

THE RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1881

NUMBER 34

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LYCEO DE ARTES E OFFICIOS.

Among all the charitable enterprises of men there are none perhaps which confer greater benefits upon mankind than free schools. The immediate good growing out of them is apparent in every rank and avocation of life subjected to their influence, while the indirect, resultant good, springing up in the work, customs, language and home life of the people, in the general diffusion of knowledge, in the decline of crime, and in the material growth of the people, is simply immeasurable. It follows, therefore, that charities of this description are not always estimated at their real worth, even though they may be esteemed highly and be credited with uniformly good influences and results.

One of the institutions of this character, which is deserving of more than ordinary commendation, is the Imperial Lyceo de Artes e Officios, the industrial school in Rua da Guarda Velha whose late inauguration of a department for girls has called forth so much favorable comment. This school was first established on the 9th of January, 1853, but through the lack of funds and a permanent building, the indifference of the public and the open hostility of the church, the first ten years of its existence afforded only the most meager results. In its conception, through all its early discouraging struggles, and now in its deserved success, this school has had one earnest, persevering man at its head—its director, Dr. Francisco Joaquim Bethencourt da Silva—and to his untiring devotion and work is principally due the great measure of success which has been finally attained.

The Lyceo was established for the purpose of giving free instruction to poor children and to the working classes. It had no other endowment fund than the generous purposes of its founders, and its early years were therefore full of fruitless struggles and constant disappointments. It was established at a time when such charitable enterprises were not so popular as now, and when there was little or no real interest in the condition and needs of the industrial classes. Instead of support, it even encountered the bitter hostility of the ultramontanists who denounced its occupation of the sacristy of the church of S. Joaquin as "a profanation." A *vigario capitular* even solemnly announced that "Lucifer himself had established there a shop of carpentry and painting."

Against all this hostility on the part of the church, and against the utter indifference both of the government and of the public, the founders of the school struggled, almost without hope, until 1867, when the tide turned. A minister of state, Fernandes Turres, then had the courage to pay a small annual subsidy of 3,000\$ which the legislature had long before voted, but which had been thus far withheld. Then the Emperor gave further encouragement by personally visiting the school. Then the subsidy was elevated to 6,000\$, then to 10,000\$, then to 15,000\$, and then wholly withheld. In 1876 the government placed its present site, then occupied in part by the department of empire and in part by the national printing office, at the disposal of the

school, where it has finally become permanently domiciled. Since that time the enterprise has so rapidly prospered that it is now an institution of which this city may justly be proud. Under the new impulse given by its removal to so favorable a locality, the school has received a great many donations, with which it has been able to expend over 55,000\$ upon the buildings, and other large sums in the acquirement of necessary material for instruction.

The instruction given in this school has been perfectly free ever since its inauguration. Its doors are opened at night, the only time when many thousands of poor people can avail themselves of the privileges of instruction. The only restrictions imposed have been those made necessary by lack of funds; beyond that everything has been perfectly free. The services of those employed in its administration and in the beneficent work of teaching have been given gratuitously; in fact, the only salaries paid in the whole establishment are those of *three servants*. A better and more generous example than this cannot be found. This little volunteer army of teachers, now numbering 48 individuals, who are content to work without pay, have given gratuitous instruction since the beginning to 17,379 pupils, and are now instructing 1,042 pupils in the boys' school and 601 pupils in the girls' department. A work like this not only merits the hearty praise of the Brazilian public, but it deserves its profound gratitude. The first and only enterprise of its kind, it should be accepted as an example worthy of the warmest encouragement and emulation.

In conformity with the early plans of Dr. Bethencourt da Silva and his colleagues, the first available funds of the enterprise were devoted to the establishment of a girls' department as a part of the Lyceo, and this ambition was realized on the 11th of October last. New buildings were constructed in the enclosed grounds adjoining the boys' department and on the day mentioned the school was formally inaugurated with a full corps of volunteer teachers and 601 pupils. There was no waste of money in a pretentious building nor in useless furniture and ornamentation. The one object was to afford facilities for instruction, and to that end every effort was directed. Although simple in construction, the building is well arranged and is a model in the too-often neglected accessories of ventilation, cleanliness, and drainage. The two departments open freely into each other, and there is nothing apparent of that mistaken policy of sex seclusion, though as yet the class rooms are separate. Two large waiting rooms are furnished for the parents and friends of the pupils who attend them to and from the school.

In the matter of instruction the curriculum embraces a wide range of studies, from the elementary branches to the study of languages, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and design. In the girls' department the instruction comprehends drawing and music, besides the essential elementary branches. In a recent visit to this model school we found an earnestness on the part of this multitude of pupils which is rarely manifested in the ordinary schools. Coming

as they do from the poorer classes, and from the ranks of those who toil during the day, the sincerity and earnestness of their purpose was an admitted fact; but it must be confessed that the reality exceeded our expectations. We found crowded class-rooms absolutely free from every species of disorder, and we found pupils of all colors, and of all ages from ten to fifty years. We found boys with pinched, careworn faces whose eagerness to acquire an education was betrayed in every look and act, and we found young mechanics so intent upon the study of mechanical draughting that the coming and going of a curious visitor passed unnoticed. And through all this crowded building we found nothing untidy or unseemly either in the dress of the pupils or in the appearance of the halls, class-rooms, or closets. No wall, nor seat, the director informed us, had ever been defaced or marked; even a cat which has taken a strange fancy to the entrance hall, has lived there for years, through all this daily coming and going of restless boys, without one single kick or blow. In a business point of view—the business of imparting and acquiring an education—we have never yet seen anything superior to this unpretentious night school of the Guarda Velha. When we remember that this school is a private undertaking, supported by private contributions, managed by unsalaried directors and teachers, and open to all comers without charge, we can find no word of praise too eloquent to fitly characterize it. It is an enterprise, both in the results attained and in its daily administration, which reflects all honor and credit upon its director, Dr. Bethencourt da Silva, and upon his self-sacrificing and devoted corps of teachers.

SOME RESULTS OF "CHEAP SUGAR"

When the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was pending in the Senate, it will be remembered, it was resolutely resisted by the Louisiana cane growers and the protectionist doctrinaires, on the assumption that it would assuredly be "ruinous" to home industry; in other words, that cheap cooile labor would enable the Hawaiians to undersell the already "protected" native product and send the unhappy planters of the Pelican state into bankruptcy, etc., etc. The fallacy, if not the selfishness, of the position was exposed at the time, and the practical workings of the treaty since have but emphasized and confirmed the exposure. So that the fact is, while the treaty has seemed to develop a variety of industries between the two countries that had no existence to any considerable extent before, the price of sugar in San Francisco today is actually higher than it is in the Atlantic markets and the Mississippi valley markets, where most of the Louisiana product is disposed of. Nobody has been or is going to be ruined by "cheap sugar." It is the Hawaiian planters that, in the first instance, derive advantage from free sugar; but in innumerable other instances the advantages are largely on our side, from the profitable market we have found there since the treaty for machinery, lumber, hardware, flour, wines, provisions, vegetables, fruits, etc. Our shipping also has largely benefited by this increased trade. Nor is this all. In some of the plantations American citizens have a large interest, and not a few of the superintendents, etc., are our own people; so that, it may be said, the island, practically are in American possession. But for the treaty, which has made this commercial intimacy possible, it is a question whether the islands would not ere this have passed under the protection of some European flag.—*Commercial Bulletin*, New York, Nov. 4.

THE RIO DAS VELHAS SURVEY.

The members of the commission for studying the navigation of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, have lately returned to this city, having finished their work. It will be remembered that after the death of Col. W. M. Roberts while on his way to examine this river, Dr. Benjamin Franklin de Albuquerque Lima was appointed to succeed him. The selection of Dr. Benjamin was probably the best one that could be made, as he has unquestionably had more experience in this branch of the profession than any other engineer now in the country, having been for two years on a hydraulic commission on the rivers Araguay and Tocantins and having a few years ago been charged with a similar commission on the rivers Tietê, Paraná and Grande in the province of São Paulo.

The river proved to be in an extremely favorable condition for study, as the dry season of this year was exceptionally prolonged so that the level of the water was found to be somewhat below the mean low-water level and from 1 to 1½ meters below the level given as that of extreme low water by a previous commission. This fact alone fully justifies the measure adopted by the government of ordering a re-examination of the river which was moreover rendered necessary by the progress made in hydraulic engineering and river navigation during the last quarter of a century. The commission was so fortunate as to finish its studies of the river before the beginning of the rainy season, arriving at the mouth of the river October 10, two days before the first rain of the season.

The river was found to present at extreme low water, in the greater part of its course below Macahubas, a navigable canal of sufficient width and 1½ meters least depth. In many points this canal is interrupted for short distances by rocks which reduce its width or depth to such an extent that it requires improvement either by removing rocks or concentrating the water, or both. The works, however, are of a simple and comparatively inexpensive nature. In a relatively few number of points there are shallows caused by the division of the river into two arms, or by the existence of sand and gravel banks where some work will also be required. No single work is however of any great importance and the aggregate expense of establishing a navigable canal similar to that proposed for the São Francisco by the late Mr. Roberts, is estimated at about one million dollars giving a clear canal of a length of over 100 nautical leagues.

The country bordering the river is sparsely peopled and the present trade on its waters is nil, so that in the judgment of the commission any expense more than is absolutely indispensable to secure a means of communication in the cheapest possible manner, would not be justifiable at present.

The commission was accompanied by Prof. O. A. Derby who had thus an opportunity of greatly extending his geological studies of the important gold and diamond regions of central Minas. In order to still further improve the occasion offered by this trip, Prof. Derby separated from his companions at the mouth of the river and returned by way of the upper São Francisco valley, visiting the diamond fields of the Abaeté, the lead and silver mine of the same river, the rich forest zone of the Matta da Borda, the campos of the upper Paraná and the water-shed which under the name of the Serra das Vertentes has given rise to so much discussion among Brazilian geographers.

