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CHINESE LABORERS.

[A speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies Sur, Joaquim Nabuco, in reply to a statement minister that the government did not seek th colonists, but as an element of labor, and as a ing the large proprietorships of the Empire.]

minise that the government, did not seet the Chinese so colosing, but as an element of low, and as a means for successing, that as an element of the council has said that if the vote of the Senate were obtained for this Chinese mission, we could not return to the discussion, because to speak against it would be to speak against a thing already accomplished. Although the Chamber had voted this project; though it had been approved by the Senate and sanctioned by the Crown; even after it may have been received by public opinion, and almost all men may have agreed in favor of the servile immigration of laborers to substitute slaves, when all this may have taken place, inothing an stop discussion, nothing chock, it. In case of this character public opinion is never so fully accomplished as to prohibit its discussion. In such cases there is no power either in the Chamber, in the Senate, or in the Crown that can impose upon the conscience of a man, a thing against which it revolts, or which can command us to give up the floor and condemn ourselves to the silence of approval. Does not slavery exist legally? Is it not constitutional? Have we not endeavored to nugment the penalty against it by modifying the law of the 8th of June in instituting heavier penalties against the slaves than those at present in existence. But at the same time, gentlemen, we do not consider ourselves forbidden to speak against slavery, nor can it be said that we are speaking against a thing that is already ac-

time, gentlemen, we do not consider ourselves for-bidden to speak against slavery, nor can it be said that we are speaking against a thing that is already ac-complished. And the discussion should be so much bidden to speak against salvery, nor can't be sait mat, we are speaking against a thing that is already accomplished. And the discussion should be so much the freer because we were not permitted to discuss this matter as broadly as it was to be desired and as the subject merited. But that the question description of the subject merited. But that the question description discuss this matter as broadly as it was to be desired and as the subject merited. But that the question description discussed is shown by the different ways in which the subject merited to the parameter. What was said affers? That satisfaction must be given to the agricultural congress; that the promise of the government must be fulfilled in which it said that everything would be done during the liberal administration to prevent the rain of large proprietosilp. Would it not be to rain it to allow the development of the idea of emancipation to go on wearing its way as the drop of water wears away the grantle? It is clear, gentlemen, that landed proprietosilp is roughly based upon slavery can only see the government failful its word with measures which imped the abolition movement. At first Chinese immigration was fully announced by the government as its own measure. It was a kind of satisfaction given the planters who wished to which the law of the algor of the transformation which would be necessary in the territorial reorganization of the country. They wished to keep the interior of the country in the state of feudalism is which it is at present. Large proprietocally, territorial feudalism seemed to be treasformation which would be accessary in the terratorial reorganization of the country in the state of feudalism is which it is at present. Large proprietocally, territorial feudalism seemed to be a ferreated by the danger of the transformation which would be accessary in the terratorial reorganization of the country in the state of feudalism is which it is at present. Large proprietocally, the dranger of the transformation which would be acce

not sufficient.

Then I ask the Chamber if the plan of Chinese Immigration as an auxiliary of large proprietorship, as a means of checking its decline, was discussed to-day with due frankness by the noble president of the council? No, gentlemen, it is no longer a political question which has as an end the restitution of the territorial feudalism which is now threatened. It is not the acquisition of these Asians to aid the planters to rid themselves of the Africans. What is it then 1 To open relations with China. The noble president of the council has turned his eyes from Europe to Asia. The 120,000\$ which parliament is going to vote is not for the introduction of laborers. going to vote is not for the introduction of laborers, it is to change the current of commerce, to make our commercial relations with China direct which as yet are through England. He wants tea to be imported, not through England, but directly from the Pacific

DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TI

tries, take that of the United States where a much stronger race than yours ledges itself to be incompatible with Chinese immigration. Take the example of Nattalia, where an way race which repels no solker, and which seeks in every way to encourage immigration because it believes that it is only through it that its deserts can be made to blossoon and its production increased. Australia found it self obliged to lay such aghaty upon the Chinese as to pat a stop to their inflo. If these examples are not sufficient, if you do not wish to take the examples of countries where immigration has been sportaneous, take that of per under where there are no slaves, and see the social condition of the Chinavan there, which is that of a genuine slave. Take Chia where the Chinanan works by the side of the slave and see what the traffice of the chinese to that island has become where contrads for services were sold sift they had been titled of slaves. If this is not sufficient, if all these examples which laws been given in the pariament, do not convince you, take as a last the case of Manifla. The apono Chinese who went to that island of has become where contrads for services were sold where the chinavan convention of the sufficient of the substant all kinds of work to such an extent that the spanish commerce of the pland could not more except through them. Wherever they go, they threaten to absorb the other races.

In the United States the left of the vervices; but at the same time there exists in the United States the belief that the Chinese are heldly written contracts or by tacit understandings which render them genuine slaves. Mat could the noble poesielent of the council do the hat peopose legislative measures which would gight against the Chinese remaining on plantations by the side of slaves? Of the noble deputes who have accused me without the slightest foundation of their fendals overceignty? If the Chinese colus, or any other spents, were continually going over the lands of our planters to

them an intolerable violation of their founds over-ciparty? If the Chinese consist, or any other agents, were continually going over the lands of our plan-ters to defend the interests of the Chinese and note their position by the side of slaves, would not the proporteors find their position untenable, and their noral force in the presence of slavery broken? Clearly one of these things is incompatible with the other, and free labor and slave labor cannot exist together. If our territorial lords have considence in fee labor; if they feel that slave labor cannot garantee them the propriets chip of their large-catates, the let them alandon slavery and holdly maintain free labor.

egarantee them-stee propriets and to sold particular the contracts of the them also also slavery and boldly amintain free labor.

Where the traffic of the Chinese, that is where their services were contracted, was substituted by spontaneous engineration we find that this entigration students of the contracts, engigation students of the contract, but when Chinese by contract, but when Chinese and of these chinese by contract, but when Chinese and of the engiger tend a later from General Grant to paries in California, written from Japan, in which he says: "The problem of Chinese immigration will not trouble you long. The Chinese government is disposed to keep her subjects in her own territory, and if the United States government does not interfere, there will be no more emigration." If the noble president of the control desires an example of what our government has to suffer in this matter, it is enough to see the opposition raised in all parts of the world against the triffic of colonists to Cula and Pern and which is now beginning against Irazil. The Anti-Slavery Society of London has a fready felt itself obliged to take the first step by addressing itself to the Chinese massassion in Landon, and recommending that California which is the first step by addressing itself to the Chinese massassion in Landon, and recommending their effects, though they may be produced only in the distant future. The question is a grave molecument is linked with the life of our society and to the fature of our country.

If then Chinese manageation, when apparameous,

are through England. He wants teat bo imported, not through England, but directly from the Pacific; he wants such matters as chapteness of freight was the water and the course of commercial transactions modified—things which the government of Brazil cannot on the plant and the course of commercial transactions modified—things which the government of Brazil cannot on the plant and the course of commercial transactions modified—things which the government of Brazil cannot of Brazil cannot on the plant and the course of commercial transactions modified—things which the government of Brazil cannot of Brazil cannot and the United—States pays for her tea through London. Is this not sufficient to show that any step toward establishing direct commercial relations between Rios the plant is made by this focation of services which of Sattes, when are not distinguished it in great commercial relations between Rios the sate of it when it is servile, when it is made by this focation of services which of services which of Sattes near a fermion and the Chinesic ports is, to say the least premature and is not warranted by any statistics of probability that has been presented to this partial ment. The noble president of the Chinese will bring with them the cultivation of tea. Then it is not fee cultivation of coffect, the Brazilan product, that they are coming to increase. How far these matters of the cultivation of coffect, the Brazilan product, that they are coming to increase. How far these matters of active indifference beyond for these states of the contractor cares not, whose morality is a matter of not improvate to him, and to whom the main point. It also when the three in this plant of the government of the contractor cares not, whose morality is a matter of not improvate the product, that they are coming to increase. How far the state indifference beyond for these states of the product, that they are coming to increase. How far the states of the product of the product, that they are coming to increase. How far the state

me of us who is not their friend, and who does not be considered to the constitution of the council, that this party is forming in Brazil, show that they form the most important class of our security, and that agriculture is the base of our public wealth. There is a while distance between attacking the planters and telling them that the day has come of when they must have t e courage to separate their fortunes from the fortunes of advery and associate the limenselves with the soil by means of free labor. The planter would be more ented than the wild aimstead to the desert, if flaving three or four hundred slaves on this fortune, who have neither family iour rights, if in addition to all this he delighted in morthings in a didition to all this he delighted in morthings in a didition to all this he delighted in morthings in a distinct of all this he delighted in morthing the planters because they do not do three things? A may would he unworthy of ledouging to a civilized rance, if receiving as he does the money for the product of these slaves, who daily train through the streets of this city, who are infamously advertised in our papers by the side of any piece of merchanditis, and who are employed in agriculture where they are encounted together in salve greet of merchanditis, and who are employed in agriculture where they are encounted together in salve greet of merchanditis, and who are employed in agriculture where they are encounted together in salve far they are the southern States, or in inventing worse punish. There is an important social manipulation and a land of human beings, and denight in hunting them like the rannaway also, of the Southern States, or in inventing worse punish. The southern States, or in inventing worse punish. The southern States, or in inventing worse punish, and the same time in the welfar of the country, have the great price of merchanditis and privation of the southern States, or in inventing worse punish, and the state of the country which as a creation and the state of the coun

rate, and now what have they tone turn truey assume the turning lows, and rejected as a bloor clengui, from the plantations where they have left their bloors and their bloods and so many other vestiges of their bondages? Why are they not to be used in their bloods, were driven in their slavery? There they are on the plantations. However led a man aborty, as they were driven in their slavery? There hey are on the plantations. However lad a man may be, he finds it easier to remain where interest, vages and well being hold him, than where he is easily violence. When the negroes have fair vages on the plantations; when they have families held by toosawages on the plantations; when they have famines as legitimately as the whites, when they see their children educated and equal before the law, and when they become sund I properly sholders—in fine when they are free, I am satisfied that they will form a large labor element on the plantations 8 I am satisfied that the children will not desert the massives, who freed that the children will not desert the massives, who freed their mothers, that the country has ares who freed their mothers, that the country has to struggle to fear between the races, no excess of dileness, and that the race from which our slaves came will be as efficient in argumenting public wealth as feemen as they were while in hondage. Then should we not have done something for this mage. That he

