco to Limoeiro.
- —A provincial law of Minas Geraes—No. 2776, of the 19th September -increases the kilometrical subvention authorized by Law 2,614, of 7th January, 1880, by the sum of 1,000\$, the government contracting to provide for the construction of a highway between Eutre Rios and Carandahy within the period of six months.

—By a legislative act of the 1st ult. (No. 2, 790) the provincial government of Minas Geraes concedes an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. upon the projected Aventureira railway. The maximum of capital is fixed at 780,000\$. The road is to have a gauge of one meter, and must be completed within two years from the beginning of work. The guarantee is for a period of 10 years, and the term of the privilege is reduced to 50 years.

—The last provincial budget law of Minas Geraes specifies that the government shall not grant rail-way privileges for a period exceeding fifty years, that the interest guarantee shall not extend beyond the maximum of thirty years, and that the kilometrical subvention shall not exceed one-third of the cost per kilometer. All future concessions will require the grantees to subject themselves to all the responsibilities imposed by provincial laws.

—The ex-director of the Dom Pedro II line, Dr. Passos, has published the following statistics in Paris relative to Brazilian railways: "The reil-

—The ex-director of the Dom Pedro II line, Dr. Passos, has published the following statistics in Paris relative to Brazilina railways; "The roil-ways in traffic and under construction in Brazil, at the commencement of 1881, were 6,805 kilometers in length. Subtracting from this number the 247 kilometers of the Madeira and Mamoré railway, whose construction is now suspended if not abandoned, there remains a total of 6,558 kilometers which recent concessions will probably elevate to 7,000 kilometers before the end of this year. Of the 6,805 kilometers mentioned there belong:

The gauge of Brazilian railways varies from 1.68 meters to 76 centimeters between the inside edges of the rails, the above mentioned total of 6,805 kilometers being divided among the several gauges as follows:

Gauge of 1.60 meters... 1,395 kilometers
do 1 meter... 4,748 ,,
Various gauges 662 ,,

Nearly all the lines now under construction have a gauge of one meter; the great Dom Pedro II trunk line alone, belonging to the state, being prolonged with its original width of 1.60 meters.

THE repugnance of the Australian working men to the Chinaman in any form is shown by an incident in the recent elections in Victoria. Mr. Reid, who represented the Berry party in the Council, resigned his seat to oppose Sir Bryan O'Loghlen's re-election All the indications appeared to show that Mr. Reid would succeed, But in a lucky moment a friend of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen started the cry that Mr. Reid was an employer of Chinese labor. Inquiry proved that he had one Chinaman only in his service; and this one was fatal to his electoral prospects. Meanwhile in New South Wales the legislation against the Chinese grows apace. A rule that no ship should bring by sea more than one Chinaman for every 100 tons of cargo was thought insufficient. A poll-tax of & 10 on each Chinaman landed was agreed to in addition; but this too did not satisfy the extreme section. At there was a party which would not consent to the absolute exclusion the Chinese, government hit upon the ingenious dev ice of subjecting ships bringing Chinamen to indef-nite quarantine. Anxiety for the public health was nite quarantine. Anxiety for the public health was only the pretext for the rule: its real recommendation was that it would act as a vague, but perhaps on that account an effectual, deterrent Chinese labor .- St. James Budget, Sept. 23.

A NEW ORLEANS paper, in an article upon the sugar refineries in the state of Louisiana, gives some interesting statistics as to the total production of the world, and arrives at the conclusion that it is not less, taking one year with another, than 5,820,000 tons, apportioned as follows:—British India one and a half million tons; Cuba and Porto Rico, 700,000 tons; Demerara and the West Indies, 250,000; China, 250,000; the Dutch Indies, 220, 000; the French colonies of Martinique, etc., 175, 000; Brazil, 130,000; Louisiana (United States), 125,000; the Mauritius, 125,000; the Philippine Isles, 120,000; Egypt, 75,000; Peru, 55,000; the Spanish colonies other than Cuba, and the Philippines 50,000; Mexico 35,000; and other countrie 140,000. The production of beetroot sugar is put at 1,670,000 tons (Germany 500,000, France 425, 000, Austria 410,000, Russia 225,000, and Belgium and Holland 110,000), and of sugar made from other saccharine matter at 150,000 this. The United Btates consumed a sixth of this quantity last year but their consumption is equivalent to only 41.75 lb per head of the population as compared to 62 lb. per head in Great Britain. In Germany the con-sumption is only 19 lb. per head, and in Russia no more than 7 lb. The journal which publishes these statistics adds that the business of sugar-refining is carried on in Louisiana upon a larger scale than ever, and that the production, which fell very low after the civil war, is greater now than it was before

THE DECAY OF FRENCH SHIPPING.

It cannot fail to be of interest in a shipowning community to draw attention to a few facts in con-nection with the decay of the French mercantile marine. The system of bounties inagurated by the DESCENT Expent reviews present French government may, and probably will, produce a revival, but in the opinion of many persons the falling off in the merchant shipping of that country has not been caused by permitting British shipping to be naturalized at a very low rate of taxation; on the contrary, it may be said that in a general way the French mercantile marine has been in a declining state throughout the present century. This has arisen owing to the conditions under which it existed being harassing to shipowners and sailors alike, rendering it particularly unpopular amongst the latter class. These condi-tions are embolied in its thorough subser-vience to the national navy. Many proofs of this subservience might be noted, but one or two will suffice. In the first blace as remarks. suffice. In the first place, as regards inconvenience and expense to shipowners, it is worthy of mention that when a sailor's time has expired, and he must present himself to the naval authorities, no matter in what part of the globe he may be, his passage back to France has to be paid by the ship, and a substitute for him has to be found. Then, so and a substitute for mm has to be found. Then, so far as the sailor is concerned, instead of being exempt from foreign service as he would be were he in the army, he is liable, up to the age of fifty, to be called upon at any time to serve indefinitely in the national name in contents. in the national navy in any part of the world. Ad-ded to this, it must be borne in mind that France possesses few colonies abroad, so that in case of that country being engaged in war, her merchant shipping has to hasten home, or seek shelter in some neutral port until hostilities are over. A contingency such as this naturally deters capital. Whilst not making too light of the probable effect of the new bounty system, there can be no doubt that the decay of the French mercantile marine is really due to the conditions under which it has so long existed, and which it is impossible that the bounties can permanently remove. — Liverpool Journal of Commerce, September 24.

—The Gazeta de Noticias complains of the delays in transmitting messages over the telegraph wires during the recent elections, and of the closing of all offices at 10 o'clock, p. m. If our contemporary will apply to the illustrious director of telegraphs he will learn that the unusual activity of the coffee mills all over the country so heated the wires that the messages were literally burned during transmission. And then, too, the overworked operators, worn out with unaccustomed labor, must have restroned very retired early. No reasonable man should expect a public employee to turn a crank all night, even in election times.

—An open-air political meeting in the Praça da Constituição on the afternoon of the 30th ult., was broken up by a gang of roughs under the leadership of one fose Elysio dos Reis, a son of the Conde de Mattosinhos, aided and encouraged, as the Gazeta da Tande alleges, by a large force of ununiformed policemen. The chief of police himself, it is charged, was present and joined in the zinus which were given by Reis and his cancer at the next was the second of the given by Reis and his gang at the beginning of the riot. The speaker, Lopes Trovão, and his friends were compelled to leave the place and to take refuge in a restaurant where they were for some time be-sieged and a considerable damage was effected. On the following afternoon the same lawless characters made their appearance before the office of the Gazeta da Tarde, which had criticised the shameful proceeding of the day before as it deserved, with the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon that sheet. The Gazeta had been informed of the intended visitation, and had asked protection of the chief of police. The doors were then closed. The roughs made their appearance, led by the same Reis, at 5 p. m., and blocked the street in front. A long time after a secretary of the chief made his appearance, and promised assistance if the editor of the "Gazeta" would not prenounce any speeches from his windows. At the editors had not spoken from their windows and had no intention of so doing, the promise was given, and then some time after the chief made his appearance with po-licemen and the crowd was quietly dispersed. And during this last performance the chief of police made his headquarters at a neighboring restaurant in company with the very man, Reis, whose lawless pro-ceeding he had been called upon to suppress. With commendable frankness and courage the Gazeta da Tarde has denounced the whole affair, and in so doing merits the hearty praise and support of all law-abiding men. The legitimate outgrowth of such affairs as this will be that men will soon take the administration of justice into their own hands, and will attend to these desperadoes in a manner which will require no pretence of protection from the police.

THE reduction in the public debt of the United States during the month of September was \$17.483.-641, making a total reduction for the first quarter of the present fiscal year of \$41,742,866. The cash in the treasury at the end of the month was \$250,686,547.

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 Brazilion affair a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and poice current of the market, a table of treights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

ubscriptio	n for one year in Braz				
do	for six months do				
do	for one year in the	United			
do	for six months	do		\$ 5.00	
do	for one year in Gre	at Brita	in,	£200	
do	for six months de	o do		£100	

SINGLE COPIES: 6co reis; for sale at the office of ablication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1881.

THE Uruguayan government has under taken the supervision of the cable service. A government official is empowered to examine all dispatches received or to be sent, and to suppress whatever he may think best This, of course, gives the government absolute supervision over private and business affairs-as well as political-and empowers ignorant and arbitrary officials to do any amount of mischief. And this wretched pretence of a government pretends to call itself republican, and to represent the advanced political tenets of the day! With such men as Dictator Santes at the head of affairs what justice can men expect from such a political jumble as is now presented to the world in Uruguay' The country is too good, and the material interests of the foreigners there are too great to permit this wretched farce to go on. If Latorre is afraid to put it down, then it is to be hoped that the outside powers will interfere so decisively that all future adventurers of the Santos type will think twice before inflicting their lawless whims upon the country. Non-inter ference is all well enough, but it should never include indifference to the plainest rights of an outraged people.

THE scandalous riots of the 30th and 31st., ult., in which a republican meeting was broken up and the offices of a journal with republican sympathies was attacked, should lead the minister of justice to take into consideration once more the necessity of instituting several very radical reforms in the administration of the law. It will be remembered that Counselor Dantas made some very gratifying promises in this respect at the time of his entrance into the ministry, and many were led to suppose that he would carry them out in good faith. Over a year and a half have passed, however, and these promises are still unfulfilled; not one real reform measure having even been submitted. We have before spoken of the hardships and injustice of the present system of criminal procedure which allows the imprisonment of a man for months-in a large percentage of cases for periods varying from six months to one year-before he is brought to trial. A system of police courts with powers to try cases at once, and then guarantees against imprisonment without speedy trial, constitute one of these needed reforms. Another reform-and one which will affect such shameful proceedings as took place on the two closing days of last month-is the total separation of the police administration from political control. The long use of the police force for partisan purposes has so corrupted it, that the true appreciation of its use has been almost wholly lost. The spectacle of a high police official persecuting political opponents, or joining in the riotous suppression of a republican orator, is one which

should lead the government to the conclusion that there is something wrong. The police force should be used simply to give security to life and property and to enforce good order and an observance of the law, With men's political opinions, it should have nothing whatever to do. If the minister of justice will curtail the arbitrary powers of the chief of police, forbid his interfering with the political opinions of the people, and then make the police a charge upon the various municipalities, he will probably soon find a decided improvement in the preservation of good order.

