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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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PROTECTION ERRORS

In accordance with a call signed by a its accordance with a can signed by a number of prominent business men, repre-sentatives of various industries in this city, a meeting was held at the Commercial As-sociation rooms on the 7th inst. to take some definite action in favor of securing protection for national industries. Although it is evident that each industry represented was prepared to ask for special protection, as is always the case when this question is up for consideration, the only action taken was the adoption of a project for the organization of a society, to be known as the Protectora do Trabalho Nacional, for the purpose of studying the subject and to devise measures for the development of national industries. In the course of discussion the customary arguments were used in favor of protection which have been used and exploded years ago, but they seem to have fallen upon the meeting like new revelations in the economic world. The president, Counselor Pereira da Silva, represident, Counselor Ferena da Siva, re-called the much-worn argument that "no people can be perpetually and exclusively agricultural," and the secretary, Sr. Ramog de Queiroz, clinched the case by announcing that "protection to industry becomes an imperious necessity to nations in their youth." The latter gentleman also repeated that thread-bare error, which has been answered over and over again, that the present prosperity of England, France and the United States are all due to the policy of protection.

We have no hopes of convincing these gentlemen of the economic and historical errors of these statements, nor of the pernicious results of the theory which they are so industriously advocating, but we shall place a few facts at their disposal nevertheless. In people can be perpetually and exclusively agricultural" means nothing; it is merely a supposition. If a country can be found where agriculture is its only source of wealth and the only occupation adapted to the genius of its people, then that occupation is the only one through which it can secure wealth and prosperity. Every industry introduced into a country where there are no special or natural opportunities for its sup-port and development is just to that extent a tax and burden upon its progress. Flour mills will add nothing to the wealth and prosperity of a country where wheat does not grow, nor cotton mills where both machinery and skilled labor must be imported and raw cotton can be grown only at a high cost. The establishment and growth of every industry depends just as much upon economic laws as the growth of an agricultural product depends upon the soil and climate, and the breaking of these laws results in loss in the first case just as surely as in the other

Protection is nothing more nor less than pernicious system of taxation, the taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. Instead of demanding a specific and definite sum from a man, it robs him of unseer and unmeasured sums every day of his life, and those sums, instead of going into the national treasury, go directly into the cash boxes of these protected industries. To build up private and exotic industries, therefore, the labor and indigenous industries of a country are compelled to pay a heavy tribute.

With regard to the oft-repeated statemen that the present prosperity and wealth of Great Britain, France and the United States are wholly due to their protective policies, nothing could be farther from the truth. As far as Great Britain is concerned the following statistics for the years 1840 shortly before Sir Robert Peel's free trade legislation—and 1878 will afford some interesting comparisons. Though not covering the whole ground these figures are amply sufficient to prove the fallacy that the wealth and prosperity of Great Britain are due to her former restrictions on com-

1840 1878 inc. per 26,487,026 33,799,386 27.6 Total value of imports of section of accordance of a

27,599,431 149,759,289 443 188.29 42.47

0.1 12.6 0.01 28,96

From this it will be seen that the development of British commerce and industry, since the abolition of protection, has been since the abolition of protection, has been something marvellous. More than that the people are better clothed, better fed, and have more comforts than they ever did have or could have under the old protective laws. In France her period of greatest prosperity was under the Cobden treaty of 1860 which inaugurated a policy of liberal revenue tariffs without regard to the protection of home industries. That policy unfortunately for the substantial prosperity of the country, has been greatly counteracted during the last few years by a growing protectionist party, although active efforts are still made to continue it by the celebration of new commercial treaties.

In the United States, where protection has been so long dominant, the country has grown and prospered in spite of it. With an inexhaustible fertility of soil and wealth of mine and forest, with free institutions and a climate suited to individual enterprise, with an increase of population through immigration fully equal to the whole population of Brazil, and with such a proximity to Europe and such a class of productions as make the country at once the food producer for the old world-with all these, wealth and prosperity come in spite of taxation and commercial restric-tion. The United States had growing industries before protection came into force their development, though stimulated by their development, though stimulated by protection, has been only one factor in the natural growth of the country. How far they have been aided by high tariffs will be seen by the following summary of the leading tariff enactments since the beginning. By the tariff of 1789 the average rate of duties imposed was 8½ per cent. which was increased to 11 per cent. the following year, and to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1792. The tariff of 1812 was a war measure and doubled the was a war incessive and consists of duties on all imports. The tariff of 1816 was highly protective and the average rate during the last three years of its life was 30 per cent. This rate was increased by the tariff of 1824 to an average of 37 per cent. The protected industries still were not satisfied and complained of foreign competition, etc., until the average rate was further increased to 41 per cent. in 1828. The "compromise" tariff of 1832 provided for a gradual reduction in all rates over 20 per cent. until 1842 when no rate should exceed that figure. Instead of being ruined, the manufacturing industries were steadily prosperous until the financial panic of 1837 and the bank crash of 1839. Under the tariff of 1845 the average rate was 251/2 per cent, and under that of 1857 it was 2014 per cent. From 1846 to 1860 was trade, and the country was so prosperous under it that the revenue exceeded the estimates in 1856 by forty millions. The tariff of 1861 raised the average rate to about

27 per cent, and was the beginning of the * The British protective navigation laws were repealed June 26, 1849, the repeal going into force January 1, 1850. Foreign vessels were not admitted into the coasting trade until 1854

protective tariff sprung. Several increases followed soon after until the tariff of 1864 when all duties were raised 50 per cent, and exceeded an average of 40 per cent. In 1870 began the reduction in duties and in

1874 the average rate was 38½ per cent.
Great as has been the growth of manufacturing industries in the United States, they are not indebted to protection for it, and they form but a very small part in the wonderful development of the country. In its foreign trade of 1879-80, the export of breadstuffs and provisions alone amounted to \$397,900,622, out of a total of \$835. 793,924—nearly one half—and agriculture is the one industry which is least protected and suffers most from high tariffs. Another nut for the Brazilian protectionist to crack is this. In the twelve years from 1865 to 1877 inclusive the manufacturing industries of the United States supplied the home market with an average of \$3,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum, or a total of \$36,000,000,000 in the whole period. The average rate of duty on such goods, if imported, was over 40 per cent. Under the tariff of 1857 these goods would not have cost over \$2,400,000,000 per annum, from which it is seen that the consumers paid at least \$600,000,000 per an num for the luxury of protecting home industries, or a total of \$7,200,000,000 say 14,400,000 contos—in the brief space of twelve years. Now if Brazil wants to test her resources on such a luxury as this, the field is open.

THE PROJECTED PRINTWORKS ON THE RIVER TIETE.

Sir :- I see from a prospectus which has been circulated recently in this city that a company has been formed under the style of the Companhia Brazileira de Fiação e Estamparia, to erect a printworks at the Salto on the River Tieté, near Itú. As such a project must have some interest for the im-porters of prints, I propose to consider a few of the points brought forward in the prospectus, with a view to ascertaining how far such an enterprise is likely to be a success, and to what extent it is likely to affect our business as importers of the goods in

question. Assuming that the property and water-power possess all the advantages claimed for them, I confess to a curiosity about the advantageous terms on which the cotton could be laid down at the works; but this is a secondary consideration, as the cloth is to be imported in the grey. Concerning the drugs, however:—if the shareholders wait drugs, however:-if the for the development of those drugs, neglect ed hitherto, but which we learn exist in the country awaiting only the opening of the to burst forth in all their glorywell, the projected printworks will not started just yet. The drugs-and they represent no trifling sum and weightwill have to be imported and to pay duties

As the prospectus does not give the distance between the proposed site and the market for the production, I may state parenthetically that the distance from Salto to enthetically that the distance from Santo Food Santo Rio by railes) is 386 miles. From Salto to Santos (with one break of gauge) is 131 miles, and from Santos to Rio by sea is 218 miles. Consequently as the work will be 131 miles from the nearest seaport, and 386 miles from the market, freight and carriage will be two heavy items in the cost of pro duction, when we consider the excessive freights charged by railways in this country

concern us much, neither do those for market-gardens: nor can we linger over the contemplation of that enchanting but far a period of low duties and comparative free distant future, when steamers shall ply be

war measures out of which the present high among the "airy nothings" on the first page of the prospectus, it is interesting to see that they "consider and have grounds for supposing that a profit of 20 to 30 per cent. can be earned on the paid up capital," which grounds are, I suppose, the scale of duties given in the succeeding paragraph. These duties are stated to be :

It is important to note that the conversions are at the par of 27d., because this is the basis of the calculations. As a fact, at the present rate of 23d. exchange, these duties present and of 32d. caching and as are 6d., 18d., and 23d. per 1b., and at exchange 20d. they will be 5d., 16d. and 20d. per 1b. The margin lies, therefore, between 6d. and 18d.—for batistes and figured cambrics may be dismissed from our calculations because they are unlikely to be taken in hand in the early stages of the enterprise.