Then should we not have done something for this race? But how were we to do it? By importing Chinese? No. If the Chinaman overpowers the white, he will overpower the negro much more easily, if he drives the white has a from the cities, he will drive the negro from the planticions. Does it not seem to you then, that the black race, reconciled by cannel pointon, augmented by a ment quite different y emancipation, augmented by a course of tre nent quite different from the present one, may arned to account see a few present one. turned to account as a laboring element on the pla tations, and that it should not be caused to disapposition to the plate to the plate

Editors Rio News:—Your strictures on the reports of debates in the Brazilian houses of parliament are so manifestly unjust that I think a word of explanation will not be out of place. You assume, of course, that the Diario Official reports the debates per-hation, on those your Congressional Obde. This the Diario does not pretend to do, This the Diario does not pretend to do, The short-hand reporters are not sufficiently expert, nor strong enough in force to meet the demands of a running debate. The most they can do is to furnish the substance of what may be said by the different speak-ers. If, after the debate, these speakers desire it, the reporter will furnish a copy of their remarks for correction, and this correc-tion means re-writing. This re-written copy is then returned to the reporter in time for the press, and appears m extense in the next days published proceedings. Should the speaker make no revision, his remarks will is then returned to the reporter in time for the press, and appears m extents in the next day's published proceedings. Siould the speaker make no revision, his remarks will appear in returni only, and, as your parallel report shows, with such modifications, short comings and emendations as the ability, political proclivity, or disgestion of the re-porter may involve. Forlation reports of the debates in the Brazilian parliament have never been made—and for obvious reasons will, modified. one debates in the Brazilian parliament have never been made—and for obvious reasons will, probably, never be made.

APPUS CLAUDIES.

[While we admit the facts of the statement, we can not help remarking that the District Official is usually accepted as the lodicial reporter of the proceedings of the Brazilian parliament. If it does not report correctly it cases to be valuable as an authority, and its reports must be set down in the same category with the partisa, or so-called independent press reports. It occurs to us that if the debates are worth untering, they are worth experimentally—considerations of economy in this connection are thinner than theses parings—Eds. Rio News.]

A GREAT WHEAT-FIELD

A post-like of cultivation on a large scale which A good-like of cultivation on a large scale which lang groun out of indicidual cuterprise and good management is shown in the following extract from a letter to the Chicago Tribone from the Daltymple from in Isacodia. And all this shoom in a county where the government lets the farmers secretly alone, and permits them to work out their com-lections. In a burst of poetical fervor the Tribone correspondent says:

Just think of a sea of wheat contain "Just think of a sea of wheat square miles—13,000 acres—rich winds rippling over it. As far there is the same golden sunses the horizon you behold an army grand procession. Riding on it major general on horseback—rep flash in the sunlight, but their way wrenches and hammers. No bra

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1879

WE TRUST that those of our subscribers who have not received. THE NEWS regularly, will notify us at once so that we can supply the missing numbers. Owing to the perplexing regulations and carelessness of the post-office officials, we find that our papers are not al-ways sent to their destination. As there seems to be no remedy for us, we can do no more than to mail our papers - and trust to fortune.

By LAW No. 2,927, signed by the Emperor on the t8th uit, the supplementary credit of 120,000\$ at the par of exchange for the payment of expenses for a mission to China, goes at once into effect, and there is no further bar to the purposes of the min-istry. Many plain words have been spoken in this matter as to the inevitable results of introducing the Chinese into Brazil, but seemingly without effect. The dangers in this policy are hidden only to closed eyes, and they are vital ones. The liberal min-istry of Conselheiro Sinimbú is assuming a grave responsibility in this matter; the in-troduction of the Chinese must inevitably continue and finish the work begun by slavery.

THE ACTION of the Maranhao business men in organizing a company for the erec-tion of a central factory and dispensing with the government gaaranty so as to be free from official interference, is an event which can not be commended too highly. It is an example which is worthy of general emulation; it would be so even were the government in a better financial condition than it now is. The idea that the government should guaranty interest on any private investment is a radically mistaken one; i is a policy which unjustly burdens the public treasury and unavoidably weakens private enterprise. We can see the excellent influence of Mr. Hoyer in this new departure at Maranhão, and he has our heart-iest congratulations for his deserved success.

By a sentence pronounced on the 14th ultimo by the *juiz de direito* of the Rio das Velhas district, Minas Geraes, the Catta Branca blacks, so long held in illegal slavery by the S. João d'El-Rey Mining Company, at Morro Velho, are declared free since 1860 and entitled to wages. This sentence is a timely recognition of the rights of these poor men, and the judge, by whose decision they are now made free, deserves hearty praise for the promptness with which he has responded to the protests attered in the Chamber of Deputies and in our columns. We felt that these people had been most unjustly and wrongly treated and that this treatment still continued; we therefore gladly seconded the humane effort of Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, in the Chamber of Depties to secure their freedom. We are glad to announce that these efforts have been crowned with success.

THE NEW tariff which will go into opera tion on the 1st of January next will show a notable increase in many articles. Although it is claimed that it will simplify the collection of duties, it will still continue the "50 tion of duties, it will still continue the "550 per cent addition," and many of the peculiar classifications which are constantly cuusing trouble between the merchants and the authorities. There will be a general advance in cotton goods, though many lines will remain unaltered. The manifest tendency will be to further increase duties as a means of

protecting home industries, as in the case of steanne candles where the duty will be fur-ther advanced in the interests of one manu-factory in spite of a general protest from the "consulted merchants." On boots and shoes, felt hats, saddles, beer, spirits, silks, blank books, butter, flour, pine lumber, and many other articles, there will be increased duties.

Music publishers and printing offices are to
be protected by prohibitive duties. As it is
the policy of the government to bring the new tariff into operation on short notice, no announcement for the purpose of giving merchants time for preparation will

DID IT EVER occur to the editors of the Imprensa Evangelica, the organ of the Pres-byterian mission in Brazil, that its best field of labor is one which it has strangely neglected to oultivate. In this city where it has been published until recently, and throughout the empire where it circulates, there are many, very many evils in the social and political life of the people which an earnest, conscientious journalist can not fail to observe and condemn. And yet, on all these subjects, all of wnich are antagonistic to the doctrines which it teaches and subversive to the character of the people whom it seeks to convert, the *Impreusa* has nothing to say. Its columns are filled with dry doctrinal discussions, spiced here and there with religious statistics and a few ex-change clippings; it is made a vehicle simply for the pulpit thoughts and dogmas of its conductors. How its editors expect o build up protestantism on the educa-tional, social and political evils which they meet at every step, is a problem which we can not understand. They see the vice of prostitution all about them, but they remain silent; they know the evils which the gradual emancipation of slavery is entailing on the country, but they offer no remedy they read of the proposed introduction of Chinese servile labor, but they enter no pro-test; they read of the gigantic frauds which are being exposed in the expenditure of the public relief fund in the north, but they utter no warning words; they see and know the fatal results of the blind extravagance and increasing indebtedness of the people to-day, both in public and private life, but they screnely turn their backs upon them and seed their to-aders with "e-wanged-ical meditations," comments on the scrip-tures, etc. We shall not undertake to say just what the *Imprensa Evangelica* should always discuss, but we beg leave to remind its editors that in neglecting to condemn these evils through its columns with all the earnestness and persistence which they can command, they are neglecting a great and urgent duty.

