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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—25, Rua do Marquez d'Aurantes
JOHN C. WHITE,
Chargé d'Affaires.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 135, A., Laranjeiras.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Rua de
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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 hope 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.

We have again and again urged the re-

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 38730 per 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:

Quotations and percentages of export duty on coffee shipped from Rio de Janeiro during the week beginning October 24.	Paula, 373 reis per kilo. Duty on 10 kilos at 13 per cent., 485 reis.	Equivalent to
Current quotations	Duty	
Washed.....	4500 a 5900	485 rs.
Superior.....	5 000 a 5 200	11.55 a 8.22 per cent.
Good 1st.....	4 350 a 4 450	9.70 a 9.33
Regular 1st.....	3 850 a 3 950	11.15 a 10.90
Ordinary 1st.....	3 400 a 3 550	12.60 a 12.28
Good 2nd.....	2 850 a 3 050	14.36 a 13.66
Ordinary 2nd.....	2 450 a 2 650	17.02 a 15.90
		19.80 a 18.30

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 rates falling upon the lower grades. If an equal quantity of each grade were sold, the

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 PARÁ.

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 accommodation 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 increasing 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 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 occurring 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 Lürso, in Cailness, 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-Amt, and with Madruvel in the Norder-Amt. The estimated cost of the cable, the plans for which have been prepared at Copenhagen, is about £ 260,000.

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 amount of 16,579 rupees were paid by government. The animals comprised 130 tigers, 620 leopards, 136 cheetahs, 121 bears, 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 8,894, of which tigers accounted for 2,795, leopards and cheetahs for 3,303, bears for 8, wolves for 1,871, hyenas for 83, and other animals for 607; whilst 227 head of cattle fell victims to snakes.

THE ELECTIONS.

Although the results of the general elections on the 31st ultimo have been only partially received, enough is already known to warrant the conclusion that the present government has received several serious checks, and is even threatened with defeat. Two ministers, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of empire, have suffered defeat, and have accordingly resigned their portfolios. The minister of war has not yet heard from his Piahy constituency, while the minister of marine has been re-elected in Minas by a large majority. A large percentage of the candidates elected on the 31st are conservative, and another large percentage of those having only pluralities, and who must undergo another ballot, and in which they belong to the liberal party. Among the conservatives returned are several of the ablest men in the party. This result is the first instance of the kind in the political history of Brazil, the elections being the first and almost unanimously in favor of the military. That the result is due to the year's service to the honor of the nation of the present ministry abstaining from interference in the most unfortunate result of the whole election. However, another election will be widely expected, is the date of September 28, 1871, the first district of this city—a result which will deprive the liberal movement of its most determined leader and attribute in the present. SR. NUNES is unquestionably one of the ablest and most liberal men in Brazilian politics, and his election is a great triumph for this time.

THE SANITARY SLAVE SALES.

On the 20th inst. an official sale of slaves is to take place at the wholesale slave mart in which the *ingenuos*, varying in age from two months to seven years, are to be sold at public auction. Under the law 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 limited 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 born children of slave mothers. Nominally they are free; but practically they are sold in the open market. And besides, they are 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 *ingenuos* 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 severe, no denunciation too scathing in conveying it of perjury and oppression before the world! What excuse can be urged in its behalf? A child only two months of age, still clinging in its mother's arms, is advertised for sale in the leading newspaper of the country, with an official valuation of 158,000 placed upon its services! What services can such a child render services upon which a valuation may be placed? or, are the planters and courts of Brazil speculating upon its future life and limb as the slave-

