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THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

In an extra session of the municipal council of Santa Maria Magdalena, the following address to the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro was adopted:

Sir :- In compliance with the orders of your excellency in the official letters of the 21st of last month and of the 11th of the current month, in which you ask for information regarding the state of agriculture, stock-farming, silk and bee-culture in this municipality, the municipal council have to say as follows:

The lands of this municipality are in general extremely fertile and are suited to a great variety of products such as coffee, cereals, sugar-cane, tobacco, grapes, cotton, mulberry, potatoes, rice, mandioca, etc. The only article of export from the municipality, however, is coffee. The production of corn, beans and sugar is scarcely sufficient for home consumption, and already there has commenced a considerable importation of sugar, rice, tobacco and rum.

The cultivation for export in the municipality is therefore limited to coffee, and this cultivation is carried on in the rudimentary routine system which leaves much to be desired both as to the quality of the product and the quantity produced in relation to the population.

The number of slaves in the municipality being 13,010, and supposing that only 10,are employed in the cultivation of coffee, there might be produced, giving an average of 150 arrobas for each laborer, 1,500,000 arrobas; the exportation is however only 900,000 to 1,000,000 arrobas. The free inhabitants, numbering 10,366, might very well produce, if nothing else, the articles of home consumption, as we have no other industry, no important trade, nor mechanic arts.

The planters whose profits can be calculated at more than 10 per cent. are rare, and these live on exceptionally good lands and consume but little. In general the planters obtain from 8 per cent. downward. It may be added that a terrible disease, called the plague, is progressively destroying the coffee trees and is assuming alarming proportions without the cause of the evil or the means of combating it being discovered.

As the municipality has excellent lands for sugar cane, it would seem to be of great advantage for the government to encourage the planters, where the coffee trees are being destroyed by the plague, to plant cane by giving an interest guarantee for the establishment of one or more central sugar mills. With 100,000\$000 there might be established a mill with American machinery with a capacity of 400 arrobas per day, since the Figuera mill in Campos, belonging to José Pereira Pinto, with a capacity of 200 arrobas per day, cost 50,000\$.

It would also be advantageous for the government to encourage the planters by means of diplomas and money prizes, to establish free labor and to give attention to the cultivation of cereals and stock-breeding, especially the breeding of swine, independent of coffee and cane. By reducing to the lowest possible figure the rail way freights on these products, the government could also

contribute in favor of the division of labor.

There are many obstacles to the developnent of agriculture in the municipality which, although due to various causes, may be summed up in two principal ones: lack of roads and schools.

With the exception of two kilometers of the Barão de Araruama railroad belonging to a private company there are no railroads in the municipality. We have not even wagon roads which will enable us to abandon the pack mule, "our best vehicle." This lack, which in a rich municipality can only be endured through ignorance or extreme resignation, prevents our varying products or attempting a division of labor which must be our means of obtaining the maximum production and perfection of agriculture, and which might lessen for some years to come the lack of laborers that is already beginning to be felt.

Roads are a prime and inherent necessity in a mountainous and eminently agricul-tural municipality such as this. Your excellency will pardon the frankness, born of the confidence that the good judgment of the president of the province inspires in the municipal council, with which we say that the attention of the government has not yet been awakened to the roads of this munich ality. The same may be said of our own people who appear to ignore the fact that private enterprise is an indispensible factor in the prosperity of any country.

No one knows better than your excellency that the people must have instruction in order to understand their duty as citizens and to labor best in the interest of society and in their own private interest.

Our capitalists although possessing about 8,000,000\$000 of available funds prefer investment in 6 per cent, government bonds, to embarking their capital in industrial enterprises, and thus the spirit of association which might contribute powerfully to the development of the industries of the municipality, remains unproductive.

The stock-raising industry is here very backward and of limited proportions. The cattle are neither good for work, milk, nor beef. All the carne secca consumed, and the quantity is not small, is imported; and for the last six years the price has varied between 6 and 9 milreis. Butter-making is almost unknown, and the small quantity of cheese that is made is of poor quality and not readily salable.

Only a few amateurs, and these rare, have attempted to breed a horse or so, of a badly made and degenerate race. Perhaps this neglect of horse-breeding is due to our bad roads for which mules are more suitable.

Sheep-breeding is almost unknown. few sheep that we have are of very ordinary stock and only serve as food for invalids, the wool and hide being thrown away.

Bee-culture is only carried on by a few for their own use, and silk-worm-breeding is entirely unknown in the municipality.

Our best public establishment, although it has not the necessary accomodations, is the municipal hall. The churches of this village and of São Sebastião do Alto are in ruins, although this last has been somewhat improved at the expense of the parish-

ioners. . The few schools that we possess are in houses without sufficient accomodations and without furniture. There is no benevolent institution in the whole municipality. A small jail is being constructed in São Sebastião do Alto: the jail of this village is intolerable.

Such is the state of this municipality, its agriculture and industries, its drawbacks and its most pressing needs.

Santa Maria Magdalena, Nov. 23, 1881.

SLAVE PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

In common with many others I have been greatly interested in the case of the slave girl, Monica, now lying at the Nitherohy hospital. The legal inquiry, I suppose, has attracted unusual attention, because Monica in her first statement ascribed her punishment to a well known and titled gentleman. The Barão da Penha has now happily cleared himself from this accusation, and the girl's future depositions are likely to be more carefully sifted before full credence is given to them. But one fact remains potent; Monica was barbarously, fiendishly maltreated by some one who held her as a piece of property, and who regarded her as no better than an animal.

I do not propose here to enter into the legal merits of the case, neither do I care to fill your space with mere expressions of sympathy, which are abundant enough already and have found their best expression in a subscription to purchase the girl's freedom. But I would like to make two or three suggestions, on points which seem to have a natural connection with this case. As a friend of Brazil, and an enemy of slavery I have given a good deal' of thought to the condition of the black race in this country. Believing as I do that slavery is the root of nearly all evils with which Brazil is afflicted, I feel sure that speedy emancipation is the readiest and surest means of doing away these evils. But while we seek this end it is also well to see what can be done from day to day towards ameliorating the condition of this unhappy slave race.

Any one who takes the trouble to investigate the subject will find that Brazil has a large number of laws, the clear design of which is to protect the slaves. These laws have been carefully framed by some of the best statesmen of the country; and, theoretically, they leave very little to desire short of absolute emancipation. Practically they are almost useless, because they are not enforced. Everybody knows that there are cases of cruelty to slaves, maltreatment even to death, which are visited only by a light punishment, or with none. But no one knows, few even imagine, the vast number of hidden crimes which are yearly perpetrated under the slave system, and which never see the light of a court of justice. A slave may be maimed or killed on an inland plantation, and no outsider will know of it: the master and overseer, interested persons, will not proclaim their own crime, and the other slaves dare not give information, or have no one near to appeal to, or being brutalized by the hardships of their life, they do not care. Cases of severe punishments of slaves are comparatively rare in the large cities, because, as a rule, city masters are more lenient than the owners of plantations, and more fearful of consequences where courts of justice are near. Now and then, a case like this of Monica comes to light and fills the public mind with horror. But it is quite possible for similar cases to be hidden, even in the cities. Monica's story has come to light mainly through the accident of her having been sent to the hospital for treatment.

There is an old pro-slavery argument to the effect that a master will not punish his slaves too severely because he is fearful of injuring his own property. Supposing that masters were free from the passions which afflict the rest of humanity, such an argument might be a good one. But everybody who is acquainted with the workings of slavery knows that the system fosters and strengthens every bad trait in a master's character. It is notoriously true that men do constantly injure their own slave property. and they will continue to do so until the slaves are practically-not theoreticallyprotected by law.

Why are they not protected? It is the old story of everybody's business and nobody's business. The police magistrate should attend to these things, you say. But they have a thousand other matters on their hands; they are not inquisitors, and they cannot take cognizance of crimes unless complaints are made to them. Now, the maltreated slaves, living in continual fear of their masters, and regarding every respectable white man as leagued against them, are not likely to make these complaints. If they do appear before the courts they have no skill to plead their cause, and no money to hire lawyers even if they knew the valu of their services. They suffer in silence, or, driven to desperation, retaliate with crime and suffer the penalty, which should in all fairness be inflicted on their persecutors. They do not even know that the law protects them. Hundreds, perhaps thous ands of slaves would now be legally freed in the laws were enforced. But who will enforce them?

I see no remedy but the employment in each province of lawyers whose business it shall be to act as attorneys for the slaves. If the government will not do this, cannot the abolition society take the matter up Lawyers so employed should be paid, and well paid; but I believe the money could be better employed in this way than in the liberation of a few slaves. It would be better to pay fixed fees for each case according to the success of the lawyer, rather than to em ploy attorneys on a yearly salary; they would then have an incentive to seek out cases because they would directly profit by doing so. Human nature is the same the world over, and a salaried official is likely anywhere to neglect his duty because he can safely do so.

The slaves would soon learn to regard such attorneys as their friends, and the would appeal to them of their own accord And there is another point that should be insisted on here. The negroes, like other ignorant persons, stand in constant awe of all official proceedings; the taking of a deposition frightens them, confuses their minds, and they prevaricate because they have some vague idea that it will hurt them to tell the truth. This is the true secret of Monica's contradictory stories. I have observed the same thing over and over again, both with negroes and Indians. The "Ta puyos" of the Amazons valley have so great a dread of anything that looks like a legal proceeding, that the very act of writing down their statements will drive them to silence, or to downright lying. In collecting facts from the Indian hunters, I have been forced to trust to my memory; if I

man I was questioning, I was sure to go astray.

Here is a grand field for good work. Will you not join me in urging it upon public attention ?

HERBET H. SMITH.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 12, 1881.

A DESERVING CHARITY.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th December, 1881. To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Dear Sir. - In a recent number of your journal, you kindly published a circular issued by this society, calling attention to its declining income, and soliciting further subscriptions, however small.

You will, we believe, be as sorry to learn, as we are to tell you, that the circular in question has been productive of only very feeble results, and I have now been desired by the committee to address you these few lines, trusting that you may insert them in your next issue, and perhaps assist us by a few words of your powerful advocacy.

The British Benevolent Society must mainly depend on annual subscriptions, and not on windfalls in the shape of donations, which, however welcome, cannot be relied upon as a source of income; and it is with the hope of attracting these subscriptions that we again venture to call attention to our needs

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant. J. OWEN UNWIN,

m The Grocer, New York, September 17

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES. OUEENSLAND.

Queensland, the sugar-producing country of the antipodes, is one of the six British colonies comprised together with New Zealand under the name of Australasia; i. e.—New South Wales, 308,560 square miles, with a population of 693,743; Victoria X8.451, with 879,442 Queensland, 668,259, with 210,510; South Australia, 380,602, with 248,795; Western Australia, 975,824, with 28,166; Tasmani or VanDiemen's Land (a separate island south of the great continent of Australia), 26,215, with 109,-947, and finally New Zealand, another more distan 947, and many New Zenand, another more distant island group, 104,900 square miles, with 432,519 souls; together 2,552,811 square miles, with a joint population of 2,603,122. Inhabited by wild native tribes, there are in the above colonies besides 523. 531 square miles with 102,584 inhabitants, constituting an aggregate area of 3,096,342 square miles, with a joint population of 2,705,700 souls. To Australia moreover belong the Fiji islands, oc cupied by the British, and New Caledonia, 6,500 square miles, belonging to the French, together with various other groups of islands of minor im-

Both the Portuguese and the Spaniards visited this region in the XVI. century, but the Dutch were the first to gain a foothold, and called this fifth great sub-division of the globe New Holland, in the year 1605. In 1616 they discovered the West coast; in 1618 Tasmania, or VanDiemen's Land; in outh Australia; 1628 the Gulf of Carpertarie In 1687 the English under Dampier first coasted along the west coast; Captain Cook finally landed in New South Wales in 1787, giving the colony the name it has retained. During the wars which grew out of the first French revolution the English suc out of the first French revolution the English suc-ceeded in ousting the Dutch out of their Australian settlements, which they made a penal colony. Tas-man had meanwhile discovered New Zealand in 1642, and Captain Cook got there in 1770.

