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79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1893.

The delays in the issue of our last number, as well as the diminished force of our printing office, made it inconvenient for us to issue this paper last week. In addition to these difficulties the managing editor had the misfortune to fall severely ill the day following our last number, and this has interfered greatly with the preparation of this number. We must ask our subscribers to be indulgent with these irregularities. A real fighting revolution and a severe illness are either of them sufficient excuse for unfinished work, but when we have both of them together we feel sure that no one will deny us the allowances asked.

The third session of the first Congress was closed on the 25th inst., and its members, of whose patriotism we have heard so much, are hurrying away out of danger. Unhappily for Brazil this nominally independent branch of the government has distinguished itself only for its subservience to the executive. It has voted a budget whose only function now is to fix certain taxes and certain ordinary expenditures, and it has sanctioned all the special and extraordinary credits opened by the executive on its own responsibility. These credits rise into the millions and are the principal source of financial embarrassment to the country. And then, after having almost unanimously voted an innocuous measure regulating presidential elections, Congress has covered itself with contempt by avoiding a vote on the President's veto on the same, the members not having courage to maintain their first vote. Under such men there is, in our opinion, no possible hope for this country. It is not necessary that this branch of government should be capacious and quarrelsome, but it should be dignified, patriotic and independent. It should enact laws for the whole country, and it should insist upon their impartial enforcement.

As foreigners it is certainly not within our province to interfere in the fratricidal struggle now raging in this capital, but at the same time it must be remembered that foreigners have rights and privileges which can not be ignored. The great part of the wealth and business activity of this city and port are in the hands of foreigners, and upon their shoulders must fall the burden of loss in case of a bombardment. It is our privilege and duty, then, to respectfully protest against any and every act which may tend to bring such a disaster upon us. The fleet has shown its purpose in this matter by declaring its intention not to bombard the city. We now want a similar assurance from President Floriano Peixoto that he will do nothing to provoke such a bombardment. He has planted batteries on S. Bento, Castle, Gloria and Viuva hills, all of which are directly in front of thickly populated districts. Should these batteries fire upon the fleet, it is natural to expect that the fire will be returned and with great damage to life and property. The Castle hill battery has already drawn the fire of the naval vessels two or three times, and with lamentable consequences to the residents of this city. It is idle to put all the blame for this on the fleet; those who planted the battery there and use it against the fleet, are themselves largely responsible for these disasters. The government now seeks to take possession of Cobras island and use it for offensive operations against the fleet. Should it carry out this intention, the consequences can not fail to be most disastrous. As the business section of the city lies immediately behind this island, the bombardment of the island, which would certainly follow its occupation, would inevitably result in an immense destruction of property, a great part of which belongs to foreigners. In their interests and in behalf of those whose lives are imperiled as well, we protest against the further prosecution of this intention. The firing of Monday and Tuesday was caused by an effort to transport troops to the island, and the consequences are before us. Let us have an end to all these unnecessary recourses which serve only to destroy the lives and property of non-combatants. We are within our rights in this protest, and we call upon the foreign ministers resident here to see that it is not disregarded.

THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last issue closed with the events of the 13th—the bombardment of the arsenal of war. Much has been said by unscrupulous partisans to make this appear as a wanton attack on a defenseless city, but the facts afford conclusive proof that the bombardment of the city was neither intended nor attempted. Some shots fired at the mistakenly-placed battery on Castle hill, went wide of the mark and fell in the city. Others aimed at the arsenal also went over and landed among the residences. The loss of life and property, however, was comparatively insignificant as far as we are permitted to know. It has always been the custom of the authorities in this country to conceal casualties, and for this reason we are not permitted to know the loss of life in any of the engagements which have occurred. The newspapers have also been instructed not to publish news of this character, and it is therefore only the isolated casualties which receive comment.

The 14th passed without any incident of importance, the bombardment of the arsenal not being renewed. Many of the insurgent vessels returned to the vicinity of the Armação, where they began to take in coal. Others were in movement during the day, while the *Jacary* remained at anchor off the arsenal in front of Ilha Fiscal, and the *Aquidaban* in the channel between Ilha das Cobras and the Armação. A few shots were exchanged toward evening but without result. Several members of Congress offered their services to President Floriano, and resolutions were passed at a joint meeting of government congressmen deploring the events of yesterday and pledging their support to the President. New intimations were sent to some of the daily papers not to publish alarming news, particularly with respect to yesterday's bombardment.

The 15th was a wet, misty day and there was but little movement in the city. As on the two preceding days the majority of the principal commercial houses remained closed. The fleet remained at anchor as on the preceding day, except the *Republica* which moved up behind Ilha Mocangaç. Rumors were industriously circulated that this vessel had been badly injured. In the afternoon there was some firing at the Armação, the military forces there apparently trying to interfere with the coaling. The Central railway was still heavily taxed to carry away the refugees, extra trains being required for that purpose. Great credit is due to the management of that line for the service rendered to a badly-frightened population during these three days.

The 16th showed that confidence was again returning. There was no business of importance transacted, but more business houses were open, the streets were crowded with people and laborers were everywhere at work as usual. The fleet remained quietly at anchor. An engineer escaping from one of the ships reported all on board in excellent condition and that none of the ships suffered damage in the bombardment of the 13th. By an order published to-day, Admiral Custodio José de Mello and the officers accompanying him, were declared to be deserters. Two military officers were also included in this proscription. Various rumors were in circulation during the day of impending hostilities.

About 2 a.m. on the 17th heavy firing was heard at Fort Santa Cruz, the purpose of which was not apparent owing to the intense darkness. Later advices show that the *Republica*, having been carefully repainted black, had succeeded in running out under the guns of Santa Cruz, not being discovered until it was too late. A Frigolite steamer following was compelled to return. At daybreak the remaining vessels of the fleet were seen to be at their usual anchorages. Much curiosity was manifested as to the whereabouts of the *Republica*, but the reports that she was up the bay some-

where repairing damages seemed to be generally believed. A large number of retired officers were called in to-day to report for duty.

