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AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'A.
HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,
Minis

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on of goods of American manufacture into the cition with those of European origin, has bee a specialty of their business, and references a touctures they represent,—which are kind demonstrate the green of the purpose, the contract the contract the purpose, the proposed for this purpose, the contract the contract the purpose, the purpose of the purpose, the purpose of the purpose, the purpose of the purpose o

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.

(PORTUGUESE.)

Engineering Review published in Brazil

to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineers, see, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the evelopment of the country, natin a full record of all concessions granted by the , and of their administration and condition, its large circulation among engineers in all parts of it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

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THE TIETE PRINTWORKS.

Ytú, Oct. 13, 1880

Mr. Editor : -In a communication to your columns of the 18th ult., I undertook to say a few words in defense of a projected enterprise which is to be located in this vicinity. This project, which is designed to open up a new industry in Brazil and to develop new sources of wealth among our people, unfortunately interfered with a class of business men who at once imagined themselves in mortal danger and began to cry out against the new departure. I know that your sanguine correspondent 'Impor ter" says that he is "not scared," but his repeated assertions to that effect remind one of the brave little boy who goes to bed in the dark. There are the usual repeated assurances of no fear, but we fancy that a sudden light on the subject would reveal our mercantile "boy" with quivering lip, distended eyes and covered head. If there is no real fear, why does "Importer" find it necessary to go on recounting that assurance as though he were telling his beads Methinks his fears speak louder than his faith. If "Importer" had implicit reliance in the figures which he has gone to such lengths to produce, I can not believe the he would take such pains to impress them upon the public in order to prevent its co-operation in the enterprise. termined result needs no such heralding.

And as to the error in nomenclature detected in my communication, I am surprised that our doughty champion of a dominant in terest should have even condescended to notice it. I must confess -and I do it with a proper sense of my inferiority and short-comings— that I am not a member of the ancient and privileged guild of 'rag' traders. It is my missortune to stand on the other side of the counter and to be wheedled into buying deceitfully-labelled Manchester sizing for genuine fabrics, and then to curse the fates which have thrown me upon the tender mercies of such upright trades-men. If it is a sin to call "grey" cottons "white," then too it is probably quite as unpardonable to use the terms "starch" and "size" with relation to the greater part of the goods placed upon our market. perfectly willing, however, that he shall call his goods by any name he may choose, even to that of "pure cottons" — "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet" but I must reserve my liberty to complain of his deception and to seek other and better sources of supplying my needs.

It was with this latter purpose in mind that I became interested in the project of establishing a printworks on the Tieté, near this city. The experiment of such a enterprise is yet to be made, and although are difficulties of no slight magnitude to be overcome, I firmly believe that it can be made successful. This much is proved: several factories have already been established in Brazil, even in the interior of Minas, and have resulted successfully. The importation of grey printers is only a temporary part of the scheme; the chief object is to encourage cotton-growing in the neigbour hood to such an extent that the works will be able to manufacture its own cloth as well as print it. If "Importer" can not figure a saving in transportation, and in the commissions or profits of jobbers and importers out of this, then there is certainly more Manchester sizing in his texture than I have thus far given him credit for. And in taking my leave of him I can cheerfully say that I am perfectly 'willing to invest money in the enterprise, and shall do so when the opportunity offers, even though it bring widespread disaster upon the trade in "rags" and take haggis from the mouths of "Importer's" own children.

And as to the other textile representative with the euphonious and singularly appro-priate title of "Pompadour," I can but say with Shakespeare's "Pericles,"

Thou speak'st like a physician, Helicanus; Who minister'st apotion unto me, That thou wouldst tremble to receive thyself.

To most readers there's something of

character and signification in the name one chooses, like the habit he wears. In this nom de plume, however,—and who could ever dream of such a name coming out of Lancashire?—what shall we think? Does it symbolize the trailties of Manchester fabrics in the person of Louis XV's pretty but fickle mistress? or does it simply represent a type of the hair-dresser's art in which paste and powder form so large a part? or, still further, that latest novelty in the calico printer's art

the skillful laying of a precious small amount of bright color upon a surprising large amount of dark back-ground? I'm bound to believe that "Pompadour! knows just what he is talking about — the Madame always did—and all about the printing trade; in fact, he leaves one no decent chance for a disclaimer. But, after all, the main points at issue are still in doubt, and these are the very points that we propose to solve in the new printworks. It makes no difference what it costs to print goods in Manchester, nor what the import duties are on the "greys;" the problem to be solved is the production of cotton and its manufacture into prints here in Brazil. We are fully prepared to believe that this result will save enough in transportation charges and commissions to meet the extra expense of manufacture, and we are also prepared to believe, even in opposition to 'Pompadour's" opinion, that there will be a saving in the use of water power over that of steam. We may be mistaken, but the impression is very general that the amount of coal needed for the various processes of printing will be very much less than that necessary for running a large ad-

ditional amount of heavy machinery.

And furthermore, now that "Pompadour has resurrected his Todhunter—Pompadour and Todhunter! Ye gods, what an association!-will be not inform an anxious public just how much more it will cost to produce cotton in this locality and then manufacture and print it right here on the spot, over and above the cost of production in India or the United States, transporting it to Manchester where it is manufactured into cloth and printed, then passing it through various hands and over five thousand miles of the Atlantic to Brazil, and then paying high duties and importer's commissions before it can reach the regular trade? To the ordinary mind the elimination of some of these items of cost will effect a saving. but as "Pompadour" seems to have doubts

on the subject we are yearning for a little of his residuary wisdom to set us right.

And as to the matter of dyeing—I believe the Madame was an adept at that also-"Pompadour" does well to fortify himself behind so high an authority as Dr. Crace-Calvert. However, as that eminent authority never set foot on Brazilian soil and as the knowledge of its productions was and is yet very limited, I can not accept even his *dictum* as final. On this subject Dr. Joaquim Manoel de Macedo says:

Dr. Joaquim Manoel de Macedo says:

Dyoing, still in its infancy as may be said, avails
itself of the excellence of Brazil wood, of indigo, of
tatajiba, of the cumatic, of logwood, of annatto, and
of other serviceable plants already approved.

