

THE RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 28

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN,
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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Sunday-school chapel at Largo da Cattedra on each Sunday, as follows: Preaching in English at 11:20 a. m., and in Portuguese at 1 and 7 p. m. Sunday-school in English and Portuguese at 10 a. m. J. J. KANSOM,
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TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at (Barra junction) at 7:43 a. m. Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 3:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:45 a. m., São Paulo (Per. S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Cachoeira 8:22 a. m., Porto Novo 10:15 p. m., arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezeinde e Areas line at Surubay; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m.; arriving at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07; Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 7:47 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a. m. at 3:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 5:30, 6:10, 7:40, 8:45, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO, R.—Leaves Niterohy Santa Anna 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05; Corderio 1 hour per trainway from Cantagallo 4:25 and Macico 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macico 6:30, Corderio 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.M.—Steamers leave Trapiche Mauá at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. week days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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LADISLAO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO,
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May 1st, 1882.

W. I. Donshea
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 112.

Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
New Haven, Conn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 5TH, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In view of the circumstance that we have just entered upon the last quarter of the year, we must beg those of our subscribers who have not yet settled their accounts, to forward their subscriptions to us at an early day.

In order to determine whether the additional support for the coming year will be sufficient to add certain valuable and desirable improvements to this journal, we shall be pleased to send "The News" gratis to the end of the year to all new subscribers for 1883.

Desirous of still further increasing the value and efficiency of this journal, as a representative of the commercial interests of this community, we are convinced that, though there is much yet to be done by the editor, yet this purpose can not be thoroughly effected without an increase in the generous support already accorded.

We make these statements frankly at this time because we desire to add new facilities for commercial information to our columns, and because preparations must be begun at once if these improvements are to be realized for the coming year.

SOME week ago we took occasion to call attention to the existence of small pox in this city and to its alarming increase throughout the country. We had the satisfaction of publishing an item of news—and nothing more. Outside the communities where this loathsome disease was raging, there has been no interest whatever manifested in the danger. The press has been apparently unconscious of the rapidly-increasing character of the epidemic, and the government has given it not even a thought. And yet, in the face of all this apathy, the dreaded scourge has been steadily spreading over the country, and even here in this capital, under the very noses of the imperial, provincial and municipal governments, it has grown to such alarming proportions that it may now be termed a veritable epidemic. Who knows that the number of deaths in this city from small-pox last month reached the aggregate of *one hundred and sixty-two*—an average of 5.4 a day, or an annual average of 6 per thousand? And yet these are actually the official figures for the month of September, published from day to day without comment, and apparently without notice! If Rio de Janeiro escapes a terrible punishment for this apathy, it will be her good fortune and not her just deserts. In no other civilized city of the world would a total of 162 deaths from small-pox excite so little attention. We are now just entering the unhealthy season, where there will be enough to contend with without an epidemic of this character.

THE last report of the directors of the "Brazil Industrial" cotton factory affords some very valuable information in a matter of very great importance to the plantation interest of the province of São Paulo. The establishment of this factory near this city was made with the belief that an ample supply of raw cotton would always be found near at hand. At that time the province of São Paulo was devoting considerable attention to the production of this staple, and the prospects seemed good for a never-failing supply. Contrary to this expectation, however, the production of cotton in that province has been steadily decreasing, and during the past year the factory was actually compelled to obtain a part of its supply from Pernambuco. The consumption for the year was 8,981 bales, weighing 500,877 kilogrammes. Of this quantity 7,574 bales came from São Paulo, and 1,407 bales from Pernambuco. This statement is still another proof that the planters are continuing to put all their eggs into one basket. Cotton can be easily and profitably produced in São Paulo, providing the industry is taken up with the proper spirit, and is relieved from all special burdens of taxation. Coffee may have been more profitable to the planter up to the present time, but it is highly improbable that the future will afford the same result. In this industry there has been continual over-production for some years, until now the prices are actually below the limits between cost and profit. In view of this fact it would certainly seem advisable that one more conscientious effort should be made to extend the cultivation of cotton instead of that of coffee. There are many districts in São Paulo which can produce a good quality of this staple, and with the proper effort it can be cultivated with profit. All the export and municipal taxes upon it can certainly be abolished, and the railway tariffs upon it should be largely reduced. It is a matter which deserves not the least consideration of São Paulo planters, but at thorough, conscientious trial.

THE trial of D. Rosa Mourão, on the 25th ultimo, for cruelty to the slave girl Monica, which occupied so much notice some months ago, resulted in the acquittal of the accused, as was expected. The defense was principally based upon the testimony of some medical men, who swore that the wounds exhibited by the girl were caused by falls. It was not explained how the girl could have fallen so many times as to cover her head, neck and body with ugly bruises and wounds, nor how she could have so repeated the accidents as to exhibit scars, half-healed wounds and fresh wounds all at the same time. And yet medical men have sworn to this as the cause, and a very sympathetic jury has accepted the plea. It will be remembered that when the case first came up there was medical testimony to the assumption that the wounds upon the neck and body were due to scrofula or syphilis; possibly it was the same testimony which is now given as to another cause. It was clear, however, even to the most casual observers, that the wounds were not due to any such cause, but to violence. A change of base was then found necessary, and now we have it. We have never been so sanguine as to expect conviction and punishment on this charge, but we certainly did not expect that the case would be made so grotesque a farce as this. It will take more than one generation to educate the public conscience up to the point of punishing one of the dominant race for cruelty toward a slave, and it will be many years to come before justice will be looked upon as anything else than a convenient instrument for enforcing the will of those in power. No slave-holding community ever yet accorded these rights to their slaves, and no transition to another

system ever yet brought with it an immediate change in this sentiment. It is a great gain of course, that the public is beginning to look upon these cruelties with indignation, and to give them wide publicity; but we have yet to learn of one single case of conviction and punishment for the offence. The case where the slave boy Jeronymo was literally whipped to death at Pelotas was afterwards quietly hushed up and is now forgotten. The several other cases of inhuman cruelty which we have noticed in these columns, have all dropped out of sight. All sentiment aside, there is no real, substantial public feeling against these practices. Whipping a slave to death is not murder in the eyes of the slaveholder, nor are irons and the lash instruments of cruelty. These things are looked upon with indifference, and are accepted as a matter of course. The terrible punishments inflicted upon the unhappy slave girl Monica are no worse than those inflicted upon thousands of her class all through the country. There was a momentary indignation and outcry against the cruelty, but what has it amounted to? No one now cares one straw whether the crime is punished or not. There was pity and sympathy for the unhappy girl, but who feels that her punishments were crimes either against the law, or against humanity? The case will now drop out of sight forever, and will be forgotten; and the wrongs of one more helpless slave will go unredressed.

IN Mr. Hyde Clarke's paper read before the British Association, relating to statistics of the shipping trade of the world, he attributes England's supremacy to the enlarged territory and production of North America, the advance of South America, the practical opening of Africa west and south, the growth of the Australian colonies, the increase in Indian produce by the construction of railways; but most of all to the vast expansion of commerce in the Pacific, caused by the discovery of gold in California and Australia, and the trade which had sprung up with Chili and Peru in guano, nitre, wheat, and copper. Not for one moment doubting Mr. Hyde Clarke's sincere belief in the correctness of his reasoning, we must suggest that he has taken no cognizance of the primary cause of England's maritime increase. Taken from the new issue of Lloyds Register we quote the following.

Number of vessels	Tonnage	Gross value
Iron steamers above 100 tons.....	5,934,851	£ 89,022,765
Iron and steel sailing ships.....	1,772,657	.. 20,671,884
Wooden and composite sailing ships.....	2,840,258	.. 17,041,548
Total.....		£126,736,197

In addition to these are steamers now under construction of the measurement of 1,260,000 and of the value of £35,000,000. The value of the entire mercantile marine of Great Britain is £230,000,000. Will any one assert that Great Britain could put such enormous figures on record were it not for the absurd legislation of the American government, restricting by means of unjust tonnage dues and obstructive navigation laws, the free use of American capital in this direction, capital which, though now employed elsewhere, would at once be launched upon the seas in the shape of fast sailing ships and steamers were these laws repealed? Mr. Clarke has omitted to pay any attention to this fact, and we should like to ask that gentleman what his candid opinion would be, supposing the abolishing of said laws to be carried into effect, of the probable result of a competition for the carrying trade of the world between Great Britain and a country which twenty years ago could point to almost equal tonnage figures, and that, too, laboring under the great dis-

advantages of scarcity of labor, exorbitant wages of workmen, a higher rate of interest in comparison with European interest than now, in short at a disadvantage in every respect except the cost of material. We think there can be but one answer to this question, taking into consideration the vastly increased wealth of the United States, the immense production which would then be all carried in American bottoms, and the reduction in cost added to the increased facilities for construction, which later, however are lying *perdu* until Congress recovers its senses. Give the devil his due, Mr. Clarke, and thank the present sapient law makers of the United States for preventing the eyes of all nations from feasting as much upon the stars and stripes as upon the red ensign, and in like measure for the increase of British tonnage to the given figures.