About 2 a.m. on the 18th heavy firing was again heard between the fleet and Santa Cruz, which lasted for over half an hour. It was evident that something was up, but the intense blackness of the night prevented the thousands of observers on shore seeing what it was all about. Later, about 4:30 a.m., the firing was heavier than ever. There was also a diversion in the Gamba during the early morning, where the launch *Lucy* was making a raid along shore. Although at daylight the principal vessels of the fleet were at their anchorages, it was soon discovered that four or five of them were missing. Reports were current that the *Republica*, a torpedo-cruiser and two Frigolite steamers had made their escape out to sea, but the government party denied this, insisting that the torpedo-cruiser and two steamers had been sunk in the attempt. The *Puz* even reported that the wreckage had appeared on the beach, and that the *Republica* had been badly crippled. It is now known that not only did these vessels go out safely, but that the *Aquidaban* convoyed them out, shielding them from the big guns of Santa Cruz and blinding the gunners with her search light, but that the second firing at 4:30 was due to the return of the *Aquidaban*, which passed between Forts Santa Cruz and S. João without a scratch. It was certainly a courageous thing to do, and proves that the officers in charge of the fleet are not without gallantry, even if their gunners are not first class. There was considerable activity on the bay during the day, and a lighter loaded with men from Fort Villegaignon was seized by the *Aquidaban*. In Congress Deputy Nilo Peçanha offered a resolution declaring the insurgent vessels pirates and calling upon retired naval powers to seize them wherever found, stipulating however that Brazil might reclaim them after such capture. This resolution was very properly voted down. There was considerable excitement throughout the city during the day.

On the 19th the city was calmer and business showed some signs of revival. It was admitted by the government organs to-day that the *Republica*, the torpedo-cruiser *Marcello Dias*, and the armed steamers *Pallas* and *Marte* had gone out, and reports were current that the *Republica* had appeared at Santos.

On the 20th the banks and business houses were all open and the streets had resumed their usual appearance. There were some transactions in exchange. The street-car travel, however, showed that the city had lost a considerable percentage of its population. The fleet remained quietly at anchor the greater part of the day. In obedience to the demands of the government Admiral Saldanha da Gama turned over to the custom-house inspector the steam launch *Audax*, which was at once taken within the custom-house basin. This subsequently proved to be because of a serious conflict over the uses to which this launch was put. On this day foreign telegrams were received for the first time, everything passing through the hands of fiscals.

The 21st was disturbed only by a brief action on the Gamba water front, where action of the insurgent launches were parading. Definite news was received of the appearance of the *Republica* and *Pallas* at Santos, and contingents of the police force were at once sent to São Paulo to reinforce the detachments stationed at that port.

The 22nd was a day full of excitement. The insurgents succeeded during the day in capturing four merchant steamers belonging to national companies, which were at anchor off the Gamba and Saude districts. A considerable quantity of provisions fell into their hands through these captures. About 3 p.m. a heavy firing began between Santa Cruz and the *Aquidaban*, *Trajano* and *Guanabara* and one of the torpedo-cruisers, which lasted until about 6. It is not apparent that either side suffered any prejudice from the firing, owing to the extraordinary bad gunnery displayed. One shot, however, which was apparently fired at the Castle hill battery, fell in Rua Sete de Setembro and killed two persons. New instructions were issued to-day through foreign consulates for the anchoring of foreign merchant vessels further up the bay to avoid injury from the shore batteries.

The 23rd opened with a sluggish cannonading between Santa Cruz and the fleet

during which it is said that the *Guanabara* was struck by a shell. The firing lasted from 6 to 9 a.m. Affairs in the city were quiet, although no business of importance was transacted and the streets were not so full as usual. News was received through a São Paulo source of the capture of São Francisco, Santa Catharina, by the *Republica*. Several retired army officers of high standing were to-day ordered to report daily to the adjutant-general, and some arrests were reported.

There was more or less firing all day on the 24th between Santa Cruz and the fleet. Two of the latter, the *Manji* and *Tamandaré* seem to have broken from their moorings during a northerly gale in the morning, and drifted within range of the guns of Santa Cruz. The gunners of that fort, however, seem to have succeeded admirably in missing them. They were finally picked up and towed to places of safety.

The object of the government in securing possession of the launch *Audax* at the custom-house was made apparent on the 25th by the concentration of over 600 men at the Caes das Mineiras end of the custom-house, together with artillery, where a large barge was ready to convey them across the channel to Ilha das Cobras. The President had resolved to take possession of that island, now occupied only by the marine hospital and garded only by the cadets of the naval school, thus far neutral. Admiral Saldanha da Gama had hoisted the "red cross" flag over the hospital and had succeeded in maintaining order on the island without assistance from the authorities on shore. As the fortifications, if supplied with good artillery, would endanger the position of the fleet, it was decided to recapture the island at all costs. The insurgents discovered the plan by some means and the *Aquidaban* moved in above the island and threatened to fire upon the first large load of soldiers which appeared. It is said, also, that the surrender of the steam launch *Audax* was demanded. At 4 p. m. firing began, and for half an hour there was a rain of shot and shell over the business centre of this city such as its inhabitants never before experienced. One of the towers of the Lapa dos Mercadores church, on the lower Onidior, was shot away, and in falling wrecked a new building under construction beside the church. The batteries on Castle and São Bento hills were also bombarded, and the shot fell in various parts of the city, even as far away as Rua Princeza Imperial, Cattede. At the first fire the troops at the custom-house retired, and the engagement soon came to an end.