Australia proper, although gradually rising since it ceased to be a penal colony and proving a capital country for sheep raising, did not attract the world's attention very particularly until in 1853 gold was discovered, when a great many miners left California for the new gold fields, soon followed by adven-turers from all quarters of the earth. Sheep raisng was neglected for the moment: but as se superficial gold gathering began to give less aston shing individual results and was replaced by scien tific mining on a vaster and more expansive scale, pastoral pursuits as well as agriculture again attracted the bulk of labor and capital. The same as in California and other countries famous for their production of the precious metals, pastoral and agriculduction of the precious metals, pastoral and agricul-tural pursuits have in the long run proved the most

showed my note book in the presence of the durably profitable ones. Although the mining of gold, tin, copper and coal still remain very important in Australia, and the product of all of them except gold is rapidly on the increase, the two pursuits we have named now really nourish a greater number of direct producers than the mineral branch, wool raising in particular.

The only great drawback in Australia is the

general want of rivers and moisture, and the frequency of droughts inflicting Australia proper especially. But in spite of it the fine soil and mild climate are so propitious that the average result of pasturage and farming is fully on a par with anything attained in this country and the Argentine Republic. At the some time the country is healthy, and the climate on the whole temperate enough to enable white men to work on the field, and where, like for example for labor in the cane fields, it will pay better to use coolies, Chinamen and kanakas are introduced to advantage. There has so far been no lack of such coolie labor; indeed in the more settled portions of Australia they would prefer to receive ess Chinese than they get.

Australasia, including the Fiji islands, received in 1877 139, 798 immigrants, while 89,348 left, and in 1878 140,551, 95,893 leaving. Queensland alone received in 1872 22,596, 10,408 leaving, and in 1878 there arrived 16,139, while 11,890 departed. unnual gain in the sugar regions is therefore about 5,000 to 12,000 annually by surplus of arrivals

Sydney, N. S. W., has a population of 187,381, and Melbourne, V., of 256,477, and the remaining more important cities range between 20,000 and 35,000. Brisbane, Queensland, counts 32,012.

The income of British Australia in 1878 was £17,414,185, and the outlay £18,474,019, total indebtedness in that year being £67,615 ing £67,615,401, to a great extent represented by railways.

FOREIGN TRADE OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

In thousands of pounds sterling, 1878 and 1877. ___Import. -Expor from precious from total, England, metals, total, England, 1878.... 50,546 22,995 3,048 44,197 20,647 1877.... 48,308 23,415 2,648 45,384 22,500 WOOL EXPORT.

1877..... 351,706,000 pounds 1878..... 375,407,000 MARITIME MOVEMENT IN 1878.

-Arrivals Australia and New Zealand. 16,866 7,709,552 Fiji Islands..... 252 47,260 7,756,812 Railroads in operation in 1878...... 3,9781/4 ,, building in 1878......

Post offices, 3,578; letters forwarded and receive in 1878, 71,673,499, newspapers, 40,222,041. Length of telegraph lines, 25,516 ½ miles; length of wire, 40,501 ½; offices, 985; number of tele-

5,138

grams in 1878, 4,600,000. The activity and vigor displayed in every department only find a parallel in the United States and England when we come to consider that all that been and is being accomplished is done by a

population of less than 3,000,000. Queensland's export of sugar to the rest of Australia last year was 10,000 tons; this year it will probably reach 15,000 tons. The canes are cultivated on the Queensland sugar estates by Chinese coolies and kanakas from the South Sea islands; they are well paid and well treated, and as there is no limit to the consumption of sugar in Australia and surrounding countries, the Queensland planters may extend cane culture indefinitely and as fast as they can, always sure of a ready and remunerative

Besides sugar Queensland is rich in gold, tin and coal. In 1874 fifteen gold mines produced togeth 168,404 ounces, worth \$2,800,000. Queensland has at the present day 350 miles of railroad in operation. The export of domestic goods from the United States to Australia has been during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1879, no less than \$7,000,000 while we imported from there only \$785,773 worth of goods. Our import would be greater from that part of the world if the high duty on wool did not part of the word in the migratury of word and asstand in the way of it; there is consequently hardly any return freights, except a little tin and some few special lines of wool, which can stand the duty. Eventually this may undergo a change, when Australia will also take larger amounts of American goods, both from New York and Boston, as well as from San Francisco. They like our canned goods, hardware implements, furniture, etc, and can easily take twice or three times as much if there be return freight, cheap and direct, and this a large wool trade would abundantly furnish.

-Reliable information we have received from Uruguay states it as a fact that Latorre is in Entre Rios preparing to cross the river and spoil the elec-tions. That this may be a fact, is the ardent wish of all the respectable people in Uruguay.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, December t

-The price of wheat is rising in Chili.

Business in Montevideo is dull and nothing is talked of but politics and bull-fighting.

-The health of this city, whilst there is no epidemic sickness about, is anything but good, there having been nothing done by the authorities to

-The hundred million loan scheme is dishonest. If it could be carried out it would be a case of robbery such as no civilized nation has been guilty of

—Wool is beginning to come in, and sheep-farm-ers are seen about the streets, generally well satisfied with the prices offered for their produce, and couraged by their prospects for the year.

—The works for the Continental Exhibition are encouraged by

going on, and the committee on the same is work-ing hard and hopefully to have everything in readiness by the appointed time for the inauguration.

-Since our last, there have been no public meas ures of any importance carried. Our wants are still as great as when it was written, and the things we may rejoice in the possession of have undergone no

-Manager Duffield accompanied by Mr. Smithers was introduced on the Bolsa on the 28th, and was cordially received by numerous friends with whom he has already made a pleasant acquaintance. The new Bank opens with flattering prospects.

- The 20 million provincial loan waited so long to get placed that it was not placed after all; despite all that has been said. The money market in London is harder than when the matter could have been placed. Prograstination did it.

-We are happy to be able to report that, with ne melancholy exception of the Welsh colony in Chubut-where the want of a dam in the river has resulted in the failure of this year's wheat crop—the grain in all the colonies is plentiful and of excellent quality.

-Bishop Stirling is visiting all the widely separat-—Bishop Stiring is visiting at the widery separated congregations in charge of the Rev. W. H. Shimield, at Fray Bentos, Salto, Concordia, Maudisovi and Gualeguaychú, where his lordship finds what would be a large diocese in England, in perfect order and regularly ministered to through the constant and painstaking efforts of his faithful chaplain.

-Efforts are still being made to modify the prevailing system of sales to the country, and both the importers and the banks have hailed with pleasure the system of sales with pagarés. The pagaré system is well calculated to obviate many of the difficulties which now lie in the way of trading with some of the houses in the country whose system of book-keeping is very limited.

-Very satisfactory accounts are received on the subject of the Andine railway, the works of are progressing apace. It is shoped to see the rail-way in the province of San Luis by next December, and to have the line opened to the public the month following. The bridge over the Chorrillo river and the station in the city of San Luis are both approaching completion. More than two thousand men are hard at work on the line.

-The erection of a new Exchange building is now The erection of a new Exchange opiniong is now the one absorbing theme in business circles; and, although the exact site has not yet been fixed upon, we may shortly expect to witness the laying of the foundation of what, besides being an ornament to the city, will worthly represent our growing commerce and add very greatly to the facilities for the transaction of business enioned by merchants and transaction of business enjoyed by merchants and brokers.

-We regret to hear that the wheat at the Chubut —We regret to hear that the wheat at the Chubut colony this year will not suffice for the consumption of the settlement, there not being more than three thousand fanegas instead of fifteen thousand as it was last year. This is owing to the want of a dam in the river, for which the colonists have been asking the government for the past ten years. This is very sad news, and when we consider how different things might be were ordinary decent interest taken by the government in the welfare of this important colony, it is more than sad-it is disgraceful.

-From Uruguay we hear of the elections generally turning out, through the fear of vengeance because most of the best people there refrain ain from going through the farce of voting, in lavor of Santos, whose latest nightmare is a report to the effect that Latorre is preparing in Entre Rios to go over and upset all his plans. upset all his plans. Among those who are honest and patriotic enough to look at passing events there in their true link the in their true light, there is a great agitation in favor of the annexation of the republic of Uruguay with the Argentine Republic, but the red-hot liberators who now have the reins of government in their hands denounce all these as traitors and threaten to shoot them in the back (presumably because they would be either afraid or ashamed to face them.)

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro reas sembled on the 3rd inst. in an adjourned session.
- —A counterfeiting establishment was recently discovered at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.
- —The November receipts of the Rio Grande cus-m house were 132,016\$383, and of the meza de rendas 27,083\$788.
- -The second elections, for the provincial assen bly, in the undecided districts of São Paulo, will occur on the 20th inst.
- -The late minister of empire, Barão Homem de Mello, has been defeated in the second election in the 3rd district of São Paulo.
- -The November receipts of the Bahia custo house were: national, 1,101,611\$883; provincial, 124,545\$331; general recebedoria, 49,262\$019.
- The second elections in this province resulted in the choice of the conservative candidate Conselor Paulino, one of the ablest men in the empire, from the Nitherohy district.
- -The latest returns from Minas Geraes give the third place on the senatorial triple list to Dr Evaristo Veiga, instead of the Barão de S. João Nepomuceno
- -One of the interesting features of the German Brazilian exposition at Porto Alegre last month was a flower show. The Gazeta speaks of the exhibit in high terms.
- -There was higher water on the Rio Grande bar on the 7th inst. which was immediately improved. ssels crossed the bar that day, some of which had been waiting for weeks.
- -The German-Brazilian exposition at Porte Alegre was visited by 10,000 persons during the month of October. On the 1st ult, the expenses reached the total of 58,000\$, including cost of buildings and laying out the grounds.
- -The Municipio, of Araraquara, São Paulo, says that the coffee orchards in that municipality p an abundant harvest for next year. A number of large steam mills for cleaning coffee have been erected there, and the industry is rapidly growing in importance.
- -The November receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice amounted to a total of 22,866\$860, against 19,876\$550 during the same month of last year. The increase wa wholly due to the agencies throughout the province, the São Paulo central office showing a decrease.
- —The November custom
 Pernambuco were as follows:
 1881 -The November customs and excise receipts at

1880

Custom house.... 1,508,352\$739 1,320,4285802 Recebedoria 60,027 622 Consulado 276,199 192

- -Late mail advices from Manáos report the sur-—Late mail advices from Manñas report the survey of a road from Labria, on the Rio Purús, to the margin of the Rio Beni, to be partially completed. The surveying party under Col. Labre has examined 90 miles of the route, the work consuming 45 Col. Labre reports the existence of fine cam pos suitable for cattle-raising.
- -The little village of S. Salvador, Rio Grande do Sul, is suffering great hardships from the tyran-nical conduct of its shepherd. This man has been guilty of compelling his congregation to listen to his teachings—"fanatical discourse," a resident says by closing and fastening the doors. Such conduct is not at all satisfactory to the flock, who are now complaining to the bishop.
- -The municipality of Jaboticabal, São Paulo, is On the evening of the 21st ult. seeking notoriety. On the evening of the 21st ult.
 a man was shot and killed by some person unknown while sitting in a house playing the viol. On the evening of the 22nd a man and his wife were shot e ruffians when returning to their house from a walk. On the 23rd an old man was attacked by two ruffians, and was nearly beaten to death. Jab oticabal is a good place for Jack Ketch to visit.
- -The directors of the Porto Alegre commercia association have drawn up a petition to the Emperor protesting against the building of the sub-treasury edifice on the site chosen—the Praça Dom Pedro II. They assert that this site is in the upper part of the city at a long distance from the custon house and business centre, and that it will cost more to construct the edifice there. They ask that the Praça d'Alfandega shall be selected, as it will be more convenient and less expensive.
- -The Provincia, of São Paulo, says that a con tract has been signed between Manager Ferrari and some gentlemen of that city for 14 representations there in September, 1882, with the same oper company employed in Rio. The São Paulo parties guarantee the sum of 80,000\$, and agree that all receipts over that sum shall belong to the manager. were \$1,000\$, besides the product of five extraor-dinary nights. All of which proves that the am-usement market is as yet very little affected by the impending labor crisis. receipts for the season just closed in São Paulo