By an official act of the 21st ultimo the president of this province changes the new law of provincial lotteries by substituting a scheme similar to the one recently drawn in this city. The new scheme provides for lotteries of 5,000,000\$ each, for which 500,000 tickets will be issued at 10\$. Each lottery will have five consecutive drawings, for which the grand prizes will be respectively 100,000\$, 150,000\$, 150,000\$, 200,-000\$ and 1,000,000\$. The total amount to be distributed in prizes will be 3,710,000\$, the remaining 1,290,000\$ going to the province and general government. A peculiar feature of the plan, as distinguished from the recent grand lottery, is the great percentage of the money devoted to large The five grand prizes will absorb a total of 1,600,000\$, or 43 per cent. of the total extraction. Besides these there will be two prizes of 100,000\$ each and one of 300,000\$, making a total of 2,100,000\$, or nearly 57 per cent., to be issued in prizes of and above 100,000\$ each. Then there are to be four prizes of 50,000\$ one of 40,000\$, fourteen of 20,000\$, and twenty-two of 10,000\$, making a total of 740,000\$ to be issued in prizes varying from 10,000\$ to 50,000\$ each. From this it will be seen that nearly 77 per cent, of the money is to be issued in prizes of and above 10,000\$. The amount to be issued in prizes under 1,000\$ each is only 452,000\$, or a trifle over 12 per cent. This scheme, besides the evils which all lotteries entail upon the public, will serve to gather in the small savings of the masses and, after absorbing some 26 per cent., will then return nearly 77 per cent, of the balance in fortynine large prizes. In an econome sense nothing could be worse. Other things being equal, the greater the distributed wealth of a community the greater will be its prosperity. In this case, on the contrary, the tendency will be to decrease the distributed wealth, and to place the aggregate more in the hands of the few. And this anti-economic measure is signed and promulgated by no less a man than Martinho Campos, one of the leading legislators and administrators of the country! The persistent blindness of the governing element of Brazil to the moral and economic evils of the lottery is simply astounding! There are but few parallels to it in modern civilization.

LOCAL NOTES.

-The quarantine requirements at Lisbon have been relaxed. They had become vexatious to the last de gree.

-The estimated receipts of the municipal tr mry for the ensuing year are fixed at 1,249. 535\$749.

-The Princess Imperial and her husband, the Conde d'Eu, are expected to arrive here during the early part of this month.

-Among the slaves advertised in a recent bill of sale at Valença, in this province, is an old man 90 years of age. The official valuation of this poor old slave is 75\$.

-A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 22nd ult. treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chili.

- Decree 8,283, of the 22nd ult., grants a five years privilege to Abilio Aurelio da Silva Marques for a counting apparatus of his invention, for print-

-The coffee exposition will open on the 10th of the Typographia Nacional.

-The exposition of national products will open on the 15th instant in the department of agriculture and the adjoining new buildings.

-An imperial decree, No. 8,263, of the 24th September, approves alterations made in the statutes the Botanical Garden Rail Road Co.

-The minister of empire has transmitted the reports of the late Col. W. M. Roberts, and Barão de Teffé, upon the improvement of the Lagóa de Freitas, to the engineering club of this city for an

-The total number of deaths in this city during the first half of October was 369, of which 2 we from yellow fever and 7 from small pox. This giv a daily average of 24.6 and an annual average of 28 per thousand.

-A new revenue cutter, named the Affonso, was successfully launched at the shipyard of Ba Ribeiro & Co. on the 23rd ult. The new cutter has a length of keel of 126 feet and a width of 24 feet. It is expected that she will have a maximum speed of 12 miles per hour.

-The minister of agriculture has provided for the free dispatch of one barrel and five bags of foreign coffee imported for the coffee exhibition. These exhibits are from various countries and will form one of the most valuable features of the exhibition.

—A Portuguese named Manuel Coelho Peixoto was accidentally shot on the 24th ult., on the Santa Theresa, while out hunting. He died shortly after the accident took place. The accident was caused by the careless use of a gun by a companion.

-A machine has recently been constructed in this city which, with the aid of an annexed deposit of water, fulfills the running requirements of perpetual motion. To keep the water deposit in action, how-ever, it is to be presumed that a boy and bucket attachment will be necessary.

-The Cruzeiro is informed that Professor Henrique Gorceix of the Minas School of Mines, now in France on a visit, is negotiating for the organiza-tion of a French iron company which shall establish several high furnaces in the province of Minas. The capital mentioned is 20,000,000\$.

-On the 27th November, 1879, James Pinto, a British subject, was arrested in this city for the fraudulent acquirement of 26 apolices belonging to a minor. The trial took place on the 24th ult., when Pinto was discharged by the jury, eleven votes being given in his favor. The judge appeal-

-The inaugural ceremonies of beginning work at the marine arsenal on the new gunboat *Inicia-dora* took place on the 27th ult. The ceremony of driving the first bolt was performed by the Emper The *Iniciadora* will be the first ironclad construc at this arsenal, and is destined for river service. Her length will be 36 meters, with 7.9 meters,

-A sale of slaves is to take place at Valenca under official auspices, in which the "services" of the following ingenuos are to be sold under the accompanying valuations: Nathalia, 8 years, valued at 60\$; Onofre, 7 yrs, 60\$; Paulino, 4 yrs, 30\$; Olympia, 18 months, 22\$500; Luiza, 4 yrs, 15\$; José, 2 yrs, 15\$; Avelino, 2 months, 15\$; Ignacia, 7 yrs, 60\$; Antonia, 3 yrs, 30\$; Mariano, t year, 15\$; Adelina, 4 yrs, 45\$. And this is under the law of September 28, 1871—the law of free birth!

-Among the arrivals on the Pacific Mail ste Aconcagua on the 27th ult., was Col. W. P. Tisdel, general superintendent of the American steamship line Col. Tisdel left for Buenos Aires on the even-ing of the same day, to complete arrangements for the extension of the American line to that city. He informs us that the work of building new steamers for the Brazilian service is being carried forward as rapidly as possible, and that all questions in dispute between the com, any and the Brazilian government have been happily settled.

-One of the pleasant things connected with the —One of the pleasant things connected with the recent canvass; in this city was the publication of a notice in the daily press for several days by Sr. Leoncio de Carvalho, in which he tells the electors of the 1st district that, "I intended also to yait each one of the electors before the 31st October, but unhappily the lack of time and other motives will no pe mit me to fulfill this duty." This is almost equal to the baby-kissing scene at Etanswill, so graphically described in Pickwick—and we have no doubt but that it will be as fully appreciated.

-It is said that some French capitalists are about to present a project to the government for the raz-ing of Morro do Castello and Morro de Santo Anthe Morro da Viuva, Potafogo. In this last under-taking it is proposed to make four boulevards, and onstruct four-story edifices along them. It hardly eems possible that any sane capitalist would undertake such an enterprise, but if there are any such it is to be hoped that the government will consign their scheme to a pigeon-hole in the archives.

-We are informed that the new American minster. Hon Thomas A. Osborn, will arrive here early

-A gang of disorderly characters attacked the offices of the Corsario on the evening of the 30th ult., broke open the doors, piled up a large quantity of paper and material in the street, and set fire to it. An attack was made on the Carbonario the same evening. The damage to the Corsario building is estimated at 2,000\$, which the Fidelidade insurance company refuses to pay because it was caused by a "revolution."

-Several wooden structures are being crected in —Several wooden structures are being creeked in the Praça Dom Pedro II, fronting the edifice of the department of agriculture, which are to be used for the machinery exhibit in the approaching national exposition. In their unfulshed state the buildings are superlatively ugly, and reflect no credit on the taste of the commission. Had these structures been less conspicuous place, their defects wo have been so glaring, but as they are now situa they are conspicuous for nothing that makes an ex-hibition building convenient and attractive.

-The first result of the elections is the resignation of Sr. Pedro Luiz and Barão Homem de ministers of foreign affairs and empire, who suffered defeat in their candidacies for the next Chamber. Provisionally Premier Saraiva will take the portfolio of agriculture, Sr. Dantas that of empire, and Sr. that of foreign affairs.

-The surveys of the Rio das Velhas were com-pleted on the 15th ult., the commission arriving at Guariculy, at the mouth of the river, on that date. Owing to official delays and complications the voyage down the river took 59 days, 21 of which were passed beside a sand bank awaiting official action. The members of the commission, who have amplished a very satisfactory survey in spite of all difficulties, may be expected within a few days,

-Under the title of Breves considerações subre sso café, Sr. Horacio Alexandrino da Costa Santo has recently published a small work upon Brazilian coffee. The purpose of the writer is chiefly directed to the extension of the consuming markets through means of coffee exhibitions, and does not deal with the domestic question of improved production. pamphlet also contains some important tables of production and export. Our thanks are due to the author for a copy of his interesting work.

COMMERCIAL

Par, value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do in U. S.
do do in U. S.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold ... \$383
do of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold ... \$3836

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Detaber 24.—The Banco Commercial maintained its previous rates: the other banks did not affix rates but also drew at 25½ on London. Private paper was negotiated at 25½ at 2716 on London. Private paper was negotiated at 25½ at 2716 on London. 420—421 on France, and at 252 on Hampurg. Sovereigns sold at 11560 occ ash.

Det. 25.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercial on Situation of 25½, the English Banks 25½, whereas the New London & Brazilian had no official rates but also drew at 25½ at which rate, and at 45 on Paris, the Bank of Brazilians gave in the afternoon. In private paper small transactions took place at 23½ on London and at 420 on France. Sovereigns 15.90 sellers, 115.90 butyers.

Det. 26.—The market opened in the same condition in which is closed yesterday but became very firm in the course of the day. The rate of 25½ on London was adopted by all the banks, the other retest being 456—450 on Paris

bunks, the other retes being
426—426 on Paris
528—533 on Hamburg
5280—535 on New York
241—243 on Portugal.

Small transactions in private paper on Longon at 22½ at
227(16. Sovereigns 11\$010 sellers, 10\$900 biggers. Oct. 27.—The market was again firm and the banks affixed the following rates:

ng rates:

London 22½ 90 dis
Paris 426
Hamburg 528
New York 2\$330 3 dis
Portugal 241—242 %

Oct. 29.—The banks raised theia rates to-day to
23/4. London
424. Paris
424. Paris
424. Paris
424. Paris
425. Paris Paris Paris Paris Paris Paris
58290. New York
29 %. Portugal
20 %. Portugal
The market was firm but only a limited amount of business
was done. Private paper was negotiated at 22½ on London
and 439 on Paris. Sovereigns were offered at 115000 with
buyers at 105/200.
London, 424 on Paris and 420% on Portugal, whereas the
other banks ramined without rates. The Bank of Brail
continued to draw at 23½ on London and at the corresponding rates on other places. In private paper a limited business was done at 23½ a 22 gift on London and at 420 on
France. Sovereigns 105/400 buyers.

Nov. 2. The market 10-day was in precisely the same condition as on the 31st ult., the Banco Commercial maintaining the previous rates officially and the other banks also drawing at the same. Private paper on London was n'egotisted a 2/16 and 221/2.	
Nov. 3.—There was again no change in the market and the banks continued drawing at 22 JB on London and corres- ponding rates on other places. Small transactions in private paper on London at 22 716—22 J12. Sovereigs sold at 10\$940 cash.	
—The agreement entered into by the Rio marine insurance companies, not to insure any more vessels or steamers which are not classified, nor any cargo shipped by such vessels, came into effect on the 1st instant.	
—The Ferry Company emitted an the 28th ult. 13,734 preference obligations of 100\$\frac{2}\$ each, bearing interest at 8 \(^{0}\)_0 per ann. with \$\frac{7}{6}\$ annual amortization, the emission being made at 90 \(^{0}\)_0. The obligations were all taken by Visconde de Figueired and Mr. Alexander Wagner of this city.	
—A general meeting of shareholder of the Nova Perman- ente insurance company was held here on the 27th ult. when the project for the alteration of the statutes was presented and	-

the project for the alteration of the statutes was presented and unanimously adopted. A commission was named to obtain from the imperial government its sanction of the new seatures with authority to accept such alterations as the said govern-ment may with to make. Br. Manoel Joaquim Calheiros de Miranda was then elected a director,

ment may wish to make. Sar. Mancel Joaquim Calheiros de Miranda was then elected a director.

