RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1882

NUMBER 33

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Larangeiras,
THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
EDWIN CORBETT,

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 30 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma. C. C. ANDREWS,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 8, Trav de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE, -No. 5 Rua Fresca.
D. P. WIGHT, U. S. N. Paymaster

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday. . m., every Sunday. H. L. BEARDMORE, B.A.

Acting Chaplain -135A, Rua das Larangeiras.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.

Thursday,

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the
Sunday-school chapel at Large do Catate on each Sunday, as follows: Preaching in English at 1250 at 1610

day, and Portuguese at 10 a m. J. J. RANSOM,

and Portuguese at 10 a m. J. J. RANSOM,

Residence: No. 41, Rua Santa Christina. City Rooms: No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.

SAILORS MISSION — 163 Rua da Saude: 3rd floor. Services at 11 a. m. every Sunday.

FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Jameiro. te de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS,

Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Partilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4;50, p.m.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upstand, leaves Rio at 3a. m.: arriving at (llarra junction) at 7:43 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a.m., Barbacena 3;45 p.m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 11:28, a.m., Sao Paulo 6 a.m., Barbacena 8;23 a.m., Doronvotard: leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Barbacena 8;23 a.m., Potto Novo 10:133 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4;11 and Rio 7;12 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano: Rio das Flores line at Commercio. União Minieria line at Servaria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Recende e Areas line at Sumby, and S. Paulo and Rio de Janerio line at Cachocira. Limited Express: 'Operard, leaves Rio 7:13 a.m.; arriving at Barra 1;26 a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 10;70; 'Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 3:28 p.m. Donorteurd, leaves Cachocira 6;8 a.m., Rio Novo 5;50 a.m.; arriving at Barra 1;27 and 1;37 p.m., Rio 5:45 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Crus branch at Sopopemba, and Macacos branch at Delém. Misot Trains: Leave Rio at 5;10 a.m., gira and 4;10 p.m.; Sabarchas Trains; Leave Rio at 5;10 a.m., gira and 4;10 p.m.; Sabarchas Trains; Leave Rio at 5;10 a.m., gira and 4;10 p.m.; Sabarchas Trains; Leave Rio at 5;10 a.m., gira and 4;10 p.m.; Sabarchas Trains; Leave Rio at 5;20 a.m., gira and 6;00 p.m.; sain, shoth runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave at 5;50, 6;50, 7;40, 8;40 and thic runs to Sapopemba. at 3;36 and Cascadura at 3;50, 6;10, 7;40, 844; 10, and 11;33 a.m., and 11;35 a.m., for 10; 320, 45;95, 97, 8;30 and leave Sapopemba at 3;36 and Cascadura at 3;50, 6;10, 7;40, 844; 10, and 11;33 a.m., and 11;03 are 3;50, 6;10, 7;40, 844; 10, and 11;33 a.m., and 11;03 are 3;50, 6;10, 7;40, 844; 10, and 11;33 a.m., and 11;03 are 3;50, 6;10, 7;40, 845;30 and 11;30 a.m., 6;10 a.m.; 5;10 a

leave Sapopemba at 3;36 and Cascadura at 3;50, 6;10, 7;40, 8;4c, 10, and 11,35 a.m., and 2;10, 3;20, 4;30, 5;30, 7, 8;30 and

9:40 p.m.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitherohy Santa Anna CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitheraby Santa Anna 7,90 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.5 Codefor 1 hour per transvay from Cantagallo 4,25 and Macuco 545 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 659, Centedro 7,50 and Nova Friburgo 1110.0 a.m., arriving at Nitheraby 435 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains. PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Mand at 1 p. m. week days and 1 1 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 530 p. m. week days, and 2 p.m. Sundays. Activiting, difference leaves Petropolis at 6 a.m., the boat aniving at Rio at 9390 a.m.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvi-dor, No. 48, 2nd floor. GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, Librarian.

EIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO, Librarian.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE. -No. 37 Rua do Genera

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acciamação, cor. Rua de LADISLÁO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO, Director.

Business Announcements.

DINHEIRO & TROUT

SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

OHN MILLER & CO.

Importers and Commission Merchants. SANTOS and SÃO PAULO.

ARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE

WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

EORGE BUCKERIDGE.

LIBRARIAN.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. Agent for English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers.

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA Dealer in

Sewing Machines,

and all articles pertaining to their use

'Also materials for lightning conductors

LIDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., (LIMITED).

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Importers of Agricultural, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery. Steam Engines, Hoisting Engines and Coffee-Cleaning Machines a specialty. Agents in Brazil for the

SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

OHN McCALL & CO'S.

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Paysandú Ox Tongues, Fresh and Smoked,

Ox Tails, Potted Tongue,

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Fresh Beef, etc

Put up in small tins convenient for family use, and at very reasonable prices. These well-known preparations have never failed to give the best satisfaction wherever tried. Manufactory: Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

Manufactory: Perotas, ...

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Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-an newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-tions, and of the Franklin Square Library constantly on hand.

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Dealers in Atkinson's Perfumery and Pear's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO. G

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

THE

TELEPHONE CO.

OF BRAZIL

No. 89, Rua da Quitanda.

THE COMPANY

takes pleasure in notifying the subscribers to its Central Office system and the public generally that from May 1st its rates for subscriptions will be reduced as follows:

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Per quarter, from..... 80\$000 to 50\$000 Residence lines:

Per quarter, from...... 60\$000 to 40\$000

For lines of greater length, than of two kilo-meters from the Central Offices at 89 Rua da Quitanda, Largo do Machado and Andarahy, the rates will be 12\$500 per quarter, in addition of the rates above stated, for each kilometer or fractional part thereof.

Each subscriber receives gratis books of cou-pons which entitle him to free use of the public stations of the Company.

N. B.—Special attention is called to the exceedingly lo rates at which these most valuable and convenient telephon facilities are now offered.

May 1st, 1882.

W. Hemsley.
Manager.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates, the parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-changeable.

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All work theroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of custor Sole Agents in Brazil:

> Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Janeiro

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Wilmington, Delaware. Passengers Cars

Of the finest finish, as well as every description of Car Work, furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices,

A PARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Good, airy rooms; a fine shower bath; a healthy location nd an unexceptionable neighborhood. No. 34, Travessa Alice, Rua D. Luiza

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CHAS. S. HOWLAND, JOB H. JACKSON,
Preside

WILLIAM B. DEMING,

135 Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro Office of the

Silver & Deming M'f'g. Co.

Manufacturers of Steam Force and Cistern Pumps, and all varieties of Hydraulic machinery.

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A. WHITNEY & SONS,

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Callowhill street, sixteenth to seventeeth streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process or railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel. Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers

Rubber hand and DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp Self-Inking Hand Stamp,

The Pocket Pencil Stamp, The Compass Stamp,

Fac-simile Autographs, Monograms,

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for al business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of hand stamp in use. They are simple, dirable, clastic, and they print easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiseless. For Family Use, in marking clothing, house and table linen etc, with indelible ink, they are invaluable. Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with out delay and as often as occasion requires.

These type have accurate ment bodies upon which rubber faces are moulted and vulcantzed by a patented process. They combine the accuracy of metal type with the elastic printing qualities of rubber. In use they are

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are now used, except in the very large sizes.

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RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS

No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs 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 sales, a table of treights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

(Cash invariably in advance) amescription for one year in Brazil, 20\$000
do for six months do 10 000
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SINCLE COPIES? 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do 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

New Haven, Conn.

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1882.

WE are glad to note that a movement has been initiated among some classes of retailers in this city in favor of the early closing of their places of business. movement is one which merits thoughtful consideration. It is true that there will be occasional disadvantages growing out of such a step, but at the same time it is doubtful whether all such disadvantages can not easily be met on the part of the public, in view of the advantages which must certainly follow early closing. In the great majority of cases, excepting those lines of business which are compelled to keep open for the convenience of the public, it is clear that little or no loss will follow the closing of their doors at an early hour. The business day now in vogue is insufferably long, and to the employees who are compelled to remain in attendance from early morning to a late hour at night they involve an amount of hardship and privation of which the general public can have but little con-In some branches of trade the present custom actually requires from twelve to sixteen hours of service from the employees. If it is possible to cut down these long days simply in the interest of employees, it will be an act worthy of general commendation. As far as practicable it is always highly advantageous to give employees their own time during the evenings. Many of them will certainly abuse the privilege, but that is no concern of the employer. The simple fact remains that the majority of them will make good use of their time, and will become better men for the opportunity. With the opening of evening schools — one of which has already achieved a most flattering success in this city - and with the creation of apprentices' libraries and reading-rooms, all of which should be open in the evening, there will be opportunities for self-improvement which hundreds of boys and young men will be only too glad to improve. If it can be done, even gradually - and we see no sufficient reason against it -- the practice of colsing at an earlier hour should be generally adopted.

THE gas controversy has been at last settled by a compromise between the government and the company. Whether the minister succeeded in establishing his basis for an arrangement - that of the nonexistence of a right to alter the prices fixed by the rejected contract of 1879 without

are glad to state that an accord has been arrived at, either with or without it, which is far better for both parties than even that of 1879. According to the new arrangement, which is a provisional one for the time to elapse during the negotiations for new proposals and contract, the company re-establishes the prices fixed in the contract of 1879, and the government agrees to revise the property valuation o that year so as to include all the new workf and material acquired since that time, to indemnify the company for the damages sustained in the riots of the 9th, 10th and 11th inst., and to admit all the material employed by the company free of duty, as under the contract of 1851. The Globo, in common with nearly all the other local journals, admits the justice of the first two of these concessions, but denies the right of the government to grant an exemption from import duties. To guard against this hypothetical infraction of the constitution, our colleague suggests that this concession be made conditional upon the consent of the legislature, which of course means an eventual imposition of the tax. In this, as in all the discussions of this question by the Brazilian press, one very important consideration seems to be entirely overlooked. Were these negotiations based upon a definite contract for a term of years, the objection to such conditions as this would be perfectly in order, and in our opinion would be well taken. Every company or corporation, and especially those enjoying exclusive monopolies, should be required to pay taxes just the same as private individuals. Exemptions on the score of public service are often highly misleading, and redound more to the enhanced gains of the monopolists, than to the public good. In this case, however, it must be remembered that the company is required to carry on a provisional service, for a limited unspecified period, and with a strong probability of losing the contract. More than that, it is operating in face of much opposition and hostility, and under criticisms which promise very little leniency in any future complication. Under such conditions it is both natural and defensible that the company should expect better prices than would be asked in a definite contract, If there be any blame attached to this, it belongs rather to the government through whose dilatoriness and bad faith these complications have arisen, than to the company itself. It is perfectly self-evident that there are very powerful influences at work for the expulsion and plucking of the foreign company, just as has been exhibited in two or three other cases in late years. Were this purpose restricted to the substitution of the English by a Brazilian company, and the realization of lower and more liberal terms, no one could offer one single objection as long as the efforts were open and fair. The history of the case thus far, unfortunately, does not warrant that conclusion, and until a more liberal policy is adopted by the government and the municipality, the company can not reasonably be expected to accept minimum rates.

In common with many other instances of the kind, the recent occurrences connected with the illumination service of this city shows how erroneous and dangerous is the general policy pursued by the government in matters of this kind. It is true that there should be certain restrictions and safeguards thrown around enterprises of a public character, such as railways, gas companies, and water works, in order to protect the public against extortion and injury, but this can easily and best be done through the operation of general laws and the action of courts of justice. If left to special and arbitrary official consent—does not appear, but we agreements between the government of the time ahead of them, and plenty of patience

day and the interested corporations, there will always be more or less of jobbery on both sides, and a corresponding loss to the public at large. The history of these enterprises in Brazil furnishes ample proof of the correctness of this statement. system in vogue recognizes nothing but privileged monopolies in all these public services, even to the public markets and the burial of the dead. The aim of the monopolists is very naturally to secure their privileges at any cost, and then to make all they can out of them. If they pay a high price-as is not unusually the casethey increase their extortions in every possible way, and cling to them to the last moment. And what else can the people expect? Were these matters regulated by one general law and were there recourse to the courts for reparation or protection, they might then find some means to protect themselves; but as there is no competition permitted, and as these monopolies are based upon special privileges and contrac s. they are practically helpless. And then in its influence upon the privileged corporations themselves the system is both injurious and demoralizing to the last degree. The enterprise is first placed upon an artificial basis, is limited to a certain term of years, and is then made subject to official inspection and supervision. It is obliged to secure its privilege through restricted competition and favors, and not unfrequently it is compelled to pay well for all it gets. And then comes that unending plague of official inspection and regulation, the clashing views of changing administrations, the distorted interpretations of the contract by hostile officials, the intrigues of enemies and rivals, and not unfrequently the arbitrary imposition of new regulations and requirements by the government. A matter which should be nothing more than a straightforward business enterprise becomes nothing less than a huge intrigue, demoralizing alike to the government and the contractors, and highly detrimental to public interest. With but very few exceptions there has been no such thing as an honest, open, business-like execution of a contract under this system, and from the influences now at work the time is fast approaching when such an execution will be utterly impossible. Let the contractor be ever so honest and the government ever so just and well intentioned, the tricks of the system will defeat them all.