THE last specified period of the contract for the construction of the Rio do Ouro water works of this city, that of the contractor's guarantee, expired on the 27th ult. According to the terms of the contract and to all the ordinary laws of business, the accounts should have all been settled and paid on that date and the contractor discharged from all further liability. It is worthy of note, however, that nothing of this kind has been done. The cash sureties deposited by the contractor, are still retained by the government, no inventories have been taken, the final measurements have not been made, and not one single account has been liquidated. The claims against the government under this contract amount to about 1,500,000\$, the greater part of which promises to be lost. Even payments on undisputed accounts are wilfully delayed. The contractor has been subjected to needless delays in the execution of his work, to the petty whims of government engineers, to extra expenses for which no allowances have been made, to extraordinary requirements for which payment is refused, to losses on materials required by the government which now declines to accept them except at a ruinous reduction, to fines, delays, and annoyances of every kind and description. The Rio do Ouro tramway alone, which the contractor was compelled to keep up eighteen months over the time specified, has occasioned a loss of fully 400,000\$, which the government engineers now decline to recognize. Even the small amount of 8,000\$ expended in repairing damages after the rains of February and March last, at a time when the line was kept open simply for the convenience of the government, remains unpaid. The Pedregulho inclined plane, which was twice moved to suit the whims of the government engineers, leaves a loss of not less than 25,000\$. Several branches of the work, notably that of the reservoirs, were carried out according to the plans and specifications of the government engineers, under their personal supervision, and then the contractor has been fined because of defective work. The contract guaranteed a premium to the contractor in case the introduction of water into the city was made before certain specified dates, and, although the government engineers were decorated for this achievement, the contractor has been refused the premium. The personal prejudices of all the parties concerned, from the late Minister Barrique de Macedo down to the lowest subordinate, have been allowed to influence the execution of the contract and its liquidation. The only logical conclusion to be drawn from the matter is that the government has fully resolved to delay and refuse payment in every possible case. Men who are openly hostile to the contractor, through personal difficulties, are placed in official positions where all the expert reports

and decisions must pass through their hands. Under such circumstances it is highly improbable that justice will be accorded in the settlement of these claims; it is even improbable that justice is intended. In this connection it is reported that the contractor, Mr. Antonio Gabrielli, has recently transferred all his claims to his bankers, who will hereafter press matters on the very substantial ground of cash advanced. It is to be sincerely regretted that this great enterprise has turned out in this way—either in a loss of credit to the government or a pecuniary loss to the contractor. However it may be settled, this one contract will hereafter be a stumbling block in the way of the government. No other contractor will knowingly place himself in a position similar to that just occupied by Mr. Gabrielli.

NEW SPANISH STEAMSHIP LINE

On Saturday, the 30th ult., the fine steamer *España*, of 2,700 tons, Captain J. M. San Pedro, arrived here from Europe, via Pernambuco and Bahia, and on the 2nd inst. proceeded for the Pacific coast, calling at Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The *España* is the pioneer of a new Spanish line of steamers, which have excellent accommodations for passengers of all classes, and which will sail regularly from Bordeaux on the first of each month for Callao on the Pacific coast, calling at Santander, Corunna, Cadiz, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, returning by the same route.

The *Santo Domingo*, of about 3,000 tons, sailed from Bordeaux on the 1st instant, and will follow the *España* to the West Coast. Two magnificent steamers, of 3,500 tons each, are now approaching completion on the Clyde and will promptly be put on the line, the first being expected to sail from Bordeaux next month. The new steamers are being fitted with full powered engines, with the electric light, and all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of passengers. This new line of steamers is the exclusive property of the Marqués de Campo, of Madrid, the largest individual steamship owner in the world, he having about £ 2,000,000, invested in steamships. He is the sole owner of two other steamship lines—viz: one from Liverpool to the Philippine Islands, consisting of 8 steamers, and the other from Bordeaux to the Gulf of Mexico, of 10 steamers—the former of 16,446 and the latter of 20,303 total tonnage.

THE NEW PATENT LAW.

The new law of industrial privileges, or patents, was finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies, in third reading, on the 27th ult., there remaining only the formal signing of the decree by the Emperor to give full and legal effect to the measure. The law was originally introduced into the Chamber by the late minister of agriculture, Beaarque de Macedo, where it was passed on the 23rd of December, 1880. The narrow, stringent provisions of the measure, however, found little favor in the Senate, where some months since it was substituted by a new and better measure. This substitute was finally passed by the Senate on the 20th of July last, and was then returned to the Chamber for concurrence. The full text of the law is as follows:

The General Assembly decrees:
 ARTICLE I.—In the concession of a patent to the author of any invention or discovery, the law guarantees the right of property and exclusive use.
 Section 1.—For the effects of this law the following shall constitute an invention or discovery:
 1st.—The invention of new industrial products;
 2nd.—The invention of new processes or the new application of known processes for obtaining an industrial product or result;
 3rd.—The improvement of an invention already

privileged, if it shall facilitate the manufacture of the product or the use of the privileged invention, or if it shall increase its utility.

Those industrial products, processes, applications, and improvements shall be considered new which up to the application for a patent have never, within or without the empire, been employed or used, and of which can neither be found descriptions nor publications of the method by which they can be employed or used.

Sec. 2.—The following inventions can not be made the object of a patent:

- 1st.—Those contrary to law or morality;
- 2nd.—Those dangerous to public security;
- 3rd.—Those noxious to public health;
- 4th.—Those which do not offer a practical industrial result.

Sec. 3.—The patent will be conceded by the executive power, after the fulfillment of the formalities prescribed in this law and in its regulations.

Sec. 4.—The exclusive privilege of a principal invention will only be valid up to 15 years, and that of an improvement to the invention, conceded to the author, will terminate at the same time with it. If public necessity or utility require the free use (*enlargamiento*) of an invention, or its exclusive use by the state, during its privilege, the patent can be appropriated, in conformity with the legal formalities.

Sec. 5.—The patent is transmissible by any of the modes of cession or transference recognized by law.

ART. II.—Inventors receiving privileges in other countries can obtain a confirmation of their rights in this empire, provided that they fulfil the formalities and conditions of this law, and observe the further dispositions in force applicable to the case.

The confirmation will give the same rights as a patent conceded in the empire.

Sec. 1.—The priority of the property right of that inventor, who, having solicited a patent from a foreign country, shall make a similar petition to the imperial government within seven months, will not be invalidated by facts which may occur during this period, to wit: another similar petition, the publication of the invention, and its use or employment.

Sec. 2.—To the inventor who, before obtaining a patent, desires to experiment in public with his inventions, or wishes to exhibit them in an exposition, official or officially recognized, will be granted a title provisionally guaranteeing to him his right of property for a specified time, and with the formalities required.

Sec. 3.—During the first year of the privilege only the inventor himself, or his legal successors, can obtain a privilege for improvements on his own invention. It will be permitted to third parties, however, to present their petitions within the said period in order to establish their rights.

The inventor of an improvement can not engage in the industry benefited while the privilege for the principal invention lasts, without an authorization from its author; nor can the latter employ the improvement without an accord with him.

Sec. 4.—If two or more persons solicit a privilege at the same time for an identical invention, the government, except in the hypothesis of § 1 of this article, will require that they shall previously determine the priority, either by means of an accord or in a competent court.

ART. III.—The inventor who seeks a patent, will deposit in duplicate in the department which the government shall designate, within a closed and sealed envelope, a report in the national idiom, describing the invention with accuracy and clearness, its purpose and the method of using it, with the plans, designs, models and samples which may contribute to an exact understanding of the invention and the elucidation of the report, so that any person cognizant of the subject can obtain or apply the result, means or product of which it treats.

The report shall clearly specify the characteristic feature, of the invention (*privilegio*).

The extension of the right of patent will be determined by the said features, mention of this being made in the patent.

Sec. 1.—With the document for deposit will be presented the petition, which should be limited to one single invention, specifying its nature and its purposes or applications in accordance with the report and with the documents deposited.

Sec. 2.—If it shall appear that the subject of the invention involves an infraction of § 2, Art. I, or has for its object alimentary, chemical or pharmaceutical products, the government will order a previous and secret examination of one of the copies deposited, in conformity with the regulations to be issued; and in accordance with the result it will or will not concede a patent.

From a negative decision there will be recourse to the council of state.

Sec. 3.—With the sole exception of the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the patent will be issued without previous examination.

If the object of the privilege will always be

designated in a concise manner, with a reserve of the rights of a third party and of the responsibility of the government, in respect to the originality or utility of the invention.

In the patent of an inventor, privileged outside of the empire, it will be declared that it is valid so long as the foreign patent is in force, never exceeding the specified period of § 4, Art. I.

Sec. 4.—Beside the expenses and fees incurred the patentees shall pay a tax of 20\$ for the first year, 30\$ for the second, 40\$ for the third, increasing 10\$ for each year that shall ensue, over the preceding annuity, for the whole period of the privilege. In no case will the annuities be refunded.

Sec. 5.—To the privileged inventor who improves his own invention will be given a certificate of improvement which will be appended to the respective patent.

For this certificate the inventor will pay, once for all, an amount corresponding to the annuity which has become due.

Sec. 6.—The transfer or cession of patents or certificates will not enter into effect until it has been registered in the bureau of agriculture, commerce and public works.

ART. IV.—The patent having been issued, and within a period of 30 days, the opening of the deposited envelopes will take place, with the formalities which the regulations shall specify.

The report shall be immediately published in the *Diario Oficial* and one of the copies of the designs, plans, models or samples will be opened for the inspection of the public and for the study of interested parties, it being permitted to take copies.

§ 1.—In case the previous examination of which § 2, Art. III treats, has not taken place, the government, having published the report, will order a verification, by means of experiments, of the requisites and conditions required by law for the validity of the privilege, according to the method established for such examination.

ART. V.—A patent will become of no effect if it is annulled or shall lapse.