And in an official work descriptive of

Brazilian resources and prepared for international exhibitions, we find:

national exhibitions, we find:

In Brazil here are many species of plants which
afford valuable dyes. Of these the most generally
employed are the following:
blood, guarable, carsjuric, estigad, annatio, several
varieties of the mangrore, angro, and cassin,
offer properties of the properties of the transport of the control of the cont

For blue—inago, cimbing mango, and of the genipapo tree. For black—maté, macacú, and tinhorão. For yellow—tatajiba, gravata, and other

For yellow-tatajuba, gravata, and others.

In conclusion I have only to add that in case this new industry succeeds and a decline in the "rag" trade ensues, there will probably be other openings for our anxious friends of the importing line in the export of our surplus products. We shall still need men of a mathematical turn of mind, and especially those in whom there is such a delightful combination of gravity and

With the sincere desire that I have fully met the wishes of the "plaintiff's attorney," I remain,

Yours obediently, YTUANA.

BRAZILIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

ence of the . London Times,] From the time when the heroic Orellana, crossing From the time when the heroic Orellana, crossing the Andes of Eenador, forced his way down the cataracts of the Rio Napo into the waters of the Andeson Genador, the Napo into the waters of the Andeson Genador, the International Patients of the Napo into the waters of the Anazon, and paddied his cannon along that broad stream to its mouth, in 1530, few attempts had been made to explore Brazilian rivers, till very recently the Brazilian government commissioned some of its engineer and staff officers to survey the country with a view to establish the majestion of the great rivers and their tributaries, and eventually to join them at their sources by cause or railways. In this official task the Brazilians were aided by European travellers and scientific men, among whom Hanfeldt, two Kellers, Agassis, Vignolles, Marcoy, Lloyd, and Smith distinguished themselves. The result is that of the 28 steam navigation companies, native and foreign, now plying in Brazilian waters, some with a subvention from the government, a good number carry on the river trade. There is an English Amazon company, which, besides following the course of the main stream up to Tabatinga, on the frontier of Peru, a distance of 1,800 miles, ascends some of its greatest tributaries, employing four steamers on the Madeira, four on the Purus, and two on the Negro; and these travelled last year along a line, collectively, of 2,146 miles in length, touched at 120 stains, and conveyed 13,070 passengers and 20,000 tons of merchantics on other tributaries of the same Amazon and again on the San Francisco and other streams flowing into the Atlantic; and, finally, from Montevideo, on the Pitate, the Parama, and the Paragay, up to Cuyabá in Matto Grosso.

With respect to railways, there were in 1857 only Si Boas running over 427 kilometres. In 1872, the lines had increased to 14, with 1,000 kilometres; and there are now, in 1880, 31 lines, with 1,300 kilometres; in 1876, to 22 lines, with 1,000 kilometres; and there are now, in 1880, 31 lines, with 1,300 kilo

these railways round the capital is especially due to the conveyance of coffee, the main produce of these districts.

The result in some of the remote provinces has not always been equally satisfactory. It must be observed that Brazil is only nominally a monarchical state. The 20 provinces into which the empire is divided are organized on the general principles of American federation, with nearly as little cohesion among themselves as the provinces of the Argentine Republic or the states of Columbia. Local affairs are here in the hands of provincial or municipal assemblies, whose only connecting link with the central or executive power is the "president" or governor appointed by the Emperor or municipal assemblies, whose only connecting link with the central or executive power is the "president" or governor appointed by the Emperor or an anturally any 1to consult what they consider their own advantage, with little regard to any neighbouring interests with which it may clash; and they are equally recledess of any disproportion between any object they have in view and the mems they may require for its attainment. Provincial railway lines have thus been started in almost every part of the empire, most of which have gone little beyond the stage of mere projects, and others, even when carried to completion, have turned out very land yecculations. The 125 kilometres from Balah, for instance, and the 124 kilometres from Balah, for instance, and the 124 kilometres from Permanbaco, both intended to reach some point out the anytapide course of the Kilo San Francisco, have never paid, and will probably merer pay, working expenses. Railways in Brazil have to cross large tracts of absolute desert. They can have little reliance on passenger traffic, and the freights are only renumerative in districts highly productive of the staple goods of the country. Very few of them drive as good a trade as conditions of which carry 40,000,000 sood usus.

transways of Rio Janeiro, the various companies of which carry 40,000,000 passengers yearly out of a population of about 400,000 souls.

The imperial government, which in the distress caused by the Paraguayan war had somewhat slackened its activity in railway enterprise, and allowed the provinces in that respect greater freedom than is assigned to them by the constitution, has now come to the aid of local undertakings, and offers the various provincial lines whatever subvenoffers the various provincial lines whatever subven-tion it can afford, subject, however, to the exercise on its part of stronger control, both over construction and management. A better understanding between the central and the local powers may eventually speed the work; but rulers and speculators in these speed the work; but rulers and speculators in these new countries are too often tempted by the vastness and grandeur of an enterprise, concerning themselves but little about its practicability. They do not sufficiently consider that a work which might prove highly remunerative when completed may cause

unprofitable outlay while it is only in progress. Brazil has been for some time and is still wasting its resources in schemes that admit of no prompt

unprofiable outlay while it is only in progress. Brazil has been for some time and is still wasting its resources in schemes that admit of no prompt realization. The attempt to turn to good purpose the navigation of the San Francisco by railways from Ishia and Pernambuco has led, as we have seen, to signal failures; and the same results way be expected to attend the efforts to prolong existing lines to the frontiers of Urugaay, Pranagony, and Bolivia. These gigantic undertakings, 700 to 1,000 kilometres in length each of them, which come under the ominous appellation of "strategical and commercial railways," would, it is said, reduce to five, 10, or 12 days journeys which can now hardly be achieved in as many weeks. But the mere survey of these lines has been or must be a costly business; and little would be gained were even these railways to be carried on as for as those of the Oroya, of Puno and Cutco, in Peru, which, after bringing that unfortunate republic to the brink of ruin, will have to be abandoned, the impossibility of completing them or working them in their unfinished state being equally demonstrated.