WE regret to note that a merciless fate has been interfering with the sale of that choice lot of slaves in Nitherohy, which we noticed in a previous issue. Owing to the unanimous absence of proposals, which was probably due to the insufficiency of time allowed for a proper examination of this desirable lot, the sale has been postponed to the 16th of December, on which day the proposals -- if there be any-will be duly opened, and the slaves awarded to the highest bidder. delays thus far experienced have resulted in an irreparable loss to the sale through the withdrawal—probably through death—of one of the ''hospital lot" who was ''to be taken as found." This condition has now lost all its attraction. It is worthy of note, however, that the other one of this lot is still in the hospital, and is still described as "ruptured." Should the sale take place without further postponement, and should the weather continue cool, it is believed that this choice lot will be struck off as advertised. Should another postponement occur it is probable that this slave, together with a few of the septuagenanarians and octogenarians of the inventory will hand in their final resignations and withdraw their names from the list. Were these slaves all young and healthy a delay of this character would make very little difference, as they would have plenty of

to await the coming of a new master. When, however, a slave is standing at death's door, either through illness or old age, both of these conditions are lacking. A ruptured slave in a hospital, or a feeble old slave in jail, are not in a suitable position for standing on ceremony, and are therefore little likely to wait for the new inscription which a paternal government is seeking to put upon their chains. If some benevolent physician would only take the whole lot at the very moderate official valuation put upon them, and then cure them of their numerous ills and accidents-always excepting that of old age-it is altogether possible that the investment would result most advantageously. Such things, we are informed, have been done heretofore, and the law generously leaves the way open for their occurrence again. It is certainly little consistent with the "domestic" character of the institution to let these unhappy creatures go so long without a "protecting hand." The octogenarian Luiz needs some tender ministrations in these his declining years, the ailing Maria is looking forward to that rest from exacting service and the support of self and two children which her health so sorely needs, and the ruptured Antonio is hungering for that change of scene and treatment which only the attentive master can give. It is idle to talk of "turning these poor creatures adrift upon the world, "for they are "incapable of self support." Nothing but the "protecting hand of slavery" will suffice to make life endurable to them. We trust, therefore, that there will be no further delays in responding to the repeated calls of the judicial authorities of Nitherohy, and that all due steps will at once be taken to remove this inventory with its conditions of sale from the advertising columns of the local press.

A COMMERCIAL house of this city, Messrs. Lisboa & Co., received a telegram from Curityba province of Paraná on the 22nd instant, stating that the president of that province had imposed a tax of two per cent. on the sales effected by merchants, the valuation to be determined by the sales of the last two years. To determine this valuation a commission had been appointed to whom the merchants are required to exhibit their books. The telegram asks for relief. This telegram was given in yester-day's issue of the Jornal do Commercio without comment. Of course these matters are of no concern to ourselves except so far as they affect the business interests of foreign merchants, and so far as they affect the good standing and credit of the country in which so many foreigners are deeply interested. It will not therefore be considered as unwarranted meddling in a purely domestic affair when we express our opinion that a tax of this character is an outrage for which there can be no possible excuse. mercantile classes of this country are compelled to pay tribute at every turn, and then to squeeze it out of their customers as best they can. Merchants are not tax-farmers, nor are they the only ones who are interested in the support of government. If the general and provincial governments will begin to impose their burdens directly upon the planters themselves, whose land still goes untaxed, we shall have pleasure in commending the step, but as to any further tax upon merchants it is full time to stop. Two per cent. upon the sales of a merchant, added to all the other taxes, licenses and fees that he is already compelled to pay, is nothing less than robbery.

THE outstanding paper currency of the United States on the 1st of September last was \$359,-671,573 in national bank notes, and \$346,681,016 in legal-tender treasury notes, making a total of \$ 706,352,589. This gives an average of about \$ 14 to every man woman and child in the country. CAPITAL OF GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

At the end of September last the total amounts of capital deposited by foreign companies in the banking establishments of London on account of Brazilian railways on which this government has conceded guarantees of interest, were as follows:

419,505

562,500

300,000

1,303,620

1,087,936 19 1

654,100 6 1

The Imperial Brazilian Natal £ and Nova Cruz Railway Co.—of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, Rio Grande do Norte; extension 120 kilometers, under traffic 40 kilometers; guaranteed cap ital, 5,496,052\$544. Amount deposited..... 618,300

The Conde d' Eu Raihony Co. of the Conde d'Eu railway, Parahyba; extension

Railway Co.—of the "Re-cife ao Limoeiro" railway, Pernambuco: extension under traffic, 100 kilometer 176 meters; guaranteed.cap-

"Maceió a Imperatriz railway, Alagôas; extension SS kilometers, under con-struction; guaranteed capital 4,553,000\$....

The Brazilian Imperial Central Bahna Railway Co.—of the Central railway, Bahia;

total extension 302 kilo ometers; guaranteed cap-ins de Fer Bresiliens,-of the "Paranaguá a Coritiba" railway, Paraná; extension 100 kilometers, under construction; guaranteed cap-ital 32,500,000 francs, or

11,492,042 \$ 707; amount deposited 27,500,000 francs or......
The Donna Thereza Christina Railway Co. — of the D. Thereza Christina railway, Santa Catharina; extension 112 kilometers, under con-struction; guaranteed cap-

ital 5,451,008\$900..... Compagnie Impériale du Che-min de Fer de Rio Grande do Sul,-of the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railway, Rio Grande do Sul; extension 280 kilometers 232 meters. under construction; anteed capital, 13,521,453\$ 222; amount deposited 19,-822,480 francs, of which 16,463,681.71, or 5,814,-224\$928, belongs to the

interest account......
The Minas and Rio Rails Co .- of the Minas and Rio railway, Minas Geraes; ex-tension 163 kilometers 400 meters, under construction: guaranteed capital 16,150,-000\$

1,255,926 Total of amounts deposited 6,701,888 80,663,557\$373 Total capital guaranteed... Total extension.... 1,395,808 kilometers

269,176 kilameters Under traffic... All of the above concessions are granted under the law of September 24, 1873, with the single ex-ception of the "Rio Grande a Bagé" line, and are guaranteed at 7 per cent. per annum. Two later concessions also belong to this general grant—that of the "Quarahim a Itaquy" line of Rio Grande

with "Campos a Carangola" line of Rio de Janeiro.
With some few allowances for the definite amounts of capital required by some of the companies, the following may be considered as the final results of the law of September 24, 1873, authorizing guarantees on an aggregate of 100,000,000\$ invested in railways:

Capital with 7% guarantee 83,792,104\$151 Capital with 6% guarantee 19,000,000 000

New concessions of last legislature at 6 per cent.:

D. Pedro I R. R. Co. Ll'd, Rio D. Frank F. K. K. W. Lett, 1860 Grande do Sul... Natal and Nova Cruz R. R. Co., Rio Grande do Norte... Conde d' En R. R. Co., Parahyba...

... 2,000,000\$000 \$00,000\$00

THE COFFEE POSITION

Business in Beard coffees has for a period of several months been dragging along in a listless manner, at times threatening even to run into demoralization. Every legitimate means was used to secure a more satisfactory demand, even to a steady reduction on the line of valuation, in the free of twi-punishership kets, to the face of no inconsiderable loss to the importer; but the tailure of every effort thus far serves to intensity rather than diminish the unpleasant features of the situation. A prime factor leading to the above result may unquestionably be found in the careful, hand-to-mouth policy of operations so conspicuous this year, commencing with the actual consumer and permeating the malliform system of traders up to those offering goods from first hands. Other potent elements exist, however, tending to add weight to depression and increase the perplexities weight to depression and increase the perplexities of the market. Prominent among these may be to the market. Troument among these may be found the claim of an over-production, past, present and prospective, with a heavy accumulation of the world's supply; Havre in particular receiving credit as a very liberal carrier of coffee. It is not our intention at this time to discuss the merits of the statements upon the statistical position, as it is sufficiently to the purpose to know that the theory "too much coffee" daily finds new advocates, and, right or wrong, the adoption of the idea carries a certain amount of a force which must be expe before reaction can be hoped for. The plaints of a portion of the trade, however, extend still further, and arraign the present system of handling the supplies under importation. The almost entire displacement of sail transportation by an ample fleet of steamers, regular and irregular, leads to greater uniformity and certainty in the arrivals at dates previously suggested by cable, brings to hand larger cargoes, and has opened the door for a promiscuous importation, the latter the particularly objectionable feature to the dissatisfied portion of the trade. Not only all the principal jobtion of the scaboard, but the majority of those in the interior, now receive direct from primary sources, and instead of standing as buyers awaiting the distribution of carefully concentrated and well controlled blocks of stock, they meet their wants from personal importations, and frequently have enough to spare to become sellers in competition with operators upon whom, under the old form of business, they would be in a measure dependent ousness, they would be in a measure dependent. Briefly, the contest to seeme an outlet for the offering is by no means lessened through the wide distribution of samples, and it is possible that the coffee trade may be slightly overdone, the shadow of the market for Brazils falling upon the mild grades to a term of the property of the content of the market for Brazils falling upon the mild grades. to a very considerable extent. Meanwhile, the consumer philosophically contemplates a position of affairs which tends to cheapen the cost of an almost indispensable component in his dietetical calculations.—New York Commercial Bulletin, October 2.

MEXICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES.

In discussing the projected new commercial treaty between the United States and Mexico, for which purpose General Grant and Minister Trescott have been appointed as a special commission, the New York Commercial Bulletin of September 30th says :

"As to the project of a reciprocity treaty are free to confess that we are not particularly sanguine as to results. The readiest and most natural process of extending Mexican commerce with the United States would be for her statesmen to liberalize the existing tariff, which seems to have been expressly framed to discriminate against American manufactures and American products. It was framed at a time when the Mexican popular mind naturally suspicious and sensitive was labo ing under the hallucination that the United State ing under the hallucination that the United States had further schemes of territorial aggrandizement in view and was acting on the conviction that the political absorption of the country was its ultim-ate "manifest destiny." There is no earthly pretext now for that hallucination, and hence there is no earthly pretext for persistence in maintaining a hostile tariff. On our part, all this while our policy, harsh and exclusive as it is in many other respects, has been extremely liberal towards Mexico. We

and for per 100 knogrammes additional; Canned goods, 72c per kilogramme, and lumber, 100 to 150 per cent ad valorein, and so on—to say nothing of excessive tonnage duties on American vessels bringing certain descriptions of merchandise. We leave out of the account the innumerable absurd proyisions of the tariff law itself, which enables custo house officials to harass merchants with fines and penalties of every sort, unless the merchant "stands and delivers," or becomes a professional smuggler through the so-called Zona libre. smuggler through the so-called Zona libr. It is true, that even under so abominable a system, our trade during the few years past has exhibited a steady and grafifying increase, our exports hav-ing risen from \$5,305,706 in 1856 to \$11.171,238 in 1881, while the imports during the same period advanced from \$1,071,036 to \$3,17,802. The principal exports consisted of agricultural imple-ments, from manufactures, neat cattle, manufactured leather, building, timber, extensions. netus, iron manutactures, neat cattie, manufactures, leather, building timber, cotton manufactures, paper, guapowder, malt liquors and illuminating oils. Among the principal imports were wool, jute manufactures, brown sugar, raw hemp, fruit, spices, hides, coffee, rubber and unmanufactured woods of various descriptions. Now, this is a companyers undoubtedly, worth

Now this is a commerce undoubtedly worth cultivating, and if the eminent clitzens who are commissioned by our government to negotiate reciprocity treaty can persuade the Mexican reform their vicious revenue system so as to meet us on something like equitable terms, they will accomplish a commendable work. That persuasion implies the giving up of many deep-rooted prejudices of long standing on the part of our next door neighbors, with such a radical modification of their economic policy as will be tantamount to almost as thorough a change of mind as that with which the Chinese astonished the "outside barbarians' when, a few years ago, they abandoned their traditional isolation and threw open their principal ports to foreign commerce."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, November 8 -The export of wheat from Rosario during the month of October amounted to 870,000 kilos; linseed 300,000 do., and hay 8400 bales.