dealers once did? Is this the unmet desire for an imposition of which we hear so much? Is the law of free-birth? And is it an honest execution of the law which has been praised before the world, and which has been so recently used to check the adoption of any other measure more radical than itself? We have before called attention to this shameful practice, but the government has simply turned a deaf ear to every appeal. "O governo não cogita dessa questão," says the cabinet—and the accused traffic goes on unhindered! These will be dealt with reckoning for all these crimes, and it will be a reckoning for which this country will pay with tears and blood, and bitter humiliations. It will be easier to do justice to-day than to meet the penalties of our courts of justice to-morrow. We shall not allow ourselves to be deceived on any point. THE NEWS, 21. VIGILANTE, 21. GUILTY. The following is a translation of the new sanitary regulations for the port of Rio de Janeiro, provisionally under an imperial decree, No. 8,277, of the 15th ult. SECTION I.—FOR THE ANCHORAGE. Art. I.—The inspection of health of the vessels, and of the captain of the port, shall determine the limits of two regions of the bay of Rio de Janeiro which will be destined, one to the anchorage of vessels posted in a quarantine of observation, and the other to the vessels subject to sanitary visits. Art. II.—The anchorage of vessels will be marked out in accordance with the referred captain, the special anchorage for those vessels which, now anchored within the bay, ought to remain under military seclusion, in order to avoid infection from other vessels. This anchorage will be called that of the watch (*de vigia*). Art. III.—The vessels retained by sanitary authority can not have free communication unless conceded by the same authority. Art. IV.—The sanitary interdiction exempts the vessels 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 sanitary visit the vessels which navigate regularly between ports of the province of Rio de Janeiro, the fishing boats, and revenue cutters. Sec. 2.—The inspector of health will be able, however, 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 necessary for an elucidation upon the sanitary condition of the said vessel. Art. VIII.—If the statements obtained be satisfactory the assistant will enter the vessel, seek to verify the exactness of the replies which have been given to him, examine the vessel's compartments, 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 *latta* of the certificates as proof of the said delivery. 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; 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 internal visitation will proceed to the vessel and seek to verify whether there have been or are cases of infectious disease on board.

ART. XI.—In case there have been cases of infectious disease on board the assistant will order the disinfection of the cargo which afford the best vehicle of infection, the cargo of these lighter-men and the complete disinfection of the vessel, and will be made a condition for the fulfillment of these provisions. The said period ending, the same assistant will proceed to a new visit, and, if it be verified that these provisions have not been executed, he will fine the vessel and mark a new period. He will afterwards concede free communication if the last case of infectious disease shall have occurred not less than 10 days before that of entrance of the vessel, and if the vessel will remain in the anchorage of observation for the time which the inspector shall determine. If during the referred periods there shall occur any case of the same disease on board, the dispositions of the following article will be obligatory. Art. XII.—If the assistant, with 24 hours previous to the departure of the vessel, shall have observed any case of infectious disease, the assistant will remove the cases to the Sanitised Hospital, and will order the vessel to be placed in the anchorage of observation, and the remaining cargo to that of quarantine. Leaving on board the vessel, the sailors indispen-sable for manning the vessel and effecting the disinfection. Art. XIII.—Will order the cargo which shall be most susceptible, to be transported in open or covered lighters to where it can be conveniently aired and disinfected. Art. XIV.—Will order the hatchways to be opened, the order of storing the remaining cargoes to be changed and disinfected 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. XIV.—The relative expenses which are incurred by Arts. 11 and 12, will be carried to the account of the vessel. Art. XV.—At the end of effecting the service of which Art. 12 treats, the vessel will go to the quarantine anchorage 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 *hatchway* 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 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 assistant will give free communication to the vessel after imposing upon her the fine marked in Art. 32 of these instructions, the notice of which, dated and signed, he will present to the commander or to whom shall be in his place. Art. XVIII.—The sanitary interdiction will be further applicable, in the judgment of the inspector, to vessels which bring cases of transmissible disease, 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 disease. 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 plague. (to be continued in our next.)

and buffaloes are numerous, but of a native size, and common poultry is in abundance. The whole coast, on the north part of this province to the south of the Hindostan, is called the coast of Malabar. The names are divided into castes or tribes, which the principal and most remarkable are the Nairs, who rank next to the Brahmins, and form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brahmins, and governed by rajahs. Since the Sepoy rebellion the British have made a splendid colony of India, if it can be called a colony, for it 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 conveying in two months 700,000 tons of breadstuffs, whenever a dearth of food is imminent, as was done a couple of years since when a calamity of the kind was at hand. Where but a century ago petty princes were carrying 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 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 were £10,404,753, and the expenses only £5,206,938. The post office forwarded in 1878 115,089,336 letters 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. MARITIME MOVEMENT.