Independently of the magnitude of the public works of Brazil, and of the high cost at which capital must be procured for their furtherance, exvers losses have also been incurred owing to the inexperience and presumption of the native engineers, to whom the government, from wrong views of patiotism and jealousy of aliens intrusts all execution and management. Witness the great reservoir at Pedregulho, near Rio Janeiro, a colossal work, intended to contain 80,000 cubic metres of patiotism and jealousy of aliens intrusts all execution and management. Witness the great reservoir at Pedregulho, near Rio Janeiro, a colossal work, intended to contain 80,000 cubic metres of patiotism and jealousy of aliens intrusts all execution and management. Witness the great reservoir at Pedregulho, near Rio Janeiro, a colossal work, intended to contain 80,000 cubic metres of patiotism and jealousy of aliens intrusts all

-A railway tunnel is to be built under the St. Lawrence river, at Montreal, Canada.

—The gross carnings of all the railways in the United States in 1879 aggregated \$529,999,000.

—An American exchange says that a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Central recently ran 60 miles in

"The August receipts of the "Bahia ao S. Francisco" milway were 29,962\$820 and the expenditures 42,236\$400, leaving a deficit of 12,273\$640.

—The entire length of the Second avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York, is nine miles. The whole distance is run on regular time in thirty-three minutes.

—The September receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railwdy were 121,684\$190. The number of passengers carried was 1,751, and the freight traffic included 3,080 tons of coffee and 1,058.3 tons of sugar.

tons of sigar.

—According to a recent resolution of the directors of the Dom Pedro II line all coffee shipped from the interior on and after to-morrow—the 25th—will be conveyed direct to the Gamboa station. Up to that time all the coffee shipped will be received at the central station, Campo de Sant'Anna, as usual.

The August traffic on the Dom Pedro II rail-way shows that 212,199 ½ passengers were carried—64,986 ½ first-class and 167,213 second-class—against 207,142 in the same month of 1879. The coffee traffic amounted to 18,841 tons. The total receipts were 1,444,425\\$74 against 1,132,498\\$915 in the same month of 1879.

-The July and August balances of the Paulista railway show the following receipts and expen-

Fuly Receipts,..... 120,949\$470 Expenditures, 60,930\$\$11

August 146,538\$350 60,442\$264 86,096\$086

Net receipts.. 60,018\$659

Net receipls. 66,01886j9 86,0658086

—The contract between the government and Messrs M. Gonçalves da Cunha and James G. Taylor for the construction of a railway from Rio Grande do Sul to Bagé grants a 90 years privilege and an interest guarantee of 7 per cent, per annum on a capital of 12,137,7308 for 30 years. The contact was signed on January 13, 1879. The grantees are required to organize their company within two years, to begin work within six months thereafter, and to complete the road within five years from the commencement of the work.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the London 1880 wheat crop of the United States will be the largest ever harvested. In 1878 and 1879 the land sowed with wheat was over 32,000,000 acres, and the yield was 420,000,000 bushels in 1878, and nearly 449,000,000 bushels in 1879. This year the land devoted to wheat raising is about 36,400,000 land devoted to wheat raising is about 36,400,000 acres and the yield is estimated from 475,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

he eve of departure of the American French packet of the 15th., and R Mail packet of the 24th. of the month

Mail packet of the 24th, of the month, of the month, of the month, or the packet of the 24th, of the month, or the packet of the arrival and departures of foreign excels, the mercial report and price current of the market, a table of trei and charter and price tree information necessary to a reliadgment on the maillan trace information necessary to a reliadgment on the maillan trace in the packet of the p

ons must run with the calendar year.
supplied at this office from April 1st. 1871 Back numbers supplied at this office from April Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 24TH, 1880.

We are informed that a commission un der Capt. Castro e Silva, vice-director of the lighthouse bureau, has gone to Cape São Thomé, some ninety miles above Cape Frio, for the purpose of making the preli arrangements for the erection of a lighthouse there. This will be welcome news to mariners as Cape S. Thomé is one of the most dangerous localities along the Brazilian coast. With a low marshy shore, destitute of landmarks and visible for a distance of only four or five miles, and a dangerous sand bank nine miles from shore, the locality is one which fully deserves the bad reputation attached to it. As it lies directly in the course of the coastwise trade and of all vessels bound to this port it is a point which should long ago l been marked by a lighthouse. As it is every vessel is compelled to make an unnec essarily long detour out to sea in order to avoid all possible danger, and that means an aggregate loss of time and expenditure in the course of a year which would more than meet the expense of creeting a suitable We are informed that the lighthouse for this station has been in this city for a It is described as an iron structure of the Mitchell system, fifty feet in height, and contains a refracting light of the first order. It was constructed by Barbier & Fenestre, of Paris. Now that the conmission has actually gone to examine the place it is to be hoped that no further time be lost in erecting the structure and marking the dangerous shoals of Cape S. Thomé by a first-class light.

In Brazil the yellow fever appears to be reaping its usual summer harvest, though we are not aware of its having developed with any more than its usual virulence. We are glad to announce in connection with that country, that influential measures are being taken for the abolition of slavery, and that there is every possibility of this reform being soon effectually carried out to the satisfaction of all parties.—Buenos Ayres Herald, Oct. 15th.

It may possibly be a waste of time and space to endeavor to persuade the Herald that it is wholly mistaken in the foregoing, but in view of the fact that there is no epidemic of yellow fever here and that the thus far has been so good as to warrant the belief that we shall be quite free from it this year, we beg leave to correct the error and to ask our contemporary to give that correction full credit. As there were only five deaths from yellow fever in September, and as the total for October will be about the same, the "summer harvest" to which the Herald refers is certainly not a very large one. Our Platine friends should remember that the endemic form of yellow fever is not at all dangerous, and it is only when in its epidemic form that they need gird up their loins and stand on the defensive. The cases on the Garnet can hardly be charged to the sanitary state of this port, as there were no cases on the other ve of war, then in port, nor in the mercantile The cause is due to certain shipping. defects in the Garnet, which is an old-style vessel and badly arranged for tropical service. The folly of crediting this port with a yellow fever epidemic every time a death occurs from it, is so manifest that our neighbors will do well to discontinue the practice.