- -A few cases of small-pox, according to the distano, have appeared in the city of Sac
- -The November receipts of the Santos cust ouse were 644,479\$038, and of the meza de rendas 198,225\$159
- -The construction of the Arvoredo lighthouse, Santa Catharina, is progressing favorably. The work is nearly completed.
- —The Pará provincial government has signed a contract with J. C. da Gama Malcher for next year's opera representations.
- —Campinas is experimenting with the electric light in her public garden. The first experiments have given great satisfaction.
- -The Conde d'Eu and his sons were Petropolis on the evening of the Ioth inst. with fireworks and a public illumination.
- -The slave Bento who attempted a few months since to poison his master Honorio José de Lemos vicar of Lage, Pernambuco, has been sentenced to
- -Ex-minister Thomaz Coelho was beaten in the second elections in the Campos district. He claims however that extensive frauds were practiced by opponents.
- -The coasting steamer Rio de Janeiro waited off the Rio Grande bar ten days last month, and was then compelled to proceed on her voyage without getting an opportunity to enter.
- -The commercial association of Rio Grande de cided on the 30th ult. to request a London firm to send a specialist to examine the Rio Grande bar with the purpose of removing it with dynamite.
- -The Gazeta de Noticias of the 11th relates that a little mulatto girl of 10 years of age, at Desterro, Santa Catharina, is in a state of pregnancy, and will probably lose her life. The author of the outrage
- -From the 1st of June to the 26th of November there were 111 homicides and attempts to kill in the province of Minas Geraes. In the same period 257 criminals were captured, 126 of which were for the crime of homicide
- -A fight between José Pereira Santiago and Laurindo Pires Ferreira at Sacramento, near Uberaba, Minas Geraes, on the 4th ult., resulted in the death of both. One was shot through the bowels, and the other was cut through the stomach.
- -In order to insure precedence and avoid a repe tition of the Pernambuco experience, the president of Bahia issued orders that on the arrival of the Niger no boat should approach the steamer until after the presidential visit had been made to the Princess Imperial.
- -A Panellas correspondent of the Diario, of Pernambuco, writes that a substitute of the police delegado of that place, named Manoel João de Souza, arrested and ironed one Alexandre Bernardo do Sobral on the 12th ult., with the assistance of a gang of roughs, and then gave his prisoner a barbarous whipping. A police official of this character barous whipping. A police official of this character should be looked after.
- -The Pernambuco authorities, who had prepared a brilliant reception for the Princess Imperial on the 6th, on which day the Niger was expected to arrive, were surprised to find the illustrious travelers on shore on the afternoon of the 5th. The stemmer had arrived ahead of time, and the Princess and party went ashore in a private boat without any official demonstration whatever.
- ... The Diario of Rio Grande relates that a hor ssassination took place at Albardão, parish of Tahim, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 1st ult., which an Italian, named Julio Henrique, and his whole family were the victims. The total number murdered was seven, being composed of the Italian, his wife and three children, and two persons who happened to be in his house at the time. The crime is said to have been committed by a gang of outlaws infesting that locality.
- -- A wretched slave woman presented herself to of a Paraná paper on the 2nd inst. and complained of cruel treatment from her master. A she belonged to one João Ricardo, in the district of Pacutuba, and that eight days before she had been knocked down by her master, causing an abortion A medical examination proved the truth of her statement, and disclosed proofs of the most brutal treatment. The poor woman was sent to the hospital.
- -Under date of the 6th inst., the Rio Grande commercial association notified the president of that province by telegraph that they had obtained permission from a Liverpool firm to employ a specialist in the use of dynamite to remove the serious ob-structions on the bar of that port. This specialist was then in Santa Catharina, and was expected to arrive at Rio Grande on the 8th. As his services could be procured for a period of only ten days, the association asked that orders should be issued by the government placing all needed means at his di posal for carrying on the work.

- —The mortality reports of Pará show many deaths from yellow fever.
- -The government has ordered the construction of a lightship at the Pará marine arsenal for Bragança channel similar to the new one wrecked some months since.
- -On the 19th ult. the Diario do Gram Para announced the appearance on 'Change of a prospec-tus for a new discount and loan bank. On the 23rd the same journal announced subscriptions for 4,000 shares.
- -The Commercio do Amazonas relates that a dispute between two men at Borba, Amazon the 22nd October, over the possession of certain ands and rubber trees, resulted in the death of both by gunshots.
- -The new Amazon steamship company, entitled the Companhia de Navegação a Vapor de Manáos whose statutes were approved by the imperial gov ernment on the 3rd September, has been finally organized at Manáos. The company has the sum of 53,110\$ on hand for the purchase of its first steamer.
- -The entire press of Pará, without regard to political affiliations and with but one exception, presented an address to the president of the pro-ince on the 25th ult., in which they congratulate the government on the success of the new electoral laws and upon the absence of all official influence and pres sure at the elections. The journalists of Para in this representation echo a very general opinion throughout the whole empire.
- -The Artista of Rio Grande asserts that the police force of that province is insufficient in number and too poorly armed to suppress disorder and check the numerous crimes occurring throughout the province. Our colleague very justly calls the at tention of the provincial government to this state of things, and asks that steps be taken to put the polthings, and assis that steeps be taken to put the pot-ice force on a better footing so that it can afford some adequate protection for life and property.

 —The proposals for a line of steamers between Manaos, province of Amazonas, and the United
- States, were opened at the former place on the 17th ult. There were four proposals for the service; two American and two English. The proposals and ult. terms per voyage were as follows:
- 8,000\$ per voyage for the first five years and
- 7,000\$ for the second five years.
 nd—Henry A. Gould, of Boston; subsidy,
 12,000\$ per voyage.
 nd—Backus & Brisbin, (Americans) of Pará,
- subsidy, 12,000\$ for the first five years, 10,
- 4th-Booth Steamship Company, of Liverpool; subsidy, 10,000\$ for the first five years, 9,000\$

RAILROAD NOTES.

- -The Campinas tramway lines carried 15,350 passengers during November.
- -The November receipts of the "Macahé e Can ' railway amounted to 129,133\$320.
- -The São Paulo tramways carried a total of 106,016 passengers during the month of November.
- -The government has granted an abatement of 20 per cent on the Dom Pedro II railway tariffs for all freights received from the S. Joáo d'El-Rey line.
- -The September receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 29,263\$180, and the expenditures to 43,124\$700, leaving a deficit of 13,861\$520.
- -It is announced that the commission charged with raising 50,000\$ for extending the Sorocabana railway to Tieté, has finally succeeded in obtaining the money.
- -The minister of agriculture has authorized the emission of 200,000\$ in debentures by the Pirahyense railway, the amount realized to be applied to the conclusion of various works.
- -After paying a dividend of 8 per cent. for the year ending June 30 last, the São Paulo Railway Co. olus left of £49,456 14 6, of which half went to the imperial treasury.
- -The Monitor Campista of the 6th inst. noted ar interruption on the Carangola railway just beyond S. Domingos, which was caused by a land slide. It was hoped to have the track cleared by the 8th.
- —An unknown woman was run over and killed on the Paulista railway near Campinas on the 8th inst. The accident took place at curve where the unfortunate woman was not seen soon enough to stop the train.
- -The August receipts of the S. Paulo and Ric de Janeiro railway amounted to 115,442\$320, and the expenditures to 76,898\$187, leaving a surplus of 38,544\$133. This gives a total surplus of 62,-215\$283 since July 1.
- —The minister of agriculture has given orders or the issue of excursion tickets on the Dom Pedro issue of excursion tickets on th II railway during the national exposition at a reduction of 50 per cent. The regulation went into force on the 11th inst.

- The government has made its customary annua — The government has made its customary annua requisition upon the various tramway companies o the city for free passes for the year 1882. An exception is made in favor of the "Copacabana line."

 —The October receipts of the Paulista railway
- amounted to 303,910\$520, and the expenditures to 79,159\$150. This gives an aggregate since July 1 of 952,714\$510 in receipts and 264,966\$820 in extures, leaving a net surplus of 687,747\$690.
- —In response to the proposal of a member who asked that a representation should be made to the government in favor of the adoption of an uniform gauge of one meter for all Brazilian railways, the engineering club decided on the 1st instant to pose such a step as the choice of gauge is best left pose such a step us the companies themselves.

VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCIAL PORTS.

The history of the Dutch commercial cities is curious enough as illustrating the ebb and flow of mercantile enterprise, but that of Belgium is scarcely less replete with much the same radical if not revolutionary changes. The decline of Middle-borough, Flessing, Leyden, etc., and the sudden prosperity of Amsterdam, is paralleled on the other hand by the utter insignificance of Bruges at the prosperity of Australian hand by the utter insignificance of Bruges at the present day and the ever-growing importance of Antwerp. The prosperity of this last mentioned port has excited the jealousy of Havre and even the provided the provided by the provided the pr Hamburg; but the new docks (upwards of a hundred acres in all) and the increased facilities for com-merce which have been secured by the Belgian port have given her a vantage ground of which it will be difficult to deprive her. The arrangements for rage, loading and unloading on quay direct from railway wagons are said to be unsurpassed. The movement of goods in the port is computed at 2,500 wagon loads per diem. The quays are also to be greatly lengthened and widened-the total cost being estimated at 40 million francs.

Another of the causes, if not the principal cause,

of the increasing prosperity of Antwerp is the low railway tariffs on the Belgian lines, at the same time that an admirable railway and canal system afford unequalled transport facilities. The total number of ship arrivals in 1880 was 4,626, of 3,117,754 tons, of which number England alone furnished 2,149 vessels, of 1,706,656 tons, followed next, though far behind, by Belgium, with but 478 vessels, of 439,-195 tons. English bottoms, with some 700 or 800 German and Scandinavian vessels, carry on the principal commerce. While there are large cargoes going into Antwerp, however, the fact is not overlooked that most of the vessels come away in bal-last; a tolerably conclusive proof that this great trade is not to be ascribed to any extraordinary commercial activity of the Belgians themselves, by oly to favorable geographical position, with the ies above enumerated, to which must be added the important factor of free trade, which perhaps more than any other influence has contributed to the prosperity of her merchants. To understand perly the relative commercial position of Anterp, the follow statistics of the leading ports for

10// 11/11 100 4301411		
ports vessels, entries	tonnage	av'ge ton's
London 47,688	9,700,000	203
Liverpool 14,855	6,624,270	445
Antwerp 4,457	2,499,482	561
Hamburg 5,473	2,233,929	408
Marseilles 4,808	2,064,251	429
Glasgow 6,841	1,875,733	274
Havre 2,819	1,568,548	556
Rotterdam 3,320	1,454,213	438

As the port commerce of Antwerp has more than doubled within the last ten years, it is not an extravagant assumption that it must continue to further monopolize trade, and become, if it is not already, the most important commercial mart in continental Europe.—New York Commercial Bul-

BUENOS AIRES HERALD.

—Nothing has been decided yet about the loca-tion of the provincial capital, and this is as much as we can expect to have to say on the subject for some time to come. The Provincial Bank has received its first instalment of specie, three hundred thous-and dollars, half gold and half silver, from the national mint, and in future all its exchanges will be effected in that coin.

