F RIO NEWS.

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Vor. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1882

NUMBER 35

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

THOMAS A.

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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Experes: Upward, leaves Rio at 5.2 m.: arriving at (Barra junction) at 74.3 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 10.11 a.m., Babacena 34.5 p.m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11.122 a.m., So Paulo (47 S. P., & Rio R. R.) 6. p.m.)

Downtrard: leaves Sio Paulo 6.2 m., Barbacena 32.3 z.m., Porto Novo (12.13) p.m.; arriving at Barra 4.11 and Rio 71.2 p.m.

Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio dax Plores line at Commercio, União Miniera line at Servaria: Oeste de Minas (S. Jodo d'El-Rey) line at Sitio; Leopoldina line at Commercio, União Miniera line at Servaria: Oeste de Minas (S. Jodo d'El-Rey) line at Sitio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo: Rezende e Areas line at Suruby; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Linited Experes: (Powerd, leaves Rio 71.3 a.m.; arriving at Barra 12.05 a.m., Rio Novo (52.0 m.), Rio Novo (52.0 m.), Rio Novo (52.0 m.), Rio Novo (52.0 m.), Rio Suda Macacos branch at Delem, Mined Trutar: Leave Rio at 51.0 m., 51.2 and 41.7 p.m., Rio Suda Pinas (10.0 m.), and Macacos branch at Delem, Mined Trutar: Leave Rio at 51.0 m., 51.2 and 41.7 p.m., 51.0 m.

Subarbar Trutar: Leave Rio at 51.0 m., 51.2 and 41.7 p.m., 51.0 m., 51.2 and 41.7 p.m., 51.0 m., 51.2 and 41.7 p.m., 51.0 m., 51.2 and 51.2 p.m., 51.2 and 51.2 and 51.2 and 51.2 and 51.2 a

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the con-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stoc-quotations and sales, a table of reights and charters, and other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilia

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

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1882.

Notwithstanding the outcome of all pre vious attempts, and of the scandalous character of the whole transaction, the government has again decided to call for tenders for the construction of a tramway from a central point in this city to the Copacabana Instituted as nothing less than beach. blackmail upon a foreign company, this project has gone on from one step to another in a quest whose whole history is tricky and discreditable in the highest degree. From the very outset it has been nothing less than a pure fiction as far as public utility is concerned. The idea of building an expensive tramway, with one long tunnel to tap a suburb of a score of poor fishermen is too great an absurdity for serious discussion. And the idea that this beach, fully exposed to the Atlantic, and with a swell and undertow of a very dangerous character, is a necessity for the bathing population of the city, is no less mistaken and absurd. For the present, and for many years to come, the Copacabana beach will be desirable neither for residences nor for a pleasure resort. It is merely a sand barren, partially covered with stunt d undergrowth, and utterly devoid of suffici ent objects of interest to make it desirab for pleasure seekers. Its only advantage is its location with reference to the lines of a successful and wealthy company, from whose treasury there is promise of rich booty And in this unseemly quest, the imperial government itself has been first and foremost, Of the previous history of this affair our readers are already informed. As to the new call for proposals it is sufficient to say that the route is identical with that of the last call, and includes the opening of several expensive tunnels and new streets. The burdens imposed, as the price of the conces sion, are also identical with those of the last call, viz.: the extension of the Praia do Flamengo quays to Rua de Paysandú, the enlargement and straightening of Ruas Theresa and Guarda-mor, the construction of tunnels and opening of new streets, the transportation of all letter-carriers, policemen and firemen free when on public duty, the charge of only 200 reis to Copa ana, the preservation and construction, at the company's own cost, of the pavements in all the streets occupied by its lines, the construction of lines in any street hereafter designated by the government, and the surrender of all the property, including States are either grossly ignorant, or else tracks, rolling stock, animals, stations, etc., they are guilty of deliberate talsehood—and

at the termination of the privilege, which can not exceed 33 years. Among the favors accorded is to be a concession for 33 years, a privileged zone extending from the Lapa to Copacabana and Gavea, including Larangeiras, and the use of the streets now occupied by the Botanical Garden line at the termination of the latter's privilege. This last clause, of course, is simply a delicate way of offering the property of the old company to the new enterprise. Now that the Botanical Garden company is no longer a foreign enterprise, its affairs have of course become more of a matter for national oversight. If therefore the Brazilian public is content to see a well-managed Brazilian company wronged and its property confiscated, we foreigners can have no just cause for complaint, though we shall find abundant reason for making the transaction as fully known as our means will permit. So far as we can we shall advise foreign investors to have nothing whatever to do with this affair, for it is neither a sound investment nor a creditable enterprise. There has been no call for the new line, except from those interested in the old Copacabana scheme, and the few holders Copacabana real estate; and for all the of additional service required the Botanical Garden company has already made not less than six distinct tenders. There is no reason whatever for government interference, except the private prejudices and interests of certain officials. And, above all, there is no reason why this projected enterprise, even were there a need for it, should undertake the construction of quays, the opening of streets, and the laying of pavements, as a price of its concession. Who ever heard of such absurdities? and what honest company can undertake such a task? The whole affair is so disgraceful, both in its conception and in its career, that its secret history would cover the Brazilian public with shame and humiliation.

BRAZILIAN SLAVERY.

We learn through the Paris correspondence of the Jornal do Commercio that an extensive article appeared in the Nord, of Brussels, of the 11th ultimo, relative to Brazilian slavery. The Nord, it is interesting to know, is one of the Belgian papers now zealously engaged, perhaps disinterestedly, in spreading what the Paris correspondent is pleased to call the "Brazilian propaganda." Whether the article in question was written by a disinterested foreigner or by an interested Brazilian, the plain fact remains that the Jornal do Commercio, through both its Paris correspondent and its Rio editor, takes special pains to compliment the writer and to commend his statements.

So far as these concern the Emperor, who is credited with the present movement in favor of emancipation, or Premier Paranaguá, who is credited with a purpose to accelerate emancipation, or the emancipation law itself, which is credited with purposes and results of the highest character; we have nothing to say at this time. When, however, the European public is informed that the lot of the Brazilian slave is not to be compared with that painted by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" relative to the treatment of slaves in the southern section of the United States, and that the former is well treated, enjoys comparative liberty, and is granted many privileges, we are inclined to believe that this wretched "propaganda" has gone just a little too far. The abolitionists of Brazil are not Don Quixotes tilting against windmills; they have just and abundant reasons for denouncing this great crime against humanity. Those who say that slavery is milder and more humane in this country than formerly in the United

the evidence is in favor of the latter supposition.

We are of those who opposed American slavery in its every form and manifestation, but we never believed that the scenes so graphically painted by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe were common to every plantation, nor to even a small proportion of them. We have always believed that the majority, the large majority of American planters treated their slaves well and considerately Their interests required such treatment, even where they had no other motive. This much admitted, the deplorable fact remained that there were many of them who treated their slaves most cruelly, most brutally-and it was just this class which furnished the abolition movement with much of its force and impetus. Talk of the inherent rights of liberty and justice as we may, it needs instances just such as are to be found in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to stir men into action, and that was just the work which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe so nobly accomplished.

Thus far the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of Brazilian slavery has not been written, but when it is there will be no incidents lacking to fill it with horrors of which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe never dreamed. Again and again has it been asserted that Brazilian slavery is far more mild and humane than its northern counterpart, and thousands of people believe the story Difficult as such a statement may be to prove, we have no hesitation whatever in denouncing this story as false in every sense. Humane! — there is not a particle of humanity in Brazilian slavery, and there never was! Cruel as American slavery certainly was, it was beneficent beside this degradation of servitude in Brazil! Think of the slave boy Jeronymo at Pelotas whipped to death! Think of the slave girl Monica in Nitherohy - just across the bay from this capital - beaten into one horrible Think of the slave Miguel mass of sores! of Souza, Parahyba — whipped to exhaustion and then tortured by having salt, onions and tobacco but on his lacerated flesh, and lye poured into his month after death to make it appear a case of suicide? Think of the slave woman Petronillia, of this very city, and the property of a Barão - appealing to the police for protection only last month, and with a block and chain riveted to her ankles! Think of the unhappy slave at Campos the other day - tearing his throat open with his fingers to escape further misery! Think of that other unhappy wretch in Pernambuco last year, a captured runaway slave -tearing his bowels open with his hands to escape punishment and further servitude! Think of the novenas - the nine days cutting of the back before whipping! Think of the daily suic des among slaves all over the empire! Think of the instruments of torture, whose number and ingenuity rival those of the mediaeval inquisition! Think of all this - and then call Brazilian slavery mild and humane! Ask those who have traveled through the provinces how many cripples thay have seen! Ask them how many slave songs they have heard, how many happy, contented faces they have seen !

Bad as American slavery was, there was a spirit of thoughtless contentment and happiness among the slaves which the Brazilian institution has never known. We are no defenders of American slavery, not even with an excuse, but we are content to see it still further degraded by seeing it classed below that monstrous iniquity of servitude, which Brazilian ministers and legislators are now so tenderly preserving against just denunciation and instant extinction.

the editor of the Nord will do well to inform himself of the facts concerning this question. It will not be difficult for him to get facts with which to deal - and facts that will open the eyes of his readers to the real character of this infinite crime, ery can not be mild and humane, no more than it can be just- and the editor of the Nord knows it. Even were his statements true, they should never be urged in palliation of an evil which has been steadily dragging this nation down to its very death. There can be no just excuse for the crime, and none should be offered.

THE PROPAGANDA

Among the curious revelations of the day is one which comes through the Paris correspondence of the Jornal do Commercio to the effect that a propaganda in favor of Brazil is now being carried on through the columns of the European press. The methods proposed, as outlined by the Opinion of Paris on the 7th ultimo, are either the employment of a certain determined journal as the Diario Official of Rio de Janeiro, or the employment of all the journals possible. This latter method is the one favored by the Opinion, and also by the Jornal's correspondent, who ingenuously adds, "The second method is the one which is being employed, which is, it seems to me, the most judicious." Add to this the frequent triumphant announcements of this writer that "the propaganda in favor of Brazil is going forward methodically," and we have sufficient proofs for a belief that a determined effort is making to influence European opinion in favor of Brazil.

The desire that Brazil should enjoy a good name and reputation in the commercial and financial centres of Europe, and also among the emigrating classes, is perfectly just and proper. Were this purpose carried out honestly and truthfully, we should have no criticism to offer; on the contrary, we should lend all the assistance in our power. When, however, we find that this propaganda is being carried on by the sweeping use of press subsidies and the employment of back writers, and by a deliberate perversion of facts and misrepresentation of events, we feel compelled to enter our protest against the whole transaction.

Those who have read Christie's "Notes on Brazil' will recall his direct charges that during the controversies between the British and Brazilian governments while he was minister at this court, this very same agency was employed by Brazil to sustain her credit abroad. A number of writers and journals were in the pay of this government, and were used by the latter to refute some very ugly charges growing out of questions of that day. There are now, it is true, no questions to meet of such a character as those growing out of the emancipados, the Rio Grande wrecking affair, or the troubles with colonists, and the purposes of such a persistent propaganda are therefore less apparent. As the work is actually "going forward methodically" we are compelled to believe that the government has some important purpose in view for which it is necessary to first prepare the plastic European mind. Now, what is this purpose?

The financial difficulties in which Brazil is unfortunately struggling are undoubtedly one of the prime causes of this movement. An enormous and rapidly-increasing debt and an insufficient revenue have at last brought the credit of this empire to the verge of a serious crisis. It is still possible for a masterly hand to carry Brazil through this impending crisis, for she is young and is the possessor of natural resources of great value -but where is the hand? Instead of meeting all impending dangers courageously, Refore going further with this propag and a everything that has been done is tentative,

ting down expenditures and liabilities they are actually increasing so that there may be no appearance of hesitation or lack of confidence. If the sale of the Dom Pedro II railway is proposed, nothing but an indignant refusal is heard. If the abandonment of useless public works is suggested, such as the Dom Pedro II prolongation, or the extension of the S. Francisco railways, or the construction of the projected Madeira and Mamoré railway, the world is at once informed that all these things are full of great possibilities for the country and must be carried forward. All these things, however, require money -and money must be procured. If it is true, as was asserted by one of our colleagues the other day, that the government had sounded the banking institutions of this city about placing an internal 5 per cent. loan and could get no better offer than 90 per cent., then it is clear that the government will again appear upon the foreign market as a borrower, To do this successfully, a great many things must be explained and a great many doubts dissipated.

Another evident purpose is the attraction of emigration. The impending abolition of slavery threatens paralysis to all the leading industries of the country which are now carried on by slave labor. The danger is real, and is not overestimated. Instead of utilizing the freedmen as a future laboring element, the planters are seeking to replace them by colonists, and with this intent efforts are now making to attract emigration this way. It is natural therefore that measures should be adopted to place the advantages of Brazil before the emigrant, and to induce him to choose this country as his future home. In justice to the emigrant, however, he should be fully informed as to the country, instead of being deceived. This propaganda, so far as we have been able to judge, does nothing but paint Brazil in bright colors and to dilate upon its magnificent possibilities. emigrant who comes here through these inducements is certain to be disappointed. He will feel that he has been deceived and cheated-and justly so. And the result will inevitably be that the country will secure no real advantage from immigration, and will suffer a serious loss of credit.