THE MEANS through which the planters in the southern section of the United States are obtaining immigrant laborers to supply the places of the migrating blacks are worthy of nature consideration on the part of Brazilian planters. It is a foregone conclusion that the days of slavery are numbered and that the near future will find the Brazilian plantations stripped of that servile laboring clement which has thus far contributed so largely to their maintenance. To overlook this fact would be nothing less than the measures are always deemed necessary and 75 gallons per capita.

ant question therefore how the places of the slaves shall be supplied on the large planta-tions. Owing to the excessive and increasing non-laboring element throughout the cour try there is certainly material enough to supply every need for many years to come but as in all slave-holding countries this ele ment is wholly unreliable and unattainable. It becomes, therefore, a matter of prime importance to the planter how he can best meet the emergency without loss or suspen-sion of production. This same problem has been forced upon the sugar and cottor planters of the southern United States owing to the emigration of the blacks to the North and West through political causes One of the solutions is the introduction of European farm hands under contract. Th method employed—and it is purely a private enterprise—is the employment of certain esponsible agents to secure a specified number of farm laborers in Europe and to bring them out under definite and liberal The contract between the planter terms and the agent specifies the number of fami-lies and laborers desired, the place and nature of the work, the wages to be paid and the hours of labor. It fixes the term or service at twelve months, and guarantee each family a plot of ground for garden purposes and a good cabin. In case money is advanced to the immigrant for his travelling expenses, such advance is to be deducted from the surplus of his wages over his living expenses. With such an agreement in hand the agent goes to Europe and secures the laborers designated, and delivers them to the planter at the place specified. One agency in New Orleans, whose circular is before us, has already introduced a large number of Portuguese and Spanish laborers in this way and is now securing others to fill orders for the present season. In such an enterprise the government has nothing what ever to do, beyond protecting the rights of all parties under the general law. It may not be that such a scheme would work suc cessfully in Brazil; in fact, similar ones have heretofore resulted disastrously. If the planter will but adapt himself to the essential conditions of free labor and the govern ment will guarantee the fullest measure o personal rights and justice to the immigrants it is possible that a further attempt will be more successful. It must be remembered, however, that the free laborer can not be subjected to the same conditions and supervision as the slave, and that every provision must be made against his reduction to a servile state. There must be no imprisonment to compel the fulfillment of a hard contract as was practiced years ago with colonists in São Paulo, and there must be no power of punishment, such as whipping, fines and imprisonment, left in the hands of the plan-The immigrant should come under a definite and liberal contract, and he must b treated in every respect as a free man. More than that, to stimulate his industry and am bition, the government should guarantee to him every opportunity for improving his condition and acquiring property in land. Owing to the abuses which have been long practiced it is probable that voluntary immigration will be very limited for some years to come and that the colonists who do come, will seek homes apart from the large estates which now need their labor. The introduction of labor ers on definite conditions, or the employment on liberal terms of those arriving, is therefore the most feasible means of meeting the labor crisis now threatening Brazilian agriculture

blindest of folly. It becomes an all-impor-

THE extraordinary credit of 5,000,000\$ for the imperial navy entered into discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the 19th inst. In asking for this credit the govern ment announced its purpose to build nev ships in its own shipyards instead of buying them abroad, thus developing a national industry and fostering a national indepen dence. In theory and on a patriotic basis this proposition is defensible, but in a practical sense and aside from all sentiments considerations, it is fatally mistaken and deceptive. We have no intention whateve to discuss either the advisability or season ableness of expending this sum of money upon the imperial navy; as long as natio persist in expending large sums upon their armies and navies Brazil will do the same and will justify the expenditures on the grounds of the universal policy of protecting

unavoidable. In the purpose of building instead of buying new vessels, however, the proposition is justly open to criticism. What-ever may be the desire of the minister of marine to build his own vessels-and it is certainly a most commendable ambition it is a step which must be settled by plain practical common sense, by business prin ciples, instead of by sentimental or patriotic considerations. On this score Deputy Costa Azevedo-a naval officer and the most competent man in parliament to give an opinion on this question—said in the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th :

ber of Deputies on the 19th:

The honored minister asks for a credit of only 5,000,000\$; If it were possible to know how much one of the vessels now under construction had cost, it would be seen that it amounts to not less than 3,000,000\$, the plans having been radically altered without the knowledge of the government. If this could hatpoon in this case, it would also occur whenever the plan of the minister is carried into execution.

If the substitution of some of the vessels of ou If the substitution of some of the vessels of our marine is urgent, as would be supposed from the petition for a credit, these vessels can not be constructed here because they would cost the double of what their construction would cost in Europe. One of the causes which produces the high price in construction among us is the excessive unskilled persounce, and the patronage employed in the promotions of workmen. Of this I can cite facts of which I have knowledge.

If the minister intends to order the construction of vessels here, I would remind him of the utility of not making experiments, so that there may not

not making experiments, so that there may happen what has occurred with the shaft of large vessel now under construction, they not being able to cast it although 200 tons of coal have already been expended. Experience demonstrates that we can not construct great vessels; we lack practical

To vo te five thousand contos for the constructi sels here will result in pure loss, of vessels here will result in pure loss, if we continually failing are thancing the cost of the work. To avoid this without limit ourselves to the construction of sma wessels, and purchase the large ones in the cheaper.

It is evident from this opinion and from all the essential conditions of ship-building that any attempt to construct the war vessels de d in Brazilian ship-yards would be a fatal mistake. Not only would the cost he en ormously increased, but the want of exper ienced builders, skilled workmen, and all the modern appliances of forge and machine shop would render the completed work highly defective. The construction of a ship in a national yard when nearly all the ma terial, machinery and skill needed must be imported at great cost, is scarcely a proof of a nation's industry and independence, no of patriotic statesmanship on the part of its government. If it is several first class war ssels that are needed, vessels capable holding a worthy place in the fleets of the world, then let them be procured where they can be built best and cheapest. In such a case the government must surely wish the best results from the outlay, and to that end the purchase of three or four wellmade ships is immeasurably better than the building of two defective ones. If, however, the object of the government be to build up a national industry, then, of course, the character of the vessels must be a secondar consideration and the whole scheme be comes simply another consequence of that great economic delusion-protection. In such a case the whole project is indefensible. The building of great war vessels is not ar industry which can be imported and put in to operation like biscuit-making; it is an industry which depends upon such natural conditions, such experience, and such an advancement in the mechanical sciences that there are but very few nations to-day who are prepared to undertake it. If Russia finds it advantageous to buy her ships in foreign yards then Brazil need not feel ed in doing the same. If, how humilis ever, it be still further urged that by building ships at home the money will be ex-pended in the country and will contribute to the support of Brazilian workingmen, ther idea of a better navy be laid aside and let the money be appropriated for charity pure and simple. Charity is not an investment, nor a factor in business. combine it with any practical purpose from which a profit is anticipated is simply to destroy the highest attributes of the one the fullest realization of the other. If the minister of marine wants first-class war ves sels, it is to be hoped that he will bu such ones as will add strength and credit

national industry.

