NEWS. KIO

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

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 31

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.--;, Rua Nova des Larangeiras, THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister,

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RAIL.WAFS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 52. m.; arriving at (Harra junction) at 743. m.m., Entre Rios (central line) 10.11 a.m., Rabacena 92.5 p.m., Porto Novo thranch from Enter Rios), tz m., Rabacena 92.5 p.m., Porto Novo thranch from Enter Rios), tz m., Cachorira (S. Paulo branch) 111.5 a.m., Solv Paulo (Fr. S. P. & Rios R.N.) 6. p.m., Decounted of the entering at Barra 411 and Rio 742. p.m., arriving at Barra 411 and Rio 742. p.m. Commercis, with Valenciana, line at Desengano, Rio das Piores line at Commercio, União Miniera line at Scruthy; and S. Paulo and Rio G. Jado of El-Rey) line at Elisio, Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende c Areas line at Suruby; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janetro line at Cachorira. Libidid Express: Ciprord, leaves Rio 713 a.m.; criving at Barra 120.5 a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 707. Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 528 p.m. Decontrard, leaves Cachocira 6.48 a.m., Rio Novo 550 a.m., arriving at Barra 120.7 and 145 p.m., Rio 545 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Crus branch at Spopemba, and Macacoo branch at Beleim. MacACTrains: Leave Rio at 510.00. p.m., 210.00. p.m., 210.00.00. p.m., 210.00. p.m., 210.00. p.m., 210.00. p.m., 210.00. p.m

Rec. 10, and 11,35 a.m., and 2110. 3120, 5120, 5200 a.m.

CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Nitheroby Santa Anna
7,30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 105 Cordeiro 1 hour
per transay from Cantagalo 4:75 and Macuto 5:45 p. m.
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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 Rayal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a sum any of rews and a review of Dinzilion affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and asks, a table of treights and charters, and a other information accessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

(Cash invariably in interact)

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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua de Ouvidor.

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

SPECIAL NOFICE. — The remaining numbers for the present year will be sent gratis to all new subscribers for 1883.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1882.

The second session of the eighteenth General Assembly was formally closed on the 28th ultimo, after a continuous sitting of nearly ten months. Technically this sitting comprised parts of two sessions but as the closing of the first session and the opening of the second took place on the same day, the sitting may be described as continuous. In that time the two chambers have succeeded in passing the regular budgets of appropriations and receipts, and two important measures-one relating to the grant of patents or privileges, the other to the legal constitution and status of joint-stock companies. The question of the right of provinces to levy additional import duties was precipitated on this legislature by the determined protests of the merchants of Pernambuco, and was finally decided against the practice. In conformity with a general demand from the planters, a reduction of 2 per cent. in the export duties on coffee, sugar, cotton, and maté, was adopted. To meet the loss of revenue arising from this reduction and the loss to the provinces from the abolition of provincial import duties, the government introduced a project for the general imposition of an addition of 10 per cent, on the schedule tariff, the proceeds to be divided between the government and the provinces. This measure was defeated. The government then brought in the same increase again, with additional warehouse charges, in the interests of the general government alone. It was claimed that the treasury could not possibly dispense with the revenue. The measure was then passed by a small majority. In closing the General Assembly on the 28th the Emperor made the customary address from the throne, announcing the existence of unbroken peaceful relations with foreign powers, the promulgation of the new commercial treaty with China, the consular convention concluded with Germany, the continuation of hostilities on the West Coast, unbroken tranquility in all parts of the empire, the appearance of small-pox in several provinces and the purpose of the government to check He thanked parliament for voting the necessary funds for carrying on government, and advised a consideration of the provincial question at the next session. The measures adopted relating to patents, joint-stock companies, and the registration of voters, meet his cordial approval, as also the special appropriations for the navy, and the aids extended to the construction of railways obligation the province is in no position to beneficent a purpose!

and other improvements contributing to the grandeur and prosperity of empire. session was then declared closed.

THE new additional tax of 10 per cent. on imports, together with the increase in warehouse charges and the reduction of 2 per cent, in the export duties on coffee, sugar, cotton and maté, are to go into execution on the 9th instant. On and after that date the additional tax on the schedule rates will be 60 instead of 50 per cent. The new rates for the customs warehouses will be 1/2 per cent. for the first month, which will be collected on all entries whether they remain in the custom house or not. For two months the tax will be 1 per cent. per month; for three months 1 1/2 per cent. per month; and for periods exceeding three months 2 per cent. per month, or 24 per cent. per annum -the tax being levied upon the duties imposed upon the goods. The effect of these laws can be no other than the restriction of importation. The mercantile classes will be obliged to import on shorter time and to carry lighter stocks, for the simple reason that the increased duties and warehouse taxes will increase the cost of goods to just that extent, with a consequent increase in the amount of capital tied up in Of course these increased taxes will stock. be met by either an increase in the prices on goods, or an equivalent decrease in the quality of the goods. In either case the consumer will pay the tax, and suffer the hardships. The loss to the mercantile classes will spring from the restrictions upon business and decreased consumption. These are simply the elementary factors in this problem of taxation, but they seem to be as vet but little understood in parliament and in the government. They have yet to learn the mysterious workings of a tax upon middlemen. In the matter of the reduction in the export taxes on coffee, sugar, cotton and maté, the step is one in the right direction, and should be hailed with pleasure. After the 9th the general export tax on coffee will be 7 instead of 9 per cent., the provincial tax of 4 per cent. remaining un-

THE final outcome of the proposal of an Italian steamship agency of this city to bring out ten thousand Italian families for the province of São Paulo is an adverse report from two provincial officials and its consequent rejection by the president of that province. The conditions of the proposal, which have been published, were to the effect that the petitioners would engage to introduce into the province 10,000 families -not individuals-of agricultural laborers from the north of Italy under definite contracts with the planters themselves. For every colonist so introduced the province should pay the petitioners £4 for each person from 14 to 45 years of age, and L2 for each minor from 4 to 13 years. One of the reports against this proposal was based and justly so-upon its indefinite character. No mention is made of the character of the proposed contracts with the planters, nor of the fares to be charged for the transportation of the colonists. The two conditions specified were the number of families to be introduced, and the per capita bounty to be paid by the province, leaving the other conditions to whatever private terms the parties interested could agree upon. The other adverse report was based upon the conflict between its conditions and those of the law of 1881, which fixed the maximum bounty at 40\$-less than the £4 proposedand established different proportional rates for minors. Besides that, the proposal calls for the payment of over 2,000,000\$ in bounties by the province—on the basis of five individuals to the family-which is an

assume. Then, too, the law of 1881 establishes special favors for voluntary immigration, which favors would be neutralized by the terms of this proposed contract. In conformity with these opinions the president of the province rejects the proposal. This action is one which merits the highest praise. As much as the province of Sao Paulo needs free laborers, she can not afford to continue this mistaken policy of introducing colonists under contracts and special privileges. The policy has always been a bottomless quagmire into which Brazil has thrown both her money and her honor. While the benefits of the system have been infinitessimal, the evils have been immeasurable. São Paulo has not been a stranger to these evils in the past, and she can not afford to repeat the experience.

AT a meeting of the Ypiranga lottery

commission in São Paulo on the 21st ultimo. a decision was finally attained upon that interminable question as to how the money shall be spent. It will be remembered that the first idea was to erect an elaborate monument surmounted with a shaft of marble, and comprising various alegorical figures and historical b ss-reliefs. came a change in the scheme, and an imposing university was proposed which was to overshadow everything of the kind in Brazil. Then came a compromise scheme, which reduced somewhat the proportions of both of its predecessors, and proposed a university, a public garden, a plain commemorative marble shaft, and a grand avenue all the way into São Paulo, This avenue, was to be an institution of itself. It was to be broad and beautifully paved with granite parallelopipedons. Rows of shade trees were to line its roadways and sidewalks. Its gutters were to be gurgling streams, and its pavements were to ring with the rattle of luxurious carriages. And every paving stone was to represent the patriotic investment of a poor working man, who could henceforth look with honest pride upon the facilities for enjoyment which he had charitably bestowed upon neighbor Dives. And then, after all this, came chaos. Everyone had a scheme, and no two were able to agree. To the snug little 500,000\$ laid away in the treasury as the fruits of the first drawing, another equal sum has now been added-and this fund of 1,000,-000\$ has finally forced the commission to a decision. After mature consideration the commission finally concluded on the 21st ult to commemorate the glorious declaration, of independence on the plain of Ypiranga, September 7th, 1822, by erecting upon that hallowed spot a primary school. Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus. A happier idea perhaps could never have been discovered. The first great event in the history of independent Brazil, the birth of national freedom, the tragic declaration of Pedro I, "Independencia on morte!"-all these will henceforth live in the hearts and under the very eyes of a hundred or more of little boarding-school boys. Surely enough there will be no imposing university, towering shaft of marble, no half draped figures of Liberty, and Commerce, and Industry, no garden walks midst flowers and splashing fountains- not even an avenue on which the servants of embryo statesmen can trundle their master's hoops. But in their place will spring up a monument such as the world has never yet known-a primary school endowed with 1,500,000\$, gathered in from three great lotteries. There will be a costly edifice of course, and above its portal will be placed some fitting dedicatory inscription in which the people will bestow their treasured little earnings upon the youth of the land. Happy the land which can thus transform a great national vice into so

FROM late advices from the province of Minas Geraes it would seem that steps have already been taken to carry out the legislative authorization for the construction of a branch of the Dom Pedro II line to the capital city of Ouro Preto. For this purpose the government has authorized an expenditure up to 20,000,000\$. It is idle, perhaps, to discuss this question, for the simple reason that the project was long since decided upon. Furthermore, the considerations leading to this result are not within the confines of discussion. As a mere record, however, it is sufficient to say that the project adopted is radically wrong, In the first place an expenditure of twenty thousand contos by the government on a railway at this time is a fatally mistaken policy. If it is impossible for the government to meet its ordinary expenditures without resorting to increased taxation, then certainly it is full time for decreased expenditure. An increase of this amount in the expenditure should never be incurred. In the second place, the building of such a road as projected is unnecessary and uncalled for. The freight and passenger traffic of Ouro Preto is a mere bagatelle, so insignificant that an ordinary tramway would meet every requirement. Instead it is proposed to build an expensive broadguage road, for which there is and can never be the slightest necessity. The neighborhood of Ouro Preto will never be an important agricultural region, and is not likely therefore to require anything more than the cheapest facilities for transportation. At present Ouro Preto is nothing more than the capital of the province, and its official character gives it its chief claim upon the outside world. It has comparatively nothing to export, its imports are hardly enough for a tramway, and its passenger traffic is but little more than that made necessary by the exigencies of public business. For so small and unimportant a place an expensive railway is about as necessary as a ship canal. Then, too, if we mistake not, these interior towns of Minas Geraes are practically decaying. There is actually less life and enterprise now than in colonial days. In the face of such decay a railway is worse than useless; it is nothing less than a waste of money. And then, in the third place, there have already been projects proposed for the construction of a cheaper line of railway to this place. If private capitalists, under an interest guarantee, are willing to build a narrow-guage road, why not let them do it? The expenditure both for construction and operation will be much less, and the eventual loss will be correspondingly reduced. Every necessity of Ouro Preto will be fully served, and the public treasury will be delivered from a burden which it can ill afford to undertake. In view of these considerations it is clear that the projected extension of the Dom Pedro II line is ill-advised and

THE address of Barão do Rio Bonito at the coffee exhibition on the 30th ultimo, while it is filled with many practical suggestions and conclusions and is distinguished for what agriculturists like to call common sense, is nevertheless something disappointing. It is to be noted, however, that the report from which our abstract was taken, was neither faithful nor full; the speaker talked much more plainly and to the point than the Jornal's report gives him credit for. And yet, after all, what practical conclusions can we draw? body can see that the coffee-planting industry of Brazil has actually entered upon a crisis whose end no one can foresee. Everyone can see that the competition of other and new producing countries has been rapidly increasing, that production —The preliminary work on the surveys of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway, of Espirito Santo, were begun on the 26th ult.

The September receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway amounted to 32,383\$567, and the expenditures to 22,548\$222.