Sec. 1.—The patent will become null:

- 1st.—If in its concession any one of the requirements of § 1 and 2, of Art. I, has been infringed;
- 2nd.—If the patentee did not have priority;
- 3rd.—If the patentee shall have falsified the truth, or concealed essential matter in the report descriptive of the invention, whether in its object or in the manner of using it;
- 4th.—If the name of the invention shall be, with fraudulent purpose, diverse from its real object;
- 5th.—If the improvement shall not have the indispensable relation with the principal industry and can be constituted a separate industry; or there shall have been priority (*preferencia*) in the preference established by Art. II, § 3.

Sec. 2.—The patent will lapse in the following cases:
 1st.—The patentee not making effective use of the invention within three years, counting from the date of patent;
 2nd.—The patentee suspending the effective use of the invention for more than one year, except by cause of *force majeure* judged sufficient by the government, after consulting the respective section of the council of state;

By use is understood in these two cases, the effective exercise of the privileged industry, and the supply of the products in proportion to their employment or consumption.

It being proved that the supply of the products is evidently insufficient for the needs of employment or consumption, the privilege can be restricted to a zone determined by an act of the government, with the approval of the legislative power.

3rd.—The patentee not paying the annuity within the terms of the law;
 4th.—The patentee, residing outside of the empire, not constituting an accredited agent to represent him before the government, or in court;
 5th.—Through the express renunciation of the patent;

6th.—The patent or foreign title upon an invention also privileged in the empire, being discontinued;

7th.—The term of the privilege having expired.

Sec. 3.—The nullity of a patent or of a certificate of improvement will be declared by a decision of the commercial court (*juicio comercial*) of the capital of the empire, by means of the summary process of decree No. 737, of November 25th, 1850.

The following are competent to promote an action for nullity:
 The solicitor of the treasury (*procurador de los fondos de fisco*) and his assistants, to whom will be forwarded the documents and proofs, corroborative of the infraction;

And any interested party, with the assistance of that official and his assistants.

An action of nullity in the cases of Art. I § 2, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, having been begun, the execution of the patent and the use or employment of the invention will remain suspended until the final decision.

If the patent shall not be annulled, the patentee

will be reinvested in its enjoyment with the integrity of the term of privilege.

Sec. 4.—The lapse of patents will be declared by the minister and secretary of state for the affairs of agriculture, commerce and public works, with recourse to the council of state.

ART. VI.—The following will be considered infractors of the privilege:

1st.—Those who, without license from the patentee, manufacture the products, or employ the processes, or make the applications which are the object of the patent;

2nd.—Those who import, sell, or expose for sale, conceal or receive for the purpose of sale, counterfeited products of the privileged industry, knowing what they are.

Sec. 1.—The infractors of a privilege will be punished, in favor of the public coffers, with a fine from 500\$ to 5,000\$, and in favor of the patentee with from 10 to 50 per cent. of the damage caused, or which may be caused.

Sec. 2.—The following will be considered as aggravating circumstances:

1st.—The infractor to be or to have been an employee or workman in the establishment of the patentee;

2nd.—The infractor to associate with an employee or workman of the patentee for acquiring knowledge of the practical method of obtaining or employing the invention.

Sec. 3.—The cognizance of infractions of a privilege belongs to the *juices de distrito* (district judges) of the *comarcas* (districts) where they reside, who will issue, on the petition of the patentee or his legal representative, the warrants of search, apprehension and deposit, and will prescribe the preparatory or preliminary proceedings of the process.

The sentence will be governed by law No. 562, of July 2nd, 1850, and by decree No. 707, of October 9th, of the same year, so far as they apply to the case.

The products of which Nos. 1 and 2 of this article treat, and the respective instruments and apparatus, will be adjudged to the patentee, by the same sentence which condemns the authors of the infractions.

Sec. 4.—The process will not hinder an action by the patentee to secure indemnification for damage caused or which may be caused.

Sec. 5.—Commercial jurisdiction is sufficient for all the causes relative to industrial privileges, in conformity with this law.

Sec. 6.—The following will be punished, with a fine of from 100\$ to 500\$, in favor of the public coffers:

1st.—Those who announce themselves as possessors of a patent, using the emblems, marks, inscriptions, or labels upon products or objects prepared for commerce or exposed for sale, as if they had been privileged;

2nd.—Those inventors who continue to exercise an industry as privileged, the patent being suspended, annulled, or lapsed;

3rd.—Those privileged inventors who, in prospectuses, advertisements, inscriptions, or by any mode of public notice, shall mention patents without designating the special object for which they were obtained;

4th.—Those professional men or experts who, in the hypothesis of § 2, of Art. III, cause the general diffusion of the secret of the invention, without prejudice, in such case, to the criminal or civil actions which the laws permit.

Sec. 7.—The infractions of which the preceding paragraph treats will be prosecuted and judged as political crimes, in conformity with the legislation in vigor.

ART. VII.—When a patent shall be conceded to two or more co-inventors, or when it becomes common by a title of gift or succession, each one of the co-proprietors can use it freely.

ART. VIII.—If a patent shall be given or left in usufruct, the usufructuary will be obliged, when his rights cease through the extinction of the usufruct or termination of the term of privilege, to give to the owner of the property the value at which it shall be estimated, calculated with relation to the time which the usufruct has lasted.

ART. IX.—The patents of invention already conceded will continue to be governed by the law of October 26th, 1830, there being applied to them the dispositions of Art. V, § 2, Nos. 1 and 2, and of Art. VI of this present law, with the exception of pending processes or actions.

ART. X.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

The town of Livingston, Guatemala, has been made a free port for ten years, beginning with January 1, 1883.

The officers of the garrison at the Island of Malta by means of a telephone attached to the cable wire distinctly heard the bombardment at Alexandria, a distance of 600 miles. This is what might be termed participating in hostilities at long range.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The comet has arrived, according to the latest mail advices, at Canóa, province of Ceará.

—The present session of the Minas provincial assembly has been prorogued to the 15th inst.

—The extraordinary session of the Pernambuco provincial assembly was formally opened on the 30th ult.

—A telegram from Pará announces that the September customs receipts at that port were 1,008,182\$236.

—The president of Paraná has been authorized to use the public funds for the suppression of an epidemic of small-pox now raging at Paranaguá.

—A quarrel occurred at Campinas on the 26th ult. between three Italians and a Portuguese. The latter, Manoel Pedroso, was shot with a revolver, and died on the following day.

—An American, known familiarly as Guillerme, was assassinated at S. Simão, São Paulo, on the 25th ult., by a notorious cut throat, named João Pinto. The assassin was afterwards captured.

—The *Arista* of Rio Grande says that the president of that province has decided that all beer introduced into that province, whether national or foreign, is subject to the 50 reis tax imposed by the last provincial assembly.

—A slave boy named Manoel was tried at Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 21st ult., for assassinating his overseer on the 1st of April last. He was discharged by the jury on the ground that the crime was occasioned by the threats, whippings and blows of the overseer.

—An assassination occurred recently on a plantation in the parish of Santa Rita de Cassia, Minas Geraes, an overseer being killed and cut into pieces by slaves. Seven of the slaves were afterwards captured, there having been ten concerned in the crime.

—According to the last *relatorio* of the president of Minas Geraes, there is no appropriation for the payment of the employees of the savings bank of that province. The government is asked to make suitable provision for the early payment of the overdue salaries.

—On the 26th ult. the president of the province of Espírito Santo instructed the provincial treasury to emit one hundred apolices of 1,000\$000 each, amounting to 100,000\$, in payment of the floating indebtedness of expired years (*exercícios findos*). The new issue will draw interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

—The coffee exporters of Santos have resolved to take legal action against the provincial treasury of São Paulo for the recovery of the taxes illegally collected from them under the repealed 10 per cent. additional tax, imposed by a former legislature. This step is occasioned by the late decision of the president of that province against the repayment of the tax.

—Samples of refined sugar from Tucuman, Argentine Republic, have recently been exhibited at the office of the *Jornal do Recife*, with the pointed intelligence that its price at the place of shipment is 4\$200 per arroba, against 5\$500 and 6\$000 for the inferior article now made in Pernambuco. The *Jornal* very seasonably invites the attention of planters and refiners to this fact.

—The city of São Paulo was entertained the other day by the spectacle of some forty runaway slaves being marched down to the English railway station under a military and police escort of 52 men. They were sent from the station to Araras under an armed escort of 32 men. These slaves had run away because of ill treatment, and the province undertakes to catch them and escort them back.

—A fire broke out in the Pará custom house on the morning of the 6th ult., but was fortunately extinguished before doing much damage. A few pieces of baggage belonging to an actor, and some volumes of merchandise, were burned and damaged by water, the whole loss not exceeding 12,000\$. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been a cigar stub carelessly thrown away inside the building.

—Some time ago the crime of reducing a black boy to slavery at Tatuhy, São Paulo, was denounced in the Paulista newspapers. Legal steps were taken to punish the master, and the priest who falsified the registry. A lawyer was employed by the accused, who undertook the case on condition that the boy should be delivered over to him. This was agreed to, and the result is that the criminals are discharged and the boy is working on the lawyer's plantation in company with his slaves. This is justice with vengeance!

LIVERPOOL ranks as the most important port in the world, with an annual tonnage of 5,647,372; London stands second, with a tonnage of 2,330,688 Glasgow third, with 1,432,364; New York fourth, with a tonnage of 1,153,676.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The August receipts of the "Machacé e Campos" railway amounted to 119,913\$000. The expenditures are not published.

—The July receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 290,667\$720 and the expenditures to 156,620\$430, leaving a surplus of 134,047\$290.

—The contract for the prolongation of the Sorocabana railway from Boituva to Botucatu, without onus to the province, was signed at São Paulo on the 25th ult.

—The July receipts of the Paulista railway, of São Paulo, amounted to 191,926\$500, and the expenditures to 71,872\$490, leaving a surplus of 90,054\$010.