-From the provinces we have little or nothing to report that would be of any interest to our readers abroad. There is an increased interest visible in the concerns of business and colonization, and, with due encouragement on the part of the national gov-ernment, and the prompt suppression of everything in the line of amateur revolutions for which there is still rather a too decided liking in some parts, par-ticularly in Entre Rios and Corrientes, where the old 'caudillo' spirit is hard to die, we may expect to see rapid and very encouraging developments before long. Great interest is being taken in the newborn sugar trade, which gives promise of becoming one of the most profitable industries in the republic, and, with it, other industries are coming into be-ing, which, when full grown, will entirely change for the better the condition and prospects of the

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

ntains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affair at of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the comof the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-al report and price current of the market, a table of freights harters, and aid other information necessary to a correct tent on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL ROOMS:- 34 Rua São Pedro

Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1881.

THE new American minister, Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, with his family, arrived in this city on the 10th instant, on the Pacific Mail steamer Cordillera, and will at once assume charge of the legation attached to this court. Mr. Osborn comes to Brazil with an exceptionally high reputation, both in his diplomatic relations with a government engaged in war, and in his social relations with its people. His mission here will be free from all those influences which made his mission to Chili so important and so difficult, but still it will not be altogether free from responsibilities and tasks of great importance. As vet the commercial relations between the United States and Brazil are comparatively undeveloped, and this development, let us hope, will be the agreeable task which Mr. Osborn shall succeed in accomplishing. It is an agreeable task to add, in this relation that under the efficient administration of Mr. John C. White, chargé d'affaires during the past six months, the affairs of the legation are in the most satisfactory state. Mr. White will continue to occupy the position of secretary of legation, as he has done since 1878.

It is to be deeply regretted that a char itable association like the British Benevolent Society is compelled to make a second appeal for assistance, with a reluctant confession that its first appeal has met with almost no response whatever. And yet, from the communication which will be found in another column, that is just exactly the state of affairs which the society now makes public. An association like this, with so long and so honorable a record, should never be compelled to ask twice for help; in fact, its support should be so guaranteed that even one appeal may never be necessary. It is but little that is needed to meet its normal expenditures, but beyond that is the everpresent possibility of extraordinary demands through epidemics, or some calamity which deserves instant and adequate help. Without the organized work of the society, all these demands would be brought directly to the doors of business men themselves, and would soon prove a grievous burden to them. Through its aid, however, the essential work of relieving the sick and destitute is so systematized that it is carried on at the minimum of cost and annoyance. It is a work of necessity, even as it is a work of voluntary charity; and it is one which should

upon helpless consumers, is one which should not be permitted for a moment. Living is not so cheap in this city that the people can afford to pay 800 reis per kilo for fresh beef nor are the substitutes so plentiful that beef can be laid aside at pleasure. The movement on the part of the butchers to combine in the purchase of the Santa Cruz beef at the public sales at the lowest possible price, and then to retail it at famine prices, was not only an improper transaction in a business sense, but it could not be otherwise than highly prejudicial to the public. We can not unreservedly commend the general policy adopted by the city council in having animals killed at Santa Cruz on its own account and then to sell the meat here at public auction; but in view of existing laws and practices there was probably no other course to pursue. As a general policy, we believe that the government, whether general, provincial or municipal, should interfere just as little as possible with private occupations. The province of government is one which should be restricted wholly to matters of public and general concern, and should in no respect whatever interfere with private interests. Unfortunately, however, the city council could not have adopted that course in this matter, even had it been so inclined. The established usage of granting monopolies, particularly these abattoir monopolies, throughout the whole empire has long been a stumbling block in the way of a healthy development of private enterprises and prevents the abrupt removal of government control. When the laws shall be so changed that there can be no further grants of these exclusive monopolies, and when any and all private enterprise shall be left perfectly free and unrestricted, then such interference will be no longer necessary because these evils will right themselves.

For "conveniences of public order" whatever that may mean—the chief of police has recommended the deportation of six persons for the apparent offense of writing obnoxious things in the newspapers, and the government has sanctioned the act. The whole matter has been shrouded in mystery, and as far as the public is informed no specific charge has been made and the accused persons have been denied every opportunity for defense. They have been judicially charged with no crime, no breach of good order, no offense against public morality. We do not even know that they have been charged with that vaguest of crimes-sedition. All that is definitely known, judging from the slight and indefinite allusions in responsible journals, is that these journalists have been sentenced to deportation. And by whom? The chief of police, and the minister of justice! Although there is no warrant for such an act in the laws of the country, and although it is a gross infringement upon the rights and liberty of the accused, this arbitrary act has called forth little more than the feeblest and most timid of protests from the press, and dumb acquiescence on the part of the public. We do not undertake to say that the accused have done no wrong, for we know nothing of the charges against them. We do know, however, that the chief of police and minister of justice have assumed the right to arrest and punish individuals upon their own responsibility,

possible that it is purely a matter of private revenge. All these are mere conjectures, of course; but under such an extraordinary assumption of power nothing but conjecture is possible. In view of this proceeding we wish to call the attention of our colleagues to a few plain interrogations, a frank discussion of which will go far to set this matter right. In the first place, what is the offense of these six persons so mysteriously deported : If guilty of any crime, or misconduct, could they not have been tried in a Brazilian courts In the second place, what is the meaning of "conveniences of public order?" What specific offenses fall within this general designation? And in the third place, can any man be arrested and forcibly expelled from the country by a simple cabinet order? Under Brazilian law can not every accused person demand a judicial hearing? Are not the laws of the country comprehensive enough and powerful enough to punish any and every offense? Besides all this, has any country the right to turn its criminals adrift upon the world? We sincerely trust that our colleagues will lay aside their inexplicable reserve and answer these questions fully. We want to know just what powers a minister may assume outside of those specified by the constitution. We want to know if the press is afraid to protest against such an assumption of authority. We want to know just what measure of security this country affords. And, too, we want to know whether it is possible for any man to be arrested one day and expelled the next. This matter involves both personal rights and property rights. If there is warrant for this recent proceeding, then the foreigners residing here will be very glad to know it. Some of them may desire to arrange matters for an early departure to a country where a man's most sacred rights and privileges are better respected.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

In an elaborate report to the shareholders of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, Mr. James A. Scrymser, president of the company, states that contracts have been concluded for 3,082 nautical miles of submarine cable of various types, with the India Rubber Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company, limited, of London. The latter company is to lay and guarantee the perfect working of these cables as a whole, and is required to guarantee that the various types of cable shall be of sufficient length, respectively, to properly connect the points required. 22 miles of cable are being completed daily, and it is reported by the company's electrician to be of very superior quality. The pro visions of the contract amply secure the company in every particular against loss, damage, or delay No less than five steamers will be necessary to transport the cable and its accompanying material. The first shipment will clear from London Nov 15, or pay a penalty of \$1,000 per day for each day's delay; the other shipments will follow at fixed dates under heavy penalties for delay. The cable connecting Panama with Callao is to be com-pleted by May, 1882, and it is expected that the whole line will be in commercial operation during the ensuing month of July. Careful estimates of cost have been made, and it is expected the company will have an ample cash surplus and \$1 000, 000, par value, of its stock in its treasury on the construction account. This result will be at tained notwithstanding the fact that the company will have about 900 tons of cable more than the original estimates called for, and that it has secured the following valuable exclusive telegraphic rights not included in the original prospectus: United States of Colombia, the exclusive right covering its Pacific coast, inclusive of the isthmus of Panama, for 25 years; Ecuador, the exclusive right for 50 years; and Peru, the exclusive right for 25 year oluntary charity; and it is one which should appeal directly to every one whose means will permit a subscription. We trust that our readers will remember this most deserving charity in their Christmas offerings.

The recent enterprise of the city council in breaking down the butchers' monopoly is a matter worthy. of hearty praise. The purpose of these tradesmen to keep the business so closely within their own hands as to be able to impose exorbitant prices.

Individuals upon their own responsibility, and without the employment of those legal brocesses and agencies which are guaranteed to every man. The resort to so unusual a punishment as deportation implies that the accused have done something which can not be punished through the courts, and it is possible therefore that their offense is one which no law recognizes as punishable. It is possible that these persons have done the purpose of these tradesmen to keep the business so closely within their own hands as to be able to impose exorbitant prices.

LOCAL NOTES.

-The minister of agriculture has authorized the treasury agency in London to make a contract with Messrs. Shaud, Mason & Co. for the supply of a floating fire engine for use in this port. must not exceed 30,000\$.

-The second elections in the 1st district of this city on the 3rd inst. resulted in the victory of the conservative candidate, Dr. Duque-Estrada Tei xeira. There were unlimited brass bands and fireworks in the evening.

The minister of agriculture has granted permission to Geo. H. Summer, agent of the gas company in Pará, to put up a telephone line between the manufactory and the warehouses, providing that the said line shall be removed whenever required by public convenience.

-We await the Cruzeiro's explanation of the defeat of Leoncio de Carvalho in the 1st district of this city. Was it not owing to an undue subservience to foreign influences in educational matters? And was not the result of the election a stern re buke by the people?

—An assassination growing out of a quarrel over a division of some fish, took place on the Penha road near this city on the 14th inst. The victim was João Lourenço de Sant'Anna, and the Americo Garcia da Costa who was captured by some witnesses of the crime,

-A murder was committed at the pro-—A nurder was committed at the *prata dos Mincisos* on the evening of the 2nd inst, a boatman named Antonio de Souza receiving a deep gash in the left loin from the effects of which he died within a few minutes. The assassin is a desperate char-acter named Manuel Francisco Pereira, nick-named His discovery and arrest were effected on the following day.

-It is related in the Fornal that some days since a respectable-looking family applied for permission to inspect a house in this city which had been newly fitted for rental. The party, comprising the parents, two sons, and three daughters, all looked so highlyrespectable that the attendant did not go with the to examine the premises. In a short time the party returned and explained that the house did not suit. Later in the day, the attendant visited the premises with another party, when to his surprise he found that every gas globe in the house had been

-In his letter of the 1st ult. the New York cor-—In nis letter of the Israel that the view to the Cornal respondent of the Fornal reaffirms his previous statement of the failure of the Brazilian government to offer sympathy to the late President Garfield in unison with other foreign governments. Secretary Blaine's acknowledgment of such a message was dated July 27, twenty-five days after the shooting.

It is asserted by the same correspondent that this It is asserted by the same correspondent that this matter occasioned so much feeling at Washington that the message of condolence on President Garfield's death was not published by the state department, but through his own personal efforts.

-It will be pleasant news to the Conservatorio Dramatico, whose virtuous concern for the well of this community would not permit the presentaof this community would not permit including the that the London public, including the Wales, has become wildly enthusiastic over that questionable production. On its first presentation London the house was crowded and a multitude of people were turned away. Everybody praises the piece, and nobody seems conscious of the im-moralities which so shocked the moral perceptions of our dramatic censors.

-In conformity with a decision of the council of state the government has resolved to pay the ex-contractor of the new abattoir, Augusto Teixeira contractor of the new abattoir, Augusto Teixeira Coimbra, the sum of 152.590\$686, on condition that he accepts that sum as a full satisfaction for all claims and agrees to make no further claim under any possible pretext. The sum claimed by Coimbra is 713,960\$280, which covers indemnities, fines, guarantee and the value of materials remaining in the hands of the government. The difference between the amounts claimed and allowed is somewhat striking; as is also the condition which the government seeks to impose.

—The amount paid by the Botanical Garden Rail Road Co. to defeat the Copacabana enterprise has lately risen from 700,000\$ to 1,200,000\$. Long purse that, Quintino! But then, no one seems to have received the money! One of the grantees denies receiving any of it; the other is sile capitalist of the enterprise claims to have been de-frauded; the minister of that time is the bosom frauded; the minister of that time is the bosom friend of the man who first made the charge; and the managing editor of the Globo, who is so fiercely virtuous about the whole affair, is a brother-in-law of the silent grantee. With such a combination there should be no necessity for unsupported there snow.

charges. The facts are all in their own hands, and they all know that the charge of bribery is an unequivocal falsehood. A case of bribery, Quintino, involves two parties. We know what you think of the party employing a bribe; now let us know what you think of the party receiving it!

-The government announces the emancipation of the Angelina colony in the province of Santa

-The national industrial exhibition at the depart ment of agriculture was formally opened by the Emperor on the 12th inst.