to the imperial navy, and eschew that most

visionary of schemes—the building up of a

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The sessions of the Senate since our last have been almost wholly occupied by two subjects—the reply to the speech from the throne and the project of electoral reforfin. As to the latter the Senate has undertaken to discuss it article by article, consequently the debate thus far has been on art, I, which is still in second reading. Some opposition has been shown to the project of direct election but as several conservatives, notably the Barño de Cotegge, have pronounced in its favor, it promises to pass without difficulty. In respect to the question of granting full political rights to non-catholics and naturalized citizens, the government announces that it can not accept the amendment of the Senate committee striking out that provision. Thus far, The sessions of the Senate since our last have that it can not accept the amendment of the Senate committee striking out that provision, Thus far, however, there has been considerable parliamentary fencing and reserve on both sides, owing to the fact that each seems willing to make concessions but does not care to announce them until it is fully known what the opposite party asks. The two new senators from Parahyba and Pernam-buco took their seats on the 14th. On the 16th an adverse report was received from the minister of finance and a Senate committee on the Chamber bill exempting maté from export duties for a term of

years.

—Two sessions of the Chamber of Deputies were held on the 19th and 20th. In the first session there was a discussion on the extraordinary credit of 5,000,000; asked by the minister of maries of increasing the navy, and the minister of justice asked for a supplementary credit of 103,151250 it on meet deficits in his department. The bill granting 1,3524,85470 for the emancipation of state colonies, as amended by the Senate, was amproved on the ed by the Senate, was approved on the

BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURE

"Brazil is a great agricultural country." This is what our witty friends of the national press call "chapa." We have no equivalent for the word, but it may be rendered into English by the term "stereotype." With a history going back nearly three hundred years, a population of more than ten milils, and a territory greater than the United States, it is singular that the quotation at the head of this paragraph should always be used ironically-"sarkastic" as the late Mr. Ward would put it.

Let us see how far the great empire of the Southern Cross deserves to have her "best hold" thus satirized. The correspondent of the London Times thus summarizes her agricultural "output" in a sentence :

agricultural "output" in a sentence:
"Brazilian trade has for the last ten years shown little elasticity, and the exports, if there has been no falling off, have not exceeded the sum of \(\frac{Z}{21},000,000\), which they attained in 1873, a trade barely as important as that of Cuba, which exported to the amount of \(\frac{Z}{20},000,000\) in sugar alone in this same year of \(873\).

We have been able to verify the above

startling fact and find that besides suga Cuba exported

1,492 tierces (80 gals. each) of Honey; 9,596 pipes (125 ,, ,,) of Rum; 9,240 arrobas of Wax; 8,95,200 pounds of Tobacco; 164,533 thousands of Cigars.

At the low valuation of £1,500,000 for all the exports above given, we have a total of exports from Cuba of £21,500,000. Taking into account also, for the purposes of comparison, the British Australian colonies, including Victoria, New South Wales,

Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand, which are purely agricultural countries o recent settlement and are not tainted with slavery, and we have the following result Country area, population rail's

49 kils. — kils. value of exports 8337218 10900000 1660 £2100 Brazil...

Australia (1875) 8090711 2327882 3738 440000 Cuba...... 118833 1400000 640 215000 It must be confessed that these figures fully warrant the irony concealed in the phrase "Brazil is a great agricultural country." With such a preponderance of territory and population, and with such an advantage over Australia in her nearness to the great markets of the world, she is able to do no more than to occupy a place second to that of Cuba. In Australia there has been no curse of slavery to dwarf the progress of the country, and to free labor and free institutions is due the magnificant progress which has been made. In Cuba ther 500,000 slaves in 1873, and the number of coolies imported was 60,000. There were also political troubles, misgovernment and tious tariffs. At that time Brazil had slave population of a million and a half and almost a monopoly of one of the most val-uable agricultural products of the world. In spite of all this the exports of this whole empire were less than half of those of Australia in value, and less than those of Cuba by half a million sterling.

From these comparisons it is clearly evident that the productiveness of the country has been widely overestimated and that there is something wrong either in its institutions or its government. It certainly can not be wholly due to soil and climate for of requirement.

The causes, and they are many, simply revert to those evils to which we have again and again called attention-slavery, export taxes, excessive import duties, excessive railway freights, political inequalities, privileges, and the dominance of the great land holders. Once rid of these evils, the agriculture of Brazil will enter into a new life and the comparisons which we have made to-day will show an essentially different result.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Subscriptions are circulating for the relief of the settlers along the Rio Itajahy, Santa Catharina, who recently suffered heavy losses from the overflow of that river.

evening of the 17th between a force of soldiers on duty at the Penha festa and a group of some twenty men armed with clubs and seythes. Two soldiers and several of the romeiros were wounded.

and several of the runeives were wounded.

—The chief of police issued orders on the 18th inst. for the discharge of all secret police agents. The service (?) hereiofore performed by these men wil now devolve upon the regular police force. In view of the abuses committed by the secret police and their improper use by unscrupplous officials, this act of the new chief of police will receive the heartiest commendations. The Gazeta da Turde has since charged, however, that some of the agents have been generaleyed. have been re-employed.

have been re-employed,

—On the evening of the 18th inst. a mulatto named Lourenço Soares, living in a house belonging to the imperial property in the abunt of São Christovaò, killed his mistress, Guilhermina Moreira. The woman had left his house and had refused to live with him longer. The nurder was committed in a house to which she had fled for refuge. The murdeer was atterwards captured within the grounds belonging to the imperial palace.

grounds belonging to the unperial palace.