THE ACTION of the government in the case of the individuals accused of intro-ducing girls into this country for purposes of prostitution, is one which we find it impossible to commend. We have no sym pathy with the wretches accused of carry ing on this traffic; we believe that they should be tried and punished to the fullest extent of law and justice. These men, it guilty, are deserving of the severest punishment known in Brazilian procedure, and as they have known no mercy in their dealings with the wretched victims of their traffic, so should there be no mercy shown them by an outraged law. In view of the enormity of their offense and the claims which an insulted people have upon the government for their prosecution and pun-ishment, what shall we think of officials who can do no more than to order them out of the country? If these men are criminals—and who does not look upon them as outlaws before every sentiment and law of a civilized community?—what right has this government to send them to another country? More than that, what ex-cuse can there be for a government in refusing to punish these men? Is it not a confession of weakness, of inability to deal with the question, when the chief of police undertakes to banish these men without trial or appeal? It is a recognized principle of international law that no country can unload its criminals upon its neighbors; and it is a principle of constitutional law that every government should prosecute and

oward the suppression of this shamefu toward the suppression of this snameful traffic, and has won unstitled praise from unthinking men; but what has it really gained? Fifteen or twenty men will be sent away with their ill gottine gains—and that is all! The streets of this city are as unclean as ever, and this degrading vice, whose suppression has been demanded again and again, still flaunts itself in the most public places. The chief of police has challenged public attention by an act of questionable legality, and awaits the pæan of a grateful people; but what single, sub-stantial good has he done? The author-ities have waited until this city—yes, this whole empire is over-run with prostitution, and then they boldly step in and suppress the merchant. Will the vice be lessened one the increasin. With evice be research one icts by this act? Will its appearance be less brazen and conspicuous? Are its evil influences restricted in any degree? Let the police authorities clear the streets and we shall thank them;—for the rest, we must await the creation and expression of a better and purer public opinion than that which now nourishes and encourages this infamous vice.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—In addition to the extension of the session of the General Assembly to the 27th ult., which we amounced in our last, there was a further extension of the sittings to the 20th, in order to close up the work on the budget. On the 28th an imperial decree was issued convoking the General Assembly in extraordinary session, a proceeding which has not met with unqualified approval, but which was determined upon by the ministry in order to carry through its project of electral reform. On the 20th the members of both houses, assembled in the Senate chamber where the Emperor opened the extraordinary session with the following address:

August and most worshipful representatives of the

I have much pleasure in informing you that the public peace has been preserved throughout the Empire.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the bubble peace has been preserved throughout the Empire.

The relations of benevolent reciprocity which we have cultivated with foreign powers remain unaltered. I regret that the war which unhappily has broken out between some of the republics of the Peacife Still continues. Neutral—so it is our duty benefic still continues. Neutral—so it is our duty carnet prayer that peace may soon be re-established between them, in accordance with the feelings of humanity and the interests of civilization.

The effects of the drought which has hid desolate various of our northerst provinces, though on the decine, have not alongether ceased. The government, while performing a tonstitutional rate humanet and at the same time this it has taken-steps to fowalize—the expectitions of the produced calamity.

More than the expectation of the provinces calamity.

Notwithstanding the irregularity of the eacher. Notwithstanding the irregularity of the pathstanding the irregularity of the solicitude with which you have devoted yourselves to different subjects special mention, for by means of it, inspired why sentiments of three pathstands, now have devoted yourselves to different subjects as well mention, for by means of it, inspired by which you have been actuated, and with your daily to impose for the public weal, and which your daily to impose for the public weal, and which your daily to impose for the public weal, and which your daily to inspire the most important measures instituted by you is the scheme of constitutional re-

Foremost among the most important measures mitiated by you is the scheme of constitutional re-orm which is urgently needed for the regulation-of livest election.

form which is urgently needed for the regulation of direct election.

The special convoking of the General Legislative Assembly has been consulted by the necessity for definitely settling this question, and 1 trust that you will undertake it with your accustomed zeal.

The ordinary legislative assembly is closed, and the special one opened.

the special one opened.

—The work ageomplished by the Senate since our last report has been very limited. The passage of the supplementary credit for relief in the aorthern provinces on the 24th all., removed the most fruitful theme of discussion. Since that there has been very little talk and very few sessions. On the 23rd ult., Senator Cotegipe resigned from the committee on elections, a stew which looks strangely like a trick to gain time before reporting on the Espirito Santo senatorial election, inasmuch as his successory, Senator Jagaarihe, will have to go over the ground abmittio.

—In the Chamber the sessions have been a little more animated, though not more frequent. On the Light the bills fixing the land and naval forces, as amended by the Senate, came up for discussion, and were approved, though not without opposition from some of the deputies who claimed that the Senate had exceeded its constitutional right by adding new legislation to the bills. The following deputies recorded their votes against the amended bills: Sirs Saldanha Marinho, Joaquim Nabuco, Costa Azevedo, Galdino das Neves, Affonso Penna and Manoel Pedro.

—On the 25th the consert build.

- On the 25th the general budget, as amende — On the 25th the general budget, as amended by the Senate, was received in the Chamber, and after a sharp discussion on the constitutionality of the changes made in the Senate, was passed. The following depaties recorded their votes against the amended bill: Saldanha Marinho, Joaquim Nabuco, Galdinho das Neves, Affonso Penna, Costa Azevedo, Manoel Perlor and Gavião Peixoto. The bill provides as follows:

	EXPENDITURE	
Department	of Empire	7,983,522\$400
Tracks, and	,, Justice	6,498,059\$391
13	,. Foreign Affairs	. 845,527\$999
,,	,, Marine	
	,, War	13,493,882\$816
,,	" Agriculture	
,,,	,, Finance	57,227,229\$000
Total	expenditures	115,510,080\$821

Total expenditures. 115,519,080821
The bill as originally passed by the Chamber authorized the expenditure of 116,075,6896970.
The revenue estimates provide for the receipt of 116,075,6896070.
The revenue estimates provide for the receipt of 116,075,60008, instead of 101,000,0008 as originally fixed by the Chamber. This result is to be obtained by increasing the receipts from import duties 3,000,0008, from dispatch of free goods 500,0008, ware-house charges 100,0008, doubling the lighthouse and dock charges 100,0008 to the returns from the Dom Pedro II railway, advancing the receipts from the 16genty from 160,0008 to 800,0008, adding 1,000,0008 to the stamp tax and 500,0008, adding 1,000,0008 to the stamp tax and 500,0008 to the tax on transfers, besides many other additions and changes which our space will not permit to to give. A comparison of these totals shows an estimated balance, in favor of the treasury of 1,435,11817 youther. the Section Experience of 1,436,11817 youther. The section of paper currency, but as the special credits voted in addition to the authorized expenditures above given amount to 14,149,043,872 — plus some unknown items voted in hank—it is easier to see a deficit of 12,711,8238 than it is to see the redemption of paper money with an estimated surplus.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— Small-pox is raging with intensity in various parts of São Paulo.

—Subscriptions are circulating in Maranhão fo the construction of a theatre.

-Late advices from Maranhão report the appear ance of the sugar cane disease on some of the plan tations in that province.

and to in Significant consists of the place, according to the Diario das Alagóas, in the municipality of S. Miguel de Campos, province of Alagóas, cording to the Diario das Alagóas, in the municipality of S. Miguel de Campos, province of Alagóas, —According to an Alagóas newspaper there is a large contraband trade carried on along the São Francisco river. Not one-third of the merchandisc ontering the lower São Francisco pays duties.

— By decree 5,718, of the 18th ult., the time for the organization of the D. Theerea Christina railway company, province of Santa Catharjna, has been extended two months.

— The jutie dufirette, of the consurva of Rio das Velhas, Dr. Frederico Augusto Alvares da Silva, pernonunced judgment on the Catta Branca S

—A small vessel named Silvetirs, was shipwrecked near Canocim, Ceará, on the 5th ult. The vessel left Acartha in the morining for Canocim with ine passengers and, a crew, of seven persons. A gale coming up the vessel was sunk, and ten persons lost their lives. The others gained the shore in a small canoe.

- We are informed by a correspondent in Victoria that the loss of the national steamer Sante we are intormed by a correspondent in vite-toria that the loss of the national steamer Santa Maria: was entirely owing to the ignorance or criminal design of the pilot, who ran her through one of the in-shore passes so as "to save time." The regular channel is about one mile in width, deep and perfectly free from danger. The in-shore channels are shallow and full of reefs. From the position of the wreck it is impossible to explain the accident except by design or gross ignorance, as it lies far to the north-west of the channel. Even after the steamer struck, she could have been saved. One man offered to place her alongside the doels, and then another man offered to do it for less; and while they were talking about it the Santa Maria. "broke her back." It is still possible to save her machinery, but the company is waiting to sell her as she lies.

LOCAL NOTES

-The American packet City of Para arrived at New York on the 26th ult.

New notes of the value of one milreis, 6th stampa, are soon to be issued in exchange for those low in circulation.

—Four thousand cuttings of sugar cane were to Pernambuco by the minister of agriculture or last packet.

last packet.

—What's in a name? Domingos Olympio Aristides Junior and Docc Nome da Virgem Maria, together with others whose names are quite as felictous, were arrested as vagabonds on the 27th III.

On the 18th ult. eighteen individuals, accused of
introducing prositutes into Brazil, were arrested and
notified that they must leave the country within five
days. On the 27th, ten of them left for the River
Plate, and on the 18th few more left for Europe,
Others will probably be compelled to leave soon.

—The president of this province has sanctioned

Others win prounty be completed or barves soon.

—The president of this province has sanctioned the bill recently passed by the provincial assembly which authorizes the Nosta Seuhora da Conceição brotherhood, of the Sear Pamilia do Tingda parish, municipality of Vassouras, to impose the following taxes for burait in its semetery: Perpetual burial for husband, wife and children un-

Burial for 25 years.....

Burnal for 25 years. 1008000

—According to the Cruzeira, Manuel José Días is practicing a new process of paying his debts. He keeps a broom hantle just behind the door, and when an unsuspicious rendiro comes in, he takes in hand the aforesaid instrument—a weapon which the civilized world has dedicated to exclusive use of women—and politely declines to pay. Of course Manuel's politeness is irresistible.