—From the Uruguay we hear that the rain has done much good, the animals for the saladeros are likely and the faenas in the saladeros are likely to commence soon.

-Business in imports is generally dull in all departments, many declaring that it is exceptionally and unreasonably so. In exports the season is late, and movement is slow.

-On account of the renewal of hay contracts in Brazil, several important charters have been made last month, and the demand for vessels continues. The general movement in port has been consider able, and several arrivals are shortly expected.

-An agent of Mr. Clark, the concessionaire of the Transadine line, left, yesterday, for Chacabuco.

His instructions are to expropriate lands in order to trace out the line to Chile. It is intended to push forward the works with great vigour.

—A telegram from the manager of the Andine railway reports the heavy rain to have destroyed three kilometres of the way between Alto Grande and San Luis. It took five hundred navvies four days to reestablish the communication with San

tays .

Luis.

—The corporation is dreaming of statues. It is runnored that the municipality intend investing 200,000\$ m/c on a statue of the late Admiral Brown and 100,000\$ m/c on one of the late poet.

We heartly admire the subjects, but, Andrade. We heartly admire the subjects, but, where is the coin to come from?

—The municipality have been informed that

smallpox patients are continually being taken to the San Roque hospital in cabs that return to their stands and to the public service without regard to the danger they are the occasion of by so doing. We understand measures are to be taken to prevent this, but in the meantime what are the patients to do? They cannot walk to the hospital, and we have not heard of any special conveyances being provided.

-From Messrs. Stuart Williams & Co's. ship ping list of Montevideo we take the following under of the 1st inst:

Total shipment of dry ex hides during the month past 92,643; dry kips 19138, wool 15 bales; hide clippings 44 do; hair 49 do; bones 1019½ tons; bone ash 312 do; horse hides 400; shin bones 138 Total shipments of the foregoing for 1882 up till date, 548,014 dry ox hides, 49,624 dry kips 34,939 salt ox hides, 7135 bales wool, 398 bale Total 102,792,104 151 barks wood, 398 bales, interest charge at 7% 5.865.447 290 interest charge at 6% 1,140,000 and Total 7,005,447 290 On the other hand, she imposes upon American bales, hide cuttings, hair, 453 bales woods, 398 bales, hide cuttings, hair 453 bales, 11 bales calf skins, actured woods, and a variety of other commodities. On the other hand, she imposes upon American bales, horse hides 400, shin bones 138 tons.

-Saladero killings will begin the last of Novem-

-The Western railway has opened a branch to Ensenada

—In 15 days the Andine railway will be at Rio Mendoza and grading to Palmira.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, November 15.

-The wheat crop promises to be very heavy and is growing with great rapidity.

-- The maize crop does not promise well at the west; potatoes look well but all things want water.

—The exports of linseed and maize from this city from the 1st of January to the 31st of October have been as follows: Maize 83,727,076 kilos and linseed 16,188,079 kilos.

-Land can be bought near the line of railway within two days' journey of this city, suitable for the immediate stocking of cattle at 4000 to 10,000 fuertes per 6500 English acres or from \$1 per acre.

—The government of Cordoba has just applied to the national government of \$50,000 in gold, 100,000 in silver dollars; \$5000 in f \$81 wer dollars; \$4000 in 20 cent coins; 10,000 in 10 to do and 1,000 in coppers in exchange for Bolivian coin.

—One of the most immediate wants in money matters is a coinage smaller than our present personal valued at 4 cents. Habits of economy in small valued at 4 cens. Trains of economy in small things cannot grow rapidly where the smallest denomination of money is 4 cents. A copper or nickel token coinage of 1 cent and 2 cents, would be of great public benefit.

-In a room at a conventillo in which four cases of small-pox occurred on Saturday, seven men were found living together with hardly sufficient space in which to sit at ease. The inhabitants and proprietors of such dens and pest-nests ought to be all fined heavily. Nothing but a pecuniary be all fined heavily. Nothin consideration will fetch them.

For years past, the want of a national system of coinage has occasioned the introduction into the provinces of an immense quantity of Bolivian coin in dollar and half-dollar pieces. The large majority of this coin is spurious, being merely brass with a thin coating of silver, and naturally those who are compelled to admit of its use in trade are exposed to serious loss.

-The governor of the province issued a decree, —The governor of the province issued a decree, yesterday, (Nov. 14) in which it is declared that in the sale of the lands of La Plata the government reserves to itself in perpetuity the right of disposing for public purposes of the sand and gravel contained in such lands, but persons acquiring such lands may use such sand and gravel for the buildings to be constructed thereon, and if for the buildings to be constructed thereon, and if any private individual wishes to obtain the exclusive right to any such sand or gravel he must make a special application to the government for that

The principal subject of discussion in business — The principal subject of discussion in business circles in this city, is the National Bank. This institution was authorized last month to increase its capital by the issue of new shares, and now, having issued the same with the consent of Congress and assued the same with the consent of Congress and on terms approved by government, the Executive is desirous of modifying the terms. Unless this officialism be speedily and effectually put a stop to, it is likely to interfere with and hinder the develop-ment of every great and useful undertaking that is begun in the country.

THE 1882 CATTLE KILLINGS.

According to the *El Commercial* of Buenos Aires the cattle killings for the season of 1882, just closed, both in the two Platine republics and in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to an aggregate of 1,518,000, against 1.297,700 in 1881.

The average prices for the year were 50 to 55½ reals per quintal for Havana and 55 to 55½ reals per quintal for Brazilian. The distribution of

٠.	the killings was as follows:
	URUGUAY:—Montevideo
	Total
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Total
	Grand total for 1882 1,518,000
	Grand total for 1881 1,297,700 Destined for meat extracts, etc 160,500 do for jerked beef 1,137,200

THE total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the month of July was 65,010, against 50,607 in the same month of 1881. Of this total 16,721 came from Germany, 7,282 from Canada, 6,899 from England and Wales, 5,888 from Sweden, 5,638 from Ireland, and 3,269 from Nor-

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -A heavy hailstorm visited Araras, São Paulo, on the 1st inst.
- -The September receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 4,307\$980.
- migrants during the month of October.
- -The October receipts of the Espirito Santo meza de rendas amounted to 7,590\$892.
- -The Minas provincial assembly has revoked all laws authorizing lotteries for public works.
- —The total receipts of the Ceará provincial easury in 1881 amounted to 443,986\$, against 378,793\$ in 1880.
- -The October receipts of the Victoria, Espirito Santo custom house amounted to 7,994\$335, against 7,213\$788 in the same month of last year
- —The receipts of the Espirito Santo provincial treasury in October amounted to 4,222\$058, and the expenditures to 4,569\$333. The balance on the expenditures to 4,569\$333. The balance on hand at the end of the month is given as 10,657\$-327.
- -Five Botocudo Indians sailed from Victoria, Espirito Santo, for Europe on the 9th inst. They are going abroad with the object of being exhibited. The national press looks upon the speculation as a great scandal.
- -The October receipts of the general collector' office at Piracicaba, São Paulo, amounted to 5,179\$ 119, and the expenses 1,077\$673. The provincial receipts of the same place were 5,205\$912, and the expenditures 3,554\$699.
- -The provincial assembly has granted free admission into that province to all articles destined for the School of Mines, agricultural implements and machinery, and to the baggage of passengers not exceeding 80 kilogrammes.
- -The province of Minas imposes an export tax, among others, of 3\$000 per head on horses, 4\$000 on mules, 2\$160 on horned cattle, 100 reis on goats and sheep, 900 reis on swine, and 20 reis on The tax on cheese is 30 reis per kilo.
- -Article IV, of the Minas budget law for 1883-84, authorizes the president of that province to contract a loan of 590,000\$ for the conversion of the floating debt. The maximum interest rate is fixed at 6 per cent., to count from the 1st July 1883.
- —The president of Minas Geraes has been author-ized by the provincial assembly to transfer certain iron forges in that province to the Catalan system, and to procure ironmasters for that purpose under contract. The maximum expenditure is fixed at 10,000\$.
- -- The president of Minas Geraes has been instructed by the provincial assembly to call for tenders for the public illumination of the capital, Ouro Preto. The conditions are for 230 to 250 kerosene lamps, each light to be equivalent to
- -The estimated receipts and expenditures of the province of Minas Geraes for the fiscal year 1883. 84, as fixed by the budget law of the 6th inst., are respectively 3,048,940\$. The president, however, is authorized to expend various further sums in supplementary credits.
- -The new budget law of Minas Geraes, which will go into effect July 1st. 1883, provides that the will go into effect July 181, 1865, provides that the president of the province shall prepare an official valuation (panta) for coffee, on which the 4 per cent, export daty is to be levied, in the months of March, June, September and December of each year. The panta will be fixed in conformity with that of Ro de Janeiro—excluding the grade known as "escotha."
- known as "excellar",
 —According to the Vpiranga, of São Paulo, the Sautos Malheiros at S. João da Boa Vista, on the Sth inst., included only fifteen men, instead of roa si first reported. They first killed their overseer, and then attacked the residence of the master. This attack being repelled, they left the premises. They were afterwards confused and inpurisoned. were afterwards captured and imprisoned.
- -The receipts of the imperial sub-treasury o São Paulo for the six months, April to Septem inclusive, compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
Imports	1,105,4765951	956,233\$965
Despacho maritimo.	7,969 400	7,681 800
Exports	735,758 350	761,047 872
Interior	793,149 903	853,919 744
Extraordinary	16,341 656	9,791 783
Deposits	276,343 821	202,992 347
Emancipation fund.	58,371 120	63,006 400
Unclassified revenue	802,756 975	405,424 924
*Movement of funds.	113,600 937	14,538 034
	3,909,769 113	3,274,636 869
Expenditures	1,858,390 118	1,786,785 873

Remitted to the im-

- -The October receipts of the Pará postoffice amounted to 12,122\$050
- -The October receipts of the Pará custom hous amounted to \$23,605\$737.
- -The October receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 185,554\$601.
- mounted to 4,307\$989.

 —The Province of São Paulo received 409 im
 office amounted to 13,708\$385.
 - -Tke October receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 185,554\$601.
 - From January 1st to October 31st there were 4,389 immigrants received in São Paulo.
 - -The October receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 341,265\$002.
 - —The October receipts of the Rio Grande do Norte custom house amounted to 19,221\$329.
 - -The second series of the second Ypiranga lottery was drawn in São Paulo on the 18th inst.
 - —The prpvincial government of Pará has revoked the concessions of 1878 and 1881 for a sugar man
 - ufacturing enterprize in that province.

 —The rubber harvest on the Rio Purus, ince of Amazonas, it is anticipated will be below that of last year because of the heavy rains.
 - -The provincial assembly of Paraná has pa an act guaranteeing 7 per cent, to the first bank which shall be established in that province.
 - -The provincial assembly has reduced the estimated expenditures of that province for the ensuing year from 4,000,000\$ to 2,700,000\$.
 - -The October receipts of the Campinas, S. Pau lo, postoffice amounted to 2,206\$760, and the expenditures to 1,006\$760.
 - -Ten slaves have lately been freed at S. João da Barra at a total cost to the emancipation fund o.
 - —An exhibition of Brazilian products under the auspices of a German colonization society opened in Berlin on the 22nd inst.
 - —Disorderly proceedings on account of the use of gas are still prevalent, the mob not having given up its supervision of this important matter.
 - -The municipal council has finally decided to have the rails of the extinct Copacabana company removed from the streets, there being no further use for them.
 - The new cotton factory at Uberaba, Minas Geraes, will soon begin work, and has called upon planters for raw material. The prices offered are 2\$, 2\$500 and 3\$ per 15 kilos.
 - -The new bank cheque revenue stamps of 100 reis have been issued. They resemble the 200 reis stamps so closely, both in size, color and design, that there promises to be an unending confusion i
 - -The statutes of the "San Paulo Central Suga Factory of Brazil," organized in London for v ng a central usine at Salio, São Paulo, under concession to Henri Raffard, have been presente to the government for acceptance.
 - -The October receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows: 1882

Sugar... 55,227 bags 131,557 bags Cotton... 6,026 sacks 9,975 sacks. —A heavy defalcation was recently discovered

- in the Bahia postoffice which has been determined since to amount to 21,630\$. The loss is in the stamp account. The treasurer, Candido José da Silva, has been arrested and held for trial. The amount of his security was 10,000\$.
- -The last provincial assembly of Paraná passed a law imposing a tax of 2 per cent. on the sales of all mercantile houses, calculated upon the value of the sales of the last two years. An attempt is now being made to enforce the production of books of merchants as a preliminary step to the enforcement of the tax.
- -On the night of the 12th inst. a disturbance curred between some students and a party of Ital-ians in São Paulo, the former leaving their boarding-house to pursue the Italians in the street. The result was that the latter drew their revolvers and fired upon the students, severely wounding one of them.
- -Owing to the difficulties encountered in finding capital, several of the parties to whom concessions for central usines have been granted, have lately asked for an extension of time for the execution of their contracts. Nearly all of those who have sold their concessions to the new English company—the North Brazilian Sugar Factories, Limited—have made applications for this purpose.
- -After our last issue had gone to press, in which was a statement that the Associação Commercial of this city had not yet issued its annual report for 1881, we were surprised to learn that the work had just been issued. It being eleven months behind 3,999,769 113 3,274,636 869
 Expenditures ... 1,858,399 118 1,786,785 873
 Exemitted to the imperial treasury ... 2,202,699 554 2,154,419 091

 Just been issued. It being eleven months behind time, we had naturally given up its appearance. Just as we go to press to-day a copy of the report is placed upon our table. The work is one of importance to our readers and we shall refer to it again in our next issue.