—Postage stamps of the denominations of 50, 100 and 200 reis are now printing at the mint in this city and will shortly be in general use. The stamps are printed on inferior paper, which is claimed to be an improvement because of cheapness and the difficulty of removing them after they have been affixed to a letter or parcel, The ink used is said to have been invented by Dr. Sobragy, the director of the mint, and its preparation is guarded as a secret.

as a secret.

—The following item now going the rounds in the Brazilian provincial press will be highly entertaining to our American readers:

"A MODEL STATESMAN—Mr. John Kelli (zic), minister of finance of the United States, has been able to pay off the public debt in an extraordinary manner without interruption to nunnicipal works. In the beginning of his administration he had may critics, but, to-day, in view of the facts, his adversaries are silent." aries are silent.

saries are silent."

—The translation of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery Society's manifesto, which appeared in our columns of the 5th inst., has been issued in pamphlet form, and is now being distributed throughout the city. It is designed to give this manifesto the widest possible circulation, and to this end it has been issued in Portuguese, English and French—the latter from the office of our enterprising contemporary, the Messager da Breat. Copies can be obtained at the Society's rooms, No. 47 Rua do Carmo.

—Iudering from the continuous announcements

—Judging from the continuous announcements of Dr. Em. Liais' inventions, our old friends Dr. Morris N. Kohn and Counselor Guilherme Schuch of Dr. Em. Liais' inventions, our old friends Dr. Morris N. Kohn and Counselor Guilherme Schuch de Capanems have found a rival worthy of their steel. With such a triumvirate of inventive genius we shall soon expect to eclipse the world in the multiplicity and ingenuity of our new inventions and discoveries in mechanics and the physical sciences. The only difficulty now observed is that of inducing anyone to pin faith to the inventions.

—We have received OFFTTO ON Metters the Forya no Promistic de Minats Geraes, by Dr. Henrique Gorceix, director of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto. This little pamphlet—an abridged translation of which was recently given in our columns—is a valuable addition to the technical knowledge of Brazilian mines and mining, and will be an invalua-ble work to every one, interested in the tunkle ble work to every one interested in that subject.

Dr. Gorceix is thoroughly acquainted with his subject and has treated it with rare clearness and force.

—Decree 7,799 of August 26, authorizes an English company entitled "The Brazilian Gold Mines Limited," to transact business in the empire of Brazil. The decree permits the purchase of the Santo Antonio fazenda in Minas Geraes, the Brazil. The decree permits the purchase of the Santo Autonio fazendi in Minas Geraes, the purchase or lease of other mines, the reduction of ores, the enjoyment of every right and privilege of a mining company, the purchase or lease of lands necessary for roads, railways, etc., and the disposition of its property by sale, lease, or otherwise. The liabilities of the share-holders are limited, and the capital is fixed at £80,000 in shares of £1 each.

-A large number of planters of the municipality of Valença have offered their congratulations to of Valença have offered their congratulations to Counselor Saraiva and Deputy Martinho Campos for their course in suppressing the anti-slavery movement in the Chamber of Deputies. There's movement in the Chamber of Deputies. There's an old maxim about the folly of crowing before one gets out of the woods, which seems to have been forgotten in this case. The action of the prime minister and his manager in the Chamber has done more to precipitate the question of abolition, than all the resolutions that could have been introduced into the legislature. If that is a matter for congratulation, then the most should be made of it at once and before the delusion vanishes. —The third amateur dramatic performance of the season will be given by the Rio Thespians on Friday evening, October 29. As this will be the La English entertainment of the season, a large attendance is confidently anticipated.

-It is unofficially announced that the cor treaty recently drawn up between Brazil and China, has been ratified by the latter government. It is expected that commercial relations will begin just as soon as the treaty is ratified here.

soon as the treaty is ratified here.

—The custom house officials discovered 51 gold rings concealed in the baggage of a passenger by the Guadisma which arrived on the 17th inst. On the following day a cage of African birds and 12 silk umbrellas were apprehended on the Italian steamer Colombo. All these articles are said to have been entered as free of duties.

been entered as free of duties.

The number of vessels visited thus far this month under the anspices of the sailors' mission is 80. In addition Mr. Curran has paid regular visits to the hospitals, prisons and emigrants' quarters. There is still need of more reading matter, which our charitable readers will do well to bear in mind before throwing away their old newspapers and magnaines.

azines.

—The Gazeta da Tarde of the 19th inst. publishes an affecting circular letter from the liberat "whip," Deputy Martinho Campos, asking the attendance of the deputy addressed upon the sessions of the Chamber in order that important legislative work may be terminated. There is a pathos in this little epistle which almost brings tears to one's eyes, but we can not quite determine whether its appearance in the Gazeta's advertising columns improves it, or not.

or not.

—The report of Dr. Luiz Monteiro Caminhod, of
the Polytechnic School, upon the cultivation of
sugar and coffee—Cunna de Assucur e Coffe—has
been recently issued from the Typographia Nacional in a neat little volume of 124 pages. The report
is the result of personal observation -upon various
sugar and coffee plantations, chiefly in the provinces
of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and is a valuable
addition to the special knowledge of those two important industries. Our thanks are due to the auportant industries. Our thanks are due to the author for a copy of the report,

portant industries. Our thanks are due to the author for a copy of the report.

—The director of the postoffice has issued a circular to postal agents declaring the sale of postage stamps at a reduction of 50 per cent, to be illegal. The law, which has been a dead letter nearly fourteen years, allows only two per cent. Grave abuses in this matter have been practiced throughout the country for many years and the new director, Dr. Wilkens de Mattos, has done wisely in thus checking them.

—The *Jornal* calls attention to the fact that the Rio do Ouro and R'o S. Antonio, from which the new water, works will derive its supply, are not sufficient for the needs of the city, and urges that steps shall be at once taken to Secure a further supply from Rio S. Pedro. However correct this may be, would it not be better to first complete the water works so as to make use of the supply from the two first named streams? The city has existed for many years on a very limited supply, and can easily afford to wait a little while longer for the completion of the present works before any new works are inaugurated. With defective reservoirs and incomplete mains, the whole Rio Parahyba would not be of much use.

