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NUMBER 27

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

OFFICIAL ....

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Aun
IION. HENRY W. HILIJARD,
Minist

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OFFICIAL COFFEE SPECULATION.

The discussion of the budget of the minoccasion of the long expected explanation of ex-Minister Affonso Celso regarding his purchase and shipment of coffee on account of the government last February and March.
As this explanation involves some new and novel theories of constitutional government we reproduce the more interesting parts of the speech as delivered. In reply to Sen-ator Corrêa, who had criticised the transaction, Senator Affonso Celso said:

tion, Senator Affonso Celso said:

I am glad that the noble senator from Paraná has treated of the purchase and shipment of coffee, on account of the government, to the markets of Europe and the United States. This act, effected with the previous knowledge and express consent of all my colleagues of the ministry, has served as a pretext for censure and injuries against myself.

Until to-day I have had no occasion to explain myself before the chamber to which I belong; the noble senator, having afforded it, renders me a ble senator, having afforded it, renders me a rvice for which I thank him.

service for which I thank him.

The government was obliged to remit funds to Europe, and exchange was at 19½d. It is clear that if the treasury had gone into the market to take bills, to buy exchange, the depression would have been greater, and then the prejudice would have been greater. The pound sterling which had already cost 12549, when it ought to have cost carcely \$8899, would have cost 1256/2 core; the prejudice which was already almost 26 per cent., would have been elevated to almost 30 per cent., and this in hundreds or thousands of contos.

contos.

I considered the means of avoiding this prejudice, which would fall not only the treasury but upon commerce and all classes in general, and it occurred to me that if Paraguay could, not many years ago, to me that if Paraguay could, not many years ago, make in Europe the augmented expenditures required by her great armanents, if Peru had found in gu no a secure and easy means for making her remittances of funds, if in times less difficult the government had remitted to Europe, to be three sold on its own account, such products as cotton, sugar, indige, etc., which through their inferiority could not compare with similar products from other places, some advantage could be derived from our chief article of export, coffee, which does not fear but can challenge that competition.

I explained this idea to my colleagues of the ministry; they discussed it exhaustively and, convinced not only of its legality but also of its convenience, they all assented and expressly authorized not only of the convenience, they all assented and expressly authorized.

me to put it into execution.

The noble senator from Parana says that my act The noble senator from Parand says that my act could be justified only by an express authorization of law, and that the only authorization by law was the purchase of exchange. If the legality of the eddepends upon an express dispatition of law then the purchase of exchange itself, which the noble senator accepts as perfectly correct, is also illegal, because the law does not authorize it. Since it was the opinion of the noble senator that the operation the opinion of the noble senator that the operation of buying exchange is legal, although there is no law which establishes this method for the remittance of funds, it is necessary to acknowledge that the parchase of merchandise can be legal also, without prohibition from the want of a law which expressly and positively permits it. From this there is no escape—either both operations are legal or neither one is, because the law treats of neither of them.

neither of them.

The noble senator from Paraná, notwithstanding his great talents, has not demonstrated, nor can he demonstrate the illegality of my act, and I am going to prove it. The government is obliged to always have large disposable sums in London, because all of our foreign expenses are paid there. These sums are remitted by the treasury and no law prescribes the form or nature of the operations to be made for thus remittance of funds. In this respect no law exists, nor could it exist without absurdity and without exposing the treasury to great prejudices. The convenience, the acausen, or even the possibility of any financial operation whatever can only be judged on the occasion of realizing it, because all depends on the circumstances of the moment. An operation to-day fortunate may be to-morrow ruinous, and vice veran. Fix beforehand the nature of transactions which the government ought to realize for the transmission of funds, and speculation which is vigilant and sagacious, will discover means to check them and to cause losses always. It is one of those cases in which the government should be left unconditionally all liberty of action, even though it should be held responsible for what it does in injury to the state. Badly planned, unwise, ruinous the operation may have been illegal, not On the contrary the legality is indisputable.

Furthermore, how are the operations made, or in what do they ordinarily consist, by means of which

London. Now, if the government buys bills for this end, and no one contests this right—atthough, let it be noted, there is no express law authorizing the purchase, can it not then purchase, in place before the purchase of the purchase of bills, other articles of merchandise also easily trans-ferable into gold? If we have colonial products which sold in foreign markets produce an anaiont not only equal but superior to that employed in the acquisition, for what motive should the purchase of bills be always invariably preferred to those products?

On the succeeding day the prime minister, Counselor Saraiva, referred to the coffee speculation of his predecessor in the following terms:

ing terms:

My opinion, Mr. President, was expressly declared in the other chamber. I said there that the
operation was legal, that there is no law prohibiting
this means of remitting money to London, and
that the government has ful right to choose the
way that may seem to it hest in remitting money to
foreign countries, as was done under present legislation by the illustrious expainister of finance. The
question is simply one of convenience.

As to the question of legality I have not the
slightest doubt. It may be that, knowing that an
operation in coffee will be of great advantage to
the government, I shall not hesitate in some day assuming the responsibility and doing it as did the
noble ex-minister of finance. I may do it, or not,
according to circumstances.

perording to circumstances.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The preliminary work on the Conde d'En railway, of Paradyba, begai on the 9th ult.

—Two vessels, the barg \*Cocan-Rorer\* and brig \*Danuttes, have arrived at Paralyba with material for the Conde d'Eu railway.

r the Conde d'Eu rauway.

The July receipts of the Feira de Sant'Anna canch of the Central Bahia railway were 10,707\$290

and the expenditures 10,537,5060.

—The August receipts of the "Macahe e Campos" railway were 125,1995590. The number of massengers carried was 2,548. The freight traffic included 2,774.2 tons of coffee and 2,046.7 tons of sugar.

—The provincial government of Pará has contracted with Mr. Henry Olivier for three bridges for the road between the port of Bennfica and the Benevides colony. The bridges are respectively 35, 15, and 36 metres in length and are to cost 20,800.

—The contractor for ferror than the cost 20,800.

20,820\$.

—The contracts for furnishing rails and rolling stock for the "Estrada de Ferro de Bahia e Minas" have been signed, and work will begin on the road-hed during the .month of February next. This road runs from Caravellas on the coast, in the province of Bahia, to Philadelphia, in the province of Minas Geraes, and was formerly known as the Caravellas and Philadelphia railway.

Caravellas and Philadelphia railway.

"There seems to an acerhity, not to say bitterness, in the report of the fiscal engineer of the Valenciana railway to the minister of agriculture on the condition of this road. If sleepers, road-bed, rails and rolling stock were in the ruinous condition he reports them to be, it is manifest to the morest tyro in railway matters that an emply train could not pass from one end of the line to the other. The directory have protested against the report.

directory have protested against the report.

—The cheapest service in the world is that rendered by the great milways of the United States in transporting freight. During 1879 the average rate root on per mile received by thirteen trans floss was only one cent and two-hundredths, while on several of these roads the average was below eight-tenths of a cent, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern going as low as sixty-four hundredths of a cent. Ever since 1873 the annual average has been downward, and that without compulsion by legislatures. — Engineering News, Aug. 7.

—R. Von Krüger, the ex-chief engineer of the

legislatures.—Engineering News, Aug. 7.

—R. Von Krüger, the ex-chief engineer of the Paulo Affons railway, is charged by the minister of agriculture, on the authority of a report made by the present clief engineer, with decripcin of day by in the matter of avoiding contracts, without conforming to the provisions of the law and general practice by advertising for proposals, thus paying a higher price for sleepers, etc., than they might have been obtained for. Mr. Krüger defends himself in the journals by quoting documents and stating circumstances, allegan prejudice and strong personal feelings motives on the part of the minister of agriculture and the present chief engineer of the railway.—According to statistics issued under the direct

ought to realize for the transmission of funds, and speculation which is vigilant and sagacious, will discover means to check them and to cause loss will be described in the strains of the series of these strains and the series of the series of the Secretary of the Treasury there have server though it should be held unconditionally all his displays that it does in injury to the state. Badly before the series of the Secretary of the Treasury there have been read, unwise, rations the operation may have been; illegal, no! On the contrary the legality is indisputable.

Furthermore, how are the operations made, or in what do they ordinarily consist, by means of which the government remits funds to Europe? Everyone knows; it takes exchange in the market, or they receive its value on the day of maturity. The letter, or bill, or exchange, as is generally knowledged that and the part since 1849 with the exception of 1861, 1862 and 1864, whose contributions, the government remitted of merchandites, subject like all others to oscillations in price, when the government purchases for drawing money in the market of the second of the Secretary of the Treasury there have been oned that the end of 1878 three were 81,841 miles. The greatest number of miles constructed in the control of 1871, there end of 1879 three were 81,841 miles. The greatest number of miles constructed in any one year was in 1871, when 7,379 miles were added to the railroad system of the country. The letter, or bill, or exchange, as is generally knowledged that and no year since 1869, also seen less than one thousand miles have been built were 1869, 3, 642 miles. The only years in which more than three t

THE TIETÉ PRINTWORKS. Ytú, Sept. 18, 1880.