Flag	Entries		Departures	
	vessels	tonnage	vessels	tonnage
British	1,881	2,157,155	1,972	2,198,225
Indo-British	572	219,786	1,444	198,988
Foreign	777	393,913	740	376,081
Coasting craft	1,123	106,795	2,027	104,436
1877-78	6,353	2,877,649	6,184	2,876,730
1876-77	6,376	2,791,884	6,388	2,842,158
Import		Export		
1876-77	1,877-78	1876-77	1877-78	
Merc'h/dise	414,900	378,100	652,200	609,300
Specie	173,500	705,700	221,000	398,200
58818000		44858000		
64933000		67433000		
69199000		61999000		

 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 prosperity 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 further 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 become great staple products; coffee and sugar production is capable of great and rapid extension. In fact, in India all the elements for almost boundless 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 position 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 through the Suez Canal, is clear. The foreign policy of Great Britain has, therefore, India for its pivot to turn upon, all other considerations being of a secondary nature, for everybody in England feels that the loss of India would be the fall of British Empire and precipitate a material as well as moral decline 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 £5,115,000, and the expenditure to £5,109,000. The actual deficit at the end of the financial year amounted to £50,000, including the balance of the previous year. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin estimates the revenue for the current financial year at £5,249,000 and the expenditure at £5,238,000, but expects an eventual surplus of £30,000. No fresh taxation would be introduced. The treasurer added that the new loan included £2,500,000 for the construction of railways, and that the profit on railways during the past year amounted to £750,000.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

MALABAR. The production of coffee on the Malabar coast must be very considerable, for British India itself, with a population of 240,000,000 inhabitants, 41,000,000 of whom are Mohammedans, fond of coffee, must be a great consumer of it. Yet India manages to export besides on an average 17,000 tons annually 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 Nerulda, Mitgapore, Dacca and other places in Bengal, Chota, Nijpore and Travancore. 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 Tipoo. The land is well cultivated and there are many forests. Oxen

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—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 maté 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 Niterohy, 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 Murundú, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the night of the 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 baby, 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.....	218,666\$499
Porto Alegre.....	150,693 712
Uruguayana.....	95,353 086
Pelotas, <i>meza de renda</i>	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 2,796,953\$814. 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 *Opinião 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 crop 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 contraband goods was made 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 credibly 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 gross 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 Roccos 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 ophthalmia 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 slaughter house of Pará during the month of September 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 anti-slave 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 taxes on salt and an export, 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 runaway 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 10th 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 Margarita, who belonged to one Maj. Alexandre Telles de Menezes, of Laranjeiras, Sergipe, the *Gazetario* of Aracajú 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, Margarita, was literally covered with cuts and scars and other signs of brutal punishments.

—An official report recently published in the *Correio do Rio Claro* shows the following movements 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:

	male	female	total
Matriculated, 1873.....	2,498	1,684	4,182
Registered entries.....	1,393	845	2,238
Departures.....	423	329	752
Deaths.....	426	239	665
Emancipations:			
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 12,725\$480.

—The formal inauguration of the Limeoero 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 Limeoero.

—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 Entre 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 railway 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 railways 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:

To the government.....	2,030 kilometers
To the provinces.....	246½ "
To English companies.....	1,708½ "
To French companies.....	390 "
To Brazilian companies.....	2,430½ "

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 £ to one on each Chinaman landed was agreed to in addition; but this too did not satisfy the extreme section. As there was a party which would not consent to the absolute exclusion of the Chinese, government hit upon the ingenious device of subjecting ships bringing Chinamen to indefinite 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 to shippers of 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 countries 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 tons. The United States 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 consumption 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 shipwrecking community to draw attention to a few facts in connection with the decay of the French mercantile marine. The system of bounties inaugurated by the 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 ship-owners and sailors alike, rendering it particularly unpopular amongst the latter class. These conditions are embodied in its through subvention to the national navy. Many proofs of this subvention might be noted, but one or two will 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 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 navy in any part of the world. Added 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 rested—so they retired early. No reasonable man should expect a public employe 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 José Elysió dos Reis, a son of the Conde de Mattosinhos, aided and encouraged, as the *Gazeta da Tarde* alleges, by a large force of ununiformed policemen. The chief of police himself, it is charged, was present and joined in the *bravas* which were 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 besieged 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 pronounce 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 policemen 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 proceeding 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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1881.

The Uruguayan government has undertaken 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!

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 prizes. 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 forty-nine large prizes. In an economic 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 degree.
-The estimated receipts of the municipal treasury 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. announces the final ratification of the boundary treaty between the Argentine Republic and Chile.
-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 printing presses.