A third purpose of this energetic propaganda, if we are not deceived, is the attraction of private capital. In spite of the treatment which foreign enterprises have lately received here from the government, the fact is clearly recognized that foreign capital is even more necessary now than ever to carry on local undertakings. More than a score of central usines 'are now seeking capital abroad, and investors beginning to hesitate. Several railway enterprises are also seeking capital, and others will soon appear on the Then there are the improvements to the Rio Grande bar, and to the harbor of Fortaleza, and the new gas contract of this city, and various other enterprises for whose success a large amount of private capital is absolutely necessary. It must be considered that the large number of these enterprises placed upon the foreign market within the last decade has aroused a natural inquiry as to the resources of the country, and to the aggregate of its liabilities. The hesitation of late implies that these inquiries have not been altogether satisfactory. It is true that the credit of the empire still stands high, but with a steady increase in its liabilities there must come not a little of doubt and hesitation. These doubts have already arisen, and hence the purpose of once more writing up the country and infusing more confidence into inventors.

As to the resul of this propaganda there is nothing more certain than that it will fail -and deservedly so. It is still possible to new boats may have to suffer for it after-

indirect and temporizing. Instead of cut- hoodwink a great many foreigners, but it can not be done on the scale practiced between 1850 and 1860. Brazil is better known to-day than then, and the civilized world is better informed as to her development and resources. She has no need of any propaganda of this character; it can only do her injury. Her natural resources and wealth are abundantly sufficient to attract both capital and immigration, providing the right kind of political conditions are offered. Without these latter the former never will be forthcoming except through means like the one now in hand. In common with other foreign journals in this country, such as the Messager du Brésil and the Eco d'Italia, we have endeavored to place these matters fairly and fully before this public, and before our foreign readers, and not without some good result. We are not disposed to paint imaginary pictures, nor to cover up defects; we have sought to place the bare facts before our readers and leave them to draw their own conclusions.

THE PORT OF MARANHAO.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS :

Sir,- The S. S. Cyphrenes, of which I am master, lest Rio de Janeiro September 22nd for New York, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham, Pará and St. Thomas to deliver mails. On my leaving Pernambuco the agent there telegraphed to Maranham, to my agent, that the Cyphrenes was properly loaded and had no room for cargo, and that they would be kind enough to take the delivery of mails just outside the entrance to the harbor, thereby saving 24 hours which otherwise would have to be sacrificed if the steamer had to enter port. A steamer like the Cyphrenes could only get in with high water at daytime, and out with the next day's high water.

On my arrival October 3rd, I anchored close to the harbor, where I received a letter from my agent that I must bring the ship in to deliver mails, as president of the port insisted on it.

Having Baron Teffe and staff on board as passengers, going to St. Thomas to take observations on the transit of Venus, the Baron kindly gave me a letter to the president.

I then landed in my own boat and went to the president who received me kindly and informed me, after reading the Baron's letter, that he would order the mails to be taken from the steamer at once. I found when I landed that the newspaper was full of complaints about my not bringing the steamer in to deliver the mail.

I was informed that the people had addressed a letter to the president, to "make the Captain bring his ship into the harbor and open the hatches, and see if more room remained for cargo; if so to make the Captain take whatever cargo was there to be shipped." I should just have liked to see them come on board to open my hatches. The mails were then taken from the ship and outward mail brought on board, which can be done by day or night as easily as in Rio de Janeiro.

On my arrival out this time, with mails and cargo from New York to Maranham, I anchored on the same spot to await high water. The pilot came off to inform me that my steamer could not get into port for three days, as there was no room in the harbor, two steamers being already there, and where the sailing vessels lie there being not more than fifteen feet

After lying outside for two days my agent wrote me a letter to lower my own boat, put the mails in it and come ashore. I did so at once but only to oblige the company whom I at present serve, as their

wards. The next day one steamer left and are already recognized by shippers and I then brought my ship in.

Are the public here aware of the fact that Maranham is the worst port to make in this empire, being exceedingly dangerous?

I have been in command of steamers and sailing vessels for sixteen years and have made many ports in that time, but always found leading marks and buoys where there was any danger, but upon going into the above mentioned port, although there are plenty of sand bars, there are no buoys to mark them.

As the people of Maranham are so anxious to have steamers come to their port, why not, instead of saying over their cigars and coffee "such a boat must come in here", talk about placing some buoys and marks to lead ships in safely; there are always small idle men-of-war there which would answer the purpose for that kind of work.

The expense to sailing vessels is so great that they never call there more than once. The new boats now building in New York for this trade, and the first of which will be here in January, are to be pitied if served in like manner.

I should suggest to them, if my opinion is worth anything, that if they are forced to go there by contract, to take mails only to be delivered outside.

For ships of three hundred feet in length there is only room in the harbor for two at one time, and they must have three anchors out, two ahead and one astern, so that the ship will always swing the same way.

Should a careless commander, while at anchor there, neglect to watch the tide and to get his after hawse tight, and the ship so swing the wrong way, she would be damaged.

I am now bound for that port again, and have no room for cargo; I hope they will kindly arrange to take the mails from me outside upon arrival. Apologizing for my lengthy letter and trusting I may be permitted to express my opinion about their port as freely as they passed theirs about my ship,

I am, Sir, Yours &c., &c., J. C. Krogh. Master S S Cyphrenes
U. S. & Brazil Mail S S. Co.

The foregoing comments on the port of Maranhão abundantly confirm what we have before said in these columns on the practicabiltiy of a compulsory call there. There never existed a sound reason for the service outside the brain of a politician, and there is no just reason why it should be continued. The American line was established for a steamship communication between Rio de Janeiro and New York and not for a petty service along the coast of Brazil. It was a gross injustice to require the company to call at Maranhão, and the more so as the terms of the contract specify a class of steamers which can not possibly make the call except under exceptional circumstances. More than that the contract requires the service to be performed within a specified number of days. How can this be done if from two four days are wasted every time a call is made at Maranhão? If only two steamers can lie inside at the same time, and large steamers can enter only at high water, how can the American line perform its service within the terms of the contract? The plain fact is, as Capt. Krogh clearly demonstrates, the government is still imposing onerous and impossible conditions upon this service. In the interests of quick, safe and satisfactory communication between New York and this port it is to be hoped that this call will soon be dropped as impracticable. The government must recognize its difficulties and dangers as they

insurers; a continuance of the call can not be else than unjust both to the company and to the public.

SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION.

The latest census bulletin gives some interesting facts as to the sugar-cane production of the United States in 1880. The production of sugar reached States in 1880,000 hogsheads, and of molasses nearly 17,000,000 gallons. This is a remarkable increase over the amount reported in 1870, when 87,000 hogsheads of sugar and 6,000,000 gallons of measses were produced; but the present yield does lasses were produced; but the present yield does not compare so favorably with that returned by the census of 1860, which was 231,000 hogsheads of sugar and 15,000,000 gallons of molasses. The bulk, both of sugar and molasses, is the production of Louisiana. In the present census returns this latter state is credited with nearly 11,000,000 gallons of molasses and more than 181,500 hogsheads of sugar. Its production of the former article has nearly tribled since 350,000. has nearly trebled since 1870, and of the latter more than doubled.

A MISSIONARY STEAMER.

A missionary steamer, whose hull and machinery weigh only six tons, is now moored in the Thames in London. The vessel is named *Peace*, and has been built for the Baptist Missionary Society, who destine it for the service of the mission in the destine it for the service of the mission in the upper reaches of the Congo river. The boat can be taken to pieces readily for transport purposes, and the total number of pieces, none of which would be too heavy for a man to carry, would be 800. The greatest possible use has been made of all available space, and the two cabins are admirably fitted. A kitchen adapted for a stove and other cooking appliances forms part of the equipment. A substantial awning covers the deck, and between this and the sides of the vessel a wire awning is fitted to stop arrows and other missiles. It is intended to take the steamer to pieces, and pack the sections in boxes, which will be sent to the mouth of the Congo. From thence they will be borne by 800 Congo. From thence they will be borne men a distance of 300 miles up to Stanley where the steamer will be reconstructed by mis

EMIGRATION OF SKILLED LABOR TO THE UNITED STATES,

A significant feature of the enormous immigration into the United States is the amount of skilled labor that it brings. It is estimated that of the 200,000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the five months ending June 30th last, not less than half were trained mechanics and artisans. This shows that the European mechanic sees little encourage-ment in the outlook at home. It is evident that a ment in the outlook at nome. It is evident that a people who are overburdened with taxation can have little money to spend for the products of skilled labor. It takes all they can earn to support the nobility and the soldiers. Therefore follows that the skilled artisan, who is generally a man of superior intelligence, with the wants which intelligence brings, is forced to see himself and his family sink in the scale of social existence, or seek better conditions elsewhere.

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION.

At the last meeting of the American Statistical Association Gen. Francis A. Walker presented a paper on "The Nativities of the Population of the United States;" in which he showed from the tables of the Company of th of the census of 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1880, that the Irish population has relatively decreased during the thirty years. In 1850 the Irish population formed 43.5 per cent of the total foreign population but now they form only 27.76 per cent. The English, Scotch and Welsh have maintained their variable their design of the state of the total foreign population. population during the three decades, and the Scan-dinavians and British Americans have greatly in-creased. In 1850 the German population formed nearly one-third of the foreign population, and in 1880 they formed 29.5 per cent. Gen. Walker also exhibited the striking phases of interstate immigration, showing that nearly 25 per cent of the native-born population are living in states and territories other than those in which they were born, and that nearly as many more have moved from their native towns and counties, but without leaving their tate.

THE 24th of July, 1883, will be the centenary of the birthday of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela, New Granada. Ecuador and Peru, and the founder of the republic of Bolivia. The government of Venezuela has proclaimed that day ventual. Indicate and ordered its calebration a national holiday, and ordered its celebration with the inauguration of the railroad between with the inauguration of the railroad between the port of Laguayra and the city of Caracas, capital of the republic with the unveiling of a monumental statue to George Washington, and with a National Exposition in Caracas.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -- A hospital has been established at S. João da Barra, province of Rio de Janeiro, by the Misericordia society.
- —The offices of the Companhia Pernambucana, Pernambuco, were recently broken into by burglars and robbed of 15,000\$.
- The November receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 1,077,466\$251, of the recebedaria to 56,751\$292, and of the consulate to 92,79\$\$760.
- —There was a meeting of planters at Descalvado, S. Paulo, on the 3rd inst. for the purpose of soliciting a reduction in freight rates on coffee from the Paulista railway.
- —The October receipts of the Ceará postoffice amounted to a total of 2,854\$960, of which 1,405\$540 belonged to the central office at the capital.
- —Through the third distribution of the emancipation fund 492 slaves have been liberated in the province of Ceará at a total cost, exclusive of their personal contributions, of 109.370\$640, or an average of about 222\$.
- —It is to be noted that the provincial government of Rio de Janeiro has considerably modified the wording of its advertisement for the sale of certain slaves which we have before noticed. Less notice is given to their infirmities.
- —The merchants of Larangeiras, Sergipe, have sent a representation to Deputy Prado Fimentel against the additional tax on imports imposed by that province, and ask that the general government shall suspend the same as was done at Pernambuco.
- —The Libertador, of Fortaleza, Ceará, is denouncing the practice among many slaveholders of sending their slaves, when ill, to the hospital for treatment at public expense. The Libertador very properly claims that all expenses for such service should be paid for by the master.
- —The first stone of the Ypiranga lottery memorial was laid at São Paulo on the toth inst. with all the customary solemnities. There seens, however, to be great uncertainty even now as to what the memorial is to be, whether a school house, an asylum, a jail, a convent, or an university.
- —The November receipts of the Pernambuco revenue departments, as compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows: (88) 1881

Custom house. 1,077,466\$251 1,508,352\$739

Recebedoria. 56.751 292 60,027 622

Consulado. 92.795 760 276,199 192

Consulation. —According to latest accounts the Arvoredo light at the northern bar off the port of Santa Catharina has not yet been inagurated. Some of the glasses were broken in the transportation of the apparatus, and the constructors are now awaiting new glasses from Europe. The tower is all of iron, and is now completed. It has a height of 89.9 meters above the sea level, and contains a revolving Argant light, alternating white and yellow. The total cost of the light is said to be about 300,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$. There are some complaints about the site of the light, it being claimed that it can not be seen by coasting vessels from the north.

—The October receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to \$23,605\\$737\$, against 945.30\\$256 for 1880, as me month of 1881, 615.39\\$518 for 1880, and 709,131\\$611 for 1879. The receipts for October last were derived from the following sources:

Imports	547,998\$766
Despacho maritimo	2,100 000
Exports	203,250 170
Interior	63,985 790
Special application	776 000
Extraordinary	
Deposits	

The receipts of the provincial recebedoria amounted t) 264,252\$833, and of the ver-o-peso tax to 10,190\$283.