—It is announced that the Barão de Ararauma railway directors are about to declare a reduction of 50 per cent. in their freight rates.

—The September receipts of the ''Macahé e Campos' railway amounted to 145,7878-030. The freight traffic included 3,849 tons of coffee and 2,585 tons of sugar. The expenditures for the month are not published.

—The first general assembly of the stockholders of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, Sao Paulo, was held at Rio Claro on the 31st ult. In addition to the presentation and acceptance of the regular reports the directors were authorised to prepare surveys and plans for the prolongation of the line to Araraquara, and for a branch to Brotas, Dous Corregos and Jahú.

—A general assembly of the Pernambuco tramway company was held in this city on the 26th ult. The annual report for the year ending June 30th last shows that the total receipts were 55,066\$500, and the expenditures 254.86\$500, leaving a surplus of 108,200\$870. Deducting the office expenses in this city, this surplus is reduced to \$4,610\$\$282. The sum of 60,000\$\$was set apart for the 7th and 8th dividends.

—The corps of civil engineers entrusted with the surveys of the "Victoria and Natividade" rail-way, Espirito Santo, are composed the following gentlemen: Messrs, Rowland Brotherhood, chief, Wilemen, Hamilton, Allanson, Cullbard, Angus and Morrow. Mr. Brotherhood has already spent some time in Brazil, being in charge of the drainage works of Pernambuco, and has had a wide experience in railway engineering in various part of the world.

—The Jornal do Commercio of to-day (Nov. 4) contains an important Editorial article upon rate way tariffs which is worthy of careful perusal. As heretofore stated in the News, cases are given where mule trains are running alongside of the railways, and are competing with them successfully. The three principal instances given are the Baturité line of Ceará, and the "Recife a Limociro" and "Recife a S. Francisco" lines of Pernambuer. A railway system which is no better than the old nule pack trains will seem to practical men of very doubtful value. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the late railway congress did not consider this question worth a resolution.

-The July and August receipts and expenditures of the Paulista railway were as follows:

JulyAugust	receipts 161,926\$500 264,664\$580	expenditures 71,872\$490 80,688\$630
	426,591\$080	152,561\$120

Surplus . 274,0298900

—From the report of the vice-director of the engineer department we learn that the movement of national railways (Argentine Republic) has been as follows: Comparing the gross teaffic of the first

Gross returns (1881)	\$ ſ.	96,290 158,379	91 71
Increase	\$1.	62,088	80
Fasteen Pailman			

Increase........\$f. 14.398 50

Central Argentine

The return made by the railways on account of guarantees corresponding to 1881 has been §1128, 655,29, and that corresponding to the present year about \$1250,500. The only line which has not made any return on this head is the Eastern Argenie which produced last year \$14,632,66, and this only 2,003 60. This line will continue to show a loss so long as it is not prolonged. At present it is only 10 kilometres in length, and the commercial movement of Gualeguay is not sufficient to give an increase in its revenue. — Buenos Aires Herald,

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, October 14.

—The export of maize is approaching its close, owing to the reduced stock in the market and the great demands of home consumption. We calculate the export of this staple up to date at over 1.500,000 bags. Heavy shipments are yet being made, and may be continued till the end of the month, but the former activity in the grain has gone.

—Another grand meeting took place on Thursday night at the Scientific Society's rooms, when Dr. Netto, the distinguished Brazilian savan, read a paper on "evolution," and Mr. Moreno, the enument Argentine explorer, another on "a new theory as to the origin of the South American man." Both papers were so monstrously long that we can not undertake to give even an idea of them, but they produced unanimous applause from all scientific and literary men present.

—Several of the principal streets of the city have been illuminated by electric light of the Brush system, and it is probable that a company will be formed for the purpose of street lighting by electricity. The electric light is also finding to way to the provinces and, we hear, is being used in several sugar factories of Tucuman and Saniago del Estero. The Edison is being put up again in this city, and the success of both systems is evident to the public.

—The ordinary sessions of the Argentine Congress closed on the 30th ult., but the President has issued prorogation decree for the discussion of several important bills. The Madero ports cheme has been sanctioned. The National Bank bill has also passed with flying colors, and the first step towards a state bank has been made. The national government intends supplying the interior provinces of the republic with the capital necessary to develop the immense wealth of the nation. The provinces have only of late been gradually emerging from a languishing condition, and the increase in the capital of the so-called National Bank will bring about a complete transformation in the industrial prospects of all the provinces.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, October 16.

—An agricultural bank has been established in San Juan with a capital of \$1600,000.

—It is calculated that the production of sugar in Tucuman in 1882 will not be under 1,200,000 arrobes, or a value of about \$f2,500,000.

—A new mine of what is called rosicier of copper has been discovered close to the capital of Rioja. It appears to be a rich copper mineral, giving according to analysis 82 per cent copper and 3½ per cent silver.

—The Argentine minister in Washington has received orders from his government to purchase 14 locomotive engines in the States for the Central Northern and Andine railways, to replace those lately sent out by Sr. Paz. To this end he is authorized to draw for Δ40,000

—The Bazaar held in aid of the building fund of the British Hospital, in this city, has resulted in the nett profit to that fund of \$412,000 m/c., which handsome sum speaks in the most flattering terms for all the ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities who so generously contributed to its realization.

—From the La Nacion we learn that the loan for \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ to_0,000,000}\$ for railway extension of the province of Buenos Aires has been placed at 90 per cent. It was taken up by the house of Morton Rose & Co. of London free of all expense for the government. The boan was not to be launched until this month and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{. Martinez, the commissioner,} believes that it will be covered in a few days.

—From Montevideo, we learn of a serious conflict between the executive and the judiciary powers, which has already resulted in the resignation "en masse" of all the judges, and which may still redound to the trouble and affliction of that sadly misgoverned country. It appears the government is unwilling to have any but its own creatures in multic places.

—The budget for 1883, which has just been sanctioned, shows the following figures: disbursements \$1.29,468,000; available resources, \$1.29,500,000; leaving an apparent surplus of \$1.20,000, which, when we remember the numerous supplementary credits, and other unforeseen and unprovided-for expenses that have arisen of late, is very small indeed. This year's revenue up to the end of September, has amounted to \$1.16,44,000, which comes to exactly the proportion estimated for next year, without taking into consideration the fact that what remain of the year is, generally speaking, the busiest part.

—Since our last review for the packet, the second year of President Roca's administration has been completed, and though it is painfully evident that the regulation po per cent, must be deducted from his friend's brilliant anticipations with regard to the fruits of the same, we cannot say that, all things considered, his administration has come below the mark attained by any of his predecessors. It is true there never has been a period in which government has appeared to interfere so unwarrantably as it now does in what legitimately is private business and ought to be left to the development of private means, but at the same time it should be remembered that the great undertakings now occupying public attention in this country are doing so for the first time, and there is nothing in our past history to more ably dealt with by any previous administration.

—A Talea paper says that Mr. Recart has sold his concession for a railway from Talea to Constitucion to an English company for £25,000.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, October 24.

—It is calculated that this country possesses 75,188,000 sheep.

—The amount of land planted with sugar cane in Tucuman is 7000 hectares—enough, if the season should prove favorable, to supply one half the republic.

—Congress continues in session, but is not deciding many of the unportant quesions submitted to it, the extended session following the inefficient course of the ordinary session.

—The news that the shares of the Transandine railway of Mr. Clark had been subscribed for up to one million sterling has been confirmed.

—Such information as we can get indicates an average or above an average wool clip, but somewhat inferior in quality to that of last season. Shearing is just beginning, and a few small lots have lound their way to market.

—In the Mint there are at the present moment coined the following amounts: Argentinos 600, Dollars 111,500, 50 cent pieces 81,000, 20 cents 41,000, 10 cents 505,000, 2 cents in copper 2,900 and 1 cent copper 41,000 or a total of \$f1,163,000.

—On the 18th inst., at a meeting of merchants held in Cordoba, it was determined to fix the relative value of the Bolivian dollar to the national. This valuation was placed at 68 cents for the Bolivian dollar, being equal to 1 national dollar.

—A private society, under the name of of 'German Immigrant Protection Society,' having been formed in this city, they have petitioned the national government for a small subvention in order to defray the expenses of a house or locality for the reception of the new arrivals, to which the government has replied, granting them \$f.45 ner month.

—Immigration has fallen off greatly during the last year. The fact we state, leaving our readers to reason concerning the causes which give such a result. Agriculture is on the increase, and a great market is developing here for agricultural implements, in the introduction of which English houses take the lead most decidedly.

—The wharfage law, which goes into effect on Jan. 1st, is little better than a monstrous imposition on commerce. On every ton of coal the wharfage alone will amount to 78 cents per ton, and other charges are equally heavy. It would seem that it has become a settled policy to throw all public burdens on those who are such fools as to show enterprise where it is not appreciated.

—The value of the lands of the Santa Fé colonies has risen from, in 1876, \$f_3.457.935 to \$f_7.68_3.639 in 1881, or a yearly increase of 45 per cent. The population of the same up till November 1881 was, 54.869. They contained 12,608 houses, valued at \$f_4.992.560; 57.668 animals, valued at \$f_4.992.360; 30.573 agricultural machines, implements and whicles, valued at \$f_4.992.430; or a total of values including the land, of \$f.25.209.439.

—The proposed society of Messrs Manoel Ocampo, Samanes and Marcos Amar for establishing in the Ocampo colony, in the Chaca, a large sugar establishment, has been definitely formed. The machinery intended for the manufacture of the sugar has been bought in Europe and will arrive at Buenos Ayres early next year. Messrs. Ocampo believe that in a year after the cane has been planted they will be able to turn out 100,000 arrobes of sugar.

—The Bolsa has about finished with the dissarrous settlements of September, and in a way which has created great disantisfaction among responsible members. There was the heaviest and boldest cheating alledged against that month's usiness, and, yet, the Bolsa management, for reasons which to them appear sufficient, allowed every one who failed to pay a small fraction of differences and to continue in good and regular standing.

LOCAL NOTES

—A heavy hail storm visited Iguape, São Paulo, on the 16th ult.

—The formal closing of the General Assembly took place on the 28th uft.

—The October revenue receipts of the *iccebedoria* of this city amounted to 948,415\$098.

—It is expected that the regulations for the new patent law will be ready at an early date.

—The Polytechnic School has recently acquired the Halfeld mineralogical collection, said to be very complete in Brazilian specimens.

—The president of São Paulo has rejected the proposal of Messrs. Fiorita & Tavolara for the introduction of 10,000 Italian families into that province.

—In view of the rejection of their new contract with the government by the Senate the Rio Gas Co. announces an increase in prices to the old tariff,

The October receipts of the custom house of this city amounted to a total of 3,641,194\$440 of which 2,653,320\$446 were from imports and 963,42\$\$998 from exports.

—A fire broke out in the hold of the British bark Caranjah, on the 1st inst., in the coal with which she was freighted. The fire was extinguished with but little difficulty.

—From the returns now slowly coming in it is evident that Minister Padua Fleury has won his reelection in the 1st district of Goyaz. This result, however, was a foregone conclusion.

—Imperial decree No. 8,610, of the 23d of June last, authorizes the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, to extend its operations to the provinces of Pará, Bahia and Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Emperor has chosen Counselor Francisco de Carvalho Soares Brandão, now president of the province of São Paulo, to fill the senatorial vacancy from the province of Pernambuco.

—The Brazilian consul-general to Paraguay, Sr. João Antonio Rodrigues Martins, has been transferred to the new consulate-general in China. The Paraguayan vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Sr. Pedro Ribeiro Moreira.

—The following transfers in the Brazilian diplomatic service have been announced: Barão de Aguiar de Audrada, from Lisbon to Rome; Dr. Caetano Maria de Paiva Lopes Gama, from Madrid to Lisbon. Dr. Alfredo Sergio Teixeira de Macedo is promoted to the Madrid embassy.

The municipal engineer of the 3rd district has reported against the new bathing establishment on the Lapa praia on the ground of improper and flimsy construction, and as an obstruction to the free use of the beach by the public. We have still to learn who authorized the construction of this barrack.