Mr. Editor :

I have read the communication in you last number on "The Projected Printworks on the River Tieté," with much interest; because it concerns a new industry which it is proposed to locate in Brazil, but I must confess to a disappointment both in the manner and matter of the writer. Who is this "An Importer" that he should throw ridicule on a new industry not until now tried and tested here? What right has he to question an enterprise which seeks to utilize national products and to make Brazil less dependent upon foreign manufacturers?! It is very likely that our young cotton factories and this projected printworks will take much from the business which "An Importer" represents, but as that benefits the country in which he has no other interest than his business, what right has he to make objections? He is not asked to invest his capital and he has nothing to lose by it but a small part of his trade. If other men think that the enterprise will be successful, and are willing to invest their money in it, then let them do it and we will afterwards see which is right.

I have read the prospectus of the company and can see no cause for "An Importer's" criticism. It is proposed to import white cot-tons first because São Paulo does not to-day grow cotton sufficient for the business. It is well known that the very best cotton can be grown in São Paulo, and the company is confident that when the factory is put up the planters will begin to produce it. Everything will then be done on the spot, and it is clear that the saving in transportation, duties and importers' profits will enable the company to sell its goods, much better in quality because of the superior cotton raised here, at a much lower price than those imported.

As no one ever interfered with the build-ing of factories in "Importer's" own country, either one mile or one hundred miles from a sea-port, I can not see why he from a sca-port, I can not see why meshould have anything to say against this project. Brazil proposes to make herself independent of foreign manufacturers and to utilize her own great natural resources, and therefore every new industry like the "Tieté printworks" will be welcomed with open arms, and the enterprising foreigner who comes to us with his capital and skill will find us ready to receive him with a royal

hospitality.

In concluding I must begyour indulgence for this intrusion, but as your independence and impartiality are so well known I have ventured to send you my protest against the unwarranted criticism of your prejudiced and interested correspondent

perhaps he thinks very funny reminds me

VTHANA.

Fo the Editor of the Rio News Sir,-The remarks of Importer, which

of the party who was so sharp that he cut himself. If cotton cannot be got in the numsell. It cotton cannot be got in the province on advantageous terms where do the S. Paulo mills get it! and if Brazil produces cotton why should it not be printed in the country! If I wanted to pick holes in his letter I could easily do it, how about the gauge being broken four times when it is only three, and tho' he calls the directors "airy nothings" he will find out in time who they are, as he will about "batistes and figured cambrics not being taken in hand in the early stages of

the enterprise," and tho' he tries to make out that exchange is not likely to be at the par of 27d. again there are those who don't agree with him. It shows how carelessly Importer has read the prospectus, for he talks of £15,000 being paid for the property and it is only £8,000, and Importer may envy the directors their complacency but he will see some day that other parties

know what they are about. Yours, etc., IMPARTIAL OBSERVER. Rio de Janeiro, 17th Sept., 1880

AN EMANCIPATION LOAN.

Messrs. Editors: - I have been reading your editorial upon the action of the ninistry with relation to emancipation, and it meets my views exactly. It is clear that slavery is at the bottom of nearly all the evils in Brazil, and it is equally clear that there can be no decided improvement until it has been abolished. I believe, with yourself, that delays will not help matters in the least and that the wisest course will be to meet the difficulty at once and settle it forever.

In my opinion the one great difficulty in the way of immediate emancipation is the pecuniary loss to the slave-owners. They have been accustomed to look upon the slave as property, and many depend upon his labor for their income. Unconditional abolition would be a hardship to such people. To meet this difficulty the owners of slaves must be paid their value, and this will undoubtedly remove a great part of the objections now urged.

It is clear, however, that Brazil is in no position to emancipate the million and more slaves now owned by her citizens. She has not the money, and her present income will not permit her to meet an increased indebt-edness contracted under the ordinary conditions. To overcome this obstacle, it seems to me that sufficient aid might be rendered by England to enable Brazil to carry out immediate emancipation. As England has always been foremost in all emancipation movements, from the suppression of the slave traffic in every part of the world to the liberation of her own slaves at an enormous expense, she certainly could not refuse to assist a sister nation in a similar effort. England is rich and prosperous, and she has an unconcealed abhorrence of slavery; Brazil is poor and unable to indemnify her people for their slaves. Why, then, could not England lend a helping hand to Brazil by loaning her a sufficient amount, on easy terms, to make this necessary indem-nification? Emancipation could then go on at once and Brazil would be freed from that abhorrent institution forever. The amount required would be insignificant compared with England's wealth; moreover, the loan would be a practical application of all her well-known anti-slavery principles. I can not doubt but that England — the foremost anti-slavery nation of the world — would readily and cheerfully render the needed assistance. And then, too, the United States, France, and other emancipating nations, might also contribute to the good cause.

The removal of this stain upon the civilization of to-day, the philanthropic aid rendered to an unfortunate people, and the great benefits to the commercial world sure to follow could not fail to warrant the practical realization of this project.

WILBERFORCE.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th September, 1880,

In THE first four months of 1880 the receipts for telegrams in France have been increased by 1,500, coof, but the postal dejartment best one-sixth o that amount. The result shows that owing to the low rate of telegrams in France (½d per word) and the increased postage (1½d, per letter) telegraphy is gradually taking the place of ordinary letters.—Valunce.

THE Samia Observer, of June 22, says that nearly 60,000 Canadians had crossed into the United States at that place—the western terminas of the Grand Tenuk railway—during the preceding eight months. As the Observer is a Canadian journal and the editor says that he took pains to verify the figures, this startling engingation must be accepted as a fact. The late misgovernment of Canada, through its protective and "internal unprovements" policy temperatures of the control of the greater part of this exodus.

THE following extract from The Nation, of July 29, will farnish some interesting figures to those wrongly-informed depaties who have been asserting that the imports of the United States exceed their exports: "An official statuent of the whole United States for the year ending June 30 shows that the total imports were valued at 5667,885,656 and the total exports at \$835,793-924. This largely exceeds the figures of any year in the history of the country."

#### THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freight and charters, and all other information necessary to a correst to the market of the marke

Rio de Janeiro, September 24TH, 1880

THE action of the customs inspector, or the 21st, in prohibiting customs employee from receiving the zinc linings of packing cases, or any other effects, is worthy of gen eral commendation. Although these things may be freely given to the employees in some instances, it too frequently occurs that they are taken without even the shadow of consent from the owner of the goods. Under the most favorable interpretation such gifts are nothing less than bribes, and as such are demoralizing in the highest degree The customs service can be most efficient only when all merchants are treated alike, and all employees are forbidden to receive gifts or favors or to show the least partiality the performance of their duties. The custom house is a public department, supported by public money, and should there-fore be managed in the interests of the whole public. We have before complained whole public. of these practices which the inspector now forbids, and we have also complained of practices, growing out of this apparently innocent custom of receiving gifts, in which not only have the zinc linings been taken without consent, but goods have been injured by the removal of illuminated labels, and even the goods themselves have been stolen. We regret that our wide awake contemporary, the Gazela de Noticias, has been led into condemning the inspector's action in this matter, as it certainly can not wish the continuance of the abuses which Inspector Sampaio is seeking to suppress.

WE ARE gratified to see that the Cruzeiro has taken up the question of protection to national industry in good earnest and has devoted some attention to our partial dis cussion of that subject. On some points our colleague has mistaken our position by applying a general principle to a special We did not and do not assert that agriculture is Brazil's only source of wealth; we could hardly assert that of any one nation of the world. Our position is that if it can be shown that a nation has no other source of wealth, then it can not enter upon other pursuits without positive loss. It is all very fine and patriotic to talk about developing national industries and protecting them against foreign competition. But, practically, what does it all mean? Does our colleague mean to say that the estab-lishment of one stearine candle factory in Brazil with legislative protection against foreign competition through exhorbitant import duties, is developing a national industry and the few hat factories of this city who are to-day clamoring for legislative aid in spite of the fact that they are already pro tected by almost prohibitive duties, samples of this national industry? Are the stove foundries which import their top plates from Glasgow, the wagon shops which import their iron, springs, paint, etc., the glove factories which import their prepared skins, the biscuit factories which import their flour, the printing and lithographing establishments which import their presses type, ink and paper, the cotton factories which import their yarns, - are all these parts of that national industry which should be protected by import duties of 50 to 100 per cent. in order to shut out foreign competition? If our colleague will look per cent. into this question closely he will find a concealed pocket somewhere about every one of these industries into which all the profits of protection ultimately find their way. Neither the government nor the people are the gainers in the transaction, for the one loses in revenue and the other in savings in order that an ill-managed or ill chosen enterprise may produce good profits To make one candle factory profitable every poor man in Brazil is excessively taxed, and so on through the whole list. And who