The October reduction in the public debt of the United States amounted to \$13,321,458.87, making a total of \$55,064,345.13 since July 1.

THE HISTORICAL EXPOSITION.

The formal opening of the Brazilian historical exposition was effected by their Imperial Majesties on the Emperor's birthday, December 2nd, at the rooms of the Biblioteca Nacional and in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

The object of the exposition is to bring together and exhibit all obtainable works relating to Brazil in public or private collections. These works, whether books, pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, newspapers, coins, or works of art, are duly classified and arranged with excellent method and taste in the rooms of the national library, where they are to be open to public inspection for the space of one month.

This praiseworthy project was conceived about one year ago by the efficient librarian, Dr. Benjamin Franklin de Ramiz Galvão, and was at once received with such general favor as to enable him to arrange a highly satisfactory and interesting exhibit. The collection now exhibited includes not only the works already existing in the library and the immense amount of valuable historical material presented to it in consequence of this project, but also a large number of collections and works loaned for the occasion by the Emperor, the various public departments and institutions, and by many private individuals.

The importance of the exposition will probably be best appreciated in an examination of its catalogue—a neatly-printed work of two volumes containing 1,607 pages, to which a supplement embracing late arrivals and works omitted is yet to be added. In its bibliographical section the catalogue contains 15,969 entries, divided into 14 classes; and in its art section 842 coins, notes and medals, and 3,579 portraits, paintings, engravings, etc.

The catalogue, which after all is the most important part of the exposition, will be of incalculable service to all who have occasion to study Brazilian subjects. Although compiled and printed in an extremely short time, and at high pressure as we may say, the work seems to have been exceedingly well done. A careful perusal will doubtless reveal defects, but in a hasty examination of its pages we have failed to find the evidences of slovenly work in composition and proof-reading which are so common in most Brazilian books. The [to Brazilian eyes] outlandish foreign titles have suffered less at the hands of the printer's devil—than poor imp who always bears the burden of all typographical short-comings—than has the mother tongue in many books that have come under our notice.

From the *Ceylon Observer*, October 1st, 1881.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

It is evident that a crisis is approaching in reference to the slave question in Brazil. A large and rapidly increasing section of the public in Rio and other large towns is strongly opposed to slavery, and they have now begun to discover that the law of gradual emancipation is a sham. At present it is estimated there are fully one-and-a-half million of slaves in Brazil, and we read in the outspoken Rio News that the slave population of São Paulo is actually increasing, and that the Indian slave trade on the Amazon is openly and vigorously practised. The law provides that all children born since 1871 shall be free after they reach the age of 21, and every year a certain sum is supposed to be laid aside by the government for the gradual redemption of the more unfortunate slaves, as for instance, the slave wife of a free man. There are, indeed, some Brazilian authorities who believe that in six or seven years a serious crisis will arrive from the practical abolition of slavery; but this anticipation is not justified by the progress hitherto made in manumission. The fact is that the proprietary and planting interest has hitherto controlled the government and the major portion of the press, and it is openly stated that the abolition movement is a purely theoretical one so far—a nice scheme on paper to please philanthropists and to justify Brazil in the opinion of civilized nations. Without compensation for the slaveholders and a substitute for slave labor, such as Chinese working under long

contracts, it is feared by many that abolition will be postponed *sine die*. It is possible, however, that the Brazil planters and their friends do not make sufficient allowance for the determination of the slaves themselves and of the urban philanthropists to make the law a reality and not a sham. By 1892, at furthest, a large proportion of the working slaves can legally claim their liberty, and every year thereafter a certain number will stand to be liberated. If there should be any attempt at tampering with this law, disturbance and resistance are certain to arise. Indeed, it may be that a convulsion of society is required in Brazil in order to wipe out in blood—in loss of life and property—the curse of slavery, for tolerating which, it is inevitably certain that a nation or community is always punished sooner or later. It is refreshing to read the outspoken way in which, at least, one journal in the Brazilian capital denounces slavery. In another column will be found long extracts on the subject from the Rio News, and among the most interesting is that which tells us of the resolution of several of the most influential journals of Bahia, either to refuse all slave advertisements or to hand the proceeds from such notices to the emancipation fund. When the press begins to educate the popular, and especially the slave mind in this way, we may feel sure that the days of slavery, as a national Brazilian institution, are numbered. But what is to take its place in maintaining the great plantation industries of the South American empire? That is a question more easily asked than answered. Philanthropists are strongly opposed to the substitution of the yellow Mongolian (under long contracts) for the black Negro or the Amazon-Indian. They say this will only mean another phase of slavery in disguise. Free immigrant labor has been tried in some few cases with success, but it is as certain in the case of Brazil as it was in that of Jamaica and the West Indies generally, that the abolition of slavery will involve an immense falling-off in the area cultivated of plantations. Coffee production especially must be seriously affected for a considerable number of years, and the countries where free labor is the rule ought to be proportionately benefited. In the case of Southern India and Ceylon, the diminution in the Brazil crops may not be of much consequence unless the fungus-pest takes its departure or greatly modifies its attacks in the interval. But whether in cultivating the old staple, or the many new products, the planters and public of Ceylon—when they note the several disturbing phases of the slave question in Brazil—cannot be too thankful that the agricultural industries of this colony are based entirely on *Free Labor*.

From *The Grower*, New York, September 10.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

CHINA.

Sugar production must be very considerable in China if, with a population of 404,946,514 souls in China proper, and of 30,753,486 in the tributary countries, it has been able to spare the outside world 45,000 tons in 1877, as the official export tables show. A good deal of this sugar exported from China to countries in the Pacific is refined, granulated and white.

The largest Chinese city is Peking, with a population of 1,650,000; next to it comes Canton, with 1,500,000; then Tientsin, with 950,000. The latter are two of the nineteen ports thrown open to foreign trade. In these ports there are now established altogether 358 foreign mercantile houses, with together 3,607 principals and clerks. The English firms are the most numerous, counting no less than 226 establishments, with 1,616 principals and clerks. Next come the American houses—45—with 536 individuals, then 45 German firms with 362 individuals, 17 Russian with 78 persons, and 10 French with 298.

The income of the Chinese government amounts to 80,000,000 taels (the Haikna tael is worth \$1.50, American gold). Duties and tonnage dues alone were collected as follows:

	taels.	taels.
1866-70—average...	9,303,598	1876—average... 12,152,921
1873 do ...	10,977,082	1877 do ... 12,067,078
1874 do ...	11,977,272	1878 do ... 12,483,988
1875 do ...	11,968,109	

In 1874 China made its first loan in Europe of £627,675, paying 8 per cent. interest, and was paid for the issue at the rate of 95, not a big price, considering that this debt is secured by the customs' duties. Quite recently China has again entered the London market for a loan.

The Chinese fleet numbers 56 men-of-war, carrying altogether 283 guns, and manned by 5,860 marines and gunners.

China's trade with foreign countries fluctuates in amount a good deal. There are seasons when the rice crop falls short in some provinces, and when an unusually large importation of this article of food has to be made from Burmah, Cochin China, etc., swelling the import figure very materially.

CHINA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

	1877.		1878.		
	Net Import.	Export.	Net Import.	Export.	
	taels.	taels.	taels.	taels.	
1873..	73,999,993	77,349,919	1876..	70,569,574	80,850,512
1874..	64,350,864	66,914,868	1877..	73,031,896	67,445,020
1875..	67,803,447	68,912,999	1878..	70,804,027	67,172,119

	1877.		1878.	
	import.	export.	import.	export.
	thousands of taels.	thousands of taels.	thousands of taels.	thousands of taels.
United Kingdom.....	19,994	27,784	14,952	27,610
Hong Kong.....	27,602	15,238	27,445	14,979
India.....	19,233	1,978	21,977	374
Strait and other British Colonies.....	1,643	3,017	1,471	3,590
United States.....	1,138	7,957	2,253	6,376
European Continent.....	264	5,935	866	6,401
Russia, through Odessa.....	627	512	4
Russia, through Kiachta, overland.....	3,815	3,307
Japan.....	3,527	1,870	4,050	1,683
Other countries.....	1,541	1,026	1,714	1,112
Totals.....	76,066	67,445	73,188	67,172
Re-export.....	8,832	9,384
Net totals.....	73,234	67,445	70,804	67,172

The chief port is Shanghai, through which the import in 1878 reached 49,117,000 taels, while the export was 28,304,000; next to it comes Canton, then Fouchow, and Amoy and Swatow.

ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

NET IMPORT.

	Thousands of taels.	
	1877.	1878.
Opium.....	30,258	32,263
Cotton Goods.....	18,800	16,029
Woolen.....	4,927	5,043
Metals.....	4,348	4,178
Sundries.....	14,901	13,291
Total.....	73,234	70,804

EXPORT.

	Thousands of taels.	
	1877.	1878.
Black Tea.....	27,235	27,237
Green Tea.....	4,338	3,422
Black Tea.....	1,759	1,345
Silk and Silk Goods.....	22,755	25,126
Sugar.....	3,725	1,864
Sundries.....	7,633	8,178
Total.....	67,445	67,172

MARITIME MOVEMENT—ENTERED AND SAILED.