—Dr. Charles Glasl, director of the Botanica Gardens and the Normal Farm, has been elected an henorary member of the Royal and Imperial Italian Academy, of Rome. —The Botanical Gardens R. R. Company has bleed its electron

placed its telephone line, which extends from its station at the Ouvidor to the Botanical Gardens, at the service of the government.

was service of the government.

—One month has passed since the death of Geberal Osorio, and still the 'manifestations of sorrow' are coming in. Every individual feels called upon to give public notice of the state of his feelings, and to pass resolutions on the same. A few still remain obe heard from.

-To meet the increasing scarcity of water the minister of agriculture proposes to run water from Rio do Ouro to Cajú, where the shippir arsenal, custom-house, and other public depart-ments will hereafter procure their supplies.

ments will hereafter procure their supplies.
—The Distric Official of the 25th ult. takes occasion to emphasize the denial that there is an epidemic of yellow fever in this city. The Distric is quite right in the matter, but undess provisions are taken to increase the water supply there is grave danger that we shall not be able to congratulate ourselves on the absence of this epidemic much longer. The drains are becoming dangerously foul.

District Site. Consequences

longer. The drains are becoming dangerously foul.

-Eduardo da Silva Campos was sent to the
Misericordia on the z6th uft. because of a stab in
the breast by a soddier, Jols Francisco dos Santos,
of the 1st batallion. The occasion was an interference by Eduardoin inforo of a woman who was being
beaten by a "second brave soldier, José Basilio,
Another soldier, José Oliveira, 'was also concerned
in the affair. The three were captured.

in the attair. The three were captured.

—The Internata Exampletia, the organ of the Presbyterian mission in Brazil, has been moved from this city to São Paulo. It has our hearitest good whshes, particularly as it occupies a field in which it has an opportunity for doing much good. We trust that the good air of São Prulo will sharpen the pans of its editors and infuse a little vinegar into their lith.

—The board of public health has just issued its report on the mortality of this city during the third quarter of the present year, as compared with the same quarter of 1878. The report gives only the same quarter of 1878. The general totals. It is as follows

	1879	1878	Lecrease.
uly	850	1,168	318
August	913 898	1,341	428
September	898	1,493	595
Total	2,661	4,002	1,341

-An unfortunate accident happened in the gov-

felt a little doubtful as to the results, but the devel-opment is becoming more and more marked every day. Just as sure as the tadpole will one day take legs and jump, just so sure will our esteemed con-temporary—but we will not anticipate. In con-cluding, we would say that our pleasure in this mat-ter is marred by one serious oversight in our con-temporary's office—he forgot, to order an English dictionary. A new and revoked cidition of Webster's Unabridged has just been usued; we can recom-mend it most heartily.

—During the past month the Sallors' Mission re-

mendi it most heartily.

—During the past most the Sallors' Mission received funds, including the previous month's balance, to the amount of 1528500, and expended 1538500—leaving a deficit of one milited's which was promptly met by a donation. The number of vessels visited by Mr. Curran was 125, which, taking eight as an average, would furnish a total of one thousand men. Mr. Curran has also visited the hospitals regularly and all the "boarding houses," besides having attended to regular religious services at the behalt. The sallors' reading room, a very deserving institution, has been kept open regularly. The Mission akes the aid and sympathy of all who are interested in its work. Contributions may be left at this office, or with Nev. Francis Curran, and Rev. 1, 1, Ranson.

—A meeting took place on the 24th ult., between

office, or with Rev. Francis Curran, and Rev. J. J. Ransom.

—A meeting took place on the 24th ukt, between Sr. Eduardo Arthur and Mr. John C. Kip Hopper, at the office of the "Association Marunaco Philantroplea e Protectora," for the purpose of "definities" planmonizing their ideas" and "fissing their placts" in regard to a projected. American exposition. It did not give them much trouble to do this, as both have everything fo make and nothing to lose. The harmony was complete and the fission is announced as an accomplished fact. Each of them undertwaled to allow the work of the association, with a privilege of three hundred more, and Mr. Hopper is going to draw on the company for money to meet expenses at the other end of the linear providing, of course, that Sr. Arthur can spare it. There was no report on the assets of the association to the prospects were declared to be simply unfailminted. For the credit of American manufacturers and merchants, we trust that the present status of these philanthropic individuals will not be disturbed.

THE RIO NEWS.

THE RIO NEWS.

—Wear't escape it! An exhibition of some kind its sure to occur. But—which one? Mr. John C. Kip Hopper has arrived, Mr. Julius H. Pratt has been here as month. Herr F. Gitte and Son. Eduardo Arthur have long been in the field. All of them have an abiding and unstabates faith it in the grand re sults likely to grow out of an exhibition of American products. It matters little that the Fortuguese exhibition will bose not less than 70,000\$, notwithest them to be a substitute of the substitute of the

—The family of the late General Osorio has consented to the burial of the brave old soldier in this city, in obedience to the requests of many prominent citizens.

sty, in obedience to the requests of many prominent citizens.

—The Imperial Instituto Fluminense will shortly place at the disposal of planters will observe them, seed of several kinds of cotton plants, twelve varieties of tobacco, sugar cane, mandioca and various other kinds of seed. This institution has already sent several thousand sugar cane cuttings to the province of Perambulous, and is now preparing a new lot for the same province. These cuttings are distributed by the Auxillation society in those municipalities which have been afflicted by the sugar cane disease. The Instituto Fluminense has been engaged for many years in acclimating exotics which it gets by sexthange from Europe and the United States, and in propagating seeds and cuttings of the useful plants already grown in the country. During the present year it has sent out, among other things 1,000 royal palms, 76 varieties of bamboo, and 10,000 sugar cane cuttings. A large part of these plants were furnished by order of the minister of agriculture.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

Banking rates on London remain at 21 1/2, and 21 1/2 and 21 11/16.

mercantile 2: \$4 and 2: 1376.

**Cot 4.e—Banking rures hired to-day to 2: \$7, day

**Cot 4.e—Banking rures hired to-day to 2: \$7, day

**Cot 5.e. The Trans; on Hamburg 544 rs. per mork. A few

**transactions on London in mercantile paper 2: \$7, d. Sover
**cipus sold 1: 1376.

**Cot 4.e.—Market firm; transactions few rures for hamper 2: \$7, ministed. Six per cent, apolices sold at 1059\$.

**Cot 5.e.—Rates unchanged since Saturday, rather firm with

**transactions. Six per cent, apolices sold at 1058\$. Sovereigns told at 11850 with 17\$450 offered.

**Cot 5.e.—Rates on London rose to clow to 2 if \$4\$ d. on Profe.

**Ort 5.e.—Rates on London rose to-dow to 2 if \$4\$ d. on Profe.

Oct., 28.—Rates on London rose to-day to 21 ½ d.; on Paris 439 ts. per franc; on Hamburg 541 rs. per mark. Mercantile rates on London 21 13/16 and 21 ½; on Paris 435-6-7-8 rs. per franc. Six per cent. apolices sold at 1034\$; sovereigns at 11\$-

Oct. 20—Kates unchanged market firm.

Oct. 20—Few transactions in mercantile paper at 21 13/16
at 21 fd on London. Severeigns old at 118/10.

Oct. 31—Commercial paper on London
overeigns on 1 31.—Commercial paper on London sold as high as 22 d. eigns sold at 11\$200, and six per cent apolices at

10343.

Now 3.—Rates on London were raised to 21 % d. by the Banco Commercial to-day. Market paralyzed, very little being done in mercantile papes at 22 d.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM OCTOBER 22nd TO NOV. 3d INCLUSIVE.

HARES	COMPANY	PRICE
DOTAL.	Banco do Brazil	260\$oc
303	Rural	233 OC
50		215 00
10		114 00
18	Commercial	216500
990-6	Letras hypoth. of Banco do Brazil	911/2 0
33		80 %
6- 1/	Carris Urbanos	208500
-5 /2	n 10	204 00
164 16		206 oc
200	Debentures Sorocabana RR	60 %
-	Mortgages Leopoldina RR	205 00
3399	Carruagens Fluminenses	170 O
0.00	Navegação Paulista	100 00
SERVE.	Associação Commercial	9 0
1989177	Seguros Previdente	10 00
Belling T	Provincial bonds of sooS	97 %
rioms.	National Loan 1879	96 1/2 9
E 000	Sovereigns for Dec. 31	11 20
1.888	cash	11 30
# 000		11 20
337		11 19
07	Six per cent apolices	11030 00
26		
279635	STATE OF THE PARTY	1:025 OC
	" " " of 500\$	512550

THE MARKETS.

Dry Goods.—The same quiet tone continues to character contractes, and priors remain about the same as on the silt. The augmented duties on various arches which are come in force on the six of Jinnary any possibly cause come for such goods as will be effected by those changes. In oil respects it is not lettly that there will be any improvement this branch of tende before the beginning of the new year.

Coffe.—A further advance in consuming countries has stimulated the solvidy in ours, and translations have continuous or a consuming countries has stimulated the solvid in the continuous c

bags, ver:

296, 240 bags for United States
52, 250 ,, ,, Europe
8,050 ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope
3,010 ,, ,, Elsewhere

Total .: 359,550 bags

99,500 bags

to-day, per ro kelos:

Washed 6\$500 a 8\$200

Superior 7\$350 a 7\$550

Good first. 2\$550 a 7\$550

Ordinary first. 6\$750 a 6\$550

Ordinary first. 6\$700 a 6\$50

Ordinary second. \$\$400 a 5\$500

Ordinary second. 4\$500 a 5\$200

Orlinary second. ... 4860 a 4500.
Receipts laws increasing and the day, another of Ortsher has been 13,000 bags, stock in estimated to deay at 135,000 bags.
Filary — Our market continues from with an only rice sur 1800 per barrel higher.
The total arrivals for the month amount to 34,4 1,200 bits. Trieste 1,300 bits. Trieste 1,300 bits. Trieste 1,500 bits.