The preliminary sessions of the General Assembly began on the 13th inst. The formal opening will take place on the 31st.

The depredations of burglars continue un-ecked. As very little assistance can be expected from the police, every citizen should seek to administer a little summary justice on his own account.

-It is announced that the minister of marine has —It is announced that the minister of marine has authorized the purchase of apparatus from Messrs. Siemens Brothers, London, for supplying the moni-tors Solimões and Javary with electric light. The cost will be 15,000\$.

-The minister of war has issued instructions for the preparation of a strategical map of the Rio Grande do Sul frontier. The work has been en-trusted to Col. Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer and Maj. Francisco Raymundo Ewerton Quadros.
—Senator Florencio Carlos de Abreu e Silva,

senator from the province of Rio Grande do Sul and president of the province of São Paulo, died in this city of consumption on the night of the 11th inst. He was the youngest member of the Senate and had occupied that position only a little over fourteen months.

-The minister of agriculture has dispatched a circular letter to the various provincial presidents asking for circumstantial information upon the general state of agriculture of each province, and upon this various branches and institutions. The reports are desired for the full year 1881, and are designed for the second session of the legislature just elected.

-The arrival in port of the French packet Niger, with the Princess Imperial, Conde d'Eu, and their children, took place on the morning of the 10th inst. The reception was almost wholly of an official character, the Niger being escorted into har-bor by two naval vessels, the forts firing salutes, and a formal reception occurring on the imperia yacht which received the imperial travelers at the anchorage. There were no public demonstrations.

-At the instigation of the chief of police the government has authorized the deportation of six individuals for "conveniences of public order."
The persons, we are informed, are obnoxious jour nalists. Their expulsion from the country is without trial and is summary. It is a strange idea o justice, but it has become a recognized thing in police procedure nevertheless. It is silent and summary, and is exempt from all judicial tangles and popular inquiries.

-A scientific commission charged by the French government with explorations in the interior of Brazil, arrived on the 10th inst. on the Niger. The Brazil, arrived on the rolumist, on the Program, party is under the direction of Dr. Grezaux, who has already distinguished himself in this work. He will be accompanied by M. Billet, astronomer, M. Ringel, artist, and two assistants. In this exploration it is designed to go to Matto Grosso by way of Montevideo, and then to cross through the interior of the empire to the Amazon.

-The bankrupt Barão de Mauá has asked the government for a privilege covering the employment of electricity as a motive power and for illuminating purposes. This is decidedly the "checkiest" propurposes. This is decidedly the "cheekiest" pro-posal that has come under our notice for a long time. The Barão is not only a bankrupt to an enormous sum, but he has been a non-resident for some years. He neither claims this huge privilege as an inventor, nor as an owner of patents. He sim ply asks that a great monopoly shall be created for his special benefit, and undoubtedly expects to

—The burial of Mr. Lewis Jones, for many years a resident of this city, took place at the English cemetery, Gambóa, on the 26th ult. Mr. Jones was for many years the master of the modelling-toom in the motion greated of this city where his room in the marine arsenal of this city where his services were esteemed so highly that a decoration of the Imperial Order of the Rose was conferred upon him. He afterwards left the employ of the government and established himself here as an importer of machinery, plumber's and general shop supplies, etc., in which line of trade he had built up a very successful business. He leaves a wife and a very succe five children.

THE city of São Paulo has advertised for a loan IHE CITY Of São Paulo has advertised for a loan of 500,000\$, the proposals to be received up to to morrow, the 15th. The interest can not exceed 8 per cent. per annum, payable semiannually. The money will be applied to the payment of the city's floating debt, and the surplus, if any, to the paving of streets.

THE export of breadstuffs from the United State 1HE export of breadstutts from the United States in September amounted to a total value of \$19,947,-144, against \$23,883,055 in the same month of last year. For the nine months ending September 30 the exports amounted to \$177,452,349, against \$209,204,277 in the same period of last year.

TARIFF CHANGE

By an imperial decree of the 9th instant, and in conformity with representations against the imposi-tion of the higher rate of duties on common rosin imported for soap-making, the following provisional tariff has been promulgated: Pine rosin, prepared for instruments: 800 reis

per kilo.
Pine rosin, black (breu) and of whatever othe quality: 5 reis per kilo.

An abatem n abatement of 50 per cent, will be made for glass and earthenware vessels; 10 per cent, for barrels; and 5 per cent, for tin or

COMMERCIAL

December 14th, 1881. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.

Coin at \$4 84 per £t. stg. 54 45 cents.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$327
do of £t. stg. in Brazilian gold... \$\$889

Bank rate of ex	change or	n London	to-day	. 22 d
Present value	of the Bra	azilian mil	reis (paper) 815 rs. gold.
do	do		in U. S	
				. 44.00 cts
Value of \$1.00	(\$4.80 p	er £1 stg.)	in Brazilia	n
	cui	rrency (pa)	per)	. 2\$273
Value of £1 st	erling	,, ,	gradien.	10 909

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Dec. 3.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks which continued at London ... 22½ go dly Paris ... 427 gr. Hamburg... 527 gr. Hamburg... 527 gr. New York. ... 28280 gr. gr. Private paper was negotiated at 22½ on London and 422—42 on France. The transactions of the day were unimportant. Sovereigns 11\$190 sellers, 11\$100 buyers. Dec. 5.—The market to-day presented no new feature and no alteration in the rates. Small transactions were effected at 22½ bank and 22½ private paper on London and 424 private paper on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$106 for the 18th and at 11\$150 for the 31st instant.

Dec. 6.—The Banco Commercial mointained the following

Dec. 6.--The Banco Commercial maintained the following official rates:

221 on London

22½ on London
427 on Paris
24 % on Portugal.

The Banco do Brazil continued to draw at 22½ on London,
427 on Paris and 327 on Hamburg, whereas the other banks
refused to draw at 22½. Small transactions were effected at
22½ bank and 2516—22½ private paper on London and at
424 private paper on Paris. Sovereigns 11\$200 sellers,
1258 Rohuvez. 424 private :

11\$200 cm.h.

Dec. 9.—The market to-day was very inactive, only some small transactions in private paper being effected at 22 516 on London and 424 on France. The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio affixed the rates of 22½ on London 429 on Paris 530 on Hamburg 24 on Portugal

The Bank of Pazil and the English banks did not draw. Sovereigns 1520-58019.

The Dank of rankar and the Englast batts due not draw. Sovereigns 11\$230 sellers, 11 200 buyers.

Dec. 10.—The English banks joined the other banks to-day in the rate of 221% on London. The official rates were

London 22½6
Paris 429 and 430
Hamburg 530 and 531
New York 2\$280 and 2 290

Dec. 12.—The market to-day was quiet without alteration in the rates of the banks. In private paper small transactions were effected at 22 ½ and 22 ½116 on London and at 433 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$180 cash and 11\$170 for the

Dec. 13.—This morning some transactions were effected in paper on London at 22 1/8 bank and 22 1/4 private. After 11 a. m. thebanks adopted the following reduced rates:

BANK STATEMENT

portion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on November 30th, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits	Cash	Propor-
	in contos	balances	tion per
	of reis	do.	cent.
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio Banco Commercial. English Bank New London & Brazilian Bank	25.637	9.388	36.62
	12.977	1.211	9.33
	4.933	852	17.27
	1.665	284	17.06
	- 5.502	1.873	34.04
	1.585	457	28.83
	2.267	606	26.73
Total	54.566	14.671	26.89

BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30th, 1881. ASSETS. Commercial Department:

Commercial Defast Inmut :
Bills discounts plits
National Treasury bills
National Treasury bills
Bills with war resident endorser besides others
Bills worth war resident endorser besides others
Bills sectured by collaterals :
By commercial documents
Securities in liquidation.
Securities in liquidation.
Securities in liquidation and the security of t 15,279,684 379 284,001 000 4,250,048 951 1,078,463 854 1,354,278 312 9,277,359 909 8,605,179 483 Capital account... Supplemental loan... Accounts Current, guaranteed: 25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 Sundry loans
Loans to Provincial governments...
Real Estate Stocks and Shares: Public Funds.
Shares and debentures in various companies.
Documents deposited. São Paulo Branch: Capital account.

Acount notes in circulation.

current. 800,000 000 91,650 000 3,787,517 237 Rural, ac ag dates.

Cit a long dates.

Short

Accounts in liquidation.

Interest due on mortgages.

Percentage due on administration. 24,708,518 980 4,336,746 448 1,399,545 540 262,666 710 250,551 406 560,659 330 18,514 210 783,297 075 62,400 000 Commercial Department:
Capinal: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000...
Reserve Fund:
New reserve fund.
Special 218,120,378 41

4,401,479 657 4,343,096 841 In notes of Head Bank.

", ", Branch Banks.
Bills payable for fixed deposits.
Accounts current. 21,998,590 38,923,372 068 25,550,418 612 8,251,110 087 363,774 950 48,007,352 386 Deposits...

Dividends:
Unclaimed dividends...

Mortgage Department:
Capital supplied by the commercial department 25,355,123 925 2,441,123 340 3,704,900 000 117,828 364 763,924 070

218,120,378 410 E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, December 3rd, 1881.

**José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES. 123 000

Docas Dom Pedro II ...

bodio ...

Leopoldina R. R. for soth inst. ...

do for 15th ,...

Sorocathana R.R. ...

Petropolis R. R. ...

Macahé e Campos debentures. ...

Leopoldina deb....

Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (15c). 102 % os RR. 246 000 (outs. sale) 178 000 108 270 000 000 108 270 000 000 118 Jan 2310 000 118 Jan 231, buyers op'n 310 000 200 000

1	December 9.	
3	Banco do Brazil	300 000
œ	Banco do Commercio	224 000
36	Sorocabana RR	120 000
ю	Sorocabana R.R. for Jan. 31 (outs. s)	125 000
2	Macahé e Campos RR	245 000
ю	Carris Villa Isabel for last day of transfer	236 000
ю	Navegação Nacional till Feb. 28th, buyers	
	option	310 000
5	Carris S. Christovão	371 000
o	Brazil Industrial	230 000
8	Minas de Caçapava, S. B	50 000
9	Banco Predial hyp. notes	80 %
1	December 10.	
0	Six per cent apolices	1,081 000
5	Banco Industrial	235 COO
13	do	238 000
4	Rio Gas Company	265 000
	Fidelidade Insurance	230 000
ю	Docas D. Pedro II	140 000
8	do for 18th inst	140 000
ю	Serviços maritimos	270 000
ı	Carris Villa Isabel	230 600
ю	Navegação Nacional for Feb. 28th	310 000
ĸ	Architectonica	105 000
5	Macahé e Campos RR	246 000
5	Leopoldina R.R. for 31 st inst	235 000
4	S. Isabel Rio Preto	200 000
6	Sorocabana deb. of £50	90 %

HARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14th, 1881. Exports.

Export

Europe.

Europe.

Dec. 3 Lisbon b. o. Nov. lug. King Sverre...

5 Hamburg Gr. str. Bahin (& 593 Sautos)...

4 Mediterranean It. str. Underto I...

7 Liverpool Bleg. str. Patental...

7 London, Havre, Antw. Br. str. Euclid...

9 Southampton, Havre Br. str. Tamar...

10 Marseilles Fr. str. Sarovie...

11 Hamburg Gr. str. Montevide...

12 Southampton, Antw. Br. str. Trent...

13 Southampton, Antw. Br. str. Trent... Elsewhere:

since the 1st, inst. being 10,254 bag t 17,308 bgs per day in Nov. 1880 10,535 , , , 1879 12,087 , , 1876 5,477 , , 1877 7,197 , , 1876

| 1877 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | We quote, per 10 kilos: | 4 | 900 | 5 | 000 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 1876 | 187 9.71 9.49 8.77 nission, exchange 221/8 in sterling d at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 275,000 bags.

The market closes quiet at the above quotati

Imports.