We are under many obligations to our vening contemporary, the Gazeta da Tarde, for the very flattering notice of ourselves and our anti-slavery work which appeared in its issue of the 17th instant. In advocating a cause which has as yet but few pronounced supporters in Brazil, we are con scious that there are for a time but few words of approval and many words of censure for us; the hearty commendation of our colleague, who has also undertaken the advocacy s just principle of human freedom, is therefore as unexpected as it is pleasing. We have seen one great struggle for the abolition of slavery brought to a successful end, and in spite of the loud and repeated prophecies of evil sure to follow the suppression of enforced labor, we have seen that same great work of emancipation crowned with prosperous industries and an increase in wealth and general comfort never before known. We are confident that this same work of emancipation will produce cor-responding benefits and prosperity in Brazil, and we are content, therefore, to advocatthe fullest measure of immediate abolition and trust to the future for the inevitable recognition of our cause and service. Slavery is an institution which has been condemned by all the foremost nations of the civilized world; it is an institution which is passing away with the grosser phases of a barbarous and semi-civilized state of society, with which we can have no sympathy and for which we can have no regret. When, therefore, we are asked to bestow our sympathy upon those whose wealth, or support, or social position is based upon slave labor, and from whom abolition would take so large and productive a part of their capital, we can only reply that we have no sympathy to give. Our sympathies are for who toil without recompense, who produce without profit, who live without hope and without freedom. One hundred and eight years have passed since it was judicially declared that slavery could not exist in Great Britain, seventy-three years since the abolition of the British slave trade, forty-nine years since the passage of the Brazilian anti-slave trade act, torty-s years since the final abolition of slavery throughout the British empire, ninetec since the emancipation of serfdom in Russia, and eighteen years since emancipawas declared in the United States All these acts have been plain indications of the spirit of modern civilization and of the final doom of slavery. Brazil has not been sleeping all these years, not have her people been ignorant of the rapidly-growing sentiment against slave labor And yet, the slave trade was continued clan-destinely until a late day, and the country still holds a slave population of nearly one and one-half millions. The Brazilian slaveholder is deserving of no sympathy, no con sideration. He has set the humane restrictions of the slave trade at defiance, and he nas tightened his grip upon a downtrodder class in spite of protest and in spite of the examples of emancipation all around him He can not have been blind to the plain

> THE argument of the ex-minister of finance on the 17th inst. in defence of his unfortunate speculation in coffee not only affirms the right but asserts the expediency of such transactions. On the g day the prime minister and min ister of finance concurred with this doctrine and explicitly stated, "it may be that, know-Ing that an operation in coffee will be of great advantage to the government, I shall not hesitate in some day assuming the responsibility and doing it as did the noise the private legislation had been quite finished before the the government will continue to be a possible buyer and shiple buyer and shiple buyers and ing that an operation in coffee will be of

must abide the issue.

place the plea that an omission to prohibit an act constitutes a right to perform it at pleasure, is an absurdity. The constitution pleasure, is an absurdity. The constitution of a country can not be presumed to define every possible act of a representative government; it simply concerns itself with the general principles and laws upon which the general principles and laws upon which the general principles and laws upon which the government is founded, leaving to the leg-islature and to the unwritten law the determination of that great mass of details which enter into its every day administration. T'o prohibit every possible improper act of a ministry would be to turn a constitution code of laws, and would make it so unwieldy and complicated as to render it Carried to its logical conclusion, the theory of the late minister of finance would warrant any kind of a speculation or enterprise on the part of the government, from the running of a barber shop or grocery store to an engagement in a general importing and exporting business, or the ownership and management of a line of There is nothing in mercantile steamers. the line of business which the govern ment could not do, were such an absurd doctrine to be accepted. And as to the propriety or expediency of such transactions there are even less grounds for defense. In this respect there are bases for a positive denial of the existence of any such right or expediency. In the first place a govern ment has no right to enter into competi-tion with its people in business enterprises, as such competition can result only in loss to the latter either directly through a successful competition, or indirectly through the government's losses to which they are compelled to contribute as tax-payers. In the second place, a government has no right to invest in commercial transac-tions, because the funds to be invested in such pursuits are held only in trust and are the contributions of the people toward its legitimate expenses. The investment of public funds in speculative enterprises is therefore just as much a breach of trust as it would be in the case of a bank or private party who held deposits for specific purposes. In the third place, the investment of public funds in any commercial or speculative enterprise is both dangerous and immoral, because the money belongs to other parties and purposes, because the officials lack the usiness training for such enterprise and are to that degree more liable to err, because such officials are practically irresponsible, and because the least latitude to ublic officials in such matters is sure to b attended with grave abuses. Within the limits of his legitimate functions there quite enough matter to engage all the superabundant activity of any minister, without his intruding upon the private pursuits of those who not only pay for his official service but will also be compelled to stand the loss arising from his extra-official enterprises. Outside of those limits his capacity for mischief is simply unbounded. If he can buy and sell coffee, so can he buy and sell real estate, racing stock, shares and securities, merchandise, mining property, or anything else which may suit his fancy. He can also carry on a banking fact that the day is coming, that it is near at hand, when the civilized world will no ess, and a loan business, and a pawnbroking business. He can risk millions longer tolerate this gigantic evil. He has without personal responsibility, and he can lose them without personal hardship. Although Counselor Saraiva announces his taken the risk with his eyes open, and he adherence to this pernicious doctrine it is to be hoped that he will find it expedient to avoid carrying it into practice. The miscarriage of one speculation should be sufficient warning for the discontinuance of the prac tice, even if he can not bring himself to an explicit renunciation of the theory upon

which it is founded.

buying bills of exchange. He also defended his reissue of 2,400,000\$ after withdrawing that amount in accordance with the conditions of the loan of 1879. In continuation of the same subject on the 1884, the prime aninister, Counselor Saraiva, reiterated his predecessor's argument in defense of the coffee of 200 bags. What became of this coffee of Dom breistate to do the same were he to see any profit in the other of the government. The bill of last session authorizing the city government of Rio de Janeiro borrow 4,000,000\$ first the consolidation of its street paving debt was finally passed and came up for comparision with the record on the 17th. bill authorizes a loan of 1,700,000\$ instead of the 4,000,000\$ first askel. The war department business transacted, the record being principal street paving debt was finally passed and came up for comparision with the record on the 17th. The bill authorizes a loan of 1,700,000\$ instead of the 4,000,000\$ first askel. The war department business transacted, the record being principal street part of the street part of the

appropriation from 13,613,145,8694 to 13,627,
3788-394.

—In the Chamber there has been very little
basiness transacted, the record being principally
made up of "no sessions." The chief subject of
discussion since the suppression of the emancipation
movement has been that of protection to native industries. The movement for more protection, however, scems to have received a temporary check by
the outspoken opposition of the prime minister and
Deputy Martinho Campos, the liberal leader of the
house. The bill for the secularization of cemeteries
introduced last session by Deputy Sablanha Marinho
finally passed on the 20th in the form of a substitute
offered by Deputy Theodoreto Souto and accepted
by the author of the original bill. The minister of
marine presented two projects on the 20th, one of
marine presented two projects on the 20th, one of offered by Depthy Theodores Southern South of the Author of the original bill. The minister of marine presented two projects on the 20th, one of which asked for an extraordinary credit of 5,000,00% for the purpose of increasing the Brazilian fleet, the money to be expended during 1850-81 and fleet, the money to be expended during 1850-81 and 1851-82, and the other asking for 354:575-803 to meet certain deficits in the department. The bill regulating the concession of industrial privileges entered on 3rd reading on the 20th. On the 21st the committee on commerce rendered an adverted the committee on commerce rendered an adverted on and the continue of the proposition of the Brazilian navigation company to perform the mail service between Brazil and the United States now performed by the American company. The main objections are that the contract with the American company has not been rescinded, and that the proposition is not based on the same conditions of the contract now in operation.

From the Gaseta da Tarde, of Sept. 17th.

THE RIO NEWS.

From the Gazeta da Tande, of Sept. 17th

THE RIO NEWS.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constitued itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious iniciative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquin Nabuco, precursor of the great event that in a term much shorter than is generally supposed will make for Brazil her true hegira. The roar of the interests fed by the immoral traffic in human flesh does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrists. The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize THE Rio News, and there are already many Paralians who seek it for its very e act appreciations and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

The slave owners, holding the wealth of the country, form a league of important interests that offers a natural resistance to the liberty of the press. It is not strange that our leading journals, requiring large receipts for their costly maintenance, are timid and cautious in the propaganda with which they all sympathize. What they have done and are doing is much, so much that they have already been denounced in parliament as sholltionists, and ware the first to applaud their attitude because for the good of our cause it is necessary that they should prosper so that when the decisive hour comes they may courageously participate in the common sacrifice. We adopt frankly the fine expression used in parliament 18 on of the iniciators of the abolition praty declaring our allies to be those who desire intell. Our irreconciliable enemies are those who desire nothing; those who desire much, and those who desire intell. Our irreconciliable enemies are those who desire nothing; those who wish to remain immovable before the law of September 28th which realized a considerable progress but no longer corresponds to the impulse of the abolition idea.

The Rio News placed itself nobly in the vaneguard

ne nineteenth century.

The existence of this important organ

press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live. The slave-holders accumulate fortune; we accumu-late titles of the gratitude and the blessings of mity.

THE BRAZIL COFFEE TRADE.

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.

LOCAL NOTES

-An imperial decree of the 15th inst. extends present legislative session to October 3rd.

-The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro lest Pará for this port on the 18th.

—Decree 7,819, of the 13th inst., approves a postal contract between the government and the Bahiana steamship company.

—The budget as it passed the Chamber exempts rom import duties all Brazilian journals and reviews rom import duties an Brazilian published in foreign countries.

—Deputy Felicio dos Santos opposed the bill for ne secularization of cemeteries in the name of eligious liberty. Some would call that a misnomer.