	—1877.		—1878.	
	no.	tons.	no.	tons.
Steamers.....	13,708	10,635,665	14,200	11,726,915
Sailing vessels.....	5,999	1,347,966	6,728	1,719,479
Total.....	19,707	11,983,591	20,928	13,446,394
Of these, British.....	9,042	6,497,352	9,773	7,139,373
Chinese.....	6,032	3,974,514	6,800	4,377,357
American.....	1,446	526,715	1,018	341,949
German.....	1,376	496,908	1,983	743,457
Other flags.....	17,896	11,524,916	19,834	12,900,139
Total.....	911	458,675	1,094	544,665
Total.....	18,807	11,983,591	20,928	13,446,394

This movement appears larger on paper than it really is, inasmuch as it includes the coastwise trade in which all foreign flags participated, the same as they share in river navigation, in which two items China is more liberal in dealing with foreign flags than the United States. There are no railroads so far; for the one from Shanghai to Wonsung, ten miles, opened June 30, 1876, was destroyed by order of the government in 1877. Now, however, railroads are to be built in good earnest. There are 8,000 post offices spread over eighteen provinces; in fifteen of the latter the cost of keeping up this service is altogether 2,000,000 taels per annum. Of telegraphs there are three small land lines of together about twelve miles. The Chinese language is not adapted to telegraphing; the telephone will therefore be extensively introduced instead.

As for the tea export it remains about steady, taken as a whole. The competition of tea from Japan and British India with that from China, the latter (India tea) in England, and the former in the United States, just about furnishes the current increase in the amount of tea consumed in these countries. China, with an annual production and consumption of tea of some 1,400,000,000 pounds, is indeed less affected by any extra competition in the article than most people would suppose, because of the comparative smallness of the amount sent abroad when held against the enormous absorption at home. A very considerable amount of tea goes overland to Russia *via* Kiachta, the so-called brick tea, so popular in the latter country.

The figures we have given show the vastness of Chinese foreign trade, but its magnitude may any day be very much reduced, so far as the import is concerned, should China, as seems to be contemplated, put a stop to the opium trade from India. There are now shipped from the United States to China some 32,000,000 yards of plain and colored cotton goods on an average every year, and a good deal of quicksilver from California.

Two iron lighthouses have recently been erected by the United States government, one of which is situated at the White Rock, Narragansett Bay, where the steamer *Whale Island* was lost. It is of cast iron, and consists of the foundation pier in three sections, 8 feet high each, and with 40 pieces in each section. Upon the top of the pier is a four-section lighthouse, crowned by the lantern, the whole being 66 feet above the water line. Other iron lighthouses are to be built for Connecticut and also for Border Flats, Fall River.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Iguape, São Paulo.

—The assassination of a machinist on the Dom Pedro II railway took place at Palmeiras on the 2nd inst.

—The police force of the province of Minas Geraes for the year 1882-83 is fixed at 1,000 men, beside the various officers.

—The *Gazeta* of S. Luiz do Parahytinga, São Paulo, says that the next coffee crop in that locality will be abundant.

—The October receipts of the Pará custom house were 944,811\$926, against 613,826\$228 in the corresponding month of 1880, and 709,131\$617 in 1879.

—Counselor Martin Francisco has been elected to the General Assembly from the 6th district of São Paulo. The legislature as well as slavery would seem to be a necessary life.

—The arrest of counterfeiters and the capture of false notes, has been so frequent here and in São Paulo lately, as to warrant grave apprehensions as to the real condition of the currency.

—The *Diário de Santos* complains that the new city improvements company of Santos is supplying that city with a very inferior quality of gas, and refuses to attend to the protests made by the people.

—The voting population of the province of Pará under the present law is 5,736, against 642 under the old law. The total population of the province in 1872 was 259,821, of which 27,199 were slaves.

—The *Aurora Barramansense*, of Barra Mansa, says that a "real phenomenon" exists in that place in the shape of a three-year old girl who has no tongue. The child can not pronounce a single word. May be it's a "real miracle" also!

—Another murder occurred at Cantagallo on the 15th ult., one Manuel Martins Rodrigues being shot by José de Souza. The *Correio* says that for a long time not a week has passed without the occurrence of a murder in that municipality.

—The municipal councils of Campinas, Pindamonhangaba, Itá, and others, are petitioning the provincial government of São Paulo for the suspension of the new tax upon coffee, imposed by the last provincial assembly.

—The October receipts of the Pará postoffice were 5,241\$650, against 1,904\$130 during the same month last year. With so decided an increase in revenue, there should be a corresponding improvement in the service. On the contrary, however, the service is notoriously bad.

—The Rio Grande bar has again become so bad as to seriously obstruct commerce. The coasting steamer *Cervantes* was obliged to receive passengers and mails outside the bar on the 25th ult. This deplorable state of affairs is causing great agitation at Rio Grande—and justly so.

—A correspondent of the *Journal do Recife*, writing from Nazareth, Pernambuco, says that there is no personal security whatever in that locality. The neighborhood is filled with outlaws and cutthroats who are strong and numerous enough to defy all attempts to put them down.

—The October receipts of the Rio Grande custom houses, according to the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre*, were as follows:

Porto Alegre.....	187,579\$156
Rio Grande.....	158,106\$758
Uruguayana.....	72,783\$516
Pelotas, <i>meza de rendas</i>	32,569\$82

—A project is under consideration in Pará for the laying out of a boulevard between the *Ponta de Pedras* and the wharf of the Amazonas company. The estimated cost is 639,466\$081. This includes paving and the planting of trees. The *one real*—or one-twentieth part of a cent—in the estimate is probably intended to pay for an odd tree or paving-stone—it is not announced which.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The construction works on the Petropolis railway are being prosecuted with great activity.

—The formal inauguration of work on the "Rio Grande e Bagé" railway took place on the 28th ult.

—The contract for the Tietê branch of the Sorocabana railway, São Paulo, was signed on the 25th ult.

—The receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway during the quarter ending September 30 amounted to 58,520\$716.

—The September receipts of the Baturité railway were 34,986\$948, and the expenditures 16,499\$125, leaving a surplus of 18,496\$823.

—The October receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 71,069\$968, and the expenditures to 61,486\$762.

—The October receipts of the "Macabé e Campos" railway amounted to a total of 148,829\$280, of which 126,711\$360 were received from freight traffic, which included 3,081.7 tons of coffee and 3,425.5 tons of sugar.

—The formal inauguration of the Central Bahia railway did not take place on the 2nd inst. because of the elections. It will probably occur on the 11th.

—The August receipts of the "Bahia ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 30,618\$980, and the expenditures to 43,344\$460, leaving a deficit of 12,725\$480.

—A new provincial law of Minas Geraes, No. 2,818, of the 24th October, provides that no subventioned railway contract shall be considered valid unless the grantee or company shall maintain at his or their cost a fiscal engineer appointed by the government.

—An accident occurred on the "Rezende e Araxá" railway on the 24th ult. which resulted in some damage to a passenger car and slight bruises to a few passengers. Owing to the bad condition of the track the rails were parted by the locomotive causing the passenger car to leave the track.

—The inauguration of the first section of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, Rio Grande do Norte, took place on the 28th of September. From that date to the 31st October the receipts were 5,988\$465, and the expenditures 9,315\$130, showing a deficit of 3,326\$665. The traffic was composed of 9 first-class and 543 second-class passengers, and 510.5 tons of freight, baggage, etc.

—The receipts and expenditures of the Paulo Afonso railway during the quarter ending September 30 were as follows:

	receipts	expenditures
July.....	3,934\$595	28,648\$445
August.....	1,529 617	27,020 672
September.....	1,494 720	49,148 720

The work of construction is going forward slowly.

—In response to a petition from Diogo Rodrigues de Vasconcellos and others for a concession to build a narrow-gauge railway from Sorocaba, São Paulo, to Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, the minister of agriculture says that he does not deem it prudent to grant such a favor as it will open the way for future guarantees and will conflict with the lines already projected into the interior. This decision will be generally commended.

—The controversy between the "União Mineira" and "Juiz de Fora ao Piauí" railways of Minas Geraes relative to an intrusion by the latter's surveys upon the privileged zone claimed by the former, has been settled by the president of the province in favor of the Piauí line. The original concession to the União Mineira line specified a zone of 20 kilometers, and this was not changed until after the privilege was granted to the other road. The Piauí line approaches within 22 kilometers of the first at a place called Sant'Anna.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, November 24.

—Importers continue to complain of dull times.

—The English Bank of the River Plate opened its doors on the 15th.

—Estancia lands are on a steady advance in all directions.

—From all directions reports come of the fine condition of the camps.

—The cattle in the South camps are in good condition.

—The extension works on the railways are being pushed forward with energy, and, all things considered, the republic is in a very flattering condition.

—Messrs. Mullhall & Co. have received permission from the municipality to pave six squares with patent wooden blocks, around the whole of the Plaza Once.

—It is said on good authority that the government will receive paper and gold on an equal footing the 1st of December, which will be tantamount to a resumption of specie payment.

—In Rosario there is a demand for bags for wheat, and it is common report and belief that the wheat crop will turn out more than the average amount and generally of a fair quality.

—There being now a sufficiency of gold and silver at the National mint, work has already begun there, and we may now expect to see national gold and silver coin before the end of the year.

—Among the most important of the new public buildings to be erected in this city, we may mention the new Exchange, which is to take the place of the old "Bolsa," which has been found too small for the requirements of our growing commerce.

—The general budget of expenditure for the year 1882 has been sanctioned. The total amount is nearly 90 millions of pesos. The estimates of expenditure of the Provincial and Hypothecary Banks, of the Western railway, and of the pawn office are still awaiting the sanction of the Chamber.

—The vessels to take part in the South Pole expedition are the *Cabo de Hornos*, the *Bahia Blanca* or *Patagonas*, a steam lighter and another vessel to be chartered for account of the Geographical Institute.

—Shearing is progressing in the camp, in some districts of which the want of hands is badly felt. This may be accounted for by the extra work to be found at the colonies in Santa Fé and elsewhere, and on the various railway extension works which give employment to great numbers of men.