—A fireman belonging to the Brazilian war steamer. Sete de Schembo was killed by an Uruguayan officer at Montevideo on the evening of the 22nd ult. The crime grew out of a personal dispute. The rank of the officer is not stated, but it is surmised that he must have been nothing less than a major-general.

—The new "additional tax" of 10 per cent, on imports will go into effect on the 9th inst, the additional duties being levied as 60 instead of 50 per cent, on the schedule rates. The reduction of 2 per cent, in the export tax on coffee, sugar, cotton, and nate goes into effect at the same time, to gether with the increased warehouse charges.

—The Globo began a morning edition on the 2rd inst. The enterprise of the Globo certainly merits all success. The failure of the older journals to meet the necessities of the public and to keep pace with the growth of journalism, leaves an open field for an enterprising new-comer, and it is to be hoped that the Globo will falfil all expectations in this respect.

- The Diario do Gram-Parii, which reproduced the Gazeta da Tarak's imaginary account of the 'Real Emperor of Brazii,' has been inundated with anxious inquiries about the continuation of the story, and about its truth. The good people o, Pará are in so acute a state of irritation with the general government that they would undoubtedly be delighted to learn that this bit of journalistic fiction is nothing less than real history.

—We note in a late English exchange a review of a new work by J. J. Aubertin, the translator of Or Luxiadus, entitled "Seventy Sonnets of Camoens," Mr. Aubertin's translation of The Luxiads is so well known among English readers that this new translation of some of Camões' less known poems will require no introduction. Mr. Aubertin's many personal friends in Brazil will be glad to hear that the work begun here upon Camões' great epic has been continued upon his minor works.

—The new Royal Mail packet Lx Plata, which entered this port on the 30th ult., promises to be one of the favorites on this service, as she certainly is one of the best constructed and equipped. She was originally built for the Australian service, but was afterwards put on this line to take the place of the Deuto. The La Plata is a steamer of 3240 tons, strongly and elegantly built, and is fitted with duplicate engines and shafts. Her upper works are models of elegance and comfort. The dining saloon occupies the whole width of the deck, and is handsomely furnished and upholstered. A private saloon for ladies, elegantly furnished, occupies a part of the hurricane deck, which is a much needed improvement to steamship travel. In every respect the La Plata is a model vessel and can not fail to give the greatest satisfaction to the travelling public. On this initial voyage she is under the command of Captain A. C. Green, to whom, together with her purser, Mr. Frederick Groom, and her chief engineer, Mr. Frederick Groom, and her chief engineer, Mr. Prophet, we are indebted for many courtesies.

AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAPH DE-CISION.

CISION.

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CISION.

CISION.

Everylady who has ever written a telegraph message is familiar with the stipulation made upon the blank, which reads as follows: "It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this company that said company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission. and this company that are the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any unrepeated message, whether happening by the negligence of its servants otherwise beyond the amount received for sending the same." The question of the lability has never until recently been disputed, and in a suit recently tried at Leavenworth, Kans., the United States Court has decided thata company can make no such arbitrary stipulation. The court holds "that any rule or regulation of the company which seems to relieve it from performing its duty, belonging to the employment, with integrity, skill and diligence, contravenes public pcliey as well as the law, and under it the party at fault cannot seek refuge. If it becomes necessary for the company in transmitting messages with integrity, skill and diligence to secure accuracy, to have said message repeated, then the law devolves upon them the duty." devolves upon them the duty."

THE total public indebtedness of the city of New York on the 1st of July last was \$136,-538,807,59. Deducting the amount of the sinking fund on hand, \$30,035,498.71, the net indebted-ness is reduced to \$97,503,308.83. The total amount of taxes for the year 1882 amounts to \$ 27,700,000.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of September 1882, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos

Companhia Cantarcira e Esgotas.

Lat. 23 32 58" S. The Cantarcira e Esgotas.

Lat. 23 32 58" S. The Cantarcira e Esgotas.

Lat. 24" Sarver W. (Greenwich.)

Log of ring gauge: 2,338-5, ft. do do.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m., 2,7,751 inchess at 9 p.m. 2,7,74 inches.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m., 2,7,751 inchess at 9 p.m. 30 122 inches.

Level at 9 a.m., 30,129 inches; at 9 p.m. 30 122 inches.

Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 62,7"; at 9 pm. 38 or Fahr.

Mean temperature of Gress minimum therm 43 4" Fahr.

Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade (17th), 86 9" F.

Lowest reading of max of therm. in shade (17th), 86 9" F.

Lowest reading of max of therm. in shade (17th), 86 9" F.

Lowest reading of max of therm. in shade (17th), 86 9" F.

Lowest reading of max of therm. in shade (17th), 86 9" F.

Lowest reading of max of therm. in shade (17th), 86 9" F.

Lowest reading of max of the max of t

Thunder and infinous, or 37d.

37d.

Lightning Seen, but thunder not heard, on 3 days.

Thunder heard, but lightning not seen, on 3 days.

Rainbow observed on the 21st 415 to p.nn.

Contet observed at 4.15 m. on the 3cth

Hall storm in the Serra da Cantareira on the afternoon of 23rd.

HEARY B. JOYNER,

MENRY B. JOYNER, M.LC.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

El. de Taneira November 4th, 1882

COMMERCIAL

Kib at Jametro, itteli	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold do do do do in U. S	
com at \$4 84 per Et stg	. 54 45 cents
4. Con (II S coin) in Brazilian gold	15837
	. 8 880
do of £1, stg. in israzinan gold	
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (pape do do in U.S.	707 15. 801
coin at \$4 80 per £1. stg	42.50 CIS
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazina	. 2 353
currency (paper)	
Value of £1 sterling	11 294

ENCHANGE.

October 23.—The market continued in the same position as before, small transactions being effected at 21% bank and 21 316 and 21¼ private on London, and 21 451 bank and 447—449 private on France. Sovereigns closed at 115630

447—449 pitties on Change to-day in the rates nor in the tone of the narket. Sowereigns sold at 11850 cash. Oct. 25—There was more firmness in the market to-day but the rates were unchanged and only a finited amount of business was done. Sovereigns closed at 118680 sellers,

the rates were unchanged and only a limited amount of business was done. Sovereigns closed at 11560 sellers, 11560 buyers.

Oct. 56.—The firmness in the market was still more apparent aday, the bank rate on London containing at 2156 with very few takers. Private paper on London was negotiated at 21366 and 2156, the latter rate predominating. Sovereigns closed at 11560 sellers, 11560s buyers.

Oct. 27.—The market to-day continued firm but inactive at 2156 bank and 215 private on London and 421 bank on France. Sovereigns closed at 11560s buyers, 1560s buyers.

Oct. 38.—In the morning transactions were effected at yesterduy's rates but in the afternoon bank paper on head office was obtainable at 21310 and private paper was negotiated at 21310. Sovereigns closed at 11570s sellers, 11560s

negotiated at 21316. Sovereigns closed at 113700 selents, 11500 buyers.

Oct. 30.—The official rate of the hanks continued at 21½ but the New London and Brazitian Bank drew freely at 21 316 on head office and private paper was possed at 21½ and 21 510. Some transactions on France were effected at 450 bank and 444—448 private paper. Sovereigns were sold at 115600 and 113360 cash.

Oct. 31.—The banks drew as yesterday at 21½ on bankers and 21 516 on head office but found very few takers. Some

private paper was negotiated at 21¼ and 21 516, the banks taking only at the latter rate. On France a limited business was done at 450 bank and 446 private. Sovereigns were offered at 11860s, without buyers.

November 2.—The market to-day continued firm but inactive with small transactions in bank paper on head office at 21 316 and in private paper at 21 516.

Nov. 2.—To-day all the banks drew at 21 316 on bankers and the New Loudon and Brazilian Bank at 21¼ on head office. In private paper some transactions were effected at 21 516 and 21¾, the banks taking only at the latter rate.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM SANTOS.

The following table, as prepared by William T. Wright, Esq., United States consult at Santes, from his consular invoice bool, gives the export of caffee in bags from that port to the United States during the 1st four years, ending respectively

number of invoices		quantity bags	Vaine in U. S.	Value per bag.
363	1882	304,601	2,657,251.08	12.00
220	1881	180,002	2,755,942.61	14.58
291	1880	248,924	4,317,274.95	17.33
243	1879	189,361	2,812,464.97	14.85

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on September 30th, 1882.

RANKS

BANKS	in contos of reis	balances do.	cent.	ot only
				per cw
co do Brazil	25 939 12 839	6 650 1 067	25.64 8 31	The below.
co Rural	5.3'9	1 444	26.90	The
co do Commercio	6 169	372 1 993	32 31	Unit
geo Rural geo Industrial. geo Industrial. geo Commercial gish Bank w London & Brazilian Bank.	6 595 3 40	470 926	7 13 27 18	Oct 25
	62 137	12 922		26
Total	62 137	12 922	20 00	27
SALES OF STOCKS	ANDSI	JARES.		27
Oct 22				30
24 Six per cent apolices			90 %	Nov. 2
6 Provincial apolices of Rio 705 Panco do Brazil	Grande		295 000	2
50 Companhia Agricola Pas	storii		40 000	2
17 do			41 000 160 000	Eur
50 Amazon Steam Navigatio 50 Macahé e Campos R. R	m		220 000	Oct 2
	ale		215 000	23
Oct. 24.			1.067 000	21
82 do			1,000 000	2
8 Ranco do Brazil			290 000	30
to Associação Commercial.			192 000 112 000	3
20 Sorocabana R R			110 000	3
9 Name and a Vacional			275 000	Els
7 Banco Predial hypoth. n.	with int		80 4. 184 000	Oct 2
300 Botanical Garden R.R. 25 Navegação Iguapense	do		190 000	3
s. Six per cent apolices			1,067 000	
to do to Banco do Brazit			1.065 000 298 000	
3 do			299 000	
4. Ponce Industrial			240 000	
34 Banco do Commercio .			221 000 33 000	
30 Alliança Insurance 22 Macahé e Campos R R			220 000	
v . v.i			275 000	
40 Banco do Brazil hyp. n. 220 Banco Predial hyp not	with June	. coupons	91 % 76¼ °le	
9 União dos Lavradores	hyp. n		. S11/2 %	
25 Previdente Insurance [outside sa	ile]	40 000	Re
100 Amazon Steam Navega	ttion do.	 ko	. 158 00	
250 Botanical Garden R. R Oct. 26.			,	
17 Six per cent apolices			. 1,065 001	0
23 do 20 National Loan of 1868			. 1,067 00	0
20 National Loan of 1868			1,290 00	0
105 Banco do Commercio	and seme		. 185 00	o fron
27 Confianca Insurance.			. 51 00	00
150 Carris Villa Isabel			250 OC	
60 Carris Urbanos 100 Botanical Garden R.R			. 260 oc	
to do (do		. 182 0	00
46 Navegação Nacional 2	nd serie		90 0	×
441 do 80 do 1:	st. serie		275 0	oo fur
50 União Mineira debent	ures outs	ide sale	195 0	· ·
Oct. 27.			1,063 0	
5 Six per cent apolices 700\$ do of small	amounts.		:,055 0	000 "
ara Banco do Brazil			297	200
4 Companhia Agricola	Pastoril	••••••	40 0	ooo an
50 do 250 Docas D. Pedro II			130 0	
teo do buyer's optio	n till Dec	. 15	135	
100 Navegação Nacional 100 Navegação Nacional			280	000
100 Navegação Nacional 55 Oeste de Minas deb				000
20 União dos Lavrado	res hyp.	notes	811/2	00
Oct. 28.				
40 Six per cent apolice	s	•••••	1,064	000 sl
50 Banco do Brazil 79 Companhia Agricola	Pastoril.		44	000 a
50 Docas D. Pedro II.			132	
180 do buyer's option	till. Nov	30	135	000 6
50 Architectonica 120 Navegação Naciona	2nd seri	ie	100	000
350 Banco Predial hyp.	notes wit	h int	765	4 'To
Oct. 30.				
3 Six per cent apolic	cs		1,064	000
so Banco Rural			279	000
40 Carris de Pernamb	uco		130	000
20 Carris Urbanos			200	000
	. 			5 000
110 Companhia Teleph	onica		20	0 000
s 100 S. Antonio de Pac	lua deben	tures	20.	4 000
100 do	of No.	4	20:	

0	Banco Commercial [outside sale]	238 000
)	Companhia Telephonica do	200 000
0	ct 31.	
6	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
,	Banco do Brazil	298 000
5	Banco do Commercio 2nd serie	205 000
0	Integridade Insurance	80 000
0	Sorocabana R.R	113 000
0	Docas D. Pedro 11	135 000
0	Navegação Nacional ex div	270 000
0	Companhia Telephonica	200 000
6	Banco Predial, hyp. notes with interest	81 %
00	Companhia Telephonica	205 000
0	Banco Commercial do	205 000
2	Nova Permanente insurance	37 000

Kio de Janeiro, November 4th, 1882.