—The official authorization for the loan which the province of Rin Grande do Sul has contracted with the Visconde de Figueiredo for the consolidation of its floating debt specifies that it shall be for 2.144,000\$, of which the net result shall be far 2.149,000\$, that the applices shall be far suns of 1,000\$ and 500\$ which shall be transferable, that the price of emission shall be 90 per cent. that the namual interest shall be 6 per cent. beginning November 1st and payable semi-annually, and that the rate of annual redempting shall be a per cent. The authorization was issued by the provincial government on the 1th the rate of annual redempting shall be a per cent. The authorization was following points: In the rosettes in the corners the central white point is not distinguishble; in the design of the allegorical figure of Summer, at the right, the boat on the sais in not visible on the horizon; the two parallel lines underrieath the word numeror and between the figures of the numbers of the note, are substituted in the counterfeits by a black dot. It seems that the above notes were not yet put into circulation.

—The October returns of the custom house, at this port

Imports	
Despacho maritimo	14,144 708
Exports	964,854 427
Other sources	2,154 459
	3,511,615 405
Deposits	27,696 197
Restitutions	23,360 c84
Inland revenue returns	871,795 750

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
October 21.	
85 Six per cent apolices	. 1,080 000
4 do	. 1,082 000
598 do	
800\$ do of small amounts	
2,000\$ Provincial apolices	
6 Banco do Brazil	
130 Leopoldina R. R	
524 do	
100 do for November 30th	
200 do do	
100 Macahé e Campos RR	
140 do (80 outs. sale)	
200 Navegação Nagional	
25 Docas D. Pedro II	. 107 000
35 Banco Predial, hyp. notes, of August 1	. 85 °/o
50 Quissamā obl. for last day of transfer (o.s.) 210 000
October 24.	
140 Six per cent apolices	. 1,085 000
53 Banco do Brazil	
100 Banco Rural	
100 Banco do Commercio serie 2	
100 Banco Predial .,	. 141 000
25 Macahé e Campos RR	. 214 000
100 do	. 220 000
15 Argos Fluminense Insurance	. 550 000
11 Carangola R.R	
130 Sorocabana R. R	
70 do (outs. sale)	
10 Carris Urbanos	. 258 000
50 S. Paulo e Rio RR. subsidiaries	. 15 500
100 Leopoldina R. R	. 235 000
100 dg	

100	do	238 000
225	do	240 000
250	do for Oct. 28th (outs. s)	235 000
805	do for ,, 29th	240 000
150	do for Nov. 29th	239 900
100	do lor 3,, 30th	235 000
150	do for ,, 10th	240 000
100	do for ,, 5th	240 000
100	do for Dec. 15th	243 000
379	do for last day of transfer	243 000
6	Minas de Caçapava S. B	50 000
100	Quissama debentures	210 000
50	Navegação Brazileira (outs. sale)	250 000
(October 25.	
3	Six per cent apolices	1,085 000
38	Banco do Brazil	. 300 000
25	Banco do Commercio	223 000
50	do 2d serie	63 000
5	Banco Predial	141 000
20	Macahé e Campos RR	222 200
100	do	225 000
50	Sorocabana R.R	97 000
50	Docas D. Pedro II	110 000
160	do	111 000
100	do for 29th inst	111 000
00	do do	112 000
00	Brazil Industrial	200 000
20	Minas de Caçapava, S. A	47 000
28	do S. B	47 000
30	Leopoldina R. R	240 000
00	do for 28th inst	238 000
85	do do	240 000
85	do for 29th inst (out. sale)	240 000

	I II/E	
100	do for Nov. 30th	245 00
50	Navegação Brazileiro (oute cola)	1 2
Lot	Integridade Insurance do	68 oc
	Confiança Insurance do October 26.	45 00
		- 1
54	Six per cent apolices	1,085 00
4	Provincial apolices	103 34 9/
500	do of Rio Grande for Nov. 10.	97 °/
	do do for Nov. 30 Banco do Commercio	97 ⁰ / 223 00
290	Banco Industrial	232 00
5	Banco Predial	141 00
230	Navegação Brazileira	255 00 235 00
50	do	240 00
50	do	240 00 248 00
128 50	do for Oct. 29	253 00 235 00
400	do till March 31 seller's option	220 00
50	do (outs. s.)	230 00
50 204	do do Leopoldina R. R.	255 00 240 00
100	do for Nov. 30	243 00
200 100	Navegação Nacional	330 00
100	Integridade Insurance	70 00
100	do (outs, sale) Fidelidade Insurance	70 00 206 00 215 00
20	Carris Villa Isabel	215 00
,63 100	Docas D Pedro II	112 00
110	do (outreula)	*** 000
25	Carruagens Fluminense,	114 00
200	Banco do Brazilla wouth notes (re)	99 00 98½ "7
100	Carruagens Fluminense, Sorocabana R.R. for Nov. 4 (outs. sale). Banco do Brazilh ypoth. notes (5c) Banco Predial hyp. n., without int	90 % 7 82 °/
(October 27.	
14	Six per cent apolices	1,085 00
2,000\$ Lots	Six per cent apolices. Six per cent apolicesof small amounts do do (outs. s.)	1,060 00
Lots	Provincial apolices of Rio Grande do	98 "7
8o	Banco do Commercio	224 00
	Banco Industrial	236 00
50 125	do	237 00 255 00
TOO	do (outside sale)	255 00 315 00 320 00
100 300	Navegação Nacional ex div	315 00
200	do do for Nov. 15	320 00
200	do do for Nov. 20	320 00
	Previdente Insurance	15 00
10 150	Alto Muiahé R.R	45 on
IOU	do	121 00
100	do for Nov. 30 Carris Villa Isabel	116 00
7º 500	Carris Urbanos	215 GO 257 GO
500	do	258 00
500 80	Leopoldina R. Rdo	239 00 240 00
150	do	255 00
50	do	265 000
20	Industrial Fluminense	90 00
200 50	do	90 000 82 °I, 8234 °/
	October 28.	
11		1,080 00
17	dodo do (outs. sale)	
27 1	do of 200\$	1,060 00
50	Banco do Commercio	224 00
115	Banco Predial Docas D. Pedio II	130 000
6 7 5 7 0	do	131 00
50	do (outs. sale)	133 00
450	Botanical Garden R. R	£6 260 00
100	Carris Urbanos	264 000
60	Macahé e Campos R.R	250 00
42	do	260 000 240 000
293 8	Sorocabana R.R. debentures of £50	90 "/
300	Navegação Nacional ex div	320 000
200 10	Brazil Industrial for Nov. 15	220 000 85 000
300	Banco Predial hypth, notes without int	82 %
(October 29.	
8	Six percent apolices	1,082 000
46 68	do (42 outside sale)	1,085 000
68 50	Banco do Brazil	297 000 144 000
. 200	Leopoldina R R	228 000
43 20	do (outs. sale) do obligations (outs. sale)	240 DOX
200	Sorocabana R.R.	95 000
. Bo	Carris Urbanos for Nov. 2nd	260 000
70	Brazil Induetrial Docas Dom Pedro II	213 000 135 000
215 535	Docas D. Pedro II for Nov. 3rd	135 000
1000	Ferry obligations	a = 0 +
2600 32	do for Nov. 5	95 % 81 1/2 %
2000	Quissama obligations (outs. sale)	210 000
O	ctober 31.	
27	Banco Rural	280 000
, 75	Leopoldina R.R	230 000 228 000
300	Leopoldina RR. for Nov. 5th (outs. s) Sorocabana RR	96 000
50	do (outs. sale)	96 000
250	Carris Urbanos	260 000 135 000
158	Banco Predial hyp. notes	82 %
2000	Ferry obligations (outside sale)9	6 & 97 %
	MARKET REPORT.	
	Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 4th	, 1881.
	Exports.	

Coffee—Since our last report, on the 22nd ult. a very active business has been transacted owing principally to the somewhat better advices from consuming markets and the decline in the receipts.

The sales since that date comprise 239,140 bags and the total sales for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 467,540 bags.

Currency prices have advanced 50 to 100 reis per 10 kilos and the sterling cost to-day shows an advance of 8d to 9d per cwt. as compared with that of the 201d ult

cwt. as compared with that of the 22nd ult,	
The clearances have been:	
United States:	bags
Oct. 22 Galveston Nor bgn Solveig	3,500
	8,724
25 do ,, Hevelius	4.317
27 Baltimore Am bk May Queen	3,000
29 New Orleans Br bk Huntress	5,504
29 Baltimore Am bgn Water Witch	3,482
29 do Br bk Winifred	4, 162
Nov. 2 New York Br str Nebo	27.172
2 do Gr bk Brazileira	5,000
Europe.	•
Oct. 21 Hamburg Gr str Rio	10,002
	10,165
22 Havre Fr str Laurium	4,000
24 Southampton, Havre Br str Neva	5,114
24 Marseilles Fr str Pottou	6,465
24 Lisbon f. o. Dan bgn Belona	3,500
26 Hamburg Gr str Paranagua	9,985
26 Lisbon f. o. Gr bg Palme	3,200
28 London Antw. Blg str Kepler	4,247
29 Havre Fr str Sully	1,803
	3,594
31 Liverpool Br str Magollan	706
Nov. 1 Bordeaux Fr str Sénégal	7,348
2 Gibraltar f. o. Nor bg Cuba	4,100
2 do Port lug Maria Berner	4.500
Elsewhere:	
Oct. 26 Port Elizabeth Br lug Reindeer	2,500
29 East London , Jane Belle	3,000
21 River Plate Fr str Bourgogne	157
25 do , Equateur	1,267
27 Valparaiso Br str Aconcagua	176
29 River Plate Sp bgn Soberano	41
Nov. 1 do Br str Tagus	150
The total clearances in October were:	
for United States 217,395 bags, against 304,834 in Oct	. 1880
, Europe 160,358 ,, 202,104 ,, ,, C. of Good H. 9,500 16,500	
, C. of Good H. 9,500 , 16,500 ,, River Plate and	
West Coast 5,146 ,, 8,234 ,,	
total 392,399 531,672	
and the total clearances during to months from Innurery	

and the total clearances during 10 months from January Oct. 31st amount to bags 1,749,045 for United S. against 1,351,137 in 1880 1559,167 Co. IG. H. , 63,519 ., 94,607 Co. IG. H. , 63,519 ., 444,78 R. P.&WC ., 30,176 ., 30,176 .,

3.434,395 bags 2,601,737
owing an increase of 832,658 bags over the clearances in the me period of last year, viz:
208,528 bgs increase to United States

593,547 ,, Europe 25,281 ,, Cape of Good Hope 5,302 ,, Elsewhere

Receipts declined considerably during the last few days of October, the average for the month being

		15,238	bgs	per c	ay			
a	gains	t 14,898	bgs	**	in	Oct.		
	**	13,233		**		,,	1879	
	,,	13,015		**		,,	1378	
	,,	10,840		**		.,	1877	
	11	11,059		,,		,,	1876	
he	total	receipts	at Ri	io dur	ing the	4 mo	nths sir	ice Ji
	10							

again	1,793,612 st 1,633,639		same period	188o
,,	1,432,195		,,	1879
,,	1,350,950	**	,,	1878
**	1,237,711	,,	**	1877
.,	1,041,479	,.		1876
ote, per	to kilos:			

Washed	4\$200 6\$150
Superior	4 050 5 300
Good first	4 450 4 500
Regular first	3 900 4 000
Ordinary first	3 400 3 600
Good second	2 950 3 150
Ordinary second	

We qu

and on this basis cargoes ma	iy be quote	:d:		
	p 10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.	
Prime United States	5,300=	57/1	12.40	cts
Good "	4,500=	49/5	10.73	,,
Fair to good ,,	4,250=	47/1	10.22	**
Fair "	4,100_	45/7	9.89	••
Good Channel	3,700=	41/9	9.05	•
Fair "	3,500==	39/11	8.64	,,
Low ,,	2,900 ===	34/2		,,
(f. o. b. ex freight and com	mission, ex	cchange 22	¼ in ster	ling

and at par in American gold.)
Stock is estimated to-day at 225,000 bays

Torat clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 4 months from July 1st to Oct. 31st.