Yesterday the 26th the attempt was again renewed. Firing was reopened soon after midday, and one of its first victims was Mr. Henry T. Watmough, a London and Brazilian Bank clerk, who was struck by a piece of shell in the Leão do Ouro hotel, Rua da Candelaria, where he was taking his lunch. There had been something of a panic on the preceding day, but the panic which now ensued baffles all description. The whistle of the shot was heard in the Rua do Ouvidor, and two or three shells burst directly over the city, and the people fled in every direction. Many buildings were struck and damaged, although the actual loss of life does not seem to have been great. The loss to the troops, if any, in these two days' engagements has not been made public, and the press has again been forbidden to publish such items of information. Why, no one can tell. Possibly the authorities think that the truth will be fatal to their cause, and that an ignorant, apprehensive people can be more easily governed than those who know all that is occurring about them.

Congress adjourned on the 25th, and on the following day President Floriano Peixoto declared martial law for a period of fifteen days, to October 9th, in the federal district and in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

As we conclude this record it is said that notice has been sent ashore of an intention to bombard all the fortifications in the city. In such case a part of the responsibility must rest with those who placed these batteries in the midst of residences and in the vicinity of the business part of the city. Fort Villegaignon still maintains neutrality, but the women and children have been sent away, and the walls, it is said, are being strengthened. It is believed that if the government tries to break up this position, the garrison will join the revolution.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPTEMBER 11.—Senate.—The committee on finance presented a report recommending that, in order to save time, the budget of the department of justice and interior should be adopted as voted by the Chamber of Deputies, without any amendments.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Senate.—For want of a quorum there was no sitting of the Senate.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Rosa Junior said that the gold deposits made by banks of issue in the Treasury had been reduced to 12,000,000 \$000.

SEPTEMBER 13.—In consequence of the bombardment of the arsenal and the fortress of Santa Cruz there was no sitting of either chamber.

SEPTEMBER 14.—At the Senate chamber 94 deputies and 31 senators met in discussion in the midst of much confusion several proposals, one of which, that of Deputy Glycerio for prolonging the session until the budget and the currency bill could be voted was passed.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Senate.—At an extraordinary sitting, beginning at 11 o'clock a.m., the Senate passed by a vote of 24 to 7 the resolution prolonging the session to the 25th inst.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Senate.—The budget of the department of justice and interior was in 3rd discussion and the bill on the tribuna de contas in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the budget of the department of finance, and in 3rd discussion the bill on the tribuna de contas.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Senate.—The special appropriation of £28,875 for payment of interest to the Ceará Harbor Corporation was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 19.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion several bills making special and deficiency appropriations, including that of £28,875 for the payment of interest to the Ceará Harbor Corporation.

SEPTEMBER 20.—Senate.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion several bills making special and deficiency appropriations, including that of £28,875 for the payment of interest to the Ceará Harbor Corporation.

from duty. A deficiency appropriation of 1,069,750\$ was voted in 3rd discussion for the department of industry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Santos are sent to S. Paulo every day.

—Near S. Sebastião, São Paulo, the government telegraph line has been cut by the revolutionists.

—It is said that the military force sent to subdue José Dias at Boa Vista, Goyaz, has been surrounded and is being starved out.

—There have been voted for the purpose of the erection of an institute of vaccination in the city of São Paulo the sum of 77,000\$.

—Severe frosts are reported from Mogy-mirim and Descalvaldo, São Paulo, both important coffee districts, on the night of the 13th inst.

—The Tymbruid of Rezenhe says that the officers of the national guard at Barra Mansa have refused to offer their services to the government.

—The volunteer battalion Afonso Ellis, which has been sent from Rio Claro to Santos, appears to be quite small. It is said to be composed of only 46 men.

—There has been an exodus from Santos to the interior of São Paulo. It is stated that the São Paulo railway trains have carried as many as 800 passengers a day.

—The hotels of Petropolis and all other towns within reach of Rio, are full of guests. In some places the crowding has caused many unavoidable discomforts.

—It is known that the República entered the port of S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, on the 21st, where a landing was effected. The state telegraph line was cut at that place.

—The Paraguanahú, a Bahia journal, published on the 14th inst. the report that the cruiser Príncipe de Marjão was on its way to join the revolutionary vessels in this port.

—Large deposits of coal have been shipped from Santos to the interior of the state of São Paulo. The Santos people were apparently afraid the revolutionists would capture it.

—On the night of the 25th ult. a detachment of 100 men from the Brazilian garrison of Livramento again invaded Uruguanay territory. Four of them were killed and three captured.

—Latest advices from Rio Grande report the occupation of Alegrete by the federalists. Gen. Hippolyto is said to be without horses, and the Bagé garrison is said to be badly demoralized.

—The Rio Grande federalists recently had the luck to capture the telegraph archives of Livramento, which were on the road to Porto Alegre. They are said to contain interesting documents.

—Some of the São Paulo hotels are charging 15\$ a day. That is still under the Cascadua hotel which charged a refugee 20\$ for dinner, 17\$500 for a breakfast and an equally "salty" price for a bed.

—The Taubaté local journal, Nationalista, recommends a prohibition on the shipping of prisoners away from that city. Suppose this measure should be general, how much would Taubaté profit by it?

—The Portuguese bark Maria was wrecked on the S. João island on the 17th ult., having left Maranhão the preceding day for Oporto with a cargo of cotton, hiles and farinha. The vessel was a total loss, and one man was drowned. The cargo was insured for 122,000\$.

—Food is becoming so scarce over in Niteroiy that famine is imminent. Campos and other places are refusing to send supplies, and the poor people have apparently no hope of succor from any direction.

—An official telegram of the 14th from Niteroiy says that on that day the government sent a reconnoitering party to the Armação. A considerable quantity of arms and some ammunition, says the telegram, were found there and partly destroyed.

—The Carmo do Cachoeira parish, near Campaña, Minas Geraes, has a criminal whose career has happily been ended by suicide. His name is José Lourenço. He had a nice woman he had adopted as his daughter, a girl 14 or 15 years old.