The Senate budget committee has reported favorably on the street-cleaning contract of 1876, but recommends the reduction of its term to eight

—The government has decided to send Col. W. Milnor Roberts to examine the port of Pernambuco. Col. Roberts will leave for the north about the last of the possible.

—The budget passed by the Chamber on the 11th inst., reimposes the 50 per cent. "additional" on imported dry and common wines, which was remov-ed by decree 7,555 of November 26, 1879.

—The heavy rains of the last few days have brought a welcome supply of water and have done an invaluable service in cleansing the streets and sewers.

sewers.

—Decree 7,8:8, of the 13th inst., approves the conversion of the English company known as the "Bahia Steam Navigation Company, Limited," into a Brazilian joins-took company under the title "Companhia Bahiana de Navegação a Vaper." This approval is made contingent on the legal dissolution of the English laws. The capital of the new company will be 2,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$ each.

be 2,000,000\$ in shares of roof each.

—John H. Slaughter, an American engineer, died at Ceará on September ofth of an affection of the liver and intermitten fever. Mr. Slaughter was amenjower of the Baldwin Lood narrived in Cearâ, Indiadelphia, and the Baldwin Lood narrived in Cearâ, the Solrar landway. He was an expert in his profession, and had been in Brazil four years engaged in erecting loomotives on various railways, He was at years of age and leaves a widow and three chuldren in Pottstown, Pennsylvania. — Diario Official of Sept. 20.

The foregoing notice of Mr. Slaughter's death was read with regret by the many railway men whose frendship he had won by his genial, kindly manuer and sturdy character. During the past five years he had visited nearly every railway in Brazil, and everywhere he left friends who mourn his loss.

everywhere he left friends who mourn his loss.

—The commission appointed to take charge of the immigrants during the last hot season, and to remove them to the immigrant quarters at Barra do Firaly, have reported that the total number of immigrants received from February 4 to May 31, inclusive, was 7,919. Of this number 1,441 west at once sent to various provinces through the immigration bureau and 220 went at their own cost. The number sent to the quarters at Barra do Firaly, was 6,258, of which 2,671 were Portuguese, 2,546 Italian, 318 Spanish, 241 German, 124 Poles, 115 Brazilian, 91 Russian, 59 French, 57 Austrian, and 56 of other nationalities. The expenses for the period and service mentioned was 185,2728323, of which 2,0525430 were spent in this city, and 156. period and service mentioned was 105,-124-55, which 29,082\$393 were spent in this city, and 156,-189\$840 at Barra do Pirahy.

189880 at Barra do Pirahy.

—The sanitary commission in the 2nd district of Sacramento parish has begun work for the coming season by inspecting the streets, dwelling places markets, etc., in their district. This timely step can not be commended too highly; and it is to be hoped that the other district commissions will lose to time in following this example. And while the commissions are engaged upon this work, we would urge upon them, as we have done again and again, the suppression of certain street muisances which are both offensive to public morals and to public health, and the removal of the street nuisances which are both offensive to public morals and to public health, and the removal of the many cow stables now kept in the most densely populated parts of the city. Both of these evils are sources of great danger to public health and should be suppressed with a rigorous hand. Of the first mentioned public decency requires its suppression even were there no sanitary evils involved, and it is to be believed that no difficulty will be found in carrying it into effect now that the official conscious been aroused by the impropriety of a few bathers who have been long accustomed to dress on the beach in the early morning.



ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

WHERE TO

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 21, 1880.

178 April: 7 Salto....

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100 May 9) New York. In distress.
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WHERE FROM

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Sept. 14 Sud Augrica, It Morallies' Berdemy' 19 (17 page 17 lander, High Reve York 16 page 18 page 19 page 19

· Calling at intermediate ports.

NAME

ARGENTINE

bg Octavio..

### THE RIO NEWS.

-It is reported that the General Assembly will be conve in extraordinary session after passage of the budget bills.

—It is reported that a commercial treaty between the empires of Brazil and China was signed at Tien-Tsing on the 5th inst.

Then-1 sing on the 5th inst.

—Decree No. 7,785, of the 3rd ult., authorizes the Rio Grande do Sul Gold Mining Company to transact business in the empire of Brazil.

—The Bibliotheca Nacional of this city has undertaken a collection of books, papers and manuscripts for an exposition of Brazilian history.

—The first ninety tons of iron from the Ypanema foundry were received at the marine arsenal a few days ago. It was brought by railway to Santos, and there shipped to this port.

—A petition signed by many merchants of this city, protesting against the privilege for the manufacture of bisulphide of carbon recently voted by the Chamber of Deputies, has been presented to the Senate.

The title of Barão de Itú was conferred upon Dr. Antonio de Aguiar Barros by an imperial decree of the 17th inst. This gentleman is the one who recently gave 40,000\$ to the Misericordia hospital of S. Paulo.

—An authorization to transact business in this empire has been conceded to the Schweizerischen Lloyds Rückversicherungs Gesellschaft. Two agencies have been established, one in this city and the other in S. Paulo.

the other in S. Paulo.

—The police subdelegado, J. F. de Carvalho
Guimardes, of Guaratiba, near this city, was assasinated in his own house on the night of the 15th
inst. Two of the suffortunate man's slaves have
been arrested with some of his property in their

possession.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 18th charges
that the Dom Pedro II dock company does not
affix stamps to its receipts as required by law.
As this company is not exempt from the stamp to
the Jornal very properly exposes this irregularity as
amoustrous abuse.

-The customs bill of entry at Liverpool show

—The custons bill of entry at Liverpool shows the following shipments to Brazil during the week ending August 19: plain cottons, 1,195,909 yards; dyed, colored and printed cottons, 1,110,692 yards; cotton yarn, 894 lbs, lines, 1,580 yards; woofs, worsteds and blankets, £4.633.

—The adjourned meeting of the new protectionist society, entitled the "Associação Industrial," met on the evening of the 16th and completed list organization. It is said that some 70 industries were represented. The by-laws presented at the first meeting were adopted with some slight amendments. amendments

amendments.

—Marciano José Mangueira was found guilty on the 20th inst. of the murder of a Paraguayan, named Espindola, on the 27th of December, 1878, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The murder was committed in the act of robbing the place of basiness of Barbosa & Irmão, at which time the word of 1,000% was taken. The money was afterwards found on the prisoner's person. The case has been expected.

appealed.

—A circular from the chief of police to his subordinate officials, on the 20th inst., calls attention
to the frequent attacks upon persons "practiced by
Italian immigrants who for the greater part do not
come to this city to exercise any useful industry,
going about always armed with revolvers about
knives." He instructs them to exercise the greatest
vigilance in suppressing the practice of carrying
prohibited arms.

prohibited arms.

—Decree 7,803, of the 26th ult., authorizes the French company, known as the "Compagnie Géa-freale de Chemiss de Fer Breillens," to transact business in Brazil, on condition that the company will keep a representative in the empire with full powers to settle all controversies whether with the government or with private parties, and that all transactions and operations of the company shall be regulated by the legislation of Brazil and be judged by its tribunals.

The late success of Dr. Tappag in gains further.

by its tribunals.

—The late success of Dr. Tanner in going forty days without eating reminds Dr. Joho Pires Farinha of a case which recently occurred in this city. A woman named Catharina Garon entered the beggars' asylum of this city on the 15th of September last. She was a mononamiae on the subject of suicide, and, having failed in several attempts, undertook to starve herself to death. She persistently refused all food until the 24th of October, 39 days, when she died. She, too, was successful.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of August, 1880, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos.

Companhin Cantarcira e Eigelos.

Long, 46° 34° 36° S.

Long, 46° 39′ 46° W. (Greenwich).

Helghe of baroneter 1,939 fit alone mean sea level,

Do of rain gauge 1,378 5 ft do

Mean pressure carrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 nm. 39,154 inches at 9 nm. 29,760 inches.

Mean temp carrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 nm. 30,154 inches at 9 nm. 39,778 5 mm.

Mean of max. tens. in shallo, 78,0° 4 to min. in shade 49 9° F.

Mean temperature of Grass minimum thems. 43° Fahr. 38 pm. 35 pm. 35 pm.

Mean temp. of dew point at 9 nm. 35,7° 3 at 9 pm. 35 pm. 35 pm.

Mean temp. of dew point at 9 nm. 35,7° 3 at 9 pm. 35 pm. 35 pm.

Lowest reading of max. of therm. in shade (491), 340°.

Lowest reading of ficass minimum them. (40), 320°.

Mean chasic force of vapor at 9 nm. 44° in 1,340 pm., 449 in.

Maximum fall efrain in one day (801), 049 inches.

Maximum fall efrain in one day (801), 049 inches.

Maximum and urnow
Rain fell on 5 days.
Thunder heard, but lightning not seen, on the 9th.
Fog on the mornings of 10 days and evening of 1 day.
Dew on the mornings of 15 and on the evalings of 17 days.
HENRY B. JOYNER,

A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

#### COMMERCIAL

September 23rd, 1880. Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4.84 per £1. stg. 54.45.

do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. \$837

of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. \$889

Bank rate of exchange on London today ..... 93% d. Present value of the Berarikan mil rosi (rapper) 86g rs. gold. of the December of the formula of the formula of the formula of the order of the order of 8400 GeV by the 24 ft. 84 ft. 98 ft. 84 ft. 98 ft. 84 ft. 98 ft.