Imports. .

Flour.—The arrivals since our last reponsist of consist of

9,500 barrels per Napher from New York and Richmond
4,700 barrels per Ges. P. from Baltimore and Richmond
1,210 balf bags per Umberlo I from River Plate
1,000 per Gallin's from Walparaiso

There have been next to no sales effected since that date the
market being extremely quiet, and the quotations we give
below must be considered as nominal.

Stock in first hands to-day amounts to 56,000 barrels.

We quote: Trieste
Gallego
Haxall
Dunlop
O'Dance
Mc Cance
Baltimore
St. Louis
River Plate Chili

Cutil 19 000—19 500

Pitch Pinc... The arrivals consist of 223,050 feet per S. V.

Merrick from Darien which had been sold before arriva

The market continues firm at 44500 per dozen.

White Pine. —The arrivals have been:
248,444 (eet per Blauche How from New York.
127,962 , , H. J. Libby from

The former has been sold at 108 reis per foot and the latter as sold before arrival at 115 reis per foot. Market well supplied. Swedish Pine.—The arrivals consist of 974 dozen pe Fleetwing from Hernosand which was sold at 33\$250 per dozen Firetuing from Hernosand which was som as 3377.

free of abatement.

The market remains firm at 418500 per dozen for prime Westerwick cargoes.

Sprace Pine.—There is a good demand but no supply.

erwick cargoes.

Spruce Pita.—There is a good demand but no supply.
We quote nominally 338000—388000 per dozen.

Krusene.—The arrivals have been:
3000 cases per Naphre trom Neb York
5350 " Blanche Heur from do
9700 " " H. Y. Libby from do
In view of the heavy supply the market is depressed.
We quote 7800—3800 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.

Lart.—Arrivals:
** Leves ne Geo Peabsby from Baltimore

Turpentine.-Arrivals: 245 cases per H. J. Libby from New York.

Sales from second hands continue to be effected at 600-650

eis per kilo.

Hay.—Arrivals:
762 bales per Forest Princess from Rosario
800 , Herman from do.
The Market continues firm at 71-73 reis per kilo.

Bran .-- The arrivals consist of

775 bags per Rosse from River Plate
897 , Trenf from do
Market quiet and prices somewhat lower. We quote to-day

Market quiet and prices somewhat lower. We quote to-da \$280co-3 coop per bag.
Indian Corn.—Arrivals:
8,084 bags per Rease from River Plate
1,774 , Umkerto I from do
300 , Bathia from do
1,000 , Galicia from do
2,085 , Trent from do
1,000 from the Cornel of the Market Rease Re

Market unchanged. We quote:

Sanace uncanaged. We quote:

English \$\$50.—\$500.

German 6 500.—\$6 800

French 7 500.—\$000

Coals.—The arrivals have been:
1,803 tons per Badao from Swansea
1,798 n. Aestracans from Liverpool
1,359 n. Dermandoon from Cardiff
945 n. Countess of Kindere from Hullall for companies' account.
In the absence of sales prices continue nominal.
Codish.—The arrivals consist of

Colfish.—The arrivals consist of
475 cases per Montevide from Hamburg
2,552 tubs per Century from New Carlisle
3,200 tubs per Hele from Gaspé
The consumption keeping pace with the supply, the market
remains from and excellence are maintained at 21\$000-26 000
per tub.

-Arrivals:

125 barrels per Napier from New York 82 cases per Montevideo from Hambur

PORT OF SANTOS.

December 1st, 1881. Coffee.-Market firm at 4\$000-4 100 per 10 kilos for su

The receipts last week averaged 6,554 bags per day. Stock to-day 180,000 bags.

PORT OF BAHIA.

November 26th, 1881.

Export.

Sugar—The demand continued for a few days after our last report when the market became flat and prices receded about 34 reis per 10 kilos. The sales during the fortnight amount to about 28,000 bags of regular 10 good browns at 28,66, 18600 and 18634 per 10 kilos corresponding to No. 7, 8 and 9 DS, which the text has the exchange of 23% is equal to 1611, 1713 and 1717 per cwt. f. 0. b. without frieight and commission. Entries are limited and stocks in first hands about 1,000 tons,

ped since the 12th inst.;

98 bags per Strate to Liverpool

13 , Minnie Swift to New York

72 , Namyth to do

17 , Amer to Channel

16 , Star of the Isle to do

12 , Ellie D, to New York.

oing to load: er *Biela* to New York

Alfarin to St. Johns Comte d' En to Halifax Thorgny to New York

Wanderer to Channel
Lify to do
Pride of Channel to do
Diana to do
Copernicus to Liverpool,
sales have been effected and quotations

nominal.

Cocon—Market flat. About 2,000 bags of fermented have changed hands at \$503 and \$\$900 per 10 kilos, equal to \$538 and \$\$590 per cwt. f. o. b. Stock about 500 bags.

Shipped during the fortnight:
725 bags per Strado to Liverpool
1,069 , Menuon to New York
400 , Equation: to Bordeaux
43 , Nannyth to New York.
Coffee.—Market quiet. Sales during the fortnight amount to \$400 bags.

Coffer.—Market quiet. Sales during the fortnight amount to 8,400 hags, viz:

4,500 hags Moritibas at 3\$132—3\$200 or 361 to 3618

2,500 Nazareths first at 2\$655 or 312

1,000 do superior at 2\$791 or 3215

300 do superior at 2\$791 or 3215

do seconds at 2\$898 or 3816

assumanted Carvellas at 3\$910 or 3216

washed inferior Caravellas at 3\$919 or 4319 per

cwt. f. o. b. ex freight and commission. Stock about 30,000

hore.

259 washed inferior Caravellas at 35949 or 4319 per cwt. f. o. b. ex freight and commission. Stock about 30,000 bags.

Shipped since our last report:
1,000 bags per Lillie Sleightholm to Liverpool
4645 "Graf Binmas & to Antwerp
720 "Palparative to Hamburg
1,494 "Hohenstangfen to Antwerp
4,590 "Palliphine to Lisbon f. o.
1,501 "Namyth to New York
Hidea-Market quiet. About 1,500 dry shated and 2,500 dry
have been sold at \$5700 the former and 65700 per 10 kilos the
latter. Stock about 6,000 hides.
Shipped-since the 12th inst.:
2,200 hides per Strabe to Liverpool
2,000 "Valparatios to Hamburg
1,464 "Newa Lux do Dit to Oporto.
Tehacco-Without alteration. No sales have been reported, dealers continuing to hold out for better prices. Stock about
7,3000 bales.
Shipped since our last report:
280 bales per Graf Binmark to Bremen
1,000 "Valparatios to Hamburg
1,90 "Valparatios Hamburg
1,90 "Valparatios to Hamburg

Steamer rates:

Halifax 351 in full for sugar
Liverpool and London 301 to 351 in full
Havre fres. 40 and to 9/5

Hamburg and Bremen 27/6 to 301 in full
Antwerp 301 in full.

Flour.—Arrivals: 60 barrels from Liverpool and 1,660 brls. from Richmond for retailers account. Trieste and Hungarian is retailing at 27\$000—30\$000, and American at 22\$000—

is retailing at 27,800-3,05000, and American at 22,00024,000 per barred.

Lard—Artivals: 1,000 kegs from Richmond. Large parcels met huyers at 15 to per kilo and small lots at 15 14.0.

Colfith—Artivals:

3,500 barrels per Lady Elifanik from St. Johns

3,500 , Meteor from do

5,74 , Marance from do

1,043 , Cilffort from Maifaix

all for dealers account. The demand for cases has lately been
very limited.

very limited.

Retail prices rule 21\$5000—22 000 for cases and 19 000—
20 000 for barrels and drams.

Conta—Arrivals: 20 tons from London, 640 tons from Liverpool, 493 tons from Blyth and 2,204 tons from Cardiff, all for company's account, besides 354 tons per Blanche from Cardiff, which were disposed draft 6\$500 per ton. Prices in retail on board rule 16\$500—17 500 per ton.

PORT OF MARANHAO.

November 28th, 1881.

November 28th, 1881.

Cottom.—Supplies, though coming in a little more freely, are not very plentiful and prices keep firm at 460-490 reis per kilo. The demand for Portugal continues good.

Sugar.—This article is still selling at 125 to 135 reis per kilo. Entries are on a fair scale.

Frieght.—Yel. and 10°½ and 30°4 and 0°½. No sailing vessels on the berth just now but some are expected.

Exchange—A large business was done for the direct steamer of Nov. 24th at 22½ 90 dgs. Rates are now nominally 22½—22½.

Discounts...8°lo...9°lo. Money scarce.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. DECEMBER 3

CADIZ-Sw by Georg O. Neil; 230 tons; Peterson; 46 ds; salt to A. L. Gomes Lima. Swansra—Br bk Baduro; 979 tons; Lee; 46 ds; coal to Royal Mail. SWANSEA-Mail.

BALTIMORE, via Richmond...Am lug Geo, Peabody: 494 tons; Wilson; 60 ds; flour and lard to Phipps Bros. & Co. DEC.

LIVERPOOL.—Br shp Astrucana; 1,192 tons; Rice; 56 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co.

CANDIFF.—Br bk Drumadoon; 865 tons; Smith; 44 ds; coal to D. Pedro II R.R.

D. Pedro II R.R.
MARSEILLES-Plug Elizabeth Trylor; 261 tons, Williams; 4 ds, sundries to H. N. Dreyluss.
Hutta-Br & Counter of Kinthere; 737 tons; Robert; 47 ds; coal to J. Moore & Co.
S. Nicota-Se, pp. pp. Trimphoto; 53 tons; Alsina: 24 ds; jerkel beef to Fran Brothers & Co.

N. York—Am bk Blanche How; 566 tons; McDonald; 51 ds; ", 12 Sud America, It River Plate 5d Santos 20h

ROSARIO—Br lug Forest Princess; 281 tons; Bengay; 22 ds; hay to order.

DEC. 4.

HERNOSAND-Br bk Fleetwing; 349 tons; Isles; 63 ds; pine to N. CARLISLE--Br bgn Century, 181 tons; Le Conteur, 44 ds; codfish to Hime Zenha & Silveira.

N. YOKK-Am bk H. J. Libby; 621 :ons; Pratt; 43 ds; sun dries to F. Clemente & Co.

Daturn.—Am bgn S. V. Metrick; 335 tons; Lippincott; 60 ds; pine to McCulloch Beecher & Co.

DEC. 7.

BOSTON.—Am shp Thomas Lord; 1,315 tons; Holt; 45 ds; ice to B. F. da Costa e Soura.

DEC. 8. GUALECUAY...Sp bg Arrogante Emilio; 218 tons; Rossell; 18 ds; jerked beef to Souza Imão & Co. Rosario-Am bgn Herman; 448 tons; Hichborn; 30 ds; hay to Backheuser & Meyer.

DEC. Q. I. DB MAIO-Port lug Bento de Freitas; 283 tons; Lopes; 19 ds; salt to Monteiro Braga & Co.

GASPE-Br bg Hebe; 236 tons; Pinel; 41 ds; codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co.

PEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 2.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Adelaide: 397 tons; Bailey; coffee.

MANZAMILLO—Am shp Loretto Fish; 1,944 tons; Hadgmar; same cargo.

MANZAMILLO—Am shp Lovette vision, 1994 we same cargo.

MONTEVIDEO—Sp bgn Hinge; 163 tons; Oliver; ballast.

PORT NATAL—Dan schr Anima; 103 tons; Sorenson; coff.

ARACAJU—Nor bg Gien tin; 276 tons; Jacobson; sundries.

ARTONINA—Sp bk Linda; 361 tons; Ferrer: sundries.

DEC. 3.

RONSWICK—Br bk Union; 384 tons; Webb; ballast.

CADE—Br bgn Hinnely; 232 tons; Marcti; ballast.

N. Orleans—Nor bk Anleund; 283 tons; Schage; coffee.

DEC. 4.