0	DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
0	UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
•	New York	587.860	572.022 201.705	604:765
	Hampton Roads f. o	1 000		7.: 365
,	Charleston	_	3.500	3.600
9	Savannalı.	11 923		10 660
	Mobile	9.500		12.200 95 957
,	Galveston	27 500		16 258
,	St. Thomas f. o	_	4 000	t2.800
•	Total	0		
,	EUROPE.	897.736	918 213	992.856
•	Channel f. o	54 736		
•	Antwerp	68 762	37 542	18 363
•	North of Europe & Baltic Liverpool London & Sout pton	208.430 86 302		101.722
,	Bordeaux	23 128	20 482	72 638 6 573
٠,	Lisbon t. o	33 235 1 658	56.737 757	55.228
ı	Mediterranean	94 096	87.011	567 61.350
	Total			
	Elsewhere	570.347	501.283	347.672
	Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	49.033 18.210	34 · 292 21 · 805	23 750 5 254
	4			
:	Total	67.243	56.097	29 004
			.	
	United States	897.736 579 347	918 213 501 283	992 856 347 672
	Elsewhere	67.243	56 097	29 001
ı	Total	1 . 535 . 326	1.470.593	1.369.532

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 10 months from January 1st to Oct. 31st.

DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879
UNITED STATES	D		
New York	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
Haltimore	1,173,929	961,266	1,247,977
Hampton Roads f. o	302,381	370,468	459.359
Richmond		9,5∞	16,636
Charleston	3,500		3,600
Savannah		3,500	- .
Mobile	17,729	13,582	16,160
New Orleans	185,471	5,000	19,245
Galveston	35,000	157,211	171,913
St. Thomas f. o	33,000	7,000	29,035
Key West f. o		4,000	24,876
		_	4,346
Total	1,740,055	1,531,527	1,973,147
Channel f. o	30,271	14,900	
Havre	193,666	107,312	21,787
Antwerp	229,423	86,665	131,368
North of Europe & Baltic	445.453	313,052	94,308
Liverpool, London & South'o.	233,489	174,808	270,109
Bordeaux	73,542	43,960	182,950
Lisbon 1. o	91,185	83,576	37.527
Portugal	9,745	1,250	6,265
Mediterranean	252,488	139,281	149,620
	252,400	139,201	149,620
Total Elskwhere	1,559,262	965,715	995,267
Cape of Good Hope	90,600	65,319	55,460
River Plate & West Coast	44,478	39,176	22,328
Totals			,3
Todus	134,078	104,495	77-797
United States			
Europe.	1,740,055	1,531,527	1.973.147
Elsewhere	135,078	965,715	995,267
AASCHIICIE	135,078	104,495	77-797
Total	3,434,395	2,601,737	3,,046,211
Imp	orts.		
Flour -The arrivals consist	of		

Flour — The arrivals consist of 7,300 barrels per Nobo from New York 7,002 . If later Wilds from Baltimore 3,500 . Again lateck from Consistence of Again lateck from Colomby from N. York 7,000 . Again from Kirch Mond 1,500 . Again from Kirch Patter 6,000 . Pollon from do 1,500 . Pollon from 1,500 . Pollon from 5,500 . Keyler from do 1,500 . Pollon from do 1,500 . Again fr

rivals during the month of October amount to

23,610 barrels American 6,605 bags River Plate and Chili

30,215 barrels.

The sales during the month have been 27,841 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 42,000 barrels.

Trieste	nominal			
Gallego	22 000-22 500			
Haxall	22 000-22 500			
Dunlop O'Dance	22 000 22 500			
Mc Cance	21 000-21 500			
Baltimore	21 000-21 500			
St. Louis	21 000-22 000			
River Plate	10 500-20 000			
Chili	19 000-19 500			
	-9 19 300			

River Plate 19 500—20 000
Chili 19 000—19 900
Market steady.
The total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st, amount to 315,078 barrels.
Ploth Plan.—The 208,888 feet per Jahan from Wilmington, noticed in our last, have been sold at 385000 per dozen. The arrivals since then comists of 144,855 feet per Naeva Sahina from Savannah which have been sold at 438500 per dozen, and a cargo to arrive is reported sold at 448500 per dozen.
The market remains steady.
The arrivals in October amounted to 313,740 feet and the total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st, amount to 5,114,000 feet
against 5,276,777 feet in same period 1880.
Wilhi Plan.—There have been no arrivals since our last and the market continues quiet at 105 reis per foot.
The arrivals in October were 49,1317 feet and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to

3,315,035 feet
against 2,328,009 ,, in same period 1880.

Spruce Pine.—The arrivals consist of 175,060 feet Canadian
ser Brazil from Halifax, which have been sold at 36\$500 per per Brazil from Halifax, which have been sold at 36\$500 per dozen. Market firm at 36\$500—38 000 per dozen, but a large sup-

Market firm at 36\\$500—38 000 per dozen, but a large supply is shortly expected.

The arrivals in October were 175,060 feet and the total arrivals since January 124 amount to

squinst 1.735,129, in same period 1880

Swedist Firm—Arrivals:

337 dozen per Argus from Copenhagen

751 . Jethors from Westerwick

which had both been sold before arrival at 41\\$500 per dozen.

Michael fem.

which had both been sold before arrival at 418500 per dozen. Market firm.

The arrivals in October were 1,386 dozen and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 8,977 dozen.

Krozouc — Arrivals:

10,000 cases per Neb from New Yark
7,310 , Kanil , do
1,5500 , Gelmaph from
onarket very quiet and prices declined to 7\$000 per case for Devoc's Brilliant.

The arrivals in October were 33,930 cases and the total arrivals during the to mouths since January 1st amount to
198,396 cases

The arrivals in October were 30,000 cases and the total arrivals during the to months amount to 198,396 cases against 13,350 m in same period 1880.

Land.—Arrivals:
1,000 kegs per Nebs from New York
1,000 m Vater Witch from Haltimore 762 m Glenaph tum New York.

Market unchanged att
445-440 m m Jenkins
445-440 m m Jenkins
445-440 m m New York

The arrivals in October were 4,100 kegs and the total arrivals from January sit to Oct. 3214 amount to against 3,474 kegs 320 cases—pails

Salva kegs 320 cases—pails

Salva kegs 320 cases—pails

Salva kegs 320 cases—pails

Salva kegs 320 cases—pails

The arrivals in October were 320 barrels and the total arrivals arrivals on 10 cases per 10 control per Salva from 40 control per 30 control per Salva from 40 control per 30 contro

. urpentine.—Arrivals:
The market remains firm at 500—520 reis per kilo.
The arrivals in October were 655 cases and the total arrivals luring the 100 months since January 1st amount to 3.693 cases against 3.015 ., in same period 1880.

Hay—Arrivals:

150 bales per *Donati* from River Plate 615 , *Europa* from Rosario 245 , *Metta Katrina* from do

Market unchanged at 7t—73 reis per kilo.
The arrivals in October were 1,011 bales and the total arrivals nee January 1st amount to 22,636 bales.
Bran.—Arrivals:

since January 1st amount to 2a fog's bales.

Brain.—Arrivals:

1,000 bags per Kriper from River Plate.

There is a good demand and prices have advanced to 3\$000

3 200 per bag.

The arrivals in October were 3,109 bags and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 44,601 bags.

Cotal.—The arrivals have been:

334 tons per Ringelander from Cardiff

1,831 , Prince Victor from do

575 , Prince Victor from do

244 , Syringa from New Castle [and 121 t. coke]

2,195 , Ning Ceuris from Cardiff

1,655 , Dorothytrom do

97 , Eillinh from Lichth

1,685 , Annie Freute from Cardiff

600 , Annie Freute from Cardiff

601 , Fernand from Lichth

933 , Torcheatshind from Cardiff

602 , Zerriza from Cardiff

603 , Eillinh from Lichth

604 , Zerriza from Cardiff

605 , Eillinh from Cardiff

606 , Eillinh from Cardiff

607 , Eillinh from Cardiff

608 , Eillinh from Cardiff

609 , Folic from Gemeock

24 , Zerriza from Cardiff

609 , Folic from Gardiff

601 , Eillinh from New Castle [and 22 t. coke]

1,845 , Henneroeod from New Castle [and 22 t. coke]

1,845 , Henneroeod from Cardiff

almost all for consumers' account.

most all for consumers account.

Prices continue nominal.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals;

3,297 bags per Donati from River Plate

Neva from do

Kepler from do.

inues firm at 4\$800

The market continues firm at 4\$800---4 900 per bag.

Arrivals in October 15,915 bags and since January 1st 100,

10,000 casks per Foyle from London
115 , Aalesund from Marseilles
500 , Kong Sverre from do
Market firm and prices unchanged at

English 7\$500---8\$000 German 6 500---6 800

Certinal 7 500—8 000
Cosffith—The arrivals consist of 200 cases Norwegian from Hamburg and 38 cases Canadian from Halifax. In view of the short supply stocks are much reduced and the market is very firm. Retail prices rate 23 6000—25 000 per tub.

PORT OF MARANHAO.
October 18th, 1881

Cottons. -Have been selling very readily at 420---470 reis per kilo, and at 480 reis per kilo for picked lots. Arrivals are

Sugars—Selling at 126---130 reis per kilo and a brisk bus-Stignt = setting at Teach gives by the dom't a bisso ous-iness has been doing.

Frieighta.—[5d] and to 90, and 30| and to 90,

Exchange—Unwers were open at 22½ 90 db; until this morning when 23d was freely given.

Discounts.—8 "qu-9" y_w Money exceedingly scarce.

PORT OF BAHIA

1 . October 27th, 1881.

Exports.

Sugar.—Supplies of new arriving more freely, an animated business has been doing throughout the past fortnight. The sales on thespot amount to alout 22,000 bags Browns N. 7 to 8 at 1550, f. 60 and 1.63 per to kilos which is equal, at the exchanged 225/2, to 1610, 172—1716 per cwt. f. o. b. ex commission and freight. Also about 2,000 bags Narareths have changed hands at 93 reis or 123 per cwt. including steamer freight to Liverpool. Stocks in first hands about 4,000 bags. Shipped since our last:

3,441 bags and 98 barrels per *Hipparchus* to Liverpool.

480 tons per Star of the Isle to Channel

abo tons per Star of the List to Channel
370 , Lower to do.
Cotton - 200 hales Caetité have been sold for home cousumption at \$\$\frac{1}{2}\text{sol}\$ - 270 per armba.

Coven—Thus been in good demand and all the available stock
consisting of about 3,000 lags fermented and 330 bags common
changed hands at \$50 to the former and \$\frac{3}{2}\text{st}\$ to the terror and
\$57\text{sol}\$ and qot per cwt, f. 0. b. ex freight and commission.