EXCHANGE.

Continued 14.—Exchange firm at 23/d. on London and 409 rs. on Poris for bank paper and 23/d to 23/rd. on London and 400 to 407 ro Paris for measurable paper. The amount of business transacted was small. Six per cents. 2,000% and 1,013%, with sales for the 23.8 at 1,033%. Sovereigns 10%500, cash. Banco do Brazil shares 275%.

Note: — "Transactions limited to mercantile paper at 23 7/16 to 23 ½d. on London and 406 to 405 rs. on Paris. No quidations for bank paper. Six per cents 1,030%; sovereigns 10\$490 and 10\$470, cash.

and 108479, cash.

Split 16—General elevation in bank mates 5(d. The following schedule was general: 338/d. on London, 497 and 408 rs. on Paris, 193 and 504 rs. on Hamburg. Mecantille rates, Mecantille rates, Mecantille rates, Split 193 (and 193 fs. on Paris 500 rs. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Faris 500 rs. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Faris 500 rs. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ and 1,123\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,005\$ (s. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,

ersigns 10-460 and 10-450, Cash. English nank shares 10-5.

Stylt. 17 —Market firm at 9-34 on London, 407 rs. on Paris,
503 and 504 rs. on Hamburg, bank paper. Light transactions in mercantile paper at 23½ and 23 37.6 d. on London,
and 423 rs. on Paris. Sovereigns to \$460 and 10-\$400.

Banct do Brazil shares 276\$; English Bank 110\$.

Sept. 18.—No business effected in hank paper. Light transac-tions is mercantile paper at 29½ to 23 grif d. on London, and 400 to 404 ps. on Païs. Six per cents 1,002\$; provincial bonds 90%: sovereigns 10\$760, cash. Navegação Brazileira shares 194\$.

S/M. 20.—Market inactive and unchanged in quotations to bank paper. Light transactions in mercantile paper at 23/5 to 33 gifed, on London, 402 rs. on Paris and 501 and 504 rs. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,022\$ and 1,032\$ sovereigns 10\$330, cash.

roggs, cash.

Sylt 21.—Market firm and active, with an increased amount of basiness effected in mercantile paper at 13½ to 23¼d. on London, and 495 to 49 x 60 n Paris. Bank rates remain at 23¼d. on London and 407 x 6 n Paris. Six per cents 1,03½% sovereigns 10§350.

Sept. 22.—Market unchanged and inactive. Six per cent 1,033%; sovereigns 10\$360, cash.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM SEPT 11/4 TO SEPT, 21/4 IN CLUSIVE.

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The amounts of exchange drawn from the 1st to the 16th

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, September 23td, 1880.

Pet Pau

Rio de Janeiro, Seplember 24th, 1880.

Giffer.—Sinceour report of the 14th instant currency prices here have receded 30 to 150 resi per 10 kilos tor the bester grades, too to 300 refs for the medium ones, whilst those of the lowest grades are unchanged.

At those reductions a very large business has been transacted, chiefly for the United States.

The total sales since the 14th instant amount to 206,450 logs, viz:

154,220 bags for United States
45,650 ,, Europe
2,180 ,, Cape of Good Hope
4,400 ,, Elsewhere

\$1,80 , , Cape of Good Hope
4400 , , Elsewhere
Rockyto bags.

Rockyto bags.

Rockyto continue on a very large scale, the daily average
sincet her to instant being 16,63 bags against 10,48 lags in
the same period of September, 1879.

We quote, per to kilos:

Wathed.....\$500 — 6\$000

Supprior......\$500 — 6\$000

Supprior.......\$500 — 6\$000

Supprior........\$500 — 6\$000

Supprior........\$500 — 5\$00

Good second......\$400 — 5\$300

Ordinary front......\$530 — 4\$500

Ordinary front.......\$530 — \$3500

Ordinary second......\$500 — \$3500

Stock is estimated today at 18,000 baler.

Our cubbe advices from Santous under date of yearchay report
the market and today at 18,000 baler.

Our cubbe advices from Santous under date of yearchay report
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Our cubbe advices from Santous under date of yearchay report
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Market from at 3,6500 — 6,500 per dozen.

Water from the other seconds of 4,620 bags per day

No article date of the other seconds of 4,620 bags per day

Rock from the other seconds of 4,620 bags per day

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Flour.—Arrivals 2,740 barrels per Campanero from Balt-nore. Stock reduced to 6,000 but the demand is slack.

Trieste 22 000—23 000
Haxall 22 500
Dunlop 22 000—22 500
Baltimore 20 500—21 500
St. Louis 20 500—22 500
River Plate 19 000—20 000

| River Plate | 19 000—20 000
| Set | Intervent | 19 000—20 000
| Set | Intervent | Interv

5,549 tons.
We quote:
Cardiff.
New Castle.
Sundries. 19\$000 19 000 14 000—16 000

-The receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco i n Au

### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARRY ALS OF CONTROL STATEMENT AND ASSESSMENT AS A SEPTEMBER 14.

BALTIMORE—By the Cumparity 271 time, Walker 54 des funt and land to Phipse Hose, & Co.

ARTHERMS—Gr Ich Tribon; 229 time, Schuble; 54 de sundries to Laureys, & Co.

CARTIFE—Nor this Oluf; 342 time, Synness; 62 de ceal to Pacheco & Ulit.

racneco & Hill.

—Am shp Glorm King; 1,262 tons; Reed; 45 ds; coal to Mess. Maritimes.

—Be lug Triza; 236 tons; Pepperelle; 42 ds; coal to A. C. Nathan & Co.

Notana & Co. Rosato Dr. S. Fé—Br bkt *George Booth*; 289 tons; Williams; 20 ds; alfafa to Wisner de Chapeauronge & Co.

so dis alfafa in Wisser de Caripentunige & Co.

SEP. 15.

HAMBURG-Grikk Tal, Leer, 361 tours: Stelar, 53 dis, similires to
Brando Kramer & Co.

GLASSOR—Hr lug Parthenia; 240 tous; Prideam coal to Braz.

Navigation: Co.

Country-The Ting Albert Pictor; 258 tous; Armstrong; 45 decoal to A. C. Natham & Co.

AVII—Nor lug Natalia; 485 tous; Brechenvidge; 49 dis coal to

otter.

STA CATHARINA—Sw lug Sylfid; 207 tons; Ohlsson; 10 ds - farinha de mandioca to Faria, Cunha & Co.

SEP

CARRIVE AND THE PRIVATE AND TO SEE STATE SET TO SEE A SEE A

AHRABUA, Azevedo & Co.

MEMBL—Am bk Helen Angler, 665 tons; Berry; 100 ds; pine to order.

SAGOS—Am bk Frederick IV. Carlon; 531 tons; Carlon; 120 ds; rice to order.