- The coffee exposition will open on the 10th instant in the rooms 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 of 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 Lagôa de Freitas, to the engineering club of this city for an opinion.
-The total number of deaths in this city during the first half of October was 369, of which 2 were from yellow fever and 7 from small pox. This gives 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 Barata 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, however, it is to be presumed that a boy-and-bucket attachment will be necessary.
-The Cruzeiro is informed that Professor Henrique Goreux of the Minas School of Mines, now in France on a visit, is negotiating for the organization 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 appealed the case.
-The inaugural ceremonies of beginning work at the marine arsenal on the new gunboat Itaciadora took place on the 27th ult. The ceremony of driving the first bolt was performed by the Emperor. The Itaciadora will be the first ironclad constructed at this arsenal, and is destined for river service. Her length will be 36 meters, with 7.9 meters, displacement 260 tons.
-A sale of slaves is to take place at Valença on the 10th inst., under official auspices, in which the "services" of the following ingenios 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\$; Joê, 2 yrs, 15\$; Avelino, 2 months, 15\$; Ignacia, 7 yrs, 60\$; Antônia, 3 yrs, 30\$; Mariano, 1 year, 15\$; Arelina, 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 steamer Aconagua on the 27th ult., was Col. W. P. Tisdell, general superintendent of the American steamship line. Col. Tisdell left for Buenos Aires on the evening 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 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 visit each one of the electors before the 31st October, but unhappily the lack of time and other motives will not permit 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 raising of Morro do Castello and Morro de Santo Antonio, and the filling of the bay between the city and the Morro da Yuva, Potafogo. In this last undertaking it is proposed to make four boulevards, and construct four-story edifices along them. It hardly seems 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 witness their scheme to a pigeon-hole in the archives.

- We are informed that the new American minister, Hon Thomas A. Osborn, will arrive here early in December.
-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 Carbovario the same evening. The damage to the Corsario building is estimated at 2,000\$, which the Fidelity insurance company refuses to pay because it was caused by a "revolution."
-Several wooden structures are being erected 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 unfinished state the buildings are superlatively ugly, and reflect no credit on the taste of the commission. Had these structures been in a less conspicuous place, their defects would not have been so glaring, but as they are now situated they are conspicuous for nothing that makes an exhibition building convenient and attractive.
-The first result of the elections is the resignation of Sr. Pedro Luiz and Barão Homem de Mello, 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. Doria that of foreign affairs.
-The surveys of the Rio das Velhas were completed on the 15th ult., the commission arriving at Guaricury, 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 accomplished a very satisfactory survey in spite of all difficulties, may be expected within a few days.
-Under the title of Breves considerações sobre o nosso café, Sr. Horacio Alexandrino da Costa Santos 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. The 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

November 4th, 1881.

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including gold, silver, and bank of exchange rates.

EXCHANGE. October 24.—The Banco Commercial maintained its previous rates; the other banks did not affix rates but also drew at 2 1/2% on London. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/2% at 22 7/16 on London, 4 1/2% on France, and at 2 1/2% on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11\$000 cash. Oct. 25.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio affixed the rate of 2 1/2%, the English Bank 2 1/4%, whereas the New London & Brazilian had no official rates but also drew at 2 1/2% at which rate, and at 2 1/2% on Paris, the Bank of Brazil also gave in the afternoon. In private paper small transactions took place at 2 1/2% on London and at 4 1/2% on France. Sovereigns 11\$070 sellers, 11\$030 buyers. Oct. 26.—The market opened in the same condition in which it closed yesterday but became very firm in the course of the day. The rate of 2 1/2% on London was adopted by all the banks, the other rates being: 4 1/2%—4 1/2 on Paris 5 1/2—5 1/2 on Hamburg 2 1/2—2 1/2 on New York Oct. 27.—The market was again firm and the banks affixed the following rates: London 2 1/2 90 days Paris 4 1/2 11 Hamburg 5 1/2 11 New York 2 1/2 11 Portugal 2 1/2—2 1/2 11 A fair amount of business was done in private paper at 2 1/2 1/16 at 2 1/2% on London and at 4 1/2—4 1/2 on Paris. Sovereigns sold at 10\$930 and 10\$950 cash. Oct. 28.—The rates of the banks were unchanged and the market was very firm, a considerable business being transacted in private paper at 2 1/2 1/16 at 2 1/2% on London and at 4 1/2—4 1/2 on France. Sovereigns sold at 10\$960 and 10\$920 cash. Oct. 29.—The banks raised their rates to-day to 2 1/2% London 4 1/2 Paris 5 1/2 Hamburg 2 1/2 New York 2 1/2 Portugal 2 1/2 The market was firm but only a limited amount of business was done. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/2% on London and 4 1/2 on Paris. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$000 with buyers at 10\$920. Oct. 31.—The Banco Commercial affixed the rates of 2 1/2% on London, 4 1/2 on Paris and 2 1/2% on Portugal, whereas the other banks remained without rates. The Bank of Brazil continued to draw at 2 1/2% on London and at the corresponding rates on other places. In private paper a limited business was done at 2 1/2% at 22 7/16 on London and at 4 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 10\$940 buyers.