—A Belgian colony is about to be established in this country, as the result of the efforts of Sr. Don Eugenio Schepens, who has gone to considerable expense in order to bring into effect what he is certain will prove a most successful undertaking. This will be the first colony of this nationality ever tried here, and it is hoped it will prove sufficiently encouraging to bring out many more. The colonists have already left Antwerp, and may shortly be expected in this port.

—From the provinces, particularly Corrientes and Entre Rios, where the governments have not gained the confidence of the people in any desirable degree, we are sorry to hear of rumors of a disquieting nature, which, whilst they cannot amount to anything very serious, cannot fail to affect the progress of the districts in which they occur, and to destroy the confidence of those whose knowledge of the country is limited.

—Mr. Kay, the well-known shipbuilder of San Fernando, has launched a beautiful little steamer, built for Mr. P. Blanch of this city. She was christened the *General Garfield*, and measures 50 feet in length 9 feet beam, depth of hold aft, 9 feet 9 in. Her saloon forward measures 5 feet 6 in. She has horizontal tubular boilers, and direct acting engines. She is to be employed in the river service. Mr. Kay has laid the keel of another small steamer for Mr. Blanch, which will be ready by the 1st of the year.

—The late storm, which, among so many other disasters, appeared to have given 'le coup de grace' to the expectations of the promoters of the Continental Exhibition, by blowing away the framework of their palace which was rapidly approaching completion in the Plaza Once de Setiembre, seems now to have stirred up the flagging energies of the friends of the undertaking throughout the republic, and to have made them exert themselves afresh on its behalf, by doing which they have already more than covered all the loss they sustained through the storm, and come into the possession, through loans, extra subsidies and subscriptions, of a larger fund than there was any probability of their obtaining previously.

—In noticing the approaching marriages of five young lady residents of Buenos Aires, our enterprising colleague of that city, the *Herald*, describes the first as "lovely," the second as "charming," the third as "amiable and accomplished," the fourth as "lovely," and the fifth as "enchanting." What a paradise Buenos Aires must be! Are they all then, colleague? or are you giving us just a little taffy? We are quite prepared to admit that the young men are all "gallant," "promising," "valiant," and "hopeful," for it might be dangerous to do otherwise; but as to the young ladies—is there not one blessed exception to all this wealth of talent and loveliness?

RAPID WORK IN THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Yesterday (Oct. 27) the Willimantic Company did some work against time, in which the old father was vanquished. One of the features of the day's doings was to be the making of two suits of clothes from the seed cotton. A little after sunrise a few individuals, on hand for the occasion, stepped into one of the cotton patches on the grounds and almost in a twinkling the cotton was picked and ginned. At twenty minutes to 7 it started on its way. Entering first the Kitson picker, at seven o'clock it went to the Foss & Pevey cards; thence to the railway head, built by the Lowell Machine Company. Then it rapidly found its way to the speeder, built by the City Machine Company of Providence. From there it went to the Falls & Jenks frame, and was soon what the observer was ready to pronounce thread. This was taken to a Crompton loom and the process of weaving commenced. As soon as the cloth emerged from the loom, it was taken to the dye house of N. Spencer Thomas and dyed. As soon as driel, it was taken to the Wheeler & Wilson exhibit, where the suits were cut out—one for Governor Colquitt and one for Governor Bigelow. The silk, which had been furnished by Cheney Brothers, and which was of American manufacture, was ready. The cutting was done by Atlanta's favorite tailor—Mr. Grosse. The button-holes were made at the rate of two a minute by A. L. Phelps, of New York, on the National Machine Company's button-hole machine. As the day closed the suits came completed from the hands of the tailors, and in the evening the governors were handsome black suits, made from cotton that at sunrise dangled from the stalks.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

COFFEE-LEAF DISEASE IN JAVA.

The coffee-leaf disease during the past year has not only continued to spread in the plantations at the westward end of the island of Java, but has also appeared in several gardens in the central region. As the subject in question is unfortunately of interest to some of our colonies, the notes furnished by her Majesty's Consul in regard to it may prove to be of some value. A commission was appointed by the government of Netherlands India to investigate the origin of the disease, and their report tends to show that it is mostly met with on poor or worked-out ground, and that the succession of wet seasons has greatly spread the contagion. It is, however, hoped that a recurrence of normally dry years will cause a marked decrease in the percentage of trees attacked. The presence of the disease is in Java detected in two ways, viz., either by the appearance of light green spots on the upper side of the leaf, or by the presence underneath of an orange-colored kind of dust. In plants severely attacked, the leaves turn black or brown, and rapidly fall off. The chief government inspector in Java recommends the adoption of the following simple measures for the suppression of the disease:

1. The hoeing up of the ground surrounding the trees beyond the spread of the branches to the depth of about 6 inches, leaving the clods turned up intact.
2. The construction of ditches or holes about 18 inches deep between every intermediate row of plants, distributing the earth dug out proportionately over the garden.
3. In irregular gardens, or wherever the construction of ditches is impossible, the formation of holes about 18 inches in diameter at an interval of every four trees, dispersing the turned-up earth among the plants.
5. The careful manuring of the ground at the distance of about a foot from the stem of each tree, and covering the manure with earth.—*Colonies and India.*

—It seems that the trial of Julius Caesar's new balloon *Victoria* in Paris, on the 8th ult., was announced by cable not only to the Emperor, but to several journals in Pará, Pernambuco, etc. Before so many cable dispatches, those who have unreasonably doubted the successful issue of this trip to Paris may well remain silent. The dispatch says that "the balloon conquered the wind"—a result which could have been attained in no other part of the world. It is clear that this trip to Paris—crossing the Rubicon into Gaul, as it were—was the very thing to insure success. It is to be regretted that the inventor did not once more make use of that old dispatch from Gaul: *Veni, vidi, vici.*

THE United States Supreme Court (Justice Bradley) has just rendered a decision against the government in a case (U. S. vs "Dora M. Frock") involving the compulsory employment of a shipping commissioner in the discharge and payment of crews of vessels employed in the West India trade. Heretofore the commissioners have compelled the shipmasters to employ them and pay their fees; the Supreme Court now decides against them and leaves the matter open for the recovery of the fees heretofore paid under protest.

The total export of coffee from Ceylon during the commercial year ending September 30th, according to the *Ceylon Observer*, amounted to 453,758 cwts., of which 415,456 cwts. were plantation and 38,302 cwts. were native. The comparative exports for the last five years were as follows:

	plantation cwts.	native cwts.	total cwts.
1880-81.....	415,456	38,302	453,758
1879-80.....	622,306	47,308	669,614
1878-79.....	767,293	57,216	824,509
1877-78.....	551,046	69,246	620,292
1876-77.....	851,001	91,846	942,847

The pressure upon the people caused by the protective duties at present levied in Canada appears to be making itself increasingly felt. The *Toronto Globe* in the course of an article upon this subject, remarks:—"Never since the beginning of things was legislation established by the direction of a small class fair to the mass of people whom it concerned. Arranged to suit the wishes of the few manufacturers who could not produce without duties in their favor, the tariff is necessarily unfair to the great body of Canadian workers. In demanding the abolition of the protected manufacturers' privileges the people ask for nothing but fair-play. They want a fair-play tariff that will enable them to make the best bargain the Englishman offers, without forcing them to pay more because the protected manufacturer does not offer so good a bargain, and this tariff the liberals will assuredly give them after the next general election."

—The aggregate September receipts of the several custom houses of the empire amounted to about 7,800,000\$.

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,

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3RD, 1881.

The 2nd instant was the 56th birthday anniversary of His Majesty, Dom Pedro II, forty-one years of which have been actually spent on the Brazilian throne. To a man who has lived so quietly and so temperately as he has done, fifty-six years have not passed the prime of life, and this is pre-eminently the case with the Emperor; but when we consider that over forty years of this period have been spent in the actual administration of an immense empire, these fifty-six years become invested with a significance which rarely enters within the bounds of an ordinary career. Thus far, it may be said, the life of the Emperor has run evenly and smoothly. It has been exempt from the physical infirmities of mankind to a remarkable degree; and the political dangers which have now and then arisen within it, have been of so slight and transitory a character as in no wise to disturb his sense of security, either as a man or as a ruler. It has been a quiet life, even as his reign has been a peaceful one. And it is the popular wish that both may continue thus for many long years to come.

THERE are many indications that the secondary elections which are to take place throughout the empire during the early part of this month will be very hotly contested, and will not pass off so quietly as the first. As far as known the first elections resulted in the choice of about sixty candidates, or less than half the required number. In cases where an absolute majority is lacking the law requires a second election in which only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will be permitted to enter. This requirement prevents all compromise and compels a continuation of the contest between the two strongest men. In such a contest it will be impossible to avoid an aggravated rivalry and a bitter struggle.

At a meeting on the 28th ult. of the commission under whose direction the recent coffee exposition was held, and of the several exporters who served upon the jury, a definite plan for the exhibition of samples abroad was finally adopted. It was decided to prepare seven collections for exhibition in New York, London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Montreal and Buenos Aires. The first five collections will be composed of 200 samples of 50 kilos each, and the last two collections of 150 samples of 25 kilos each. It is designed to make each collection comprehend a complete exhibit of the varieties exhibited in this city. This of course will be a task of very slight difficulty, as the 1,200 samples on exhibition really comprised comparatively few varieties. Where the grades are identical the commission will probably seek to select those varieties grown in different localities which may present some slight variations in quality and appearance.

The commission, we are informed, will present a report on this exposition and its results in a short time, which will ultimately form a part of the final report of the whole enterprise.