—A good snake story is related in the Provincia, of São Paulo, of the 8th inst. It would seem, according to a private letter from Faxua of the 2nd inst, that there lives at Balsa, São Paulo, a young man named Antonio Ferraz who suffered an injury to one of his kmees some ten years ago. The injury gradually extended from the knee to the foot, and completely disabled him. Some time since he hobbled into the woods near his house to get some firewood, where he was bitten by an urutii on his crippled leg. He felt no pain from the bite; on the contrary the pains from the old injury diminished. More recently, a June 1887, the went into the woods again, where he was bitten a second time, but by a rattlesnake. This settled the business for him by effecting a complete cure. He is now perfectly well, and is running a ferry at Balsa, on the Rio Paranagara.

—The provincial assembly of Ceará has repealed its additional duties on imports.

-The extraordinary session of the Bahia provincial assembly opened on the 12th inst.

—The price of gas in the city of S. Paulo during the month of November, at the exchange of 21 1/4 d., was 355 reis per cubic meter.

—We see by the *Libertador* that small-pox has again made its appearance in Fortaleza, Ceatá. It exists, also, in many other places in that province.

—Private letters from Minas Geraes state that the 1883 coffee crop in that province and in part of Rio de Janeiro will be small in comparison with preceding years.

—A central rice-cleaning mill was formally inaugurated at Pilar, near Iguape, province of Sao Paulo, on the 5th inst. There was great local enthusiasm over the event.

—The public indebtedness of the province of Ceará on the 4th July last amounted to 225,880\$ in 6 and 8 per cent. apolices, and 40,000\$ received from the Banco do Brazil on a loan.

—The slave population of the province of Pará on the 30th June last, lacking two municipalities, was 23,537, of which 11,220 were males and 12,317 were females. The *ingenno* population was 8,434.

—The gas meter dispute at São Paulo is to be settled by arbitration, if such a thing is possible since the S. Pedro fiasco. The government of the province has nominated Counselor João Augusto de Padua Fleury as its representative.

—The monthly subvention of 500\$ granted to the periodical Brazil Agencola by the provincial government of Pernambaco has been suspended by the president of that province, the suspension to take effect on the 1st of January next.

—The November receipts of the S. Paulo postoffice amounted to 6,436\\$02 for the city and and 22,993\\$03 for the whole province. For the same mouth of 1881 the receipts were 6,539\\$36 for the city and 22,866\\$83 for the province.

tor the city and 23,005,005 in the property of the 3rd inst., says that notwithstanding the exhiberance of the first flowering the next coffee crop will be small. This is due to the heavy winds and hailstorins of the past month which overturned many trees and destroyed a great part of the blossoms.

—By law n. 2,900, of the 7th October, the provincial assembly of Minas-Geraes conceiles an interset guarantee of 7 per cent. on 800,000\$ to Joaquim José Campos de Bittencourt for the establishment of a central usine in one of the municipalities of Utal, Presidio, Muriahé, Carangola or Ponta Nova. The guarantee is to endure for a period of 25 years.

—According to a Pará contemporary a woman recently died in the province of Amazonas at the advanced age of 141 years. Two brothers of the same woman died at the equally unusual ages of 137 and 139 years respectively. These old age stories are now becoming just a little too common to excite astonishment, and we shall soon expect to see this one beaten by not less than a score of years.

—The Diarie de Santos gives the November receipts of coffee at Santos as 237,628 bags, making a total of 812,497 bags since the 1st July, against 725,011 bags in the same period of last year. The total export for the month of November, including 3,106 bags in Rio, was 207,505 bags, making a total of 742,093 bags since 1st July, against 577,813 bags in the same period of last

—The Diario do Gram-Pari of the 31st October relates that six slaves were recently freed at Brranca, Pará by their master. Nazario José da Costa. Their letters of freedom had not only been given them, but had been duly registered. The mistres, however, was opposed to the act and proceeded to tear up the letters, notwithstanding their registry. She then deliberately sold the freedmen into a second slavery.

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial government has again revised the plan of the lotteries authorized by that province. The new plan fixes the total of each lottery at \$0,000\$, represented by \$0,000 tickets of 10\$ each. The drawings will amount to a total value of \$60,000\$ in 1,500 prizes, the grand prize being 20,000\$. The stamp tax on each lottery will be 1,200\$, the commissions and expenses 1,600\$, and the benefit 17,200\$. The price of tickets is put at a low figure as a bait for the poorer classes.

—The slave population of Ceará on the 31st August 1881 was 24,648, a dimination of 9,226 since the matriculation of 1871-73. This is equivalent to an annual average of nearly 40 liberations for each 1,000 slaves, the liberations including all causes, by law, by gift, by the emancipation fund, and by death. And yet it is generally conceded that emancipation is proceeding more rapidly in Ceará in proportion to population than in any other province. The ingenue population on the 31st August, 1881, was 7,436.

—A colonist name. Becker was killed by his wife and two children at Bóde, near Blumenau, Santa Catharina, on the 6th ult. He was first knocked senseless by a blow from a heavy piece of board by the two children, and his wife then consummated the crime by cutting his head open with a hatchet. An attempt was made to conceal the crime but it was detected when application was made for a burial permit. The two children, a daughter of 15 and a son of 17 years, are under arrest, but the wife drowned hersell when the police were searching for her.

—The receipts of the Manáos custom house and provincial receiptedoria during the four months of the present fiscal year were as follows:

 custom house
 recebedoria

 July.
 \$8.551\$000
 77,627\$08

 August
 8,705 700
 102,791 983

 September
 93,015 750
 143,125 587

 Octoher.
 71,826 460
 132,767 921

Of the receipts of the provincial recehederia per cent. goes to the Amazon Navigation Co.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Companhia Paulista has resolved to give gratuitous passage to all colonists passing over its lines.

—A new section on the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway, from Palmares to Catende, Pernambuco, was inaugurated on the 3rd inst.

—The October receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway amounted to 30,4805050, against 21,531\$125 in the same month of last year. —The Madeira and Mamoré railway surveying

emmission under Engineer-in-chief Morsing is expected to leave for the Amazon on the 30th inst.

—The October receipts of the "Recife a Limoeiro" road, Pernambuco, amounted to 22,727\$\$90, and the expenditures to 22,932\$290, leaving a deficit of 04\$400.

—The "Macahé e Campos" line has reduced its rates on certain classes of freight to Rio de Janeiro. A bag of sugar now pays 600 reis from Campos to this city.

—The October receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 60,990\$55, and the expenditures to 43,504\$666, leaving a surplus of 17,486\$684.

—The constructors of the Minas and Rio railway successfully started their first locomotive, the Conto de Magalhites, on the further side of the Mantiqueira, on the 4th inst. The locomotive had been transported to that point in pieces, and will be used in the works of construction.

—The October receipts of the Paulista railway of São Paulo amounted to 314,639\$440, and the expeditures to 91,0-6\$640, making a total receipt since July 1 of 1,026,579\$780, and a total expenditure of 323,227\$53. This gives a net surplus of 793,352\$250 for the four months ending October 31.

—It is somewhat remarkable that little Switzerland, in the heart of Europe, should be first to see the advantages of the American style of railway carriage over the compartment plan, but this is the case. Of the 1655 passenger carriages on the Swiss lines 1343 are constructed on the American system and only 312 on the English system.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered the payment to the Fives Lille company of 90 per cent. of its claims for the material furnished the Porto Alegre railway and the Pernambuco prolongation under the contracts of 1876 and 1877, as awarded recently by a commission of arbitration in Paris. The claims amount to a total of 1,319,299,77 frances.

—In an official note of the 7th inst, the minister of agriculture advises the engineer in-chief of the 'Bahia ao S. Francisco'' prolongation that it is the intent of the government to carry that line through to the Rio S. Francisco with all the dispatch possible. To this end he is directed to push the work of construction as rapidly as the credits of the General Assembly will permit.

—A contract was signed on the 29th ult, between the president of Espirito Santo and civil engineers Eduardo Mendes Lunoeiro and José Moreira Barbosa for a railway through that province to the head waters of the Rio Pardo in the province of Minas Geraes, the starting point to be either Victoria, Espirito Santo, Porto Velho, Itaciha, or some station on the "Victoria a Natividade" railway.

—Alderman Malvino Reis has asked the municipal council to impose a fine of 30\$ per tram on all the tramway companies of this city which do not employ some kind of apparatus to guard against accidents. He mentions incidentally a certain invention of this kind upon which an aldemanic commission has presented a favorable report. The good alderman, however, leaves the companies to choose some other apparatus if they consider it best —but fails to mention where such can be found.

-The Campinas tramway carried 12,629 passengers during the month of November.

- The SAo Paulo transway lines carried 107,596 passengers during the month of November, of which 7,102 were carried gratis.

—The Minas and Rio Railway Co. has recently obtained permission from the government for the substitution of American in place of English rolling stock.

—The minister of agriculture insists upon the previous decisions of the government that the Minas and Rio Railway Co. must submit all its contracts for official inspection and approval.

—The September receipts of the São Paulo railway (Santos to Jundiahy) amounted to 527,640\$-570, and the expenditures, to 138,952\$150 leaving a net surplus of 358,658\$420. This gives a surplus of 792,269\$230 for the quarter ending September 30.

—The Folha Now is informed by a competent authority that the cost of opening new streets, constructing tunnels and quays etc., which are to be required of the proposed Conacabana line, will cost not less than 10,000,000\$. Add 2.000,000\$ to this for the laying of its own tracks, and it will be seen that a cash expenditure of 12,000,000\$ will be required to carry the new project into execution.

—The Economiste Français calls attention to the lact that, notwithstanding the recent declarations of the Belgian minister of public works to the effect that considerable reduction must shortly be made in the number of trains run on the Belgian state lines, no steps have yet been taken in the direction of economy. It is stated that on one line in Flanders the minister of finance was actually thanked for entering a railway carriage, the guard remarking that no other passenger than he had been carried in that train for a long time. In Luxemburg, it is stated, a train recently fell down an embankment, but no one was hurt, for the very sufficient reason that the train was absolutely empty. If these statements may be relied upon, it requires to further demonstration to prove the necessity for increased economy on the Belgian state railways.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Heralli, November 29.

—Three hundred immigrants left for the colonies of Santa Fé on Monday.

—There have been 864 baptisms, 186 marriages and 467 deaths in this city in October. The arrivals have been 9,032 and the departures 1,993.

—We hear that another sugar manufactory and estate will be established in Corrientes or Tucuman, by Argentine capitalists, costing about 100,000 patacones.

—The minister of finance has ordered that various sums, amounting in the aggregate to \${34.538.71, shall be placed at the disposition of the Mint for the purchase of gold and silver.

—It has been resolved by the executive of the

—It has been resolved by the executive of the province that whenever a merchant shall sell by auction merchandise different from what he ordinarity trades in, he will have to pay a patente for such merchandise notwithstanding that the auctioneer way hold the noner fatters.

may hold the proper patente.

—The president of the republic and Dr. Irigoyen, minister of the interior, are both travelling in the interior just now, and they express their surprise and gratification at the evidences of progress which greet them wherever they go.

—The capital of the province "La Plata," is the absorbing topic among those who are in position to speculate and invest capital, and many important purchases of land there are being effected. The foundation stone of the new city has been laid, and its streets and avenues are all nearly mapped out, but, up to the present, this is as far as the building has progressed. What may be said with truth is, that the new capital will be a city of immense

—It has rained pretty heavily of late and the drooping spirits of farmers and agricultursts in the provinces and in the colonies are not a little refeshed in consequence. On the whole, it may be predicted of all our plantations, including those of wheat, maize, linseed, barley and sugar, that the harvesting will turn out very well, and that much of what will be lost through lowness of price, will be made up by the abundance and richness of the crops.

—The sugar industry continues steadily on the increase, and already shows signs of a speedy development into a large and profitable business. The same may be said of the wine made in the provinces, which commends itself for the excellence of its quality and the lowness of its price, defying competition and almost closing the market against the deleterious mixtures that are imported from France and Spain, and doctored by the local dealers. All these industries, and their almost marvellous development, make labor scarce and create an unusual demand for experienced hands to work on the farms, etc.



—Black thistle having appeared in several of the country districts, the authorities of the same have notified the landowners that they will punish the neglect to destroy it, wherever it may appear with a fine of \$500 mgc.

-An Englishman went down to Ensenada from Punta Lara, and entered a saloon, where he committed no offence or disturbance. Soon a drunker vigilante came in and proceeded to arrest this gringo, although no one requested it and he was entirely orderly. On arriving at the prison, the man asked to see an officer, but was told there was none, and on going to a window to look out to see if he could see one, the vigilante drew his sword and if he could see one, the bigiante drew his sword and proceeded to cut and beat the prisoner, until he fel almost unconscious. This frightened the guard, who rubbed him to returning consciousness, and then robbed him. He was kept for days, unvisited, until an officer who knew him chanced to see him and got him out. He tells us that not a day passes but that at this Quartel vigilances are drunk, quarrelsome and brutal, and that the prison is filthy, unhealthy and uncomfortable.