Exports.

Coffee.....Since our last report on the 3rd ult, receipts have continued increasing, the daily average during the ten days having been 18,272 large, and the advices from consuming centres have again been unfavarable.

A good demand has prevailed nevertheless in our market and the sales since the 23rd ult, amount to 174,750 bags, of which Europe has taken about as much as the United States. Currency prices remained unchanged unity sestualy when, under the influences above referred to, dealers reduced those of the letter grades 70 reis per to kilos.

Owing to the rise in exchange, the sterling cost of coffee today, compared with that on the 23rd ult, shows a decline of only 3d, per ext. for the better grades and a rise of 2d, per ext. on the letter grades and a rise of 2d, per ext. on the lower ones.

The n	arket closes quiet but firm at the quotations	we give
clow.		
The c	learances have been:	
Unite	d States :	bags
et 25	New York Br str 1'esso [& 11,543 Santos].	24.877
26	do Gr bg Catharina	0,000
27	Galveston Nor bgn Finneid	4,000
27	Baltimore Br bk Campanero	5,287
28	New York Nor bk P. A. Munch	9,325
30	Mobile Am bgu Jennie A. Cheney	3,000
Nov. 2	New York Am bgn John Sherwood	7.186
2	do Br str Plate & 2781 Santos	23,036
2	Baltimore Am bk Alice	9.904
2	New Orleans Br str Pascal	32,955
Eury	per	
Oct 23	London, Havre Br str Tagus	15.516
23	Marseilles, etc, It str Camilla	8,447
24	Marseilles, Fr str Navarre	18.979
26	Hamburg Gr str Montevidéo & 11,174 S.].	15,995
27	Havre Fr str Porteña	2,646
30	Gibraltar f o, Nor bg Cuba	4,000
31	Liverpool Br str Patagonia	1,703
31	Bordeaux, Marseille Fr str Senegal	2,987
31	Havre, Fr str Ville de Bahia	743
	where:	

26 River Plate Fr str Equateur.... Valparaiso Br str Equador. River Plate Br str La Plata. sales since the ard ulto have been 174,750 bags, viz. 86,800 bags for United States 80,450 ,, Europe 7,500 ,, Elsewhere

174.750 bags, the total sales during the month of October amount to

to total sales during the month of Crobags, viz:
3021,190 bags for United States
171,910 ,, Europe
10,100 ,, Cape of Good Hope
19,940 ,, Elsewhere

504,170 bags. eccipts in October have averaged:

eceipts in October have averaged:
16.483 bags per day
2gainst 15.238 in Oct. 1831
14.898 , 1589
13.933 , 1879
13.015 , 1878
10.840 , 1877

, 11,059 , 1876
the total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 4 months
in July 181 to October 3181 amount to
1,818,528 bags
against 1,793,612 some period 1881

against	1,793,012	o, i iii	benna		
	1,633,639		,,	1880	
.,	1,432,195	,,	,,	1879	
	1,350,950	,,		1878	
	1,237,711			1877	
	1,041,479		.,	1876	
he total clearar	ces in Oct	ber were:			
United States	294,279 ba	gs, against	217.39	5 in Oct	1. 18
Europe	174.641	.,	160,35	8 ,,	
C. of Good H.	13,600	,,	9,500	,,	
Canada River Plate and			_		
West Coast	5,620		5,14	6 ,	
total	488,140		392,39	99	

nd the total clearances during the 10 months from January st to October 31st amount to:

bags			bags	
1,918,607	for United S.	against	1,740,055	same per. 8
926,330	Europe	,,	1,559,262	,,
4,042	Canada		-	,
81,120	C. of G. H.	., .	90,600	
40,000	R. P.&WC		44.478	,,
2,970,108	bags		3.434.395	to be at

2,970, to 8 bags showing a decrease of 464,287 bags compa ances in the same period of last year, viz: 178,552 bags increase to United States

decrease to Europe
Cape of Good Hope
River Plate and West Coast. 9,480 4,473 4473 "River Plate and West Cook
Ne quote, per 10 kilos! Washed. 3 \$200 - 4 \$900
Superior. 4 150 - 4 350
Good first. 3 \$10 - 3 950
Regular first. 3 \$70 - 3 400
Ordinary first. 2 \$100 - 1 500
Good second. 2 \$300 - 2 530
Or.inary second. 1 \$400 - 2 110
Capitanias. 2 \$250 - 2 \$300
Escolha. 1 \$300 - 1 500
nd on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

	p 10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.	
Prime United States	4.359am	44/10	9.72	cts.
Good "	3,590==	41/3	8.92	,,
Fair to good	. 3,700==	39/	8.44	,,
Fair	3,550=	37/8	8.14	,,
Good Channel	3,150	34/	7:35	,,
Fair	2,950=	32/2	6.94	,,
Low	2,350-	26/9	5.75	"
(f. o. b. ex freight and or and at par in American g Stock is estimated to-	old.)		⅓á in ste	rling
	Luckante			

Flour.-The arrivals since our last report, on the 23rd.

thi, consist of :

8.079 barrels per Forcella from Philadelphia
249 halt bags per Fatagonia from Valparaiso
The sales since same date have been about 10,000 barrels
nd stock in first hands to-day amounts to about 26,000 barrels.

We quote to-day:
Richmond 1st co\$750-21\$000 Richmond 1st 205750−215000

" and 1ų 750−20 000

Baltimore 1st 19 750−20 000

St. Lonis 18 000−19 000

Castilla 10 000−20 000

Literior 18 000−21 000

Canadian 20 000−21 000

Canadian 10 000−21 000

River Plate 17 500−18 000

River Paule
Market quiet
Arrivals in October 33,904 barrels, vir:
33,679 barrels from United States
875 bags Chile
400 Siver Plate
33,974 barrels
against 20,215 in October 1881
Total arrivals sine January 141 333,185 barrels
against 315,078 ss 1881

Arrivals :

Pitch Pine.-Arrivals:

Pitch Pline.—Arrivals:

=87,035 feet per (lines/pk-Launts from Pensacola
ubich have been sold at about 41\(\) ooo per dozen.

Market frim.

Arrivals in October = 287,035 feet

= against = 353,742 , in October 1881.

Total arrivals since January 181 6,071,089 feet

= against 5154,990 , same period

= 1881.

1881.

White Pine.—Anivals:

21,233 feet per Adda J. Benner from New York
which have been sold at 120 reis per foot. Market firm Arrivals in October 22,233 feet

658 feet per Etta Whittemore from Calais, Maine, which on order.

Market quiet. We quote 27\$000-27\$000 per dozen.
Armvas in October 311,688 feet
Against 175 cfo , in October 1881,
Total arrivals since January 181 2,63,450 feet
Against 48,834 ,, same period 1881
Keroserie.—Arivals:
Josoc cases per dolda 7, Romace from New York.
Market quiet at 6\$100-16\$200 per case for Devoe's Billion.

Market quiet at 6 f100--05200 per case for Devor's In
Init.

Arrivals in October 27,000 cases
against 37,000 m, in October 1881

Total arrivals since Jan. 181 194,650 cases
against 198,336 m, some period 1881.

Luttel —No arrivals:
Market very firm at 570--590 reis per lib, for George.

Arrivals in October 700 kegs
against 4100 m, in October 1881
Total arrivals since January 1813:
40,352 kegs and 155 cases
against 64,421 m, 320 m, some period 1881.

ROSII.—Arrivals:

son larrels per Foxochi from Philadelphia

OSIII.—Attivass.

520 barrels per Foscolia from Philadelphia
175 , Adda J. Bonner from New York
arket unchanged at 95000—105000 per barrel
rrivals in October 1095 barrels

Arrivals in October 1093 o...

against 320 ,, in October 1881

Fotal arrivals since Jan. 1st 7,743 bris.

7,727 ,, same period 1881. Turpentine.—No arrivals

Turpentine.—No artivals.

Market quiet at 470-480 reis per kilo.

Artivals in October 395 cases

ngainst 655 " in October 1881

Total artivals since Jan. 184 4312 cases

ngainst 536 Abrient. 547 cases

October 4881.

Total arivals since Jan 184 4312 cases
GOdffish.—Arivals 193, same period 1881,
GOdffish.—Arivals 190, same period 1881,
you tuls per 0. Hanchard from New Carlisle.
Market firm and retail prices unchanged at 228,000–278,000
for tuls and 25,500 for cases.
Arivals in October 3,701 tuls Canadian and 713 cases Nor-

wegian.

Total arrivals since January 1st 38,760 tubs and cases Canadian and 11,030 Norwegian. Coals.-Arriva

2011s.—Arrivals:
120 tons per Thames from London
1,700 ... Caranjah from Glasgow
1,310 ... Prince Lucieu from Cardiff
841 ... 7. P. Smith from New Castle
412 ... Prince Lecieus from Greednock
772 ... Med from Cardiff
1,856 ... Morning fom fom
902 ... Adelaite Baker from Sunderiand

2,376

Howard D. Troop from Cardiff
Criterion from do
Tabor from do

has considerably over-lapped consumption, and that prices have suffered a natural And, furthermore, every good decline. observer can not fail to see that these prices have actually fallen below the profit line in Brazilian production, and that the planter is not reducing the costs of production to meet the emergency. In view of the fact that Barão do Rio Bonito is widely known to be one of the foremost coffee planters in Brazil, it was reasonably ex pected that some practical remedy would he proposed for the ills afflicting this industry. He rendered good service, however, in pointing out some of the causes which have led to this result; high taxes high transportation tariffs, the loss of credit and capital, and the labor difficulties caused by the emancipation law of 1871 and the scarcity of free labor. When, however, he pleads for the system now in vogue, and calls upon the government for aid, he certainly fails to meet the real exigencies of the question. It is not ignorance of the climate of Brazil- as inferred by Dr. Avellaneda and supported by Barão do Rio Bonito-that carries the stream of foreign emigration past Brazilian doors to those of the Argentine Republic. It is nothing less than the knowledge that the immigran stands no chance in this country for bettering his condition, and that the laws and usages are all against him. Explain it as we may, the unpleasant fact still remains that the curse of slavery has so tainted this land and its people that foreign emigration turns away from them unconsciously. So it was in the southern section of the United States in the days of slavery; so it is and must be here. The vice of slavery leads men to look upon manual labor as degrading, and upon all who engage in it as servile. The emigrant knows this, however poor and ignorant he may be. And then, too, the unhappy experiences in years pas are perfectly well-known to emigrants, and they are little likely to follow in the footsteps of those who have suffered so much of hardship and indignity in the years past. It will be years before the English will attempt another Cananéa, or the Mennonites will reclaim their worthless campos in Paraná.