AMONG the departures by the French packet *Gironde*, on the 1st instant, was that of Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, who leaves Brazil with the purpose of taking up his residence in London. At the beginning of his canvass for a seat in the next General Assembly Sr. Nabuco announced his purpose of basing his candidacy upon the question of abolition, and, in case of defeat, of withdrawing for a time from Brazilian political life. The elections came, and the result showed the country to be practically unanimous against abolition. Not one of the little abolition party in the last legislature, which it was hoped to increase in the next, has been returned. This result, unfortunate as it certainly is, makes it clearly apparent that the time is yet far distant when the abolition cause can hope to gain a secure foothold. Until that time comes the only recourse is the private promotion of abolition principles among the people, through the avenues always left open to every man—the press and the platform. In this work Sr. Nabuco believes that he can accomplish even more good from London than were he to remain in Brazil. It is his purpose to establish himself in England in the practice of his profession, especially in that branch relating to Brazilian law; and he will also undertake the highly important task of writing the London correspondence of the *Jornal do Commercio*. Sr. Nabuco's departure from Brazil will be sincerely regretted even by those not in sympathy with his abolition sentiments, as through his withdrawal Brazil loses one of her most promising sons.

It is worthy of note that the consul general of Portugal in this city has called for sealed proposals for the purchase of forty slaves belonging to the estate of a deceased Portuguese subject, José Bento Rodrigues Guimarães, of S. José do Rio Preto. For many years Portugal has figured in the world's history not only as a non-slaveholding country, but also as one of those who joined vigorously in the effort to put down the slave trade. It has long been known that Portuguese subjects living abroad have become slave-holders and slave-dealers, but those are practices which can be charged against other anti-slaveholding people as well. Illegal and unjustifiable as these practices are—especially so in the cases where British subjects are concerned—we believe that the cases have been extremely rare where a high official of such a country has given his sanction to them. In this instance we have a public and official acknowledgment, on the part of the Portuguese consul-general, that Portuguese subjects can possess property in slaves and that such property is legally entitled to the protection of Portuguese law. It is here proposed to sell the slaves of a Portuguese subject through a Portuguese official. This act is a virtual admission of the right of a Portuguese subject to hold slaves in a foreign country and to employ the laws of Portugal in the judicial sale or transfer of such property in the settlement of his estate. In view of the fact that this practice has been in vogue for many years, we beg leave to ask Barão de Wildick for a reference to the law by which he is permitted to recognize and sell slaves as property. If slavery is prohibited in Portugal, how can a Portuguese official give a title to such property abroad? If the slave traffic is obnoxious to the Portuguese government, how can the buying and selling of slaves be recognized by a Portuguese consul? If these practices are authorized

by law and treaty, as this advertised sale warrants us in believing that they are, then it is desirable that such authorization should be known throughout the world. It is desirable to know in what sense slavery can be legally wrong in the small kingdom of Portugal, and legally right in all the rest of the world.

As we are now just entering upon the uncomfortable season, and as we have not been abroad for some time, we beg to call the attention of the government to the desirability of sending us to Europe on a commission. It has become a well established practice to place a little healthful recreation within the reach of eminent and deserving citizens through this medium—the commission affording both the excuse and the means. It matters little what the government delegates us to study, always providing the commission does not exact too much work and does not take us too far from Paris. We might be sent to report upon Julius Cæsar's balloon experiments, providing we are not required to go up with him; or to fiscalize the new ironclad, providing we are not required to go down with it. We are willing to help Dr. Liass study the transit of Mercury, or Dr. Araujo the transit of Venus, or Dr. Sodrê sic transit mundi. We are thoroughly conversant with fog-horns—our contemporaries will kindly spare us the customary joke—and we are perfectly *au fait* on lighthouses. As far as music is concerned we will undertake to study it all winter, or we will study and make unlimited plans for public buildings. The Paris reservoir, after which our own Pedregulho was modeled, is as familiar to us as the catacombs. We'll even undertake to work up all the important systems of drainage employed in Europe, disagreeable and unhealthful as such a study may be. And then there are those new cities for which models must be prepared, and the Ilha Grande naval city which must first be constructed on paper, and those endless Matto Grosso railways which are to traverse a trackless wilderness in order to tap that inexhaustible mine of ipecacuanha found on the upper waters of the Paraguay and Tapajos. We'll do anything, providing we are sent to Europe to accomplish the task. We place our modest claim before the government at this time, because it is now the time for going away. The commission season has already opened in Paris, and every steamer is taking away new aspirants for a share in its festive labors. We long for the Bois de Boulogne and the Jardin Mabille; we long to serve our country! Our alien condition should not stand in our way, for the Eighth amendment has wiped out all distinctions of nationality, and the foreign-born citizen may now stand shoulder to shoulder with the native in all the trials and responsibilities of citizenship—even in those of commissions.

THE conclusion of our judicious contemporary, *The Ceylon Observer*, that "it is as certain in the case of Brazil as it was in that of Jamaica and the West Indies generally, that the abolition of slavery will involve an immense falling-off in the area cultivated of plantations," is one which will admit of some very important modifications. In the first place, the anticipated falling-off in the area cultivated is not a necessary result of abolition. We are firmly convinced that a just and generous policy on the part of the planters, if entered into at once, will result in the retention on the plantations of a very large percentage of the blacks now held there as slaves. In the United States the freedmen have proved themselves to be not only the most valuable but the most trustworthy laboring element that can be procured, and this fact is heartily acknowledged by the ex-slaveholders themselves.

Through certain local causes it must be admitted that the Brazilian slaves are more degraded than were those of the southern United States, but still they are amenable to the same influences and give good promise of contributing largely to the same results. In a few isolated instances they have shown an eager willingness to enter into an equitable arrangement with their masters not only for the purchase of their freedom, but also for continued service as paid laborers; and in these instances they have shewn themselves to be as trustworthy as any other class of people. Were the planters so disposed they may easily avail themselves of these good qualities of the blacks and retain a very large proportion of them. We fear, however, that this will not be done, and out of this blind adherence to the old system, and the aggravated sense of injury on the part of the slaves under a process of gradual emancipation, will come the evil of which the *Observer* speaks. In the second place, Brazil has already a very large population of idlers who, if employed, could easily prevent any industrial decadence through the abolition of slavery. As long, however, as labor is degraded and degrading, and as long as the present systems of class legislation and taxation are kept up, these idlers will remain as they are. It is clear, therefore, that the remedies for any and all losses arising from abolition, are here in abundance. If they are employed, then either the present area of cultivation will not be diminished, or a smaller area will be better cultivated and more productive. In either case the country will lose nothing in a material sense, while gaining in a moral sense an immeasurably higher position among the nations of the world. We believe it to be a mistake to lay so much stress on this possible loss in the productive industries of the country through abolition, because it leads to a blind determination on the part of the planters to continue the present system and postpone the final change just as long as possible.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The Princess Imperial and Conde d'Eu are expected up to the 10th inst.

—A trial was made with a new marine fire engine at the custom house on the 29th ult. The results were good.

—The government has instructed the London agency to pay for 20 subscriptions to our Parisian contemporary, *Le Brésil*.

—In an *avis* of the 25th ult. the minister of agriculture instructs the director-general of the telegraph department that the telephone company of this city is authorized to put up its lines with its own employees, and that its right to the exclusive use of the telephone exchange system should be respected.

—The telegraph department has resolved to put the St. Petersburg convention tariffs into force in Brazil. Hereafter the rate will be 400 reis per word between Pará and Pernambuco, between Pernambuco and Rio, and between Rio and the southern frontier. The double rate on foreign languages has been abolished.

—In accordance with a commission from the minister of marine Dr. Adolpho Pinheiro sailed for Europe on the 24th ult. for the purpose of studying meteorological establishments. Dr. Pinheiro will also study lighthouses and the employment of electricity in them.

—An ordinance of the municipal council of the 25th ult. imposes a penalty of indemnification, 30\$ and eight days imprisonment for tearing up or otherwise injuring any of the trees or shrubs planted in the Campo da Acclamação. The penalty for a repeated offense will be increased to 60\$ and 30 days imprisonment.

—According to the semi-monthly bulletin of the board of health for the last half of October (16 days), published a few days since, the total number of deaths during that period was 435, or an average of 27.2 per day. This gives an average annual rate of 30.5 per thousand. The total number of deaths for the first half of November was 424, or a daily average of 28.2. This gives an average annual rate of 31.7. In the last period there were 3 deaths from yellow fever.

The national industrial exposition has been again postponed. The Emperor has named the 12th instant for its formal inauguration.

We are glad to note that our good friend Dr. R. H. Gunning, has given the Lyceo de Artes e Officinas not only his cheque for 500\$, but has also promised a birthday gift of a fine piano and an annual prize for the girls' department.

We regret to see that our colleague, the *Cruzeiro*, is in difficulties. Notwithstanding the radical differences between our views on economic questions, we shall sincerely regret to see the *Cruzeiro* suffer loss, either materially or in influence.

It is announced that over one half of the Botanical Garden Rail Road stock has been sold to several important capitalists in this city, backed by the Banco do Brazil. Some of our contemporaries are now tacking in great stress of weather, but the *Glubo* is running before the wind with bare poles.

Among the departures from this port on the Pacific Mail packet *Arancia*, which sailed on the 28th ult., was Pearson Morrison, Esq., superintendent of the well-known S. João d'El-Rey Mining Company. Mr. Morrison visits England for the benefit of his health, and will be absent for only a short time.

Mr John C. White, *chargé d'affaires* of the United States, has sent a message to the municipal council of this city, and called in person on its president, to thank them in the name of the United States government for the message of condolence which the said municipal council directed to him on the occasion of the death of the late President, General Garfield.

Great credit is due to the *Jornal do Recife* for compiling the results of the late elections from the daily reports, and publishing them in a concise list. This list is now being widely published. According to the latest summary the elections had resulted in the selection of 42 liberals and 24 conservatives. The second elections will occur on various dates during the early part of this month.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

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

Companhia Cartográfica e Esportiva.