—The Jornal's Mello correspondent, under date of the 7th inst, sends the official report of the fight at Serra do Ouro, near S. Gabriel, Rio Grande, between the forces of Gumerinsulo Savaiva and Col. Portugal. The fight occurred on the 26th and 27th of August, the Castilhos forces under Col. Portugal, numbering 1,200 men, being completely routed, losing about 300 men.

—Some of the students of the São Paulo law school have signed a manifesto in which they give their reasons for not espousing the cause of President Floriano Peixoto against the revolutionists.

—A curious coincidence was that the 14th was the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and the occasion was availed of by the fleet to endeavor to "elevate" Fort Holy Cross with shells, which were not of the description formerly used by pilgrims.

—Some 2 700 refugees left Santos for São Paulo during the first three days of the panic over the appearance of the República off that port.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro met on the 13th inst. for the first time since the beginning of the revolutionary movement and passed the following resolution:—"The legislative assembly of the state of Rio de Janeiro, lamenting the revolutionary movement of part of the navy against constituted authority and commending the energetic and patriotic action of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and of the president of this state in defence of the principle of authority and of national honor,

—We learn from our Platine exchanges that the frontier difficulty has been settled by the Brazilian minister and the Uruguayan government, the former undertaking to have the officer J. P. Pereira tried by court-martial for invading Uruguayan territory and causing the death of Lieut. Cardoso and another, to submit Sergeant Riveiro also to court-martial, to demand the imprisonment of Capt. Palma, of the police, who provoked the firing on Uruguayan troops at Serra Chica, to demand the withdrawal to Porto Alegre of Col. Azeiteira of the 12th cavalry, the dismissal of Carvalho the customs officer who has been obstructing free communication between Livramento and Rivera.

—The United German press of São Paulo has published in the Germania, of September 17th, a warning to all Germans to abstain from all participation in politics, and calls their attention to two examples: First, that of the German colonies of Rio Grande do Sul, where the Germans adhered to none of the existing parties, looking out for their own interests only and in that way saved their colonies from the invasions which flooded all the rest of that state.

—The Parã municipal council has authorized the use of electricity on the tram line of that city.

—The outgoing passenger traffic on the Central railway continues very heavy, showing that a large number of families are retiring into the country.

—Dr. Magalhães Castro has just returned from Europe and says that he has made arrangements there for the construction of the S. Francisco ao Chopim railway.

—There are said to be many cases of measles at Cascalua.

—The German cruiser Alexandrine and corvette Arcona arrived here from Montevideo on the 19th.

—The revolutionary vessels have furnished provisions to the people of the island of Paqueta, of which they have possession.

—The government has issued orders for organizing a naval division in the north of Brazil and has appointed Rear-Admiral João Gonçalves Diarte to command it.

—A communication addressed to the Paiz by the commander of the fortress of S. João says that the firing on the 13th inst. only two balls struck the fortress of Santa Cruz.

—According to our River Plate exchanges, Dr. Ruy Barbosa had to take refuge in the Chilean legation here to escape arrest, and finally succeeded in embarking on the Royal Mail steamer Magdalen.

—Admiral Saldanha da Gama, director of the naval school, lent a steam launch last Thursday to persons who have families in Niteroiy, but the revolutionary vessels would not allow them to land in that city.

—On the 14th inst. President Floriano Peixoto gave orders to the chief of police for providing food and shelter for the persons who during the firing on the previous day took refuge in the woods in the suburbs of the city.

—It was announced on the 21st that the new minister of industry, Dr. João Felipe Pereira, insists upon the acceptance of his resignation, and that the cause of his defection is connected with the Ceará Harbor Corporation.

—Admiral Balharzar da Silveira contradicts the statement made in the Paiz on the 14th that on the previous day he carried a message from Admiral Custodio de Mello to President Floriano Peixoto, demanding the latter's resignation.

—A curious coincidence was that the 14th was the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and the occasion was availed of by the fleet to endeavor to "elevate" Fort Holy Cross with shells, which were not of the description formerly used by pilgrims.

—The solicitor-general of the republic has instructed the sectional solicitor in Santa Catharina to bring suit against Admiral Wandenkolk against others captured on the Jupiter and released in virtue of the writ of habeas corpus issued by the supreme court.

—From one to two victims per day is now the assassination record.

—A telegram from New York to-day announces the departure of the United States cruiser Albatross for this port.

—Since the news came of the capture of S. Francisco, nothing further has been published in regard to the movements of the República.

—It is suspected that the large guns moved through the city toward the marine arsenal on Monday, were destined for Ilha das Flores.

—Singularly enough, great difficulty is encountered just now in finding doctors. Many of them have abandoned their patients and have emigrated.

—One of the Frigorifica steamers, the Urania, had a slight collision with the French cruiser Archon yesterday, causing some slight damages.

—The Cidade do Rio says that in the firing between the cruiser Guaranari and Fort Santa Cruz a shell from the former fell within the fort killing two men and wounding three others.

—The United States cruiser Charleston arrived at Montevideo on the 14th, and then left for this port on the 19th. The cruiser arrived here yesterday, having made a very slow passage up the coast.

—Among other confused ideas, our Platine neighbors have succeeded in transforming the fast passenger steamer Itaja into a torpedo-cruiser which, on the 13th, was said to be on her way to Montevideo to fight the Tiradentes.

—The garrison of Fort Villegaignon have been busily employed in strengthening the walls of that old place on the sides toward the city and toward Santa Cruz. This is significant, to say the least. On Monday the women and children were sent away.

—We clip the following specimen of official news from an Argentine exchange:—"The Brazilian minister has announced that no damage was done by the bombardment of Niteroiy. The rebel ships were struck several times by shots from the land batteries."

—Without doubt all the international provisions of law relating to revolutions, peace, diplomatic relations, etc., will now be suspended until Nilo Peganha and his friends have time to formulate a new code. Or, will Nilo suspend until he can study the subject a little?