Nov. 2. The market to-day was in precisely the same condition as on the 31st ult., the Banco Commercial maintaining the previous rates...

Nov. 3.—There was again no change in the market and the banks continued driving at 2 3/8 on London and corresponding rates on other places.

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 28th ult. 13.74 preference obligations of 1000 each, bearing interest at 8 1/2% per ann. with 5% annual amortization, the emission being made at 90%.

A general meeting of shareholder of the Nova Permanente insurance company was held here on the 27th ult., when the project for the alteration of the statutes was presented and unanimously adopted.

The official authorization for the loan which the province of Rio Grande do Sul has contracted with the Visconde de Figueiredo for the consolidation of its floating debt specifies that it shall be for 2,444,000\$, of which the net result shall be 2,190,600\$, that the apices shall be for sums of 1,000\$ and 500\$ which shall be transferable, that the price of emission shall be 90 per cent., that the annual interest shall be 6 per cent. beginning November 1st and payable semi-annually, and that the rate of annual redemption shall be 2 per cent.

The police of S. Paulo seized on Oct. 26th 900 counterfeit 25,000 notes of 6th centavo, 5th series. They differ from the genuine ones in the following points: In the roses in the corners the central white point is not distinguishable in the design of the allegorical figure of Summer, at the right, the boat on the sea is not visible on the horizon, the two parallel lines underneath the word unum 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 show the total receipts to be 3,511,618\$ as follows: Imports 2,539,461\$811 Despatch maritime 1,144 708 Exports 96,854 477 Other sources 2,154 459

Deposits 3,511,615 405 Restitutions 27,697 077 Inland revenue returns 871,795 750

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns for date (October 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) and various financial items like 'Six per cent apices', 'Banco do Brazil', 'Leopoldina R. R.', etc.

October 24.

Table with columns for date (October 24) and various financial items like 'Six per cent apices', 'Banco do Brazil', 'Leopoldina R. R.', etc.

October 25.

Table with columns for date (October 25) and various financial items like 'Six per cent apices', 'Banco do Brazil', 'Leopoldina R. R.', etc.

Table with columns for date (Nov. 30) and various financial items like 'do for Nov. 30th', 'Navegao Brasileira (outs. sale)', 'Integridade Insurance', etc.

October 26.

Table with columns for date (October 26) and various financial items like 'Six per cent apices', 'Banco do Comercio', 'Banco Industrial', etc.

October 27.

Table with columns for date (October 27) and various financial items like 'Six per cent apices of small amounts', 'Provincial apices of Rio Grande', 'Banco do Comercio', etc.

October 28.

Table with columns for date (October 28) and various financial items like 'Six per cent apices', 'Banco do Comercio', 'Banco Industrial', etc.

October 29.

Table with columns for date (October 29) and various financial items like 'Six per cent apices', 'Banco do Comercio', 'Banco Industrial', etc.

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.

Currency prices have advanced 30 to 100 reis per 100 kilos and the sterling cost today shows an advance of 8d to 9d per cwt. as compared with that of the 22nd ult.

The cleared have been: United States: Oct. 22 Galveston Nor bgn Solvick 3,500 24 New York Br str Rharina 18,724 25 do do Helvius 104,317 27 Baltimore Am bk May Queen 3,000 29 New Orleans Br bk Huntress 5,504 30 Baltimore Am bgn Water Witch 3,482 29 do do Br bk Winifred 4,166

Nov. 2 New York Br str Neco 27,172 2 do do Gr bk Brasileira 5,000

Europe: Oct. 21 Hamburg Gr str Rio 10,002 22 London Antw. Br str Donati 10,465 23 Havre Fr str Laurian 4,600 24 Southampton, Havre Br str Neva 5,114 24 Marseilles Fr str Potha 6,465 24 Lisbon L. O. Dan bgn Belona 3,500 25 Barcelona Fr str Parangui 9,985 26 Hamburg O. Gr bg Palme 3,000 28 London Antw. Blg str Kephel 4,807 29 Havre Br str Saly. str Baltimore 13,594 30 Liverpool Br str Magellan 7,066