The production is to commence at once, at the rate of 50,000 doubles per annum, and is to be increased to 100,000 doubles, the goods to be of the commonest patterns. We importers know something about padrões muito vistos. We may take comfort, too, from the assurance in the prospectus that each pattern will be well used up before being abandoned.

The present rate of exchange being 23d., The present rate of exchange being 'syand the chances of such a rate in future years being open to question, "the directors" are to be envied for the complacency with which they have estimated the profits on the par basis of 27d set forth in the prospectus.

And I think that we importers, on our

part, may regard the scheme with equal complacency, but from other motives. the company is to erect works 131 miles from the nearest seaport, and then put all its plant up in them; is to import its cloth in the grey, and its drugs, and after paying heavy duties on both, carry them also 131 miles into the interior; if it is then to print the cloth, bring it down again over 368 miles to market; if it is to hold stocks of drugs, dyes, cloth, goods and copper rollers, and have accounts running with customers, besides paying $\mathcal{L}_{15,000}$ for the property, wear and tear, and a dividend on £80,000 of capital, it seems to the writer of these lines that the margin of 1/ per lb. will be found scant enough, without taking into account trade charges and the concession on the market price (equivalent to quite 4d. per lb.) which will be inevitable if an annual production even of 50,000 doubles is to be promptly sold.

I, at all events, am not scared by the

prospectus, and remain,

Yours faithfully

AN IMPORTER Rio, 2nd Sept., 1880.

-The manager of the "Exposição Americana

—The manager of the "Exposição Americana Permanente" announces the acquirement by the company of two New Vork monthly papers, the Correspondencia dos Estados Unidos and The American Expoter.

—The total supply of water to this city in July, no estimate being made of the small private supply derived from syrings or mines in the hill sides, was 247,863,700 gallons, or an average of 7,905,600 tiglions a day. The consumption amounted to 220,219,941 gallons a day the rest going to waste. This would give an average per capita supply against a day in case the water westerdly considered to the personal uses of an estimated population of 300,000 dependent upon the public supply. At a rough estimate, however, the animals, steam engines, street sprinklers fire department, etc., consumed at least one half of the total quantity mentioned, leaving an actual per capita consumption of largely 12 seedlines Alex. This sometive duction, when we consider the excessive freights charged by railways in this country. The desirable sites for chalets do not concern us much, neither do those for market-gardens: nor can we linger over the contemplation of that enchanting but far distant future, when steamers shall ply between the property and unborn cities, and when mills, asyet undreamed of, shall eagely strive to be foremost in securing a location on this favoured spot.

(The town of Itd, to boast of 10,000 inhabilants, must have grown prodigiously within the last few weeks.)

After searching in vain for "the directors" the results of the property of the directors. The consumption of one winter month. Assuredly, the new water works can not be pushed two rapadly.

THE RIO NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1880

THE straitforward declaration of the prim minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 4th inst., that protection in Brazil is absurdity, and that "the principle of free exchange is the one which should prevail," is a matter for sincere congratulation. In view of the renewed efforts of the protectionist party—and it is clearly a strong one in this city—to secure a prohibitive tariff for the protection of certain exotic industries this position of the prime minister is timely and well taken. We know full well what protection means in Brazil, and we also know the means which will be employed to secure it. With a minister less independent and clear-sighted than Counselor this movement would be sure to go through with a rush, and it would be pushed and praised mainly on patriotic grounds-the development of national industry. This plea, however, has not blinded the prime minister for he readily sees that the effort once made by the cotton factories to protect themselves by compelling the sugar manufacturers to buy bags of home make, is but a type of the whole system. To protect the manufacturer some one must pay the cost, and eventually that "some one" turns out to be the poor consumer who cannot shift the tax upon any one else. Protection in Brazil means further burdens upon agriculture, and that alone will be sufficient reason for the high ground which Counselor Saraiva has

THE inclusion of the vintem tax repeal in the regular budget, the refusal of the gov ernment to allow the police to be called in to enforce it, and the final condemnation of at most obnoxious tax by the prime min ister on the 3rd inst., are the closing incidents in the history of an economic measure which has few parallels in the recent legislation of the civilized world. Carried through as a pet measure of the late minister of finance and without the publicity which such an act should always receive, and then enforced against the protests of the people and the press, enforced even at the point of the bayonet and with bloodshed, measure has been a subversion of every principle of good government, an outrage upon every sentiment of justice, and an unredressed insult to a law-abiding community. In the interests of peace the prime minister is right in congratulating himself on being "a citizen of a country so orderly" during the enforcement of this tax, but in the interests of a free people and liberal government such a congratulation can not be admitted. There are but few free countries where such a tax could have been enforced, especially through the means employed during the first days of the year. Now that the obnoxious features of this tax are being eliminate from the statutes, and with such an accord of denunciation from all quarters, we take pleasure in recalling the part which we have taken in condemning it from the very outset. As the only journal which denounced the tax on its promulgation, the words which we then used (Dec. 24, 1879) will be read with interest at this time. In discussing the objectionable features of the tax and its regulations, we said:

The whole thing is wrong from its conception to its promulgation. The ministry which finds it convenient to impose so unjust and excessive a tax as this, in times of peace, will inevitably find it a notent instrument for its own overthrow

That we were right in our censure of the result, the first three months of its life amply proves. At that time, however, the awakening had not come and our words amply proves. fell unheeded. On the 1st of January the tax was carried into execution at the point of the bayonet and at the expense of three to of others, and whatever opportunities

lives and many wounds. A public meeting had been held on the 28th of December nau ocen near on the 28th of December previous to protest against the tax, and the city press had finally taken up the question to urge its suspension. To all these appeals the ministry was deaf, and the riot of Lowert in 6th week. of January 1st followed, with all its scene of violence and bloodshed. Of that event we said: "it is an act which will stamp the vintem tax and its author with the detestation of all men through all time"-and that prediction, too, is working out its fulfillment. For our criticism of this tax and its tyrannical enforcement the editor of this journal was denounced to the chie of police by no less a personage than the prime minister himself and was finally called before that official on a charge of sedition. The result of all this has been that we have continued our work as before, the chief of police before whom we were called ruled but briefly and then retired, the ministry which created and enforced the tax and undertook to suppress by force both opposition and criticism remained in power barely two months and then fell as no ministry ever fell before, and the tax—that instrument of vexation, extortion and oppression, upon whose history are the red lines of innocent blood—is now being expunged from the statutes with scarcely a word of defence, regret, or excuse. Fortunate will it be if all unjust and obnoxious laws meet so peaceful an end.