—The project of a railway to Angra dos Reis was approved by the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly, in first reading, on the 29th ult.

—The August receipts of the "Recife de Linoeiro" railway of Pernambuco amounted to 12,455\$750, and the expenditures to 19,426\$440, leaving a deficit of 6,970\$690.

—The bill now before the Senate for the extension of the Mogiana railway to the Rio Grande provides for an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 7,000,000\$ for a period of twenty years. The privilege is to extend over a period of fifty years. The work must be begun within one year from the passage of the bill.

—Civil engineers Antonio Joaquim de Almeida Faria and Mauricio José Brochado have asked the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly for a privilege and interest guarantee for a railway from Carangola to Coqueiro, a station on the S. Antonio de Padua line. They want an exclusive privilege for sixty years.

—The amounts of railway guarantees paid at London for the first half of the current year were as follows:

Paraná Railway Co.....	£ 31,631	9	1/2
Minas and Rio Co.....	30,235	6	10
Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Co.....	43,521	16	5
Natal and Nova Cruz Co....	21,148	5	3
Great Western of Brazil Co..	19,332	3	7
Comde d'Eu R. R. Co.....	16,442	11	6
D. Theresza Christina Co....	10,763	18	4
Alagoas R. R. Co.....	8,453	10	5
	175,529	1	5

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, September 15.

—We hear of the purchase by a French company of 120 leagues of land in the vicinity of Trenque-lauguen.

—A branch line of railway from Frias-station, on the Cordoba and Tucuman line, to the city of Santiago del Estero, has been finally decreed by the national government.

—So numerous are the cases of small-pox that have appeared of late that the municipality is in search of a suitable 'local' for the establishment of a small-pox hospital.

—We have before us the municipal balance sheet for the month of August just past which shows a total movement for the month thus:—Cast debit \$2,705,497 against a credit of \$3,561,774.

—The national executive has sent a message to Congress, asking for a supplementary vote of \$261,884.63 to pay off the balance of the account owing upon the construction of the railway from Cordoba to Tucuman.

—With regard to the amount of stamps that should be used in the sales of public lands, the minister of finance has ordered that for the sale of 4 leagues, or fractions of the same, stamps to the amount of \$4.10 shall be paid.

—From Montevideo we learn that the political elements which have been stagnant for some time are beginning to ferment and there is not a little agitation going on among the leaders of the different parties.

—From Paraguay, which we are happy to hear, is steadily and unostentatiously progressing under the benign influences of industry and peace, we learn of the election of General Caballero as President of the republic.

—The provincial government having decreed "no hay lugar" to the petition of the Southern railway for indemnification for injuries sustained by that line during the revolution of 1880, that company have carried their case to the Supreme Court of Justice.

—The municipality have engaged a gang of 200 peons for the purpose of relaying the petrified kidneys, with which most of our streets are paved. The corporation has been driven to this by the continual fire kept up by the press as to the disgraceful state of most of the outlying streets.

—We are happy to say that no serious misunderstanding exists on the subject of Misiones between this republic and Brazil. The rumors to the contrary which are so assiduously propagated from various sources have their falsity imprinted upon their faces and they have no weight in any circle where the existing relations between the two countries are properly understood.

From the Herald, September 24.

—Yesterday the 6th Cavalry received 39 months' arrears of pay.

—The U. S. Corvette *Marion* was to leave Montevideo for the United States on the 23rd.

—During the first fortnight of September the immigration office has despatched 323 persons to the different colonies in the provinces.

—The government has ordered the department of national engineers to make the necessary studies for a wharf in the port of Vidua, Patagonia, for the loading and discharging of cargo.

—There is a great movement in the Entre Rios camps, settlers coming largely from Brazil. The movement within a year on these camps is without precedent and still going on, cattle are there very scarce just now, no one caring to sell.

—In a few days the Italian corvette *Victor Pisani* will be here, with the Prince Luigi di Drago on board. H. R. H. is enjoying a cruise round the world, and he will spend some days in Montevideo and this city.

—The new government tender *Tucuman* is daily expected in port. She is intended for the use of the custom house; she is of the same size and form as the *Capital*, and is the second of the four steamers built for the government in England. Each of these steamers cost \$17,000.

—The direction of revenues has requested the minister of finance to impose the fine of \$5,000 gold, on one of the leading saladero-men of Magdalena for his neglect of the hygienic precautions he and his colleagues in trade have been directed to adopt.

—From Paysandu we hear that the camps are in such a flourishing state that competent parties are of opinion that the *fama* of the saladeros will commence this year much earlier than generally. It is believed that by the end of October or the beginning of September, at the latest, their work will commence.

—The board of health of the Balvanera parish resigned "en masse" yesterday. The reason assigned by them to the municipality for doing so, was that the said municipality had ceased for some time to pay the the \$2000 allowed the board per month for office rent, working expenses, etc.

—The total importation of foreign money into this country during the past year, reduced to hard dollars, has been (gold and silver) \$4,157,648 and the exportation during the same period \$2,991,305, the importation thus showing an excess over the exportation of \$1,166,343, the total transactions abroad in coin amounting to \$7,148,953. We find England credited with 50 per cent to the Banda Oriental the remainder to various other nations.

—A few days since we showed ourselves interested in the accomplishment of railway communication with Bolivia; we are now able to give some statistics of the traffic already existing between the two countries, as likewise between us and the Pacific. The movement of merchandise to and from Bolivia from the year 1879 to 1882 has increased by 2,027,200 kilos, that is calculating what remains of the present year by the result of the first half. The detail of interchangeable merchandise which has taken place over the North Central Argentine railway in these 3 years and a half is as follows:—

In 1879.....	73,900 kilos
— 1880.....	794,820 —
— 1881.....	2,140,026 —
— 1882.....	2,101,100 —

or an average increase of 1,277,461 kilos or about 1,200 tons, or over 1700 per cent. of movement of 1879, or an average of 480 per cent increase per annum.

—The company for exportation of fresh meat, of which Mr. Dráble is the representative in Buenos Aires, has just bought 300 square squares of land of Dr. Costa, paying this gentleman 1,800,000 dollars for them. A society in this city, formed of a strong commercial house and one of the principal cattle consignees, have offered to deliver to that company 300,000 carcasses, put on board, frozen, at the rate of 50 paper dollars each, guaranteeing a minimum weight of 50 lbs. The company refuses this offer on the ground that it wished to make the first trials from its own purchases. The company formed for this object have already prepared their shels, lighters, freezing apparatus, etc., so that in case the offer was accepted they would be able to deliver the exporting company ten thousand carcasses at ten days notice. In case they should arrive at no understanding we have reason to believe that before the end of the year a new and powerful company will arrive in the River Plate for the exportation of meat on the freezing principle.

LOCAL NOTES

—The new law relating to joint stock companies has finally passed the Senate.

—An imperial decree of the 16th ult. concedes a privilege to Alexandre Delmar for improvements in the hydraulic system of mining, of his own invention.

—The government has taken the preliminary steps of convening a "Congresso Pedagogico" in this city, by inviting Counselor Leoncio de Carvalho to undertake its organization.

—The minister of justice has ordered that seeds of several varieties of the cotton plant shall be sent to the penal colony of Fernando de Noronha for experimental cultivation. We are inclined to think that hemp should have been tried first.

—The Senate passed an amendment to the electoral reform law, in 3rd reading, on the 27th ult. The amendment is intended to amplify the qualifications of voters, the great mass of which are practically disfranchised under the original law.

—In view of the desire on the part of some patriots to afford better protection to national industries, we shall soon expect to see Deputy Felicio dos Santos clamoring for the suppression of all foreign gas companies, and for a prohibitive tariff on kerosene. It will be a grand thing for tallow dips.

—Among the many hide-bound projects of Deputy Felicio dos Santos for the protection of domestic industries is a measure to levy a tax of 1\$000 per metrical ton every foreign vessel entering a Brazilian port with cargo from some other port of empire. Each foreign seaman will also pay a per capita tax of 4\$000.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro is considering a project for connecting Niteroi with this city by means of a bridge. The enterprise is fully as stupendous as it is foolish and unnecessary. It would be just a little more important to first give Niteroi the benefit of a system of water and drainage works.

—The new ten reis postage stamps have been issued. They are of the same size and appearance of the 100 reis stamps, and are a dull brown in color. Their resemblance to the 100 reis stamps is so close that much confusion is sure to arise from their use. It can not be said that they are either well designed, well engraved, or well printed. The ink is bad and the paper is worse.

—The American scientific expedition to Patagonia to observe the transit of Venus will be under the direction of Lieut. Samuel W. Verry, U. S. N., who will be assisted by O. B. Wheeler, assistant astronomer; William Bell, photographer; and Irvin Stanley, assistant photographer. The station selected is Santa Cruz, Patagonia. The flagship *Brooklyn* will receive the party at Montevideo and convey them to Santa Cruz.

—The directors of the Monte Pio Geral held another meeting on the 29th ult. to resolve the difficulties of that institution. It was proposed to reduce expenses in the administration of the institution, to remove to a less expensive building, and to reduce the number of a medical examiners attached to it. Dr. Benjamin Constant also presented new mortality tables for adoption. In view of the fact, however, that the old managers are still at its head, to whom experience has brought little or no wisdom, it would seem best to wind up the concern at once.

—A letter from Mrs. Emma Manson, of Bath, Maine, has just been placed in our hands, acknowledging the receipt of 650\$000 from the friends of George Manson, first officer of the *George Peabody*, who was murdered in this port in April last. She desires to express her heartfelt gratitude to those kind friends whose charitable sympathy provided for the burial of her husband's remains, and whose generosity remembered those at home who would suffer so deeply through this affliction. But few of those who were parties to this generous act are now here, but we trust that the earnest thanks and gratitude of the unfortunate wife will eventually reach each one of them.