- —The Pará provincial assembly has rejected a project of law placing restrictions upon the inter-provincial slave traffic. There were only five votes
- -Two notorious assassins were discharged from enstody by a jury at Agua Preta, Pernambuco, on the 7th inst. We are beginning to understand why murder is so common in that province.
- -According to a provincial contemporary the estimated receipts and expenditures for the curren show deficits of 2.245,603\$742 in the province of Bahia, and 1,400,000\$000 in Pernambuc
- —We regret to note that our much esteemed contemporary, the *Diario do Gram-Parii*, has gone just a little astray in his geography by locating the city of Quebec in Panama. We fear that Consul-general, Bentley's little pamphlet on the dominion of Canada has not yet reached Pará
- -In its session of the 3rd inst. the pro assembly of Pará voted a subvention of 36,000\$ to Julius Cæser as an aid to the realization of his scheme for aerial navigation. Another subsidy of 30,000\$ was voted in the same s ession for the com poser Carlos Gomes, to enable him to organize ar opera troupe for that province.
- The machinery and pumps of the new provisional water works of Pernambuco, connected with the Beberibe water works, have been received at that city. It is expected that they will be in place ready use about the 15th or 20th of December. machinery is constructed to raise 2,500 cubic meters of water per day of ten hours to a height o 30 meters.
- -According to the latest report the province of Bahia has a public indebtedness of 6,089,300\$, ex-clusive of that owing to the general government on account of railway guarantees. The debt is clas sified as follows:

Six per	cent.	apolio	cs	1,607,000\$
Seven	do	do		4,322,300
Dist.	do	do		160 000

—As a Cearense, named João, was passing along the shores of the Amazon, province of Amazonas, in a canoe with four companions, an enormous conda threw himself upon the boat and capsized The four companions of João reached the bank in safety, but João was caught by the serpent who at once proceeded to swallow him, feet first. As the poor fellow was disappearing down the serpent's throat he besought his companions to write to his family. He then disappeared. The story is related by the Gazeta do Norte, of Ceará, and is vouched for by José-Soares da Costa Souza, a witness of

RAILROAD NOTES

- -It is announced that the third section of the Sobral railway, Ceará, will be opened next month -The amount paid to the contractors of the
- Pedro II railway extension for works executed in October, amounts to 318,790\$737.
- —A contract was recently signed for the construction and use of a tramway line from Mar de Hespanha, Minas Geraes, to the station of Santa Fé on the Dom Pedro II line.
- -The October receipts of the Pirapetinings railway amounted to 11,019\$140, and those of the quarter ending September 30 to 35,964\$323. expenditures are not published.
- -The October receipts of the "Oeste de Minas" railway amounted to 22,239\$, and the expenditure 14,635\$560. The freight traffic amounted to 632.9 tons of imports, and 190.8 tons of exports.
- -A discussion has been going on for some time between the Jornal do Commercio in its "gazetilha" and a shareholder of the Compagnie Générale de ins de Fer Bresiliens over the status and Chemins de Fo Bristiens over the status and administration of that company. The personal animus behind the Fornal's attacks renders it ex-tremely difficult to get at the accuracy of the charges.
- -According to the revised surveys the "Porto Alegre a Cacegny" section of the Urugunyana line, province of Rio Grande do Sul, has an extension of 386 kilometers 637 meters. The road bed is already completed and the track laid for a distance of 134 kilometers, and the road bed is ready for the track for a further distance of 66 kilometers. The section The section of the line from Cacegny to Uruguayana belongs to another company—the Rio Grande do Sul Railway Co .- and is not yet under construction.

-Among the petitions recently presented to the minister of agriculture was one from Dr. Antonio Coelho Rodrigues, complaning that the "Recife a S. Francisco" company has been pay-ing dividends to the English shareholders at the ing dividends to the English shareholders at the rate of 5½ per cent. gold, while those residing in the empire are paid in paper. The rate of currency payments, which should be 7 per cent., is not stated. The minister advises that recourse can be had in the courts in case the general assembly of the company does not attend to the petitioner.

-During the first half of the current year the balance sheet of the Dom Pedro II line shows the following results, the total extension under traffic being 682 kilometers 571 meters :

Gross receipts..... 3,080,292\$612 Net receipts 2,211,969\$852

Due other lines on mutual traffic..... 299,140\$400
Passenger tax...... 78,119\$600 377,260\$000

Net balance 1,834,709\$852 Compared with the same period of last year this

shows a falling off of 1,155,641\$109 in receipts and an increase of 401,237\$799 in expenditures, or a total decrease in net receipts of 1,556,878\$908. This result was caused by the interruptions and damages occasioned by the heavy rains of last February and March. The gross receipts were derived from the following sources:

1,128,588\$850
141,672 630
45,131 230
51,339 520
3,944 620
3,762,711 490
48,678 694
31,681 830
78,119 600

Total..... 5,292,262\$464

ARGENTINE COLONIES.

From the inspector of the colonies of Sta. Fe's report, we take the following interesting data: he reports on 55 colonies, and tells us that there are others, with some settlements in course of formation; among these he cites the Vercelli colony founded in August 1881, five leagues to the south founded in August 1981, the leagues to the south of Coronda on land belonging to Dr. Don Hernardo de Irigoyen; it has an area of 6 leagues divided into 450 concessions, with streets twenty varas wide and a highway through the centre of the colony from east to west having a breath of 30 yards. Its population last December was 167, all Italians and Catholics. The next is the colony of Messrs. Ledesma Bros. situated 4 leagues from Coronda, formerly it was pasture but is now agricultural. Its area is 8,375 square squares, divided into 335 concessions, all wired in. Of these there are 60 occupied. Last year there were 1500 squares under wheat, its inhabitants are 200, chiefly Italians. The next is the Amelia colony chiefly Italians. The next is the Amelia colony o the west of the colony Pilar with an area of 7½ quare leagues. The Saguir colony to the west of Suzana, having an area of 6 leagues; the Suzana colony, to the west of the Aurelia with a superficies colony, to the west of the Aureita with a superfices of 9 square leagues. To the north of the Suzana colony lie the colonies of Raphaela and Lehmann, the former having 7 leagues and the latter 17½ leagues. President Roca colony, which is bounded on the west by the Raphael, has an area of 7 leagues. All these colonies Aurelia, Sagui, Suzana and Raphaela, belong to Sr. Lehmann, and first began to be populated last year. The lands have been prepared for the sowing this year in these as well as in the Bella Italia colony, situated to the east o Raphael and belonging to D. Camillo Aldao. The Progreso colony, bordering on the Gruttly colony, on land of Don José Maria Crespo; the Lopez colony, bordering on that of San Geronimo del Sauce. There have likewise been placed all the concessions in the Florida colony, bordering on the Suzana by the south on the land belonging to Chussella Bros. In the department of Rosario there is the General Urquiza colony which was begun in 1877; the Wheelwright colony, in the department of Geronimo, w., begun 1879, but does not seem to have advanced much; the Argentdoes not seem to have advanced much; the Argent-ine and Romero colony in 1578. The colony Sol de Mayo, which began its settlements in 1879 on land belonging to Don Nicolas M. Videla, has an extent of 1½ leagues, and its present population consists of 200 inhabitants, between French and Italians. In the department of Rosario, the colony of General Roca, on the land of Leguizamon. These are the 17 colonies that reckon their existence from 1878. - Buenos Aires Herald, October 16.

ACCIDENTS FROM ELECTRIC WIRES.

A fire caused by an electrical wire at the Paris Opera House, has created quite a sensation in the scientific world, although it has been successfully kept from the knowledge of the public. M. Geoffroy, a wire manufacturer in Paris, has taken creditivy, a wire manufacturer in Taris, has dand a patent for covering electric wires with asbestos; experiments, which will be repeated officially, have proved that the copper can be burned without any spatk being conducted outside. Another fatal ac-cident from a similar cause occurred last week in Paris. Two young people, wishing to introduce themselves into the Tuilleries Gardens without paying the entrance fee to a fair, came in with the wire conducting the electricity of a Brush machine to the lamps and were killed instantly.

-N. Y. Com. Bul., August 29.

COFFEE PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Pradez & Fils have published an interest. Messrs, France & France and future of coffee in gricular upon the present and future of coffee in Brazil. They remark that the planters are discour aged, and the commissionaries are uneasy at the shrinkage of the security afforded by their the shrinkage of the security afforded by their constituents, even those with favorably situated and well mounted plantations, while the position of the owners of distant and badly organized ones is grave, their products hardly paying for transport. Calculating on \$\frac{8}{2}\$ per arroba at the port, a great number of new plantings were made along and in satisfantion of railways, but with a fill of a pure conanticipation of railways, but with a fall of 40 per cent in coffee many of the plantations cease to be profitable, and the result will be that, not only will continued planting be given up in distant districts, but crops will be abandoned there, and planters will perforce turn their attention to other agricultural products. It is not, however, likely that the supply of Brazilian coffee will fall off for two or three years of Brazilian contee will fall off for two or three years, because great numbers of plantings made six or eight years ago, under the stimulus of good prices, are coming into full bearing in all parts and will probably more than compensate for abandoned crops in too remote districts.

As to the future of coffee, they consider that both As to the future of coffee, they consider that both production and consumption must increase, and they show grounds for believing that the latter has augmented with most rapidity. Thus, from 1855 to 1878 the general production increased from 330,151 tous to 490,843 tons, or 48 per cent, while the consumption in the United States, France, Germany, Austria and Belgium increased from 224,483 tons to 358,811 tons, or 60 per cent. The data for comparison of the rate of production and consumption since 1878 are wanting, but it is improbable that in so short a time the augment of the rate of production could have overtaken that of consumption.

But then, how explain the fall of 40 per cent in price in two years?

The writers ascribe this phenomenon not to production having overrun consumption, but to the marked influence which railways and steamers have had in diminishing the time of transport from the plantation to the consuming market, reducing in Brazil the interval four months; in other countries Brazil the interval four months; in other countries proportionately. Moreover, the recent rapid extension of railways into the coffee districts has in a manner precipitated this change in Brazil. In consequence, the supply of Brazilian coffee has thus been practically thrown forward four months, inducing, without actual over-production, the effects of an excess of production over consumption. Railways and steamers have had in the case of East Indian coffee even a greater effect in hurrying forward the crops to consuming markets, so that the general result has been that two pounds have been supplied for one of demand. Various other circumstances have co-operated in Brazil, as: the large crop of 1880, excessive remittances from the plantations,

telegraphic exaggerations, etc.

The idea of disproportionate production, says the circular, rests upon large stocks abroad and especially the greatness of the Havre one. But what there is at Havre is so much coffee not on the sea, at the plantation, in the interior of Europe. In fact, in France and Germany these interior stocks have, so to say, ceased to exist, there being no inducement in a falling market to lie out of cost and duty when every dealer knows that he can supply himself at will in a few days

The conclusion is: that coffee is in a transitory The conclusion is: that coffee is in a transitory situation, due to modern facilities of transport; that the present prices are very small and must rise whenever opinion, now panic-stricken, returns to a comprehension of the real situation and assists quotations to reassume their former stability.—New Orleans Times-Democrat,

THE RIO SAVINGS BANK

Since its creation on the 4th of November, 1861, to the 31st of December, 1881, the savings bank of this city (Caixa Economica da Côrte) has received and paid out the following aggregates:

treasury on loan of deposits.... 5,804,013 559
Interest from loans to the Monte de

Socorro Total aggregate receipts ... 60,319,817 537 sits withdrawn ... 49,419,341 413 Deposits withdray

Balance on Dec. 31, 1881... 10,900,476 124 No. of entries 43,774

The nine agencies of the bank in the province of The nme agencies of the bank in the province of Rio de Jaineiro, since their creation in 1875 and 1876, have received deposits to an aggregate of 667,334\$332, of which 456,700\$363 have been withdrawn, leaving a balance of 310,624\$969 on deposit at the close of 1881.