Total. 38,449 brls. and bags.
sales since the same date have been 37,349 brls, viz:
1,700 brls. Trieste
27,110 , American
8,519 , River Plate

Total.... 37,349 barrels.

Stock in first hands consists of 47,000 brls, viz:

r nands consists of 47,000 brt
1,200 barrels Trjeste.
1,800 ,, Gallego,
7,800 ,, Haxall.
8,000 ,, Dunlon,
800 ,, O Danel.
2,400 ,, Mc Cannel.
10,000 ,, Baltimore.
2,500 ,, Western.
12,500 ,, River Plate

White Pine.—The arrivals consist of

119,115 feet per Fellon Bent
65,748 , , John Sherw
both sold at 95 reis per foot.

Market firm at 95 a 100 reis per foot.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals

Spruce Pine. A cargo of 438,000 feet has arrived from and has been sold at 37\$000 per dozen Kerosene.-Has receded to 7\$000 a 7\$200 per case.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LIVERPOOL—Gr bg Emmi & Otto; 266 tons; Jessen; 50 die sundries to J. J. Oliveira de Faria.

Livraspoit — Or by Magazin.

Livraspoit — Or by Magazin.

OC7, 3:

Naw Yone—Am Begt Yolk Shrvaved, 259 toni: Mankin.

Naw Yone—Am Begt Yolk Shrvaved, 259 toni: Mankin.

NOVEMBER: I Yolki's 150 toni: Blombergeon; gi

NOV. 2.

BOSTON—Am bk Bengul; 998 tons: Loring: 61 da; ice to B da Costa & Soura,

Cad Costa & Soura.

CAMPANHA vin Buenos Ayres—Nor bk P. C. Pertteron; 64: ons; Hausen; 45 ds; hay to E. J. Albert & Co.

NEW CASTLE—Gr bk Dorn; 386 tons; Muller; 61 ds; coal torier. NEWPORT-Fr bk Francis; 330 tons; Hervy; 58 ds; coal

order.

**Otherto—Fort be, discussive Herradows, 410 tons, Kamose 46 the view, sail and sundries to Brings & Barbon.

AOV, 5.

**Bauta—Fr tingste Fennet cupaini Fendine:
**Leocoos—See bit Cardealidi, 540 tons; Edland, 167 de; cent.

**Hauszus—Grüge Hiller, 500 tons; Holm; 55 de; saurdries to Handes Kenner de; 500 tons; Holm; 55 de; saurdries to Handes Kenner de; 500 tons; Holm; 55 de; saurdries to Handes Kenner de tonder.

**Lina Traction—Fort Big Trevieriens; 222 tons; Vidigat; 500 k. billant and note ton order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 23.
FALMOUTH f. o.—Gr bgu Hermann; 188 tons; Prin:

PALMOUTH 6.—Ge byn Hermanus, 188 tons Prunton Martinerica Anna Johnson, 73 tons Clementes collect. Listor 6.0—Dan by Amer, 233 tons Brindic collect CALLOS—Say Induns, 6cq tons Heinler; ballost SANTOS—Say bit Carl Tolans, 6cq tons Heinler; ballost OCT. 34. BALTHOON—He his Kalahi, 350 tons Ovens collect —An his Tenfaire, 36 tons McClem collect —An his Tenfaire, 36 tons McClem collect Remandos—He kg. Francis Tolans, 36 tons Stelley; colle MACD—F his Norm!, 341 tons: Charpenter sundries. OCT. 35.

OCT. 25.
BALTIMORE—Am bk Justine H. Ingersoil; 619 to

offee.

CRARA—Port bk Ristori 203 tons: Basilia; sundries.

GALVESTON—Gr bg Amor; 249 tons: Brunmond: coffee.

NEW YORK—Gr bk Molfy; 435 tons: Wrutz: coffee.

NEW ORLEANS—Nor lug Zent 23; 12 tons: Christopher; cof

PENEACOLA—Br bk Zimi; 562 tons; Jenkin; ballast.

New York Am Me Johanna; 313 tons; 1 man, 2007; 26 M. Persaccut.—Br bit Zind'; 9fa tons; 1 min, Ray; coffee.

New York Am Me Johanna; 313 tons; Weitins; coffee.

Monta-Gribk Ellier; 31 tons; Wietins; coffee.

Se Thorstan—Grib Ellier; Gatherine; 43 tons; Farushena ballast.

Bunson Artens—Spig Barrellin; da tons; Farushena ballast.

Spig Bardaria Angelo Stratta; 20 tons; Marisany; calbat.

***unes; Granivatd; sandties.**

halbar.

MACHO-Grach Oberon, 174 tones, Gunismaly, studies,
MACHO-Grach Oberon, 174 tones, Gunismaly, studies,
—Sp. by Annahottov-Sp. by Tholarst, 174 tone; Wite studies,
—Sp. by Annahot Room, 174 tone; Macrak studies,
—Datch by Sanowers, 189 how Capic tollust.

OCT. 48.

MONITE—Ann QCHr of Brookfur: 1745 tones Chao; ballon
New York—Gr bk. A. P. Shallbrocht; 548 tone; Schut cothe.

coffee.

OCT: 29.

GALVESTON—Gr bg Graf Wald; 293 tons: Monnich: coffee
New York—Ile bk Jessica; 546 tons: Condon; old iron.
New Orlians—Nor bg Andrea; 222 tons: Klaveness
coffee.

MARANHÃO—Port bk Harmonia; 413 tons, Soares; sundrie Pernambuco—Br bk Emma; 201 tons; Collier; ballast.

——Am lug Louisa A. Crr.; 48: tons; Orr, coffee.

——Am lug Manuel R. Cuzu; 298 tons; Baylis; coffee NEW ORLEANS—Sw bk Sidney, 573 tons; Kramer of MONTEVIDEO—Sp smk Soledad, 199 tons; Tabregas; BUENOS AYRES—Sp bg Clara; 284 tons. Fontanilis;

NEW YORK—Nor bg Ellida; 103 tots; Klein; coffee.
VALPARAISO—Br bk Maggie Brown: 579 tons; Lloyd; ballas

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

New York—Am str City of Rio de Janeire; 40 cts.

— Gr str Keeln; 40 cts.

— Sw bg Helior; 5500 bags coffee; Phipps Bros & Co.,

-Gr bg Genna; 5000 bags coffee; J. Bradshaw 8

Co., £ 200.

Br bk MeGlivery; old iron; Mc Culloch Beecher & — Br he Alteristics of the Co., 100.

— Nor hk Able; old iron; Watson Ritchie & Co., 100.

— It by Paolina R.; old iron: Watson Ritchie & Co., to Post Blinbeth—He sch Casique; 3500 tags coffee: Norton Megaw & Co.

EXPECTED TO LOAD Antwerp and London—Br str Hypparchus.

New York—Br str Euclid: 13000 bags coffee; and su

o cts.

New Orleans—Br str Lalande; 12000 bags coffee; and undries, 30 cts.

FREIGHTS :

Sailing-Vessels: London... 3.9 Liverpool 409 Antwerp. 309 Hamburg. 359 Havre... fr. 35 Bordeaux fr. 50 Marseilles. fr. 60 New York. 40 cts. New Orleans 50 cts. Channel f. o. . . . 35/ a . 37/6 Lisbon t. o. . . . 35/ a . 40/ Gibraltar t. o . . 35/ a . 40/ North U. S. . . 12/6 a . 20/ South U. S. . . 15/ a . 20/

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STRAMERS

Oct 2, Keln (10) . Becnent 2, 2

La France (19) River Plate 2, 2

La France (19) River Plate 3, 2

La France (19) River Plate 4, 3

La France (19) River Plate 5, 3

General (10) Velyonise 19, Whan San & Co.

General (10) Velyonise 19, Whan San & Co.

General (10) Velyonise 2, Whan San & Co.

General (10) Velyonise 2, 2 but in fee cod.

Strashing (14) Very Plate. Some 3, 2 but in fee cod.

Strashing (14) General 22

Halia for Co.

Strashing (14) General 22

Blank (20) Santas, 2a, 6

John (20) Santas, 2a, 6

John (20) Santas, 2a, 6

Seriegal (F). Kiver Plate. Some 3, 22

Seriegal (F). Kiver Plate. Some 3, 22

Seriegal (F). Kiver Plate. Some 3, 24

Seriegal (F). Kiver Plate. Some 3, 26

Seriegal (F). Some 3, 26

Seriegal (F).