—We have received the "Summer Number" of the London *Graphic*, one of the richest numbers thus far issued of that widely-known publication. In its speciality, that of color-printing, the *Graphic* is unquestionably without a rival, and has won a position in the art-loving world which reflects the highest credit upon its publishers as well as upon the artists whose pencils have contributed to its embellishment. The success of their enterprise, as the publishers inform us, is fairly shown by the results of a preceding special number, of which 520,000 copies were printed, at a cost of \$85,000. The issue was out of print in a very few days. The labor involved is shown by the fact that the letter-press and color printing required a total of over 15,000,000 impressions. In this age of great enterprises, this art-work of the *Graphic* certainly deserves a high place.

—The last Casino ball of the season occurred on the evening of the 3rd inst.

—The second exhibition of Brazilian coffee in this city will be formally opened at the Typographia Nacional on the 15th inst.

—A cable message from Halifax on the 30th ult. announced the sailing of a new steamer of the Canadian line, the *Ville de Paris*.

—The deficit in the Monte Pio Geral of this city, through the bad management of its directors, is said to be about 7,000,000\$.

—The Conde d'Eu has recently been making a visit through the eastern and southern sections of the province of Minas Geraes.

—The British bark *Forest Queen*, which was run ashore near Cape Frio with fire in her hold, has transferred a part of her cargo to the Brazilian lgn. *Ativo*.

—The first steamer of the new Spanish line, the *España*, established by the Marques de Campo, entered this port on the 30th ult. The new line will run between Europe and the Pacific.

—The representative of the American line, in this city, has offered to the government gratuitous passage for the transit of Venus commission sent to the West Indies, and which sailed on board of the *Cyphreus*. The government has accepted the offer.

—The director-general of the postoffice has lately adopted a uniform for the office employees, the carriers, etc., which will consist of a blue coat with buttons containing the word "correio," and a dark blue cap ornamented with a crown of gold within an envelope-shaped border of silver. The uniforms came into use on the 1st inst.

—The official mortality report of this city for the first half of September gives the total number of deaths as 449, or an average of 30 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of 33.7 per thousand. There were 82 deaths from small pox, 74 from consumption, 31 from intermittent fevers, and 1 from yellow fever. The rapid increase in the deaths from small pox has thus far excited no comment.

—It is pleasing to note that Dr. Bezerra de Menezes is advocating a new project of municipal reform before the Chamber of Deputies. The excess is so well posted on this question that his views will be listened to with great interest.

—The minister of empire will receive the reunited sections of empire and finance of the council of state to-day for the purpose of considering the crisis in the affairs of the Monte Pio Geral. This step has been occasioned by representations from policy-holders against the measures adopted by the directors of that institution.

—A meeting of 58 shareholders of the new Banco de Credito Real, of São Paulo, representing 10,100 shares, was held in this city on the 3rd inst. for the purpose of discussing a representation to the government against the late action of the general assembly in voting 350,000\$ to the promoter of the bank. The feeling was decidedly averse to the payment of any such sum for such a purpose.

—A wholesale dealer in fruits at the city market, named Antonio Thomé Varejão, has been brought to grief lately on a charge of circulating counterfeit money. In dealing with his up-country customers he was always short of change, and was obliged to pay them with new 200\$ notes. The notes are now beginning to come back. Varejão knows nothing about it, however, and declares himself ignorant of their character.

—The passage of the new law of patents in the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th ult. was the occasion of a characteristic protest from Deputy Felício dos Santos, the leader of the ultra-protectionists. The protest of this gentleman relates to those provisions which permit a person to explain his patent, and a foreigner to import his manufactures into the country. The protectionists represented by this gentleman are averse to the foreigner in every particular except in so far as he can contribute to their advantage.

—A banquet was given by members of the Club de Engenharia to their president Dr. A. A. Fernandes Pinheiro on the evening of the 23rd ult., on the event of the closing of the first congress of Brazilian railways, over which he had presided with so great judgment and satisfaction. A large number of prominent engineers, contractors, manufacturers and journalists, were present. The banquet was by far one of the most successful and elaborate affairs of the kind that has ever been given in this city, both as to management and as to the high professional standing of the gentlemen present.

THE GROWTH OF RUSSIA.

Within the last 12 years the population of Russia has increased very rapidly. The total increase is said to be 14,500,000. For the various divisions of the empire the following are the present returns:

Russia in Europe, 75,067,788; Poland, 7,219,077; Finland, 2,028,021; Siberia and Central Asia, 15,186,456, or a total of 100,038,384. Twelve years ago the total was 85,586,646. Poland, during the last 65 years, has increased from 2,217,287 to her present total, 7,219,077.

LINES TO A GUINEA HEN.

I hear thy squawk at morning time, sweet bird;
When rosy-tinted clouds float in the skies,
Through dewy distances thy song is heard;
Above the robin's note thy carols rise,
Not low and bashful, no, but glad and strong
Snaps to the clouds thy clear, exultant song.
I cannot catch thy warbled note, sweet hen;
Would thy soft numbers might inspire my rhyme!
Could I but make your cackle with my pen,
How down the ringing corridors of time
I'd send thy vesper hymn, dear speckle-back—
K'n ka, k'n ka, ka, ka, k'n ka, ka, kwack!
Thy feet are swifter than the sands of time;
When down the lane I hear thy distant squeak,
I see thee, through the fence get up and climb
And cross the meadow, one quick, speckled streak;
Swift be the bolt to catch thee on the fly,
And ostriches, that see thee run, go home to die.
I see thy papier-maché head, sly Guinea hen,
Where flame the scarlet poppies in the sun;
To reach thy nest, far from the haunts of men,
About four thousand miles thou hast to run;
Deep in the bending grass, close by the old rail fence,
You lay your lays in eggstacy intense.
When evening falls, and loud the crickets sing,
I see you duck beneath the moorish bars,
And in the orchard's gloom, you hushful thing,
You lay yourself to roost beneath the stars;
And still with tireless squawk your vigils keep
And strive to sing your answering mates to sleep.
I glean the lesson of thy life so sweet,
To toot my horn, though I may sell no clam;
To make no carol loud, my footsteps fleet,
That men may hear, but not come where I am;
And hide my treasures where no human arm you bet,
Can take my unsung songs to make an omelet.
—Burlington Hawkeye.

SLAVERY AMONGST ANTS.

One of the most curious results of the investigations of Sir John Lubbock into the habits of ants is the fact that some of the species are confirmed slave-holders. More than that they exhibit all the infirmities and weaknesses of their human prototypes, as the inevitable and legitimate results of the degrading influences of slavery upon these little creatures:

"Most ants will carry off the larvae and pupae of others if they get a chance; and this explains, or at any rate throws some light upon, that most remarkable phenomenon, the existence of slavery among ants.

Polergus rufescens present a striking lesson of the degrading tendency of slavery, for these ants have become entirely dependent on their slaves. Even their bodily structure has undergone a change, the mandibles have lost their teeth, and have become mere nippers, deadly weapons indeed, but useless except in war. They have lost the greater part of their instincts; their art, that is, the power of building; their domestic habits, for they show no care for their own young, all this being done by the slaves; their industry, they take no part in providing the daily supplies; if the colony changes the situation of its nest, the masters are all carried by the slaves on their backs to the new one; nay, they have even lost the habit of feeding. Huber placed thirty of them with some larvae, and pupae and a supply of honey in a box. 'At first' he says 'they appeared to pay some little attention to the larvae; they carried them here and there, but presently replaced them. More than one half of the Amazons died of hunger in less than two days. They had not even traced out a dwelling, and the few ants still in existence were languid and without strength. I commiserated their condition, and gave them one of the black companions. This individual unassisted, established order, formed a chamber in the earth, gathered together the larvae, extricated several young ants that were ready to quit the condition of pupae, and preserved the life of the remaining Amazons.'

This observation has been fully confirmed by other naturalists. However small the prison, however large the quantity of food, these stupid creatures will starve in the midst of plenty rather than feed themselves.

M. Forel was kind enough to send me a nest of *Polergus*, and I kept it under observation for more than four years. My specimens of *Polergus* certainly never fed themselves, and when the community changed its nest, which they did several times, the mistresses were carried from the one to the other by the slaves. I was even able to observe

one of their marauding expeditions, in which, however, the slaves took a part.

I do not doubt that, as Huber tells us, specimens of *Polergus*, if kept by themselves in a box would soon die of starvation, even if supplied with food. I have, however, kept isolated specimens for three months by giving them a slave for an hour or two a day to clean and feed them. Under these circumstances they remained in perfect health, while, but for the slaves, they would have perished in two or three days. Except the slave-making ants and some of the *Mymecophilus* beetles above described, I know no case in nature of an animal having lost the instinct of feeding.

These four genera offer us every gradation from lawless violence to contemptible parasitism. *Formica sanguinea*, which may be assumed to have comparatively recently taken to slave-making, has not as yet been materially affected. *Polergus* illustrates the lowering tendency of slavery. They have lost their knowledge of art, their natural affection for their young, and even their instinct of feeding! They are, however, bold and powerful marauders.

In *Strongylognathus*, the enervating influence of slavery has gone further, and told even on the bodily strength. They are no longer able to capture their slaves in fair and open warfare. Still they retain a semblance of authority, and when roused will fight bravely though in vain.