AKKII ALS OF FOREIG			The	entries at	Porto	Alegre wer	e 10, only	one of wh	ich was	bg	Octavio 178 April 17 Salto J. 10. Plas ce 1 mil
SEPTEMBER 14.	tons: Walker;	54 ds; flor	ar from	a foreign p							pattish
SEPTEMBER 14. IMORE—Br bk Campanero; 271 I lard to Phipps Bros. & Co.				A telegram	from 1	New York	on the 1	oth annous	ced the	h.b	Macedon. 1238 May 8 Cardiff Messageries Mar. Viola. 134, "26 Cardiff Wilson, Sons Co. 240 June 2 Oporto M. J. Monteiro Ba.
KERF-Gr bkt Trilon; 227 tons; Laureys & Co.	Schubte; 54	as; sunar		loss of the	Br. bk	. New Rep.	rene nom	t of nitch vi	ne. The	shi	Viola 1134 ", 26 Cardit M. J. Monteiro Ba.
HERE—Nor bk Oluf; 342 tons; checo & Hill.	Synness: 62	ds; coal	New New	Republic	was a v	ressel of 58a	tons and	lowned in	Quebec,	쁂	F. & Amanda 370 July 13 New York Entered in distress To order.
checo & Hill.	ons: Reed: 4	s ds: coal	to Cano	ıda, where	she wa	s built in 18	70.			S,	Estr. do Chile 556 " 30 Rangoon J. J. dos Reis & Co
-Am shp Glorm King; 1,262 b ess. Maritimus.			. ] -	The loss of	the F	reach str. I	Vivadavu	, bound fro	m Havre	bk	Medusa 705 a. d. London A. Moss & Co. Ben More 536 Aug. 6 London A. Wilson Sons & Co.
-Br lug Brizo; 236 tons; Peppunhan & Co.				is port and	shipw	recked near	Cape F	misterre on ics. The p	assengers	shi	Marcolan   238 May   Cachiff   Mesagarie Mar   Marcolan   238 May   Cachiff   Mesagarie Mar   Milon
Ato Dr. S. Fé—Br bkt <i>George L</i> ds; alfafa to Wisner de Chapeau	Swith; 289 ton	s; Willian	is; and	erew were	saved I	out the vess	el and car	rgo were to	ally lost.	bk	Jane Ure 482 " 13 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Co.
				whole loss	in nea	rly covered	by insur	ince.		bk	t Nancy Holt. 1319 3 20 Liverpool. J. J. Oliveira del ana t Nancy Holt. 1319 3 20 Liverpool. Watson Ritchie & C
SEP. 15. IBURG—Gr bk Tai-Lee; 261 tons andes Kramer & Co.	: Stehr; 53 ds;	sundries	to			FREIGI	975 -			bk	Mary 511 " 24 Cardia Wilson, Sons & Co.
andes Kramer & Co.	13-2-4	and to Br		Stea	mers:	1.1.1.1.1	Sai	ling-Vessel	ir r	bk	Aureola 251 n 31 Newport R. W. May
sgow—Br lug Parthania; 249 to	ons; Prideau;	com to 1st	Lon	don	401	- 1,			a 35/	bi	Naomi 214 Sept. 7 Glasgow. Watson Riterie &C.
avigation Co. DIFF—Br lug Albert Victor, 2 al to A. C. Nathan & Co.	58 tons; Arms	trong: 45	Live	erpool	407	1	Lisbon I.	f. 6 30/ 6 35/ I. 6 35/ S 12, S 12,	4 40/	bi	Exat. 198 , 8 Caspe Ba Janasan Greenock J. C. Pacheco & Co. Fame. 326 , 9 Greenock J. C. Pacheco & Co.
-Nor lug Natalia; 185 tons; E	Brechenridge;	49 ds; coa	to Ha	werp	30/ 40/	1	North U	. S 12	6 a 20l	16	k Earn 311 , 10 Dundee To order To order Walle n&C
der.			Hav	vre	fr. 40 fr. 50	l	South U	. 3 12,	0 11 20/	lu	k Earn 331   10 Journace To order Swansea To order 170 rg Emulous 172   172   173 R. Grande Hartwig Willu'n&C 174   174   175 order 17
SEP. 16. Catharina—Sw lug Sylfal; rinha de mandioca to Faria, Cun	207 tons; Oh	Isson; 10	ds Ma	mburg vre. deaux rscilles w York	fr. 8a	for etc.				15	k Criels 320 , 11 Newport Phipps Bros & Co- k Camp 'e '0 271 , 14 Baltimore Phipps Bros & Co- Land Land Cardiff Act Authan & Co
rinha de mandioca to Faria, Cun	tha & Co.		1	W IOIK	30 11					h	ag Brizo 230 " 14 Rosario SFe Wissner de C. & Co
			LINE I	CCC	114	) A NITI	75			li	New port   Wassen Markin & C
BANE	KS AN	יי, ט	) B1.1	CC	) IVI 1	ZIIVII	10			l b	k Persta
				- [ ±	Т-	· · ·	LAST	LAST DI	VIDÉND	1 1	g Blott
	CAPITAL	STARES	TSSUED	a div	RESE	RVE FUND	QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID	١,	pgn Hornung
NAMES	CAFTIAL	£	ž   3	3 3			TION	ASL		li	ogn Harriet 175 Aug. 3 Pernamb 8 ogn Homung 195 g. 20 Memel To order. Wissner de C. & C
BANKS											
	ا. ا		All 2	100	n g.a	47,527\$864 51,768 055	275\$500	10\$000	July 1880	١,	FRENCH   1
nco do Brazil	33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All 3	1 000	ll 2,0	51,768 055	248 000	9 000	July 1880 July 1880 July 1880		524 Mar. 29   London.   A. Soares Dias & C.
		10,000	All &		10 11 g	51,768 055 57,271 277 £ 140,000	110 000	10 sh 95000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886 July 1886		bk Marie Collet 362 ,, 9 Boulogue H. N. Dreylas.
mmercial do Rio de Janeiro glish (limited) dustrial e Mercantil ercantil de Santos	6,000,000	30,000		200 /	1 1	75,669 816	205 000	10 000	July 1880		bg Marie Conet.  GERMAN  bg Gustav
ercantil de Santos. neco Predial. ew London and Brazilian.	4,000,000	20,000	10.200		10	57,274 277 £ 140,000 00,000\$000 75,669 816 4,512 860 £ 80,000 903,848\$701	130 000	3 1/2 000		B	Market   M
ew London and Brazilian meo do Commercio	1,000,000 £ 1,000,000 12,000,000\$	50,000	30,000	200 20	·\$ :	902,848\$701		1	3		bk L'e & Georg'e 342 24 Lisbon - Braga & Bartlos bgn Antelope - 170 Sept. 4 B. Ayres - B. Nyincenzi & Filho bgn Antelope - 266 - 10 New Castle J. C. Pacheco & Co.
RAILWAYS		5,000	All		All	34,783 400	180\$00	10,000	July 188	0	bk Daetor Lasker 266 1 Antwerp 1 Laureys & Co.
etropolis	7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	All of All	_	65 %	6% % 8 %	interest	.	bkt Trai-Lee 261 , 15 Hamburg. Bra. Krawer & Co.
do do debentures	15,000,000	75,000		200	All :	258,691 200 —	50 00	0 8 70	Aug. 188	۱,	hk Salvatore 429 May 16 Trapani Fiorita & Tavolara bk Am. y Conf'a 230 Sept. 3 Marseilles. H. N. Dreyfus.
orocabana do debentures	4,000,000	20,000	A11	- 6	50	_	74 %	06 %	interest		bk Am. y Conf a 230 Sept. 3 Marsentes. H. N. Dieyana
do do		12,000	All	200	A31	Ξ	241 00	6 % 6 % 7 000	July. 188	lo	NORWEGIAN 28 May 11 Greenock. Watson Ritchie & C
copoldina. do preferred ob. (ictheroyense. ampos a S. Selassiño. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. she do do subsidiary shares.	2,400,000	10,000		200 20	All All All		25 00 Non	0 72 70			bk N. H. Khu ii 248 July at Cardiff To order
lietheroyense	. 600,000	3,300	Δ11	200	All	Ξ	190 UL	7%	Dec. 18;		bgu Leif 169 Aug. 10 Greenock Wilson, Sons & Co.
Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	10,665,000	53,325	- ^"		-	-	200 00		=		ta Augustu – 195 Aug. to Greenock – Wilson Sons & Co. 196 Aug. (2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 197 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, Sons & Co. 198 – 2 Gardil) – Wilson, S
do do subsidiary shares	800,000	4,000	-AII	200	All	31,600 00		1000	June. 18	78	bgu Cari Ros's 222 , 11 Swansea. To order blo Olaf 342 , 14 Cardiff Pacheco & Hill North 185 , 15 Ayr. To order.
Juião Valenciana TRAMWAYS		1 "	16,500	000\$	All	64,276 46	305 For	m 13 000	July 18	80	
3. Christovão		20,000	All	200	Ait	=	100.0	001		. ]	
Setanical Garden	700,000	3,500	All	200	All	7,471 3	100 0 Not	10 000	July. 18	80	bk Ulrika 304 11 Cadiz To onler.
Pernambuco Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão	540,000	3,500 6,000 2,700	All 3,000	200	All All	_	20\$0	00	İ		
S. Luiz do Marannao Porto Alegre Villa Izabel	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All All	30,163 0 2,800 0	63 180 0	00 4 000	Aug. 18	880	big Sylid 297 , 16 St Cathait Faria Cunta & Co. SFANISH pol Pepa 239 Mar. n Paysandii. Freias Hijo & Co. pol Moris 255 , 24 Mont video Freitas & Miranda.
Villa 1zabel	2,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000	10,000	7,000	200		2,800 0	10 0	60			pol Pepa 250 Mar. 61 Aysanda Freitas & Miranda 155 Mar. 68 Nicolas Alex Wagner .
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Nictheroy Bruxellas Carris urbanos do debentures	5,400,000	27,000	-AP	200	50U\$	=	88	aa 8 504 7. 6 %	interest		bg Carmen 202 June 6 P. de M'ca, J. Romaquera. bgn Ant. Pomar. 116 to Paysanda. J. M. Frias & Co. Mont bideo I. Romaguera.
		6,000	An	3000	30x.\$ All	180,000 0	00 10 5% No	no 15 no	June 18	379	and April 200 Mar. all Paysamida. Freiss Hijos & Cas. all Maria 200 Mars. all 200 Mars wides Pettas & Option 200 Mars. all 200 M
União e Industria	180,000		All	100			1		1		begi Anta-anta-anta-anta-anta-anta-anta-anta-
União e Industria. Magé e Sapucaia. NAMIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito Santo e Campos. União Nictheroyense.	4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All 160\$	96,467 300,000 6	753 191\$	000 10 00 000 7 00	o July 1 o Dec. 1	850	bgn A. Fomento 207 Aug. 11 Mont video Romaguera & Cit
Espirito Santo e Campos	600,000	3,000		200	All 110		Ne Ne				bg Recurso 20 . 192 " 17 B. Ayres . I. Romaguera  Mont video Sza Irmão & Rocha
União Nictheroyense	200,000	3,200	3, 168 All	200					o July 1 Dec. 1	880 877	pol Isabelita. 179 " 2 Mont video Sza Irmão & Rotha tu Pradente. 198 " 3 Mont video F de Figueiredo &C tu Pradente. 198 " 3 Mont video F de Figueiredo &C
Paulista	£ 1,000,0	50,00	42,500	£ 20 200	All ,	(21,321,78	4d 1304	900 9 SI	Dec. 1	017	tra Hortensia. 202 Sept. 2 Concordia. Romaguera & C bgn Helisario. 179 3 Salto M. Frias F's &C B A. res. 1 Romaguer & Fs
Flav. do Espírito Santo (Ceará)	150,00	1	1 :	1,000\$	125\$	200,000	oon 1205	000 10 00	o July 1	380	bga Indio 173 , 3 B. Ayres. J. Romaguer & 18
INSURANCE Fidelidade	8,000,00	2.00		1.000	250	300,000 156,500	000 400	000 10 00 000 28 00 000 5 00	io July i	88a 88a	bgn Indio.
Fidelidade Argos Fluminense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração	2,500,00 800,00	0 2,50	o All	1,000	250	155,500	621 400	000 15 00 om 6 0	so, luiv t	88a	trn Velasar 183 6 Tujú Miranda Az & C. bk Esportador 201 6 Mont'video J. Romagueira 6 B. Ayres, Vincenzi & Filhos
Nova Permanente	500,00		o All	1,000	100	162,660 35,593 130,000	963 N	000 20701	n. July	1880	trn Jaounito 124 6B. Ayres. Vincenza C
Nova Regenerador Confiança Integridade Previdente Popular Fluminense MARKETS	4,000,00	00 40,00	20,000	200	50	250,000 122,690	DOO 53	500 2 0 500 1 0 600 5 0	ool lan.	:88c	bgii rounde de s
Previdente	5,000,00	xo   50,0€	0 25,000	200	100	184,426	740 50	000 5 0		1878	bgn Libertador. 175 Mar. 5 Rio Grande Put in for repairs.
Popular Fluminense	1,000,00	- 1		200\$	All	70,000	000 45	000 1 5 001 3 0		188c	bgn Fausto 200 "27 Gualeguay. J. M. Frias & F?".
Gloria	500,00	00 1,00	o All	200	All	900	000 N	000 3	oo Dec. 7. June.	188	bgn Dous Irm'os 207 , 20 Paysandu. J. M. Frias Co
Mercado Nictheroyense	300,0	3,0		1 1		900				187	slp Montenegro. 134 20 Mont'video J. M. Frias & Co.
MARKETS Gloria Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense GAS COMPANIES Kio de Janeiro	£ 750,	000 37,5	36,000 NI	£ 20	All	=	65	000 6 1 000 3 %		187 138	bg Juste 183 , to Concordia. S. Romaguera & H.
Nictheroy	6 75			1 .1	` All	96,544	531 120	000 6.\$c	June Jan	188	o bk Villa de Bellas 645 , 14 Salt Island Braga & Bathosa and Salt Porto Alegre 120 , 21 Iguape Reis Guia & Co.
Nictheroy  MISCELLANEOUS  Transportes Marit de Sav.  Bonds Maritimos  Docas de Pedro 11	600,0	100 3,0	00 600	200	160\$	_	60	om. 1 6 € \$aoo; 4 €	ooo Jan. Jan.	188	Sign   Doube de M   19   19   19   19   19   19   19
Docas de Pedro 11	1,000,0	000 5.0	00 All	200	All	=	55	000 55 t	200		bk Bedemar 283 July 7 Salt Island. D. X. Silva Braga.
Brazil Industrial União Industrial	400,0	2.0	nol Al	200	A!!	=		Som 2			sp Marian VI 1482 Aug. 1 Lisbon J. J. dos Reis
Florestal Paranaense	1,200.0	ono 6,0	do Al	200	145 Al	58,703	327 170	Son 8	ooo July ooo Jan.	188	Bo bk Audacia 651 , 14 Salt Island Mendes d'Onvance
Docas de Pedro II- Brazil Industrial. União Industrial. Florestal Paranaense. Melhoramentos de Santos. Carruagens Fluminense. Commercio e Lavoura. Economia Javanderial.	3,000,0	000 12,	7,50	200	1003 Al	90,000	000 10	000 b			bk Harmonia. 413 , 4 Salt Island, Mendes, Oliv'a & C
Economia (lavanderia)	3,000,	000 4.0			150		20	000 8º/ <sub>0</sub> Nom.	July	18	bgn Adelina 150 ,, 20 Tuju Miranda e Azevedo.
Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense	3,000,	000 4.	000 A	11 200	40 Al	_		rijooo Nom			bgn D Heduvig's 16: , 20 Rio Grande 16 order. bgn Lice
Minas de Caçapava Architectonica	1,800,	000 9,	0,00	0 200	505 A	=	- 1	Nom.			lu.; Gil 302 ,, 21 Ilha deM'io Aguiar, Iglezias& C
Determolitana	1,000,	000 10.	000 5,00	100	70			Nom.			