Di	EPARTURES	OF FOREI	GN STEAM
DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Oct 23	Potasi (Br)	Callao *	
	Newton (Br)	New York	Coffee.
	Minho (Br)	River Plate	Sundries
	Galileo (Br)	River Plate.	Sundries.
y. 24	Trent (Br)	Southampton*	Sundries
20 10	Kero (Br) La France (Fr)	Santos	Sundries.
" 25	La France (Fr)	Marseilles *	Sundries.
22 25	Maria Pia (Pr)	Victoria	Smidries
,, 20	Cotopaxi (Br)	Laverpool "	Sundries.
11 11	Koln (Gr) Biela (Br).	Santos	Sundries.
., 27	Bleia (Br).	New York	Collee
11 11	Equateur (Fr).	Kiver Plate.	Sundries.
,, 28	Leibnitz (Br). Genoese (Br).	Southampton .	oundries.
	TychoBrahe (B	New York	Collon
, 29	Strassburg (Gri	Dines Disto	Conce.
30	Bahia (Gr)	Hamburg *	Sundries
11 30	V deBahia(Fr)	Santos	Sundries
31	Laland (Br)	Santos	Sandries
Nov t	Senegal (Fr)	Bordeaux'	Sandries.
	Douro (Br).	Santos	Sundries.
	Argentina (Gr)	Santos	Sundries.

C	KeroseneHas receded to 7\$000 a 7\$200 per case. Market		·									bk Hudecimus	524 Oct.	4 Cardiff	Wilson Some & Co.
8	Action of the second to page of a page of the second of th	DAM	ZC AN	II AIL	OLIO	LIC	CO	MPANI	DC.			lue Gordon	349	4 New Port	Monteiro, Hime & C
		DAIN	KS AL	ו עוי	· Ob	1.10	CO	WIT AIN I	EO			bg Amanda bk G. T. Kay	350	6 Brunswick. 6 Sembal	Fo order. Mont Braga& Filho
Š	Lard.—Has been sold at											bk Nushka	417	7 Cardiff	To order.
5	360 réis per la for George		1.	2	9	24	3		LAST	LAST 1	IVIDEND	bgn Sarah	175	o Ilha do Sa	l'o order.
E	355 ,, ,, ,, Jenkins	NAMES	CAPITAL	SHARE	SSUED	VALUE	QV.	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA-			bøn Estella	175	16 Santa Cruz	Costa & Gallo
r	350 ,, ,, ,, Wilcox		*	7.	ž.	3.1	. ₹		TION	AM'T	PAID	slip M. C. Cox. ben Cazique	180	17 Cardiff	Messageries M'times F. Sauwen & Co
	but the market closes firmer.	BANKS	1	1	i							be Willie	204	18 Greenock	Frics, Hijo & Co.
ŝ	Rosin.—Is in but little demand at 9\$000 a 9\$500 per barrel.	Banco de Brazil	33,000,000\$	167 000	All	200\$	All	8,428,891\$220	·	4	Late of	slip Orpheus	1461 #	20 Glasgow	J. G. Haus.
3	Rosin.—Is in but little demand at 9\$000 a 9\$500 per barrel.	Rural e Hypothecario	8,000,000	40,000	All	200-р	All	2,053,050 bgg	222 900-	i)Seemo	July 1879 July 1879	yt Lilla bk Venus	311 "	22 London 23 Cardiff	Moe Allen & Co. MonteiroHime&Co.
		Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	12,000,000	60,000	20,000	200	• All	1,587,882 137	216 000	9 000	July, 1870	bg Milton	140	21 Newfdland	P.S. Nicholson & Co
88.	SHIPPING NEWS.	English (limited)	6,000,000	30,000	All	200	A to	850,000000000	100 000	6 sh	July 1879	bk Mary	5111	2a Cardiff	iD. Pedro H RR.
-	Similing Mems.	Mercantil de Santos	4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	125.66a 816	210 000	10 1000	July 1879	bk Okenburg bk Areokt	947 "	24 Cardill 24 Glasgow	Wiison Sons & Co. J. G. Illius.
	1	Banco Predial	4,000,000	20,000	10,200	200	All	4,512 560	110 000	7 000	Dec. 1858	lide Arousy	1001 :	26 (Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
. 1	- The captain of the Br shp Queen of the East, arrived	New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio	£ 1,000,000 12,000,000\$	50,000	15,000	£ 20	L 10	₹ 80,000		11,00	Dec. 1858	ble Oneen of East	1186 :	ez Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Ce.
ا ۵	at this port on the 27th of Oct., bespoke the Br bk Vale of	DAILWAVE	12,000,0002	00,000	30,000	200	2000	282,933\$227	192 000	5,000	July 1879	bgn Mary Anne bk San Francisco	188	27 Shields 28 London	Wilson So is & Co. Monteirs Hime& Co.
8	Nith, on the 26th of Sept. in lat. 130 10' N., long. 260 32' W.	Petropolis	1,000,000S	5,000	All	200\$	All	14.783\$100	185 Soon	12\$000	July. 1879	sp Argilla	1203	28 Carditi	D. Pedro II RR.
n	The latter was bound to England and received supplies of	Macahé e Campos	7,500,000	37,500	14,38o	200	All 180\$	-	190 000	1		ERRESTR	1 1		1
"	provisions from the former. The Vale of Nith had on board	Sprogahana	4,000,000	25,000	All	200	1803 All	_	190 uno			bk Perigny	331 Apr :	25 Cardiff	Alex. Wagner. A Leuba & Co
r-	the captain and eight seamen of the American ship Sylvanus	Leonoldina	2,400,000	12,000	All	200	All	_	198 000,	7 000	July. 1879	sp Pacinque	851	C rdiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
	Blanchard, which had sprung a leak and gone down on the	Nietheroyense	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	-	25 000 Nom			be Francis	330 Nov	2 New Port	To order.
	25th of Sept. The pilot and twelve of the men who had taken	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	10,665,000	3,300 53,325	All 30,000	200	All	_	208 one	.0.	June. 1876	GERMAN	46. 1	Wilmingto.	
ា	one of the boats were missing. The Sylvanus Blanchard	União Valenciana	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	ti,6no\$sioo			une. 1878	bk Heros bg Bertha	200 Aug	St?Cathon?	Lo order.
	was owned by Blanchard & Co., and belonged to Yarmouth,	S. Christoviio										ben Heinrich	263 Sept 1	Hamburg.	JrandesKramer &C
n	Maine.	Botanical Garden	4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500 All	200\$	AB	64,276\$465	750 DOO	13 000	July. 1879	sch Catrina	112 "	2 Payrandů.	Sza. Irmão & Rocha
-	Maine.	S. Paulo	700,000	3,500	All	200	100\$	_	Nom	- 1		bk Marie be Geomia			J. M. Frias & Co
		Pernambuco	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	7:471 399	Nom:	8 000	July : 1879	bkEmest&Benno	160	4 H. mburg.	Brandeskramer&C.
s	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	Pelotas	540,000 800,000	2,700 4,000	Ali	200	All	=	Nont 2050001			lug Diana	179 1	8 New Castle	To order.
e	<u> </u>	Porto Alegre	1,200,000	6,000	3,000 All	200	1003		200000 5 000			bk Wijhelm Mack	209 , 1	8 St. Mary	H. N. Dreyfus.
T	OCTOBER 23,	Villa Izabel	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	Alli	30,163 063 2,800 000	100 000	8 000	July, 1870	bgn Henderika.	1051 . 1	8 Rio Grande	Nogueira & Souza
	[84] [85] [85] [85] [85] [85] [85] [85] [85	Montevideo	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	2,800 000	Nom.	- 1		bk R. Burchard			
3	CARDIFF-Nor bk Sendemanden; 418 tons; Hansen; 52 ds;	Bruxellas	1,200,000	6,000	AD	200\$	All	=	Non			bg Emmi & Otto	266 2	S Liverpool	J. O.iveira deFaria Nor onMegaw&Co.
33	rails to Monteiro, Hime & Co.	Carris urbanos	5,400,000	27,000	All	200	Ali	=	206,5000	9 000	July 1879	bk Dora	186 Nov	2 New Castle	To order
30	Br bk Venus; 311 tons; Daniel; 33 ds; rails to Monteiro,	TOLL ROADS União e Industria	1.800.0005	6,000	!	- 4	All		10U\$000	- 1		PEALLAN			
6	Hime & Co.	Magé e Sanneaia	180,000	1.800	All	300\$	All	180,000\$-000	Nont.	15 000	July. 1879	bgn Icamia	180 June	5 R. Grande	Miranda Az & C Florita & Tavolara.
6	TRIESTE via Pemambuco-Aust bg Gerolama; 269 tons;	NAVIGATION COMPANIES		, ,								bgn B Genova bg Rolando	750 July 1	2 Fray Bento	To England
1.	Zagabria; 71 ds; flour to order.	Brazileira de Navegação	4,000,000	20,000	All	200\$	All	96,467\$753	205\$000	12 000	July 1879	bk Giutio & Clm.	357 Aug. 1	4 Marseilles	H. N. Dreyfus.
t	NEW CASTLE-Nor lug Okonom; 319 tons; Pedersen: 40 ds:	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	600,000	3,000	All	200	160\$	300,000 000	Non	7 000	Dec 1876	bg Paulina R	733 Sept	5 Pensacola	J. Sauwen & Co. E. Cresta & Co.
	coal to Hartwig Willumsen	Ferry	640,000	3,200	3,168	200	All		Nom	- 1		lug Vittoria C bg ImConcezione	240 2		Laiz Zignago.
20	NEWFOUNDLAND-Br bg Milton; 140 tons; Laventeuse; 44	Paulista	500,000	2,500	All	200	ΑII	717 960	100 000	7 000	July 1879	bkArch? Gabriel.	289 " 2	4 Operto	E. S. Zenna & Co.
~	ds; cod to P. S. Nicholson & Co.	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceani)	£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	200	All	£ 21,321,78:4d	105 000	g sh	Dec. 1877	NORWEGIAN		h	17
ै।	OCT. 24.	INSURANCE					- 1					bg Ellida bk Able	220 Sept 2	5 Cardiff	Hartwig Willomsen Empreza Gabrielli
	BUENOS AVRES-Gr bg Rudolphine Burchard; 277 tons;	Fidelidade	8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	200,000\$000	127\$000	8 750	July 1879	bk Idun	341 Oct.	2 Greenock	Alex. Wagner.
38	Dade: 26 ds; corn and bran to order.	Garantia	2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000	250	300,000 000	410 000	8 000	July 1879 July 1870	lug Ina	233	2 New Castle	I. C. Pacheco & Co.
1	CARDIFF-Br bk Mary; 511 tons; Davies; 52 ds; coal to	Nova Permanente	800,000	800	All	1,000	250	162,660 621	400 000		July. 1879 July. 1879	bk Sendemanden lug Okonom	418 ,, 2	3 Cardiff	Monteiro Hime&Co. H. twig Willumsen
83	Dom Pedro II RR.	Nova Regeneração	500,000	500	All	1,000	100	35,593 963	Nom	6 000	luly, 1870	hk P.C. Periteson	647 Nov	2 Campanha	E. J. Albert & Co.
3	Br bk Okenburg; 231 tons; Ball; 50 ds; coal to Wil-	Confiança	8,000,000		20,000	200	20 50	250,000 000	36\$000 65 000	3 000 4 000	luly. 1879 luly. 1879	* PORTUGUESE		1 '	
100	sons Sons & Co.	Previdente	5,000,000		25,000	100	10	122,690 173	10 000	1 000	Dec. 1878	bk Marinho IV.	312 Aug.	Paysandú	J. A. dos Santos. Mendes d'O.iveira.
	GLASGOW-Br bk Areola; 947 tons; Penery; 62 ds; pipe,	Popular Fluminense	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	100	184,426 740	25 000	5 000	Dec. 1878	bk Guadiana	410 Sept 2	: Oporto	Mendes d'Olvi & C.
结	coal and powder to J. G. Illius.	Gloria	500,000\$	2,500	All	200\$	All	70,000\$000	50\$000	2 000	Dec. 1877	lug José Estevão	310 11 2	Peredo	Mendes d'Oiv! & C.
0	OFORTO-It bg Archangelo Gabriel; 289 tons; Biagio; 65 ds; sundries to E. S. Zenha & Co.	Harmonia	200,000	1,000	All	200.0	All	70,000,3000	Nom	3 000	Dec. 1876	bk VascodaGama bk Tentadora	549 2	Ilia do Sal.	Mendes d'Olv! & C. Hime, Zenha & Silv!
6	OCT. 26.	Mercado Nictheroyense	300,000	3,000	All	100	100\$	900 000	20 000	6 000	une. 1876	sch Conceição	151	Macáo	l'o order.
0		Rio de Janeiro	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	AB	<u> </u>	310\$000	٠. ١.		bg Aprigio lg Joven Alberto	278 .,	. Lisbon . I	To master.
0	CARDIFF-Br bk Argusy; 1061 tons; Pardy; 60 ds; coal to	Nictheroy	\$ 75,000	7,500	All		All	.= .	50 000	0/0	une. 1877 Dec. 1878	lg Joven Alberto	430 ., 1	Oporto	C. Abranches & Co Reis Guim: raes &C
۰	Wilson Sons & Co.	MISCHLLANGOUS								- 1		yt Porto Alegre bk A Herculano	ato Nov	porto	Braga & Barboza
0	NEW YORK—Am lug Felton Bent; 531 tons; Buckley; 49 ds: sundries to Arthur Moss & Co.	Transportes Marit, de Sav Bonds Maritimos	600,000\$	3,000	All 600	200\$	All 160\$	96,544\$531	Nom	6\$000 6.000	Dec. 1878 Dec. 1878	RUSSIAN			
٥	IGUARE-Port yt Porto Alegre; 180 tons; Motta; 9 ds; rice to	Docas de Pedro II	10,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	100	= 1	85\$000	6 000	Dec. 1aya	bk Columba	344 Oct. (Rangoon.	l'o order. Alex. Wagner.
°	Reis Guimaries & Co.	Brazil Industrial	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Alli	=	80 000			bk Jupiter	- 1		
0		União Industrial	400,000	2,000	All	200	All	_	Nom			by Helios	325 Sept 2	Wilmingtn	F. Sauwen & Co.
0	OCT. 27.	Melhoramentos de Santos	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	145\$ All	= 1	Nom	- 1		bgn Spica	177 Oct. 2	Rio Grande	To order.
္ဂ	BANGOR-Am bk Boylston; 568 tons, Small; 80 ds; pine to J.	Carroagens Fluminense	1,200,000	6,000	5.461	200	All	58,793 327	1703000	8 000	uly. 1879	bg Carl Johan	228 NOV	London	Barnett W. & de C.
ŏ	Sauer & Co.	Commercio e Lavoura Economia (lavanderia)		12,500	7,500	200	1005	90,000 000	100 000	25 000	uly. 1879	bg Victoria			José Romaguera.
17	CARDIFF-Br bk Queen of the East; 1186 tons; Fraser; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	Associação Commercial	3,000,000	6,000	All	500	Afi 120\$	=	0 000	9/-	tely. 1879	bg Wilfredo	191 Aug. 1.	Concordia.	S. Romaguera & Co
0		Tritão Fluminense	800,000	4,000	All	200		=	Nom	.0		pl Sofia	188 1.	B. Ayres .	S. Romaguera & Co S. Romaguera & Co
ě	SHIELDS—Br bgn Mary Annie; 188 tons; Dunsford; 50 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	Minas de Caçapava	800,000	16,000	All	50	40 All	Ξ	2,000			ben Hugo	102 Sept 1	Paysandú.	
0		Architectonica Petropolitana	1,800,000	9,000	5,000	100	50\$	=	Nom			bg Nº Vigilante,	100 . 1	L'olon	lose Romaguera.
0	OC7. 28.	Economica Auxiliar	4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	705	= 1	Nom.			smk Enrique	181 2	Tujú	M. Azevedo & Co. Sza Irmão & Rocha
0	LONDON-Br bk San Francisco; 402 tons; Chaddock; 71 ds;	Material para construcção	600,000	6,000	2,130	100	70\$ All	- 1	Nom	5\$000	lec. 1878	bg Pepilio	221 2	B. Avres	To order
0	cement to Monteiro Hime & Co.	Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	400,000	8,000	4,400	200	All	37,866 000	61\$000	5 500	uly 1879	polCamagueyana	117 Oct	a Concordia	S. Romanguera &F?
•	CARDIFF-Hr shp Argilla; 1208 tons; Sheerer: 58 ds; coal to 'D. Pedro II RR.	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	All	208,497 496	Nom.			bk Izabel	359 " 1	Mont'video	Bound to Matanzas,
750	D. POROTI ARE	Market Brook of the 197		1 11										, ,	