In *Anergates*, finally, we come to the last scene of this sad history. We may safely conclude that in distant times their ancestors lived, as so many ants do now, partly by hunting, partly on honey; that by degrees they became bold marauders, and gradually took to keeping slaves; that for a time they maintained their strength and agility, though losing by degrees their real independence, their arts, and even many of their instincts; that gradually even their bodily force dwindled away under the enervating influence to which they had subjected themselves, until they sank to their present degrading condition—weak in body and mind, few in numbers and apparently nearly extinct, the miserable representatives of far superior ancestors, maintaining a precarious existence as contemptible parasites of their former slaves. I do not now refer to slave-making ants, which represent an abnormal, or perhaps only a temporary state of things, for slavery seems to tend in ants, as in men, to the degradation of those by whom it is adopted, and it is not impossible that the slave-making species will eventually find themselves unable to compete with those which are more self-dependent, and have reached a higher phase of civilization."

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The advance sheets of the census of 1880 present many facts that are new even to the best informed persons. One which touches on the labor question as regards wages, gives the average amount of wages earned per year by each individual laborer (including all ages and both sexes) in 20 of the leading cities of the United States. The highest average is in Washington, \$547, and the lowest in Milwaukee, \$321. Next to Washington stands San Francisco, \$359, and next to the latter Brooklyn, \$466. Notwithstanding the fact that Washington stands at the head of the list for liberal wages paid, it should be remembered that many of the workers in that city are in the employ of the government at highly remunerative wages, while the second city on the list—San Francisco—has very few citizens in government employ. From this it is plain that wages are higher in San Francisco than in any other city in the United States, if we exclude government employes and their wages from our calculations.

A STEAM LINE BETWEEN LISBON AND WEST AFRICA.

The official journal of Portugal publishes the text of a law authorizing a contract made in December last by the Portuguese government with the National steamship company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Lisbon and West Africa. The new line will have for extreme points Lisbon and Mossameles, whilst the intermediary stations will be Funchal (Madeira), St. Vincent and Santiago (Cape Verde Islands), Prince Island, San Thomé, Rio Zaire (Congo), Ambriz, Loanda and Benguela. The steamers for this service must be at least four in number, and must have a minimum gross tonnage of 1080 tons each. They must be built specially for this service, and will always be under given conditions, for the use of the available, state. The company is further bound to establish a monthly service between the islands of the Cape Verde archipelago, and further between the archipelago and Boulam. This service will be effected by steamers of 450 tons. The Portuguese government guarantees to the National company, for the steamship service between Lisbon and Mossameles, and that between Boulam and the Cape Verde Islands, an annual subvention of thirty millions of reis, towards which the Cape Verde colony will have to contribute a minimum annual payment of seven millions of reis.

THE HARBOR OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Mr. Preller, the United States vice-consul at Rio Grande do Sul, states that in a previous report to his department the hope was expressed that a new bar would probably open to the southward. Unfortunately this expectation has not been realized. On the contrary, from bad to worse has been the order of the day, and matters continue so unsatisfactory that Mr. Preller has felt it to be his imperative duty to bring the true position in which shipping coming in that way is placed under, to the notice of his department, as due publicity seems requisite in order to avoid great delay, detention of cargo or even disaster. In his previous despatch Mr. Preller had recommended that vessels should on no account load to a maximum of over 11 feet. For some months, he remarks, this draught has been proved to be excessive, and the best proof is that twenty vessels, after long delay outside the harbor (one, in fact, after discharging a portion of her cargo of railway iron), proceeded on to Montevideo, where they forwarded great portions of the cargoes to Rio Grande. Vessels cutward bound were in several instances detained at the bar four, five, and nearly six months, and had also to discharge part cargo in order to get over. Mr. Preller adds that at the time of writing all charters were made to limit the draught of vessels to load produce at the port to about 10 feet, the consequence being that the majority of craft were able to load 10 feet more than half their cargoes. In Mr. Preller's opinion, it seems clear that costly works of art will be the only effective means of remedying the evil, and these not being even projected, he thinks he is right in recommending that vessels bound to Rio Grande do Sul should in no case exceed a draft of 10 English feet.

—It is said that the minister of agriculture is now organizing tables for a fourth distribution of the emancipation fund.

COMMERCIAL

October 4th, 1880.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000), gold	27 d.
do do do do do in U. S.	
do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg.	54 45 cents.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	18937
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold....	8 880

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day.....	21 1/16
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	750 rs. gold
do do do do in U. S.	
do coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg.	42 1/2 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	2 374
Value of £1 sterling " " "	11 395

EXCHANGE.

Sept. 23.—The market to-day continued firm but inactive. The banks drew at 2 1/16 and private paper was negotiated at 2 1/16. Sovereigns closed at 118440 sellers, 118380 buyers.

Sept. 25.—There was no change to-day, either in the tone of the market or in the rates, small transactions being effected at 2 1/16 bank and 2 1/16—2 1/16 private paper on London. Sovereigns closed at 118440 sellers, no buyers.

Sept. 26.—The banks opened to-day at 2 1/16 and later in the day the English banks drew at 2 1/16 on head office, the reduction being caused by the great scarcity of private bills. The latter were negotiated at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16. Sovereigns closed at 118350 sellers, 118420 buyers.

Sept. 27.—This morning the banks drew at 2 1/16 until noon after 11 a. m. when the Banco do Commercio adopted the rate of 2 1/16 at which the English banks then drew on head office. The business done was again unimportant at 2 1/16 bank and 2 1/16—2 1/16 private on London and 451 bank paper on France. Sovereigns sold at 118500 for delivery on October 3rd.

Sept. 28.—The market opened firm, all the banks drawing at 2 1/16, but after 2 p. m. this rate was again withdrawn and substituted by that of 2 1/16. Private paper was negotiated in the morning at 2 1/16—2 1/16 on London and 553 on Hamburg. Sovereigns closed at 118450 sellers, 118410 buyers.

Sept. 29.—Today the banks drew at 2 1/16, finding, however, few takers. The business in private paper was also insignificant at 2 1/16—2 1/16 on London. Sovereigns closed at 118450 sellers, 11 420 buyers.

Sept. 30.—The market to-day presented no new feature, a limited amount of business being transacted at 2 1/16 bank and 2 1/16—2 1/16 private paper on London. Sovereigns closed at 118450 sellers, 11 420 buyers.

October 2.—The Banco do Commercio adopted to-day the rate of 2 1/16 at which the English banks also drew on head office. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16 on London and at 555 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 118450 and 11 440 cash.

Oct. 3.—The market to-day presented no change. Bank paper was easily obtainable at 2 1/16 but there were few takers, and private paper was negotiable at 2 1/16—2 1/16 bills containing extremely scarce.

Oct. 4.—There is no change in the market today.]

The September returns at the custom house at this port show the total receipts to be 3,588,131,794 as follows: Imports 2,656,492,421 Despatcho maritimo 13,080,264 Exports 915,597,188 Other sources 2,560,971

Deposits 3,588,131,794 29,550,774 Restitutions 25,451,937 Inland revenue returns 494,087,430

The goods despatched for export at the Rio custom house during the month of September were as follows:

Table listing coffee, sugar, hides, tobacco, rosewood, tapioca, horns, and parallelpepils with their respective quantities and values.

The 597,988 bags of coffee had the following destinations: United States 344,054 Europe 162,456 Canada 959 Cape of Good Hope 12,300 River Plate 8,162 Valparaiso 357

The value having been assessed as follows: 123,328 bags at 347 per kilo 129,317 " " 318 " " 161,702 " " 314 " "

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Sept. 22, including Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Fidelity Assurance, and various bank shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Sept. 23, including Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Provincial apolices, and various bank shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Sept. 25, including Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Provincial apolices, and various bank shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Sept. 26, including Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Provincial apolices, and various bank shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Sept. 27, including Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Provincial apolices, and various bank shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Sept. 28, including Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Provincial apolices, and various bank shares.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for Sept. 29, including Banco do Comercio 2nd serie, Provincial apolices, and various bank shares.

Table listing various bank shares and bonds, including Santo Antonio de Padua R.R., Companhia Agricola Pastoral, and Banco Predial.

HARVEST REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, October 10th, 1882. Export.

Coffee—The quiet tone which was ruling on the day of our last report, on the 23rd ult., has continued since, exporters awaiting further reductions in prices on the part of their dealers, in view of the continuance of heavy receipts and the absence of improvement in consuming markets.

Those reductions have not yet been made, currency prices to-day being the same as on the 23rd ult., at which our market closes inactive.

The sales since the 23rd. ult. have been 165,000 logs, viz: 120,000 bags for United States 32,000 " Europe 3,000 " Cape of Good Hope 8,100 " Elsewhere

and the total sales during the month of September amount to 558,510 bags, viz: 458,530 logs for United States 170,630 " Europe 13,200 " Cape of Good Hope 29,250 " Elsewhere

558,510 bags. Receipts in September have averaged 20,319 bags per day and during the first 3 days of this month the daily average has been 12,928 bags.

Table showing washed coffee prices per 100 lbs. for Superior, Good first, Regular first, Ordinary first, Good second, Ordinary second, Capitania, and Escalho.

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted: Prime United States 4.50c per 100 lbs. 9.48 cts. Good Fair to good 3.80c to 3.84 cts. Fair 3.55c to 3.70 cts. Good Channel 3.15c to 3.10 cts. Fair 2.90c to 2.94 cts. Low A. B. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2% in sterling and par in American gold.