Lat. 23° 30' S. Long. 46° 40' W. (Greenwich). Height of barometer, 2,995 ft. above sea level. Do. of rain gauge, 2,925 ft. do. do. Mean pressure at 9 a.m., 27.688 inches at 9 p.m., 26.778 inches Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 a.m., 30.009 inches; at 9 p.m., 30.015 inches. Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m., 67.7°; at 9 p.m., 63.2° Fahr. Mean temp. of max. therm. in shade, 82.0° do. min. in shade 57.3° Fahr. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm. in shade 57° Fahr. Highest reading of max. therm. in shade (19th) 92.4°. Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (24th), 48.1°. Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (15th), 40.9° Fahr. Mean temp. of dew point at 9 a.m., 61.1°; at 9 p.m., 57.7° Fahr. Mean elastic force of vapor at 9 a.m., 544 in. at 9 p.m., 518 in. Total rainfall for the month, 0.87 inch. Maximum fall of rain in one day 0.27 inch. Rain fell on 8 days. Fog on the mornings of 7 days and evening of 1 day. Dew on the mornings of 3 days, and evenings of 5 days. Thunder and lightning on the 20th. Lightning seen, but thunder not heard, on 19th and 21st. Thunder heard, but lightning not seen on 6th and 23rd.

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

COMMERCIAL

December 3rd, 1881.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d. do do coin at \$4.81 per £1. stg. 54 1/2 cents. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1887 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 83860

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day... 22 1/2 d Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 82 1/2 gold. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1. stg. 44.50 cents Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) 22 7/8 Value of £1 sterling " 80 7/8

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 23.—The market to-day was firm but inactive, few buyers but little private paper and, at the same time, few takers. The Banco Commercial maintained its previous rates of 22 1/2 on London 47 on Paris 24 1/2 on Portugal.

at which the other banks also drew though they did not adopt them officially. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2-22 1/4 on London and at 42-42 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 11 1/2-170 cash. Nov. 24.—The English Bank and the Banco Commercial affixed to-day the following rates:

Table with exchange rates for London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Portugal, etc.

the other banks remained without rates but also drew at 22 1/2 on London and corresponding rates on other place. The market continued firm but inactive. Private paper on London was passed at 22 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/2-170 cash.

Table with exchange rates for Nov. 25, including London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Portugal, etc.

The market continued firm but inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2-22 1/4 on London and 42 on France. Sovereigns 11 1/2-170 buyers.

Table with exchange rates for Nov. 26, including London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Portugal, etc.

Small transaction was effected at 22 1/2 bank and 22 1/2-22 1/4 private paper on London and 42-42 1/2 private paper on France, the market continuing firm. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/2-170 cash.

Table with exchange rates for Nov. 27, including London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Portugal, etc.

Nov. 30.—The banks maintained the rate of 22 1/2 on London and the corresponding rates on other places, but the market continued inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 22 1/2-22 1/4 on London and at 42-42 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 11 1/2-170 buyers.

Table with exchange rates for Dec. 1, including London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, Portugal, etc.

The business done was unimportant at 22 1/2 bank and 22 1/4 private paper on London, the latter continuing very scarce whilst, at the same time, there are few takers of bank paper. Sovereigns 11 1/2-170 buyers.

--The time for receiving without discount the treasury notes of 200\$ "69 stamp" and 1000\$ "47 stamp" has been extended to the 30th June, 1882.

Table with import and export statistics for November, including Despatcho maritimo, Exports, and Other sources.

Deposits: 34,418,313 5/16 Deposits: 32,092 3/8 Restitutions: 37,025 1/2 Inland revenue returns: 524,815 8/4

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with stock sales for November 22, including Six per cent apolices, Banco do Comercio, etc.

Nov. 23. 5000\$ Six per cent apolices of small amounts (o. s.) 1,075 000 180 Banco do Comercio serie 2. 80 000 100 Petropolis R. R. 175 000 124 Leopoldina R. R. 229 500 100 do 229 000 100 do 230 000 100 Macacé e Campos RR. 243 000 150 Leopoldina deb. 200 000 150 Carris S. Christovão 380 000 300 Carris Urlanus 270 000 500 Docas D. Pedro II. 120 000 26 S. Isabel do Rio Preto. 150 000 214 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6c) 94 1/2 % 11 Confiança Insurance (outs. sale) 47 000

Nov. 24. 5 Six per cent apolices 1,085 000 3 do 1,087 000 13 do 1,088 000 90 do 1,090 000 5000\$ do of small amounts. 1,075 000

Table with stock sales for Nov. 24, including Banco Mercantil de Santos, Caranoga R. R., etc.

Nov. 25. 128 Six per cent apolices 1,000 000 21000\$ do of small amounts. 1,080 000 50 Banco do Brazil 300 000 200 Banco Industrial 238 000 100 Docas D. Pedro II 135 000 50 do (outs. s.) 140 000 150 do for last day of transfer 140 000

Table with stock sales for Minas de Capapava, S. B., S. Isabel Rio Preto, etc.

November 26. 7 Six per cent apolices 1,086 000 8 do 1,090 000 7000\$ Provincial apolices (outs. s.) 102 7/8 100 Banco do Comercio 224 000 70 Docas D. Pedro II 138 000 50 do 139 000 60 do 140 000 100 Docas D. Pedro II for last day of transfer 142 000 100 Carris Urlanus for 30th inst. 271 000 85 Carris Villa Isabel 225 000 230 000 (lost for last day of transfer)

Table with stock sales for Nov. 27, including Caranoga R. R., S. Isabel Rio Preto, etc.

November 28. 40 Six per cent apolices 1,090 000 21 Banco Rural 280 000 40 Previdente Insurance 16 000 100 Docas D. Pedro II 138 000 122 Sorocabana R. R. 120 000 16 Caranoga R. R. 195 000 180 do 200 000 170 do for December 20th 2000 00 118 Minas de Capapava S. B. 55 000 30 Leopoldina debent. par 1,050 000 40 Banco Predial hypoth. notes 81 7/8

Table with stock sales for Nov. 29, including Six per cent apolices, Banco do Comercio, etc.

Nov. 30. 27 Six per cent apolices 1,085 000 5 Five p. c. apolices of 1,000\$ and 8 of 400\$ 84 7/8 61 Banco do Brazil 300 000 2 Argos Fluminense Insurance 550 0 110 Minas de Capapava S. B. 55 0 50 Macacé e Campos RR. 240 000 50 Sorocabana R. R. for Jan. 31, buyers opt'n 123 000 65 Santa Isabel Rio Preto 200 000 10 Espirito Santo e Campos. 85 000 380 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6 and 15c) 94 1/2 % 70 Banco Predial hyp. n. 81 7/8

Table with stock sales for December 1, including Six per cent apolices, Banco do Comercio, etc.

November 30. 27 Six per cent apolices 1,085 000 5 Five p. c. apolices of 1,000\$ and 8 of 400\$ 84 7/8 61 Banco do Brazil 300 000 2 Argos Fluminense Insurance 550 0 110 Minas de Capapava S. B. 55 0 50 Macacé e Campos RR. 240 000 50 Sorocabana R. R. for Jan. 31, buyers opt'n 123 000 65 Santa Isabel Rio Preto 200 000 10 Espirito Santo e Campos. 85 000 380 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (6 and 15c) 94 1/2 % 70 Banco Predial hyp. n. 81 7/8

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 3rd, 1881.

Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 23rd ult. Since then the market has been very quiet and inactive with the exception of one day, the 26th, when a reduction of 100-200 reis per 10 kilos on the better grades produced some activity which, however, was checked again next day in view of the fresh decline reported by cable from consuming markets.

The sales since the 23rd ult. amount to 84,850 bags and the total sales for the month since the 1st ult. amount to 232,140 bags against 471,540 bags in the preceding month. Currency prices have declined 100 reis per 10 kilos for superior and 1st. regular, 200 reis for good first and 50 reis for the lower grades, and the sterling cost of coffee to-day shows a decline of 1/4 per cent. for prime, 2/1 for good, 1/6 for fair and fair to good, and 6 to 7 d. per cwt. for channel cargoes, as compared with the cost on the 23rd ult.

The clearances have been: United States: Nov. 23 Richmond Gr lug Margaretha. 3,500 24 Galveston Nor luk Fernum 3,500 25 New Orleans Sw bg Frithyng 5,000 25 New York Br str Biela (8 & 6,46 Santos) 17,513 30 Baltimore Am bk Adelaide 6,461 Dec. 1 New Orleans Nor bk Adelaide. 5,000

Table with export statistics for Europe, including Southampton, Havre, etc.

Table with export statistics for United States, including Richmond, Galveston, etc.

Table with export statistics for Europe, including Havre, Antwerp, etc.

Nov. 23 Halifax Fr str Comte d'Eu. 580 23 River Plate Br str Britannia. 240 28 do " Temera. 100 30 Port Natal Dan schr Antua. 2,340

The total clearances in November were:

Table with export statistics for United States, Europe, Canada, etc.

and the total clearances during 11 months from January 1st to Nov. 30th amount to

Table with export statistics for bags, including United States, Europe, Canada, etc.

showing an increase of 868,782 bags over the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:

Table with export statistics for bags, including United States, Europe, Canada, etc.

Receipts during the month of November have averaged

Table with export statistics for bags, including United States, Europe, Canada, etc.

and the total receipts at Rio during the 5 months since July 1st amount to

Table with export statistics for bags, including United States, Europe, Canada, etc.

We quote per 10 kilos:

Table with export statistics for bags, including Washed, Superior, Regular, etc.

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Table with export statistics for bags, including Prime United States, Good, Fair, etc.

(U. S. ex freight and commission, exchange 22 1/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated total at 340,000 bags. The market closes quiet at the above quotations.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the 5 months from July 1st to Nov. 30th.

Table with export statistics for coffee, including DESTINATION, 1881, 1880, 1879.

Table with export statistics for coffee, including Channel F. O., Havre, Antwerp, etc.