The state of the s

PORT OF SANTOS

Coffee.—Since the 22nd there has been a good demand and the market remains firm. Sakes since that date amount to 41,158 agas. Deales are firm at 6800 to 78000 per 10 kilos for agencies, and 57000 from grades. Receipts since 22nd 45,772 lanes.

superior, and 7\$200 for fine grades.

Receipts since 22nd 48,772 bags; stock on hand 44,000 bags

SHIPMENT OF COFFEE DURING THE MONTH

OF SEPTEMBER	к.	
nited States	19,830	bags.
ngland	8,571	
lavre	2,109	.,,
ntwerp	9,875	,,
amburg	26,443	
lediterranean	441	**
io de Janeiro	1,355	,,
sewhere	243	S
Totalé	70,821	hags.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS

From Oct. 23d to Oct. 29th inclusive. Buenos-Ayres—Br. bgn. Chra Manning; 145 tons.; Harri

general cargo.

Rio de Janeiro — Port. bgn. Robin; 194 tons.; Mathias

Rio de jameno-eneral cargo. New Castle – Br. bgn. Dorži; 292 tons.; Lewis; coal. Glasgow—Hr. str. Karo; 376 tonz.; Colling; general cargo. Bremen—Gor. str. Kwio; 1,537 tons.; Juengst.; gen. cargo. London—Nor. bgn. Cormorant; 238 tons.; Hansen; general

go.

ette—Sw. bk. Johann; 426 tons.; Bache; salt.
byransca — Br. bgm; Glide; 206 tons.; Cathe; coal.

— Br. bk. Tarry; 323 tons.; Alhowe; coal.

SAILINGS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 3 1879						
NAME	TONNAGE	RNTERED	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNEE		
AMERICAN bgn Maripoza ing Resolution bk W. W. Case, ing Fetton Bent bk Boylston, bgn J. Sherwood bk Bengal	300 237 570 531 508 529 998	, 1 , 1 , 2 , 2	7 Rio Grande 7 Brunswick 6 New York 7 Bangor 1 New York	A. Moss & Co. Rego & Wigg. J. Saner & Co. A. Moss & Co. J. Saner & Co. Mct. Beecher & Co. B. F.daCosta&Souza		
bg Octavio bg Moro. AUSTRIAN bk Guenevere. bg Gerekuna.	592	Oct. Oct.	6 Tujú	J. M. Frias & Co. Miranda Az. & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. To order.		
ble Vanwath bg Queen bg Pres of Wales	289	June 3	Wew Castle Glasgow London	Alves & Martins. For Singapore, for Rosario.		