THE policy of the ministry and the gree majority of both houses of the General Assembly to defer all action on the question of emancipation is a matter for sincere regret. Laying aside all humanitarian which in themselves are sufficient to warrant the immediate abolition of slavery—the material interests of the country at large and of every agricultural ndustry in particular are suffering grave prejudices from the continuance of slave labor, and from the slow and unsatisfac tory workings of the emancipation law of One chief reason why the minis and the pro-slavery element are opposing all present consideration of this question is that the industries and finances of the country are seriously embarrassed, and that any hastening of emancipation would bring speedy ruin upon its planters. In response to this it may be asked: When has there been a time in the recent history of Brazil in which its industries and finances have not been seriously embarrassed? What promise is there in the near future for any improvement in these matters under the present tendencies of fiscal and industrial legislation? What one great cause is accountable for the major part of these ficulties? Since 1851 there has been but three years in which the receipts exceeded the expenditures, and of one of these years, 1871-72, the excess of receipts was owing solely to the deposits which form no part of the regular revenue. The aggregate deficits of these 28 years, 1851-52 to 1878 79, are 567, 100,350\$618, with some accounts of the last two years yet to be added.
This gives an average deficit of 20,253,584\$ anum for the 28 years men Now if such deficits are considered in the light of a public debt upon which interest must b paid, and if it be considered that such interest is paid by the people through heavy taxes on is paid by the people through nearly dates of their labor and enterprise, it will at once be apparent that it has been a long time since the industries and finances of the country have been free from embarrassment. And furthermore, when we consider that taxation is now at its maximum, that every productive industry of the country except coffee is suffering from export taxes, that the public burdens are continually increasing, that no efforts are making to stop the enormous annual outlay on private enterprises and non-productive public improvements, it will be also apparent that the time is far distant when these embarrassments will be removed. It is evident, therefore, that the opportunity for action is just as favorable to-day as it has been for many years or will be for many years to come past, or will be for many years to come. If, then, it be taken into account that no small part of these embarrassments are the legitimate outgrowth of slavery itselt, we have the best and most urgent tax and in our prediction of its future for solving the problem now and forever. Whatever profit may have been gained from slave labor, whatever social position the ownership of human property may have

have been purchased with the sweat of dishonored brows-in fine, whatever individual or national gain may have been realiz ed through the accursed thralldom of human beings, the incontestible fact remains that it has degraded every man, woman and child who has lived upon it, that it has blighted the free development of everything surrounding it, and that it has cursed every country which has sanctioned it. This world never yet saw the purest and strongest type of manhood springing from soil enriched with the sweat of slaves, this world never yet saw a good government and high civilization built upon shackled limbs and unwilling servitude this world never yet saw, and never will see a nation prospering on the foul gains of human slavery. If there be no consideration, no sympathy for the slave himself, the moral material interests of the dominant class itself are amply sufficient to warrant the immediate liberation of every slave in empire, and that, too, without any false delicacy toward those who have been speculating in his blood and muscle. And were it otherwise than that the evils from which Brazil is suffering to-day, and that no real prosperity can come as long as a single slave remains to curse her soil, the character of Brazilian slavery itself is more than sufficient to warrant its imme diate, unconditional abolition. It is untrue that slavery in Brazil is of the mildest and most humane character, as is so often urged -it could not be worse; it is untrue that the slave is well cared for, contented and happy—he could not be more miserable and degraded. Aside from those characteris tics of slavery which are to be found in all slave-holding countries, it is certain that the great mass of Brazilian slaves to-day are both over-worked and under-fed, that they are treated with great cruelty, that they are hopelessly degraded and miserable, and that there is but little justice and sympathy for them on the part of the dominant class. If there be any doubts as to the truth of this, then let the following words of no less a personage than Counselor Saraiva himself tell the story. In reply to a proposal of Deputy Joaquim Nabuco to a proposal of Deputy Joaquim Nabuco to impose a tax of 1 per cent ad valorem on slave property outside of cities, and 1½ per cent in cities, the prime minister said on the 3rd inst: "I have more experience the state of the sta in this matter than the noble deputy. ference between the noble deputy and the minist is that I understand the question of slavery more practically than he. The tax upon the planta practically manne. In elax upon an painta-tion slave is not going to weigh upon the master; it is the slave who will have to work one hour more to pay it." And Counselor Saraiva is a planter and a man who understands just what he is talking about. Under such circumstances it is clear that there is little occasion for the sympathy now bestowed upon the slave-holding planters of Brazil. They have abused their opportunities and powers shamefully and wantonly, and they have therefore no claim what public regard and clemency. The needs of the country and the spirit of the day alike demand the immediate and uncondi tional abolition of Brazilian slavery

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

There has been but very little legislation of importance in the Senate since our last issue. The naval budget passed with amendments on the grid. The budget for the department of justice is now in 3rd reading, and that of agriculture in 2nd reading. The supplementary credit for the department of the opportunity of the supplementary credit for 1,354,000% for the emancipation of colonies was advanced to 3rd reading on the 10th.

—The discussions in the Chamber have been much

The discussions in the Chamber have been much account and interesting than in the upper ouse, owing to the consideration of two important mostions—emancination and protection. On the more animated and interesting than in the upper house, owing to the consideration of two important questions—emancipation and protection. On the and Deputy Saldanha Mariaho repeated his intergatories of June 26th which were answered on the following day. The emancipation question was under discussion in the 2nd, 3 of and 4th. On the 3rd Deputy Carlos Affonso, attempted to defend the late fiscal administration of his brother, Senator Affonso Celso, but with little effect. On the 4th Deputy Felicia dox Santos, of Minas, made a speech in favor of protection, to which the prime minister replied that the tariff could be no more protective than it now is, and that he was decidedly in favor of a comparative free trade policy. The supplementary credit of 96,000 for the Amanon Navigation Co. with an amendment appropriating 25,000 for new street lamps in flop passed its 3rd reading on the 11th the total having been increased to 117,318,000. It included an amendment abolishing the 1½ per cent. additional duty on foreign goods shipped from one Brazilian port to another, and authorized the government to compile a new tariff, to substitute that now in force, the duties of which shall not exceed

for culture or personal aggrandisement may those now in force, and which shall follow as closely as possible the tariff of 1874.

those now in force, and which shall follow as closely as possible the tariff of 1874.

—In reply to Deputy Saldanha Marinho's interpellation of June 26, and repeated on the 2nd inst., the prime minister stated on the 3nd that the purchase and sale of coffee by the ex-minister of finance was done to support exchange. There were two purchases, the first through Francisco de Figueiredo & Co., to the extent of some 1,600,000\$ or 1,700.005, and the second through a credit opened with the Banco do Brazil to the extent of 4,000,000\$. The accounts are not yet settled. The difference between the departments of finance and empire (14,000 contos) as to the zérva expenses was an error in the last and has been corrected. He agreed with the interpellant about adding the province of Amazonas with a special and lower tariff. The impost of 20 reis on tramway passengers should be suppressed because it could not be collected. The collection would require a soldier in each tram and to compel a passenger to get out for not paying the tax would be an act of violence and perturbation. He was also opposed to the 20 reis in x on unoccupied lands in this fest between who a two should hands. tax would be an act of violence and perturbated.

He was also opposed to the 20 reis tax on unoccupied lands in this city because such a tax should be uniform throughout the empire. He was opposed to the withdrawal of paper money from circulation

to the withdrawal of paper money from circulation under existing circumstances.

—The interpellation of Deputy Joaquin Nabuco on the position taken by the ministry toward his emancipation project came up for affectsesion on the and inst. He called attention anew to the urgency and importance of the question and stated that the country would be most fortunate were slavery to be abrolished at once. He had compromised with, the subject in fixing a time merely to get the support of those who would not support immediate abolition. He denied the right of the ministry to make a cabinet question of his project and to coerce the house by a threat of resignation. In reply Comuselor Sarviva said that it was Deputy Nabuco who made it a cabinet question. The ministry had no right to initiate this question because it did not form a part of the popular wish. The question was inopportune. On the passage of a question so serious as this he should relire. The discussion was continued on the 4th inst. at which Deputy Nabuco renewed his arguments in favor of extain reforms in the emancipation law of 1871, and in favor of aiding the emancipation fund by creating new imposts, particularly by levying a tax of 1 percent upon slave property. To this last Counselor Sarviva replied: "I have more experience in this matter than the noble deputy, My desire is to arrive at a solution of the question. The difference between the noble deputy and the minister is that I understand the question of slavery more practically than he. The tax upon the plantation slave is not going to weigh upon the master; it is the slave who will have to work one hour more to pay it."