-The executive of the province issued vesterda a long decree regularing the buildings in La Plata. Some of the resolutions are as follows: All persons desiring to build in the new capital must solicit the delineation of the engineer appointed for that per As for the numeration of the building, it must be remembered that each square will have fifteen odd and fifteen even numbers, the former or the right and the latter on the left hand side. When the foundations of the buildings already delineated have reached the height of 1½ or 2 metres, the proprietor or constructor will advise the committee appointed with the object of inspect-ing it. If this is not done a fine of \$500 m/c will ing it. 11 tims is not done a fine of \$500 m/c will be imposed, and the building pulled down if not in a proper line. The president of the department of engineers will appoint one of their members to inspect monthly the state of the buildings, and to advise the authorities of any breach which may be advise the authorities of any breach which may be found against the decree. Permission for repairs will only be given for the buildings which are in will only be given for the buildings which are in line. The committee appointed will not concede actineations for the construction of conventillos, actiones, or any other unhealthy establishments; Lines p issues who wish to build the above will have ext permission from the executive, who wil Ascide after receiving the report of the engineers.

LOCAL NOTES

-The government has received a cable dispatch from Europe saying that vaccine will be sent the steamer of the 9th inst.

-A cable dispatch from Barão de Teffé at St Thomas on the 7th inst. says that the transit of Venus observations there were greatly obstructed by cloudy weather and copious rains. Nevertheless the Barão saw the third and fourth contact.

-An international congress for the protection of children is about to be held in Paris. It is presumed that the imperial government will be able shortly to find some one willing to act as a representative of Brazil, inasmuch as the occasion will permit an agreeable visit to Pavis for some months

—A private letter to the *Cruzziro* from S. Isabel do Rio Preto says that the coming coffee crop in that locality will be very small, not sufficient in many cases, through low prices, to pay plantation expenses. The diminished crop is ascribed to the age of many of the orchards, which of course are never fertilized and only superficially cultivated.

-One of our morning contemporaries speaks with away burglars. We fear his sensitive feelings are too much occupied with the physical welfare of the thief, and too little with the honest citizen whose property is almost wholly at the disposal of riminals. In the absence of adequate protection from the use of the revolver in driving police, there is no other recourse than the use of the revolver.

-The London correspondent of the Jornal do Commercio, under date of November 8th, calls attention to a very important consideration in the matter of public indebtedness, to which we also have once before referred. He urges that it is not have once before referred. The aggs that it is a the aggregate or the per capita indebtedness which determines a nation's financial standing, but it is the per capita wealth and production in relation to the indebtedness. Let us hope that Senator Affonso Celso will make a note of this.

-The city council is now busily engaged in try ing to fix the prices at which cattle shall be sold a the slaughter house, and the price at which beets shall be sold in the city markets. The maximum price for the latter is put at 400 reis a kdo. In order to better control the business it is now ed to grant a concession for the establish ment of "thirty municipal butcher-shops" to which preference shall be given in the municipal slaughter to one-third of the daily number of house up to

There were 67 deaths from small-pox in this city during the first ten days of this month

-By an imperial decree of the 12th inst. a 4th distribution of the emancipation fund is declaramounting to a total sum of 3,000,000\$.

-The legislative assembly of Bolivia has proved the treaty of commerce and friendship celebrated between that republic and Brazil.

-The City Improvements Co. has entered a protest against the adoption of any new municipal by-laws affecting their work without an accord.

-Some thieves entered the Royal Hotel, Rua Fresca, on the 10th inst. and carried away 300\$ worth of property belonging to one

-The frequency and audacity of the burglarie ow occurring in the city suggests that the police force should be employed in something better than in aiding private jobbery.

-A fire broke out in Schumann's brewery a distille ery yesterday morning, but we were unable to obtain particulars of the amount of damage sustained in time for this issue. Full details will however be given in our next.

-The government has extended the time for the signing of a contract for a central usine at Moncão, Maranhão, by sixty days. The owner of the concession is Dr. João Antonio Coqueiro. The capital of the usine is 600,000\$, upon which the government guarantees 6 per cent. interest.

—The election in Goyaz has resulted in a defeat of the present minister of agriculture, Counselor Fleury, the certificate of election having been formally given to his opponent, Dr. Antero Cicero de Assis. As yet Minister Fleury has not resigned his portfolio, nor shown any intention to do so

An imperial decree of the 6th inst. revokes the authorization to the government to concede lotteries, and prohibits the sale of foreign lottery tickets in the empire, and provincial lottery tickets in this city. All such tickets will be treated as contraband,

and prizes drawn up on them will be confiscated,

—The board of health has notified the City
Improvements Co. that a faithful observance of the improvements C. in an arising observance of immunicipal regulation against airconservance of ining the hot season will be required. The tearing up of the streets by the contractors of the house water service, and the leaving open of the excavations for days together, does not seem to have extracted united. attracted notice.

—It is rumored that the incoming city council

has an appreciative eye upon the "seccos e molhados" business of this heroic city, which is so largely in business of this heroic city, which is so largely in the hands of foreigners. The outgoing council has made its mark in the slaughter-house and butcher shop business, and the new aldermen are deter mined not to be outdone. They feel that the public must be protected at all hazards

—The police authorities of this city have recently had another acute attack of modesty. They have prohibited the use of the ordinary bathing dress forn by men, and prescribe the use of a blouse or tunic. Swimmers will appreciate the change, will be remembered that it is only about two y ago when bathers used only the ordinary short hand dressed on the beach. The prohibition of The prohibition of this garment on the city *praias* was perfectly proper. The present step, however, is not so well taken. one will see just why the present dress is objectionable — unless, perhaps, it be some she keeper who may have the other suits to sell. T is probably the secret of the change, as it is hardly ssible that a chief of police who will permit the lecencies found every where in the public strees indecencies found every where in the public strees would be greatly shocked by the ordinary dress of a bather.

-Several inexplicable robberies have recently occurred at Carson's Hotel in this city, but it was not until the morning of the 8th instant that the mystery was solved. A little after two o'clock the watchman saw a man climbing over the wall from the street at the rear of one of the detatched cot, tages, and at an excellent place for concealment, He waited until the burglar was safely inside the walls, when he fired his revolver at him, and gave chase. The thief ran to the rear of the grounds, where the servants' quarters are situated. The watchman was here reinforced by a large force servants, and the thief was captured Feeling hi Feeling hurt servants, and the third was captured. Feeling hart by the suspicion which had fallen upon them, as well as by the intrusion of the third, they fell upon the prisoner and gave him a thorough beating. Before the guests of the hot! arrived, they beat the fellow into an almost seaseless condition. The police then came in and carried the third away to ponce then came in and carriest not the any in-the lock-up. He turned out to be an imperial marine, stationed at Fort Villegaignon, and named Francisco Antonio da Silva. The *Journal speaks* of his trespass as having been made "without revealing his purpose." He will get clear, of revealing his purpose." He will course. No one saw him steal anyth ing. nformed that a receipt for a watch (undoubtedy stolen) was found upon him. The action of the servants in beating the fellow is praiseworthy in the highest degree, as it is probably the only punishment he will ever get.

-- The city gas bill for the month of November amounted to 50,079\$306.

—The government has granted a six months' ex-tension to José Marcellino Pereira de Moraes for the founding of three central usines in the province of Rio de Janeiro and one in the province of Espirito Santo.

-According to Buenos Aires telegrams of the 5th inst, the elections in Tucuman had passed off with serious conflicts, several persons being killed and wounded. The results were in favor of the liberals.

-The German steamer Corrientes of the 5th inst. took 500 samples of Brazilian coffee for the Berlin exhibition. The coffee had to pay an ex-port duty of 4 per cent. to the province of Rio de Janeiro.

-An American named George Broux died of small-pox at the Santa Barbara hospital on the 6th inst. He was taken with the disease at the house of detention, where it would seem that small-po has secured entrance.

- The time for the redemption without discount of the 100\$ notes of the "4" estampa," and the 20\$ notes of the "5" estampa," expires this month. After January 1st a progressive discount of 16 per cent, a month will be enforced.

-The government has authorized the tra the mining concession of Gustavo Meinicke, located on the Rio Tibagy, municipality of Castro, Paraná, to Eduardo Klingelhoefer of this city. Active operations under this concession are to be begun at once.

-A full session of the council of state was held at the Emperor's palace on the 7th inst. to consider the advisability of opening a supplementary credit of 400,000\$, of which the minister of empire requires 200,000\$ to meet the epidemic of small-pox which has broken out in various parts of the empire-

-The first experiment with the electric light for use in street repairing at night, was made the evening of the 7th inst, in front of the Mint The apparatus used was a cluster of five Siemen's lamps, connected with the telegraph department each lamp having a power of 400 candles. The experiment resulted satisfactorily.

—A burglar, named Eduardo Farrugias, was cap tured on the evening of the 10th inst. while robbin a jewellery store on Rua da Constituição. He entered the shop with a false key, and had filled his pockets with watches, when an employee ap-peared on the scene. The burglar broke away and ran into the street, but was captured after running a short distance.

-Cloudy weather prevented any observations of the transit of Venus on the 6th inst., at this point A telegraphic message was received from the pres-ident of Pernambuco, however, in which the Emperor was congratulated on the event. Just what the Emperor has to do with the transit of Venus, or what the president of Pernambuco finds in it is not fully unde worthy of his congratulations, tood as yet.

-One of the industrial contradictions of the day is the incorporation of a company, according to the Globo, for the encouragement and protection of small agriculture and national industry. The company is credited with a capital of 4,000,000\$. We were under the impression that small agri-culture is characterized by the cultivation of land in small parcels, by small farmers, and with small capital. Small farming with a capital of 4,000, sounds just a little equivocal.

-We have received the initial number of Linco the organ of the Club Gutenberg, which is to be devoted to the propaganda of abolition. The pub-lication will not be at regular intervals for the present, but will depend upon the occasion and the upport accorded. The new periodical starts out tly, and certainly creates a good impression, but it lacks just that one element which a successful abolition movement must have—force. Slave an evil which can not be conquered with gl Slavery i hands, nor fine writing. It will require hard facts, hard blows, and persistent denunciation. There should be no cessation of these until the last chain is broken all through the empire of Brazil. new periodical has our warmest wishes for its

-The exportation of a few Botucudo Indians to Europe for an exhibition of their personal beauty seems to have stirred up quite a little commotion. The press has been nearly unanimous in its demunciation of the unholy speculation. The Gazeta not of the unholy speculation of the unholy speculation was asyst that the minister of foreign affairs has ordered the return of the Indians from the first port at which the steamer touches. The president of Espirito Santo, however, asserts that they left openly and of their own free will, and applied to the chief of police at Victoria for passports. It is probable that the at Victoria for passports. It is probable that the recent anthropological experience of these Indians is this city, where they were duly exhibited to a curious public, contributed not a little to their desire to see more of the world. In this light all this outery seems a trifle inconsistent.

-A contract was signed in this city on the 7th inst, between the director-general of the postoffice and Col. José Lopes Pereira de Carvalho on the part of the Companhia Bahiana for a continuation of the steamship service of that company. The old contract expired on the 30th July, and the new one is to endure eight years with an annual subvention of 155,000\$. The ports of Santa Cruz and Bel-monte have been added to the service heretofore rendered. The company now possesses a fleet of 17 small steamers, and has two building on the

THE agency of the South American theatres has engaged Sarah Bernhardt (principally for the Brazils) for 50 representations, the salary being \$165,-000. She will start from Paris on the 20th of next April, and will remain absent 135 days .-Exchange.

(OMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1882 Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1500), gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
con at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ st per \$\frac{1}{2}\$. st \$\frac{1}{2}\$ st \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents,
do \$\$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. \$\$37
do \$\$1.00 (L. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. \$\$39

EXCHANGE

Dec. 5.—To-day all the banks remined without rates and the nurrect was paralysed, only some insignificant transactions in private paper being done at 21 f/s and 21%. Sovereigns closed at 174/60 sellers, 12 apo buyers.

Dec. 6.—The Banter Commercial re-adopted today the rate of 21% and the English banks fewar the same on head office but very few takers apopared. Private paper was negonitated at 22 f/s and 23½. Some bank paper on France was frawin at 41%. Sovereigns closed at 115/200 sellers, 11 3/6 butyers.

Dec. 7.—The market to-day continued quiet at yesterdarates. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$420, with buyers 11 380.

Dec. 9 —There was no alteration to-day in the rates of the banks, but private paper was more abundant and a fair amount of business was done at 21%, 217/16 and 21% on London and at 443 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11\$5390

sellers, 11 360 buyers.

Dec. 11.—To-day the market opened unchanged at 21 ½ bank and 21 7/16 to 21 ½ private paper, but became much firmer and 22 7/16 to 21/5 private paper, but became much firmer during the day, and at clasing hours bank paper on head office was ottainable at 21/3. Sovereigns closed at 11/4/39/ sellers, 11 300 buyers, and 2,000 were sold at 11/4/39/ sellers, 11 300 buyers, and 2,000 were sold at 11/4/39/

sellers, it 300 luyers, and 5,000 were sold at 11\$300, eet, 12—The Banco Commercial adopted to-day officially the rate of 21½ at which the English banks dow on head office, but very few takers appeared. Private paper on London was negoliated at 217/16 and 21½, the latter rate predominating, and on France at 444. Sovereigns closed at 11\$300 sellers, 11\$300 huyers

118/350 sellers, 118/350 sellers and the market was very firm. The Doc 13:— To-day the market was very firm. The Mills the English Banks; drew in the morning on head office, but, finding very few takers, they drew in the adrenou at the same rate on banker. Private paper, which was very scarce, was negotiated in the market at 21/16 and in the banks at 21/2. Bank paper on France was done at 446. Sovereigns closed at 118/350 sellers, 118/350 bityers.