As to the question of government aid, recourse upon which both Barão do Rio Bonito and his successor, Deputy Belisario, laid great stress-the agriculturists are pur sing a mere will-o'-the wisp. An industry which can not live without government support, or artificial help, is better dead. When, however, this extraneous assistance is sought from an overburdened government whose revenue is derived from an overtaxed people, the case is one which is self-condemned. Barão do Rio Bonito complains that agriculturists are burdened with taxa tion, both on exports and imports; and then he asks for loan banks from the government for the aid of his class. If these credit facilities are to be afforded, it can only be done through the government's guarantee -and that means new responsibilities for a treasury for whose present support these taxes are levied. It ought to be perfectly clear to the Brazilian planter that the only way to reduce taxation is to reduce the operations and expenditures of the government. Just as long as the functions of government are made to embrace the execution and management of expensive railways, the guarantee of profits on others and upon all kinds of private enterprises, and upon all kinds of private enterprises, and upon all kinds of private enterprises and upon all kinds of private enterprises, and the general superprision and relief of all sorts of weak-kneed industries, just so all sorts of weak-kneed indust operations and expenditures of the govern-

these two representative planters, who have just had the rare opportunity of a most favorable hearing, taken the stand industrial independence and private initiative, they might have rendered an inestimable service. They should have counseled their colleagues to throw off this enervating dependence upon government. There is infinitely more to gain than there is to lose. If they have not capital and labor enough to carry on their present establishments, then let them cut down the establishments and work within their means. No system of business or of industrial development can warrant such a wholesale policy of working on borrowed capital. It would be fatal to any people, and especially to the agricultural classes where the profits are small and restricted to economical personal management. One of the great needs of this country is the system of small plantations worked by their own proprietors. The system or great estates and servile labor is one which is very rarely successful, and which never results to the advantage of the laboring classes. For these reasons - reasons of humanity as well as self-interest -- this country should encourage no system which tends to build up a favored class at the expense of the masses. It is a subject not touched upon in the addresses before the Centro do Commercio e Lavoura, but it is an important one nevertheless.

WE are glad to note that the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro, Desembargador Bernardo Avelino Gavião Peixoto, has vetoed the bill of the provincial assembly granting an interest guarantee to a central usine at Macahé. We have once before referred to the mistaken provisions of this measure, and gave our reasons for believing it to be mistaken and pernicious. It was proposed to grant a monopoly and a 6 per cent. guarantee on 600,000\$ to an enterprise, from which it was generally conceded the stockholders would receive from 12 to 20 per cent. a year. In exchange for these advantages the bill required the company to supply the city of Macahé with drinking water and light, in accordance with the requirements of the municipal authorities. The water supply was to be not less than 150 liters per inhabitant, and the public illumination was to be either with gas or electricity, to be determined by the municipal council. In vetoing this project President Gavião Peixoto calls attention to the fact that nine similar concessions for the province of Rio de Janeiro have already been granted by the general government, covering an aggregate capital of 5,600,000\$ and located for the most part in the eastern municipalities of the province. According to the bases established in these concessions the requirements on the projected Macahé usine are onerous. For an establishment with a capital of 500,000\$ the general government requires a grinding capacity of 20,000,000 k:logrammes in 100 days. In this project the capital is placed at 600,-000\$ and the grinding capacity at 30,000. coo kilogrammes, or an increase over the general government requirements of onethird in the capacity to correspond with an increase of one-sixth in the capital. If to this the conditions of furnishing Macahé with water and light be added, President

connection, that President Gavião Peixoto did go not further into the question, and base his veto on a question of principle. He should have stamped out this pernicious policy of shifting public improvements and burdens of this character upon private parties, in exchange for the concession of a privileged monopoly. Both practices are essentially and radically wrong. If a city needs water and light, then let its inhabitants pay for them. To require a private corporation to supply them, in exchange for some desired monopoly, is simply an outrage. There is not one single feature in the whole project that is not wrong. If the president of Rio de Janeiro had taken advantage of the occasion to read the provincial assembly a much needed lecture on the rudiments of political economy, he would have rendered an important public service in addition to that covered by his

THE NECESSITIES OF AGRICULTURE.

The first address in the series of conferences in connection with the coffee exhibition at the Typographia Nacional, was held on the evening of the 30th ult., the speaker being the Barão do Rio Bonito, one of the most prominent and successful planters in Brazil. His address was upon the "neces sities of agriculture," and may be accepted as a fair statement of the views of the real planting class. We say real, because those planters whose whole life is spent in politics and cities can not justly be considered as fair types of agriculturists, and are not therefore competent to express the views of those whose lives are chiefly spent upon their plantations. The remarks of the speaker, as freely translated from the Jornal's report, were as follows:

The orator painted in the liveliest colors the feeling of doubt and discouragement felt by the planters from whom much has been asked, to whom much has been promised, who have been made to bear the maximum of contributions notwithstanding that making has been granted by the product of the p that nothing has been granted them. For the sake of the emancipation question the planter has been treated as if he was a being outside the Brazilian communion. The outside the Brazilian communion. The sentiment of emancipation, however, does not belong exclusively to any one class. The planter also has it. His question is in regard to the mode of resolving the The emancipation propaganda ned capital from agriculture so problem. The emancipation agriculture has frightened capital from agriculture that it lacks the means of progressing. It has to say that there is a lack It is a mistake to say that there is a lack of capital; what is lacking is the means of mobilizing the capital possessed by the planting class, the richest in the country, for the development of agriculture and of wealth

Referring to the question of colonization, Referring to the question of coionization, the omtor cited the opinion of Dr. Avellaneda to the effect that the current of colonization depends on the diffusion of knowledge, in Europe, in regard to the climatic conditions of the country. This propaganda should be done by the executive power through its diplomatic and consular agents, and through the press. Spontaneous im-migration passes Brazil and goes to the Argentine Republic because there money has been spent to attract it and the prot ganda has been established. Everything respecting the emigrant to the Argentine Republic is known in Europe. Brazil has spent uselessly hundreds of contos for recolonization. One difficulty is the lack of a law of labor contracts (locação de serviços) to guarantee bilateral contracts. The con-

the plantations is less than in the cities of Europe. Notwithstanding these facts, ac-cusations are still brought against the planter in regard to the servile element. planter in regard to the servile element. The question of emancipation presents difficulties to the planter because he sees, as was foreseen 16 years ago, that he is without means of mobilizing his capital, and is without credit because the emancipation propaganda has contributed to this result. He sees daily, however, the volcano over which he is placed. The transformation of his placed. tion of labor might perhaps be made in such a way as to reduce the planters to the position of the English landholders. They position of the English landholders. They would not be the only ones to suffer in this case, but the state and every one in the empire would suffer also.

The budget just voted, while it diminishes

the unreasonable export duties by 2 per cent. in favor of agriculture, adds 10 per cent. to the import duties, which also falls upon agriculture. The protests of the Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio were either disregarded, or only attended to in a very small part. What agriculture needs, a very small a very small part. What agriculture needs, is money. It is thought that it begs alms, while what it needs is the representative of its own value. To obtain this, it must give the greatest possible guarantee for redemption. We attempted to reform the mortgage law, but the Senate in its wisdom rejected the project. What we asked was to be able to make an anticinited tale of server whether to make an anticipated sale of our products. These mortgage titles would be a true paper money; capital now withheld would seek them because coffee is the gold of Brazil. The state had every thing to gain with this, and it has not yet been estimated how many thousand of contos such an emission would amount to. This project, however, was not only rejected, but it was made impossible for the planters to move. The efforts to establish banks through the law of 1875 have been fruitless. Agricultural values being depreciated and the planters unable to move to obtain money, they are handcuffed. They are tied to a post, and then ordered to march.

The planter has been reproached because he does not adopt localized cultivation, because he devastates the forests, because he does not import colonists. Coffee must be planted in good soil, and localized cultivation costs many times the value of the soil. If it is followed in some parts of Europe, there are others where it is not. It requires laborers which Brazil does not possess; and while it may be adopted in some provinces time will be required for its introduction into that of Rio de Janeiro.

Even if these great enterprises were pos-sible, where is the money to come from with which to realize them. The planter lacks which to realize them. The planter lacks money, lacks credit, and there are no banks prepared to advance him money for a long term with the exception of the Bank of Bra-zil which is hampered by law and has too small a capital to meet the wants of the four nearest provinces. The aids promised eighteen years ago are still witheld. The planter is asked to work harder, to condemn himself to isolation, and to keep away from the city in order not to spend money. In the city in order not to spend money. In the defense of his colleagues the orator protests against this insinuation. Not 8c cent, of the planters of Rio de Janeiro know the city, or spend more time there than is absolutely necessary. The Paulista plan-ters live differently; they frequent the cen-tres of population and this is perhaps the reason of the greater progress of that center of Brazilian activity. It is desirable the eleof Brazilian activity. It is desirable the It is desirable that the they should unite in clubs and associations to treat of their mutual interests.

The legislature grants thousands of contos guarantees to railroads, without a proper in guarantees to rairroads, without a proper calculation of what they can produce. Hence the freights are excessive and weigh fatally on the planters. On top of all these evils came the fall in the price of coffee, This is not a sign of death for the coffee industry, but it is an evil that will not be immediately remedied. The whole question reduces itself to being able to produce cheaply.

which the subject suggests. The main points of his address, as taken from the Gazeta de Noticias, were as follows :

The lecturer began by saving that a few days ago he had seen a leading article in a newspaper of this province, which, under newspaper of this province, which, under another heading, discussed the same subject

another reduces.

After describing the position of coffee planting, this paper, in view of the competition which is developing around coffee. petition which is developing around consumption being so much below production, advised the planters to abandon this product, unless they wished to see their property siezed upon by their creditors.

Well, this opinion was the reflex of the contemporary of the conte

opinion of a paper published in this capital

opinion of a paper published in this capital.
But, I would ask, have things already reached
this pass? Can such advice be followed?
In Brazil the coffee plantations represent
the most important national property, and
if once they are abandoned it will be
impossible to re-establish them in their
primitive state except at almost insuperable
difficulty and enormous expense.

primitive state except at almost insuperable difficulty and enormous expense.

The crisis produced by the decline in the value of coffee has become all the more serious on account of the planters already being face to face with the land and labor questions. Whence came this crisis? It uestions. Whence came this crisis? It questions. with the difhappened in other countries, ference that the increased production of Brazil

arose from another cause.

When the law of the 28th September was When the law of the 20th september was voted, the planters saw that the state of things which had existed up to then could last no longer, and therefore, among other expedients to which they resorted they opened across some for their plantations. As a pedients to which they resorted they opened up new zones for their plantations. As a natural result it is evident that production must increase extraordinarily, for the plan-tations were laid out in virgin soil.

tations were laid out in virgin soil.

Still other reasons came to increase that progress, one of the principal and most recent being the absence of frost in S. Paul and the Parahyba zone, the absence of drought, and the resources employed to kilthe animals which injured the plantations. Elsewhere I have already urged the government of the progression of the principal and most recent being the progression of the principal and most recent being the progression of the principal and most recent being the progression of the principal and most recent being the progression of the principal and most recent being the progression of the principal and most recent being the progression of the progre

the animals which injured the plantations. Elsewhere I have already urged the government to assist the planters at this trying time. The result of my efforts is known, and I will pass into other topics. Recalling the crisis which sugar-planting underwent some years ago, and the remedies then suggested, such as labor-saving machinery. I would ask: Can the same re-Can the same re machinery, I would ask: Can the same remarks be applied to coffee? The method of cultivating coffee in Brazil has been in of cultivating coffee in Brazil has been imposed by the fatality of circumstances; not being able to augment its yield, coffee has therefore sprung from the virgin soil. I cannot agree with an illustrious Brazil-

I cannot agree with an illustrious Brazilian, who has pronounced against the destruction of the forests, and criticised the means employed by the planters to reap the greatest results from their labors. In his opinion the time has come for the planters to study the best means of exchanging extended for restricted cultivation, giving, in conection with this subject, important consideration to the question of letting the soil lie fallow. This is a most important point, for it relates to the value of property in which enormous capital has been invested, and which after some time does not represent the value it ought to on account of the exhaustion of the soil.

After some remarks about the use fertilizers, on land and for crops, which, harvested in five weeks in Ceylon, require six months to harvest in Brazil on account of the difficulty of the work, entailing an apprenticeship of at least two years, the lecturer proceeded to say that the question of pruning was of no slight importance to the proming was of no slight importance or oc-offee planter, because very often the lead-ing shoots were removed in the pruning, which was a source of incalculable loss. He discussed at some length and praised the high standard reached by Brazil in the the high standard reached by Brazil in the methods of preparing coffee for market, and pronounced against the use of coloring matters by the planters. Referring to trans-port charges, he asserted that the bag of coffee which can be shipped hence to the United States for 800 reis by steamer and between 400 and 800 reis by sailing vessel, costs the planter 25500 to send by rail from Porto Novo station to Rio de Janeiro (a dis-tunce of 261 kilometers).