LOCAL NOTES

—The supplementary credit of 405,000\$ for the Dom Pedro II railway became a law on the 101

—It is reported that other cracks have made their uppearance in the Pedregulho reservoir, even in places where repairs have been made. appearance

-Dr. José Julio de Albuquerque Barros, president of Ceará, entered on the duties of dir of the bureau of agriculture on the 3rd inst.

—The necessary permission has been granted to the Botanical Garden railroad company to extend its tracks through Ruas do Marquez de Olinda and Bambino

—Decree 7,802, of the 26th ult. grants permission to José Rodolpho Monteiro to search for mineral coal, coal oils, etc., in the valley of the Rio Parahyba between Lorena and S. José de Campos, S. Paulo.

—The Emperor has appointed Commendador Julio Constancio de Villeneuve, proprietor of the Jornal do Commercio, to represent Brazil at the Julio Constancio de Viileneuve, proprietor di Ine Jornal do Commercio, to represent Brazil at the Paris international conference, of November 4, called to discuss questions concerning the protection

callet to discuss questions contenting or industrial property.

—The guarda-mdr of the custom house apprehended on the French packet. Sararie on the 3rd inst., two sacks of hair and several packages containing clothing, shoes, silk and colton unbrellas, shirts and control hose. The value of the goods was estimated at 5,000\$.

The value of the goods was estimated at 5,000\$.

-We are informed that the sailors' mission —We are informed that the sailors' mission work accomplished thus far this month comprises visits to 50 vessels in port and 50 shore visits to the hospitals, jails and emigrants' quarters. There is no need to repeat what we have before said regard-ing the encouragement which should be extended to this charitable work.

to this charitable work.

—The lamentable spetacle of the "Guarany," with Mme. Durand in the cast, being presented on a benefit night to "a beggady account of empty boxes," while operas composed by a lot of foreigners like Verdi, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Bellini, etc., are listened to by crowded houses, sugset that another native industry is evidently in need of protection from foreign competition.

—The unsual heat of the necreal season and the

need of protection from foreign competition.

—The unusual heat of the present season and the long continuance of drouth are bringing upon this city minary of the evils incident to the hot season. There is a scarcily of water in many parts of the city and the drains are becoming very foul. It is to be hoped that the minister of empire will take the present state of affairs into an early consideration, as the board of health seems to have retired after its the comment on last season, is source of vellow

-In accordance with the prime minister's decla ation on the 3rd inst. that the vintem tax could not be enforced, several passengers refused to pay it on the S. Christovão line on the following day. The the S. Christovao line on the tollowing day. The company applied to the police for assistance in enforcing payment, and the police applied to the government for instructions. The answer was that the government did not find it convenient to oblige passengers to pay it. Those who wished to pay could do so, but the police could not enforce pay-

-The provincial assembly of this province met

—The 7th instant marked the fifty-eighth anniver

-Fifty-four refugees returned to Ceará on the

-According to the Jornal of the 30th the slave population of this city Dec. 31, 1879, was 50,707.

—A steam engine for the fire department from Merryweather & Sons, London, was received on the 10th inst.

Merrywassa.

The police force of this city is composed of 700 men. The expense of this force during the fiscal year 1879-80 was \$42.203\$507.

It is reported that the minister of marine is about to establish a flotilia on the upper Paraná. The necessity for such a step does not appear.

The total number of immigrants, including all ad clase passengers, arriving at this port in the

3rd class passengers, arriving at this port in the month of May was 2,207. The departures were

From the tenor of the speech of the minister of agriculture in the Senate on the 13th, it would seem that the government has no intention to come to an accord with the American steamship company. The chief of police has directed that one more ration of fresh beef shall be added to the weekly allowance at the beggars' asylum as a preventive

—Dr. Fort, who lately delivered a course of medical lectures in this city, the Emperor being one of his subscribers, has been made an official of the Order of the Rose.

Order of the Rose.

—The debt of the province of Rio de Janeiro, according to the report of the provincial president, is 15,64,500\$, as follows: funded debt, 7,989,—600\$; debt owing to the Baráo de Nova Friburgo, 7,074,650\$; floating debt, 581,800\$.

-A new police regulation forbidding bathers to —A new police regulation forbidding bathers to dress on the prains went into effect yesters morning. As no effort has been made to suppress the infinitely more indecent practices which occur in every street in this city, there is some suspicion that this new order has been made in the interest of the bathing houses.

bathing houses.

—In calling attention to certain abuses existing in the public departments, on the and inst., Deputy Saldanha Marinho stated that lands had been purchasted through the department of agriculture for the new water works at prices ranging all the way for 6\$ to 800,000\$ per adjustive (4.5 acres). One hundred and seventy-eight contos per acre is a pretty good price for land, even in Rio de Janeiro.

price for land, even in Kio de Janeiro.

—An assassianision occurred at No. 60 Rus do
Regente on the morning of the 4th inst., in which
a mulatto woman named Maria Leopoldina de
Jesus was kiide by one João de Jesus. The woman's
throat was cut with a razor. The assassin was
captured, mainly through the courage of another
woman who held him until the police came.

This was the foundlings were nut in the wheel

woman who held him until the possession.

Thirty-eight foundlings were put in the wheel of the foundlings hospital during the month of August. The number in the hospital at the beginner of the control of the foundlings' hospital during the month of August. The number in the hospital at the beginning of the month was 203, received 38, returned by nurses 5, total 246. The number of deaths was 28, given out to nurse 18, married 2, employed 1, total remaining at the end of the month 197.

—A meeting of various manufacturers was held
on the 10th inst. for the purpose of organizing an
Industrial Association in the interests of the recent
protectionist movement. The meeting was presided protectionist movement. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Heavy Hargreaves, of Hargreaves Bros., who presented a series of by-laws for the association. A second meeting will be held to-morrow, the 16th.

association. A second meeting will be held tomorrow, the fish.

—At the invitation of Deputy Joaquim Nabuco
a number of gentlemen met at his residence on
the yh inst. to organize an abolitionist society, to
be entitled the "Sociedade Brazileira contra a Excravidão." A committe was appointed to perfect
the organization, which will report at a second
meeting to be held at the Theatre Lucinda on the
28th inst. A large number of prominent men will
take part in the organization of this society.

—We are informed that the goods scired on a
turt, belonged to a poor Italian street peddler who
had not only paid the duties on his little stock of
goods but had the papers to show for it. Notwithstanding this, his goods were taken to the
custom house and were there detained about two
weeks, and were then restored only on the statement of the conferent who and dispatched then.
During all this time the poor man was put to great
trouble and no slight expense in trying to regain
lawful property, but tor this there is no recompense. lawful property, but for this there is no recompense. The least that could have been done, and which has not been done, would have been to publish the error and clear the man from an unjust accusation.

BRIERLEY.—At Mossley Hall near Congleton, Cheshire, England, July 13th, 1880, Mary the be-loved wife of the Revd. James Brierley, M.A., J. P. cat" evaded himself."

COMMERCIAL

2\$141 10\$393 Value of £ 1 sterling

September 3.—No changes from last quotations, ligi actions being effected on Louden at 23d, bank pa 23% and 23 27 6d. mercantile paper. Six per cent and 1,009\$: Banco do Brazil shares 270\$: Amazon tion Co. 130\$.



Soft. 4.—Market a shade firmer at last quotations. Rates on London 23d. bank paper, and 23% to 23%d. mercantile paper. Mercandile rates on Paris 409 and 4 to 13; of Hanburg \$11.5. Sovereigns 105%co standard paper. Mercandile rates on Paris 409 and 4 to 13; of Hanburg \$11.5. Sovereigns 105%co the densy upwards. Soft, 9.—Market unchanged, but with a tender taste, but after midday all the banks, except the New London and Haralitat adopted the following schedule: \$25½ da. Candone, 12 and 41 to 15 to 15

to 1,008/j. knon of 1879, 4/5 per cents, 100 per cent. Fance ou to 1,008/j. knon of 1879, 4/5 per cents, 100 per cent. Fance ou fine fig. 1. — Markets firms at year-trafty of 100 per per func. Blaim Sec. 100 per cent. Park 100 per cent. Park 100 per cent. Park 100 per cent. Park 100 per func. Sec. 100 per func. Sec.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM SEPT. 3rd TO SEPT. 13th INCLUSIVE.