THE total number of patents issued by the United States patent office up to August 31st was 263,669. In the last week of August there were 361 patents issued to American, and 21 to foreign applicants.

MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING SHIPS.

What becomes of our missing ships? Time after time we learn that Board of Trade Courts find it impossible to answer this question. Many vessels that leave our ports apparently in a most seaworthy condition are never more seen or heard of, and no amount of inquiry serves to throw any light on the cause of their disappearance. Like the Hermes, whose loss formed the subject of an investigation at Greenock last week, they may start with every prospect of a fair and prosperous voyage, with what is thought to be a safe cargo, properly stowed, and under the charge of a captain and crew equal to any emergency. And yet with all these ad-vantages, the lamentable fact remains that many share the fair of the Wenne insular vision. share the fate of the Hermes, simply vanishing, and helping to increase the melancholy record of missing ships. A valuable abstract which has just been prepared of the returns issued by the Bureau Veritas brings out some interesting statistics connected with this record. It shows that the total number of sailing records and desapred. number of sailing vessels and steamers lost throughout the world during the last two years reaches some three thousand five hundred, and that of these more than three hundred were reported as missing.
Of all the maritime disasters, therefore, that occur it is found impossible to account, with any degree of accuracy, for at least one-tenth of them. Guesses on the subject may, of course, be made. There is always the chance of collision to be taken into consideration, or of some flaw in the structure of machinery which, though it escapes the vigilance of the surveyors, may unfit the ship to meet the usual perils of the deep. There is also the prob-ability that some of the vessels may have been able to sneak away in an imp oper condition — perhap overloaded and with an insufficiency of freeboard.

AMERICAN AND ARGENTINE TRADE

From Mr. United States Consul Baker's report to the home foreign department, with regard to the exports from the River Plate to the United States, the Buenos Aires Herald extracts

the following summary:

Total shipments from the River Plate. Dry or and cow hides 2,075,089 at a value of \$5,96,619.89
Salt ditto \$7,787 for \$496,634.40. Horse hair bales 2,116 value \$459,091.30. Goat skins bales 1,422 for \$457,878.76.17 Nutris skins, feathers, carpinho skins for \$4337.592.10. Wool bales bares 2,110 value \$459.091.30. Coat skins bales carpinho skins for \$4337.592.10. Wool bales 15,053 in \$42.107.097.60. Deer skins, Stag filtro. \$20.151.36. Sheepskins \$f15.051.07 bales. Hide cuttings, old iron, horse hides \$71,292.82. Calf-skins, 174 bales \$125.394.20. Chinchilla skins, rags and paper stock, horns and horn piths \$115,527.59, Bone and bone ash, tons 21,491 415 for \$447.423.64. Dried blood, sinews, etc., fish tails.

ills, and sundries for \$f13,708.13.

In his remarks he says that the total value of hipments to the United States during the year shipments to the United States during the year 1881 has increased by \$530,201.19, over the prev-tous year. The that exports to the United States have been made from Montevideo, Paysandu, Rosario and Buenos Aires, and there has been a great falling off from this latter port. The total shipment to the United States from the Uruguay Republic amounted to \$f 6,054,068.37 or an increase of \$f597,476.75 over 1880. From the Argentine Republic they amounted to \$f5,926,693.51, being a falling off of \$167,475.56 on the previous year; "and further that the total shipments from Uruguay were \$1127,674.86 greater than those from the Argentine Republic; whereas in 1880 those from the latter country exceeded those from the former by \$1537.275.44.

TUTE EXPERIMENTS IN LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat notices an ex periment with a quantity of jute raised in Point Coupee parish. It was planted after the overflow had gone down, and was, consequently, barely three and gone down, and was, consequently, barely three months old; but such is the adaptability of the soil to jute that it had attained in that short period of time a height of ten feet. A gentleman interested in jute culture, and particularly in the process of disintegrating it and reducing the fibre, experimented on the plant and reduced it to fibre and in perfec condition for the manufacture of bagging by his process in twenty-four hours. Several varieties of fibre were produced, the long, the rough and the combed, but all in condition to be at once utilized in making bagging. It is claimed that the machine with which the experiment was conducted will be able to disintegrate 10,000 pounds of jute in twentyfour hours, and that the process is not expensive

THE new National Bank law of the Argentine Republic increases the capital of that institution to \$f. 12,000,000, covered by 120,000 shares of \$6. 12,000,000, covered by 120,000 shares of \$1.00 cach. The national government is to take o,000 of these shares, the remainder being open to public subscription. The law specifies that the notes of the bank shall be received at par throughout

LOCAL NOTES

-A new daily, entitled A Folha Nova, has made its appearance.

-The corvette Vital de Oliveira re-entered port

on the 19th inst. from a voyage of instruction.

-The public gas bill of this city during the mouth of October amounted to 55,207\$191.

-A provisional small-pox hospital has been established on the island of Santa Barbara in the bay.

-Large quantities of counterfeit money are said culating in the provinces of Minas Geraes and São Paulo. -The department of agriculture is now requir-

ing all applications for patent privileges to conform to the new law for which regulations are now being —A privilege for the newly invented atmospheric light has been asked by Messrs. Barcellos & Moreira.

The minister requires the deposit of their report, plans and model —The formal ceremony of laying the "first stone" of the new capital city of the province of Buenos Aires, which is to be known as La Plata, took

place on Sunday, the 19th inst. -It is announced that the 200\$ notes of the Banco do Brazil of the 1st and 2nd series are to be called in for substitution. They will be redeemed at the Caixa da Amortisação until next November

-The French packet Navarre which left this port for Marseilles on the 25th ult, went ashore near that port on the 15th inst. The passengers and baggage were landed safely, and it was expected that the vessel and cargo would be saved.

-The gas rates now in force, as regulated by the provisional contract of the 18th inst., are 24 reis per hour per burner for illumination on account of the government, 250 reis per cubic meter in pub-lic establishments and edifices, and 270 reis per cubic meter by private consumers.

-We note that the Sociedade Auxiliadora has given a report in favor of a wagon, entitled "democrata," for which an inventor's privilege has been sought by Mr. John Beatty Howell. It will be interesting to know how closely this invention approximates to the "democrat" wagon so long and widely used in the United States.

—According to a recent statement the receipts of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Co. since its inauguration have been as follows:

1874-75. £128,461 1878-79. £139,654 1879-80.. 1880-81.. 1875-76... 129,038 131,507 167,350 1877-78... 134,003 1881-82.. 174,185

The capital of the company amounts to £1,300,00, divided into 130,000 shares. The fund now amounts to £407,663.

-According to the mortality report of the board of health the total number of deaths in the first 15 days of this month was 449, or an average of 30 per day, which is equivalent to an annual average 30 per day, which is of 33.7 per thousand. There were 82 deaths fro of 35.7 per thousand. There were 82 deaths from consumption, 6 from violence, and 96 from small-pox. The number of deaths from small-pox from the 16th to the 20th, inclusive, was 44, making a total of 13f for the first twenty days of November. The number of small-pox deaths in October was 195.

—According to the Graceta de Noticiar other robbernes have lately been taking place at the palace. A gold pen used to sign the papers at the inauguration of a monument to Gonga ves Dias and afterwards presented to the Emperor, has lately turned up in a pawn shop, where it was purchased by a jeweller. One of the four gold medals struck in commemoration of the Camões tricentennary, which was presented to the Emperor by the Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura,has also had a similar experience. The medal being exposed for sale by the purchaser, the Gabi-nete very properly purchased it for its own museum. The strange disappearance of these valuables from the palace is exciting no little remark.

-In his capacity as a member of the French academy of sciences the Emperor has sent a communication to that body, through M. Faye, regarding the part taken by Brazil in the coming transit of Vanys. He nsit of Venus. He states that Brazil has put our commissions into the field for this work within and two without the empire. One of these under Barão de Teffé has gone to the West Indies, one under L. Cruls to the Straits of Magellan, one under O. Lacaille to Pernambuco, while the fourth under Capt. J. C. de Souza Jacques, remains at the Rio de Janeiro observatory. He also notifies the academy that a naval vessel has been employed to transport the instruments of the Magellan commission, in order to afford greater security. The Emperor's interest in the expeditions, it is just to say, has been an all-absorbing one, and it was through his personal influence alone, even against an adverse vote in the chambers, that they were finally dispatched.

---The Princess Imperial and the Conde d'Eu are now absent from the city on a trip through the province of Minas Geraes.

An imperial decree of the 7th ult. grants a privilege to Raphael Josia for improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone and marble.

-By an imperial decree of the 11th inst. the government increases the period marked for the laying of the new American cable to Fortaleza, Ceará, to 15 months.

-In view of the alarming increase of small-pox —In view of the alarming increase of small-pox in this city, the government has been induced to telegraph to Europe for vaccine. The wonder is that the order was not made by letter, or even that it was made at all. It is only some two or three months after we first called attention to the danger that anything is done.

—A company has been incorporated in London under the title of "The Rio de Janeiro Central Sugar Factories," for the operation of the concession granted to Dr. Carlos Theodoro de Bustamante for two central factories in the municipalities of Mangaratiba and Ararauma, province of Rio de Janeiro. The capital stock is fixed at £141,500, divided into 14,150 shares of £10 each.

-The Jornal of the 16th inst. is informed that the —The Journal of the 16th inst. is informed that the municipal council of Barbacena, Minas Geraes, has recently deposited 15,000\$ in the national treasury for the acquisition of pipes for the new water works of that city. The Journal mentions, in this connection that the cost of transportation of this material over the Dom Pedro II line from this city to Barbacena will exceed 6,000\$\$. or nearly the aggregate over the Dom Pedro II line from this city to Bar-bacena will exceed 6,000%, or nearly the aggregate cost of the material here, including cost in Europe, transportation hither, insurance and exchange. If the railway congress could again be called together instance might afford some slight reason for a further discussion of the question of transportation rates in Brazil.

NORTHERN SUGAR FACTORIES.

A large sugar maufacturing association has recent-ly been organized in London by Messrs, Reed, Bowen & Co., under the title of "North Brazilian Sugar Factores, Limited," for the purpose of constructing and working central usines in the northern provinces under government guarantee concessions. The commany has already secured to northern provinces under government guarantee concessions. The company has already secured 14 concessions from the general government with an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, on an agregate capital of 7,600,000\$, and one concession from the province of Rio Grande do Norte. The several oncessions are the following:

concessions are the ontowing:

The Mecejana central usine, province of Ceará;
capital 600,000\$; 6 per cent. guarantee; concession
granted to João Franklin de Alencar Lima.

The S. José and Ceará-mirim central usines,
Rio Grande do Norte; 6 per cent. guarantee; capital of first. Logo conf. concession to Amaro Bar-

ital of first 1,000,000\$, concession to Amar reto de Albuquerque Maranhão; capital of second 000\$, concession to Pedro H. Wakem.

The six central usines of Nazareth, Páo d'Alho Iguarassú, Itambé, Ipojuca and Serinhaem, Pernambuco; total capital 3,000,000\$\frac{4}{5}\$, 6 per cent. guarantee; concession to Domingos Moitinho.

guarantee; concession to Domingos Moitinho. The Pilar and Camargibe central usines, Alagóas; total capital 1,000,000%; 6 per cent. guarantee; concession to Possidonio de Carvalho Moreira. The Maroim, S. Christovão and Riachuelo central

The Maroum, S. Christovao and Kiachuelo central usines, Sergipe; total capital 1,500,000\$; 60 per cent. guarantee; concessions to, 1st, Francisco de Paula Mayrink; 2nd, Joaquim Candido Guimarães Junior and André Paturan, 3rd, Joaquim Madada Estamble de Mallo Machado Fagundes de Mello,

The Penha central usine, Río Grande do Norte; provincial concession; particulars not published.