The lecturer, after dealing with the subject

The lecturer, after dealing with the subject of taxation which so weighs down the agricultural classess, concluded by a reference to tre question of slavery, and recommended those interested not to be alarmed at the emancipation propaganda.

ered last evening [3rd] by Dr. Honorio Ribeiro upon the question of differential transportation charges as a means of protecting agriculture. The lack of time prevents our giving an abstract of this discussion in The fourth address of the course this issue. will be given on the 6th instant by Sr. Ramalho Ortigão upon the question of loan banks.

THE COMET.

Upon receiving the letter of Prof. B. A. Gould regarding the comet-which we published in our last issue-the Argentine minister of education, Dr. Wilde, felt such a curiosity about the new planetary visitor that he at once sent a telegraph dispatch to the director of the Observatory at Cordobaasking for detailed information. The telegram served two purposes: the one of exposing how little a minister can know about such things; the other, how little is really known of these eccentric visitors, and how clearly and pleasantly a scientific man can make that fact known. The Buenos Aires Standa d, from whose columns we take the two telegraph dispatches, treats the matter very severely, and as through the Argentine minister had no business to be so ignorant. Our colleague should always be patient with ministers. The telegrams were as follows

To Dr. Gould,

(Confidential). I have perused your interesting note about the comet, but my curiosity is by no means satisfied. I want to know where this comet means satisfied. I want to know where this comet comes from, where it is bound for, and how it employs its time; what on earth it means by flouncing first in front of the sun and then behind it, and why it plays such tricks before high heaven, as no comet that I know of has ever done before. Wire an answer.

E. Wilde.

Cordoba, Oct. 3rd

To H. E. the Minister of Public Instruction, 10 H. E. the Minister of Public Instruction,
Your Excellency has eleverly managed to put to
meto the very questions I amunable to answer. As
a rule, the period of a comet can not be known,
except by identifying its orbit with that of another

comet seen in past years. There are exceptional cases in which the period

Inere are exceptional cases in which the period being short, and the comet remaining visible for a long series of observations, to discover the form of its ellipse more or less exactly, as also the duration of the period. This was done with the comet of 1812, and its period was found to be a little over 70 years.

Our comet has appeared unexpectedly, returning to the sun after an absence of, who knows, hundreds or thousands of years. During these years it has visited the most remote regions, without being able to escape from the attraction of the sun, which has finally forced it to return so close to it that it (the comet) has acquired a light of its own in addition to that which it reflects from the sun.

It has also acquired such an enormous velocity that, on reaching the sun, its impetus exceeded th force of gravitation so much that it passed its perihelion, revolving round the sun, like a stone in a sling. In going round the sun, it was on the same plane as the earth and the sun, which made it appear as having passed before the solar disc and returned from behind it.

It has passed very close to the solar body and is now returning to the regions from whence it came.

Our last determinations of the orbit must be Our last determinations of the orbit inverse very near the truth, and they show some similarity between this comet and that which came in February I think that they are two fragments which parted company previous to the formation of the

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-Isolated cases of small-pox are still appearing in São Paulo.

-Benevente, province of Espirito Santo, reports an outbreak of small-pox.

—The composer Carlos Gomes left Pernambucco for Europe on the 18th ult. —Small-pox has broken out at Victoria, the capital of Espirito Santo.

-The municipality of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande

do Sul, possesses a slave population of 6,068 persons.

—It is reported from Campinas that the Ferri The third lecture of the course was deliv-

The Santos custo n house collected 765, 067\$590 during the past month.

-The price of fresh beef at the capital of rovince of Amazonas for some time past has

n 1\$000 per kilo.

The president of Rio de Janeiro has author ized the manicipal council of Campos to make all necessary expenditure for the relief of those stricken with small-pox.

-The Mitra, of Victoria, Espirito Santo, complaining of the charges imposed by a parish priest of that city. Among the charges imposed priest of that city. Among is 5\$000 for every baptism.

-An examination of the ground at Cap Augustine, near Pernambuco, has recently made to determine the locality for the new light. house to be erected there.

—The Iguapense, of Iguape, São Paulo, states that the hailstorm which visited that locality on the 16th ult., according to the superstitious people there, was occasioned by the comet.

-Forty-five colonists from the Canary Islands arrived at São Paulo the other day, en reute to the plantation of Barlo do Pinhal, with whom they were under contract. They now refuse to proceed to their destination.

-The São Paulo municipal council has arranged with the fire company and the water works company for the sprinkling of the streets of that city. The Brazilian fireman is rapidly losing his identity in that of the waterman.

-Indian inroads are reported from several local-—Initian introats are reported from several local-is in the province of Matto Grosso. A band of 500 savages have made their appearance near the village of Diamantino, and have killed many settlers in that vicinity.

-The president of Rio de Janeiro has vetoe concessions for central usines with provincial guar-antees. One of these is the Macahé project grant-ing a guarantee of 6 per cent, on 600,000\$, and the other the Cantagallo project granting 7 per cent. on a capital of 400,000\$.

-A man named Roque Agostinho de Brito was — A man namen Roque Agostumo de Brito was killed by his wife with a pestle at a small settle-ment, called Graça, São Paulo, on the 24th uit. After committing the deed the woman tried to burn the body in order to destroy all traces of the crime. At last accounts, she had not been arrested.

-The grateful merchants of Pernambuco are subscribing large sums for a suitable present to Deputy José Mariano as a testimonial of their appreciation of his services in parliament in securing the abolition of provincial import duties. It is proposed to raise 60,000\$ for the purchase of a residence for him in that city.

-A slave revolt occurred on the plantation of Sr. Luiz de Pontes, Campinas, São Paulo, on the night of the 1st inst. There were 70 slaves in the the surrection. They drove the proprietor and a party of armed men off the premises, and then in abody left the place. They were well armed, and showed their purpose by giving vivus for "Em-ancipation" the "republic," etc. Full particulars have not been received, but it is known that there were several persons killed and wounded.

-The Gazela of Mogy das Cruzes, São Paulo, —The Gazeta of Mogy das Cruzes, São Paulo, relates that a poor traveler recently arrived at Itaquaquecetula and begged hospitality from a resident of the place for the night. This was readily granted. He then invited his host to join him in a lutler refreshment, producing a small flask for that purpose. This was also accepted. The result was that the host fell into a heavy sleep which lasted the statement four hours and his most went on his some twenty-four hours, and his guest went on his way rejoicing with the contents of his host's pockets.

The benefits of a government telegraph service were practically exemplified at São Paulo the other day. A mercantile house had occasion to send a dispatch of 87 words, excluding the address, to Rio and vent to the office of the government line to find out what it would cost. The charge was 16\$500. The merchant then entered a street car and went out to the Norte station where the railway people sent the message for 5\$000. Including the car fares of 400 reis, the amount saved by reis, the amount saved by this transaction was 11\$100.

-The *Iniciador*, of Corumbá, Matto Grosso, the 24th September, relates the following. T consul-general in Bolivia, Sr. José Cor-Brazilian consul-general in Bolivia, Sr. Jose Cor-rea da Silva, having obtained a six months' leave of absence to visit his family in Montevideo, set out across country for Coramba on the 7th of August. On the 7th of September he arrived at a place called Potereito, where he halted for rest. Soon after the halt the Indians set fire to the forest all country him with the survey of curtives of forest around him with the purpose of cutting off every avenue of escape. A strong wind was bringing the fire down upon the camp with great rapidity, even before it was discovered. The animals nearly escaped in their fright, but Sr. Silva and his party eded finally in catching them and making their They had neither time to dress nor to secure their baggage; everything was lost. Sr. Silva lost a considerable sum of money, a part of which had been entrusted to him for other parties.

-Indian inroads are reported from the Rio Negro, province of Amazona

-- The steamer Glensannox arrived at Pará on the 14th ult., en route to Rio de Janeiro

-The postoflice service at Manáos, Amazonas, has given rise lately to many complaints.

—The Provincia, of São Paulo, notes a report that the ruins of a large city have been discovered on the Rio Paranapanema.

-A severe hailstorm visited the districts of Mar de Hespanha and Santa Barbara, Minas Geraes, on the 12th ult. causing great damage to the coffee plantations.

- The September receipts of the Manáos custom — The September receipts of the Managores custom house, province of Amazonas, amounted to 92,-8168510, and that of the provincial receledaria to 433-1588913, to which the 3 % "additional" for the Amazon Navigation Co, contributed the sum of 37,717\$041.

The municipal council of Pará has been instrumental in emancipating a total of 206 slaves, valued at 126,500\$. The slaves contributed 55,679\$ from n savings, the balance being made up of 43.340\$211 received from the provincial treasury as 1303493211 received from the provincial treasur the product of a special tax, and 27,480\$789 fro municipal market tax.

-Au extraordinary session of the Ceará provincial assembly has been called for the 27th inst. vincial assembly has recently closed produced oratory enough for all purposes, but unfortunately no necessary laws were passed. The extraordinary necessary laws were passed. The extraordinary session is called to pass the provincial budget for the current year.

—The Pernambuco subscription for a testimonial to Deputy José Mariano for his services in securing the repeal of the provincial import duties, amounted to 30,600\$. A residence on Rua do Imperador was purchased with this sum, which it is designed to present to Deputy Mariano at the first favorable opportunity.

—An attempt was made to destroy the enrolment r military service at Alfenas, Minas Geraes, n the oth and 11th ult. A band of armed men for military service at Alfenas, Minas Geraes, on the 9th and 11th ult. A band of armed men entered the town on both days with the purpose of breaking up the enrolment, and destroying the records, but were defeated by the prompt assistance accorded by the citizens of the place.

accorded by the criticals of the place.

—An assassination took place on a plantation Monte Verde parish, near S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th ult., a planter named Joaquim José Gonçalves Guinardes being killed by one of his own slaves. Guimaraes had whipped the slave his own slaves. Guimaráes had whipped the slave the day previous, and had then sent him out to the fields to work. On the 19th he visited the planta-tion, and was attacked by the slave with a bush hook and knife. The assassiv was captured.

PARANA' EXPORT OF MATE'.

The September exportation of maté (Paraguay tea) from the province of Paraná was as follows: 1881

To Montevideo kilos. 255,044 513,911 Buenos Aires , 488.501 Valparaiso , , 236,323 616 086 167,110 979,868 1,279,107 For the nine months erding September 30th, the

exports were as follows, in comparison with those for the same period of last year:

1,856,605 Montevideo..... kilos. 2,668,680 Buenos Aires..., 4,855,247 Valparaiso...., 3,261,849 5,223,953 1,505,463 8, 586,021

RAILROAD NOTES

-Another section of the "Jacarépagua a Cascadura" tramway took place on the 25 ult.

-The formal inauguration of the Bahia and Minas nilway, on the part now completed, will take place on the 9th inst.

By a decree of the 7th ult, the government conceeds a guarantee of 5 to 6 per cent, to the projected railway of the province of Sergipe.

-The September receipts of the "Recife ao S. Francisco railway, Pernambuco, amounted to 49 573\$550, and the expenditures to 39,058\$992, leaving a surplus of 10,514\$558.

-By a decree of the 7th ult. the government rants a concession to the "Bahia a S. Francisco" for a branch from Alagoinhas to Timbó, Bahia, with a guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum.

—It is announced that regular traffic will soon be opened over the Rio do Ouro tramway line, which was built for the transportation of supplies for the new water works of this city.

—The September receipts of the "Recife ao Limoetro" railway, Pernambuco, amounted to 15. 249\$330, and the expenditures to 21,028\$220, leaving a deficit of 5,733\$890.

DA

Oct

Quotations continue nominal in the absence of sales. Arrivals in October 14,921 tons Total arrivals since January 18, 199,417 tons Cemett.—No arrivals. We quote:

English German French 6 800—7 000 6 300—6 500 7 600—8 000

Arrivals in October 9.744 casks.

Total arrivals since January 1st 96,497 casks.

Hay,—Arrivals:

27 bales per sundry steamers from River Plate.
We continue to quote 75.—28 reis per kilo for Rosario,

Arrivals in October 2.436 bales.