RLEARS—NOT the America, 129 tons; Kegeler: RANCISCO DO SUL...Gr bgn America; 129 tons; Kegeler:

SUBGREEN PORTS...Nor bk Tordenskjold; 526 tons; Elefs ballast. DEC. 6.

PORT NATAL...Gr bgn Anton; 181 tons; Abrams; coffee.
COLOMBIA...Br shp Annie Fratle; 1,255 tons; Consebrooc
CHILE...Rrbk Margaret Mitchell; 660 tons; Ress; ballast
MARANHĀO...Port bk Sandade; 396 tons; Paulo; sundries DEC. 7.

DEC. 7.

CADIZ--Brbg Union; 196 tons; Le Dain; ballast.

CALCUTTA--Brbk Homewood; 1,137 tons; Dingle; ballast.

NORTHERN PORTS--Br bg Beatrice; 296 tons; Penwill; ballast

NORTHERN PORTS—Ilt by Beatrice; 296 tons; Penwill; ballas DEC. 8.

LISBOR f. 0.—Nor lug Kong Sverver, 461 tons; Gunvalfen; cff CALCUTTA—Man shp. Samuel; Skalfzeld; 1, 613 tons; Hall; Ell. ST. THOMA—Grish Australia: 576 tons; Widmann; ballas St. THOMA—Grish Australia: 576 tons; Widmann; ballas DEC. 10.

AMBRY—Fr by Train Freiers; 471 tons; Bande; ballast. PERKAMBUCO—Sp bk Adela; 332 tons; Guerada; sundries. DEC. 12.

FALMOUTH: 0.—Fr bk Payla; 689 tons; Macé; same cargo PERKAMBUCO—Br bk Elhiophan; 315 tons; Frail; ballast.

... The Pracyon, De Boer, from Paysandu for Antweddes, put into Falmouth Nov. 16 with master sick.

-The Br. bk. Queen Victoria, which sailed from Cardiff Nov. 9th for Rio de Janeiro, put into Swansea, leaky, on No 17th.

---In Monte Hermoso (Patagonia) a light, which can be se at 10 miles distance, has been placed to indicate the entrance

...The Barão de Muribeco, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, general cargo, arrived at Falmouth Nov. 18 with le of sails and leaking.

...A telegram from Madeira Nov. 15 states that the Pot bg Angelina, from Brazil for Hull, has been abandoned sea in a sinking condition. Crew saved.

The Fr. bk. Payta from Tocopila for Falmouth, saltpeter, which put into this port on Nov. 10, having fin her repairs, left for her distination on the 12th instant.

—The Gr. bgn. Heinrich from Rio de Janeiro July 6th is Havre with rosewood, previously reported as put into Penzan on Oct. 3rd, put into Plymouth on Nov. 9th leaky.

on Oct., 3rd, put into Plymouth on Nov. 5th leaky.

"The Gr. by L'blina, 5ch cons., from Rosaris for Rio d
Janciro with a cargoof hay, was burnt at sea on the 7th ult. I
lat. 7p° 40° S., long. 4p° 22° W. Captain and crew saved then
selves in boats and arrived at Desterro on the 8th.

"The Am bkt Ada Wiesuch, from New York for Bueno
Ayres, was wrecked on the Ilha das Flores, Argentine Repul
lic, during the night of the 28th ult. Part of the crew save
themselves by swimming and the others remained on boar
until they were rescued by the steamers Urnguay and For
Itma.

Linda Felicia, Landergren, which sailed from London Nov —The Felicia, Landergren, which sailed from London Nov 15. She reports that at midnight of Nov. 9 she was in collision with the brg. Shamrack off Owers lightship. The Felicia ha jibboom, two topisailyards and anchor carried away and sustain ed other minor damages.

APRIVATE OF FOREIGN STRAMPS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Dec. s	Rosse, Blg	River Plate* 6d	Norton M'w & C
	Montevideo, Gr	Hamburg* 24d	Ed. Johnston & C
	Napier, Br	New York* 42d	McCulloch Beech
	Umberto I, It	River Plate ad	Fiorita & T.
	Bahia, Gr	Santos 21 h	Ed. Johnston & C
	Dalton, Br	Liverpool* 25d	Norton M'w & C
5	Pascal Blg	Santos I	do
(Euclid, Br	Santos r	do
200.37	Maskelyne Br	River Plate 4	do
, 7	Cavour Br	Rio Grande 4d	do
. 7	Tamar, Br	Santos 16h	Royal Mail
8	Navarre, Fr	Marseilles* 21d	Karl Valais & Co
	Savoie Fr	River Plate 4	do
,, 5	V deRio de J.Fr		A. Leuba & Co
,, 10	Niger Br	Bordeaux* 10d	Messageries Mar.
,, IC	Cordillera, Br	Liverpool 24d	WilsonSons & Co
,, II	Galicia, Br	Valparaiso* 18	Wilson Sons & C
	Trent Br	River Plate 514	Royal Mail
,, II	Montevideo Gr	Santos 18h	Ed. Johnston & C
,, 12	Sud America, It	River Plate 5d	Fiorita & T.
,, 12	Hannover Gr	Santos 20h	Brandes & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DA	TE NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	
Dec.	2 Tamar, Br	Santos	Sundries	
,,		Santos	Sundries	
,,,	4 Hannover Gr	Santos	Sundries	
,,	5 Umberto I It	Genoa*	Sundries	
,,	5 Rosse, Blg	New York	Coffee	
,,	5 Montevideo, Gr	Santos	Sundries	
,,,	6 Bahia Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee	
,,	7 Euclid, Br	Havre*	Coffee	
,,	7 Pascal, Blg	Liverpool*	Sundries	
"	8 Maskelyne, Br	Southampton*	Sundries	
"	9 Tamar, Br	Southampton*	Sundries	
,,,	9 Navarre Fr	River Plate	Sundries	
,,	10 Saroie, Fr	Marseilles*	Sundries	
"	10 Cavour Br	Porto Alegre	Sundries	
**	11 V. deRio deJ. Fr	Havre'	Sundries	
"	11 Cordillera Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries	
,,	12 Trent, Br	South'ton*	Sundries	
,,	12 Galicia Br	Liverpool*	Sundries	
	vo Niger Re	Diver Plate	Sundries	

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FREIGHTS:

Steamers;	Sailing-Vessels:
London Sol Liverpool Sol Antwerp 40 Hamburg 4 40 Have fr. 50 Bordeaux fr. 50 Marseilles fr. 70	Channel f. o. 42 6-47 6 Lisbon f. o. 45 -50 Gibraltar f. o. 45 -50 U. S. North. 20 -27 6 U. S. South. 22 6-35

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERE	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
AMERICAN				700 m - 177
shp J. B. Lincoln	1814	Nov I	6 Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
lug H. S. Jacks'	40		New York	F. Clemente & C.
shp A. D. Cooper	136	,, 2	3 Cardiff	Messageries Mar't
bk Grey Eagle	442	_ ,, 2	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co
lug Geo. Peabody	494	Dec	Baltimore	Phipps Bros. & Co.
bk H I Libby	500	"	New York	F. Clemente & Co
bgn S. V. Metrick	335		6 Darien	McCulloch B'r &Co
shp Thomas Lord	1315	.,,	Boston	B. F. da Costa e S'a
bgn Herman	448	"	B Rosario	Backheuser M. &Co
bk Sospir	396	Oct. 2	Trapani	Wilson, Sons & Co. B. F. da Costa e S. F. Clemente & C. Messageries Mrs. Phipps Bros & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. McSulloch Beech? F. Clemente & Co. McCulloch Br. & Co. B. F. da Costa e S'a Backheuser M. & Co. E. Cresta & Co.
BRITISH				A STATE OF THE A
bk Asterion bk EasternQueen bk Anne Cheshy'	508	Aug	Rangon	To order.
bk Anne Cheshy'	480	Oct.	Cadiz	To order
bk Aureola bk Asshur shp VictoriaCross	300	" 3	Hamburg	Brandes & Co.
bk Asshur	460	Nov. I	Liverpool	P.S. Nicholson &Co
shp VictoriaCross	669	,, 10	Portland	For repairs
by British Princes	1022	,, 1	Cardiff	D. Pedro II RR.
shp VictoriaCross bg Minnie Brown bk British Princes bk Dalhanna bgn Genoa	072		Cardiff	do ·
bk Dalhanna bgn Genoa bk Albionshp Anglo India. bk Campanero bgn F, Emmett bk Glen Afton bk Maxwell	508 480 388 250 460 669 1022 1346 972 462 427 1594 271	,, 1	New York.	Monteiro Hine & Co
bk Albion	427	,, 2	Cardiff	To order To order To order To order To order To order Brandes & Ce. Brandes & Ce. For repairs Do Fedro II RR. do Monteiro Hine & Ce. Wilson, Sons & Co. To order To o
ble Companero	1594	,, 2	Baltimore	F Clements & C.
	174	2	New York.	To order
bk Glen Afton	295	,, 2	Swansea	Wilson, Sons & Co.
bk Maxwell	174 295 971 966	,, 2	Cardiff	Wilson, Sons & Co.
hen Maria Georg	900	,, 2	New Carliel	To order
bg Rowland Ev's	208	., 2	B. Ayres	A. de Souza Pinto
bk Baduro	979	Dec	Swansea	Royal Mail
ble Drumadoon	1192	,, 2 ,, 2 Dec	Cordin	Rio Gas Co.
lug Elizabeth T'r	261	"	Marseilles.	H. N. Drawfues
bk C. of Kintore	737 282		Hull	J. Moore & Co
lug Forest Princes	282	., .	Rosario	To order.
bon Century	349 181	"	New Carlie	10 order
bg Hebe	236	" 10	Gaspe	P. S. Nicolson & Co
bk Glen Afton bk Maxwell bk Maxwell bk Sheila bgn Maria Georg bg Rowland Ev's bk Baduro shp Astracana bk Drumadoon lug Elizabeth T'r bk C. of Kintore lug Forest Princes bk Fleetwing bgn Century bgn Century bg Hebe Danisii bgn Ane Joanne	-3-	2000		_
bgn Ane Joanne	133	Oct. 20	Paysandú.	Freitas Miranda
bgn Harriet	100	INOV. 20	Liverpool	Morton Manua e C
bgn H. J. Baagoe	136	2	B. Avres	A. Wagner.
bgn Ane Joanne bgn Maren bgn Harriet bgn H. J. Baagoe bg Marie	190	» 35	Marseilles.	Freitas Miranda J. More & Co Norton Megaw & C A. Wagner. Berla Cotrim & Co
				All the Williams
GERMAN schr Speculant bgn Johannes lug Anna bgn Activ	99	Aug	B. Ayres Paysandú. Hamburg Abo	J. M. Frias & Sons
bgn Johannes	180	Oct. 2	Paysandú.	J. M. Frias & Sons F. de Figueiredo&C Brandes & Co
lug Anna	312	Nov. 12	Hamburg.	T oorder
bgii Activ	200	,, 20	7.00	1 oorder
NORWEGIAN			100000	
bk Union bk Tramfart	467	Ang 30	New Castle	To order
ble Primus	467 399 277 283 353	NOV-12	Marseilles	Karl Valois & C
bgn Favorit	283	,, 20	Soderhamn	To order
lug Hazard	353	,, 21	Trieste	C. W. Gross & Co
bgn Rask	192	11 24	New Castle	J. Correia Pacheco
bk Primus bgn Favorit lug Hazard bgn Rask bk Hongsbyrd bk Petra	192 264 625	", 25	Sunderland	To order J. da Rocha e Sou Karl Valais & Co To order C. W. Gross & Co J. Correia Pacheco Phipps Bros. & Co. A. Wagner.
**************************************	3	" 27	Januchallu	aguer.
SWEDISH				
bg Pepita lug F Withelmine	210	INOV. 4	Hernossal	C. W. Gross & Co
bgn Charlotta	190	" 19	Cadiz	To order.
bgn Vigilant	232	1, 24	Stockholm.	C. W. Gross & Co
bgn Charlotta bgn Vigilant bk Axel bg G'g O. Neill	359	D" 24	Lisbon Gadiz	C. W. Gross & Co C. W. Gross & Co To order. C. W. Gross & Co To order. A. L. Gomes Lima
SPANISH SIM DOTOTEA SIM Merced bg Nueva Sabina bk Terita bg Joven Ana bg Barcelo bgn Jaimito bgn Victoria bgn Victoria bgn Victoria bgn Victoria bgn Pedro Murull	140	Inner	S Nicolar	Alexander Wagner S. Hime & Zenha W. Guimaräes & C. S. Hime & Zenha To order S. Hime & Zenha Freitas & Miranda A. Wagner. Sza Irmão & Rocha J. Romaguera. Souza Irmão & Co. Souza Irmão & Co. Souza Irmão & Co. Souza Irmão & Co.
smk Merced	166	Aug 6	do do	S. Hime & Zepha
bg Nueva Sabina	332	Oct. 23	Savannah	W. Guimarães & C
bk Terita	185	Nov. 3	Concordia	S. Hime & Zenha
bg Barrelo	314	,, 12	Concerdia.	S Hime & Z1.
bgn Jaimito	124	. " 16	Mont'video	Freitas & Miranda
bg N. Victoria	263	,, 16	B. Ayres	A. Wagner.
bgn Indio	160	,, 16	Paysandú	Sza Irmão & Rocha
bgn Victoria	143	,, 18	B. Ayres	J. Komaguera.
bgn Julito	184	», 20	Concordia	Hime Zenha & Silv
bgn Triumpho	153	Dec 4	San Nicolas	Frias Brothers & Co
bgn Victoria bgn Pedro Murull bgn Julito bgn Triumpho bg Arrogante E'o	318	,, 8	Gualeguay	Souza Irmão & Co.
PORTUGUESE				
schr M. das D's	174	July 19	H. Ayres	Souza Ir & Rocha. Braga & Barboza J. J. dos Reis & Co Veiga Pinso & Co M. de Oliveira & Co
ogn Bello Figuei'	259	,, 13	Lisbon	Braga & Barboza
hon Tentativa	1572	02 17	Oporto	J. J. dos Reis & Co
bk Sultana.	450	94	Salt Island	M. de Oliveira & C

ERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION		DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
Y	Part Children	General Apolices, currency	6 %c	1,000\$000	1,081\$000
		" " "	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	800 000	
	Ann Agentings	" " " …	. 11	600 000	1,075 000
39,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	" " "	"	500 000	>>
		" " " " ·····y····	"	400 000	
		" " "	"	200 000	"
	10 TO STATE OF THE	, ,, ,,	5 %	1,000 000	84 % .
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	" " "		600 000	The state of
	1990,110	" " " " ·······	,,,	400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	n n n	4 %	1,000 000	
		n n n	"	600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	103 %
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000		,,	200 000	THE REAL PROPERTY.
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868, gold	3 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 000	1,280\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	500 000	,,,
44,820,000 000		National Loan of 1879, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	116 70
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,,,,,,	500 000	,,,

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

a	ES	e [B	å l		WIFAINI	LAST	LAST D	IVIDÉND
CAPITAL	SHARE	ISSUED	VALU	FAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID
اه	165,000	All	200\$	All	BANKS Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$981	300\$000	10\$000	July 1881
33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,118,943 088 1,102,841 857	280 500	9 500	July 1881
	60,000	25,000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,102,841 857	240 000	9 000	July 1881 Jun 1881
£ 1,000,000 6,000,000	30,000	All	£20 200	£ 10	English (limited). Industrial e Mercantil. Mercantil de Santos.	£ 150,000 575,000 000	135 000 238 000	12 sh 9 000	Jun 1881 July 1881
4.000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	229,414 259	230 000	10 000	July 1881
4.000,000	20,000	10,000	200	All	Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian	£ 165,000	155 000	5 000 II S	July 1881 Oct 1881
£ 1,000,000 12,000,000\$	50,000	All 15,000	£ 20 200	£ 10 200\$	Banco do Commercio	517,253 013	224 000	9 000	July 1881
1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	All All	Petropolis	83,730 470	178 000	8 000	July 1881
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	250\$ All	Macahé e Camposdo do debentures Paulista	103,795 128	96 % 220 000	614 0%	interest June 1880
4,000,000	75,000 20,000	25,000 All	200	All	Sorocabana	258,691 200			interest
_	=	Ξ.	Ξ.	£ 50 100\$	do do	=	90 % 84 %	6 % 6 %	interest
2,400,000	12,000	All	300	All 2005	Leopoldinado preferred ob	81,320 279	200 000	81/2 %	July. 1881
2,000,000	10,000	All	200 200	All	Campos a S Sebastião		25 000 Nom.		
10,665,000	3,300 53,325	30,000	200	All	Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Schastião. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares.		100 000	100	July 1881
10,000	-	- I	<u>-</u> .	-	do do with right to subsid. shs.		15 500	_	
800,000	4,000	All	200	All		34,600 000	Nom.	61/2010	Feb. 1881
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	TRAMWAYS S. Christovão	183,493 950	371 000	13 000	July. 188
2.000,000	10,000	· All,	200	All	Botanical Garden	18,795 186	₹01	E 000	July. 188
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	200	All	Pernambuco			. 8 000	July. 188
540,000	2,700	All	200	All	Pernambuco Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre Villa Izabel. Montevideo. Nictheroy. Bruxellas		10 000	0.2%	1.0
800,000	6,000	3,000	200	All All	S. Luiz do Maranhão	20,000 000	20 000 125 000	5 000	July 188
2,000,000	10,000	3,500 All	200	All	Villa Izabel	106,415 21	230 000	7 200	July 188
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 00	1 500		
1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	A11	Bruvellas		19 000		3.0
5,400,000	27,000	All	200.0	All	Nectieroy Prixellas Carris urbanos do debentures TOLL ROADS União e Industria Magé e Sanucaia	17,981 66	90 %	10 000 6 %	July 188 interest
_	-	-	-	500\$	TOLL ROADS			76	
1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	300	União e Industria Magé e Sapucaia	180,000 000	105 000	15 000	June 187
180,000	1,800	All	100	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIES				2. 22
4,000,000	20,000	All	200\$	All	Brazileira de Navegação	507,423 78	2 255 000 85 000 Nom.	8 000	July 188 July 188
600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	300,000 00	Nom.	0 000	July 100
200,000 640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All	Ferry		Nom:		T1 20
	2 500	All	200	All	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation	89,172 04	130 000	6 ooo 9sh	July. 188 July, 188
£ 750,000	50,000 750	40,419	£ 15	100\$	Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceara)		106 000	1 .	
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	170,908 83	310 000	7 000	May 188 July 188
600,000	3,000	1,778	200	All			250	00.000	July 188
8,000,000	8,000	4,000 All	1,000\$	125\$	Fidelidade Argos Fluminense Garantia. Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração. Confiança Integridade Descripte	305,794 78	550 000	37 000 8 000 12 500	July 188
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	100	Garantia	172,750 00	n 140 000	8 000	July 188
800,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	180,123 76 21,418 72	3 345 000 Nom.	12 500 6 000	July 188 Jan. 188
500,000	500	All	1,000	100	Configues	160,000 00	50 000	3 000	July 188
4,000,000 8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	250,000 00	73 000		July 188 July 188
5,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	. 10	Previdente	. 134,209 00 184,426 74			Dec. 187
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	100	Previdente Popular Fluminense Alliança	10,000 00			July 188
4,000,000		9.03 33	100		MARKETS Gloria	1 12 2 2	0 40 000	1 400	July. 188
200,000	1.000	All	200	All	Harmonia		Nom.	3 000	Dec. 187 June. 188
300,000	3,000	All	100	100	GAS COMPANIES	and the second second	1919-111		10.
£ 750,00	37,500	36,000	€ 20 € 10	Al Al	Rio de Janeiro		265 000 60 000	10 %	May 188 April 188
£ 75,00	7,500	Al	State of the second		MISCELLANEOUS	100 000 00	100 000	I	July. 188
600,000	\$ 3,000	Al	200	A1	Pransportes Marit de Sav	120,000 00	110 000	6 000	Jan. 188
600,000	3,000	15,000		A	Docas de Pedro II		140 00	4 000	Jan. 188
10,000,000	5,000	A	200	A I	Brazil Industrial	. = 1	230 00 Nom	1	
400,000	2,000	Al	200	A	União Industrial	: = .	2 00	0	
1,200,000	6,000	Al Al	200	245	Florestal Paranaense		Nom		July. 188
1,200,000	6,000	5.46	200	A	Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 33	120 00	8 000	July 188
3,000,000	12.500	7.50	200	100	Economia (lavanderia)		1 00	o .	- 41
3,000,000		A	1 500	240	Associação Commercial		Nom.	interest	July 188
800,000	4,000	A	200	40	Tritão Fluminense		55 00	0	
800,000	16,000	A	1 50	A	Carruagens Flummense 	: =	105 00 Nom	0	
1,800,000	9,000	6,00	0 200	A	Petropolitana				
1,000,000	.40,000	7,50	0 100				30 00	6 500	July 188
4,000,000	8,000	4,40	0 50	A	Destaril Amicola e Industrial	208,407 40	6 Nom		1.5
4,000,000		40,00	u: 200		1 M C James para const	132,870 00	ol Nom	. 5 000	Dec. 18
10,000,000	50,000	2.72	100	A	Manut. demai. para construction		No.	1	
400,000	6,000	2,13	100	A	Engenho Central de Quissamã		Nom		May 188
10,000,000 600,000 700,000	6,000	2,13 A	100	A	Manuf. demat. para const. Engenho Central de Quissamã. do obligations	:[Nom 204 00 270,00	0 8 500	May 1

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THE RIO NEWS

- 1882 -

lishers of "The Rio News" beg leave to call the attention of its friends to the work which it has aheady accomplished, as a basis for the renewal of their patronage and friendly interest during the coming year.

In the brief time since the adoption of its pre 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. and it has disappointed no one by taking one single step backward.

The difficulty of winning and holding such a position will be fully recognized by all who have undertaken to compile Brazilian commercial statis-tics, or to summanze Brazilian political and commercial news for an English-reading public. The repeated failures in years past, and the defective character of even the most successful of English journals, is ample proof of this. That "The News" has succeeded so well is not owing to any decrease in the number and character of these difficulties but rather to the policy pursued of dealing with all questions frankly and impartially.

In the year now approaching "The News" will continue the same policy. As a commercial news-paper 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 this sense it will consider it a duty to encourage every enterprise or influence which will tend to extend and strengthen commerce and investment; and to criticise and condemn every act, or proposition, or influence which may have a contrary tendency.

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 develop ment, but will support none which can only be built up at the expense or neglect of all others.

The strenuous efforts now making to impose a more stringent tariff policy upon the country, to the great injury of the smaller and unprotected industries, to the embarassment of the national treasury, and to the unavoidable and extreme cost of the consuming classes, is a matter which deserves special attention. To this subject, although it may be claimed as a question of domestic concern, "The News" will devote its constant attention, as to the best and most permanent development of this country.

In the question of abolition "The News" will still use its influence in favor of the earliest possible emancipation of the slaves. An institution so de-moralizing and hurtful in its direct influence upon the dominant classes and so wasteful and imperfect an instrument of labor, can not be otherwise than an economic evil of the greatest magnitude. Every moral and material interest of the country-aside from the natural rights of the blacks themselves-demands the early substitution of this barbarous and destructive system by that of free labor. In advocating this measure "The News" will have no other purpose than that of aiding the Brazilian people in ridding themselves of a malign influence and in securing something infinitely better and more progressive in its place.

In railway matters "The News" will enjoy exceptional opportunities for acquiring early and reliable information, and will aim to keep its readers fully posted. In this department special efforts will be made to make it an authority in all matters of development, management, and result.

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