Nov. 1 Bordeaux Fr str Sinegal 7,348 2 Gibraltar L. O. Nor bg Cuba 4,100 2 do Port lug Maria Berner 4,500

Elsewhere: Oct. 26 Port Elizabeth Br lug Reimber 2,500 25 East London " Jane Belle 3,000 21 River Plate Fr str Bourgogne 157 25 do do Equateur 1,767 27 Valparaiso Br str Aconagua 1,266 29 River Plate Sp bgn Sobervano 41

Nov. 1 New York Br str Tigris 150

The total clearances in October were: United States 217,293 bags, against 304,824 in Oct. 1880 Europe 163,358 " 202,104 " C. of Good H. 9,500 " 16,500 " West Coast 5,146 " 8,234 "

and the total clearances during the month of October amount to 380,651 bags, against 466,928 in 1880

showing an increase of 82,668 bags over the clearances in the same period of last year, viz: 208,583 bgs increase to United States 593,547 " Europe 25,281 " Cape of Good Hope 5,302 " Elsewhere 82,668 bags.

Receipts declined considerably during the last few days of October, the average for the month being 15,238 bgs per day against 14,898 bgs " in Oct. 1880 " 13,925 " " 1879 " 13,015 " " 1878 " 10,840 " " 1877 " 11,399 " " 1876 "

and the total receipts at Rio during the 4 months since July 1st amount to 1,793,612 bags against 1,633,639 bags same period 1880 " 1,432,195 " " 1879 " 1,359,950 " " 1878 " 1,237,711 " " 1877 " 1,041,479 " " 1876 "

We quote, per to kilos: Washed 4\$200—6\$150 Superior 4 950—5 300 Good first 4 450—4 500 Regular first 3 900—4 000 Ordinary first 3 400—3 500 Good second 2 950—3 150 Ordinary second 2 450—2 650

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted: Prime United States 5,300 = 57 1/2 12.40 cts. Good 4,500 = 49 1/2 10.73 " Fair to good 4,250 = 47 1/2 10.02 " Fair 4,100 = 45 7/8 9.89 " Good Channel 3,700 = 41 7/8 9.05 " Low 3,500 = 39 1/2 8.64 " Fair 2,900 = 34 7/8 7.38 " (f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 225,000 bags. TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 4 months from July 1st to Oct. 31st.

Table with columns for DESTINATION, 1881, 1880, 1879. Includes United States, Europe, Channel I. O., Antwerp, North of Europe & Baltic, Liverpool, London & Southampton, Lisbon L. O., Portugal, Mediterranean, Elsewhere, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate & West Coast.

United States: 897,736 918,213 992,856 Europe: 570,347 501,283 347,672

Channel I. O.: 54,936 58,071 31,231 Antwerp: 792 37,349 18,393

North of Europe & Baltic: 208,430 157,823 101,732 Liverpool, London & Southampton: 45,302 86,858 79,698

Lisbon L. O.: 23,128 20,484 6,573 Portugal: 1,658 757 567 Mediterranean: 94,096 87,014 61,350

Elsewhere: 570,347 501,283 347,672 Cape of Good Hope: 49,033 38,529 23,750 River Plate & West Coast: 18,210 21,865 5,254

Total: 67,243 56,097 29,004

United States: 897,736 918,213 992,856 Europe: 570,347 501,283 347,672 Elsewhere: 67,243 56,097 29,004 Total: 1,535,326 1,470,993 1,369,532

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

Table with columns for DESTINATION, 1881, 1880, 1879. Includes United States, Europe, Channel I. O., Antwerp, North of Europe & Baltic, Liverpool, London & Southampton, Lisbon L. O., Portugal, Mediterranean, Elsewhere, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate & West Coast.