ELSEWHERE: Canada, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate & West Coast.

Table with export statistics for coffee, including United States, Liverpool, etc.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 11 months from January 1st to Nov. 30th.

Table with export statistics for coffee, including DESTINATION, 1881, 1880, 1879.

Table with export statistics for coffee, including UNITED STATES, New York, Baltimore, etc.

Table with export statistics for coffee, including Channel F. O., Havre, Antwerp, etc.

Table with export statistics for coffee, including UNITED STATES, Liverpool, etc.

TOTAL clearances in November were:

Table with export statistics for coffee, including Total, 3,846,449 bags.

Imports.
Flour.—The arrivals consist of 2,460 barrels per Haard from Trieste 4,900 half bags per Autos from Rosario 4,899 barrels per Harriet S. Jackson from New York 2,410 " Campanero from Baltimore 9,100 " Grey Eagle from do 3,790 " Kongshyd from Richmond 830 half bags per Aracunia from Valparaiso and the total arrivals during the month of November have been 39,969 barrels, viz:

29,779 barrels American
 2,460 " Trieste
 11,230 bags Chili and River Plate
 39,969 barrels.

The sales during the month amount to 34,969 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 49,000 barrels.

We quote:

Trieste	22 5/8	23 0/00
Gallego	22 5/8	23 0/00
Haxall	22 5/8	23 0/00
Dunlop	22 5/8	23 0/00
O'Dance	21 5/8	22 0/00
McCanse	21 5/8	22 0/00
Baltimore	22 0/00	22 5/16
St. Louis	20 5/8	21 5/16
River Plate	20 0/00	20 7/16
Chili	19 0/00	20 0/00

but the market is less firm in view of the larger supply and consequently increased stock.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no further arrivals and the market continues firm with a good demand at \$4.00 per dozen.

There have been no arrivals during November, and the total arrivals for the 11 months since January 31st remain at 6,154,909 feet

against 7,130,437 feet in same period 1880.

White Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the market continues firm at 10 reals per foot.

The arrivals in November were 112,650 feet and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 3,427,725 feet

against 2,498,249 feet in same period 1880.

Spruce Pine.—Without supply prices continue nominal. We believe \$7.00—\$8.00 per dozen would be paid.

There were no arrivals during November and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 84,834 feet

against 1,644,231 feet in same period 1880.

Swedish Pine.—The arrivals consist of 549 dozen per Vigeland from Stockholm

which had been sold before arrival.

The market continues steady at \$4.00—\$4.15 per dozen.

The arrivals in November were 2,818 dozen and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 1,790 dozen.

Kevane.—The arrivals consist of 5,500 cases per Frank Emmett from New York.

The market is somewhat firmer and prices have advanced to \$7.00—\$7.50 per case for Devo's Brilliant.

The arrivals in November were 37,759 cases and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 236,195 cases against 142,450 cases in same period 1880.

Lard.—The arrivals have been 1,000 kegs per Harriet S. Jackson from New York

500 kegs per Campanero from Baltimore.

The arrivals in November were 6,837 kegs and to cases and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 72,261 kegs, 340 cases, against 93,240 kegs, 607 cases and 1,150 pairs in same period 1880.

The market is firmer and prices have advanced to 450 reals per lb. for George

440 " " " Jenkins
 400 " " " New York

Rosin.—No arrivals. Market unchanged at \$8.50—9 c. 10 per barrel.

The arrivals in November were 400 barrels and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 7,627 barrels

against 4,939 " " in same period 1880

Turpentine.—There have been no further arrivals and the market continues firm at 600—650 reals per kilo.

The arrivals in November were 400 cases and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 4,092 cases

against 3,465 " " in same period 1880.

Hoy.—The arrivals consist of 666 hales per Union from Rosario.

Market unchanged at 71—73 reals per kilo for Rosario

The arrivals in November were 666 hales and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 23,300 hales.

Bran.—The arrivals have been 725 bags per La France from River Plate

3,466 " Copernicus from do

The market remains firm at \$8.00—\$8.50 per bag.

The arrivals in November were 9,387 bags and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 54,188 bags.

Indian Corn.—The arrivals consist of 1,509 bags per La France from River Plate

2,465 Copernicus from do

3,909 " Rowland Evans from do

1,758 " Giroude from do

Market steady and prices unchanged at \$8.80—9.00 per bag.

The arrivals in November were 16,295 bags and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 116,775 bags.

Cement.—There have been no arrivals and market is unchanged.

We quote:

English	7 5/8	8 0/00
German	6 5/8	6 8/16
French	7 5/8	8 0/00

The arrivals in November were 1,375 casks, all from Hamburg, and the total arrivals since January 31st amount to 56,300 casks, viz:

41,431	casks English
13,168	" German
1,721	" French

total 56,300 casks

Coal.—The arrivals consist of 619 tons per Albion from Cardiff

2,301 " Anglo India from Liverpool

1,907 " Alice D. Cooper from Cardiff.

513 " Glen Affric from Swansea

50 " Harriet from Liverpool

278 " Rank from New Castle

1,268 " Maxwell from Cardiff

900 " Petra from Sunderland

1,590 " Shelia from Cardiff

all for companies' accounts.

In the absence of sales prices continue nominal.

The arrivals in November were 23,866 tons, viz:

18,333	tons from Cardiff
4,220	" Liverpool
1,374	" Sunderland
513	" Swansea
408	" Greenock
278	" New Castle
20	" Hamburg

23,866 tons.

against 23,339 tons coal and 582 tons coke in Nov. 1880

and the total arrivals during the 11 months since January 31st have been 21,303 tons coal and 1,264 tons coke

against 182,465 " " in same per. 1880

Coffish.—The arrivals consist of 2,721 tons Canadian per Union from Gaspe

1,200 " Maria Georgiana from N. Carl's

Retail prices are maintained at \$25.00—\$26.00 per tub.

The arrivals in November were 18,241 tubs Canadian and 339 cases Norwegian, and the total arrivals during the 11 months since January 31st amount to

25,443	Canadian
38	cases do
10,799	" Norwegian

63,275 packages

Beer.—The arrivals have been 80 barrels per Amazon from Liverpool

30 cases " Vigilant " Stockholm

130 barrels " Harriet " Liverpool

51 " " Derwent " Southampton

165 " " Enclit " Liverpool

1080 cases " Hannover " Bremen

We quote as before:

Bass (Hlers & Bell)	7 5/8	7 7/8
Tennent	4 5/8	5 0/00
Guinness' Stout	7 2/8	7 3/8
German, Carlsberg	7 2/8	7 3/8
do Cavallo	7 0/8	7 1/8
do sundry brands	5 0/8	5 5/8

The arrivals in November were 1390 cases and 960 barrels.

Butter.—Arrivals:

5 cases	per Trent	from Southampton
1360	" 180 barrels "	Belgrano " Havre
1407	" 170 " "	Vila do Rio " Bremen
38	" 150 " "	Hannover " Bremen
80	" 100 " "	Patrol " New York

and the total arrivals in November amount to 2970 cases and 675 barrels.

We quote:

French, in barrels.....	1 1/8	per lb.
do in tubs.....	1 0/8	1 1/16
Danish.....	1 0/8	1 1/16
Italian, Faccioli.....	1 0/8	1 1/16
do Modesto Galone.....	1 0/8	1 1/16
American.....	84	— 3/8

PORT OF SANTOS.

December 1st, 1881.

Coffee.—Market quiet at \$4.00—4.20 per 100 kilos for superiors.

Receipts last week averaged 7,485 bags per day.

Stock to-day 150,000 bags.

PORT OF MARANHAO.

November 17th, 1881.

Cotton.—Prices have advanced to 46—490 reis per kilo.

Arrivals are not large.

Sugar.—The market has become firmer and 125—135 reis per kilo is being paid.

Freights.—To Liverpool 3/6d and to Rio and 30d and to Rio per steamer, 3/4d and 10 1/2c, and 2 1/2c per sailing vessel. To New York 2 1/2 and 5 1/2c per ton for sugar.

Exchange.—22 1/2c—23 1/2c 90 days.

Discounts.—8 1/2c—9 1/2c bank, 10 1/2c—12 1/2c private bills.

The official valuation of the October exports from the port of Par  amounted to a total of 2,289,727 tons, in which the principal items were:

Rubber.....	1,895,649	539
Cacao.....	225,680	90
Cashanahs.....	13,043	200

The destination of the exports, with values, were as follows:

Great Britain.....	1,329,599	866
United States.....	584,407	75
France.....	279,988	50
Brazilian ports.....	65,256	810
Portugal.....	39,254	563

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 22.

CARDIFF.—Br bk Albion; 497 tons; Montgomey; 55 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ROSAHO.—Gr bn Astor; 179 tons; Abrams; 20 ds; flour to Brandes & Co.

NOV. 23.

LIVERPOOL.—Br shp Anglo India; 1,594 tons; Crown; 74 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

—Dan bgn Marv; 166 tons; Svaree; 50 ds; sundries to J. Moore & Co.

CARDIFF.—Am shp Alice D. Cooper; 1,363 tons; Humphrey; 49 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

CADIZ.—Sw bgn Charlotta; 190 tons; Skantz; 47 ds; salt to order.

BALTIMORE.—Br bk Campanero; 271 tons; Walker; 47 ds; flour & lard to F. Clemente & Co.

N. YORK.—Br bgn Frank Emmett; 174 tons; Drew; 57 ds; sundries to order.

ROSAHO.—Br bk Union; 384 tons; Webb; 21 ds; hay to order.

STOCKHOLM.—Sw bgn Vigilant; 232 tons; Sandberg; 81 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

SWANSEA.—Br bk Glen Affric; 295 tons; Jones; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

LISBON.—Sw bk Aest; 359 tons; Hagstrom; 47 ds; salt to order.