Shares	Company	Price
-	/ · · · P · II	272\$000
3.7	Banco do Brazil	270 000
364	" " (outside sales)	270 000
145	humoth notes (190)	0214 010
120		
60	Panco Nacional	16 000
	de Commercio	190 000
5 25		188 000
20	" Industrial	218 000
10	"	79 %
625	Predial hypothecary notes	18 %
128	" (outside sale)	79% %
50	(outside sale)	248 000
- 6	" Rural	243 000
. 5	Commercial	
20	Macahé e Campos R. R.	
80	Leonoldina R.R.	
25	Deoporation .	. 227 000
200	To Tamaina and S. Paulo R. R., subsid	15 000
50		
459	" " (for 20 of Sept.)	. 200 000
200	" (outside sale)	
	1 " " "	201 000
	C" Floringares	170 000
;		410 00
		1,029 00
	Six per cent apolices	1,023 00
	,, ,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	2 ,, ,, ,,	, r,o26 oc
		1.015 00
	3 (of 400\$ each)	1,015 00
	5 11 11 11	1,030 00
	Maria 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	t,028 oc
	7 Loan of 1879	101 0
		90 %
1,800	Floring "	99 5
		le) 99 0
		ile) 90 °
3,00	Sovereigns (for cash).	10 0

BANK STATEMENT

short notice of the banks of the official balances published	Rio de Ja on 31st A	neiro, tal ugust, 1	18o.	Savannah Mobile
BANKS	Deposit in contos of reis	Cash balances do.	Propor- tion per cent.	New Orleans
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural. Banco Industrial. Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio. Banco Commercia. Banco Commercia. Reglish Bank. New London & Brazilian Bank. Total.	3.002 1,002 3.835 5.255 2.640	46; 37; 1,29; 28; 1,00;	7.27 15.55 31.44 33.77 5.37 38.06	Portugal Mediterranean
BANK OF BALANCE SHEET A ASSET Commercial Department:	UGUST	Z 31, 1886) ,	Total ELSEWHERE Cape of Good Hope. River Plate & West O
Bills discounted: National Treasury bills Bills with two resident endorsers	esides othe	10,6	50,000\$000 60,695 657 120,772 913	Furne

Bills with two resident endorses beades othe
none resident endorses beades othe
Bills secured by colleterals:
By Commercial documents
By Commercial documents
By Commercial documents
Securities in least of the
Hospital secounts
Bills receivable. No Account Comment
Martage Deformant
Capital account.
Supplemental Joan.
Account Current, guaranteed;
Sundry Joans.
Coast in liquidation.
Kell Etute
Government Bondt: 25,523,123 925 2,700,059 369 14,125,873 648 735,524 942 5,565,150 910 583,730 090 São Paulo Branch: Capital account...
Account notes in circulation......
Account current..... Account current

Mor/egez:

Rural, at long dates

City, at long dates

City, at long dates

Accounts in Equidation

Cash account:

the

be-. P.

LIABILITIES. Commercial Department:

Capital: 65,000 threes @ Rs. 200\$000.

33,000,000 000

Reserve Fund:

3,077,812 16

Special:
5,042,96\$ 700

Notes to circulation: 22,864,170 000 1,075,830 000, 31,892,570 783 32,746,883 084 16,425,858 057 369,673 710 Notes in circulation:
In notes of Head Bank.
Branch Banks.
Bills payable for fixed deposits.
Accounts current. ridenus ...

refage Dipartment!

als supplied by the commercial department ...

als supplied by the commercial department ...

as supplied by the commercial department ...

as processed ..

179,499,960 485 E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, September 2, 1880.

Visconde de Tocantins, President.

Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

From and after the set of October next the Banco do Brail will receive proposals for agicultural hypothecary loss to the total amount of a 500,000\$\$, on the conditions of the law of Sept. 17, 1873.

—The second regular meeting of shurcholders of the Petropolis Bankow company was held on the pul inst. According to the report the necepits of the past year were 190,147\$\$ for and the report the necepits of the past year were 190,147\$\$ for and the report the necepits of the past year were 190,147\$\$ for and the report the necepits of the past year very superficient of the second record of the sec

MARKET REPORT

MARKET REFORT

The try along the department of the second control of the second control

The total sales sace tree 4m me. amounts of place we've, 49,820 large for United States 14,600 m. Europe 6,040 m. Cape of Good Hope 3,420 m. Elsewhere 72,380 large.

Receipts have increased considerably, the daily aversince the strinet, being 46,500 large against 10,558 lorgs in same period of September, 4579 .

Stock is estimated to-day at 24,400 large.

5\$300 6\$500
6\$000 — 6\$200
5\$550 — 5\$650
5\$250 - 5\$400
4\$750 - 5\$000
4\$050 - 4\$350
3\$500 — 3\$800

Our cable advices from Santos under yesterday's date report the market quiet at \$\$200—\$\$580 per 10 kilos for super lors. Receipts during last week had averaged \$2,444 bags pe day and stock was estimated at 37,000 bags.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro of the two months from July 1st to August 31st

1	the two months now you	,			SALT ISLAND-Port shp Camor. to M. d'Oliveira & Co.
	DESTINATION	1880	1829	1878	SEP. 9. GRURNOCK—Br bk Fame; 326 t Corrêa Pacheco.
1	UNITED STATES.	Bags. 251.928	Bags. 252.003	Bags. 112.\$52	BOULDGNE-Fr bk Marie Colle- cement to H. N. Dreyfus. SEP, 10.
a 1	Baltimore Hampton Roads f. o Richmond	68.726	66 283	4 500	London—Sw bk Frida; 450 to Monteiro Cime & Co.
1	Sāvannah.	14.999	5.400 3.400 31.041	5.280 3.500 5.124	DUNDER-Br bk Earn; 311 t
~	New Orleans	3.500 4.000	6.959	14 817	NEW CASTLE—Gr bgn Doctor henke; 65 ds; coal to J. Corre BUENOS AYRES—Dan trn Clare
- [Total	347.635	377.886	247.049	and flour to Wessner de Cha
22 27 55	EUROPE. Channel t. o	22.073	18.629	4.658 16.254 21.174	BALTIMORE—Am bk Gamaliei Phipps Bros. & Co.
44 77 37	Antwerp	34.30	51.203 31.681	82.049 40.523	PΔ
06	Lisbon 1. 0	18.300 27	6.700	42.280	
22	Mediterranean	30.403	32.031 157.43f		NAMES
	Vicewitter		15.25		
	Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast				Banco do Brazil
000		<u> </u>		6 247.04	English (limited)
657 913	United States Europe Elsewhere	. 201.957	157-43	6 235.00	Banco Predial
660	Total		\$54.98	18 509.22	Patropolis
022		4 D'-	- Janiner II	a S. monti	Macahé e Campos

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 8 month from 1st January to 31st August.