Stock is estimated to-day at 500,000 bags. The clearances have been: United States 30,250 Sept. 25 New York Br str Strins 20,000 25 do Port bk Triunpho de Goyas 10,000 28 Baltimore Am bag Spolza 7,000 29 New York Br str Crest 4,000 30 New York Br str Crest 26,188 Oct. 2 Galveston Br bk Dutcher of Lancaster 3,800 2 New Orleans Nor bk Kragerer 7,730 2 Baltimore Am bk Seread 9,600

Table showing clearances for Sept. 22, including London Br str Elle, Havre Fr str Ville de Santos, Marseilles Fr str Boon, Hamburg Gr str Valparaiso, Lisbon L. O. Nor lgn Rio, London Antwerp Br str Haller, Havre Fr str Don Pedro, Gibraltar L. O. Dutch lgn Erm, Bordeaux Fr str Niger, Liverpool Fr str Britannia.

Table showing clearances for Sept. 23, including River Plate Br str Arkia, Valparaiso do do, Montreal and Toronto Fr str Coude d'Eu, Port Natal Fr bk Pauline, Cape Town Sw bk Athalia, River Plate Fr str Orinoco, do do Br str Thales, Valparaiso do do Anconima, River Plate do do Tague, do do do do.

The total clearances in September were: United States 268,121 bags, against 272,940 in Sept. 1881. Europe 173,800 " 161,652 " C. of Good H. 9,900 " 17,458 " Canada 659 " River Plate and West Coast 7,777 " 6,301 " total 459,327 " 461,351 "

and the total clearances during the 9 months from January 1st to September 30th amount to: bags bags 1,624,328 for United S. against 1,525,560 same per. 81 751,693 Europe " 1,398,994 " 4,041 Canada " 81,100 " 67,430 C. of G. H. " 81,100 " 34,380 R. P. & W. C. " 29,332 "

showing a decrease of 560,000 bags compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz: 161,668 bags increase to United States 4,747 " Canada 48,200 " decrease to Europe 13,580 " Cape of Good Hope 4,952 " River Plate and West Coast.

Receipts in September have averaged 20,319 bags per day against 18,374 in Sept. 1881. 16,697 " 1880 12,455 " 1878 12,137 " 1877 8,578 " 1876

and the total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 3 months from July 1st to September 30th amount to 1,307,567 bags against 1,241,248 same period 1881 1,171,811 " 1880 1,021,061 " 1879 947,483 " 1878 931,679 " 1877 685,059 " 1876

Compared with the receipts in August those of Sept. show an increase of 150,000 bags or 5,561 bags per day.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 3 months from July 1st to Sept. 30th.

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 3 months from July 1st to Sept. 30th, categorized by destination: UNITED STATES, EUROPE, CANADA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, RIVER PLATE & WEST COAST, ELSEWHERE.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 9 months from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th.

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 9 months from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th, categorized by destination: UNITED STATES, EUROPE, CANADA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, RIVER PLATE & WEST COAST, ELSEWHERE.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 9 months from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th.

Table showing total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 9 months from Jan. 1st to Sept. 30th, categorized by destination: UNITED STATES, EUROPE, CANADA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, RIVER PLATE & WEST COAST, ELSEWHERE.

Imports. The arrivals since our last report consist of 4,100 barrels per Adelaide from Baltimore. 10,073 " " Crest from Philadelphia. 2,000 " " Glynn from Richmond. 5,100 " " D. Pedro II from Baltimore. 1,047 half bags per Britannia from Valparaiso.

The sales since the same date have been about 13,000 barrels, and stock in first hand banks totals about 36,000 barrels.

We quote to-day: Richmond 1st 22,250-22,750 " 2nd 21 250-21 750 " Baltimore 1st 21 250-21 750 " 2nd 19 000-20 500 " St. Louis 19 500-20 000 " Castilla 21 500-22 000 " Interior 19 500-20 000 " Chili 18 500-19 000 "

River Plate Nominal Arrivals in September 38,270 barrels, viz: 16,420 barrels from United States 775 " from Canada 2,275 bags from Chile 38,270 barrels

Against 42,818 " in September 1881. Total arrivals during the 9 months since January 1st: 299,278 barrels

Against 284,863 " same period 1881. Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 376,944 feet per Ashlar from Saitia which have been sold at \$2.50 per dozen. Market steady.

Arrivals in September 246,882 feet against 277,652 feet in September 1881.

Total arrivals since January 1st 6,383,514 feet against 5,861,167 same period 1881.

White Pine.—Arrivals: 88,242 feet per Sukumner from New York which have been sold at 15 reis per foot. Market firm.

Arrivals in September 266,304 feet against 274,081 feet in September 1881. Total arrivals since January 1st 1,122,755 feet against 2,834,608 feet same period 1881.

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals: 503 dozen per Messina from Abo 530 " Cigano from Soderhamn. Union from Copenhagen. The first two cargoes have been warehoused and the latter has been sold on private terms.

Arrivals in September 5,621 dozen against 5,359 " in September 1881. Total arrivals during the 9 months 16,680 dozen against 2,586 same period 1881.

The market remains depressed owing to the recent heavy supply. Spruce Pine.—The 402,811 feet per Ailer from Portland, noticed in our last, have been warehoused. The market continues flat under the influence of the heavy supply of Swedish Pine.

Arrivals in September 595,000 feet against 579,808 " in September 1881. Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 2,142,737 feet against 666,774 " same period 1881.

Kerosene.—Arrivals: 1,300 cases per Sukumner from New York 500 " Crest from Philadelphia. 13,300 " John Sherwood from New York. Market firm at \$2.00-2.40 per case for Devco's Brilliant. Arrivals in September 31,700 cases against 30,000 " in September 1881.

Total arrivals since January 1st 167,450 cases against 165,490 same period 1881.

Lard.—Arrivals: 500 kegs per Crest from Philadelphia 25 " John Sherwood from New York 500 " Don Pedro II from Baltimore. Market firm at 520-530 reis per pound for George. Arrivals in September 480 kegs and 80 cases against 494 " 55 " in September 1881.

Total arrivals since January 1st: 39,582 kegs and 155 cases against 64,324 " 300 " same period 1881.

Rosin.—Arrivals: 300 barrels per Sukumner from New York 100 " John Sherwood from do. Market unchanged at 24.00-26.00 per barrel. Arrivals in September 1,000 barrels against 541 " in September 1881.

Total arrivals since January 1st 6,907 " same period 1881.

Turpentine.—No arrivals. Market unchanged at 480-500 reis per kilo. Arrivals in September 200 cases against 168 " in September 1881.

Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 397 cases against 508 " same period 1881.

Codfish.—The arrivals since our last report consist of only 15 cases per Arow from Lisbon. The market continues in a good position and retail prices are firmly maintained at 22.00-27.00 for tubs and 23.00 for cases. Arrivals in September 2,603 tubs Canadian and 1,455 cases Norwegian.

Against 2,974 tubs Canadian and 516 cases Norwegian in September 1881. Total arrivals during the 9 months 35,039 tubs and cases Canadian and 10,317 cases Norwegian against 24,197 tubs and cases Canadian and 10,015 cases Norwegian same period 1881.

Coals.—Arrivals: 2,565 tons per Ortoys from Cardiff 2,600 " City of Mobile from do 2,113 " Ellisville from do 300 " Marquis of Lorne from London 1,806 " Lisbie Perry from Cardiff 2,483 " Arklow from do 290 " Diana from New Castle 2,800 " Lisbie from Cardiff 2,953 " Lisbie C. Trap from Liverpool 200 " Fluvind from do 665 " Aradine from New Castle

Market firm. Quotations continue nominal. Arrivals in September 35,241 tons against 18,822 " in September 1881.

Cement.—Arrivals: 1200 casks per Ernst & Inona from Hamburg 15,134 " Marquis of Lorne from London. Market quiet and prices somewhat lower.

We quote: English 6.800-7.500 German 6.300-6.500 French 7.600-8.000

Hay.—Arrivals: 112 holes per Beann from B. Ayres 210 " Segal from Rosario 271 " Poly from Buenos Ayres 287 " Don Pedro from do

Market firm. We quote 75-80 reis per kilo from Rosario. Arrivals in September 4,140 holes against 4,171 " in September 1881. Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 181,281 holes against 21,625 " same period 1881.

Brass.—Arrivals: 200 bags per Beann from River Plate 983 " John F. Robertson from do 150 " Poly do 200 " Niger do

Market firm at \$3.80-3.90 per bag. Arrivals in September 1,673 bags against 2,091 " in September 1881. Total arrivals since January 1st 44,370 bags against 41,492 " same period 1881.

Indian Corn.—Arrivals: 1,481 bags per Beann from River Plate 6,097 " John F. Robertson from River Plate 1,362 " Teniers from do 440 " Poly from do 500 " D. Pedro from do 1,300 " Niger from do

Market quiet at \$2.00-\$2.40 per bag. Arrivals in September 26,978 bags against 29,494 in September 1881.

Butter.—Arrivals: 55 cases per Pelou from Genoa 8 " " from Southampton 1,973 cases and 120 barrels Ville de Rio from Havre 126 " Santos from Hamburg

We quote: French, in barrels, 1.600-1.850 per lb. do in tins 1.050-1.220 " Danish 1.950-1.100 " Italian 970-1.000 " American, in tins, 780-820 " do in barrels, 600-620 "

Beer.—Arrivals: 265 cases per Ernest & Beuno from Hamburg 11 " Crest from Philadelphia 100 cases and 60 barrels per Flunind from Liverpool — cases and 40 barrels per Archimedes from do 350 cases per Krompholtz F. W. from Bremen 685 " Santos from Hamburg.