—The government on the 19th resolved to withdraw its production of telegraphic communications. It requires, however, that the telegrams shall be plainly worded and not refer to political and military events in Brazil. Foreign telegrams must be viséed by the minister of finance.

—Congressman Luiz Murat, editor of the Cidade do Rio, was arrested on Saturday (16th) and released on the following day. The poet Guimarães Passos was arrested at the same time and also released on Sunday. It reminds us of the little boy's pathetic obituary.

—The S. Paulo volunteer law students had not the slightest wish to be taken for the ordinary soldier of the line, although uniformed as such. No one who ever saw soldiers would have been guilty of the mistake, but to avoid any misapprehension the student volunteers labeled themselves with a ribbon on the arm.

—We clip the following official telegram from a Buenos Aires exchange:—"Rio Janeiro, September 15. The revolutionists are disheartened and inactive. The government counts on the assistance of the army, of the majority of the navy and of the entire population. Marshal Floriano was much cheered on his return from the fortifications.—Minister of Marine."

—Although the fight of Monday evening was caused by an attempt of the government to transport troops to Ilha das Cobras to garrison the fortifications, over 600 men being collected for that purpose at the custom-house, not a word of this was said the next morning in the newspapers. The Paiz, as usual, made it appear that the fight was a wanton bombardment of the city. However, no one now credits anything published in that sheet.

—We see by one of our American exchanges that acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton, U. S. N., took command of the South Atlantic squadron at Norfolk, August 1st, hoisting his pennant on the U. S. cruiser Albatross now repairing at the navy-yard there. It was calculated that the Albatross would be ready for sea in two months from that date. It is possible that Rear-Admiral Stanton will have transferred his pennant to the Detroit, which is daily expected to arrive here.

—If Dr. João Cordeiro will permit the observation, we would like to say that the first requisite in any effort to command respect, is to deserve respect. As long as the so-called patriots conduct themselves in a manner exciting ridicule, they can not justly expect anything better. No one will fail to do full justice to an earnest man, even when he is committing an error, but when we are to be required by an act of parliament to crown all the fools with laurel it is asking just a little too much!

—The news from Argentina indicate a very critical situation in that country. The province of Tucuman has rebelled, the 11th battalion of infantry also, and vigorous steps have been taken to prevent a general uprising of the radicals. Many radical leaders in Buenos Aires have been arrested and imprisoned, and several newspapers not wholly friendly to the government have been closed. Martial law is being rigorously enforced. Revolutions have broken out in the provinces of Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé.

—The Temps of the 16th contains a communication from Senator João Cordeiro stating that several representatives of the civil forces had held a meeting at which they resolved to take energetic action against cowardly neutrals who remain on shore and secretly aid the revolutionists. In conformity with the resolution, says the senator, they will consider an enemy of peace and of the republic any one who has the industry to laugh at their patriotism or at their devotion to their country, which they idolize, and they will vigorously resist any insolent jest in regard to the civil corps or the national guard. Our readers will therefore treat all absurdities with becoming gravity and due solemnity.

A decree of the 23rd inst., promulgates an act of Congress relative to the impending congressional elections.

It is announced—but not through the post-office—that the Italian steamers Andria Doria and Vicenzo Flavia are at Ilha Grande with immigrants and with cholera on board.

A Lisbon telegram of the 8th, which we find in a Buenos Aires exchange, says that the Portuguese government is becoming alarmed with the loss of population caused by emigration to Brazil.

The replies of Admiral Salomón da Gama to the minister of marine in regard to the furloughing of the naval cadets and occupation of Ilha das Cobras, were published yesterday morning.

The post-office has now reached that state of demoralization where nothing can be expected of it. We have known mails to lie three days without being distributed.

The best specimen of the news current abroad, in these times of suspended communication by cable, is the following, which we take from an Argentine exchange of the 16th inst.

The old business residents of this city will deeply regret to hear of the death of Comendador Manoel José Soares for many years president of the Banco do Commercio, which occurred by suicide on the 14th in Engenho Novo.

The high appreciation in which the Rio News is held is shown by the circumstance that two of its ideas and language in their editorials as their own, and without either the customary acknowledgment, or even the use of quotation points.

At the beginning of the engagement yesterday, caused by the S. Bento battery firing on the fort, a shell struck the old Banco do Brazil building, corner of Rua Alameda and Chelândia.

The irrepressible Dr. Banaia Ribeiro again appeared on the scene on the 21st in an attempt to secure the admission of the medical faculty of this city.

A national guard major, named Affonso Leal, off duty and in citizen's dress, took offense at some remark made by a policeman on the Praia do Flamengo on Sunday last, and attempted to shoot him with a revolver.

On Monday, just before the fight began at the custom-house, where the Fluminense proposed to send his troops against to Cobras island, a British naval launch pulled quickly up to the quay at the market and an officer called out: "Every Englishman must leave this part of town at once!"

Although prohibiting private news telegrams, the government has not hesitated to send telegrams abroad in regard to current events which are misleading in every particular.

We should like to know what kind of a position the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co. occupies, is it a private business enterprise, managed by the government, wholly in the interest of the Brazilian cable and managed by the government?

As we go to press we hear that the United States cruiser Chicago is on her way out, and may be expected a few days.

The so-called Batalhão Academico de S. Paulo left here for that city last Friday. It was stated that it would be sent to Santos.

It may be estimated that not less than one-third of the population of this city has moved into the suburbs or into the country since the panic of the 13th.

On Thursday the fortress of Santa Cruz fired several shots, said to be at a vessel that appeared at the bar and failed to respond to the signals from the fortress.

The arrest of persons known to be in opposition to Vice-President Floriano has now begun. Several prominent men are already in prison, and others are anticipating similar treatment.

It is now possible to find a seat on the tram-cars without waiting a half hour. This is one of the most eloquent indications of the sudden diminution in our population since the panic of the 13th.