Shipped since our hast:
194 logs per Berin to Bremen or Antwerp
100 , Son Martin to Hawe
147 , Orionque to Bordeaux
147 , Orionque to Bordeaux
147 , Orionque to Bordeaux
148 , Orionque to Bordeaux
149 , Orionque to Bordeaux
149 , Orionque to Bordeaux
140 , Orionque to Bordeaux
140 , Orionque to Bordeaux
141 , Orionque to Bordeaux
141 , Orionque to Bordeaux
142 , Orionque to Bordeaux
143 , Orionque to Bordeaux
144 , Orionque to Bordeaux
145 , Orionque to Bordeaux
147 , Orionque to Bordeaux
147 , Orionque to Bordeaux
148 , Orionque to Bordeaux
149 , Orionque to Bordeaux
149 , Orionque to Bordeaux
140 , Orionque to Bordeaux
140 , Orionque to Bordeaux
141 , Orionque to Bordeaux
141 , Orionque to Bordeaux
142 , Orionque to Bordeaux
143 , Orionque to Bordeaux
144 , Orionque to Bordeaux
145 , Orionque to Bordeaux
145 , Orionque to Bordeaux
146 , Orionque to Bordeaux
147 , Orionque to Bordeaux
147 , Orionque to Bordeaux
148 , Orionque to Bordeaux
149 , Orionque to Bordeaux
149 , Orionque to Bordeaux
149 , Orionque to Bordeaux
140 , Orionque to Bordeaux
141 , Orionque to Bordeaux
142 , Orionque to Bordeaux
144 , Orionque to Bordeaux
145 ,

11,300 bags 1st Nazareths at 2\$587---2 655 or 30[6

11,300 bags 1st Nazareths at 2\$397--2 655 or 30[6--34]2
1,000 , superior do 2 555---7 733 30[3--34]8
450 , Murillans 2 906--3 068 34[7--35]1
700 , Valenças 2 451 or 20[6
400 , Washed Carav's 4 0 77 or 44]3
300 , Uwashed do 2 655 or 31]2
per cwt. f. o. b. ex freight and commission. Stock about

41,638 bags. Shipped since our last:

Shipped since our last:

(87 bags per Berlin to Antwerp

4.534 ... Ilipparchus to Antwerp and Liverpool.

Ilister—Soun after our last teport 6,500 dry were sold at 65900

per to kibs, and 5,500 dry salted at 5,500 per ro kibis. Since
then the demond slackered and the market closes quiet. We
quote to-day dry at 65800 and 194 salted at 5,500.

Shipped since our last:

2,000 hikes per limines 4,9vz to Hamburg

6,000 ... San Martin to Havre.

Reserved.—Some demand has shown itself lately and a sale
of about 220 tons has been effected at 1,50x-t-1,770 per to
kibs. Stocks about 4,90 tons.

or about 220 tons has been effected at 1\$021-11 770 per 10 kilos. Stocks about 130 tons.

Braziliovod.—Firm. About 100 tons have been sold at 511 reis per 10 kilos, holders demanding mow 345 reis for their stocks which consist of anout 420 tons.

Tobacca—Without alteration. No transactions of importance are reported and prices are nominal. Stock about 70,000 bales.

Shipped since our last:
3,246 bales per Berlin to Bremen
1,563 , Buenos Ayres to Hamburg
18) , Ortoopne to Bordeaux.

Fregåts.—Chartered to load here:

Star of the Isis, sugar, Channel 1.0., 301 and 5%

do Gorder Maid, coffee, Lisbon 1.0., 4216 and 5%

To load at Aracijú:

Edward Wangh, sugar, Channel, 4216 or New York 351 aad 5%.

Steamer rates: Liverpool 301—351, London 301—401, Bremen or Hamburg 351 nominal, Antwerp 351, Havre fres 40 and 10 %, New York 50 cts. per bag coffee.

Imports.

Finour.—Artivals only 134 barrels from Liverpool, but larger supplies are shortly expected. Retail prices are 23\$000--23\$000 Trieste 20 000--29 009 Hungarian 22 000--24 000 American Lard.—No arrivals, prices in retail have advanced to 1\$100

Lard.—No arrivals, prices in retail have advanced to 1\$100 ...1\$150 per kilo.

Rice-Arrivals po bags from Hamburg and 400 bags from Liverpool. Sales have taken place at 2\$750, 2\$900 and 3\$000 per arroba.

Codfish.—A rivals 100 cases from Hamburg, retailing at 3\$500 per case without discount, 2,800 barrels per Retrieve, 4,000 barrels per Arthur, and 3,000 barrels per Celavias from New foundland. The former two cargoes for retailers account, the latter has been disposed of on private terms. Stock about 14,000 packages. Prices for barrels and drums in retail rule 20\$000-22\$000. o\$000---22\$000. Coals—Anivals;

Anivas.

1,235 , New Port

355 , New Casale

all for company's account. Sales of Cardiff on board ship have been effected ot 16\$500--18 ooo according to quality.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 24.

London-Br shp Foyle; 1,598 tons; Napier; 53 ds; cement to Burnett Wright & De Castro. Burnett wright & De Castro.

— Gr bk. Australia; 576 tons; Weidermann; 65 ds; sun-dries to A. Moss & Co.

HALIFAN—Br bgn. Brnzil; 223 tons; Peak; 54 ds; pine and codfish to C. McCulloch Beecher & Co.

CARDIFF.-Br shp *Dorothy*; 760 tons; Craig; 40 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Orokto--Port bk *Maria*; 239 tons; Gomes; 56 ds; sundries to Monteiro Braga & Co.

MONTEUTO Braga & Co.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Sultana; 459 tons; Almeida; 30 ds; salt to M. de Oliveira & Co.

MONTEUTPO—Nor bgn Kin; 151 tons; Leuthers; 12 ds wheat to F. Sauwen & Co.

PAYSANDU--Sp bk Linda; 261 tons; Ferr er; 24 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

to A. Wagner.

OCT. 3.

LEVERFOOL.—N to By Ellida; 186 tons: Hoff; 57 ds; coal to ord.

COPENTACENS.—Data logs: Argue; 163 tons: Thing; 62 ds;
pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

CARDIFY.—I-S Ap Antal Front; 1,236 tons: Causebook; 65
et coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

MARSHLIKE-Nor bk Adexand; 278 tons; Schage; 52 ds; sundnies to H N. Dreyfus.

—Nor Ing Xong Steerer; 225 tons; Gunvalsen; 59 ds, sundries to Berla Cotrin & Co.

C. OF G. H.—Br bg' Silver Cloud; 154 tons; McLachlan; 38 ds; sundries to Norton Megaw & Co.
LETTH—Br bk Peruana; 424 tons; Crosby; 76 ds; coal to A. Wagner.

Wagner.

CARDIFF—Nor bk. Tordenskjøld: 380 tons; Ellepsen; 56 ds; coal to Messagenies Maritimes.

LISHON—Dan bgn Margaretha; 202 tons; Kolsler; 48 ds; salt to order.

ROSARIO—Br bk Europa; 344 tons; Caif; 47 ds; hay to J. de Souza & Co.

PAISANDU.-Dan bgn Ane Joanne: 133 tons; Sorensen: 40 ds; jerked beef to Freitas Miranda.

OCT. 27.

OSARIO—Dan bgn Mette Katrine; 757 tons; Andersen; 22
ds; hay to Berla Cotrim & Co. SANTOS.—Sw bgn Johanne Mathilde; 171 tons; Olsen; 28 ds; sundries to E. Johnston & Co.

Наминия—Nor bg Gjendin; 276 tons; Jorobsen; 85 ds; sundries to Brandes & Co. Grienock.—Br bk Belle; 468 tons; Scott; 61 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

RICHMOND—Gr lug Anima; 266 tons; Schmidt; 67 ds: flour to Phipps Bros. & Co. Westerwick.—Norlug Terlmen; 271 tons; Svendsen; 91 ds; pine to F. Clemente & Co.

CANDIFF...Nor schr Zaritza; 167 tons; Brusted; 59 ds, coal to crder.

Br bg Beatrice; 297 tons; Penwill; 50 ds; coal to order, CANIZ---Br bk Anne Chesyre; 388 tons; Forbes; 49 ds; salt to order. N PORT—Br bk Hra; 313 tons; Keddy; 50 ds; coal and rails to S. Paulo and Rio R.R.

OC71 20

LISBON.—POT by Fondor do Mondege, 289 tons; Silva; 57 ds; sundries to Barbosa Costa & Co.

TRAYANI—Aust bk. noghr; 396 tons; Vuccasovich; 67 ds; salt to E. Cresta & Co. N. CASTLE...Sw bgn Frithjof; 209 tons; Peterson; 70 ds; coal to Corrèa Pacheco & Co.

OPORTO-Port bk Claudina; 391 tons; Corrêa; 53 ds, sundries to M, de Oliveira & Co.

ITABAPOANA.--Nor bg Julio; 180 tons; Silva; 3 ds; wood to Vianna & Costa. OCT. 31

HAMBURG-Br bk Aureola; 250 tons; Turner; 54 ds; sundries to Brandes & Co. PORTO---Port bk Amazona; 373 tons: Fernandes; 63 ds; suncries to J. A. G. dos Santos.

Philadelphia -- Am lug Carrie Heckle, 498 tons: Simonson; 70 ds; to A. C. Nathan & Co. with loc lives for D. Pedro II R.R.

CARDIFF...Br bk Homewood; 1,124 tons; Dingle; 78 ds; coal to E. W. May. N. Yokk-Braz lug Raul; 229 tons; Netto; 70 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.

MACAO---Nor bk La Gitana; 320 tons; Andersen; 26 ds; salt

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 24.

N. ORLEANS—Nor bk Noel; 489 tons; Christopher, coffee
WILMINGTON—Gr lug Charles; 306 tons; Longhoff; ballast

OCT. 25.
BESTON...Norbgn Solveig; 310 tons; Dietricksen; coffee. GALVESTO

GALVESTON—Norbign Schwiefe, 310 tons: Dictricksen; coffee. OCT. 3.6
LISHIN 1. 0.—Dan bgn Belona; 174 tons; Petersen; coffee.
VALPARAISO—Br bb. Mary; 425 tons; Bonden; ballast.
B. AYRES—Sp bb. Navera Ignacia; 376 tons; Doras ballast.
CALCUTTA—Br abp Joseph; 1,567 tons; Curry; ballast.
BRUNSWICK—Port bg. Amelia Newton; 590 tons; Santos; bill't.

OCT: 28.

Lision f. o...-Gr by Palmer; 226 tons; Lampe; coftee.

Baltinone.—Am bk Mary Onewe, 187 tons; Berry; coffee.

Poor ELEMENT:—Br by Reinder; 239 tons; Campbell; coft.

Cononet.—Gr bk Mar; 680 tons; Ascoft; ballast.

PERNAMINGO.—Sp sink Lofa; tot tons; Pages; sundrius,

OCT: 29.

Lision St. o..-Gr by Minchin; 226 tons; Kramer; coffee.

Monlet.—Am bk Sarnh A. Stapher; 472 tons; Barliett ballast.

PERNAMINGO.—Br bk G. P. Sherwood; 299 tons; Fleet; ballast.

OCT: 30.

—Br bk G. P. Sarerwoon, J. OCT. 30.

MOUMEIN-Me shp British Empire, 1,436 tons: Pierce; bll't. N. Orleans-Br bk Huntress: 230 tons; Quan coffee.