DIED.

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

COMMERCIAL

			Octo	ber 23	rd, 1880
Per value	of the Brazil	ian mil rei	is (1\$000), gold	27 d.
do	do	do	do in	U. S.	•
		in at \$4 8	4 per £1	. stg.	54 45 cents.
do	\$1,00 (U. S	coin) in	Braziliar	gold.	1\$837
do	of £1. s	tg. in Bra	zilian go	ld	
Bank rate	of exchange	n London	to-day		231/4 d
Present va	lue of the B	azilian m	il reis (paper)	870 rs. gold.
do	do	d	o in	U. S.	
	coin at	\$4 801/4	per £t	. stg.	47-02 cents.
Value of \$	1.00 (\$4.80)	per £1 st	.) in Br	zilian	
	cu	rrency (p	aper)		2\$125
Value of £		,,	,,		10\$213
MOVEN	ENT OF T	HE ST	OCK M	ARK	ET FROM
0	CT. 13th T	OCT,	218t, /A	CLU.	SIVE.

Shares	Company	Price
Juaica	Company	Trice
224	Banco do Brazil	278\$000
100	n n n ;	277 000
1,040	" " " hypoth notes (less 3c)	921/2 %
225	Banco Nacional ", ", (out.s.)	911/2 0%
200		18 500
50		18 000
44		106 000
- 76	,,	195 000
35	,, Industrial	220 000
25	" Predial	131 500
20	,,	130 000
20	" hypothecary notes	7816 %
17	,, Rural	248 000
40	,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	245 000
10	,, Commercial	221 00
13	Leopoldina R.R	245 000
30	" ,, obligations	210 000
12	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	200 000
15	" ,, debentures	208 000
100	Sorocabana R.R	50 000
30	,, (outside sales)	50 000
30	" ,, debentures of £50 each	75 %
45	,, ,, of 100\$	60 %
77	Carris Urbanos	206 000
20	" (outside sales)	207 000
115	" São Christovão	303 000
150	" de Porto Alegre	40 000
12	,, de Montevideo	5 000
600	Navegação Brazileira	192 000
	Fidelidade Insurance Co	130 000
25	Alliança ,, ,,	25 000
27		1,040 000
10		1,035 000
369		,033 000
19		1130 000
1,300\$	small denomination.	,035 000
,3004	,, ,, small denomination	040 000
547 98	,, ,, (outside sale)	,035 000
13	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	033 000
10		130 000
141/		035 000
-4/2	of 1870	102 %
20	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1011/ 0/0
200	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	101 %
38	Provincial	01 0/0
4,561	Sovereigns (for cash).	10 360
3,274		10 350
1,000	(outside sales)	10 350
5,000	,, ,, for end of month	10 350

CAL MILE

美國的國。

EXCHANGE.

October 13 — Marke tremis unchanged, light transactions being effected in bank paper at 1936 do. Includen, and 423 is on Paric and in mercantile paper at 23 11/16 to 23/26. on London, and 400 is on Paric and in mercantile paper at 23 11/16 to 23/26. on London and 400 is on in Paric Si, Sie per cent. Aphlies 16,000 is one of the paric 16,000 is one of the pari

1,135%.

20/1.18.—Market unchanged and inactive, there being only a limited amount of business effected on London at 23/64, bank paper, and 23 11/16 to 23/4d, mercantile paper; and on Paris at 29 ps. for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,035% loan of 1868, 1,135%.

on Pans at 399 ft. for mercantile poper. Six per cents 1,025% han of 1626, 1,135%.

Get. 19.—There was to-day a general reduction in bank rates for the part of th

MARKET REPORT

MARKET REPORT

Kit of Junity, October 3301, 1880.
Ceffer —Since our last report on the 14th instant, our market has been characterized by uniterrupted activity.
A slight falling off in the receipts induced dealers on the 18th instant to advance their prices 200 to 250 reis per to kilot and the better advices from consuming countries on the 30th instant produced a further iss here of 50 reis per to kilot, but the circlity amongst our exporters has not been clicked by those divances.

The total sales since the 14th instant amount to 185,800 bags

00,480 bags for United States 80,920 , Europe 6,450 , Cape of Good Hope 8,040 , Elsewhere.

Our cable advices from Santos under date yesterday report the market quiet but firm at 4\$800 per to kilos for new

the market quies toos.

Receipts this week had averaged 3,926 bgs per day and stock was estimated at 6,000 bags.

Flour.—The arrivals consist of 6,500 bits per Ruth Relitation from Richmond 3,964 in. Bettel do 1,000 bits between the relitation of the relitation of

9,364 brls. American 494 bags River Plate

9,848 bcts.

The sales have been 4,858 barrels and stock in first hands to ay amounts to 22,000 barrels.

We quote:

Market flat.

Coal.—The arrivals have been: Al4 tons per Port Royal from New Castle, and 9 tons cok
291 "Nordlentiche Serwarte from New Castle
260 "Friele" "Gasgow
271 "Heurich Bjørn "Gasgow
272 "Stabil" "New Castle
273 "Stabil" "New Castle 1,967 tons coal and 9 tons coke. We quote: New Castle 19\$000

Receipts:

6,500 , Reason , Gasse per Isca from New York.

17,300 cases .

Lard.—Is unchanged at 330-335 reis per lb. George 320-325 " " Jenkins 310-315 " New York No arrivals.

Rosin.—Continues in demand at 0\$000—0\$500 per bar

**Receipts 150 brls. per **George Peabo 19 from Baltimore

225 ", **Ranson" ", **New York* -o\$soo per barrel

white Pine. -No arrivals. Market firm at 110-115 reis pe

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals, Prices nominal, Swedish Pine.—The cargo of 919 dozen per Union, our last, was sold at 35\$000 per dozen.

ince then one cargo has arrived, viz: the *Hyartan* fro sterwick, which is not yet sold.