It is stated that Lieut. Reis, the officer who sank the Centauro, disguised himself as a priest on Ilha Grande and, on arriving in this city, went to Governor's island on pretense of visiting a sick man and thus succeeded in reaching the Aquidauana.

On Saturday last Dr. José Mariano, deputy, left for his home in Pernambuco. He has been phenomenally quiet since the moral revolt began, but it is possible that he will find his tongue as soon as he is ashore among his Pernambuco friends.

The government has given orders to the war batteries to fire upon every launch and vessel of the insurgent fleet which comes within range. It is well to make a note of this as it helps to its responsibility for the losses which may result from bombardment.

The United States steel-protected cruiser Charleston, Capt. H. Pickering, which entered yesterday from Montevideo, carries 5 heavy guns, 2 rapid-firing guns, 3 machine guns and a crew of 277 men. She is of 3,730 tons and is capable of a speed of something over 18 knots.

The Paiz of Saturday again charges the fleet with murder and all the other horrors we are now experiencing. Our neighbor ought to give its judgment a chance once in a while. There are two sides to all questions, and in this present instance both have something to answer for.

It is a singular fact that more men have been shot in this city, maliciously or accidentally, by soldiers and officers of the government forces, than it is possible that he will find his tongue as soon as he is ashore among his Pernambuco friends.

We must call attention to the fact that our Rio State exchanges are accusing the government here of retaining the mails immediately after the revolution. This is said to have been the case with both the Orellana and Equateur.

Although frequent and persistent complaints are made of the imprisonment of men into military service, the acting commander of the national guard says that such imprisonments are illegal and prohibited.

During the firing between the fleet and Santa Cruz on Friday afternoon last, a shell fell in Rua Sete de Setembro, a piece of which crushed through a Villa Isabel bond and instantly killed a lawyer named Dr. José Lomelino de Drummond.

Which is the worse—the men in open rebellion under Custodio de Mello—or the men who abuse their uniforms on shore by aggressions and robberies? If the national guard's patriotism is of the kind which warrants the sacking of eating-houses and the practice of highway robbery, what hope can we have in this regime.

Since this revolution began the old abuse of impressing recruits has been revived, and so injudiciously and mischievously it has been carried into effect that the greatest injuries to the country have resulted.

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BUSINESS NOTES

It is our opinion that the foreign banks and business houses of this city should at once close their doors and remain closed until this armed conflict ends.

The Diario de São Paulo has made a proposition to prolong all the existing terms for payment of commercial engagements for the space of 30 days on account of the present political conditions.

The principal importing houses of São Paulo do not agree with the proposition, considering the same to be dangerous to the commerce of Santos and São Paulo, and that they are, therefore, intending to protest against it.

NOTICE

The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Brazil informs all American citizens engaged in commerce at this port that citizens, launches, sloops, barks and all other means of navigation used in embarking or disembarking passengers or in loading or unloading freight should carry the flag of the United States of America at the prow in order that their traffic may be performed safely and under the protection of American war vessels.

Such protection may be had by applying at the Consulate-General of the United States of America, No. 20 Largo do Carioca, or, if necessary should require, on board the U. S. cruiser Charleston. Rio de Janeiro, 27th September, 1893.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Paiz recalculation collected 600,000\$87 in August last, against 1,018,007\$23 in the same month of last year.

Law No. 1734, of the 10th inst., makes an appropriation of 1,200,000\$ for the states of Goyaz, Piauí and Parahyba.

Executive decree No. 1,514, of the 31st ult., makes an appropriation of 9,001,808\$72 for the department of finance.

The municipal revenue of Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, is estimated at 500,000\$, all of which it proposes to spend during the year.

The August receipts of the Maranhão custom-house amounted to 427,342\$501. In the same month the state treasury received 137,258\$76.

The new budget reduces the estimates for railway interest guarantees to 10,000,000\$, the deficiency credits next year will cover the balance.

The amount of bonds issued by the Banco da Republica do Brazil is stated in its latest report to have been at the end of last month 30,259,000\$.

The government has placed a credit of 1,000,000\$ at the disposal of Alberto de Lencois, for the purpose of purchasing a new navy, and that too without consulting Congress.

Now that Congress has voted to convert the gold deposits in the Treasury, for the security of bank issues, into gold bonds, would it not be well for the minister of finance to meet the inevitable suspicion that these deposits have disappeared?

The Treasury is now unable to replace them? Unless such a statement is made—and it must be a convincing one—the world will believe that there has been a very serious betrayal of confidence on the part of the Brazilian government.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including Rio de Janeiro, London, and other international locations.

EXCHANGE

None of the banks paterates and the market opened with some falling transactions in bank sterling at 10 1/2, and 1/4 offered for commercial.

The Brazilian banks were all closed, in accordance with a resolution passed by the government on the 23rd inst., and the London House was open and other government departments also.

The foreign banks were all closed, in accordance with a resolution passed by the government on the 23rd inst., and the London House was open and other government departments also.

During the morning the managers of the foreign banks were in consultation, and in the afternoon it was reported that they would venture business to-morrow. The Banco Nacional was at work in a limited manner, and was said to have taken some Santos paper at 11 1/2, drawing against it at 12, but bank sterling at 10 1/2.

The market opened, but the banks were not really opened. The Banco Nacional passed the British and Brazilian bank notes, and the London and Brazilian and London and River Plate banks were "flying the market".

The banks generally opened at 10 1/2, but the market was nervous from the currency of reports which were entirely from an uncorroborated source.

The official rate was 10 1/2, but only small amounts were offered at 10 1/2, and the market showed no more than a slight advance.

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SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies and locations, including Apolices, Rural, and National.

MARKET REPORT

hio de Janeiro, 25th September, 1893.

EXPOSÉS

Coffee—Cut of from telegraphic communication with the outside world, threatened with bombardment, which fortunately was not a part of the programme of the revolted fleet.

Coffee—Cut of from telegraphic communication with the outside world, threatened with bombardment, which fortunately was not a part of the programme of the revolted fleet.