nom ist january	do debentures			
DESTINATION	1880	1879	1878	do do
				do preferred ob
	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Nictheroyense Campos a S. Sebastião
UNITED STATES	641,172	805,215	460,021	
New York	237,489	278,391	209,927	
Baltimore	9,500	9,271	21,680	
Richmond				União Valenciana
Savannah	9,092	10,900	10,244	TRAMWAYS
Mobile		10,445	21,300	S. Christovão
New Orleans	56,196	106,997	18,317	Botanical Garden
Calveston	3,500	17,736	10,317	S. Paulo
C. Thomas f. D	4,000	4,346	_	Pernambuco
Key West, f o	_	41340		S. Luiz de Maranhão
	960,949	1,358,177	781,974	Porto Alegre
Total	900,949	113307777		Villa Izabel
EUROPE	14,900	21,787	16,941	Montevideo
Channel f. o	75,31		83,857	Nictherny
Havre	59,866	88,293	56,262	Bruxellas
Antwerp Baltic	233,71	1 219,590	156,130	Carris urbanos
Liverpool, London & South on	122,51	142,033	106,312	do debentures
Bordeaux	31,75		53,775	TOLL ROADS
Lishon t O	45,14		82,575	União e Industria
Portugal	52		4,489	Magé e Sapucaia
Mediterranean	82,67	120,301	77,740	NAVIGATION COMPA
		805,031	638,081	Brazileira de Navegação.
Total	666,38	9 805,031	030,000	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense
				Ferry
ELSEWHERE		46,060	54,334	Paulista
Cape of Good Hope	39,71			Amazon Steam Navigati
River Plate & West Coast	25,51			
Totals	65,23	68,459	79,24	INSURANCE
Totals				Fishelidade
1		1		Argos Fluminense
United States	. 060,94	1,358,17	7 781,97	Garantia
Europe		805.03	1 538,08	Nova Permanente
Elsewhere		68,45	9 79,24	Nova Regeneração
Elsewhere				
Total	. 1,642,5	68 2,231,66	7 1,499,29	7 Integridade
				Previdente
-				Popular Fluminense
Rosin The demand has i	mproved :	and prices h	ave advan	MARKETS
Koun The demand has				Gloria
a ot				Harmonia.,

Rezin.—The demand nas improved and pre-ductive to a \$\$400—\$\$500 per barrel.

Receipts 360 harrels per Lerena from New York.

Kresten.—Remaining firm at \$\$000—\$\$700 per Devoc's Brilliant. In retail \$\$000 per case is asked.

Receipts 3,335 cases per Lerena from New York.

Lard.—The market continues firm at

340 reis per lb. George 330 ", " Jenkins 320 ", " New York **gs per Gamaliel from Baltimore

Receipts 5,350 barrels from Baltimore and 2,034 bags of 200 lhs. from River Plate.

Plith Plith.**—Three have been no arrivals and the market continues ever firm at 345000—24000 per dozen.

Whith Plith**.*—The arrivals consist of \$6,331 feet per **Lorenta**

**More Very firm. We quote 105 to 115 reis per foot according to quality.

Curit.—The arrivals consist of 40 to 105 per **Postation**

450 in Crisket

1,930 tons coal and 28 tons coke.

We quote:

Cardiff. 19\$000

New Castle. 19 000

Sundries. 14 000—16 000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Mansettles—It bk Amittad y Configura; 230 tons: Senarega: 66 ds. sundries to H. N. Dreyfin.

Protro—Port bk Toron Ellia; 252 tons: Salgado; 54 ds. sundries to J. Miranda Leone.

unes to J. Mirauda Leone. Saltro—Sp ligh *Belisario*; 179 tons; Pagés; 37 ds; jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Filhos. DURNOS AVRKS—Sp bgn Indio: 173 tons; Ferrandona; 29 ds; jerked beef to Romagueira & Filhos. Sp pol Dario; 143 tons; Ronseo; 24 ds; jerked beef to J. magueira.

SALT 4.

SALT ISLAND—Por the Harmonical 413 tons; Somes 27 de;
Morrerumo—Spold Ordinal 129 tons; Louise 25 de; jerked
beef to Sauth ration & Rocha.

—Urug blat Tree Meristr, 243 tons; Pont; 28 de; jerked
beef to Sauth-Konaugeien Hijne & Co.

Bruson Avens—Ch Ign: Ardina's 243 tons; Pont; 28 de; jerked
beef to Sanche Konaugeien Hijne & Co.

Bruson Avens—Ch Ign: Ardina's 245 tons; Potent; 24 de;
SEP. 5.

Kos. Ano-Gr bkt. 7. G. Fielder, 231 tons; Grouthoff; 27 de;
Saft 5.

KF. 6.

KF. 6.

KF. 6.

ANTWERF—Fr bk Eleanor: 388 tons; Courbe; 59 ds; sundrie to Magalhaes & Veiga. Gasrit—Br bgn Zingara; 174 tons; Le Brocq: 58 ds; cod-fish to J. S. Zenha & Co. Tuju—Sp. trn Velasar; 183 tons; Vilá; 17 ds. jerked beel to Miranda Arevedo & Co. Rosario—Am bk Celina; 577 tous; Hodgdon; alfafa to order.

order.

Moetrettino—Spile Exportantor: 201 (one Enolgebor: aliafa to Moetrettino—Spile Exportantor: 201 (one Enougheric; 3) (spiledebort). Di Romagueiri.

Brusson Arten:—Spittin Familio: 124 (one Pagice 2) de jerhed Edit.

Di Charles (1) 1. N. Victoria & Ellion.

Charles (2) 1. N. Victoria & Charles (2) (one Pagice 2) de jerhed Edit.

One Masson, Richite & Co.

Gastra: Brussen & Charles (2) (one Pagice 2) de sumbries of the Spittino & Co.

Gastra: Illiano Estation.

SEP. 8.

GASPZ—Br bg E.rat; 198 tons; Bisson; 60 ds; cod-fish to Ed.
Johnston & Co.

Ngw.Pogr.—Br bk Cricket; 320 tons; Cranch; 44 ds; coal to
order. ALT ISLAND—Port shp Camões: 374 tons; Cardia; 31 ds; salt to M. d'Oliveira & Co.

SEP. 9.
GRIEROCK—Br bk Fame; 326 tons; Ellerby; 65 ds; coal to J.
Corrèa Pachezo.

CHERINGER—Hr Mr. France, 336 tons: Ellerlay, 65 uls; coul to J. Correla Pacheson.

De Correla Pacheson.

De Control Pacheson.

De Correla Pacheson.

De Co

Bruxellas

Graris urlano.

do odebenures.

do odebenures.

do odebenures.

Magée Sapuncial.

Magée Sapuncial.

NAVICATION COMIANIES

Brazileira de Navegação.

Lorido Steino Securito Santo Ceapirio Santo Eleva Granifio.

Brusella Amazon Steam Navigation.

Fideliano Securito Santo (Ceapirio Santo Ceapirio Ceapirio Ceapirio Ceapirio Ceapirio Ceapirio Ceapirio Ceapiri

Mercado Nichteropense.

Rio dens COMPANIES

Rio dens COMPANIES

Rio dens COMPANIES

Rio dens COMPANIES

Rio dens Rio den

SEP. 11.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Gamaliel; 567 tons; Shaw; 50 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co. BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

SHARES TALLED

33,000,000\$ 165,000 8,000,000 40,000 12,000,000 50,000 6,000,000 30,000 4,000,000 20,000 4,000,000 20,000 4,000,000 50,000 12,000,000 50,000 12,000,000

4,000,000 2,000,000 7,00,000 1,200,000 540,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 5,400,000 5,400,000

1,800,000 180,000

8,000,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 800,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 5,000,000

£ 750,000 £ 75,000

600,000 \$ 600,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,000,000 \$ 1,200,000 \$ 1,200,000 \$ 3,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 \$ 3,000,000 \$ 4,000,000 \$ 4,000,000 \$ 4,000,000 \$ 1,000,000

500,000\$ 2,500 200,000 1,000 300,000 3,000

| 2,000,000 | 5,000 | 30,000 | 2005 | 1,000,000 | 5,000 | All | 2005 | All | 2006 |

4,000 All
6,000 16,500
20,000 All
10,000 All
3,500 All
2,700 3,000
4,000 All
10,000 7,000
10,000 All

27,000

6,000 1,800

20,000 All 200 \$ 3,000 All 200 \$ 200 \$ 3,200 3,108 200 \$ 2,500 All 200 \$ 2,500 All 200 \$ 2,500

New York—Am bk Lorcha; 468 tons; Blanchard; 54 ds; sundries to A. Moss & Co.
New-Port—Nor bk Vesta: 386 tons; Eede; 64 ds; coal to Nor bk *Vesta*; 386 tons; Eede; 64 ds; coal to

GREENOCK—Br bk Harvest Queen; 335 tons; Dunn; 57 ds; coal to order. WANSEA—Nor bgn Carl Rosenius; 222 tons; Nielsen; 47 ds; coal to order. Rio Grande—Br lag Emulous; 172 tons; Hudson; sundries to Hartwig Willumsen & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

MONTRUDEO—Sp tm *Thereta*; 149 tons; Nunes; same a entered.