28 gainst 1,011 , in October 1881

Total arrivals since January 1st 91,217 bales

Bran.—Arrivals:

9,60 bags per Arravary from River Plate

Market quiet and prices declined to 3\$ 300—3 400 per bag

Arrivals in October 6,619 bags

against 3,199 , in October 1881

Total arrivals since January 1st 9,50,68 bags

against 3,199 , in October 1881

Total arrivals since January 1st 1,50,08 bags

against 4,601 , same period 1881.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals.

Market quiet.

| Incitate Co. | Market quiet. | We quote 4550—4 650 per log. |
Arrivals in October 9,797 bags | against 15,915 , in October 1881 |
Total arrivals since January 1st 99,750 bags |
against 10,9461 , same period 1881.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 22.

MINDLESSOROUGH — Dr. ship Commonsocalik; 1,345 tons;
Cooper, 50 de rails to Minas & Rio RR.

BALTISONE—Am bgm dlive; 295 tons; Berson; 54 ds; sundies to F. Chemette & Vo.
Opatro—Port bk dudain; 633 tons; Soares; 49 ds; salt to Mendes de Oliveira & Co. Alennes de Unveira & Co.

BARCHIONA—Sp smk Marria Luisa; 102 tons; Maristany; 56 ds; wine to order.

S. João da Barra -- Port schr Realidade; 136 tons; Novo; 2 ds; sundries to order. OCT. 23

East London-Nor bgn Spica; 177 tons; Musnens; 36 ds; ballast to E. Schow & Co.

OCT. 24. London—Br yt Thames; 134 tons; 27 ds; coal to A. Moss & Ço. GLasgow--Br bo Caranjah; 891 tons; Lloyd; 53 ds; coal to Duvivier & Co.

OCT. 25.

CARDIFF—Br ship Prince Lucien; 1,549 tons; Cockran; 54 ds; coat to Norton Megaw & Co.

N. Castlae—Br bk T. P. Smith; 772 tons; Thomas; 66 ds; coal to criter.

COM TO CHEEN OF THE BY Prince Letroin; 286 tons; Davies; 7: ds; coal to Nictherry Gas Co.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Med; 519 tons; Flack; 47 ds; coal to Duvier & Co.

Br shp Mornington; 1,8c6 tons; Owen; 52 ds; coal to D. Pedro H RR. N. Carlisle-Br bg O. Blanchard; 216 tons; Le Brocq: 50 ds; codfish to Hime Zenha & Co.

RANGOON-Sw bk Equator; 512 tons; Ohlsen; 93 ds; rice to order.

order.

Livermont.—Br bk Cherniot; 509 tons; Hamilton; 70 ds; sundiries to J. Moore & Cu.

OCT. 27,

SENDEALAND—Br bk Adelaide Baker, 870 tons; Low; coal to Correa Pacheco & Co.

Correa Pacheco & Co.

MEMEL., Norbik Duphne; 307 tons; Glsen; 70 ds; pine to ord.

OCT. 29.

SALT ISLAND—Gr bgn Stella; 193 tons; Beok; 33 ds; salt to ord.

OCT. 30.

CARDIFF—Br ship Hencarat D. Treeft, 1,544 tons; Sanders: 34 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—Gr bk Linn Schwon; 856 tons; Hansen; coal; put in for repairs, bound for Shanghal.

PENSACOLA—It ling Ginseppe Lanata; 462 tons; Chiapore; 80 ds pine to order.

Ano—Gr bg Albertine Meyer; 208 tons; Zelek; 58 tons; pine

to order.

N. Vouss—Amble Addia 7. Journey, 488 tons; Bonner, 59 des sandries to Hüser Watson 8 Co.

N.O.V.

Wastrowers—Dan ik Concentia, 365 tons; Smith; 58 des pine and iron to order.

HAMBURI—No ble Ellihar, 186 tons; Hoff, 55 des sundries to HAMBURI—No Co.

Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

CADIT—Br schr Ripple; 163 tons; Morris; 43 ds; salt to order.

CARDIT—Am shp Criterion; 1,546 tons; Marrin; 57 ds; coal to order.

to order,

CALLAIS, Maine—Am bgit Etta Whittensore; 411 tons; Wright;
65 de; pine to order.

NOV. 2.

CAMPER—I lib Talsor; 542 tons; Benvenuto; 59 ds; coal to
Messageries Martines.

Assu-Port yt Camponez; 170 tons; Reis; 15 ds; salt to M. de Oliveira & Co.

de Ouveira & Co. SANTOS.—Be lug Nelle, 281 tons; Cove; 10 ds; sundries to M. Hime & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

sweptsu bk Equator . .

bk Equator ...

SPANISH
bgn India...
bg Nueva Sabina
lug Maria Luiza
bg Ano...
bg Nueva Vict'a
bgn Elvira...
bk Bella Suburig Sophia...
bg Manuela
bg Camaguayana
bg Juanita...
bg Agūpito...
bgn Catabina...
smk Maria Luisa

smk Maria Luisa

portugurse
bk Laura Norton
bgn Lusitano...
bgn Victoria...
bg S. Lourengobk Guadiana...
bk Cambes...
bk Cambes...
bgn B. do Lago
bk Audacia...
schr Realidade.
yt Campodez...
trettgaxyax

N. O. BLANSS—By Parison, 1,210 tons: Williams, ballast. C. Tows.—By by Arison Choud: 154 tons; Lachian; coffee. Attaon Bax—By ester Keite, 150 tons; Morgan; coffee. B. Avurs.—Sp mik, Maria; 163 tons; Isem; stones. OCT, 20.
PRINAMINECO—Br by Kobert & Maryy; 296 tons; Bart; ballast.

OCT, 24.
LISBON f.o.—Gr bgn Active, 199 tons; Mullmann; coffee.
VALPARAISO—Nor bk Hebet, 550 tons; Jonassen; ballast.

OCT. 27. NAGUA—Sp bg Ocata; 174 tons; Pagés; sundries. OCT. 28,
PENSACOLA—It bk Secondo Tree Fanciniii, 966 tons, Cesare; ballast.

ballast.

N. YORK—Gr bg Catharina; 420 tons; Brumud; coffee.

VAIPARAISO—Br shp Lizzie C. Trappz 1,414 tons; Carning; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO-Am shp John A. Briggs 2,045 tons; Porter, ballast.

ballast.
OCT. 29
GALVESTON—Nor bgn Finnwid; 262 tons; Johansen; coffee.
Baltinore—Br bk Campaners; 275 tons; Trower; coffee.

OCT. 31.

CALCUTA—Bi Sh Oriunfor, 1,127 tons, Groves Iollast.

CALCUTA—Bi shp Driunfairifg: 1,447 tons Edmondson | bgu Tres Marias. | 240 Sept 15 Tujú... L. de Azevedo & C. Islate.

N. YORK—Not bk P. A. Munch, 424 tons, Hancen coffee, Pernamuco—Br bk Mearhill: 497 tons, Brown; hallast, R. G. Do Norte—Gr schr Gerhard Edvin; 217 tons, Hart-mann; balker.

manne Isaliase.

AVD 1.

MOBILE—Am bgta Jennie A. Cheney, 288 tons, Arey, coffee.

GIBRALLAR 6. 0—Nor bg Cube; 200 tons; Carlson; coffee.

N. POATS—Nor bk Ariadne, 254 tons; Hansen; ballast.

MARANIAG Port bk. Africa; 623 tons; Canacho; sundries.

SANTOS—Nor bk. Daphine; 507 tons; Olsen; same cargo

. NOV. 2,
PARAM-POR the Christians: 301 tons; Corres; ballist.
PRICEASING the Christians: 301 tons; Hallquit; ballist,
— Be bag Ellier 3 50 tons; Morgan; ballist,
Be bag Tiber; 2 16 tons; Power; ballist.
S. FRANCICO to SCL.-Sp ba Tree Hermanns; 220 tons; Recus studies.

—The steamboat Cinue has been chartered for \$1,3,000 monthly by the Brazilian Navigation Company to run between Montevideo and Cuyaba.—Buenos Aires Herald, October 15.

— The pilot of the Pascai calls special attention to a floating wreck of about 300 tons, drifting, on Sunday morning, E.S.E. a miles from Ranco Chieo, N.E. of Magdalena church, and about 12 miles fragu Kightship, being in a very dangerous place for vessely passing between Montevideo and Baenos Ai-res.—Eucnos Airs Hernald, Oct. 16.

FREIC	GHTS:
. Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:
London 45 Liverpool 40 Antwerp 40 Hamburg 50 Havre fr. 40 Bordeaux fr. 40 Marseilles fr. 50 New York 40 & Socts.	Channel f. o

	TONNACE	KED		WHERE	
NAME	2	3		FROM,	CONSIGNER
	10.	Ž.			
AMERICAN			-		
J. Ladour	404	Sept :	13	Brunswick.	To order.
ok J. D. Pe ers.	1085		21	Donalou I	WatsonRitchie & C
or I Sherwood	116		30	New York	F Clemente & Co
ogn Allce	245	Oct :	22	Baltimore .	F. Clemente & Co
ok A. J. Bonner	488		30	N. York	WatsonRitchie & C F. Clemente & Co F. Clemente & Co F. Clemente & Co H. Watson & Co Fo order
shp Criterion	1540	Nov	1	Cardiff	l'o order
	4.1		1	Canals	to order
hon Slavianka B	257	Oct	12	Marseille	H. N. Dreyfuss &C
bgn Merxen	207	Oct	1	Antuerpe	Monteiro Hime & C. J. & J. Peake. Norton Megaw& C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. F. & Get Case L. W. & C. J. Moore & C. J. Moore & C. J. Moore & C. J. Moore & C. Minas & R.o. R. J. Moore & C. Minas & R.o. R. Norton M'w & C. To order Nictheroy Gas C. Mines & C. J. Moore & C. Mines & C. J. Moore & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. J. Moore & C. J. Mo
bk Sumatra	773	Aug	31	Liverpool.	J. & J. Peake
shp Gitana	1307	Sep.	21	Cardiff	Norton Megaw& C
hp City of Moone	1790		22	Cardiff	Messageries mar
ok Marquis of L.	1143		23	London	B W & de Caste
shp Arklow	1474		23	Cardiff	Norton m'w & C
bk Asshur	401		23	London	L Moore & C.
cho King Cerdic	1207	Oct.	15	Liverpool .	Rio Gas Company
hk Virginia L S	482		17	N. York	M. Hime & Co.
bk Huntress	227		21	Cardiff	Messageries Mar
bk Forest Queen	780		21	Aliddlesh'h	Minas & Rio R R
vt Thames	134		24	London	A. Moss & Co.
bk Caranjah	891		24	Glasgow	Duvivier & Co
shp PrinceLucien	1519		25	N Carde	Norton M w & C
by PrinceLelewin	772		26	Greenock	Nictherov Gas Co
shp Mornington	1800		26	Cardiff	D. P. H R.R.
bg O Blanchard	210		26	N. Carlisle.	Hime Zenha & C
bk Cheviot	820		27	Sunderland	Corréa Pacheco &
shp H. D Troop	1544		30	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
schr Ripple	163	Nov	1	Cadiz	To order
lug Neliie	251		2	Santos	Monteiro Hime &
be Anne	220	Oct.	9	Stockholm	To order
bk .Concerdia	: 365	Nov	1	Westerwick	l'o order
by Willemina	274	Oct	15	Marseille	S. Hime & Zenha H. N. Dreyfuss &
GERMAN					
bk Ernest & B'o	367	Sept	23	Hamburg .	Brandes & Co
lug Diana	370		23	Rio Grande	For repairs
bon Stella	103	Oct	20	Salt Island	l'o order
bk Lina Schwoon	856		30	Cardiff	For repairs
	208		30	Abo	Brandes & Co Finnie Kemp & C For repairs To order For repairs
bk Teodolinda	449	Oct	1	Swansea Pensacola Cardiff	To order
lug G. Lanato bk Tabor	462		30	Pensacola.	l'o order
bk Tabor	542	Nov	2	Cardin	Messageries Mar.
NORWEGIAN					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
bgn Nordstjernen	134	Sept	15	Macáo	Co order, Co order E. Schow & Co F. Clemente & C H. Willumsen & V. M. Leone & C C. W. Gross & C
bgn Messina	205	810	28	Abo	l'o order
shp Telefon	1204	Oct.	4	Abo	E. Clemente & C
bk Mozaft	318	100	1	Copenhag	H. Willumsen &
bgn Kjartan	334		8	Il'a de Maio	V. M. Leone & C

512 Oct 26 Rangoon . To order St. July 25 Ajó.

133. luly 10 Esyssandi.