The 23rd prices were again advanced to the quotations we give below, which are \$18.00-\$20.00 per arroba higher than our quotations as of the 16th inst. The news from abroad has been good, but our prices, in gold, require higher quotations from consuming markets, and these the Rio dealers generally expect. This morning every thing seemed to have returned to the usual course, when about mid-day the report spread of renewed hostilities between the land forces and the fleet, and the coffee market was abandoned for a few personal interests. Opinions differ as to whether we may expect an increased supply, for it is now very high, and entailing to planters and purchasers up-country, the uncertain political position makes the holders in the interior very nervous to the end.

We have had no advices from Santos to the end. The market there being very active also, with an equally sharp advance in quotations. Sales for the 1st were estimated to have been 194,000 bags, receipts 19,000 bags, stocks were estimated to be 137,000 bags, and the market was firm at \$48.00-\$50.00 per kilo. for 45-day average.

Shippers were reumant on the 16th, and have been since the 1st inst.:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (bags) and Destination (United States, Europe, Cape of Good Hope, River Plate and West Coast, Coastwise).

The vessels cleared with coffee since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Vessel Name (e.g., Sept. 5 New York Br str. Prussia Prince, Sept. 12 do do, etc.).

Enclosed:

Sept. 20 Buenos Aires Orient schr. Tres Angeles...

We deferred getting the European clearances until too late, for this report.

Receipts for the past week were 19,247 bags, against 19,933 bags for the preceding week and 35,532 bags for the week before.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 219,000 bags, in all hands.

The points was advanced on Saturday by 1/2 ct. to \$23.25 per kilogramme, and 84,000 bags were dispatched at the Custom House on that day. No official quotations were given, and brokers quote this morning as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Type and Price per arroba (e.g., No. 6, No. 8, No. 10, No. 12).

but as the market "broke up" on Monday, we are unable to report the tone.

Vessels loading and to load:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Destination (e.g., New York Brig. Hercules, do Ger str. Capin, do Br str. Indian Prince, etc.).

Have Fr str. Entre Rios, Trieste and London Br str. Magdalena, etc.

Marseilles Fr str. Bourgeois, Mediterranean Isl str. Diana di Galliera, do do Washington.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Large table with multiple columns: Date, Receipts (Shipment, U.S. States, Europe, etc.), Shipments (U.S. States, Europe, etc.), and Total.

Imports.

We have a fortnight under review in this report, but the first week was virtually one of idleness, unless the interest in political matters can be called so. Approaches of bombardment, if repeatedly with little or not conducive to a moment of peace and the week ending in the 16th was one of almost total prostration. The week just past has been a fair amount of animation, if the difficulties and uncertainties in the way of discharging operations be taken into consideration, and the variations in prices are wonderfully moderate in view of the sharp drop in exchange and the total cessation of supplies of coffee. Flour is the only article that has seriously advanced, and it is quoted at about 3 1/2 cts per lb. higher than a fortnight ago. The danger that unacceptable customers may secure it for the part is to dealers; there have been no receipts of Pich pine and only moderate of White, and quotations for these qualities are maintained. Kerosene is firm and kind is steady, although no native land arrives the receipts of foreign are for Indian corn is sharply higher and firm, but has declined somewhat. The other articles we quote show very slight if any changes. Exchange has naturally fluctuated considerably, but there seems to be an impression that the sterling value of the currency is about 10 d. per unit, although much depends on the export movement.

Flour - Receipts since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (bags) and Source (Baltimore, Capua, Coverage, from New York, Melbourne, etc.).

None of this flour is as yet discharged, and brokers estimate stocks in first hands at 8,000 bbls. American and 4,000 bbls. River Plate. There has been a good demand and prices have been advanced to the following:

Table with 2 columns: Type and Price (e.g., Trieste, Richmond, Baltimore, Western & Interior, River Plate, City Mills).

Pitch Pine - There have been no receipts and brokers quote to-day at \$58.00-\$58.50 per cord.

White Pine - Receipts are 324,291 feet of Virginia L. Sproff from New York, which were sold at 230 rs. and the market is still reported firm.

Swedish Pine - There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine - Receipts have been 1,035 doz per Dava and 1,221 doz per Actip, from Hemsand, and 956 doz per Haverick from Menel, all on order, and 1,914 doz per Pomeroy from Newkoping, which were sold on private terms. Quotations are reported to be nominal.

Kerosene - There have been no receipts and brokers report the market firm at \$8.00-\$8.50 per case.

Lard - Receipts have been 2,150 kees, 500 cases per Capua and 120 kees per Baltimore, from Baltimore. The quotations furnished us to-day are \$3.80-\$4.00 per lb. for George's land, and \$0.10-\$0.20 for other marks.

Rice - Receipts are 21,100 bags per Montgomery Castle from Rangon and quotations from dealers are 15.50-\$16.50 per bag.

Codfish - Receipts are 1,600 cases Norwegian per San Nicolas and 1,500 per Parangassid, from Hamburg and 50 tons coastwise. The market is very dull, and quotations are quite nominal.

Hay - Receipts have been 9,000 bales per Gallinara, 761 bales per Alchorras and 5,055 bales per Delcomyn, from Rio de Janeiro. Quotations furnished us to-day are 150-180 rs. per kilogramme.

Bran - The Melbourne brought 4,000 bags from the River Plate. Quotations vary from \$50.00-\$55.00, 1 foreign, to \$45.00-\$50.00 for city mills bran.

Indian Corn - Receipts have been 25,532 bags per Cap. Livara, 1,864 bags per Cap. Foyard, 6,560 bags per Autaud and 13,116 bags per Delcomyn, all from the River Plate, and a greater part of it still awaiting discharge. Brokers report River Plate corn firm at 10.50-\$12.00 per bag, and dealers quote native at \$9.00-\$12.00 per bag, according to quality.