United States: 1,740,955 1,531,527 1,973,147 Europe: 30,271 14,000 21,787

Channel I. O.: 193,666 107,314 131,268 Antwerp: 792 37,349 18,393

North of Europe & Baltic: 220,473 86,655 94,308 Liverpool, London & Southampton: 445,453 313,950 270,109

Lisbon L. O.: 233,489 174,808 182,950 Portugal: 73,547 43,969 37,527

Mediterranean: 91,185 85,370 101,293 Elsewhere: 9,742 11,250 6,275

Cape of Good Hope: 257,488 139,281 149,600 River Plate & West Coast: 1,559,266 955,715 995,497

Total: 99,600 65,519 55,469 134,078 104,495 77,797

United States: 1,740,955 1,531,527 1,973,147 Europe: 1,559,266 955,715 995,497 Elsewhere: 135,078 104,495 77,797

Total: 3,434,395 2,601,737 3,046,411

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals consist of 7,300 barrels per Neco from New York 2,082 " Water Witch from Baltimore 3,500 " Aquil back from do 3,538 " Atlas from Richmond 1,000 " Glenapp from N. York 850 half bags per Donati from River Plate 30,000 " Acra from do 1,000 " Polon from do 500 " Kephel from do

and the total arrivals during the month of October amount to 39,213 barrels, viz: 23,610 barrels American 6,603 bgs River Plate and Chili 30,213 barrels.

The sales during the month have been 27,841 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 42,000 barrels. We quote: Trieste nominal Gallego 22 000—22 500 Haxall 22 000—22 500 Dunlop 22 000—22 500 O'Donice 21 000—21 500 McConica 21 000—21 500 Baltimore 20 500—21 000 St. Louis 20 500—21 000 River Plate 19 000—20 000 Chili 19 000—19 500

Market steady. The total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st, amount to 315,078 barrels. Pitch Pine.—The 208,887 feet per Tanna from Wilmington, noticed in our last, have been sold at 38\$00 per dozen. The arrivals since then consist of 144,855 feet per Nueva Sabina from Savannah which have been sold at 42\$50 per dozen, and a cargo to arrive is reported sold at 44\$00 per dozen.

The market remains steady. The arrivals in October amounted to 353,742 feet and the total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st, amount to 5,154,209 feet against 6,276,777 feet in same period 1880.

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last and the market continues quiet at 105 reis per foot. The arrivals in October were 491,337 feet and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 5,318,793 feet against 5,228,209 " in same period 1880.

Spruce Pine.—The arrivals consist of 175,060 feet Canadian per Brazil from Halifax, which have been sold at 36\$50 per dozen. Market firm at 36\$50—38 00 per dozen, but a large supply is shortly expected. The arrivals in October were 175,060 feet and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 844,834 feet against 1,235,129 " in same period 1880.

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals: 337 dozen per Aegia from Copenhagen 751 " Dierikon from Westwick which had both been sold before arrival at 44\$50 per dozen. Market firm.

The arrivals in October were 1,386 dozen and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to 8,972 dozen. Kerosene.—Arrivals: 10,000 cases per Neco from New York 7,210 " Raul from Westwick 1,500 " Glenapp from New York market very quiet and prices declined to 7\$00 per case for Devoc's Brilliant.

The arrivals in October were 32,900 cases and the total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st amount to 128,396 cases against 123,850 " in same period 1880.

Lard.—Arrivals: 1,000 kegs per Neco from New York 1,100 " Water Witch from Baltimore 752 " Glenapp from New York. Market unchanged at 44\$—45 reis per lb. for George 42\$—440 " " " " Jenkins 42\$—430 " " " " New York

The arrivals in October were 4,102 kegs and the total arrivals from January 1st to Oct. 31st amount to 65,474 kegs 320 cases—pails against 82,065 " 607 " 1,150 " in same period 1880.

Rosin.—Arrivals: 100 barrels per Raul from New York 100 " Glenapp from do market steady at 8\$50—9 00 per barrel.

The arrivals in October were 320 barrels and the total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st amount to 3,227 barrels against 3,549 " in same period 1880.

Turpentine.—Arrivals: 200 cases per Raul from New York The market remains firm at 50\$—52 reis per kilo. The arrivals in October were 655 cases and the total arrivals during the 10 months since January 1st amount to 3,803 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

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds with their respective values and interest rates.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists various banks and public companies with their financial details.

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

Table with columns: YEAR, SUGAR, COTTON, COFFEE, COCOA, TOBACCO, HIDES, RUM, WOOD, TAP-LOCA, PIA-SATA. Lists export data for various commodities from 1854 to 1881.

FREIGHTS:

Table with columns: Steamers, Sailing-Vessels. Lists shipping routes and companies like London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, etc.

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1881

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Financial Department

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News Department

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

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

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" 9	Elbe.....	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.

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