-Br bg Latona; 217 tons; Tidmarsh; ballast.

PIRKAMBURCO—Br bg Latona; 217 tons; Tülmarshi; ballast. SEP. 5.

MACASSAM—Gr bk. Wedan; 433 tons; Nielsen; same as entere MARAMIA—Port bk. Tentadora; 528 tons; Araujo; sundries. SEP. 6.

NEW YORK—Port Im Joven Alberto; 430 tons; Machado; b'

NEW YORK—AN THE Person Alberts, 430 tome Machadac b't.

NEW YORK—AN THE MENT 15 14 THE MENT HE MAN BEAUTH TO THE MENT TH

PARANAGUA—Sp trn Amatie Kom; 174 tons; Marça; sund's. SEP, 11.

BARHADOS—B'bk Undervoriter; 698 tons; Miller; ballast.
New Orleans—Be shp Alloide; 1,315 tons; Passmore; ball't

NEW ORLEANS—HE SUPPLIESS IN JUSTOMS SEEP, AS SEEP, AS SEEP, AS SEE BALTIMORE—ATS SID David Stewart, 673 tons; Holt; coffee NEW-ORLEANS—Am by John Watt, 1,116 tons; Sweetser; b't. LIMA TRICEBRA—Port log Terceirens; 222 tons; Barros; bi't.

ILHA TERCHIAA—Port Bag I Terctivans; 22 stem; Barros bit.

—The master of the Gr. bg. II'. rou Feeden, which reived at Pernambaco from Antwerp on the 8th sit., repeats the discovery of the hull of a large slip, discovery of large slip, and the special slip, and the state of large slip, and the slip of large slip of large slip, and the state of large slip, and the slip of large slip of large slip, and the slip of large slip of large slip, and the slip of large slip of large slip of large slip, and the slip of large slip of large slip of large slip, and the slip of large slip

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
Herschel, Br Savoie, Fr Strasburg, Gr Dom Pedro, Fr Rubens, Br Tycho Brahe, Blg Plato, Br Trent, Br Santos, Gr Santos, Gr Niger, Fr Teniers, Blg 2 V. de Santos, F	London*, 27d Marseilles*, 20 River Plate*, 10 Santos, 26h Liverpool*, 26d River Plate*, 12 River Plate*, 12 River Plate, 7 Genoa* 31 Santos, 17h Bordeaux*, 21d River Plate* 6 Santos 20h	Norton M'w & C E.J. Albert & C Brandes K'r & C A. Leuba & Co Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C E. W. May & C Fiorita & T. Ed. Johnston & Messageries Ma N., Megaw & C A. Leuba & Co

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8		Marseilles* River Plate River Plate River Plate River Plate River Plate River Plate New York: Havre' Brennen' Southampton' Santos Southampton' New York Hamburg' Monteviden New-Orleans River Plate	Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundri

· Calling at intermediate ports.

	FOREIGN SAI RIO E	LIN E J.	G VES	RO, SEPT.	12, 188o.
	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
sd s- of th	AMBRICAN slip Canada bk Virginia lik Ada Carter bk Malleville shp Perû bk Celina bk Gamaliel bk Lorena	435 925 1457 577 567	Aug. 20 ,, 24 Sept. (Cardiff Glasgow Cardiff Rosario	To order. Watson Ritchie & C
rit x- a- of	bg Octavio AUSTRIAN bg Plod	1	1	Salto	J. M. Frias & Filhe
ers en- r of	shp Viola	. 113	1	e Chesto	Messageries Mar. Wilson, Sons Co. M. J. Monteiro Ba

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PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes is convoked for the 20th inst.

-The Provincia de Minas is the title o

The Santos custom house receipts in August were 403,279\$563; internal revenue receipts 102,351\$081.

33,\$60.

The provincial assembly of Ceará has appro-priated 40,000\$ for the conversion of the Fortaleza jail into a pentientiary.

The August receipts of the Bahia custom house were 986,433\$444 for the general and 68,835\$485

for the provincial government.

—A letter from Estrada Nova, dated the 5th, reports the assassination of a man by his slave on the 1st inst. The same letter says that such affairs are occurring continuously in that locality.

are occurring commonsty in that locatify.

—The provincial president of Rio de Janeiro reports the existence of 393 schools in the province—241 for males and 152 for females. These schools were attended during the past year by 16,900 pupils—11,350 males and 5,550 females.

 According to the Actualidade, of Ouro Preto.
the cotton factories at Curvello and Cedro, Minas Geraes, belonging to the Mascarenhas family, pro-duce more than a million metres of cotton fabrics

duce more than a million metres of cotton fabrical annually. About 700,000\$ has been invested in these works and 300 operatives are kept employed.

—A quarrel between two Italians, Capellano and Missiorelli, at \$50 Paulo on the \$8 fh inst, about the wife of the latter's cousin, resulted in the death of Capellano from a dagger thrust, and in the wonding of Missiorelli by revolver shots. The latter was taken to the hospital and is not expected to recover.

-If the number and frequency of lottery ings is any indication of surplus wealth, then Bahia ought to be one of the richest places in the world. Four acts taken from those lately sanctioned by the provincial president—No's 2,032, 2,040, 2,041 and 2,044, of July 21, 23 and 24—authorize no less than 36 lotteries, and that is a small part of the total number.

total number.

—The Amazonar, of Manaos, of July 25, relates that a man named Pedro Majorga, of the village of S, Pedro, killed his mistress through jealousy a short time previous and was then killed by her brother. The matter was brought before the police authorities who proceeded to an investigation, but were unable to accomplish anything because the two bodies had been thrown into the river by orders of a priest, Frei Venancio.

—Law 2,048, of the Bahia provincial assembly, passed July 20, grants a twelve y earsy, privilege to Jodo José Vaz, Americo de Freitas and Carlos José Gonçalves for the introduction and manufacture of vehicles of modern patterns. The privilege does not interfere with any vehicle now in use. The grantees are required to submit their schedule of prices to the provincial president for his approval, and to contribute 2,000\$ toward the construction of school houses within eighteen months under penalty of the forfeiture of their privilege.

—Information busine have accessed at Paragram. -Law 2,048, of the Bahia provincial ass

—Information having been received at Pernambuco on the 18th ult. that a vessel was unloading contraband goods at Formosa bay, Rio Grande do Norte, the customs steamer Meduza was sent to Norte, the customs steamer Molusar was sent to investigate. The result was the capture of the Brazillan bark Firendie de Livenmento on the 20th which was brought into Permanbuco on the 20th which was brought into Permanbuco on the 20th when the control of the 20th when the captured bark came from New York whence she cleared July 2, and her manifest cleares the cargo to consist of 5,000 boxes of kerosene, 100 bibls of flard, 500 bibls of pitch, 500 bibls of flard, 3 boxes of Florida water and 6,000 feet of pine. Besides this, however, the cargo contained 1,762 boxes of Kerosene, 85, chests of the containing revolvers, portrait albums, oil-cloth, etc. The vessel also had a list of provisions, crockery, etc., etc., sufficient for two.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The August receipts of the Carangola railway were [41,428\$660.

were [4],4288000.

It is reported that work will shortly begin on
the Petropolis inclined railway for which Messrs
Calogers and Berrini now hold the concession.

—The July receipts of the Cantagallo railway
were 99,8168754 against 109,6768131 during the
same mouth of 1879. The number of passengers carried was 3,5381/2.

—A train ran off the track on the Valença railway on the 9th inst. near Esteves station. The accident is attributed to the bad laying of the track.