Turpentine - Receipts are 600 cases per Capua from the United States, and we may quote at \$8.00-\$8.50 rs. per kilogramme.

Rosin - The Capua brought 200 kees from New York and 125,000-200,000 per lb. according to marks, are the quotations to-day.

Coal - Receipts since our last report have been: 9,234 tons per Fremont Fisher, from Cardiff, 7,647 do do Sumaride, from Newcastle, 1,137 do do Ewerdale, from Sunderland, 1,224 do do Serres, from Glasgow.

All to dealers and companies.

Cement - Receipts are 250 kees, per D'Araguana and 1,500 kees, per Modestino, from Marseilles. Brokers continue to quote British at 10.50-\$11.00 per kee, German at \$8.50-\$10.00, and French at 10.50-\$11.00.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Vessel Name (e.g., MEMEL - Dutch bk. Hebecker II, 388 tons; ARCADE - Fr bk. Francis Fisher, 1430 tons; etc.).

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Vessel Name (e.g., Sept. 11 Magdalena Br, Sept. 12 Sorria Br, Sept. 13 Spartan Chil, etc.).

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO (e.g., Sept. 11 Equateur Fr, Sept. 12 Sorria Br, Sept. 13 Worldworth Big, etc.).

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Destination (e.g., BALTIMORE - Amer bk. Julia Rollins, coffee; OTAGO - Dutch bk. Columbus, ballast; TARTAL - Br ship Westair, do).

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name and Destination (e.g., Adele Lubbar, Hamburg 19 Aug; Athla, Newport 13 July; Arbutus, Sicie 13 July; Athens, London 7 Aug; Abnora, Cardiff 7 Aug; Anne E. Wright, Cardiff 7 Aug; America, Oporto 3 Aug; British America, Pensacola 3 Aug; Bremen, Cardiff 3 Aug; Bondana, Wisly 13 Aug; Della Formigosa, Oporto 15 July; Catharina, Pensacola 15 July; Cora, Hamburg 23 July; Condair, Arendal 20 July; Crown Prince, Cardiff 20 July; Centurion, Rangon 27 July; Crown of India, Cardiff 27 July; Charles Collet, Marseilles 27 July; Euro, Pensacola 7 Aug; Diligence, Gelle 15 June; Edward Percy, Hamburg 3 Aug; Earl Cadogan, Rangon 13 July; Edward Wasserlund, Borga 7 July; Fortuna, Newcastle 17 June; Fish of Lorn, Rangon 26 June; Frank Corrie, Cardiff 26 June; Gjord, Cardiff 7 Aug; Gifford, Cardiff 7 Aug; Guidas, Hamburg 7 Aug; Georges Villa, Marseilles 11 Aug; Isabel, Oporto 11 Aug; Janer, Saguenay River 11 Aug; Inland, Marseilles 22 Aug; J. M. Danck, Liverpool 19 Aug; Josephine, Baltimore 24 Aug; Julia Pin, Rangon 27 July; Kelly, Cardiff 27 July; Kallig, Newport 4 Aug; Kinnaird, Hamburg 4 Aug; Leverbank, Clyde 23 Aug; Mac Callum More, Rangon 30 June; Macglyn, Cardiff 29 July; Minna Helene, Antwerp 29 July; Moham, Glasgow 3 Aug; Mosambique, Leith 3 Aug; Nanny, Oporto 29 Aug; Nova Lide, Oporto 29 Aug; Nina, Memel 14 Aug; Normand, Liverpool 14 Aug; Otterpool, Cardiff 23 Aug; O'Blanchard, Paspelac 13 July; Pomeroy, Saigon 1 June; Prince Regent, Quebec 16 June; Priscilla, Cardiff 23 July; Port Caladonia, Baltimore 31 July; Procyon, Cardiff 31 July; Prince Victor, Cardiff 31 July; Para, Oporto 31 July; Pengoorn, Cardiff 31 July; Rose Inuit, Philadelphia 31 July; Robert Dixon, New York 31 July; Seannell Brothers, Pensacola 28 July; Sardana, Rangon 2 June; Sophia, Oporto 27 July; Sundwall, Hudikswal 29 Aug; Suika, Antwerp 18 Aug; Swift, Cardiff 18 Aug; Sun Mendel, London 18 Aug; Seem, Baltimore 19 Aug; Sorria, London 30 July; Tilia, Liverpool 2 June; Tithonia, Cardiff 2 June; Tuxth, Cardiff 2 June; Valina, Bristol 2 June; Van Galen, Batavia 17 June; Venturina, Oporto 7 Aug; White Wings, Baltimore 7 Aug.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO (e.g., Sept. 11 Equateur Fr, Sept. 12 Sorria Br, Sept. 13 Worldworth Big, etc.).

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1893.

Table with 4 columns: NAME, DATE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE (e.g., American: Charger, Julina Rollins, bk Amy, etc.; Argentine: schr C. Frowand; British: Q. of Scots, Windsor, etc.; Danish: Haaeb, Marisco, etc.; Dutch: Columbus, Heveses II, etc.; French: Gertrude, Pharo, etc.; German: Melpomene, Hildum, etc.; Italian: Angeloletta, Oreb, etc.; Norwegian: Victoria, Segn, etc.; Portuguese: Guevia, Penamara, etc.; Swedish: Guevia, Penamara, etc.).

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

September 23rd, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various government bonds with their respective values and interest rates.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various debentures from companies like RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, SHIPPING, CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, and MILLS.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies and their financial details.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various insurance companies.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway and tramway companies.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks including Rio de Janeiro and Provincial banks.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Present Amount, Interest payable, Rate, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists hypothecary notes from various banks.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various mill companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Destination (Coleridge, Leibnitz, Wordsworth, Mackelyle, Hevelius, Galileo) and Date (8th, Oct.)

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Table with 3 columns: Date, Steamer, Destination

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Table with 3 columns: Destination, 1st-cl. Marks, 3rd-cl. Marks

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