THE new 3 per cent. bonds of United States were THE new 3 per cent, bonds of Clinica States were placed on the market in September last and were sold in October at a premium of from one to two per cent. The bonds are issued in exchange for those of higher rates.

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the coffee dealers A MOVEMENT is on foot among the coffee dealers and grocery merchants in our city to petition the Governor to remove the quarantine delays upon coffee-ladem vessels with clean bills of health, arriving from Rio Janeiro after the 1st of October. Coffee has recently been sold in this city, we are creditably informed, which, coming by the way of Baltimore, was landed in this city 30 days out from Rio—22 days by steamer to Baltimore and eight days to New Orleans.—New Orleans Times-Democrat, September 27. September 27.

THE telephone system in New York now has The telephone system in New York now has 2,873 subscibers; Chicago, 2,596; Cincinnati 1,741; Providence, 1,966; San Francisco, 1,294; and Boston, 1,186. The number of daily connections at some of the principal offices has averaged one follows: Chicagonal Control of the Principal offices of the principal offices of the principal offices of the principal offices of the principal of the principal offices of the principal offices of the principal offices of the principal of the pri New York, 14,000; Providence, 9,000; Louisville, 6,400; Baltimore, 4,900; Albany, 4,600; Buffalo, 3,800; and Boston, 3,600.

THE managers of the "Romay" iron mine have obtained in London a capital of a million hard dollars, which will be placed in this market as soon as the which will be placed in this market as soon is a national government shall have granted the guar-antee of six per cent, which has been asked for through the government of Catamarca. This large capital will be applied to the working of this mine, the works of which are at a stand-still for want of resources. The national government has decided to ave it for the discussion of next year's Congress. - Patria Argentina, Buenos Ayres

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of October 1882, by the Companhia Cantarcira & Esgotos.

Companhia Cantarcira e Esgeles.

Lat. 32° 32 58' 8.

Lat. 32° 32 58' 8.

Long, 40' 80' 40' W. (Greenwish.)

Long, 40' 80' 40' W. (Greenwish.)

Do of rain gauge 2335, 51' do do.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m., 37,700 inches; 21 9 p.m., 27,686 inches.

Mean temporal at 2 9 a.m., 30,200 inches; 21 9 p.m., 30,031 inches.

Mean tempo, of air at 9 a.m. 66,12° 14 0 p.m. 63.0° Fahr.

Mean of max. temp. in shade, 77,9° do min. in shade 51,19° F.

Mean etemporal of max. of therm. in shade, (2mth, 90.4° F.

Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (2sth), 41,3° F.

Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. [11h], 30' 69 Fahr.

Mean elastic force of vaper at 0 am., 588 ini; 219 p.m., 532 in

Total rainfall for the mouth 4,36 inches.

Rain fell on to days.

Naximum fall of rain in one day [16th], 1,79 inches.

Fog on the mornings of yays, and evenings of 7 days.

Thunder and lightning on the 16th crast and 22nd.

Comet observed 21 4 4 a.m. on the and.

HENRY B. JONNER,

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

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 14—The banks opened to-day with the rate of zt. 7/10, raising it soon after to 21½, but finding few takers. Private paper was negotiated at z 19/3 and z 15½. On France transactions took place at 441 bank and 440—442 private. Nov. ereigns closed at 113/30 selficial rate on London remained at 21½ but the banks gave on head office at z 21½. The first for private paper were 21½, 2111/2 and z1½ on London and 429—440 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11\$300 sellers, 11 230 buyers.

buyers.

Nov. 16.—To-day the banks again opened with the official rate of 21%, raising it soon after to 210 fo and at 1 p.m. to 21%, the market closing very firm win a further upward tendency. Private paper was negotated at 21%, 21 13/16, 21% and 21 15/16. Severeigns closed at 11% 220 sellers, 11 186 Nov. 12.—Th.

buyers.

Nov. 17.—The market continued very firm and the rates wagain raised. The banks adopted officially the rate of but drew on head office at 21 13/16 and 21%. In pir paper business was done in the morning at 21% and 21% and 22 in the afternoon. Sovereigns closed at 11.5240 sel.

but drew on Beath under a rebut drew on Beath under a repager business was done in the morning at 21% and 21 3166
and 22 in the afternoon. Sovereign-closed at 11\$240 scillers,
no buyers.

Nov. 18. —The banks again opened with the official rate of
21% and 21 3166 on head office, at which fair transactions
were effected in the morning, private poper being passed at
21% 21 5156 and 22. After mid-day the lands refused
drawing any more at 21% and the market became paralyzed.
Sovereigns closed at 11\$250 selflers, 11 129 buyers.

Nov. 20. —This morning the basks drew again at 21% withdrawing it at mid-day and readopting it at 1 pm. a fair
amount of business being drone. Private paper was extremely
scarce and negotiable at 21%. Thates on France were
41% bank and 415 private. Sovereigns sold at 11\$240 cg/sh.

Nov. 21. —To-day the Bank of Bezzil and the New London and
Brazilian Bank drew at 23% but withdrew this rate at 11 nm.
after having found some takers. After that hour the market
remained paralyzed and no transactions worth mentioning
were effected. The apparent reason for the withdrawal of the
banks is the almost complete absence of private balls in the
market; these were negotiable in the morning at 21% and
later on at 21%. A few transactions for private paper on
France took place at 444 and 435. Severeigns closed at
11\$250 sellers, 11 250 buyers.

Nov. 22.—Thee Banco Commercial affixed today the rate of 21%
on London and 443 on Paris, and the English banks drew
22. —There is no change in the market this morning, the
native banks drawing on bankers at 215 and the English

Sovereigns closed at 118330 sellers, 118300 layers, Nov. 23.—There is no change in the market this morning, the native banks drawing on bankers at 2154 and the Eng, lish banks on head offices at the same rate. Private paper is negotiable at 2156.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

1	November 13th.	1.070\$000
42	Six per cent apolices	1 280 000
12	National Loan of 1868	n82 000
10	Banco Rural	085 000
13	do	238 000
50	Banco Commercial	
08	Agricola Pastoril	215 000
80	Grão Pará R.R	213 000

-			
		10 000	
	50 Santa Izabel Rio Preto R.R	90 000	
	50 Santa Paper Rio Tele Research 100 Docas D. Pedro II, buyer's option till last day of transfer	40 000	
	day of transfer	02 000	
	40 Leopoldina debentures	94 000	
	120 Ferry debentures	93%	
	100 Banco Predial hyp. notes	75%	
	40 Banco do Commercio [outside sale] 2	25 000	
	20 Alliança Insurance do	32 500	
	November 14th.		
	37 Six per cent apolices	70 000	
		55 000	N
	28 Banco do Brazil	297 000	.,
		42 000	SA.
	29 1151100111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	260 000	
	60 Docas D. Pedro II, buyer's option till last		
	day of transfer	140 000	1
	105 Grão Pará R.R	220 000	18
	November 15th.		
	Civ per cent applices 1.	070 000	1
	con Banco do Brazil	297 000	
	40 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie	205 000	
	to Integridade Insurance	81 000	18
	25 Confiança Insurance	52 000	
	25 Previdente Insurance	44 500	
	33 Leopoldina R.R	190 000	
	to Grão Pará R.R	185 000	
	10 Botanical Garden R.R	135 000	
		135 000	
	50 do buyer's option till last day of transfer	140 000	1 3
	8 Agricola Pastoril	42 000	
	60 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes	96%	, 1
	382 Banco Predial hyp. notes	7516%	
	November 16th.		
	58 Six per cent apolices	.070 000	0
	36 Banco do Brazil	297 00	0
	75 Previdente Insurance	43 00	
	ro do	44 00	
	2 4/10 Fidelidade Insurance	226 00	
	10 Grão Pará R.R	222 00	
	25 do	225 00 969	°
	33 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes	751/20	0
	373 Panco Predial hyp. notes	113 00	0
	7 Sorocabana R.R. [outside sale]	35 00	
1	-5	35	
1	November 17th.	1.070 00	0
ľ	As a second seco	102	
١		208 00	
l	Day D. Dades H. huver's option till last		
1	70 Docas D. Pedro II, buyer's option thi last day of transfer	140 0	
١	40 Amazon Steam Navigation, with div	160.0	
1	250 Banco Predlal hyp. n. of Nov. 3	751/2"	/• I
1	November 18th.		
ŀ	68 Six per cent apolloes	1.070 0	00
1	7 Provincial apolices of 500\$	102	
	20 Banco do Commercio and serie	210 0 165 0	
1	60 Navegação Nacional 2nd serie	139 0	
1	180 Docas D. Pedro II	220.0	
1	25 Grão Pará R.R	205 0	
1		205 0	00
1	525 Banco Predial hyp. notes of Nov. 3	751/2	90
	Thomas D. Pedro H. for last day of transfer		
	[outside sale]	137 0	000
	[outside sale] 10 S. Antonio de Padua R.R. [outside sale]	190 0	000
	Nevember 20th.		
1	39 Six per cent apolices	1.070	000
1	18 Provincial apolices of 500\$		
	12 Docas D. Pedro II	135	990
1	November 21th.	1.070	000
	19 Six per cent apolices		
1			
9	35 Banco de Brazil	202	000
0	50 Carris S. Christovão	355	000
	50 Carris S. Christovão	. 132	000
c	40 Carris Urbanos	. 258	000
é e			
2	HARKET REPORT		

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, November 23rd, 1882. Exports.

Coffee.—As we noticed in the postscript to our last report

Coffee.—As we noticed in the posterity to our last report, on the 14th instant, dealers reduced their currency proces on that day 20 reis per to like for superior, teo reis for good fort, 20 reis for regular first to ordinary secund, and 20–140 reis for Capitania and Escolha.

Since that date receipts have again increased, the daily average during the 9 days having been 21,456 lags, and the advices from consuming centres have continued unfavorable. Under these influences, and in view of the rise in exchange, currency prices were again lowered on the 16th instant foo-70 reis per to kilos for superior and 10 re 16th instant foo-70 reis for good first, and on the 22nd instant 60–30 reis for all grades from regular first downwards.

the zadi instant over-downwards.

At those reductions a fair amount of business was transacted, principally for Europe, the sales since the rath instant amount-ing to 15,48 pt bags viz: 54,670 bags for United States 92,550 ... Europe 3,220 ... Cape of Good Hope 4,390 ... Cape of Good

154,830 bags the total sales since the 1st instant amount to

312,040 bags, viz: 122,870 bags for United States 173,000 , Europe 8,000 , Cape of Good Hope 8,110 , Elsewhere

312,040 bags. e clearances have been: United States:

The cl	earances have been:	
	States:	bags
Nov. 10	New York Br str Foscolia (& 15,945 Santos).	12,595
13	do Belg str Kepler (& 1,556 Santos).	
15	Baltimore Br bk Huntress	
18	New York Br str Teddington	29,299
Europ	e:	
Nov. 13	Havre Fr str Henri IV	4,058
12	Hamburg Gr str Rosavio (& 10,849 Santos	10,954

13 Marseilles It str Sud America.....

14	Liverp	a al		do			2.767	1
	Antwe			do			7,032	١
			1					ı
							2,602	
17	Bordea	ux Fr	str Equ	ateur				î
17	Marsei	lles "	do					۱
	Lisbon		do					١
18	Hamb	urg Gr s	ar Argen	tina !	(8205	Santos)	17,562	۱
							4,687	đ
18	Liver	ood Br	str Here	lins			2,564	1
21	Livert	ool Br	ar Lasse	11			3,050	1
21	Antw	ern Br s	tr Lasse	18: 1	0.765	Santos)	2,702	1
22	Lishor	f.o. N	or bk El	lida			4,000	1
Elseto								i
Nov. 15	Port	Elizabet	h Nor be	m Sa	ica		3,000	å
15	Dinos	Diate I	te etr Ha	mhal	dt		. 120	d
18								ä
								d
20								ä
Receip			t instant		averas	cu,		ä
	20	,375 bay	s per da	y				
agai	nst 12	.158	in No					g
		,784	,,	18				
.,	13	1453	,,	18				

,, 12,263 ,, ,, 8,423 ,, ,, 10,098 ,,

Prime United States.... 3,950= 41

Prime United States ... 3,959= 415
Good ... 3,500= 374
Fair to good ... 3,500= 355
Fair ... 3,700= 347
Good Channel ... 2,850= 314
Fair ... 2,650= 2910
Low ... 2,100= 2455

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 21% in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 428,000 bags.

Flour.-The arrivals since our last report, on 14th instant,

oo barrels per Glenapp from New York

7991 "Salisbury do 2700 half bags per Ligero from S. Nicolas The sales since same date have been about 10,000 barrels stock in first hands today amounts to about 34,000 barrels.