Dec. 14 - To-day the market opened firm, all the banks drawing at 21 34 and private paper being negotiable at 2114 and 21 q/16.

-The November customs receipts from imports and exp as compared with the same month of last year, were as

.... 2,584,556\$000 2,668,478\$000 Exports 553,978 000
Total ... 3,138,534 000 763,874 00 3,432,852 000 Decrease in imports duties ... 84,422\$00 do export do ... 209,896 oc Total decrease 294,318 000

The diminution of a per cent. in the export daties on coffee, ugar, cotton and make, and the additional duties of to per cent. on imports went into effect on the gla of November. It has been a substituted to the second of the control of the control of the control of the latter was insufficient to keep up the receipts from

-The 408,381 bags of coffee had the following destinations

bags
United States 173,878
Europe 214,187
Canada 229 value 3,096,351\$480 3,836,273 220 14,767 200 265,152 000 6,990 000 408,381 sed as follows 7,286,694 42

g been assessed as 1010.0%.
35,625 bags at 320 reis per kilo.
64,694 ,, 314 ,,
110,025 ,, 303 ,,
117,882 ,, 288 ,,
8.155 ... 80,155 ,, 280 ,, 408,381 bags at 297,38 reis per kilo.

-The November receipts of the Santos custom house

Meza de rendas..... 124,600 108

THE PARTY

6		THE RIO
For the five months from July 1st to November	goth the	December 5.
receipts, as compared with the same period of to-	BI, were as	200 Carangola RR 180 000
follows: 1881 Imports,1,309,732\$052 1,	1882 180,876\$003	20 Pastoril Agricola
Imports	489,876\$093 12,588 300 152,451 751 96,533 913 2,467 804	75 Leopoldina debentures 195 606
Interior 67,834 426 Extraordinary 3,660 734 Emancipation fund 10 000	96,533 913	Banco Predial hyp. notes of Nev. 3 751/2 %
Deposits	15,429 704	so Villa Isabel
	769,347\$565	32 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes do 95 % December 6.
—The goods despatched for export at the Rie of during the month of November were as follows:	official value	45 Banco do Brazil
	,286,694\$420	62 Pastoril Agricola 42 000
Hides 10,061 Sugar 4,187 bags	59,944 e00 54,e49 950	4 do
Tobacco 86,320 kilos	44,891 600 8,558 000	go Santo Antonio de Padua RR 180 000
Rosewood 348 pieces Spirits 20 pipes	1,567 200	12 Integridade Insurance 81 000
Tapioca 150 barrels Horns 5,000	1,338 000	50 Carris Villa Isabel
	7,457.643 170	85 Oeste de Minas debentures 200 000
Gold in bars and dust	7,470,762\$480	16 Banco Predial hyp. notes 76%
	7,470,7024400	Dec, 7. 60 Banco do Brazil
BANK STATEMENT	in a sell and	122 Bonco do Commercio 2nd serie
Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on depo- short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeis the official balances published on November	o, taken from	100 Docas D. Pedro II
		not Banco Predial hyp. notes
* RANKS in contos bale	ash Propor- inces tion per lo. cent.	50 Nova Permanente insurance (outside sale) 37 000 Dec. o.
		23 National Loan of 1868;,280 000
Banco do Brazii	1.735 7.28 1.271 10.27	10 Engenho Central de Quissamã 220 000
Banco Rural 4-791 Banco Industrial 1-400	1.152 24.04	217 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95 %
Banco Commercial	1.966 42.03 393 6.00 496 35.40	14 Banco Predial hyp. notes
New London & Bizzinga Island	496 35.40 B.931 15.21	Dec. 11.
101211111		50 Banco do Commercio
N.B.—When a bank declares part of its cash Banco do Brazil, the amount so stated is ded		20 Fidelidade Insurance
balance of the latter and included in that of the	ne former.	100 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95%
BANK OF BRAZIL		15 Banco Predial hyp. notes
BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30th.	, 1882.	100 Botanical Garden R. R. do 175 000
ASSETS.		Dec. 12. 12 Banco do Brazil
Commercial Department: Bills discounted:	31,400,000\$00	10 Banco do Commercio 2 nd serie
Dilla with two resident endorsers	14,079,118 794	50 Carris S. Christevão
one resident endorser besides others	5,526,556 244	5 Companhia Telephonica 170 000
Bills secured by collaterals : By commercial documents	128,900 000	150 do [outside sale] 200 000 40 Sorocabana R. R do 110 000
By Government bonds and shares	233,921 000 1,152,966 395	
Sundries balances of various accounts	1,060,626 550 784,851 080	WARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1882.
Bills receivable	18,451,006 671	Exports.
Cash	4,108,542 (09	Coffee.—After our last report, on the 4th inst., the market remained quiet for a few days until the 6th, when, in view of
Capital account	25,187,123 925 2,441,123 34°	some decline in the receipts by railroad, a more active demand
Supplemental loan		set in and considerable sales were effected, principally for Europe.
uundry loans	16,624,765 303 328,544 942	Since then the demand has been stimulated by the more favorable cable advices from the United States, large sales for
Real Estate	2,153,309 598	that destination having taken place in consequence, and on
Stocks and Shares: Public Funds	12,557,536 610	the 11th instant dealers raised their currency prices 130-140 reis per 10 kilos for all grades from Superior to Escolha.
Shares and debentures in various companies. Documents deposited	2,264,682 500 54,095,356 435	The market closes very firm at the quotations we give below. The sales since the 4th instant have been 214,400 bags, viz:
São Paulo Branch: Capital account	800,000 000	95,170 bags for United States
Account notes in circulation	79,070 000	9,320 ,, Elsewhere
Account current	2,811,214 485	214,400 bags. and the total sales since the first instant amount to 237,510
Dural at long dates	25,181,092 700 3,9•5,790 928	hags, viz :
,, ,, short ,, City, at long dates	1.259,622 470	107,110 bags for United States 120,800 ,, Europe 9,600 ,, Elsewhere
, , , short ,,	136.534 080 82,551 406	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
Interest due on mortgages	832,964 530 29,190 350	237,510 bags. The clearances have been:
Percentage due on administration		United States: bags Dec. 5 New Orleans Dan bk Concordia
In cash Hypothecary notes	445,946 885 168,900 000	6 New York Br str Laplace. 5,398 7 New York Br str Sallisbury. 18,810
	227,911,809 829	9 do Am bgn Etta Whittemore 8,000
LIABILITIES. Commercial Department:		Galveston Br bk Live Oak
Cind: .6r oon shares # Ks. 2003000	33,000,000 000 5,274,165 510	13 New York Nor bk Sirrah 10,726
Reserve fund	2,571,605 457	Dec. 4 Hamburg Gr str Corrientes [& 3,487 Santos. 16,com
Notes in circulation :	20,997,760 000	4 Marseilles It str Umberte I
Branch Banks	662,240 000 47,801,423 743	Triestre It str. do
Bills payable for fixed deposits	23,841,241 231	5 London Br str Delambre 400
Sundries, balances of various accounts	6,976,766 693 553,517 801	5 Antwerp ,, do
Deposits Dividends:	54,095,356 435	5 Trieste ,, do 2,898
Unclaimed dividends	95,139 610	5 Antwerp ,, do 3,700
Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial depart-		5 Gothenburg ,, do
ment	25,187,123 925 2,441,123 340	7 Antwerp ,, do 4,980
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,364,200 000 67,080 244	7 Gothenburg ,, do 500
Accounts current Profits in suspense		7 Marseilles Fr str Savoie
	227,911,809 829	r: Trieste Nor bgn Urda 4,00
E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, December 1st, 1882.		to do Norbon Eimund 3,800
José Machado Coelho de Ca Eduardo Braga,	Accountant.	13 Gibraltar f.o. Br schr Dewdrop 2,46
		Dec. 4 Algoa Bay Br bk Neilie 3,29
SALES OF STOCKS AND S	HARES	6 Port Elizabeth Br schr Rippler
December 4. 302 Banco do Brazil	298 000	15,864 bags per day
60 Navegação Nacional 2nd serie	150 000	,, 17,190 ,, 1880
100 Santo Antonio de Fadua desentare	195 000	,, 12,413 ,, 5,589 ,, 1877
75 Oeste de Minas debentures [outside	sales] 200 000	,, 5,5ag ,, 1876 ,, 7,197 ,, 1876

THE RIO	NEWS.		
scember 5.	We quote to-day, per 10 kilos:	3\$300-	\$6en
Allianca Insurance 34 000	Washed	3 610 -	3 810
Pastoril Agricola 43 000	Good first	3 340 -	3 400
Villa Isabel 255 000 Leopoldina debentures 195 000	Regular first Ordinary first	2 520	2 720
Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95 %	Good second Ordinary second	2 110	2 310
Banco Predial hyp. notes of Nev. 3 75½ % Navegação Nacional 2nd serie (outside sale] 156 000	Capitanias	. 2 110	2 310
Villa Isabel do 254 000	Escolha Stock is estimated to-day at 42	1 240 7,000 bags.	1 370
Banco do Brazil hyp. notes do 95 % lecember 6.			
Banco do Brazil	Total clearances of coffee from July 1st to	m Rio du o Nov. 30th	ring th
Banco Predial		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Wile tes
do	DESTINATION	1882	1881
Docas D. Pedro II	United States.	Bags.	Bags.
União Mineira RR 180 000	New York	798.747 186 018	734 · 19 177 · 25 6 75 3 50
Integridade Insurance 8t 000 Carris Villa Isabel 254 000	Baltimore	22 718	6 75
Navegação Nacional 2nd. serie 156 000	Charleston	District Street, St.	11 92
Oeste de Minas debentures 200 000 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95%	Mobile. New Orleans.	7 751 6 000 100 110	9 50 129 36 38 00
Banco Predial hyp. notes 76%	Galveston	37 435	38 oc
Dec. 7. Banco do Brazil		1 000	
Bonco do Commercio 2nd serie 211 000	Totalt EUROPE.	.168 788 1	110 48
Pastoril Agricola. 42 000 Docas D. Pedro II. 134 000	Channel L. Q	3 000 26 834	68 8
do 135 000	Havre	67 950 259 268 120 807	92 6 258 7
Banco Predial hyp. notes		15 070	109 4 32 2 58 7
Dec. 9.	Lisbon f. o Portugal	37 200 1.432 202 086	58 7 3 7 136 8
National Loan of 1868	Mediterranean		
Engenho Central de Quissamã 220 000	Total	736 656	761 2
Panco do Brazil hyp notes 05 %	Elsewhere Canada	1.538	5
Banco do Brazil hyp. notes	Canada	45 002 25 217	54 4 20 5
Dec. 11.	Total	71 757	75 6
Banco do Commercio	United States	736 656	761 2
Fidelidade Insurance 230 000	Elsewhere	71 757	761 2
Docas D. Pedro II. for June 1883 130 000 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes 95%	Total	1.977 201 1	-947 3
Banco Predial hyp. notes 77%			_
Carris S. Christovão (outside sale) 350 000 Botanical Garden R. R. do 175 000	TOTAL clearances of coffee from Jan. 1st to	om Rio duri Nov. 30t	ing the h.
Dec. 12.			
Banco do Brazil	DESTINATION	1882	1881
Docas D. Pedro II	UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags
Botanical Garden R. R	New York	1,532,606	1,320,
Companhia Telephonica	Baltimore	22,718 840	323, 6, 7,°
do [outside sale] 200 000 o Sorocabana R. R do 110 000	Charleston	21,917	17.
	New Orleans	9,502 144,065 58,927	210,
WARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1882.	Galveston	_	48,
Exports.	S. Francisco Cal	1,000	
offee After our last report, on the 4th inst., the market	Total EUROPE	10,700	1,952,
ned quiet for a few days until the 6th, when, in view of decline in the receipts by railroad, a more active demand	Channel f. o Havre	62,310	207.
and considerable sales were effected, principally for	North of Europe & Baltic	62,310 93,612 446,904 174,238	253, 495, 256, 82
pe. ce then the demand has been stimulated by the more	Liverpool, London & South'on Bordeaux Lisbon t 0	27,891 67,142	82 116
able cable advices from the United States, large sales for destination having taken place in consequence, and on	Portugal	4,723 279,524	11 295
1th instant dealers raised their currency prices 130-140 reis	Total	1,167,944	1,750
o kilos for all grades from Superior to Escolha. te market closes very firm at the quotations we give below.	ELSEWHERE	4.921	37-31
a color since the 4th instant have been 214,400 bags, viz :	Canada	4,921 87,120 44,622	96
9,320 , Elsewhere	Totals	136,703	143
	United States	2,162,625	1,952
214,400 bags. the total sales since the first instant amount to 237,510	Europe	1,167,044	1,750
gs, viz: 107,110 bags for United States	Total	3,466,372	3,846
120,800 , Europe 9,600 , Elsewhere		ports.	
237,510 bags.	Flour.—The arrivals sin		ren
he clearances have been:	instant, have been :		
nited States: bags .5 New Orleans Dan bk Concordia	5,509 barrels per Cyphren	n United S	nted S states
6 New York Br str Laplace 5,398	4.800 New Lig	ht from Ba	ltimore
9 do Am bgn Etta Whittemore 8,000	The sales since same date h	<i>ue</i> from Va ave been al	oout 27
Galveston Br bk <i>Live Oak</i>	Stock in first hands to-day		
3 New York Nor bk Sirrah 10,72		a.t	
urope: .4 Hamburg Gr str Corrientes [& 3,487 Santos. 16,co	Richmond 1	26\$000 st 21 500	22 0
4 Marseilles It str Umberte I 3.54	2	nd 20 500 st 20 500	
4 Triestre It str do 30	,, 2	nd 19 000 19 000	-20 C
4 Havre Fr str <i>Parana</i>	a 111	20 500	-19 5 -21 0
5 Antwerp ,, do 1,01	7 Interior	17 500	
5 Liverpool ,, do		20 500 17 500	-18 c
5 London ,, Guadiana 39	River Plate	18 500	-19 6
5 Antwerp ,, do	Pitch PineThere	nave been	no ai
7 London ,, Elbe 6,10	5 market continues firm.		
7 Gothenburg ,, do 40	o White Pine No arr	ivals.	
7 Lisbon ,, do 50	o Market firm at 120—125 rei	rrivals.	
	8 We quote 27\$000-29\$000	per dozen.	
11: Trieste Nor hgn <i>Urda</i>	o 541 dozen per Carl Rose.	nius from	Abo 1
13 do Nor bgn Eimund 3,00	o sold before arrival.		
13 Gibraltar f.o. Br schr Dewdrop 2,40	Kerosene No arriva	ds. Market	quiet.
Algoa Bay Br bk Neilie 3,29	We quote to-day 6\$300 per	case for D	evoc's
6 Port Elizabeth Br schr Rippler	3,500 kegs per Crest from	Baltimore.	
15,864 bags per day	Market quiet. We quote to-day 540-560	reis per lb.	for Ge
against 10,113 in Dec. 1881 ,, 17,190 ,, 1870	Rosin — No arrivals Market unchanged at 9\$00		
, 10,293 , 1879 12,412 , 1878	Turnenting - No ar	rivale	