PERNAMBICO--Port bgn Dons Irmños; 194 tons; Corrèn; sd's.

PERNAMBUCO-F ort ugn Zons Zons, 27 Julion 2007. 31.

BALTIMORE—Br bk Winifred; 232 tons; Dutton; coffee Antonina—Spbg Wifredo; 191 tons; Bertran; ballast

NOV. 1.

EAST LONDON.—Er lug Yane Belle; 151 tons; Crosbie; coffee.

BALTIMORE.—Am bgn Water Witch; 242 tons; Townsend; coffee. CHILE---Br bk Aberlemno; 746 tons; Congdon; ballast.

-The Br. bkt. Caroline, Trinick, from Antwerp for Buenos Ayres, put into Salcombe Sept. 24th, to repair windlass.

-The Br. bkt. Ocean Spray, Hocken, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, put into Fowey on Sept. 27th, with sails split and cargo slightly shifted.

and cargo stightly shitted.

—The steamer Caraville, Lewis, from Port Glasgow for Bahia, stores and coals, put into Falmouth on Sept. 24th through stress of weather and for provisions.

—The Fr. str. Poilon which, as previously reported, put back to Gibraltar on Sept. 19th with circulating pump damaged, proceeded the following night for her destination after re-

—The Gr. bgn Henrich, from Rio de Janeiro July 6th fo Havre, with rosewood, put into Penzance on Oct. 3rd for pro-vious and to clean bottom. She has also lost her sails and foretopmast.

-The Nor. bg. Dagmar, arrived at Havre from Rio, ports having had bad weather and there is much reason to fethat the cargo, consisting of 3,850 bags coffee, will be for

—The Sp. bg. Catalina, from Montevideo for Rio de Jan-eiro with jerked beef, was lost at sea. As the captain advised his consignees here by telegram from Pernambuco, it is sup-posed that the crew were picked up by a vessel bound for that

port.

—The Yantima, Dutch, from Leer for Rio Grande with rails, strandedin the Eyerland grounds of Texel on Sept 25th; crew landed at Texel. The master reports that his vessel had struck on a wreck in the North Sean and became so leaky that he was compelled to run her ashore. She has since been got off are discharging cargo.

—The Bureau Veritas has published the following statistics of maitime disasters, reported doing the munth of August, 1881, on accraining all flags. Sailing vessels reported fout: 5 American, 3 Austrian, 30 British, 4 Danish, 5 Dutch, 10 French, 10 German, 1 Italian, 6 Norwegian, 14 Russian, 1 Spanish, 5 Weelsish, total 82. In these numbers are included 2 vessels reported inssing. Stemmer separated lost: 1 American, 11 British, 1 French, Norwegian, total 15.

—The Am. Mc. Sonatog, Capt. Charles T. Haskill, from

a vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost: A American, It British. I French, N Novegian, total 15;

—The Am. bk. Somahag, Capt. Charles T. Haskill, from New York for Java, put into Recific Oct. 16th in consequence of mutiny of part of her crew. On Sept 5th, when so days out, and in ht. N. 2012/s, long. W. 6919; M. teapnis sent one of the sailors to the helm but was disobeyed with insolence. As such an act could not, for the sake of discipline, go unpunished, the capatia called the first mate and ordered him to put the man in irons. When the mate was going to obey this order, mis sailors, armed with revolves and chairs are forward and attacked the capatian and mate, to whose assistance came the second mate, the carpenter and one sailor. A struggle then ensued resulting in the captain receiving six stabs, the first mate a ball in the right thigh, the sailor who assisted them being also wounded. The mutineers, seeing the capitain fall, ordered the first mate to take the vessel to the nearest port which he promised to do, by which he succeeded in quieting them. The capatian was for rodays canified to his calain by the wounds he had received which, though not deagerous, were sufficiently troublessmes. Since the monast of the mutiney threvolted near continued to go armed and though they performed all their duties they kept a swiret watch to see that their order to the first mate was obeyed. This was indeed done iny the revolted men continued to go armed and though they performed all their duties they kept a strict want to see that their order to the first mate was obeyed. This was indeed done and on Oct. with the Southard anchored at Recife. The captain went ashore and reported to his consul what had taken place The consul immediately requested the captain of the port to take the multicners from on board and put them in pris an. Th: captain of the port having no force at his disposal, requested the commander of the gun-boat Jiprinage to statify the requisition of the United States consul, and a boat of that man-of-war, duly manued, then went to fetch the criminals from on board the Southarg. These tidd not offer any resistance and, after having been bought ashore, were placed in the house of detention by order of the competent police authorities. On the following day, being taken before the respective consul and examined by him, they declared they had no motive whatever for what they did and that it was done at the moment and without premediation. They will be sent to the United States along with two of their companions as witnesses. The Southers, after taking a new crew, will be sent to the United States along with two of their companions as witnesses.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

			and the second of the second
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
11, 2 11, 2 11, 2 11, 2 11, 2 11, 2 11, 2 11, 2 11, 3 11, 3	2 Neva, Br 3 Minho, Br 3 Minho, Br 3 Hevelius, Br 5 Hevelius, Br 5 Guateur, Fr Paranaguá, Gr Copermeus, Blg Memmon Br 7 Aconcagua, Fr 7 Aconcagua, Fr 7 Aconcagua, Fr 7 Aconcagua, Gr 7 Aconcagua, Gr 7 Magellan, Br Sengral Fr Wagellan, Br Sengral Fr Bessel, Br Minho, Br Qienapy, Br	Hamburg* 24d Valparaiso* 18 River Plate 6d Southampton* 20 New York, 33d Santos 18h	Royal Mail Karl Valais & C Norton M w & (Messageries Mar Ed, Johnston & (Norton M w & (Messageries Mar Kat Johnston & (Norton M w & C Wilson Sons & C Wilson Sons & C Brandes & Co. A Leuba & C Brandes & Co. C Brandes & Co. Brandes & Co. Brandes & Co. Royal Mail Norton M'w & C Royal Mail Norton M'w & C Royal Mail Norton M'w & C Royal Mail
		area sork 300	MICCUMOCH Deech

schr M. das D's bgn Bello Figuei bk Guadiana... shp Marianna VI bk Tentadora ...

, 13 Lisbon ... , 14 Salt Island. ... , 17 do ... , 17 do ... , 17 do ... , 18 Lisland. ... , 18 Lisland. ... , 3 Salt Island. ... , 3 Salt Island. ... , 10 Oporto ... , 19 Oporto ... , 19 Oporto ... , 24 Salt Island. ... , 24 Salt Island. ... , 29 Lisbon ... , 30 Oporto ... , 31 Oport

J. J. dos Reis & Co Hime Zenha & Silv' O M. d'Oliveira & Co Mendes d'Oliv'a&C C. Abranches & Co Veiga Pinso & Co J. M. MirandaLeone J. Gonçalves dos S's Monteiro Braya & C

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE		NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct.	22	Bourgogne, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
***	23	Donati, Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
,,	23	Laurium Fr	Havre *	Coffee
,,	24	Neva, Br	South'ton*	Sundries
***	24	Poitou, Fr	Marseilles*	Coffee
,,	24	Minho Br	Santos	Sundries
٠,		Rheubina Br	New York	Coffee
,,		Hevelius, Br	N:w York*	Coffee
.,,		Equateur, Fr	River Plate	Sundries
. ,,		Paranaguá, Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
,,	27	Aconcagua Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
,,	28	Kepler, Blg	Southampton*	Sundries
,,	28	Copernicus Blg	River Plate	Sundries
,,	28	Memnon, Br	Santos	Sundries
**		Baltimore Gr	Bremen*	Sundries
11		Sully Fr	Havre*	Coffee
,,		V. de Bahia, Fr	Santos	Sundries
"	31	Magellan, Br	Livery ool*	Sundries
.,,	31	Graf Bismarck, Gr	Santos	Sundries
Nov.		Sénégal, Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
,,		Tagus Br	River Plate*	Sundries
,,	1	Valparaiso, Gr	Santos	Sundries
. ,,	2	Nebo Br	New York	Coffee

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 2, 1881.

NAMB	TONNAG	ENTERE	WHERE	CONSIGNER
AMERICAN	1	1		1 3/1 4/1
shp Sabino	126	Sept o	Glasgow .	Rio Gas Co For repair F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros. & C ii A. C. Nathan &
shp Loretta Fish	616	Oct.	New York	F. Clemente & C
bk Aquidneck	-343	y, 23	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & C
AUSTRIAN	490	,, 31	Finadelph	A. C. Nathan &
AUSTRIAN bk Sospir	396	Oct. 29	Trapani	E. Cresta & Co.
BRITISH	508	Aug	Rangon	E. Cresta & Co. E. Cresta & Co. E. Cresta & Co. To order.
bk Ada	441	Sept 18	I. de Mai	Braga & Barbosa
shp Beautiful St	547	,, 21 26	Salt Island	. Miranda Leone
shp Julia	1076	. 28	Liverpool.	Rio Gas Co.
bk EasternQueen bk Star of India.	1607	Uct. 1	Cardiff	Wilson Son &
shp Decision	1208	" 3	Cardiff	. Royal Mail
bk L'y V de Vere	999	,, 13	Cardiff	D. Pedro II RR
shp Prince Louis	1329	,, 17	Cardiff	Norton MegawaC
bk M. Wakefield	362	,, 17 ,, 17	Rangoon	To order
bg Endymion	180	,, 18	Greenock.	J. Correia Pacheo
shp Prince Victor	1831	,, 21	Cardiff	Norton, Megaw &
lug May	286 1401	,, 21	Newport	S. Christovão Co.
bg Austria	1105	,, 23	Cardiff	To order.
shp Foyle	223), 24	London Halifay	B. Wright & de (
shp Dorothy	760	,, 24	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co
by Silver Cloud .	154	,, 25 ., 26	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & C
bk Feruana	424	,, 26	Leith	A. Wagner
ok Belle	468	,, 28	Greenock	J. de Souza & Co Norton Mercay &
by Beatrice	297	,, 28	Cardin	To order
bk fiva	323	.,, 28	Newport	São Paulo e Rio R
ok Aureola	250	Nov 1	Hamburg	Brandes & Co. E. W. May
DANISH			Cardin	E. W. May
orn Argus	163	Sept.25 Oct. 25	Macáo Copenham	To order
bgn Margaretha.	202	,, 26	Lisbon	To order
DANISH schr Anini bgn Argus bgn Arguraretha. bgn Ane Joanne bgn Mette Katrin	157	,, 20	Paysandú Rosario	To order C. W. Gross & Co To order Freitas Miranda Berla Cotrim & Co
de Trois Frères	471	Oct TE	Marseilles	H. N. Dreyfus
GERMAN schr Speculant bgn Amalia bk Adele bk Brazileira				11. IV. Dreytus
bgn Amalia	130	Aug 9 Sept 18 0ct. 9	Ajó	J. M. Frias & Son F. de Figueiredo& Watson Ritchie & Monteiro Hime & W. Ritchie & Co A. C. Nathan & (F. de Figueiredo& A Moss & Co. Phipps Bros & Co
bk Adelebk Brazileira	305	Oct. 0	Bremen	Watson Ritchie &
lug Syringa	242	,, 2: ,, 22	New Castle	W. Ritchie & Co
bgn Johannes	180	,, 22 ,, 23	Willmingtn Paysandú	F. de Figueirado
bk Australia	292 180 576 266	,, 23 ,, 24 ,, 28	London	A Moss & Co.
bk Brazileira lug Syringa lug Japan bgn Johannes bk Australia ITALIAN bk Eleonora M're	. `	,, 20	Kichmond	A Moss & Co. Phipps Bros & Co
bk Eleonora M're			Marseilles .	11. A. Dreymss
NORWEGIAN bk B M Width bk Union bk Jorsalfarer bk Fram bk M. Berner bk Njord bg Cuba ug Tabor	284	Aug 20	Cette	Karl Valais & Co.
bk Union	467 656	,, 30	New Castle	To order
k Fram	239 259 732 200	,, 26	Westerwick	To order
k M. Berner	259	Oct. 1	New Castle	F. Clemente & Co
g Cuba	200	., 6	Abo	Hartwig W'n & Co
	420	,, 10	New Castle	A. Wagner W. Ritchia & C-
ogn Rio: og Ellida ok Aalesund	151	,, 24	Mont video	F. Sauwen & Co
ok Aalesund	278	,, 25 ,, 25	Marseilles	H. N. Drowfue
ug Kong Sverre	295 420 151 186 278 225 380 276	,, 25	Marseilles.	Berla Cotrim & Co
og Gjendin	276	,, 28	Hamburg.	Brandes & Co
og Gjendin ug Jerbuen ichr Zaritza ok La Gitana	271 167	,, 28	Westerwick	F. Clemente & Co
k La Gitana	320	,, 28	Macáo	Karl Valais & Co To order 10 order 10 order 10 order 10 order 10 order 10 Comment & Co Watson Ritchie & Hartwig Win & Kangner CA Wagner W. Ritchie & Co F. Sauwen & Co To order H. N. Dreyfins Berla Cottin & Co Messaggring Marit Brandes & Co F. Clumente & Co To order To order To order
SWEDISH	208	0-4		(10)
SWEDISH ok Carl Joham ogn Johanne M' ogn Frithjof	171	OCT. 10	Santos	Barbosa Castro & Co E. Johnston & Co Coarea Pacheco & C
ogn Frithjof	209	,, 29	New Castle	Coarea Pacheco &
SPANISH		. 490g		19-08
mk Dorotea	143	June13	S Nicolas.	Alexander Wagne
ol Francisquita.	164	,, 0	Paysandú .	Sanchez Hime &Ze
mk Merced	106	,, 6	do Mont'sud	S Hime & Zenha
mk Anita	133	,, 10	B. Ayres	Souza Irmão & Co
g Angel	141	,, 28 Sept 0	B. Ayres.	G.N. Vincenzi & S
gn Soberano II	189	,, 20	Paysandú .	J Romagueira &
mk Betsabé	137	,, 21	Tarragona San Nicolas	Berla Cotrim & Co
SPANISH mk Dorotea g Soberano sol Francisquita. mk Merced gan Esperanza. mk Anita ga Angel ga Pepito gan Soberano II sol José Amell. mk Petsabé mk Paca ga Niewa Sabina gan Hugo	181	Oct. 2	B. Ayres	Alexander Wagner Sza Irnião & Rocho Sanchez Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda Souza Irnão & Co G.N. Vincena & Alex. Wagner. J. Romagueira & I. Berta Cottim & Co To order J. Romaguera. W. Guimarães & Couza Iro & Rocha
gn Hugo k Linda	163	11 23	Paysandó	W. Guimarães & C Souza Ir o & Roch
k Linda	361	,, 24	Paysandú	Alex. Wagner.
PORTUGUESE			. 44	Violable on