Pitek Pine.-No arrivals.

Market firm

Market finn.

We quote a \$500 a \$500 per duzen.

White Pine—Arivals:
35,540 feet per Templar from New York
which were sold before arrival at 120 reis per foot, and a lot o
Canadian boards per steamer Ville de Parci from Quebec,
which are not yet sold.

Market frim.

Spruce Pine—The arrivals consist of about 300,000
feet per steamer Ville de Parci from Quebec, which are not yet
sold.

Market supplied.
We quote 27\$000—29 000 per dozen for prime quality

3x9x14 Swedish Pine.—Arrivals:

Market firm at 6\$500 per case for Devoe's Brilliant, both on

Cood , M. R. Leighton from do.

Market firm at 65500 per case for Devoe's Brilliant, both on the spot and to arrive Larrd., No arrivals.

Market firm.

We quote 600 reis per lb. on the spot and 550—560 reis per lb. to arrive for George's brand.

Rosin: —Arrivals:

20 barrels per Geouply from New York

350 , M. E. Leighton from do Market unchanged at 6750—07 0000 per larrel.

Turpentine.—Arrivals:

25 cases per Techtington from New York

Market firm. We quote 520—540 reis per kilo.

Codfish.—Arrivals:

1450 tubs and 49 cases per Devolrop' from Gaspé
1500 tubs per C. D. T from New Carlisle
25500 , Century from do

959 , Fille de Pari Gaspé
40 barrels per do from Halifax
50 cases per Bohán from Hamilang
Retail prices unchanged at 255000—265000 for cases an
265000—375000 for tubs. Retail prices unchanged at 25t000-205000 for Cas 26500-205000 for talks.

COUL.—Arrivals:
90 tons per Catherine from Cardiff 1531 , Bertotax from 10 1500 , Prince Arthur from New Port 130 , Farewit from Hamburg for company's account.

Quotations continue nominal in the absence of sales.

Cerrent.—Arrivals:

1250 casks per Favorit from Hamburg

1250 casks per Fartova usas.

We quote:

English 6 800—7 000

German 6 300—6 500

French 7 600—5 000

Hay.—Arrivals: 575 lolkes per Consuler from Rosario.

Market filt and prices declined.
We quote today 70—75 reis per kilo for Rosario.

Brant.—Arrivals:

Coo logs per Lastel from Busnos Ayres

500 " La Plata from do

3180 " Ligere from S. Nicolas

Market from.

We quote 3\$400—3 foo per bag
Indian Corn.—Arrivals.

300 bags per Heechia from Buenos Ayres
248 ... Equation from do
1,500 ... Las Plata from do
1,500 ... Ligens from S. Nicolas
Market firm and prices advanced to 5\$000—5 200 per bag.
Butter.—Arrivals.
150 cases per Vittoria C. from Genoa
3 ... Guadisma from London
97 ... Bakis from Hamburg
1,415 cases and 155 barrels Sully from Have
140 cases per Sarvie from Marseilles.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 14. ITAJANY—Port bgn Marinhas; 240 tons, Pinto; 6 ds; wood to Lima Junior & Queiroz.

NOV. 15. CARDIFF—Br lug Catherine; 316 tons; Reeve; 57 ds; coal to

order.

S. João DA Вавил—Port schr Realidade; 142 tons; Novo; 2 ds; sundries to Pires Brandão & Co.

N. VOV. 18.

N. Youx—Ambga Mavy E. Leighten; 416 tons; Burt; 89 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

sundries to F. Clemente N. Co.

SALT ILAXID—Nor Ing Tarbor; 295 tons; Bvie; 38 dx; salt to
Firstia & Tarbordara.

NOF: 10.

CARDIFF—Br shp Bertenar; 1,022 tons; Masters; 54 dx; coal
to D. Pedro H. R.R.

(1,530)—Br and Descriptions.

Gaspe-Br schr Dewdrop; 101 tons; Honnsell; 53 ds; codfish to order.

to order.

PATAGORIS—Dan bg Arac Catherine; 193 tons; Andersen; 17 ds; ballast to order.

AVOF. 20.

Operto—Port bk Fasco da Gama; 540 tons; Reis; 53 ds; sundice to Mendes de Oliverin & Co.

N. CARLELE—Ir bgn. C. D. T.: 119 tons; Carcaud; 67 ds; codifis to order.

codish to order.

S. Nicotas, via B. Ayres—Aig bg Ligerer, 113 tons: Almeidis, 22 des sundres to Dusvier N Co.

NOV. 21.

AMBRE —Nor bgn Favorit; 300 tons: Steinert; 60 des sundres to order.

Rangoon—Bring Ozbargha; 346 tons; Cook; 84 ds; rice to order. Ano-Nor bk Fox; 311 tons; Olsen; 84 ds; pine to F. Clemente & Co.

& Co.

N. CARLISLE.—Br bgn Century; 181 tons; Le Conteur; 65 ds; codifsh to Himz Zenha & Silveira

N. Pour—Br bk Prince Arthur; 991 tons; Clague, 64 ds; coal to D. Pedro II R.R.

N. YORK—Ambk Templar; 392 tons; McClean; 53 ds; sundries to Hiser Watson & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 13. Baltimoke-Am bg Alice; 301 tons; Ranson; coffee

BALTIMORE—Ann 03 art, 30 Class Fauson, Conce.

NOP. 14.

MORILE—Bt ship Arklow; 1,497 tons; Curry; ballast,
CALCUTTA—Bt shp Ellersille; 1,346 tons; Small; baliast,
PERMARICO—Not lik Meart; 375 tons; Geruldsen; ballast,
NOP. 15.

LILLS DE MAIO—Port lik Laura Norton; 999 tons; Arvedo;
ballast.

Ina is Mano—Port is Leura (Nether, 29) tons, Afrecolibilist
NOV, 16.

PORT ELEMENTH—Nor byn Sylier, 180 tons; Musseus; coffee,
Girschitza, f. o.—Nor by Sylieri, 221 tons; Carben, coffee,
PORT ELEMENTH—Nor by Sylieri, 221 tons; Carben, coffee,
NOV, 15.

BATTISIOTE—Br is Huntress; 23, tons; Gunn; coffee,
NOV, 16.

PERNABUCO—Sp by Anewa Subina; 232 tons; Roldas; ball't.

—Ille his Pregimia L. Sulfarit, 435 tons; Phillipp; ballast.
NOV, 20.

B. Ayress—Sp saik Maria Ludar; 102 tons; Maristany; sand.

—The Am bgm A Chenry, from Rio de Janeiro to Mohile, put into Tabito on the rath inst. because of the illness of master. She continued her voyage on the 1 ght.

—The Buenos Aires Herseld of the 13th inst. notes the ship-wreck of the Bara. bg. Damilis on the Binno Jugies. The vessel was bound from Rio Grande to Buenos Aires with a cargo of Jarirhat. Both cargo and vessel are a total loss.

—The following changes have been made in the titnerary of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company, for the quarantine season, commencing on 1st November: Saling from Southampton for Bannos Aires on 1st of each month, calling at Vigo, Lisbon, Pernambuca, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo: 4th of each month, calling at Bordeaux, Carril, Vigo, and theme direct to Montevideo. Salings from Ihoenos Aires for Southampton, Haver or Anterept, 1st of each month, direct from Montevideo to Lisbon; 29th of each month direct from Montevideo to Usbon; 29th of each month direct from Montevideo to Vigo. The steamer leaving this port on 15th will call at Rio de Janeiro should she not procure full cargo here.—Buenos Aires Meradd, November 18.

PAZIC	m13.
Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:
London 50 Liverpool 40 Antwerp 40 Hamburg 50 Harre fr. 50 Lordon fr. 60 Marseilles fr. 60 New York 35 & 40 ets.	Channel f. o

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
AMERICAN bk Ladoga bk A. J. Bonner		c	D	To order, H. Walson & Co. To order H. Walson & Co. To order To order F. Clemente & Co. F. Clemente & Co. F. Clemente & Co. J. & J. Peake. To order
bk A. J. Bonner	488	Oct 30	N. York	To order, H. Watson & Co. To order To order F. Clemente & Co. F. Clemente & Co. Hüser Watson & C
shp Criterion	1546	Nov 1	Cardiff	To order
bgn E. Willte re	482	11	Baltimore.	F Clements & Co.
bgn M.E. Leig'n	416	18	N. York	F. Clemente & Co.
bk Templar	392	21	N. York	Hüser Watson & C
bg Ligero	143	Nov 20	S. Nicolas	Duvivier & Co.
BRITISH bl: Sumatra	773	Aug 21	Liverpool.	I & I Peaks
bk Asshur	401	Sep 23	Satilla	To order
bk W. Sprite	780	Oct 28	Cane Frie	J. Moore & Co
shp Commonw'th	1345	22	Middlesb' h	Minas & Rio R.R.
yt Thames	134	21	London	A. Moss & Co.
sho PrinceLucien	1549	24	Cardiff	Norten M'w & Co
bk J. P. Smith .	772	25	N. Castle.	To order
he Mornington .	1806	26	Cardiff	D. P. H. R. R
bk Cheviot	509	26	Liverpool.	J. Moore & Co.
bk Adelai. Bakre	1544	27	Cardiff	Corréa Pacheco &C
schr Ripple	163	Nov 1	Cadiz	To order
lug Nellie	667	2	Santos	Monteiro Hime &C
ing The Macbain	285	7	Sundsvall.	C. W. Gross & Co
shp Julia	1076	7	Leith	Rio Gas Company.
bk Live Oak	448	10	Rosario	L de Souza & Co
bk Sharperton	362	10	Rosario	do
lug Catherine	1022	15	do do	D Pedro H P P
schr Dewdrop	101	19	Gaspê	To order
bgn C. D. T	119	20	N. Carlisle.	To order
bgn Century	181	21	N. Carlisle.	H. Zenha & Silveira
bk Prince Arthur	991	21	New Port.	D. Pedro H RR.
bk Concordia	365	Nov 1	Westerwick	To order
bg A. Catherine.	193	19	Patagones.	To order
ben Hendrik Jan	216	Oct. o	B. Ayres	S. Hime & Zenha
ug Thalassa	228	Nov 4	Rosario	To order
GERMAN schr Johann	145	Sept 26	Rio Grande	For repairs To order For repairs To order S. Hime & Zenha F. Clemente & Co
bgn Stella	193	Oct 29	Salt Island	To order
k Lina Schwoon	208	30	Abo	For repairs
og Albert	174	Eov 11	Rosario	S. Hime & Zenha
ok Bessel	458	12	Pensacola .	F. Clemente & Co
ug G. Lanato ok Tabor ug Vittoria C	.60		Dancorolo	To order To order S. Hime & Zenha To order For repairs To order For repairs To order For repairs To order For Repairs To order To order To order To order To order To order
k Tabor	462 542 239	Nov 2	Cardiff	Messageries Mar.
ug Vittoria C	239	12	Genoa	To order Messageries Mar. E. Crestta & Co.
NORWEGIAN				
N		c	Macáo	Taurdon
hn Telefon	1204	Oct. 4	Toulon	E. Schow & Co
gn Kjartan	334	8	Il'a de Maio	V. M. Leone & Co
np Frederik S'g	510	21 26	Cardiff	Duvivier & Co.
k Ellida	186	Nov 1	Hamburg.	H. Willumsen & C
k Carmela	201	18	Salt Island	Fiorita & Tavolara
gn Favorit	300	21	Hamburg.	To order
ogn Kjartanhp Frederik S'g ok Mod ok Ellida ok Carmela ug Tabor ok Fox RUSSIAN	311	21	Abo	To order. E. Schow & Co V. M. Leone & Co B. W. & De Castro Duvivier & Co. H. Willumsen & C S. Hime & Zenha Fiorita & Tavolara To order F. Clemente & Co.
RUSSIAN og Cigana	240	Sept 29	Soderhamn	Laureys & Co
swedish k Equator k Oskar	512	Oct 26	Rangoon Rangoon	To order
k Uskar				
SPANISH India	180	Iuly as	Aió	L. Azevedo & Co
g Ano	220	Aug 27	Paysandú	Souza & Irmão
g Nueva Vict'a	263	30	B. Ayres	G. N. de Vincenzi
g Sophia	188	20 20	do	To order
g Manuela	198	25	Montevidéo	J. Romaguera
g Juanita	226	Oct 12	B. Ayres	G. N. de V. & Son
hp JoaquinSerra	660	Nov 9	Rosorio	J. de Souza & Co.
g Guadelupe	147	9	raysəndü. Montevideo	Vincency O. & Co.
mk Union	169	11	Gualeguay	L. de Azevedo & C.
spanish gn India. gn India. gn Ano g Nneva Vict'a k Bella Subur. g Sophia. g Manuela g Juanita. g Agapito. hp JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gn Esperanz mk Union.	104	12	Kosano	L. Azevedo & Co Souza & Irmão G. N. de Vincenzi J. Romaguera To order J. Romaguera I. Romaguera I. Romaguera G. N. de V. & Son J. de Souza & Co. Vincency O. & Co. L. de Azevedo & C. do
PORTUGUESE k Guadiana k Camões. k Audacia t Camponez k Arcelina ag Alves gn Marinhas. chr Realidade. k Vasco daGama				M 4 05 1 2 0
k Guadiana	416	Oct 7	Salt Island.	M. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C M. de Oliveira & C C. Abranches & C L. Junior & Queiroz Pires Brandão & C M. de Oliveira & C
k Audacia	653	22	Oporto	M. de Oliveira & C.
t Camponez	170	Nov 2	Assú	M. de Oliveira & C.
R Arcelina	570	12	Salt Island	C. Abranches & C.
gn Marinhas	240	14	Itajahy	L. Junior & Queiroz
k Varco da Carro	140	15	o. Jda Barra Oporto	M. de Oliveira & C.