Good first	3 340	- 3 400	
Regular first	2 930	- 3 060	
Ordinary first		2 720	
Good second		2 310	
Ordinary second		1 910	
Capitanias		2 310	
Escolha		1 370	
tock is estimated to-day at	127,000 Day		
DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
UNITED STATES. w York	Bags. 798.747 186 o18 ————————————————————————————————————	Bags. 734-192 177-252 6 758 3 500 — 11 923 9 500 129 364 38 000	Bags. 664 844 218 717 — 3 500 8 972 5 000 136 771 13 800 4 000
Francisco, Cal	1 000	1.110 480	

New York	798.747	734.192	004.844
Saltimore	186 018	177 252	218 717
Hampton Roads f. o	100 <u>-</u>	6 758	-
Richmond	22 718	3 500	-
Charleston		-	3 500
Savannah	7 751	11 923	8 972
Mobile	6 000	9 500	5 000
New Orleans	100 110	129 364	136 771
Jalveston	37 435	38 000	13 800
St. Thomas f. o		-	4 000
S. Francisco, Cal	1 000	-	
Total	1 168 188	1.110 480	1 055 604
EUROPE.			
Channel t. o	3 000	-	3 600
Hayre	26 834	68 854	101 547
Antwert North of Europe & Baltic	67 950	92 612	54 325
North of Europe & Baltic	259 268	258 772	212 490
Liverpool, London & Sout'pton	120 807	109 422	121 798
Bordeaux	18 079		33 138
Lisbon t. o	37 200	58 760	68 100
Portugal	1.432	3 706	2 416
Mediterranean	202 086	136 859	131 683
Total	736 656	761 271	729 103
Elsewhere			
Canada	1.538	580	-
Cape of Good Hope	45 002	54 485	41 394
River Plate & West Coast	25 217	20 555	25 422
Total	71 757	75 620	66 816
United States	69 -99	. 110 480	1 055 604
United States	736 656	761 271	729 103
Europe			66 816
Total			-

learances of coffee from Rio during the 11 months from Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,532,606	1,320,261	1,054,088
Baltimore	371,050	323,869	387,480
Hampton Roads f. o	-	6,758	0,500
Richmond	22,718	7,000	_
Charleston	840	-	3,500
Savannah	21,917	17,729	13,582
Mobile	9,502	18,045	5,000
New Orleans	144,065	210,646	177,968
Galveston	58,927	48,500	13,800
St. Thomas f. o	-	-	4,000
S. Francisco Cal	1,000	-	
Total	2,162,625	1,952,808	1,668,918
EUROPE Channel f. o	10,700	30,271	18,500
Havre	62,310	207.784	154,788
Antwerp	93,612	253,273	103,448
North of Europe & Baltic	446,904	495.795	368,617
Liverpool, London & South'on	174,238	256,609	209,748
Bordeaux	27,891	82,700	56,623
Lisbon t. o	67,142	116,710	94.947
Portugal	4,723	11,793	2,909
Mediterranean	279,524	295,25	183,953
Total	1,167,044	1,750,186	1,193,53
Canada	4,921	580	-
Cape of Good Hope	87,120	96,052	72,42
River Plate & West Coast	44,622	46,823	42,79
Totals	136,703	143,455	115,21.
United States	2,162,625	1,952,808	1,668,91
Europe	1,167,044	1,750,186	1,193,53
Elsewhere		143,455	115,21
Total	2 166 272	2.846.440	2.077.66

Imports.

-The arrivals since our last report, on the 4th

tur—The arrivals since our last report, on the have been:

op barrels per Cyphruser from United States

op ... Crest from United States

op ... Crest from United States

op ... When Light from Baltimore.

so half logs Alkantique from Valparaiso.

sless since same date have been about 27,000 harrels.

in first hands to-day about 30,000 barrels.

quote to-day:

day:
Trieste 20,000—21,000
Richmond 1st 21,000—22,000
Baltimore 1st 20,000—21,000
Baltimore 1st 20,000—21,000
Castilla 20,000—21,000
Castilla 20,000—21,000
Canadia 20,000—21,000
Canadia 20,000—21,000
River Plate 18 500—19,000

et steady. 3h Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the

oh Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the continues firm. sale was at 465 per dozen. htte Pine. - No arrivals, leet firm fat 100—193 reis per foot. vuce Pine. - No arrivals, quote 27800—1938000 per dozen. red ish Pine.— Arrivals. dozen per Cart Resentat from Abo which had been fore arrival.

rosene.— No arrivals. Market quiet. quote to-day 65 poop er case for Devoe's Brilliant. etc.— Arrivals. o kegs per Crest fron Baltimore.

3,500 kegs per Green Market quite:
We quote to-day 540-360 reis per lb. fee George.
Rosin — No arrivals
Market unchanged at 9500—105000 per barrel.
Turpentine.— No arrivals.
Market firm and prices advanced to 540-360 reis per kilo.

Codfish. — Arrivals:

900 cases per Elle from Lishou
3,500 tales and 30 cases per C. R. C. from New Carlisle.

Market firm.

Reiall prices o\$\$000—30\$000 for tubs and \$6\$000 for cases.

Coals. — Arrivals:

230 tons per Horizont from Cardiff

900 "Phillip Weyergang from New Port

1903 "Magnificant from Liverpool

1903 "Magnificant from Liverpool

1603 "Dalhama from Cardiff

Quotations continue rominal in the absence of sales.

Cement.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Cement.—No arrivals. Market unch
We quote:

English 7 000—7 000
Germa 6 400—6 100
French 7 800—3 000
Hay.—Arrivals:

1,200 plates per Beile from Rosario
Market flat.

We quote toolay 70—72 reis per kilo.
Brun.—Arrivals:

We quote to day 70—72 reis per kilo.

Brain—Arrivals:

1,500 has per Gnatiana from River Plate
440 — Tursaa from do
1,000 — Sarvoir from do
Market firm at \$\$\frac{1}{2}\times 0.00\$ per bag.

Indian Corn—Anivals:

700 bags per Umersto from River Plate
1,105 — Gnatiana from do
600 — Sarvoir from do
Market firm at \$\$\frac{1}{2}\times 0.00\$ per bag.

Buttler.—Market firm
We quote to-day:

French, in barrels — 1 \$\$\frac{1}{2}\times 0.00\$ per lbg.

do in tims — 1 100—1 230 —
Danish — 1 000—1 100
Lialan — 000—1 070 —
Anders — 1 000—1 000 — 000—0 000 —
Boer.—Market market, 600—0 000—0 000 — 000

| Beer | Aunce transfer | Ne quote: | Ne quote: | Ne quote: | | Ne quote: | Ne

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEC.

DEC. 3.

ANYMERIC-Gripon Clementina: 2007 tons: Breymann; 52 dx; sundries to A. Laureys & Co.

MONTEVINEO.—Sp by Laurenne: 148 tons: Gibernau: 18 dx; jerked beef to Comp. Pastonil Agricola.

ROSARIO.—Br bk Bélle; 468 tons: Scott; 24 dx hay to Soura & Co.

DEC. 4.

LAURETOOL—Br bk Magnificent; 1282 tons: Fords: 53 dx; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

DEC. 4.

DEC. 5. CARDIFF.-Br bk Minnie Brown; 1022 tons; Richards; 47 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

N. Yosk—Am bgn Amy A. Lane; 3\$5 tons; Clifford; 73 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co. DEC. 8.

Macao—Br lug Resolute; 420 tons; Lawrence, 25 ds; salt to C. C. Coutinho.

C. C. Continho.

DEC, 12.

RANGONS—Br bk. Nor-Wester, 545 tous; Whinnie; 100 ds; rice to Norton Megaw & Co.

CARDIPS—Br bb. Dalhaman; 372 tous; Rees, 45 ds; coal to Messageries Martines.

BATTSHORD—Am bk. New Light; 450 tous; Snow; 70 ds; flour to Thipps Brothers & Co.

New Carlisle-Br bg C. R. C; 246 tons; Briard; 55 ds; codish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira. New Castle...Sw lng Sjotrollet; 166 tons; Zinnerstrom; 68 ds; coal to D. Pedro II R. R.

tons; Rosa; 26 ds; salt to Viuva Miranda Leone & Co. tons; Rosa; 20 0s; sait to Viuva afranua Leone & Co.

—Br bgn Sarnh; 187 tons; Lewis; 32 ds; salt to Viuva
Miran-Br bgn Oronsa; 158 tons; Thomas; 7 ds; ballast;
to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEC. 2.
TURRS ISLAND—Br bgn Century; 183 tons; Le Conteur; ballast.

pallast.

Lisbox, f. o.—Br bgn Lurling, 191 tons; Seurle; caftee.

— Dan bg Anne Catherine; 196 tons; Andersen; coftee.

Baltimore—Am bk Adda J. Bonner; 496 tons; Bonner, coffee.

CORSAW RIVER—Sw bk Oscar; 446 tons; Lind; ballast CORRAW RIVER—Sw bk Cleary: 46 tons; Lind; ballast.
VALDMAND—Br bk Wandering Sprite; 800 tons; Roberts;
ballast.

DEC. 3.

DIAMOND ISLAND—Nor shp Frederik Stang; 991 tons;
Uchermann; ballast.

DEC. 6.

There has to the ballast.

DEC. 6.
TURKS ISLAND.--Br bgn Robin; 150 tons; Briard; ballast.
SANDY HEADS.--Br shp Prince Lucien; 1549 tons; Cockrane; ballast.

ballast.

New Orleans....It bk *Takor*; 542 tons; Benvenuto; ballast.

Algoa Bay...Br bk *Nellie*; 280 tons; Cowe; coffee.

DEC. 7.

N. ORLANS--Dan bk Concordia; 355 tons; Schmidt; coffee.
CARAVELLAS--Port tgn Barca do Lago; 207 tons; Maga-lhäes; sundries. DEC. 8.

UNITED STATES--- Br bk Adelaide Baker; 823 tons; Low; ballast.

ballast.

DEC. 10.

GALVESTON—Belsk Live Oak; 340 tons. Stitwell: coffee.

ALGOA BAY-Be bgn Catherine; 321 tons; Reeve; coffee.

DEC. 11.

N. Yosk:—Am bgn Etta Whittenere; 410 tons; Wright;
coffee.

VALPARAIZO-Br shp Howard D. Troop; 1587 tons; Sandes; ballast. PERNAMBUCO---Port bk Humildade; 312 tons; Teixeira; sundries.

aries.

MARANIAG---Port bk Auducia; 653 tons; Soares; sundries.

DEC. 12.

PERNAMBUCO---Br bgn Solario; 223 tons; Rae; ballast.

FREIGHTS:

Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:
London	Channel f. o

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE FORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DEC. 13th, 1882.