	-		_		
P. 18. Br bk <i>Persia;</i> 1,70	5	tons: Starkey;	59	ds; coal to E.	-

Tuju—Port bgu Adelina; 150 tons, Gonzales, jerked beef to Miranda, Azevedo & Co.

de rice to order.

Mosvretrum—Sp lag Done de Maio: 215 tons; Carlon: 120 Erickel beef to Sanchez Romaquem Filius & Co.

Rossano ne Sya, Fu—Am Inga Don Tucindie, 290 tons; Hariman, 21 & Gallio to S. Romaguem Filius & Co.

Rossano—Furb bgn D. Edwiger: 161 tons; 12 de jerked Laguer Maio, 12 de jerked Lague

SEP, 21.

LIMA DE MAIO—Port lug Gil; 302 tons; Nobre; salt to Agu
Iglezias & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 14.

STA. CATHARINA—Sp sink Belauké; 137 tols; Reor. ballast.

SEP. 15.

New OBLEANS—Br ship D. H. Morrie; 1,197 tons; Morris; tallast.

SEU. 15.

SEU. 15.

SEU. 15.

SEU. 16.

SEU. DALLANS—Bit ship D. H. Morrie; 1,197 tong Morris Indiase.

SEU. Timana—Am bit Acids Carter; 435 tong: Timanon; ball't-Harri—I tra Perceidir; 36 tongs Ginseppe lablat.

SEU. Timana—Am bit Acids Carter; 1435 tongs Tennis Indianon.

SEU. Timana—Seu. 16.

LAGIN-CHARLENSTO—Bit by Prince Ficker, 1,197 tongs Calden Bit. PARAMANIA—Port big: Perdince; 155 tongs Perein; sandriss.

LAGIN-CHARLENSTO—Bit of Carter; 1,197 tongs Faring bit.

LAGIN-CHARLENSTO—Host Carteria; 1,197 tongs Faring bit.

UNITS SEU. 15.

NEW. ODERASS—Bit by Prince Ficker, 1,197 tongs Faring bit.

NEW. ODERASS—Bit by Prince Ficker, 2,54 tongs Mackett halft\*

Poort—Existentification of Prince Field Reg. 1,197 tongs Davison bit.

SEP. 18.

VALTAMASIO—Bit by River Ciphe; 7,44 tong Davison bit.

SEP. 18.

SET. TONAS—Fields Claire; 1,10 tong Davison bit.

SEP. 18.

SET. TONAS—Fields Claire; 1,10 tong Davison bit.

SEP. 18.

SER 18.

SER 18.

SER 28.

SER 28.

PERMANUSS—SER 18.

same as entered.

SEP, 20.

PERNAMUCO—Spbga Eirin; 138 tons; Carell; sundries.

SEP, 21.

GASPR—Br bga Zingara; 174 tons; LeBroog ballast.

AMERICAN
shp Canada.
bk Virginia
bk Matleville
shp Perf
bk Celina
bk G ne bel
ibk L w. a
shp Storn King
ibk Tatay
ibk Helen Angier
bk Fk W. Car'n
ingn Don Jacinto —During August there were 11 vessels entered at Rio Grande do Sul from foreign ports and 14 from domestic ports. The entries at Porto Alegre were 10, only one of which was from a foreign port.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The several colonies in the province of Par contain a total population of 12,184, chiefly Italia

—Commendador Antonio de Aguiar Barros, of S. Paulo, has given the sum of 40,000\$ to the Miser-icordia hospital of that city.

cordin hospital of the province of Amazonas has convoked an extraordinary session of the provincial assembly for the 1st of October.

—A bill has been introduced into the provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro imposing a tax of 500\$ on every slave imported from the northern provinces.

—The composer, Carlos Gomes, received a roya reception at S. Paulo on the 12th inst. Ther were felicitations, processions, music and firework

—The August receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 749,221\$233, of the provincial consulado 171,488\$959 and of the internal revenue office 44,558\$415

44555415

—According to the Jornal de Noticias of Bahia a fight took place among some laborers on the Central Bahia railway on the night-of the 6th inst., resulting in 3 killed and 18 wounded.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro has passed a bill authorizing lotteries to the amount of 600,000 for the paving of streets in Nitherohy. What would the country do without the lottery! ording to the Fornal de Noticias of Bahia a

What would the country do without the lottery!