—The August receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 163,758185, as against 114,0888996 during the same month last year. The number of passengers carried was 11,374, of which 5,600 were first class and 5,772 second class. The coffee traffic amounted to 3,086½ tons.

he amounted to 3,000/2 (ons.

—Decree 2,966, of the 26th ult., authorizes the sale of six kilometers of unoccupied lands each side of the line to the grantee of the "Philadelphia a Caravellas" rullway, or to the company organized for its construction and operation. The concession is made in accordance with the recent legislative sanction and on the terms specified with the Hamburg colonization society in 1849.

—The concession for a railway from some point on the Dom Pedro II line near Quelar to Quro Preto, the capital of Minas Gereas, was granted to Mr. Geo. J. Manders in 1873. The contract specifies that the company shall be organized within three years from the time when the Dom Pedro II line reaches Iagoa Dourada or some equivalent point of the Serra de Mantiqueria in Quelux. The concession is for thirty years and with a privileged zone of 3r kilometers. The province guarantees 7 per cent. per annum on a maximum capital of 1,500,0005. Efforts are now making to organize the company with fair prospects of success. -The concession for a railway from

—The August receipts of the Pirapetinga milway were 14,559\$580. The number of passengers car-ried was 2,028 of which 1,122 were second class. The coffee traffic amounted to 734 tons.

THE ATHLETIC SPORTS

The second meeting of the year was held on the rounds of the British Cricket Club, on Indepengrounds of the British Cricket Utab, on innegen-dence day, Sept. 7th, and notwithstanding the threatening character of the weather in the morning, when a Sootch mist pervaded the atmosphere, there was a fair attendance of the British and American families of Rio to witness the "sports." The or-der of the day was as follows:

COMMITTEE: —H. K. Brodie, Hon. Secretary—Geo. E. Cox, Hon. Treasurer—H. G. Fitz Hugh—E. C. Joseph—J. Peake—F. Pennell. JUDIOSE: —E. W. May—G. Nathan—The Revd. F. Young, M. A.

STARTER:-M. Geo. Megaw STARTER:—M. Geo. Megaw.
STEWARISS:—C. Bull—A. M. Gull—W. James—W. R. Mc. Niven—C. E. M. Taylor—J. I. Thompson—A. Tootal—J. O. Unwin—E. Welby—W. B. Yeats.
THINEREEPERS.—A. W. Saunders—O. Tudor,
The first contest on the programme was the

120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE.

120 YARIS HANDLOFF I.A. SACE.

121 prize: A Cuty, and prize: A Gold Breat Pin.

J. Oliver, scratch; E. DE. MORARS, A yards; T. Okell, 4, P. Swamwick, S. W. Ewbank, C. Welby, 10; L. A. Schmidt, 10; W. G. S. Baird, 10; E. G. Wyall, 11.

Time:—12½ seconds.

Time:—12½ seconds.

Moraes was heartily greeted after passing the score, and young Brazil was enthusiastic over the national victory.

High Jean.—Prize: A Dressing Case.

J. Close, scratch; P. SWANWICK, 2 incluss: W. G. S. Baird, 5.

Height:—4 feet, 3 incless.

Swanwick and Close were the real contestants, but the turf was unfavorable, and the height was nine inches less than Bartholdy's jump at the last meeting.

mine inches less than Bartholdy's Johny at the meeting.

11 piec: A Tankard: 2nd prize: A Set of Studt.

12 Ramos, seratch; E. de Moraes, 10 yards; Y. B.

13 Backhani, 20; J. Oliver, 20; W. G. Blackburne,
30; A. Maswell, 35; G. Welby, 35; W. G. S.

13 BAIRD, 40

Time : - 52 1/4 seconds.

This was a spirited read and well won by Baird.
Buschman came in a good second.
PUTTING THE SHOT.—Prize: An Album.
P. Swanwick—S.B. Oliver—J. OLIVER—A. Dantas.

Distance:—33 feet.

"What's in a name"—S. B. Oliver carried off this prize at the former meeting. Didn't an Oliver, whose bust is not in Westminster, put a few shot with directness, at a series of meetings, on anothe

CHILDRENS' BACE, 80 VDS (competitors under 12 ys.)

CHILDRENS BACE, 80 visi (competitors under 12 yrs.)

Int Prize: A Box of Water Colors; and prize:
A I Verling Dest.

A. A. Schmidt, 11 years, scratch; M. C. Welly,
10 yrs., 10 yards; E. G. S. May, 9 yrs., 10 yks.,
17 yrs., 20 yks.; 14. de Montes, 7 yrs., 20 yks.; L.

Murruy, 7 yrs., 20 yks.; Lit.) May, 6 yrs., 5
yds.; Salney E. Colo., 15 yrs., 20 yks.; E.

Murruy, 7 yrs., 20 yks.; Lit.) May, 6 yrs., 5
yds.; Salney E. Colo., 15 yrs., 30 yds.;
E. G. May, 5 yrs., 35 yds.
E. G. May, 5 yrs., 35 yds.

tstprize (ladies prize): A Silver Cup; 2nd prize: A Tankard.

7. D. Peake, scratch; T. O. Gunton, 10 yards; R. F. Quintella, 20; J. B. Buschman, 65; W. G. Blackburne, 70.

Time:—2 minutes, 10 seconds.

Time:—2 minutes, 10 seconds.

Buschman won in first rate form, after a hot contest with Peake. He has the distinction of being the only American who has ever taken a first prize at the "sports."

HURDLE RACE, 120 YARDS HANDICAP OF HURDLES.

HURDIK RACE, 120 Annis HARVICA VALUE HARVICA CHAPTER, 20 Oliver, owes 15 yards; T. H. Okell, owes 16; P. SWANWICK, owes 5; G. Welby, scratch; W. G. S. Baird, scratch.

Time:—21 3/4 seconds.

MARRIED MENS' RACE: 100 yards; Entries to close on the ground.

F. YOUNG - Robinson-Cox-Wm. P. Mc. Niven -O. C. James-M. G. Megaw-John Gordon-J. O. Unwin-R. F. Welby-J. H. Sambley-

J. Murray.
Mr. Young won this race with very little effort,
Mr. Hobisson coming in a good second.
300 YARIS HANDLEY PLAT RACE.
It price A Capt, and price A Locket.
E. de Morraes, seratch; T. Oliver, 6 yards; T. H.
Okell, 8; P. Swamwick, 16; A. Marwoll, 25; W. Ewbank, 25; G. WELLOY, 25; L. A. Schmidt, 25;
Welly came to the score in fine style, and it was observed that the "Senior" gave expression to a leavable desiron by a molonored ring for the

observed that the "Senior" gave expression to a laudable delation by a prolonged ring for the LONG JUME—Price: A Writing Deck.
J. D. PERKE, scratcht T. H. Okell, 6 inches; P. Swamwick, 7, G. Welby, 13.
STEEPLE CHASE, 1,000 VARIS HANDICAR(2 Hurdles Marter Jump each round.)
114 frice: A Tambord; and price: A Tambord.
J.D. Peeks, scratch; T. O. Gimton, 40 yards; P. Swamwick, 80; W. G. BLACKBURNE, 95; H. Joppett, 100.

pert, 100.
Blackburne carved his way to the front gaily and Blackburne carved his way to the rion gany and took the premium as cooly as he took to water. Gunton was ruled out of second because of his objection to the hydropathic feature of the race.

THREE LEGGED RACE (Entries to close on the ground.)

Prizer: A Thir of Tunkards.

Priece A Pair of Tunkardi.

TAYLOR-FRY — Unain Cay — Gantan-O' Kell —
Pountney-Swanwick — Brodie Foot — CloseL. A. Schmidt — Brodie Foot — CloseL. A. Schmidt — State — Common — Co

HOULD Thomas Briefley, who was in Buenos Ayres for a time when the yellow fever was raging, A. D. 1870, see the announcement of his mother's death in this day's paper, he is earnestly requested to write home immediately, or to return.

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., 24	Minho	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.
Oct. 9 ²	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
	Sept. 18	Sept. 18 Trent

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