NAME	TOWNAGE	ENTERED		WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER	
AMERICAN hhp Criterion k Albemarle ggm M. E. Leign k Templar ch Yamoyden ky J. R. Stanhope k Aquidneck chr N. Smith ARGENTINE gg Ligero BRITISH k Sumarrash k Sumarrash k Sumarrash k Sumarrash k Sumarrash k Sumarrash				Cardiff Baltimore York Baltimore do		
hp Criterion	1546	Nov	1	Cardiff	To order F. Clemente & Co F Clemente & Co. Hüser Watson & C Phipps Bros. & Co. F. Clemente & C. Monteiro H & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. F. Clemente & Co.	
ok Albemarie	400		11	N Vorb	F. Clemente & Co	
k Templar	392		21	N York	Hüser Watson & C	
k Yamoyden	392 487 216		24	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & Co.	
ogn Chowan	210		24	N. York Baltimore. N. York N. York Baltimore.	Montaire H. S. C.	
k Aquidneck	391 285			Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & Co.	
chr N. Smith	419	Dec	30	N. York	F. Clemente & Co.	
gn Amy A. Lane	385	Dec	6	N. York	F. Clemente & Co.	
APGENTINE	4.50		12	Danimore.	Phipps Bros & Co.	3
g Ligero	142	Nov	20	S. Nicolas	Duvivier & Co.	
BRITISH						
k Sumatra	773	Aug	31	Liverpool. Cape Frio. London Cardifl	J. & J. Peake. J. Moore & Ca A. Moss & Co. D. P. H R.R. J. Moore & Co. To order	
t Thames	134	OCL	21	London	A. Moss & Co.	
hp Mornington	134 1830		26	Cardiff	D. P. H R.R.	
k Cheviot	509	Nov	26	Cadia	J. Moore & Co.	
hn Berteaux	1022		10	do	D Pedro H RR	
chr Dewdrop	101		19	Gaspê	To order	
ug Osburgha	101 346 991 740 196		21	Kangoon	D. P. H R.R. J. Moore & Co. To order D. Pedro H RR. To order To order D. Pedro H RR. J. Moore & Co. H. Zenha & Silv'ra To order, J. C. Pacheco & C Wilson Sons & Co do	1
A Aphrodite	991		21	Liverpool	I Moore & Co	
ug Dunure	196		24	Burgeo	H. Zenha & Silv'ra	
k B Hill	520 247		27	Brunswick.	l'o order.	
bn Oneeta	247	16.00	27	Cardin	J. C. Pacheco & C	8
hp De Courcey	1047		27	do	Wilson Sons & Co	
k Rockwood	739		27	N. Port	To order	8
hp Comorn	700		20	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.	1
hn P. Regent	249		20	Cardiff	Wilson Sone & Co	
gn Etna	1339	Dec	50	Cadiz	To order	
k Belle	468	188	3	Rosatio	Souza & Co	
k Magnificent	1282		4	Cardiff Liverpool. Cadie of Gaspè Rangoon New Port. Liverpool. Burgeo. Brunswick Greenwick Gardiff N Vork Cardiff Macao Rangoon Cardiff Macao Rangoon Cardiff N Varisies S Island. Bebia	do To order Wilson Sons & Co. F. de Mayrinck Wilson Sons & Co. To order Sonza & Co Wilson Sons & Co C C. Coutinho	
ne Resolute	420		8	Macao	do C. C. Coutinho Norton M'w & Co Messageries Mar. H. Zenha & Silverra V. M. Leone & Co To order	
k Nor-Wester	420 546 072		8	Rangeon	Norton M'w & Co	
k Dalhanna	072			Cardiff	Messageries Mar.	
om Sarah	187 158		13	S. Island	V. M. Leone, & Co.	
gn Oronsa	158		13	Bahia	To order	
DUTCH ogn Hendrik Jan						
gn Hendrik Jan	216	Oct.		B. Ayres	S. Hime & Zenha	
GRRMAN k Lina Schwoon	856	Oct Nov	70	Cardiff	For renairs	
k Bessel	458	Nov	12	Pensacola . Hamburg	For repairs F. Clemente & Co Brandes & Co.	1 4
: Anna	312		27	Hamburg.	Brandes & Co.	1
n Horizont			:	Povsandů	C de V O & Co	
k Bessel g Anna m Horizont gn Brilliant gn Clementina .	232	Dec	3	Cardiff Paysandú. Antwerp	To order C. de V. O. & Co. A Laureys & Co	
TTALIAN C. Langto	.6.	Oat		Panencolo	To order	1
g Vittoria C	230	Nov	12	Genoa	E. Cresta & Co.	
g G. Lanato ag Vittoria C ag Z. Antonio	502		25	Pensacola Genoa Genoa	To order E. Cresta & Co. E. Cresta & Co.	
NORWEGIAN						١,
AURICAGIA						34
gn Nordstjernen	134	Sept	15	Macáo	To order.	1
hp Telefon	1204	Oct.	4	Condin	E. Schow & Co	
g Tabor	205	Sept Oct. Nov	18	Macáo Toulon Cardiff Salt Island. Hamburg.	Fiorita & Tavolara	18
gn Favorit	300		21	Hamburg.	l'o order	
k Fox	311		21	Abo	F. Clemente & Co.	١,
on Eimpod				Trieste	To order	ľ
k Aalesund	270		24 25 26	Salt Island. Hamburg. Abo Rosario Trieste N. Castle Marseilles. Cette	Wilson Sons & Co.	
k Giller	493 426		26	Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfus &C	
k Vinner	426		27	Cette	To order	
gn Nordstjernen hp Telefon k Mod gr Tabor ggn Favorit k Fox k Fox k Sirrah ggn Enmund k Giller k Vinner k Triton ap Höden ggn U. Rosenius gn U. Rosenius gn U. Rosenius gn Urda RUSSIAN	219 748 222		27 29	Marseilles. Cette do N. Castle Abo	To order. E. Schow & Co Durviver & Co. Fiorita & Tavolara To order F. Clemente & Co. A. de S. Pinto To order H. N. Dreyfus &C. F. Clemente & Co. To order	
gn C. Rosenius	222	Dec	2	Abo	To order	
gn Urda RUSSIAN	167		2	Santos	Monteiro Fontes&C	
hn Aimo	780	Nov	27	Cardiff	Messageries Mar.	
hp Aimo swedish g Pepita						
g Pepita	247 165	Nov Dec	27	Soderhama	C. W. Gross & Co D. Pedro II R.R	,
ig Sjotrollet	165	Dec	13	A. Castle	D. Pedro H R.R	
SPANISH		Aug	30	B Ayres	G. N. de Vincenzi	
g Nueva Vict'a	263		25	Montevidéo	J. Romaguera	
g Nueva Vict'a g Manuela	263 198	Sept			C. N. J. V. S. C	
g Nueva Vict'a g Manuela g Juanita	263 198 178	Sept	12	B Ayres		
sranisii g Nueva Vict'a g Manuela g Juanita g Agapito	263 198 178 236 660	Sept Oct Nov	13	B. Ayres Rosorio	J. de Souza & Co.	
SPANISH g Nueva Vict'a g Manuela g Juanita g Agapito hp JoaquinSerra g Gnadelupe	147	Sept Oct Nov	13 9 9	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysandú	J. de Souza & Co.	
SPANISH g Nueva Vict'a g Manuela g Juanita g Agapito hp JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gn Esperanza	147	Sept Oct Nov	13 9 9	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysandú. Montevideo	J. de Souza & Co. Vincency O & Co.	
SPANISH g Nueva Viet'a g Manuela g Juanita g Agapito hp JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gn Esperanza nh Union	147 125 169	Sept Oct Nov	13 9 9 10 11	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysandú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario	J. de Souza & Co. do Vincency O & Co. L. de Azevedo & C. do	
SPANISH g Nueva Vict'a g Manuela g Juanita g Juanita g Agapito p JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gn Esperanza nk Union gn Europa gn Europa g Conseller	147 125 169	Sept Oct Nov	12 13 9 10 11 12 22	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario	J. de Souza & Co. do Vincency O & Co. L. de Azevedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha	
SPANISH Nueva Vict'a g Manuela g Juanita g Agapito n p JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gu Esperanza nk Union ga Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia	147 125 169	Sept Oct Nov	12 9 9 10 11 12 22 28	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario Cadiz	J. de Souza & Co. do Vinceney O & Co. L. de Azevedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs	
SPANISH g Nueva Vict'a g Manuela g Juanita g Agapito hp JoaquinSerra g Gnadelnpe gn Esperanza. nk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia. g N Sabina	147 125 169	Sept Oct Nov	12 9 9 10 11 12 28 28	B. Ayres Rosono Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Cadiz High Seas	J. de Souza & Co. do Vincency O & Co. L. de Azevedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs Put back leaky Co. Bo. Agricol	
g Manuela g Juanita, g Jagapito np JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gn Esperanza nk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia g N, Sabina g N, Sabina	147 125 160	Sept Oct Nov	12 9 9 10 11 12 22 28 28 3	B. Ayres Rosono Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo	do Vincency O & Co. L de Azeveclo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs Put back leaky Co. Pas. Agricola	
g Manuela g Juanita, g Jagapito np JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gn Esperanza nk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia g N, Sabina g N, Sabina	147 125 169 104 349 376 232 148	Sept Oct Nov	12 9 9 10 11 12 22 28 28 3	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo	G. N. de Vincenzi J. Romaguera J. Romaguera G. N. de V. & Son J. de Soura & Co. do Vincency O. & Co. L. de Azewedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs Put back leaky Co. Pas. Agricola	
g Manuela g Juanita, g Jagapito np JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gn Esperanza nk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia g N, Sabina g N, Sabina	147 125 169 104 349 376 232 148	Sept Oct Nov Dec	12 13 9 9 10 11 12 22 28 3	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo	J. de Souza & Co. do Vincency O & Co. L. de Azevedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs Put back leaky Co. Pas. Agricola M. de Oliveira & C.	
g Manuela g Juanita g Jagapito hp JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gm Esperanza mk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia g N, Sabina	147 125 169 104 349 376 232 148	Sept Oct Nov Dec	12 13 9 9 10 11 12 22 28 28 3	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo Assú Salt Island	J. de Soura & Co. do do Vincency O & Co. L de Azevedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs Put back leaky Co. Pas Agricola M. de Oliveira & C. M. de Oliveira & C. C. Abranchas & C.	
g Manuela g Juanita g Jagapito hp JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gm Esperanza mk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia g N, Sabina	147 125 169 104 349 376 232 148	Sept Oct Nov Dec	12 13 9 9 10 11 12 22 28 28 3	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysendú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo Assú Salt Island Salt Island Itajahy	J. de Soura & Co. do Vincency O & Co. L de Acevedo & C. J. de Soura & Co. J. de Oliveira & C. M. de Oliveira & C. L. Junior & Queiroz	
g Manuela g Juanita g Jagapito hp JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gm Esperanza mk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia g N, Sabina	147 125 169 104 349 376 232 148	Sept Oct Nov Dec	12 13 9 9 10 11 12 28 28 3 3 2 12 12 14	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysendú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo Assú Salt Island Salt Island Itajahy Oporto	J. de Soura & Co. do Vincency O & Co. L de Azevedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs Put back leakly Co.Pas. Agricola M. de Oliveira & C. M. de Oliveira & C. L. Junior & Queiroz U. Junior & Queiroz M. de Oliveira & C.	
g Manuela g Juanita g Jagapito hp JoaquinSerra g Guadelupe gm Esperanza mk Union gn Europa g Conseller k N Ignacia g N, Sabina	147 125 169 104 349 376 232 148	Sept Oct Nov Dec	12 13 9 9 10 11 12 22 28 28 3 3 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysendú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo Assú Salt Island Island Itajahy Oporto Oporto Oporto	M. de Vix a Son do Vincency O & Co. L de Asevedo & C. S. Háns & Zenha For repairs Put back leaky Co. Pas Agricola M. de Oliveira & C. M. de Oliveira & C. L. Junior & Queiroz M. de Oliveira & C. L. Junior & Queiroz M. de Oliveira & C. To order	
g Manuela g Juanita g Agapito hp JoaquinSerra g Giaadelupe gn Esperanza mk Union g Europa g Conseller k N. Ignacia g N. Sabina g Laureano	147 125 169 104 349 376 232 148	Sept Oct Nov Dec	12 9 9 10 11 12 28 28 3 3 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	B. Ayres Rosorio Paysondú Montevideo Gualeguay Rosario Cadiz High Seas Montevideo Assú Salt Island Lajahy Oporto Oporto Il'a de Maio Oporto Il a de Maio	J. de Soura & Co. do do Vinceney O. & Co. do do Le de Asevedo & C. do S. Hime & Zenha For repairs Part back leady Co. Pas. Agricola M. de Oliveira & C. M. de Oliveira & C. L. Junior & Queiroz M. de Oliveira & C. To order To order Viuva M. L. & Co. V. M. Le ane & Co.	£.