We quote: Bass (Hales & Bell) 74.000-75.000 Tennent 5 500-6 000 Guinness Stout 7 200-7 400 German, Carlsberg 7 000 do Cavallo 7 000 do Sundry brands 5 000-6 500 Danish, Carlsberg 7 500-

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 25. CARIBBY.—Br bk Olympia, 740 tons; Groves, 50 ds; coal & rails to Norton Megaw & Co. — Br ship City of Mexico, 1,796 tons; Jones, 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. — Br ship Elisbeth, 1,345 tons; Small, 36 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

SEPTEMBER 24. HAMBURG.—Gr bk Ernst & Beuno, 307 tons; Wetzelmann 64 ds; sundries to Brades & Co. LONDON.—Br bk Margia of Lorne, 1,143 tons; Raymond, 49 ds; sundries to Burnett Wright & Co. CARIBBY.—Br bk Lizzie Perry, 1,322 tons; Henry, 43 ds; coal to order.

NEW CASTLE.—Gr bk Diana, 377 tons; Heycken, 53 ds; coal to Fririe Kemp & Co. NEW YORK.—Nor bk Stokholm, 214 tons; Klavens, 65 ds; sundries to C. McCullagh Beecher & Co. RETURNED.—Port sch Reindahl, which had left on Sept 23 for S. João da Barra; returned for repairs.

SEPTEMBER 24. CARIBBY.—Nor bk Hove, 547 tons; Jonsen, 47 ds; coal to Dunoyer & Co. LIVERPOOL.—Br ship Lizzie C. Troop, 1,391 tons; Coning, 48 ds; coal to Rio Gas Company. NEW YORK.—Am bk C. B. Hazlett, 883 tons; Gilkey, 70 ds; petroleum, put in for repairs, bound for Hong Kong.

SEPTEMBER 23. LIVERPOOL.—Nor lgn Flunind, 218 tons; Johnson, 17 ds; sundries to P. S. Nicholson & Co. MONTREAL.—Sp bk Manuela, 228 tons; Bormar, 16 ds; jerked beef to Jose Romaguera. B. AVON.—Br bk F. Robertson, 432 tons; Olson, 18 ds; sundries to A. de Souza Pinto. ROSARIO.—Br lgn Sequel, 535 tons; Richards, 17 ds; hay to order.

SEPTEMBER 26. R. GRANDE.—Gr schr Johanna, 145 tons; Veem; hides & horns; port in for repairs, likely bound for Falmouth. SEPTEMBER 28. LONDON.—Br bk Wandering Spirit, 203 tons; Roberts, 64 ds; sundries to J. Moore & Co. AHO.—Nor lgn Mesaria, 205 tons; Fris, 8 ds; pine to order. B. AVON.—Br lgn Polly, 245 tons; Evans, 8 ds; hay to L. de Azevedo & Co.

SEPTEMBER 23. SODERHAMN.—Riss bk Cigorta, 240 tons; Carl; pine to order. N. CASTLE.—Nor bk Arvidae, 472 tons; Carl; pine to order. SEPTEMBER 30. N. YORK.—Am bk John Sherman, 416 tons; Mankin, 89 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

OCT. 1. Copenhague.—Sw bk Union, 334 tons; Hallgill, 90 ds; pine to Hartwig Willmann & Co. ANVERS.—Belg bk Merxer, 207 tons; Poulsson, 79 ds; sundries to Laureys & Co. SWANSEA.—Br bk Teolindus, 449 tons; Porrie, 61 ds; coal to order.

OCT. 2. BALTIMORE.—Am bk D. Pedro II, 489 tons; North, 60 ds; flour & rail to F. Clemente & Co. BANGOR.—Gr bk Catharina, 430 tons; Brundin, 131 ds; rice to order. SASTOS.—Dan lgn Caterina, 156 tons; Paulsen, 5 ds; iron to Monteiro Hime & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. SEPTEMBER 22. BALTIMORE.—Am bk Grey Eagle, 449 tons; Tobey; coffee. SEPTEMBER 23. GALVESTON.—Gr bk Uebel Bossing, 330 tons; Ollif; coffee. LONDON.—Gr bk Uebel Bossing, 330 tons; Ollif; coffee. SALT ISLAND.—Br schr Croatia, 134 tons; Silva; ballast. BARRIA.—Br bk Cecilia, 277 tons; Nicoll; ballast. S. FRANCISCO, Cal.—Br ship Patharia, 1,403 tons; Peannat; coffee and ballast. PARANAGUÁ.—Sp bk Magdalena, 279 tons; Alsina; sundries. CALCUTTA.—Br bk Troncate, 564 tons; Davidson; ballast. GASE.—Br lgn Home, 235 tons; Maret; ballast. VALPARAISO.—Br bk Maria Red, 645 tons; Davies; ballast — Br bk Africa, 1,142 tons; Sule; ballast. PORT NATAL.—Fr bk Pauline, 474 tons; Arnaok; coffee. SEPTEMBER 25. VALPARAISO.—Br bk Victoria, 814 tons; Gerson; ballast. B. AVON.—Sp bk Nereida, 232 tons; Ross; sundries. N. ONTARIO.—Sw lgn Egan, 246 tons; Lundgren; coffee. B. AVON.—Sp bk Tejo, 205 tons; Pages; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 27. N. YORK.—Port bk Triunfo de Goya, 477 tons; Silva; coffee. TOMÉ, Chili.—Br bk Argonada, 576 tons; Chichico; ballast. SALT ISLAND.—Port bk Miramar, 289 tons; Cardia; ballast.

SEPTEMBER 28. BALTIMORE.—Am lgn Spolies, 424 tons; Myrick; coffee. CAPE TOWN.—Sw bk Matilda, 354 tons; Reibelsky; coffee.

SEPTEMBER 29. LARSON E. O.—Nor lgn Rier, 133 tons; Leitch; coffee. BARCELONA.—Sp shk Teran, 121 tons; Oubli; ballast. SEPTEMBER 30. GALVESTON.—Gr lgn Andra, 270 tons; Schmitz; coffee. PARNAMBUCO.—Port sch Mariana II, 1,482 tons; Santos; sundries. RIO S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Am bk Negutivoda, 442 tons; Henningsen; sundries.

OCTOBER 1. GIBRALTAR E. O.—Dutch lgn Eros, 236 tons; Boonings; coffee. TRAJAY.—Port lgn Jaridada, 227 tons; Pinto; sundries. S. JOÃO DA BARRA.—Port sch Koolinda, 136 tons; Novig; Lt.

FREIGHTS. Steamers: London 451 Channel 0.40-1.06 Liverpool 491 Lisbon 1.00-1.06 Antwerp 351 Gibraltar 1.00-1.06 Hamburg 30 New York 1.15-1.21 Havre 49 Bordeaux 6.40 Marseilles 7.20 New York 40 N. South 20-25

Sailing Vessels: Liverpool 13 For repairs & repairs to F. Clemente & Co. Cardiff 20 Wilson Sons & Co. Philadelphia 24 Messageries Mar. Rio de Janeiro 24 F. Clemente & Co. London 301 Norton M & W. C. Liverpool 275 Ed. Johnston & Co. London 341 Ed. Johnston & Co. Liverpool 22 Wilson Sons & Co. River Plate 512 Norton M & W. C. Santos 204 Royal Mail 27 Avon Br Norton M & W. C. 27 Achilles Br Norton M & W. C. 27 Olympia Br Ed. Johnston & Co. 28 Antonia Br Ed. Johnston & Co. 28 Jemens Belg River Plate 512 Norton M & W. C. 28 Halley Br Santos 204 29 K. F. Wilhelm Br Bremen 242 Brande & Co. 29 V. Rio de Rio de F. L. Leith & Co. 29 Dom Pedro Fr River Plate do 30 Santos Fr Hamburg 2312 Messageries Mar 31 Fagus Br southern 22 do 31 Brantia Br southern 22 do 1 Brantia Br southern 22 do 2 T. Brantia Br southern 22 do 3 T. Brantia Br southern 22 do

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, OCT. 2nd, 1882.

Table with columns: NAME, PORT OF ORIGIN, ARRIVED, FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes entries for AMERICAN, BRITISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, PORTUGUESE, SPANISH, and RUSSIAN vessels.

—The July receipts of the Paulista railway amounted to 161,926\$500, and the expenditures to 71,872\$490, leaving a balance of 90,054\$010.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arrivals from Sept 22 to Oct 1, including vessels like Arica Br, Antonia Br, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CARGO. Lists departures from Sept 22 to Oct 1, including vessels like Cyphrenus Br, Halley Br, etc.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

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

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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

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 Capital paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 165,000

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 LONDON,
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Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
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ENGLISH BANK
 OF
RIO DE JANEIRO
 (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:
RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

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 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
 Reserve Fund..... £ 160,000

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Oct. 4	Avon.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 9	Neva.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Havre & Antwerp.

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NEW YORK

Expected to arrive on the 20th inst., will sail with all dispatch for
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and Sr. THOMAS

calling at
BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ
and Sr. THOMAS

For passages and information apply to
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 And for cargo to
W. C. Peck,
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BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

October Departures:
To New York:
 Archimedes..... Oct. 28
 Horrox..... " 10th
 Tycho Brahe..... " 15th
 Herchel..... " 20th
 Hershey..... " 23th
 Diesel..... " 30th

To Europe:
 Duino..... Oct. 28th
 Navyngh..... " 15th
 Thales..... " 20th
 Pascal..... " 28th

To the Southern Ports:
 Corvantes..... Oct. 4th
 Carosor..... " 11th
 Calidromo..... " 18th
 Camora..... " 25th

To the River Plate:
 Pascal..... Oct. 4th
 Kepler..... " 14th
 Hipparchus..... " 24th

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With the beginning of its ninth volume (January, 1882) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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