The second secon

EMISSION	Santhing P.	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
920	Il noissi.	General Apolices, currency	6 %	1,000\$000	1,080\$000
		" " " " · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· 3	600 000	1,060 000
39,069,100\$000	335,397,100,000	" " " " ········	**	500 000	
	F100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The state of the s	"	400 000	i
	4	" " " " "	,,	200 000	,
	Att Bullet Back	est to			
	1.5.1	" " "	5 %	1,000 000	90 %c
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000			600 000	
	1	" " " "		400 000	
119,600 000	119,600 000	1 444 O. M. S.		4	"
,,,,,,,,,	119,000 000	n n	4 %	1,000 000	
	1		"	600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	1031/20/0
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000		- 70	200 000	10375-10
1,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868, gold		1,000 000	1,235\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	n n n n	,,,	500 000	1,2350000
4,820,000 000		No. of the last		300 000	,,
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	41/20	1,000 000	1121/2 170
7,005,000 000		" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		500 000	/5 /

LAMES

	BA	ANKS	AND	PUBLIC	COMPANIES
1 22	1 2	ω I .:	5 1		1

CAPITAL	ž.	SSUED	VALUE	5	NAMES		LAST	LAST	DIVIDÊND
CALLEAG	SHARE	188	3	PA D	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID
	300 mar)		1	1	I BANKS	,	1	AM I	PAID
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	165,000	All			Banco' do Beneil	8,754,213\$981	297 \$000	10\$000	July 1881
8,000,000	40,000	25,000	200	Al	Kurai e rrypotnecario	2,118,943 088 1,102,841 857	280 000	9 500	July 1881
12,000,000	50,000	Ail	€20	6 10	English (limited)	1,102,841 857	235 000	9 000	July :1881
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	Al	Industrial e Mercantil	£ 150,000	237 000		Jun 1881 July 1881
4.000,090	20,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	1 229,414 250	225 000	10 000	July 1881
4,000,000 £1,000,000	20,000	IO,000 All	£ 20	All	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian.	12,325 316	144 000		Indv 1881
12,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	2003	Banco do Commercio.,	£ 140.000 442,253\$013	214 000	9\$000	Oct v88a
		12.60			RAILWAYS		214 000	9,0000	July 1881
1,000,000\$	5,000 37,500	All 14,380	200\$	All	Petropolis Macahé e Campos do do debentures Paulista Sorocabana	83,739 470 103,795 128	175 000	8\$000	July 1881
7,500,000	3/,500	14,300	. 200	250\$	do do debentures	103,795 128	260 000 92 1/0	41/04	
15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	All	Paulista	258,691 200	220 000	614 % 8 "/"	interest June 1880
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Sorocabana do debentures		aố pho	, 's	June 1000
-	_			£ 50	do do do	_	90 % 85 %	6%	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	Leopoldina	81,320 279	230 000	7 900	July. 1881
_				200\$	do preferred ob	-1,3.0 2/9	205 000	81/2 %	interest
2,000,000	3,300	All	200	All All	Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião.	-	25 000 Nom.		
10,665,000	53,325	30,000	200				160 000	`	Interior
			_	-	do do with right to subsid. shs.	_	160 000		July 1881
		All	_		do do subsidiary shares	_	15 500 Nom.	-	_
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares. União Valenciana	34,600 000	Nom.	61/20,0	Feb. 1881
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	S. Christovão. Botanical Garden. S. Paulo	183,493 950	370 000	13 000	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Botanical Garden	-	€61	13 000	July. 1001
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	100	100\$	S Paulo	18,795 188	120 600	5 000 8 000	July. 1881
1,200,000	2,700	Aii	200	Ali	Pernambuco	10,435 451	10 000	8 000	July. 1881
540,000 800,000	4,000 6,000	3,000	200	All	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão.	_	20 000		
1,200,000		3,500	200			20,000 000	125 100	5 000	July 1831
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	106,415 215	215 000	7 200	July 1881
1,200,000	10,000	y .	200.	744	Montevideo Nictheroy	2,800 000	1 500		
1,200,000		All	200\$	All	Bruxellas	= '	10 000		
5,400,000	27,000	Ali	200	AH	Carris urbanos	17,981 663	260 000	10 000	
-		. T.	_	500\$	do debentures	_	90 %	6%	interest
1,800,000	6,000	IIA.	300\$	300\$	União e Industria	180,000 000	102 000	15 000	June 1879
180,000	1,800	. Ali	100	All	Magé e Sapucaia	-	105 000 Nom	13 000	3 10/9
		A 11		in.	NAVIGATION COMPANIES				
4,000,000\$	3,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	300,000 000	255 000	10 000 8 000	July 1881 July 1881
200,000	1,000	012	200	110	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	Nom	8 000	July 1881
640,000	3,200	3,168	200	- A11	Ferry. Paulista	_	Nom.		
500,000	\$0,000	All	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	89,172 045	112 000	6 000	July. 1881
£ 750,000	750	40,419	200	100\$	Fluy, do Espírito Santo (Ceará)	50,000	145 000	9sh	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	103,019\$720	320 000	10 000	May 188;
600,000	3,000	1,778	200	:A11	S. João da Barra e Campos	12,500 000	180 000	7 000	July 1861
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	INSURANCE Fidelidade	225,000,5000	206 000	20 000	July 1881
2,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Fidelidade Argos Fluminense Garantia	305,794 780	550 000	37 000 8 000 12 500	July 1881
2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000		Garantia	172,750 000	145 000	8 000	July 1881
800,000	800 500	AU	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	180,123 763 21,418 722	349 000 Num.	6 999	July 1881 Jan. 1880
500,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Nova Regeneração	21,418 722	45 000	3 000	July 1881
8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	70	Integridade	250,000 000	72 000	4 000	July 1881
5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100	10	Previdente	134,209 000	15 DOI:	1 000	July 1881 Dec. 1828
4,000,000	190	10,000	200	100	Previdente Popular Fluminense Alliança	184,426 740 10,000 000	28 000	2 000	Dec. 1878 July 1881
	20,000	1 100			MARKETS	10,000 .205		- 000	
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	40 000	1 400	July. 1881
200,000	1,000	All	100	All	Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	Non.	3 000	Dec. 1876 June. 1880
300,000	3,000	40	100	100.0	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro	900 000	7 000	370	,
£ 750,000 £ 75,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro	_	280 000	10 7/0	May 1881
£ 75,000	7,500	All	2 10	Ali	Nictheroy	-	60 000	2 0/0	April 1881
600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	All	MISCELLANHOUS Transportes Marit. de Sav	120,000 000	100 000	3\$000	July. 1881
600,000	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos		T10 000	6 000	Jan. 1880 Jan. 1880
10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	All	Docas de Pedro II	-	135 000	4 000	Jan. 1880
1,000,000	5,000	Ali	200	All All	Brazil Industrial	_	Nom.	- 1	
500,000	2,000	Aii	200	1455	Florestal Paranaense	_ :	2 000	- 1	
1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Melhoramentos de Santos		Nom		
1,200,000	6,000	5,461	201		Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 327	130 000	8 000	July. 1881
3,000,000	12,500		100	100\$	Economia (lavanderia)	20,000 000	1 000	0 000	July 1881
3,000,000	6,000	All	500	210	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Pratão Fluminense	_	3 000 Nom	interest	July 1881
800,000	4,000	Ail	200	40	I'ntão Fluminense	-			
800,000	16,000	All	50	All	Minas de Caçapava	_	47 000		
1,800,000	9,000	5,000	100	Alli	Petropolitana	= 1	Non		
4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	20\$	Feonomica Auxiliar		30,000		
400,000	8,000	4,400	50	All	Indust. Flum (kiosques) Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	37,866 000	30 000 85 000 Nom.	6 500	July 1881
600,000	50,000	10,000	100	All	Manuf, demat. para const	132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 1879
700,000	3,500	2,130 1 All	200	Ail	Engenho Central de Quissamă	- 35,57.5.50	Nom	_	
	-		-			-	210 000	8 500	May 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	'All'	Serviços Maritimos		260,000	_	

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF BAHIA DURING THE YEAR'S ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, FROM 1854 TO 1881.