DA	rk	NAME	WHERE TO	CONSIGNED TO
Dec.	2	Paranaguá Gr	Hamburg* 26d	Ed Johnston & C
.,	2	Laplace Br	Liverpool* 30d	Norton M'w & C
	3	San Martin Fr	Havre* 31d	A. Lenba & Co.
,,	3	Umberto I, It	River Plate 31/2d	F. & Tavolara
		Corrientes Cr	do 7	E. Johnston & C
,,	3	Salisbury Br	Santos 20h	C. M.C. Beecher
,,		Guadiana Br	River Plate 4d	Royal Mail
	4	Paraná Fr	do 4d	A. Leuba & Co
		Cayour Hr	Porto Alegre* 4d	Norton M'w & C
		Copernicus Belg	Liverpool* 28d	do
		Elbe Br	Santos 2th	Royal Mail
,,	8	Cyphrenes Br	N York' 40d	Wilson Sons & C
,,		Crest Br	Baltimore 28d	C M.C. Reecher
,,	8	Arctique Fr	Iquique 23d	For coals
		Britannia Gr	Liverpool* 23d	Wilson Sons & C
		Galileo Br	River Plateº 7d	Norton M'w & C
		Savoie Fr	do 7d	Karl Valais & C.
,,		Rubens Br	London* 201/d	Norton M'w & C
	11	Rio Plata It	Genoa" 2912d	F & l'avolara
,,		Ville de Santos Fr		A. Leuba & C
		Galicia Br	Valparaiso* 18d	Wilson Sons & C
		Humboldt Br	River Plate 6d	Norton M'w & C
,,	11	Paranaguá Gr	Santos 20h	E. Johnston & C.
		Niger Fr	Bordeaux* 20d	Messageries Mar
	12	Memnon Br	Liverpool® 23d	Norton M'w & C
**		Atlantique Fr	Valparaiso* 27d	W. Ritchie & Co

. Calling at intermediate ports.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DAT	Е	NAME	WHERE FROM	CARGO
Dec.	2	Graf Bismark Gr		Sundries
**	2		do	do
,,	4	Umberto I, It	Marseille*	do
"	4	Paranaguá Gr	Santos	do
**		Guadina, Br	Southampton -	do
"		Corrientes Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
"		Paraná Fr	Havre*	Sundries
,,		Delambre Br	Liverpool*	do
"		San Martin Fr	Santos	do
"	7	Salisbury Br	N. York	Coffee
,,	8	La Place Br	New York*	do .
"		Cavour Br	Porto Alegre*	Sundries
,,		Elbe Br	Southampton*	do
"		Galileo Br	do	do .
"	9	Arctique Fr	S. Vincent	do
"		Britannia Br	Valparaizo*	do
,,		Copernicus Belg	Santos	do
**		Savoie Fr	Marseille*	do
**		Galicia Br	Liverpool*	do
,,		Rio Plata It	River Plate	do
,,	11	Crest Br	Santos	do

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		General	Apolice	s, currer	ncy	6 %e	1,065\$000	1,045 000
		. ,,	,,	"		"	800 000	
		,,,	,,	,,		,,	600 000	1,030 000
339,060,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	,,,	,,	,,		* **	500 000	
339,009,1004000	335,397,100,4000	. ,,	**	,,		,,	400 000	,,
		. ,,	,,	,,		,,	200 000	,,
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						5 %	1,000 000	84 %
		"	"	"		,,	600 000	
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	"	"	"			400 000	"
		. "					100 000	"
119,600 000	110,600 000	.,		,,		4 %	1,000 000	
			.,	,,		,,	600 000	
7.489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provinci	arapone	es of Ki	o de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	102 0
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	"	"			"	200 000	
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 000	Nationa	l Loan o	1 1868,	gold	,,	1,000 000	1,280\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	.,,	,,	"	,,	"	500 000	11
44,820,000 000		Nationa	Loan of	1870.	gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	1,160\$000
7,065,000 000	50,235,000 000	. ,,		., ,,,	,,	,,,	500 000	1,100,000

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

			A	200\$		BANKS	9,323,484\$38	2 298 500	10\$000	1	-
1	33,000,000	105,000			AL	Banco do Brazil	9,325,484438	285 000	0 10,000	July	1882
	12,000,000	60,000	25.00	0 200	Al	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,176,639 74 1,223,109 86	240 000	9 000	July	1882
1	£ 1,000,000	50,000	A	1 600	6 10	English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil	6 160,000	140 00	0 12 sh	Tuly	1882
	6.000,000	30,000	A	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	100,000 000	240 00	0 9 000	July	1882
	1.000.000	20,000			All	Mercantil de Santos	241.640 46.	1 237 000	0 10 000	July	1882
	4.000.000	20,000		0 200	All		73,173 14	165 000		luly	1882
-	£ 1,000,000	50,000	A		6 19	New London and Brazilian	£ 165,00 548,253 05	-	11 8	Oct	1881
	12,000,000	60,000	15,00	0 200	2007	Banco do Commercio	548,253 05	225 00	0 9 0	July	:883
	1,000,000		Al	1 200	111	Petropolis	9	160 00	0 10 000	July	1332
	7.500,000	37,500	14.38	200	All	Macahé e Campos	83,730 47 103,795 12	224 000			1382
	7.500,000	37,500	14,30	200	250	Macahé e Camposdo do debentures	103,795 12	02 0	6 616 %	interes	
	15,000,000	75,000	25,00	200	All	Paulista	422,007 49	220 00	10 800	Dec.	188.
	4,000,000	20,000	Al	1 200	All	Sorocabana	-,-,-,	110 00	0	1	
			-		6 50	Sorocabana do debentures do do do Leopoldina	_	02 %	60.	intere	st
	= =	=	100	=	100.	do do		92 % 80 %	0 6 %	intere	st
	2,100,000	12,000	Al	200	All	Leopoldina	81,320 27	103 00	0 3 000	July.	1882
	-	-			2003	do preferred ob	-	195 00	0 61/2 %	intere	st
1	2,000,000	10,000		200	All	Nictheroyense	-	25 000	D		
	600,000	3,300	Al		All	Campos a S. Sebastião S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		Nom 150 000		1 , ,	1881
	10,665,000	53,325	30,000		All	do do with right to subsid. shs.		185 000		July	1881
1	-	13.50		-				20 000			
. 1	800,000	4,000	Al		All	União Valenciana	34,600 000	Nom	51600	Ech	1881
	3,000,000	15,000			All	União Mineira	34,000 000	180 000	14 000	Dec	1881
	500,000	13,000	-	200		do debentures		196 000	14 000	intere	st.
	5,500,000	27,500	25,500		All	Mogyana	_	200 00	10 500	Dec.	1881
	1,200,000	6,000	4. 150		All	Oeste Minas	3,840 000	185 000		Dec.	1881
	\$00,000	-	-	200	All	do do debentures	-	200 000	0 30 10	interes	st
	2,000,000	10,000	Al		All	do do subsidiary shares. União Valenciana União Mineira do debentures. Mogyana Oeste Minas do do debentures. Santo Antonio de Padua	_	180 000	-	1.00	
	1,000,000	-	-	200	Ail		-	202 000	31/2 "10	intere	st
				200	All	S. Christovão	0 .		1		
	1,000,000	20,000	16,500 Al			Botanical Garden	232,482 67			July.	1882
	10,000,000	50,000	All		1005		18,750 18			Oct. July.	188
1	700,000	7,000 6,000	All	200	All	Penambuco Pelotas S. Laiz do Maranhão	16,435 45	130 000	5 000	July.	1882
1	540,000	2,700	Ali		All	Pelotas	10,435 45	38 000		, my	1382
	800,000	4,000	3,000	200		S. Luiz do Maranhão	100 100 100	20 00			
	1.200,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	Porto Alegre	20,000 000	100 004	5 000	July	1832
	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	A11	Villa Izabel	125,898 16	254 000	5 000 8 000	July	1882
	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	2,800 000	1 500			
	1,200,000	10,000				S Taiz do Maranhao Porto Alegre Villa Izabel Montevideo Nictheroy Bruxellas	-	1 250			
1	1,200,000		All		All	Bruxellas	-	10 00			
	5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All	Carris urbanos	17,981 66	258 00	7 500	July	1852
		-		-	500\$	do dependires		80 %	, %	interes	.t
	1.800.000	6,000	All	300	300\$	Carris urbanos	180,000 000	105 000	15 000	June	
	180,000	1.800	All	100	All		100,000 000	Nom	.,	June	1079
	100,000	100				NAVIGATION COMPANIES					
	4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	507,423 78:	260 000	10 000	July	1882
	600,000	3,000	All	200	1605	nauge e sapucati NAVIGATION COMPANIÊS Brazileira de Navegação. Espárito Santo e Campos União Nietheroyense Ferry	300,000 000	106 000 Nom	6 000	July	1882
	200,000	1,000	012	200	110	União Nietheroyense		Nom	1		
	640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All	Ferry	-	Nom			
	500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Paulista	89,172 045	142 000	8 000	July	1882
3	£ 750,000	50,000	40,419	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	6 50,000	100 000		July	1882
	150,000	750	All	200	100\$ All	Nacional de Navenação	170,908 830	275 000		Oct	1881
	2,000,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e, Campos	12,500 000	180 000	15 000	July	1882
	000,000	3,000			To the	INSURANCE Fidelidade	11,300 000	100 000	13 000	,,,,	
18	\$,000,000\$	8,000	1,000	1,000\$	1254	Fidelidade	236,929 300	230 000	12 500		1882
18	2.000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Fluminense. Garantia Nova Permanente. Nova Regeneração. Consança.	313,179 280	530 000 184 000	37 000	July	1882
13	2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000	100	Garantia	177,250 000	184 000	10 000	July	1882
1	800,000	800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	117,437 038	38 000 Nom.	20 "[0	July	1882
1	500,000	300	10.000	1,000	100	Configura	21,418 722		6 000	Jan.	1880
10	4,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	250,000 000	52 000 83 000	20 % 4.000	July	1882
1	8,000,000	50,000	25,000	100	10	Previdente	147,000 000	44 000	2 500		1882
	5,000,000	2000	All	200	100	Popular Fluminense	184,426 740	20 000	E 000	Dec.	1878
1	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Allianca	184,426 740	34 000	20 %		1882
1			THE REAL PROPERTY.			MARKETS Gloria					1886
1	500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Glona	70,000 000	40 000	2 000	July	1882
1	200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia		Nom.	3 000	Dec.	1876
1	300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	CAS COMPANIES	900 000	3 000		June.	1880
1	6 750,000	37,500	36,000	6 20	All	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro		250 000	10 0,	May	.00.
1	750,000	7,500	30,000 All	£ 20	All	Nictherov		70 000	10 % 4 sh	Nov.	1882
14	15,000	11300				Nietheroy MISCELLANROUS Fransportes Marit, de Sav		,- 000			
1	600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	All	Fransportes Marit. de Sav	120,000 000	100 000	3 000 6 000	July 1	882
18	600,000	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos	_	110 000		Jan.	188o
	0,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	All	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial União Industrial		135 000	3 000	July 1	882
	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Ait	Brazil Industrial	19,195 300	265 000	12 000	July 1	1882
	400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Cinao Industriai		10 000			
18	500,000	2,500	All	200	145	Florestal Paranaeuse		Nom 1			
	1,200,000	6,000	5.401	200	All	Carriagens Fluminense	58,793 327	165 000	9 000	July 1	1882
	3,000,000	12,500	7. 500	200	100\$16	ommercio e Lavoura	20,000 000	100 000			882
	400,000	4,000	All	100	A 11 1	Economia (lavanderia)	- 500	1 000			
100	3,000,000	0,000	All	500	3405	Associação Commercial	- 1	195 000 Nom	interest	July 1	882
25	800,000	4.000	All	200	40	Iruño Fluminense	_	Nom.			
	800,000	10,000	All	30	All :	linas de Caçapava	-	40 000			
	1,300,000	9,000	0,000	200	All :	Architectonica	Ξ	115 000 Nom			
	1,000,000	to 000	5,000	100	All	Petropolitana	-				
	4 000,000	8,000	7,500	100	705 E	Sconomica Auxiliar ndust Flum. (kiosques)	100,000 000	40 000	0	July 1	982
	100,000		4,100	50	All	astoril Agricola e Industrial	208,407 406	42 000	9 500	Aug. 1	882
"	7 00,000	6,000		100	Allin	lanuf, de mat, para const	132,870 000	42 000 Nom	5 000	Dec. 1	870
	700,000	3,500	2,130 All	200	All	Engenho Central de Ouissama	3.2,2 300	220 000	_		2336
		-	-	-	20x.5	do obligations	_	210 000	8 500	May 1	882
	2 300,000	10,000	All	200	All S	erviços Maritimos		245 000	3 "10 '	Oct. 1	882 -
			i		1	1					

THE RIO NEWS

In order to determine what improvements can be effected in this journal at the opening of the ensuing year, the publisher begs that all intending new sub-scribers will send in their subscriptions ad one;

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Kuvens					
Memno	и				15th
Rosse .					,, 20th
Sirius.					,, 25th
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	10	E	ur	ope:	
					Dec. 8t
Gairieo					200. 00
Maske	yne				,, 15-201

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 Dec. 6th

 Cavour
 , 13th

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 , 20th

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