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Abundant rains fell in the interior of Parahybs about the middle of October.

-Reports from São Paulo on the 26th ult. state that rains have fallen in some parts of the province.
-Four assassinations are reported from Caçapava, Rio Grande do Sul, during the month of September 1988.

-On the 18th ult, João Felix barbarously assas sinated José Antonio at Invernadinha bar, near Tatuhy; province of São Paulo.

—On the afternoon of the 26th ult. in the parish of Consolação, São Paulo, João Zeferino de Tolede shot and killed Antonio Martins. The assassin was

—On the 10th ult., at a place called Azevedo, Espirito Santo, the body of José Pedro da Silva Rogeiro was found where he has been assassinated with a scythe. The assassin is not known.

-Sr. Evaristo de Salles Cardoso was shot on hi own fazenda, near Campanha, Minas Geraes, on the 30th of September. The assassin is unknown. The deceased was a prominent fazendeiro.

deceased was a prominent fazenderro.

—Two burbhers, Sabino and Deolicio Solla, of Jaguarão, Rio Grande do Sul, have been imprisoned on a charge of having killed an American (the newspaper report says a "Yankee subject") named George ——, who resided in the outskirts of that place. paper repor George —— that place.

that place.

—Advices from Ceará state that padre Manoel Salpino Uchôa recently committed saticide. He declared that he word 50 masses, for the payment of which he left his property. He was over 50 years of age, and was the owner of a large coffee plantation.

tion.

—On the morning of August 31, Domingues Vicente Borges, of Piratiny, Rio Grande do Sul, was found dead in his own house with three wounds in the head and three stabs in his left breast. He was an old man, seventy years of age, and lived only a short distance from the house of his children. The house had been robbed.

The house had been robbed.

On the evening of the 9th till, there was a large meeting of merchants and agriculturists at the house of Martin Hoyer, Esp., in Maranhão, at which a company was organized for the building of accentral factory. It was resolved to dispense with the government guaranty of interest so that there might be no official interference in the company's business.

On the evening of the 16th site, while at São Jeronymo, Rio Grande do Sal, the boiler of the steamer Gaucho exploded, killing three persons and wounding four others. The steamer helonged to the Fluvial company, and was employed between Porto Alegre and Cachosira. Slight wounds were also received by some of the passengers. The cargo was saved.

—The Ulti correspondent of the Conscience.

was saved.

—The Uta correspondent of the Cruzcino says
that the criminals who recently broke jail at that
place, have been encountered in various parts of
the municipality. Owing to the ruinous condition
of the jail and the completely of the soldiers in their
escape nothing has been done toward their re-capture.
These assassins are now going about with impunity.

—The Most Holy Virgin of Nazarch was sus-pended ex informata consciencia on the 4th ult., by the bishop of Paris, but the friend took place on the 11th just as though the saint was not under prohibi-tion to exercise her functions. We trust that the bishop will not overlook this defection. We can parden a rebellious people; but a rebellious saint-

—In a sermon just previous to the Nazareth fisher.

—In a sermon just previous to the Nazareth fisher.

Pather Lyra of the Benevides colony said that the frefat was an orige, that families, women and maidens did not go there, that it was attended only by debased people and prostitutes who liked to see obscene figures, and that it was a fisher of masons and liberals who are excommunicated and are outside the fold of the church.

—The Porto Alegre correspondent of the Cruscipies says that when the Visconde de Pelotas received the telegram appointing him minister of war, he went at once to Silveira Martins for advice. The latter advised him to accept but on condition that the ministry should advocate the 'eligibility of non-catholics," and "universal suffrage." This was done—and the reply was the announcement of the appointment of Scuator Paranagud.

appointment of senator raranagus.

—The Provincia, a Minas Genes journal, says that José Pinto de Souradied on the 15th ult., at an advanced age of over 100 years, he having heen born March 9, 1779. He was the faither of 27 children, 19 boys and 8 girls, the youngest being only three years old. After mentioning the circumstance that three of these children were illegitiment the Provincia Company. imate, the *Provincia* goes on to say that the dec was a "type of honor and probity."

was a "type of honor and probity."

—A correspondent of the *Creacine* says that police inspector Antono Joaquim Ortis, of Paralybuna, São Paulo, is an official worthy of honorable menontements of the says and as the slave was to be sold after the punishment, he privately arranged with a soldier to execute the sentence soas not to earl him. The judge, hearing of this, adjourned the punishment. The impactor then fixed another day, and at the appointed time went to the jail and executed the sentence himself, which was twenty-five lashes. It is reported that this inspector is to be made a lieutenant-colonel.

—The liberals of Rio Grande do Sul, or rather

-The liberals of Rio Grande do Sul-— The internal of the Grande do Sul, or rather the managers of that party, have selected the follow-ing gentlemen as candidates for the senatorial va-cancies caused by the death of the Visconde do Ric cancies caused by the death of the Visconde do Rio Grande and the Marquez do Herval: Conselheiro Gaspar Silveira Martins, Visconde de Pelotas, Dr. Laiz da Silva Flores, Dr. Florencio Carlos de Abrea e Silva, Dr. Antonio Corrêa de Oliveira, and Dr. Henrique Francisco de Avila. Five of these are res-idents of Porto Alegre. Lest oer foreign readers mistake the standing of the medical profession in Brazil, we will say that only one of the above doc-tors is a physician—the others are lawyers. —The Crustim, of Bags, Rio Grande do Sul, says that a bloody fight recently took place in the municipality of Lavras. A criminal named Furtado happening to be at the house of Captain Joko Olavo Carniero da Fontoura, a detachment of soldiers from D. Pedritio went there to arrest him. Captain Olavo and his friends opposed the arrest, and a fight ensued, resulting in the death of Olavo and two companions on one side, and three soldiers on the other.

—At Santo Antonio, says the *Cruzeiro*, of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, a perfect reign of terror exists because of the crimes committed in that locality. Many people are fleeing from their homes.

because of the crimes committed in that locality. Many people are flexing from their homes.

—The Orden, of Jaguardo, Rio Grande do Sui, relates that a slave of Petronilho de Avila having field under suspicious circumstances, the authorities caused the grave to be opened when it was found that death had been occasioned by whipping.

—The Mercentil, of Porto Alegre, tells of a recent that did the that city which nearly equals that of Uhd in Minas Geraes. An employee of the Journal of Commercio manuel José Paulino, 18 years of age, showed some attentions to a Paraguayan woman, a mistress of a certain man named Antonio. The woman fixed and they then arranged to tap the young fellow and punish him. The woman fixed an hour for him to come to her house, and when he came, Autonio with two others set upon him, whipped him most inhumanily, tortured him in the most revolting and brutal manner, and then kicked him into the street. The authors of this inhuman act afterwards loassed of it. Nothing had been done with them at the last reports.

RAILEOAD NOTES.

RAILROAD NOTES

RAILROAD NOTES.

—Daring the month of September the Doon Pedro II railway earried 77,644 12 first-class, and 132,872 second-class passengers, from which the company received 199,7908550. The freight traffic amounted to 684 ions of lauguage, 25,5958410; 28,342-9 tons of merchands, 698,3585400; 3,332 animals, 7,586890, miscellaneous receipts, 116,6018593; total, 1,474,47468113. The receipts for the semi-month of 1878 were 1,083,5908255, the difference being caused by a great falling off in the receipts from merchandise. All the other items show an increase.

-The receipts of the Sorocabana railway, of Sa-Paulo, for August, were 32,743\$960; expenses 24, 001\$500; balance 8,742\$460. The balance for July was 6,059\$693.

was 6,059\$693.

—The receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway during September were 42,380\$9241 expenses 31,575\$7791 balance to be applied toward to Rooss-Roos

way to the Ypanema iron works.

—The receipts of the Sant'Anna branch of the Brazilian Tanperial Central Bahia railway, 45 kilometers long, during the month of September, were 12,588-240; expenses 9,9,487-60; bahnne 2,668-240. The number of passenger carried was 26 first-class, and 2,001 second-class. The freight traffic anomatel to 22 tons of baggage, 819-7 tons of merchandise, and 2,780 animals.

$N^{\overline{\text{OTICE.}}}$

The undersigned hereby amounce that since July 1st, of the present year, they have established in this city and Santos a a commercial firm under the name of DULLEY MILLER & HILLER, for a continuation of the same importing ex-perting and commission business in both markets.

SÃO PAULO, September 24, 1879. D. Anna Luiza Dulley, John Miller, W. B. Brun

UNITED STATES AND

BRAZIL S. S. LINE.

Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails Performs a regular monthly service between New York at Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers of th line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first very particular.

Steamers will arrive at				
Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart	
Jity of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará City of Rio de Janeiro Jity of Pará	Capt. Lewis	Dec 28	Nov. 5 Dec. 5 Jan 5 Feb. 5	

dween New York and Passage office,

General and Passage office,

WILSON'S SONS & Co., Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails

> TABLE OF DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER, 1879

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
Von 1	Douro	Contos
401	Dours.	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Per-
,, 9	Dome	nambros, S. Vicente and Lisbon.
15	Minho	Southampton and Antwerp via Lisbon
,, -5		and Vigo.
., 17	Guadiana	Santos.
24	Guadiana	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia.
		Maceio, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

* Approximate date.

For freights and passages apply to

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