YEAR	100	suc	GAR		cotton	coffee	cocoa	1	говасс	0	HIDES	RUM	ROSE	TAP- IOCA	PIAS. SAVA
Thoughpus 5 Oliveria	cases	box.	bags	tons	bales	bags	bags	rolis	mang.	bales		pipes	logs	brrls	tons
1854	35189	800	£48095	33450	3328	23635	6843	1907	26839	64919	108783	9755	22708	83	
1855	44845	1018	226367	45290		56476	7100	1378	41114	66317	128675	10575	29038	1194	
1856	32315	808	170173	33160		5288o	7362	1028	36681		134231	9398	13811	2048	
1857	33889	1011	203234	36650		83958	7152	1197	44023	73139	136239	7139	16892	, I542	
1858			126391	23420		44651	9465	1101			145155	7007	16870	1094	
	39050		244375	42732	2392	55324	7702	760	44351	64801	108915	6365	17843	553	
1859 1869	9334	73		10243	1411	46168	8171	718	44153	71348	104113	1955	18931	182	
861	21859	- 73	94582	22327	146		9378	944	38455	23810	114631	5550	21665	1020	
1862		670	251166	51939	5268	59847	11992	520	44033	94750	153429	10818	19104	3851	
.06-	52577	6.6	206486	48736	12943	68423	11225	858	36644	160810	119535	6888	32738	634	
1863 1864	47331	6-	125604	28743	12323	42388		794	37989	106254	85600	3633	23355	247	
	30673	3103	164634	43892	20791	99793	15873	1217	50001	85020		6273	17546	46	
1865	44695		223649	47080		69261	14145	504		108977		5274	22018	354	
	44399	049	181807	44660	46656	83889	13014	92		138418		2777	9739	2363	
867	40715	549	-6-017		90592	87541	13214	64	45341	106161	56582	3715	6768	5093	
868	39241		267213	44515	41781	91470	21487	1033	40180	60022	128408	3718	14812	281	
869	32939		253320	39450	31037	86037	21461	25		124157		3860	16748	342	
870	23791	190	199503	29596	45980		23363	500		166710		6907	15190	600	
871	34873		338417	46753	45900	101466	22440	496	22288	124616	106022	3222	20680	870	
872	35504	205	385370	51149	21812	51748	21616	158		152596		1503	30776	206	
873	29938	155	390080	47150	21012	52738	16865	624		170093		1376	24350	259	
874	20335		260101	33212	19589	52730	19853	112		178175		2640	15787	3437	
875	22646	105	491296	49680	0304	103324	27644	84	230/3	191008	106006	1705	9666	985	
876	7857	16	299864	24546		122552			29933	168543	04477	1548	9587	7062	
877	3845		481620	37148		122708	20303	350	30390	188635	127804	467	8174	2114	
877 878	1103	-	448400	33000	327		32857			217479		976	7395	277	5000
879	4177	22	355607	38000	410		30119	90		186451		937	14720	1243	6000
830	118		472972	34000		13,941	27811	100				937	12284	1076	7000
88t	et 6 82		747808	54000		126477	36531	132	10457	182789	-24993.	402	12204.	1070	,000

FREIGHTS:

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

LURNISHED RESIDENCE.

let for six months (November to May) to an English beautifully situated, commodious and well-furnished Morro da Gloria. ski monuinfill situated, com) da Gloria.

Apply at this office, or to

John. T. Holgatik,

13 Morro da Gloria

ANTED, a situation as Steward or Cook in an English or American family, hotel, or restaurant, by a man of strictly sober habits. Can give satisfactory references to that effect.

ROBT. W. BRATT, 62 Rua da Saude.

OHN McCALL & CO'S.

Prepared Meats.

Paysandú Ox Tongues, Fresh and Smoked.

Potted Tongue, Ox Tails, Stewed Kidneys. Spiced Beef,

Fresh Beef, etc. Put up in small tins convenient for family use, and at very reas-mable prices. These well-known preparations have never failed to give the best satisfaction wherever tried. factory: Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. Sole Agency in Rio de Janeiro:
No. 55, Rua General Camara.

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA Agent for the "DOMESTIC" and

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINES

N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and their use constantly on hand.

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,

UARDIAN FIRE AND G LIFE INSURANCE CO.

dersigned having been appointed Agents at Rio de Janeiro, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

SMITH & YOULE.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Março.

WILLIAM B. DEMING,

135 Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro Office of the

Silver & Deming M'f'g. Co.

Manufacturers of Steam Force and Cistern Pumps, and all varieties of Hydraulic machinery, Also Mandioca Presses and other machines for agricultural purposes.

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.

(PORTUGUESE.)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineer-ing enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the industrial development of the country.

It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the government, and of their administration and condition.

Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly.

six months...... 6 000 each number..... 2 000

vertisting terms furnished on application.
Address: Redacção da

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA. No. 23 Ruade Grigilves Dias

Caixa no Correio, No. 721. Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

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

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable 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 faithfue index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each Jay. It will also carefully not 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 its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

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

From the Gazeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gaseta da Tarafa, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious iniciative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The roar of the interests feel by the immartle 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 Tire Rio Niws, 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 Brazili.

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

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

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the anomary campuna, campos, non or janearo. Since its inaugarian Turk Ro News has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Hzzil, and of connuercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would follow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

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

THE RIO NEWS.—To any one wanting Brazilian news in the English language we can recommend Time Rio News, pub-lished on the 5th, 15th and 2th of every month, as a reliable

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeir

From the Anxilliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeir Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active/force of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons. From this point of view, we can not fall to render homage to the distinguished effort of Time Rto Naws who so faithfully transmists to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic questions which we are now discussing the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other tients of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the d rilata, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press, which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph [PTIM: R News*], is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

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

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

In order that we may make the return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our finited service at his free disposition—May 20, 1880.

Tirk Rto Niews 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 if is specially zealous, but also to ur country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest importable those currences which, farough its me litum, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Export and Commission Merchants. 41 AND 43 WALL STREET NEW YORK P. O. Box No. 2364

Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Mandaururs' goods, Hardware, Dyt Goods and specialities generally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that country, by furnishing reliable information regarding the special modes of preparing and packing merchandises, with the special modes of preparing and packing merchandises, with the special packing their Rio de high profusible acceptation there, and by mental where the production of the production

IDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., Successors of (LIMITED).

MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,

Engineers, Machinists, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

COFFEE CLEANING MACHINERY. No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE NEW LONDON BRAZILIAN BANK

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE:

LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON. Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co., Messes. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,

ENGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transevery description of Banking business.

CEORGE BUCKERIDGE, (

LIBRARIAN. 98 33035

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor.

Agent for English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.

NEW INVENTION FOR HAND PRINTING!

Useful in every Business Office.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An clastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with out delay and as often as occasion requires.

These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber faces are moulded and vulcanized by a patented process. They combine the accuracy of metal type with the elastic printing qualities of rubber. In use they are

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stampsare now used, except in the very large sizes.

This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to suit purchasers.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of

RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS, No. 34, Rua S. Pedro. Rio de Janeiro.

Mc CULLOCH BEECHER . & COMPANY

Import and Commission Merchants 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA

RIO DE JANEIRO Caixa no Correio No. 115.

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware etc., etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, for he prompt and satisfactory handling of which they possess unrivalled facilities.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

		1881
DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION .
Oct. 24	Neva	Southampton, Antwerp and Hamburg via Bahia, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.
Nov. 3	Minho	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco and Lisbon
9	Elbe	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.

The outward steamers are due here about the beginning and middle of each mouth; proceeding to the River Plate, after the necessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to

Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

For New York:

Steamers leave Rio de Janeiro on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month, loading also in Santos. Other steamers sail monthly tor the United States of America, as per special advertisements.

From New York:

A steamer leaves on the 5th of each month (occasionally calling at West-Point for cargo) for Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, beinging cargo and passengers for transshipment 16 the Coast Ports and River Plate by steamers of the same

Excellent accommodations for passengers.

Lamport & Holt 21. Water Street, Liverpool:

Arthur Holland & Co. 17, Leadenhall Street, London

Agents in Rio de Janeiro,

Norton, Megaw & Co.

Rua 1º de Março No. 82.

SECURITY AGAINST FRAUD!

The Monitor

Check Perforating Machine.

The use of this machine affords an absolute guarantee against raising or altering the amounts specified on any kind of commercial paper.

The machine may be seen at this office, where orders will be

DROGARIA AMERICANA. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER

POND'S EXTRACT

POND'S EXTRACT,
HECHT'S VERMIFUGE,
PYRETIC SALINE.
CAMPHORATED VASELINE,
TELERINE LIQUOR,
CAIAPANIA WINE.

J. Ayres & Co. Rua de S. Pedro No. 34.

Bacon's BACON! BACON!

Prime English Cured Bacon of the first quality in godry condition: 1\$800 per kilo. Ship Chandlers supplied at reduced rates.

Samples may be seen and orders received at
No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.

P. MACKIE & Co., Limited. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Railroad, Tramway and Engineering Supplies and Materials.

Contracts made for furnishing new lines with Rails, Bridges, Rolling Stock, Shop Machinery, Telegraph Supplies, etc.. at Manufacturer's Lowest Rates.

Designs and Estimates on application.

REPRESENTING IN BRAZIL

The following manufacturers:

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE Co.

PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR Co. NEW YORK, U. S. A.

G. BRILL & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

H OOKS SMELTING Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

CULMER SPRING Co.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co.

TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. DUNKIRK, N. Y., U. S. A.

WM. SELLERS & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO. NEW HAVEN, Conn., U. S. A.

Rubber hand and DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp Self-Inking Hand Stamp,

The Pocket Pencil Stamp, The Compass Stamp,

Fac-simile Autographs, Monograms,

Hand Stamps of every size and description.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of hand stamp in use. They are simple, diffulle, clastic, and they print easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiseless. For Family Use, in marking foothing, house and table linen, etc., with indelible ink, they are invaluable. Monograms, suttographs, etc., made to order.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manu 34 Rua de S. Pedro Rio DE

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

O. c. JAMES.

No. 34, RUA S. PEDRO.

Agency and Commission House

Railway Supplies a Specialty [No consignments received.]

Brazilian Agency

for the following well-known American establishments:

Baldwin Locomotive works,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN. (Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors, These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars,

tc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow guage railroads in the United States and Cuba. The cars of the São Paulc and Rio de Janeiro railway, the Ituana, the Mogyana, Nicheropense, and other narrow guage railways in Brazil are from these well-known works.

CHAS. S. HOWLAND.

JOB H. JACKSON, President

WHITNEY & SONS,

CAR WHEEL WORKS.

(Established 1847) Callowhill street, sixteenth to seventeeth streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton pro for railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers,

A MERICAN BANK NOTEC!

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENGRAVES AND PRINTS ENGRAVES AND FRINIS

NOTES, BOINE FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND ALL KINDS
OF SECURITIES

In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire

A. G. GOODALL JAS. MACDONOUGH. THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary and Ma

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a mouth for the American and European mails.

European mails,

In entering upon is eighth volume—the third under its present titles and management—the publishers of Thus New beg leave to state that the same policy which has thus far we beg leave to state that the same policy which has thus far we beg leave to state that the same policy which has thus far we beg successful in its editorial management, will be continued to the future without change. The results of this independent and impartial policy have been so highly satisfactory and the encountry of the continuence has been so general, that the total policy of the continuence has been so general, that the total policy of the continuence has been so general, that the continuence has been so general, that the continuence has been so general, that the management of the security and permanency of investments.

TERMS:

One year's subscription.
English and American subscriptions.
Advertisements, 15% per inch per quarter
Business cards, ½ inch, 10% per quarter
Usubscriptions should run with the cale 62 and \$10

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS: POST-OFFICE ADDRESS :- Caixa no Correio, Nº 721.