LIVERPOOL.—Dan bgn Harriet; 165 tons; Lindner; 61 ds; sundries to Norton Megaw & Co.

BALTIMORE.—Am bk Grey Eagle; 442 tons; Toby; 35 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

N. C. CASTLE.—Nor bgn Rank; 192 tons; Swensen; 54 ds; coal to J. C. Pacheco.

NOV. 25.

GASPE.—Br bgn Union; 170 tons; Dain; 49 ds; codfish to Hime Zeha & Silveira.

CARDIFF.—Br bk Maxwell; 971 tons; Marshall; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

RICHMOND.—Nor bk Kongshyd; 264 tons; Michaelson; 65 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

R. AVRES.—Dan bgn H. J. Baage; 136 tons; 12 ds; jerked beef to A. Wagner.

NOV. 25.

SUNDERLAND.—Nor bk Petra; 625 tons; Falkenberg; 58 ds; coal to A. Wagner.

CARDIFF.—Br bk Shelia; 956 tons; Robinson; 55 ds; coal to order.

N. CARLEIS.—Br bgn Maria Georgiana; 93 tons; Lebercq; 62 ds; codfish to order.

R. AVRES.—Br bgn Rowland Evans; 208 tons; Evans; 14 ds; Indian corn to A. de S. Pinto.

NOV. 29.

CONCORDIA.—Sp bgn Juliette; 185 tons; Abril; 20 ds; jerked beef to Hime & Zenha.

NOV. 30.

MARSHALLS.—Dan bgn Marie; 190 tons; Holm; 61 ds; sundries to Berla Corin & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOV. 22.

LISBON f. o.—Sw bk Carl Johan; 322 tons; Janson; coffee.

—Nor bgn Zanita; 132 tons; Brustad; coffee.

GONDA.—Br shp King Cebric; 1,607 tons; Melville; ballst.

BARRADOS.—Br bk Peranna; 431 tons; Crosbie; ballast.

BALHA.—Br bk Iva; 318 tons; Hedy; ballast.

NOV. 23.

NORTHERN PORTS.—Br bk Belle; 164 tons; Miller; sundries.

NOV. 24.

N. ORLEANS.—Br bgn Edina; 253 tons; Wyatt; coffee.

VALPARAISO.—Br bk Austria; 1,123 tons; Darkin; ballast.

NOV. 25.

GALVESTON.—Nor bgn Jernsten; 276 tons; Swensen; coffee.

PANASCALA.—Br bk Dorothy; 774 tons; Craig; ballast.

ARACAJU.—Br bgn Robin; 157 tons; Briar; ballast.

—Br bgn Canada; 138 tons; Laventure; ballast.

NOV. 26.

RICHMOND.—Gr lug Margaretha; 264 tons; Duit; coffee.

PERNAMBUCO.—Am lug Carrie Hecke; 506 tons; Simonsen; ballast.

ARACAJU.—Nor bk La Glana; 590 tons; Anderson; ballast.

NOV. 27.

LISBON f. o.—Sw bgn Fohanne Mathie; 174 tons; Olsson; coffee.

N. ORLEANS.—Sw bgn Fohanne; 213 tons; Petersen; coffee.

PERNAMBUCO.—Port bk Danica; 288 tons; Santos; sundries.

NOV. 29.

CADIZ.—Br bgn O. Blanchard; 264 tons; Le Proq; ballast.

ARACAJU.—Sw lug Sjetrollet; 164 tons; Zimerson; ballast.

SOUTHERN PORTS.—Sp bgn Eclair; 148 tons; Currel; ballast.

NOV. 30.

SANDE HEADS.—Br shp King Cebric; 1,514 tons; Bass; ballst.

PERNAMBUCO.—Br bk Dorset; 263 tons; White; ballast.

MADRID.—Gr lug Johan; 398 tons; Rotgers; ballast.

DECEMBER 1st.

LISBON f. o.—Dan bgn Margaretha; 182 tons; Halset; coffee.

CALCUTTA.—Br shp Foye; 163 tons; Napier; ballast.

—The Lion Ansted, from Antwerp for Rio Grande, put into Lisbon on Nov. 3, leaky.

—The Triton, from London for Santos, general cargo, put into Falmouth on Nov. 3, leaky.

—The Am. shp. Lovetta Fish, from Antwerp for Maranhao, with rails, which entered this port leeked on Oct. 30, 1881, having finished her repairs, left for her destination on the 2nd inst.

—The Br. bk. Hunter, from Cardiff for Rio de Janeiro with coals, put to Queenstown on Nov. 6 with loss of main and mizen topmasts and all attached, and received other damages.

—The Janina, Dutch, from Leer for Rio Grande, rails, which stranded in the Eyerland grounds of Texel on Sept. 25, is not condemned, but the costs of repairs will, it is supposed, be very heavy.

—The Sand, from Rio Grande, arrived at Runcom, when at anchor off New Ferry on Nov. 3, was fouled by the Empress o Liverpool and had jibboom gear and rail joint on port bow carried away, also bulwarks on port side.

—There were 97 vessels anchored in the port of Pernambuco on the 10th ult., of which 38 were British, 15 Brazilian, 10 German, 9 Spanish, 8 Portuguese, 6 Norwegian, 3 Danish, 2 Dutch, 2 Swedish, and 1 each American, French, Russian and Uruguayan.

—The M. Mercy, Nijhar, from London for Rio de Janeiro, general cargo, was towed into Plymouth on Nov. 2, by the steamer Kabin of Cork, having lost mizmast, foretopmast-head and sustained other damages in a heavy sea on the previous day off the French coast.

—A fire broke out on board the Br. bk. Hinawatha, cargo coals, discharging in the port of Pernambuco, on the 20th ult and was not yet extinguished in the evening of the 22nd. The Journal do Recife states that the captain was ashore and remained there all day viewing the occurrence

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds and their market values.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table listing various banks and public companies with columns for Capital, Shares, Reserves, and Dividends. Includes entries like Banco do Brasil, Caixa Economica, and various tramway companies.

THE RIO NEWS

— 1882 —

With the closing of the present year, the publishers of "The Rio News" beg leave to call the attention of its friends to the work which it has already accomplished...

In the brief time since the adoption of its present form and policy, "The News" has steadily gained in public esteem and influence. It has more than met the expectations of its friends at the outset...

The difficulty of winning and holding such a position will be fully recognized by all who have undertaken to compile Brazilian commercial statistics...

In the year now approaching "The News" will continue the same policy. As a commercial newspaper it will aim to give its readers a full and correct report of the markets and to keep them accurately informed in all matters affecting commercial and financial transactions...

In Brazilian industrial affairs, which are to occupy so large a part of public attention within the next few years, "The News" will offer its hearty support to every legitimate effort for their development...

On this platform the publishers will continue to solicit a continuation of those favors which have been so generously awarded to their enterprise thus far.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Railway from Victoria, capital of the Province of Espirito Santo, to Natividade, on the Rio Doce.

By these presents be it known that the Imperial Government will receive proposals up to the 31st December of the current year for the construction of a railway from Victoria, capital of the province of Espirito Santo, to Natividade, on the frontier of the province of Minas and margin of the Rio Doce...

The proposals must be presented in sealed letters at the bureau of public works of the department of agriculture, or at the Brazilian legations in Washington, London and Paris.

The railway will have an extension approximately of 209,600 meters.

The contract will have as a base the surveys already made for the said railway by order of the government, which may be examined by the proponents, or their representatives, at the bureau of public works in the department of agriculture.

The government concedes a guarantee of interest up to 6 percent, maximum, upon the capital which, after the revision of these surveys, shall be definitely fixed by agreement with the contractor.

Before the works are begun the government should be reimbursed for the costs of the preliminary surveys paid by it to the amount of about 120,000\$000.

The concession for the railway will be made in conformity with Decree No. 7,959, of the 29th December, 1880, in all things relating to the technical part, and with Decrees Nos. 6,995, of the 10th August, 1878, and 7,060, of the 29th December, 1880, in what relates to the manner of regulating the guarantee of interest.

The contractor will have the preference, on equal conditions, for the execution of the extension of the said railway through the valley of the Rio Doce, in the province of Minas Geraes, in case that the government resolves to execute the same with a guarantee of interest.

The competition shall have in view the lowest rate of annual interest, the shortest time for the construction of the works, and the fitness of the proposition.

The proponents must deposit a guarantee of 10,000\$, or 15,000\$. Their proposals will be received only on the presentation of the receipt or certificate of this guarantee.

The guarantee will be placed in the national treasury, in the specified legations, or in the agency of the treasury in London.

The proposal accepted, the contractor will be required to increase his guarantee to 50,000\$ or 75,000\$, as a security for the execution of the contract.

The guarantees will be in money or titles of the public debt of the Empire, and will revert to the treasury, the first if the contractor, after the acceptance of the proposal, refuses to sign the contract; the second, if the contract lapses.

The government will impose no new condition beyond those expressed in the decrees before cited.

It is understood that only after the revision of the surveys and the definite determination of the capital guaranteed, will the contract be celebrated, be considered made and closed.

The expenses of the revision will enter upon the account of the contractor. If, however, he does not come to an agreement with the government, the expenses of this revision shall be paid by the party who enters into a new contract, under the responsibility of the said government, to whom will revert an indemnification for the said expenses in case the contracted railway should be constructed directly by the state.

The revision will be made under the immediate inspection of an engineer of the Public Government.

Bureau of Public Works, July 29, 1881.

H. BICALHO, Director.

Advertisement for William B. Deming, 135 Rua da Quitanda, Silver & Deming M'f'g. Co. Manufacturers of Steam Force and Cistern Pumps, and all varieties of Hydraulic machinery.

Advertisement for Revista de Engenharia (Portuguese), the only engineering review published in Brazil. Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineering enterprises.

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