bgu Tres Marias. 240 Sept 15 Tujú...... L. de Azevedo & C ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DAT	E	NAME	WHERE TO	CONSIGNED TO
				Norton M'w & C
**		Sud America It	do 7d	Norton M'w & C
"		Canova Br	do 12d	
"		Humboldt Br	London* 30d	do
**		Equateur Fr	River Plate 8d	Messageries Ma
.,		Guadiana Br	South'n* 24	Royal Mail
	17	Bahia Gr	Hamburg* 27d	Ed. Johnston &
	17 5	Sully Fr	Havre* 30d	A. Leuba & Co.
	17	Hevelius Br		Norton M'w & C
,,	18 5	Savoie Fr	Marseilles* 20d	Karl Valais & C
,,		Argentina Gr	River Plate* 5d	Ed. Johnston & C
.,		Gassendi Br	Liverpool* 30d	Norton M'w&
"		Glenapp Br	N. York' 34d	E. Johnston & C
"		Lassel Br	River Plate' 12d	Norton M'w & C
		a Plata Br	do 3½	Royal Mail
"		Olbers Br	Santos 21h	Norton M'w & C
"				A Leuba & Co.
"	21	Ville de Pará Fr	Halifax*	A Leuba & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CARGO
Nov. 13	Rosario Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
,, 13	Valparaiso Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
	Henri IV Fr	Havre*	do
	Sud America It	Marseille*	do
	Cervantes Br	Southern Ports	do
,, 16	Hipparchus Belg	London* N. Vork	do Coffee
,, 10	Kepler Belg	N. York River Plate	Sundries
	Humboldt Br	Bordeaux*	do
,, 17	Equateur Fr Heyelius Br	Southampton *	do
	Teddington Br	N. York*	Coffee
	Savoie Fr	River Plate	Sundries
	Guadiana Br	do	Sundries
	Sully Fr	Santos	do
	Bahia Gr	Santos	do
	Argentina Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
11 21	Lassell Br	Liverpool	Sundries

* Calling at intermediate ports.

EMISSION

339,069,100\$000

2,151,600 000

7,489,500 000 2,722,600 000 21,600,000 000 8,400,000 000

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GOVERNMENT BONDS

DENOMINATION

General Apolices, currency.....

50,235,000 000 National Loan of 1879, gold.....

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THE RIO NEWS

In order to determine what improvements can be effected in this journal at the opening of the ensuing year, the publisher bege that all intending new subscribers will send in their subscriptions at once.

To all such THE NEWS will be sent gratis for the remainder the current year.

It is the purpose of the publisher to enlarge and extend the facilities of this journal, as the represent after of foreign commercial universit in Brussil, just as repully as the support accorded will permit.

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Fredleric Francis, Esq., Director London and County Bank:

A. H. Philliptott, Esq.,

Director leitish North America Bank.

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MACHINE OILE

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BURNUS AIRES, 9th October, 1882.

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A. H. REECE, Electric Engineer, Brush Electric Company.

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SOLE DEPOT 2 2 000,000 10,000 All 200 All Serviços Martimos 200 245 000 3 1 10 Oct. 1882 No. 72, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor.

-		В	INK	SA	ND PUBLIC CO	MPANI	ES		1	
CAPITAL.	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	FAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUNI	LAST QUOTA- TION	LAST AM'T	DIVIDEN	-
	164.00			1	BANKS		1			-
33,000,000 8,000,000	40,000	All Al	200\$	A	Banco do Brazil Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	9,323,484\$38	298 000	10\$000	July	18
12,000,000	60,000	25,000		Al	Commercial do Rio de Inneiro	9,323,484\$38: 2,176,639 748 1,223,109 866 £ 160,000	285 000	10 000		18
€ 1,000,000	50,000	Al Al	£20	6 11	English (limited)	£ 160,000	140 000	9 000 12 sh	July	18
6,000,000	30,000			Al	English (limited)			9 000	July	18
4,000,000	20,000					244,640 464	1 237 000	10 00	luly	181
1,000,000	50,000		f. 200	6 10	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	73,173 140 £ 165,000	100 000		July	181
12,000,000	60,000	15,000	200	2002	Banco do Commercio	. 548,253 055	225 000	9%		188
	1	1.	1	-	Banco do Commercio	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	100	970	July	18
1,000,000\$	5,000	All				83,730 479	170 000			133
7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	Al	Macahé e Camposdo do debentures	103,795 128		8 000		188
15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	250	Paulista		93 %	6½ % 10 80	Interest	1 .
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	Al	Paulista Sorocabana do debentures do do	422,007 490	113 000	10 80	Dec.	133
· · ·		-	=	6 59	do debentures		1 00 00	60.	interest	
		All		100	do do Leopoldina		80.9%	160,-	interest	
2,400,000	12,000	All	200	Al 2003		81,320 279	190 000	3 000		188
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	2003	do preferred ob Nictheroyense		193 000	61/2 %	interest	
600,000	3,300		200	All			25 000 Nom	in Book	1.000	
0,665,000	53,325		200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	_	150 000	_	July	.00
-		-	-	-	Campos a S. Sebastiao S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares União Valenciana União Mineira	_	185 000	-	July	*68
800,000	4,000	All	-		do do subsidiary shares	-	20 000	_	-	
3,000,000			200	All	Uniao Valenciana	34,600 000	Nom.	61400	Feb.	18
500,000	15,000	11,005	200	All	do debentures		170 000	14 000 6½ 0 0 10 500	Dec.	18.
5,500,000	27,500	25,500	200	All	Morrowa			10/2 10	interest	-
1,200,000	6,000		200	All	Oeste Minas	3,840 000	185 000	7 010	Dec.	18
500,000	-		200	All	Oeste Minas	3,040 000	200 000	7 °lo	interest	18
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Santo Antonio de Padua	_	100 000		for relevan	
1,000,000	-	-	200	Ail	do Debentures	-	202 000	81/2 °lo	interest	
4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200	All	TRAMWAYS S. Christovão. Botamical Garden S. Paulo. Pernambuco	000 00 /	355 000	1	of the country	
0,000,000	50,000	All	200	All	Botanical Garden	232,482 677	355 000 185 000	15 000	July.	18
700,000	7,000	All	100	100\$	S. Paulo	18,759 188	127 000	4 000	Oct. July.	188
.200.000	6,000	All	200	All	Pernambuco	16,435 451		5 000	July.	188
540,000 800,000	2,700	All	200				38 000	3 000	Jy.	100
500,000	6,000	3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão	-	20 000			
2.000.000	10,000	3,500 All	200	All	Villa Izabel	20,000 000 125,8q8 160	100 000	5 000 8 000		185
,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	252 000 1 500	8 000	July :	188
1,200,000	10,000	3.4			Porto Alegre. Villa Izabel. Montevideo. Nictheroy.	2,000 000	1 250			
1,200,000		All	200	All			10 000		V 48	
5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All	Carris urbanos	17,981 663		7 500	July 1	188
	100	-	7 - 7	500\$	do debentures		80 %	6%	interest	
1,800,000	6,000	All	300	30c.	Carris urbanos	180,000 000	100 mm			
180,000	1,800	All	100	All	Mage e Sapucaia	180,000 000	105 000 Nom.	15 000	June 1	187
1.024000		1 1 1 1 1 1 1			NAVIGATION COMPANIÉS Brazileira de Navegação. Espírito Santo e Campos.					
4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	507,423 782	260 000	10 000	July 1	88
600,000	3,000	Ail	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	Nom. Nom.	6 000	July 1	88
640,000	3,200	912 3,168	200	All	Ferry		Nom.			
1,00,000	2,500	All	200		Paulista	89,172 045	142 000	8 000	July 1	88
750,000 150,000	50,000	40,419	6 15	All	Paulista Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	6 50,000	160 000	12 sh		88
150,000	750	-All	200	1005	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)		106 000			
600,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	170,908 830	275 000	10 000	Oct. 1	
000,000	3,000	200	200	All	S. Joao da Barra e Campos	12,500 000	180 000	15 000	July 1	88
,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	Eidelidade	236,929 300	226 000	12 500	luly 1	88
.000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense	313,179 280	530 000	37 000	luv i	88
.500,000	2,500	All All	1,000	100	Argos Flumnense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração	313,179 280 177,250 000	170 000	10 000	uly 1	88
800,000	500	All	1,000	250	Nova Regeneração	117,437 038	37 000 Nom	20 %	July 1	88
,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	100	Confianca	21,418 722 175,000 000	Nom.	6 000		88
000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Confiança Integridade	250,000 000	52 000 81 000	20 % 4 000		88
,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	10	Previdente Popular Fluminense	147,000 000	44 000	2 500	luly i	88
000,000	20,000	All	200	100	Popular Fluminense	184,426 740	20 000	5 000 20 %	Dec. 1	87
,000,000	20,000		200	20	Alliança	10,000 000	35 000	20 %	July 1	88
500,000\$	2,500	All	200	All	Gloria	70,000 000	40 000	2 000	July 1	00
200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia. Mercado Nictheroyense	70,000 000	Nom.	3 000	Dec. 1	87
300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	Mercado Nictheroyense	900 000	3 000		June. 1	88
-50.000	37,500	36,000	1 20	All	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro					
750,000	7,500	30,000 All	£ 20	All	Nictherov		250 000	10 % 4 sh	May 1	88
				7.0	Nictheroy. MISCELLANEOUS		70 000	4 sn	Nov. 1	88
600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$			120,000 000	100 000	3 000	July 1	88:
600,000	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos		110 000	3 000 6 000	Jan. 1	88
000,000	50,000	15,000	200	All	Docas de Pedro II	- 10 M	135 000	3 000	Inly of	88:
400,000	5,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial União Industrial	19,195 300	10 000	12 000	July 1	88
500,000	2,500	All	200	145\$	Florestal Paranaense		2 000			
200,000	6,000	All	200	All	Florestal Paranaense		2 000 Nom			
,200,000	6,000	5,461	200	All	Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 327	165 000	9 000		88:
,000,000	12,500	7,500 All	200	1005	Commercia e Lavoura	20,000 000	100 000	9 000		88
400,000	6,000	All	100	All	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense	-	1 000			
800,000	4,000	All	200	40	Truña Eliminana	- 1	195 000 Nom	interest	July 1	88:
800,000	16,000	All	50				Nom. 40 000	1000		
800,000	9,000	6,000	200		Architectonica		115 000			
000,000	10.000	5,000	100	All	Petropolitana		Nom.			
000,000	40,000	7,500	100	705	Architectonica Petropolitana Economica Auxiliar	-	40 000			
400,000	8,000	4,400	50	All	Indust. Flum. (kiosques) Pastoril Agneola e Industrial	100,000 000	125 000	9 500	July 18	88:
600,000	6,000	2,130	200 100	All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial Manuf. de mat. para const	208.497 496	42 000 Nom.	6 0/0	Aug. 18	88:
700,000	3,500	Ail	200	All	Engenho Central de Quissama	132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 18	079
-	-	-	- 1			_	205 000	8 500	May 18	88
000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Services Maritimos		014 000	* 01	Oot at	

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Hevelius Hipparchus Galileo	,, 18th ,, 20th ,, 28th

To the Southern Ports.

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