—The provincial government of Bahia horrowed 300,000\$ from the Banco da Bahia on the 32rd of July last, to be paid on the 31st of December next with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

—A severe hail storm visited Sorocaha, S. Paulo, on the evening of the 12th inst. The hail stones are reported to have been larger than pigeom's eggs. The storm lasted about fifteen minutes and did much damace.

much damage.

—A new semi-monthly publication, entitled Illus-trayfo Paulita, will shortly appear in São Paulo under the editorial direction of Dr. Inglez de Souza. It is to be devoted to literature, art, in-dustry, customs, fashions and "sport."

dustry, customs, insuran san sport, customs, insurance and sport and the san and José Saturnino was set at liberty at Pelotas, Rio Grande, on the 1st inst, after six months' imprisonment in jail as a slave. He says that he is a free man and a native of Uruguay. He was to have been sold as a slave.

-Act 2,061, of the recent provincial asse —Act 2,001, of the recent provincial section.

Bahia, grants six lottery drawings of 100,000% each to the Misericordia hospital of that city for the establishment of a home and school for orphan children between the ages of six and twelve years.

ren between the ages of sax and tweive years.

—An attempt was made to kill Dr. Lopes Rodrigues, the juite de direito at Jahú, S. Paulo, on the night of the 11th inst. A gua shot was fired through the window of his residence but fortunately did no greater harm than filling a book securith share. ately did no case with slugs

—A dispute about the small sum of 6\$ resulted in the murder of Joaquim Pereira dos Santos at Pelotas, Rio Grande, on the morring of the 29th ult. The murderer, Belmiro Rodrigues, was acquirued, and afterwards swore that he did not commit the crime, but that Santos had killed himself but felling more a belife.

the other more than a year.

—The slave population of São Paulo matriculated up to the 31st of December, 1878, was 204,672, of which 116,981 were males and 87,691 females. The number freed, renoved and died up to the same date was 44,083, leaving the actual slave population 160,589, of which 90,947 were males and 69,642 females. The second distribution of the enumerication fund in that province, based on this population,

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio*, Porto Alegre, of the 31st ult., a horrible case particide had occurred at S. Sebastião a few da parriette had occurred at 3, Sebashio 1128 day before. A boy of 14 or 15 years stole 150\$ froi his father which he lost at gambling. The mothe dicovered the theft and threatened to tell his father dicovered the theft and threatened to tell his father. At evening the father returned, and while sitting at the table was instantly killed py a gunshot which the boy discharged through the window. The mother then attempted to escape but was attacked by the boy and killed with a heavy knife.

knife.

—A Parahyla correspondent of the Yornal complains of the lack of personal security in that province and of the absence of labor and capital. He bewails the diminution of slaves through their shipment to southern provinces and says that it will be difficult to supply their places. He then wants to know whether the government is not coming to their aid with rural loan banks. Most assuredly! The government ought to feed and clothe every lary patriot in the empire—and furnish him amusement and pocket money besides. With slavery abolished, what are these helpless creatures to do? Too proud to beg, too timid to steal, too lazy to work!—the government must steal, too lazy to work !-- the government must

-The fortress of Macapá, Pará, is undergoing

-Extensive injuries from drouth are reported from the vicinity of Campos

from the vicinity\_01 (2mpos.

—The number of cattle killed for consumption in the Park sluughter house in August was 2,018 head.

—The August receipts of the Ceará custom house were 129,137\$792, and of the provincial treasury 25,455\$051

—The work of removing obstructions at the entrance to Cape Frio harbor was completed on the 18th inst.

-The August receipts of the Maranhão of thouse were 229,918\$329, and of the pro easury 47,755\$646.

treasury 47,7559440.

"The August receipts of the Pará custom house were 421,475397 of which 283,013\$705 were from imports and 130,715\$705 from exports.

"Up to the 5th inst. the Maranhão provincial assembly had not opened because of an insufficient

number of deputies to form a quorum.

—A resident of Venda Grande, Piauhy, name Izidoro Borges Leal, was assassinated in his ow house, while asleep, on the night of the 22nd ult. ated in his own

—The August receipts of the Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, custom house were 13,409\$719, as against 1,042\$788 for the same month of last

—A jury at Cametá, Pará, has acquitted Estevão Wanzeller, the murderer of a man named Polycarpo. There was no doubt about the murder, but Wanzeller had political influence.

but Wanzeller had political influence.

—A hag containing 40 revolvers was captured by the castoms officials at Santos on the night of the 15th inst. They had just been landed from the German steamer Argentina and were in the possision of a passenger.

—According to late advices the Rio Negro has fallen considerably. The people living along its banks are sufferiog much annoyance and injury from Indian inroads. A correspondent of the Commercia of Manazonar at Moura speaks of the massacre of whole families in that vicinity by the Juaperys.

—Jahá, S. Paulo, is a lively place. Two men were

whole families in that victumity by the cylindrical victual by a long state of the partial victual vic 3rd. In less than a year four murders at that place, and convictions.

at that place, and convictions.

"Two slaves were Ireed by Mr. William Van Vleck Lidgerwood at Campinas, São Paulo, in honor of the arrival of Carlos Gomes at that city. Whether the world at large recognizes in the Brazilian composer a musical genius of the highest type, or not, is a matter of secondary consideration before this one philanthropic act—the liberation of two more slaves. And we are glad to say that they were not old and crippled slaves either.

case with slugs.

—The Parahyba correspondent of the Jornal reports the continuance of rains in that province. The winter has been exceedingly favorable and the crops are promising well. Food is abundant and cheap—furinha being worth only from 30 to 40 reis a kilo.

—Complaints are made at Mandos, province of Amazonas, of the abstraction of goods from Liverpool which showed a net wild goods from Liverpool which showed an expensive for 13 kilos on entering the Paris custom houses weighed only 5 kilos when it was dispatched al Mandos.

—A dispute about the small sum of 68 resulted in the purples of loanning Parties does Soutes at the continuance of the property of the matter before the police.

—The Jornal okecife of the 14th inst., relates were not old and crippled slaves either.

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—The Jornal okecife of the 14th inst., relates the following occurrence, which took place at Agua Perus, Perus huse, which took place at Agua Perus, Perus huse, a settlement known as Calassian. To insure assessment the same place and cate of surging to a surging exacts, named Joaquin José de Arrolha, or assure estate, named Joa

Mandos.

—A dispute about the small sum of 68 resulted in the murder of Joaquim Pereira dos Santos at Peloans, Rio Grande, on the morning of the 29th ult. The murderer, Behniro Rodrigues, was captured, and afterwards swore that he did not commit the crime, but that Santos had killed himself by falling upon a kinfe.

—The Currie Mervandi, of Pelotas, Rio Grande, of the 1st inst., calls attention to the long and unjust imprisonment of two shaves whose only oftense seems to be that they belong to the unsettle estate of one Mornes. These shaves were interviewed without warrant or accusation of crime. One of them has been in jail eighteen months and the other more than a year.

#### RIO GRANDE FINANCES.

The following table which we extract from the Gazeta de Porto Alegre, shows the receipts and expenditures, together with the public debt, of the province of Rio Grande do Sul for each year from 1860-70 to 1878-79 inclusive. The second table shows the character of the debt as existing on the 31st of December, 1879.

year .	receipts	expenditures	public debt
1869-70	1,472,367#273	1,708,227\$683	2 2
1870-71	1,597,333 898	2,109,693 762	451,320\$130
1871-72	1,910,850 297	1,676,057 322	287,744 890
1872-73	1,731,867 802	1,693,916 076	207,286 478
1873-74	1,533,924 742	1,500,147 004	668,286 478
1874-75	1,450,879 287	1,616,878 172	891,479 719
1875-70	1,642,193 918	1,026,123 634	1,427,969 751
1876~77	1,562,010 341	1,824,809 721	1,801,118 348
1877-78	2,177,338 031	2,451,288 032	2,369,390 767
1878-79	2,303,120 993	2,609,003 421	2,593,287 767
		the province of	on the 31st of
rs 1		as follows:	

Six per cent. certils bends.

Serven per cent. obligations for introduction of colonists.

Six per cent. bends issued at 90 per cent.

Six per cent. bends issued at 90 per cent.

Six per cent. bends issued at 90 per cent.

Seven per cent. bands issued at par.

75,000 oc.

76,000 oc.

76,000 oc.

THE total stocks of grain in the United States on the 1st of May, including the deposits in various shipping centres and the quantities in transit by lake, river, canal and railway, were as follows: wheat, 22,183,227 bushels; corn, 12,155,416 bushels; oats, 2,446,04 bushels; barley, 1,135,622 bushels; rye, 448,635 bushels;

66,000 000 490,821 818 73,317 000 300,000 000 76,000 000

HOULD Thomas Brierley, who was in Buenos Ayres for a time when the yellow fever was raging, A. D. 1979, see the announcement of his mother's death in this day paper, he is earnestly requested to write home immediately, or to return.

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City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará	Capt. Crowell Capt. Lewis	Sept. 28 Oct. 28 Nov. 28 Dec. 28	Nov. 5 Dec. 5	
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	DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION River Plate.				
,	Sept. 18	Trent					
r	,, 24	Minho	Southampton and Havre via Bahir Maceió, Pernambuco, St. Vincent an				
e	Oct. 9*	Neva	Lisbon. Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.				
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