207 Esyssandi.

208 Esyssandi.

209 Esyssandi.

209 Esyssandi.

201

тв	NAME	WHERE TO	CONSIGNED TO
23	Hypparchus, Blg	London* 27d	Norton M'w & C
	Plato, Br	Liverpool ^a 24d	do
	Camilla It	River Plate* 5d	Fiorita & Tavel's
	Navarre Fr	do 4d	Karl Valais & C.
	Derwent Br	South'n* 22d	Royal Mail
	Calderon Br	Southern P'ts 14d	Norton M'w & C
25	Pascal Belg	River Plate 41/2d	do
	Moutevideo Gr	Santos 20h	Ed. Johnston &C
20	Equateur Fr	Bordeaux* 21d	Messageries Mar
	Portena Fr	River Plate' 5d	A. Leuba & Co.
27	Euclid Br	do 3d	Norton M'w & C
	Foscolia Br	Philadelphia 27d	Hüser W'n & C.
	Argentina Gr	Hamburg* 27d	Ed. Johnston & C
20	V. de Bahia Fr	Santos 21h	A Leuba & Co.
	La Plata Br	South'n* 21d	Royal Mail
	Ecuador Br	Liverpool* 26d	Wilson Sons & C
30	S. Domingo Sp	do 30d	J. Romaguera
	Henry IV Fr	Havre* 27d Valparaiso* 18d	A Leuba & Co
	Patagonia Br	Valparaiso* 18d	Wilson Sons & C
30	Sénégal Fr	River Plate 6d	Messagenes Mar
31	Plate Br	Santos 18h	Norton M'w & C
. 1	Ptolemy Pr	Liverpool* 21d	do
	Rosario Gr	Hamburg* 25d	Ed. Johnston &C
1	Derwent Br	Santos 17h	Royal Mail

* Calling at intermediate ports

DATE		NAME	WHERE FROM	CANGO		
Oct.		Donati Br Borghese Br	Baltimore N. Vork'	Coffee		
		Camilla It	Genoa*	Sundries		
	25	Navarre Fr	Marseilles*	do		
	25	Yesso Br	N. York	Coffee		
11	25	Hypparchus Belg	River Plate	Sundries		
,,		Tagus Br	Southampton*	do		
11		Herschel Br	N. York	Coffee		
"		Derwent Br	Santos	Sundries		
,,		Plato Br	do	do		
"		Montevideo Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee		
- 11		Portena Fr	Havre*	Sundries		
**	27	Equateur Fr	River Plate	Sundries		
"		Euclid Br	Southampton *	Sundries		
"		Calderon Br	Rio Grande*	do		
"		Argentina Gr	River Plate	do		
"		Ecuador Br	Valparaiso*	do		
**	31	Patagonia Br	Liverpool*	do		
"		La Plata Br	River Plate*	do		
Nov			Valparaiso	do		
"	1	Sénégal Fr V. de Babia Fr	Bordeaux*	do		
"		Foscolia Br	Havre*	do		
"		Pascal Br	Santos New Orleans	do .		
"		Pascal Br	New Orleans	Coffee		
"			New York Santos	do		
"	2	TICHHI I A LL	ioantos	Sundries		

GOVERNMENT	BONDS

			TION	INTEREST	NOMENAL VALUE	1,065\$000
		General Apolices, curr	enc y	6 %	1,065\$000 800 000	
				,,	600 000	1,055 000
				,,	500 000	1,033 000
339,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	" " "		,,	400 000	, 1
		" " "		.,,	200 000	"
	. 6. 10. 1			5 %	1,000 000	84 %
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	" " "		"	600 000 400 00 0	"
119,600 000	119,600 000			4 %	1,000 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provincial apolices of I	Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	102 %
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	V . " 11 " 5 000	13	,,	200 000	
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868		11.	1,000 000	1,290\$600
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	,, ,, ,,	,,	"	500 000	
41,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879	, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000 500 000	1,165,5000

BANKS	ANI	PI	JBLI	CC	OMP	ANIES

- S					VD PUBLIC COL	MEANIE	LAST	LAST DIVIDEND		
CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUE	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T FAID		
7.5	. 1		200\$	All	BANKS	9,323,484*382	2081000	10\$000		
33,000,000	165,000	All	2007	All	Banco do Brazil	2,176,630 748	298,7000	10 000	July 188:	
12,000,000	60,000	25 000	200	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,176,639 748 1,223,109 86t	279 000 238 000	9.000	July 188	
\$ 1,000,000	50,000	All	£20	6 10	English (limited)	100,000 000	140 000	12 sh	July 188	
6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	100,000 000	240 000	9 000	July 188:	
4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	244,640 464	237 000 160 000	6 000	Jaly 188:	
4,000,000	50,000	10,000 All	£ 20	£ 10	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	73,173 146 £ 165,000	- 000	11 8	Jan. 1882 Oct. 1881	
12,000,000	60,000	15,000	200	200\$	Banco do Commercio	548,253 055	221 000	9%	July 1882	
1,000,000\$ 7,500,000	5,000 37,500	All 14,380	200	All All	Petropolis	83,730 470 103,795 128	170 000 220 000	10 ooo 8 ooo	July 1882 July 1882	
15,000,000	75.000	25,000	200	250\$ All	do do debentures	422,007 490	91 % 220 000	8 000 6½ % 10 800	Dec. 1881	
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	& All	Paulista. Sorocabana do debentures. do do do	_	92 00	6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 3 000	interest	
2,400,000	12,000	All	200			81,320 270	185 000	3 000	July, 188	
-	-	All	200	2001 All	do preferred ob. Nictheroyense Campos a S. Sebastião	= 31	192 000	01/2 %0	interest	
2,000,000	10,000 3,300	All	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião		25 000 Nom			
10,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	150 000	_	July 188	
		-	-	- 1	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeirodo do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares	-	185 000			
- Soo 000	4.000	All	200	- A 11	União Valenciana	34.600 000	Nom	61600	F.1	
3.000,000	15,000	11,603	200	All	União Mineira	34,000 000	170 000	14 000	Feb. 188 Dec. 188	
500,000	-	;	200	07-6	do debentures	-	195 000		Interest	
5,500,000	27,500	25,500	200	All	Mogyana		200 000	10 500	Dec. 188 Dec. 188	
1,200,000	6,000	4,350	200	All	do do debentures	3,840 000	185 000	7 °lo 8 °lo	Dec. 188	
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Santo Antonio de Padua	-	195 000	- 7	merest	
1,000,000	-	-	200	Ail	do do subsidiary shares. Umião Valenciara Umião Mineira do debentures Mogyana Oeste Minas do do debentures. Santo Antonio de Paduta Obentures. TRAMWAYS		204 000	-/·	interest	
4,000,000	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	TRAMWAYS S. Christovão Botanical Garden S. Paulo Pernambuco	232,482 677	356 000	15 000	July. 188	
10,000,000	\$0.000	All	200	100\$	Botanical Garden	.000	185 000	4 000	Oct. 188	
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	- 100 200	100\$	Pernambuco	18,759 188 16,435 451	127 000	4 000	July. 188: July. 188:	
\$40,000	2.700	All	200	All	Pelotas	- 133 131	38 000	3 000	July . 188	
540,000 800,000	4.000	3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão		20 000			
1,200,000	6,000	3,500 All	200	All	Porto AlegreVilla Izabel	20,000 000 125,808 160	250 000	5 000 8 000	July 188:	
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500	8 000	July 188:	
1,200,000	10,000				Montevideo. Nictheroy Bruxellas	_	1 250			
1,200,000		All	200\$	All	Bruxellas		10 000			
5,400,000	27,000	-AP	200	500\$	Carris urbanosdo debentures TOLL ROADS União e Industria	17,981 663	260 boo	7 500 6 %	July 188; interest	
1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	300	União e Industria	180,000 000	105 000	15 000	June 1876	
180,000	1,800	A1!	100	All	Unidoe Indipirial Magé e Sapucaia NAV.GATION COMPANIRS Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos. União Nictheroyense.	-	Nom.			
4,000,000\$	3,000	All All	200\$	All 160\$	Brazileira de Navegação	507,423 782	270 000	6 000	July 188:	
200,000	1,000	012	200	110	União Nictheroyense	3	106 000 Nom	0 000	July 188	
640,000	3,200	3.168	200				Nom	Paradianah		
\$00,000	2,500	All	200	All	Paulista	89,172 045	142 000	8 000	July 188	
£ 750,000	50,000	40,419	£ 15	1005	Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	50,000	100 000	12 sh	July 188:	
2,000,000	750	All	200	All	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará) Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	170,908 830	280 ook	10 000	Oct. 188	
600,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	S. João da Barra e Campos INSURANCE	12,500 000	180 000	15 000	July 188	
8,000,000\$ 3,000,000	2.000	4,000 Ali	1,000	125\$	INSURANCE Fidelidade Argos Fluminense Garantia	236,929 300 313,179 280	521 000	12 500 37 000	July 188: July 188:	
2,500,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	100	Garantia	177,250 000	170 000	10 000	July 188:	
800.000	800 500	All All	1,000	250 100	Nova Permanente	21,418 722	37 000	20 °lo	July 188:	
500,000	20,000	10,000	1,000	100	Confiança	175,000 000	51 000	6 000	Jan. 188 July 188	
8.000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração Confiança Integridade	250,000 000	80 000	4 000	July 188	
\$.000,000	50,000	25.000	100	10	Previdente	147,000 000	40 000 20 000	2 500	July 188	
1,000,000	20,000	All	200	100	Previdente Popular Flumineuse Alliança	184,426 740	33 000	5 000 20 %	Dec. 187 July 188	
500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	Gloria	70,000 000	40 000		July 188	
200,000	1,000	All All	200	All	Harmonia		Nom	2 000	Dec. 187	
		36,000	f. 20	All	GAS COMPANIES		250 000		May 188	
£ 750,000 £ 75,000	7,500	All		All	Nigtherox	Ξ.	70 000	5 sh	July 188	
600,000\$	3,000	Ali	200\$	All	Nictheroy. MISCELLANBOUS Transportes Marit, de Sav	120,000 000			July 188	
600,000	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial		110 000	0 000	Jan. 188	
1,000,000	50,000	15,000 All	200	All	Brazil Industrial	10,105 300	138 000		July 188	
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	All			10.00	0	July 188	
500,000	2,500	All	200	145\$	Florestal Paranaeitse	_	2 000 Nom			
1,200,000	6,000	All		All	Melhoramentos de Santos Carruagens Fluminense		Nom			
3,000,000	12,500	7,500	200	100\$	Commercio e Lavoura	58,793 327	165 000	9 000	July 188	
400,000	4,000	All	100	All	Economia (lavanderia)	20,000 000	1 00	0	Jan. 188	
3,000,000	0,000	All	500	290	Associação Commercial		195 000 Nom	interest	July 188	
800,000	4,000	All		40	Commercio e Lavoura Economía (tavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense Minas de Caçapava	- 80	Nom	10000		
\$00,000 1,800,000	16,000	6.000		All	Architectonick		40 00	0		
1,000,000	10.000	5,000	100	All	Architectonica Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar	:	115 00 Nom			
4 000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70\$	Economica Auxiliar	. ' -	40 00	0		
400,000	8,000	4,400	50	All	Pastoril Armeole - Ladinari	100,000 000	125 00	9 500	July 188	
10,000,000	50,000			All	Manuf. de mat. para const	132,870 000	45 00 Nom	5 000		
700,000	3,300	2,130 All	200	All	Indust, Flum (kiosq ies) Pastoril Agricola e Industrial Manuf, de mat, para const. Engenho Central de Quissamă. do obligations. Serviços Maritimos		201 00	- 0	_	
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-	_	2005	do obligations	·	209 00		May 188	
2 000,000	10,000	All	200				246 00	3 %	July 188	

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