	SALTED HIDES		Day	Hides &	TOTAL
	Europe	U. States	Europe	U. States	_
1830	428,087	12,458	47,321	244,734	732,600
£879	447,609	14,546	123,790	203,751	789,696
1878	461,676	17,508	131,578	152,702	763,464
1877	401,806	1,605	114,077	227,979	745,467
1876	426,035	6,068	141,045	194,651	767,799
1875	450,348	, -	146,546	172,524	769,418
1870	427,829	74,221	163,931	307,912	973,893

-Founteen vessels were receiving cargoes of jerked beef in River Plate ports, on the 4th inst., for Brazil. Their cargoes aggregate 61,400 quintals. During the last half of September four vessels sailed for Brazil with cargoes aggregating 16,600

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTORÉR 13.

NEW CASTLE—Gr bga Norddeutsche Secuente: 194 tons;
Ruster 70 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

RANGON—Br ble Cheviot: 494 tons; Patrick; 138 ds; rice to

New York—Br bg Isca; 293 tens; Knight; 68 ds; kerose Arthur Moss & Co. Penedo-Gr tm Otto; 232 tons; Frage; 8 ds; sundries to J. N Vincenzi & Filhos.

N.B.—The cable str Norseman arrived to-day

OCT. 15.

GLASCOW—Gr bgn Friede; 165 tons; Jongebloed; 57 ds; sundries to Watson Ritchie & Co.
CARDIFE—North Henrich Björn; 374 tons; Simonsen; 63 ds'
LONDER OF the Control of the Co.

coal to order.

New Yorks—Br bgn Ransons, 244 tons; Swain; 70 dt; kerosene to Phipps Bres, & Co.

OCT. 16.

Bananones—Br transport Wyr, Sawatt; 15 ds.

Cactury—Br bgn Lender; 195 tons Date; qr dc; coal to order.

Richitose—An tra Rath Robbinson; 497 tons; Miller; 57 ds.

Rout to order.

OSARIO via Montevideo-Nor bk Caleb; 500 tons; Jacobser 30 ds; alfafa to order. OCT. 19

FANNEDID-LET REN Atma & Gelinier, 132 tons; Rimmerth: 30 des jerked herd to ordenin III. Altrin: 487 fons; Endicott : di des alidas to C, W (Gross & Co. OCY: 30.

OCY: 30.

RECHISSON—Ge's B. Resent's 490 tons: Simonsen; 80 des flour to Phipps Bloss. & Most Simonsen; 80 des flour to Phipps Bloss. & Most Simonsen; 80 des flour to New Clavrine—New lds Stabilis 449 tons: Fuglestard; 86 dec coal ROSAND OUS. Field—Mark Matthick Fortate; 753 tons; Rich; 16 des alfifa to Sinoches Romagueira Hijos & Co. So tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Mendes at Oliverin & Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Mendes at Oliverin & Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Mendes at Oliverin & Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Mendes at Oliverin & Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Rich Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Rich Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Rich Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Rich Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Rich Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Rich Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt to Rich Go. 650 tons: Petrin: 24 des salt ton

HAMBURG—Gr bk Agnes; 912 tons; Meyer; 57 ds; sundries to Brandes Kramer & Co. New-Port-Br bkt Argury; 263 tons; Jarvis; 55 ds; coal to

Westerwick—Nor tri Hyarlan; 340 tons; Matzew; pine to Hartwig Williamsen & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 13.

Banasions—Ber by Reffert; 764 tons; McLellan; ballast.
SALT ISLAND—Port by Remembi; 413 tons; Source, ballast.
Parasimuco—Spign Francisco; 192 tons; Sale; Jerked beel
Rio S. Francisco no Sci.—Port by Tito; 225 tons; Azevolballast.

Rao S. Francisco do Sci.—Port by Titor 225 tons: Azevedes ballist.

OCT. 14.

New Oblins.—Sw lug Styfielt; 207 tons: Obser; coffice.

Crus.—Sp by Litiar; 230 tons: Coli; jerked beef.

Porer Elsangert.—Bit Kezer; 21 tons: Anderson; ballast.

New You:—An bit F. W. Carton; 531 tons: Carbon; coffice.

New You:—An bit F. W. Carton; 531 tons: Carbon; coffice.

New You:—An bit F. W. Carton; 531 tons: Carbon; coffice.

Alacay:—Sw tru Arma; 315 tons: Asphing: ballast.

OCT. 15.

Extr Lounous—Dan sch Armi; 130 tons: Ridgand; coffice;

CANTINESS—OF bit Titol; 223 tons: Schuble; coffice.

CANTINESS—OF bit Titol; 233 tons: Stenn; coffice.

CANTINESS—OF bit Harvest Mercer; 505 tons: Stehn; coffice.

CT. 16.

Sincavous—Ort bit Titol; 231 tons: Leice; ballast.

OCT. 17.

Sincavous—Ort shp Shakerpeare; By tons: Leese; coal.

Bauta—Port bit Catalida; 241 tons: Leice; ballast.

OCT. 17.

NAMES

BANKS

Banco Predial..... New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio.....

Petropolis
Macanie Campos
De do debentures
De do de defende debentures
De do de vinifiquit to aubsid sha
Dunito Valenciana
Unito Valenciana
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Ulliao
Ferry
Paulista
Amazon Steam Navigation.
Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Cer
INSURANCE

Fidelidade
Argos Fluminense.
Garantia.
Nova Permanente.
Nova Regeneração.
Confiance

GENERAL OF STEIL OF STATES OF STATES

Uniao Indistrial.
Florestal Paramaense.
Melhoramentos de Santos.
Carriagens Flominense.
Commercio e Lavoura.
Economia (Avanderia).
Associação Commercial.
Minas de Catienne.
Minas de Catienne.
Petropolima.
Economia Auxiliar.
Indust. Flum. (diesques).
Pastoril Agricola e Industrial.

OCT. 17.

New-Orleans—Nor bk Vesta; 386 tons; Eide; coffee.

CHANNEL I. o.—Nor bgn Leif; 169 tons; Rolfsen; coffee.

BALTIMORE—Am bk May Queen; 184 tons; Berry; coffee

CAPITAL N

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 50,000 12,000,000 50,000 12,000,000 60,000

7,500,000\$ 5,000 37,500

2,400,000 2,000,000 600,000 0,655,000 800,000

4,000,000 2,000,000 700,000 1,200,000 540,000 800,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 5,400,000 5,400,000

1,800,000 180,000 6,000 1,800

1,000,000 600,000 200,000 640,000 500,000 1,000,000

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BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

All 250\$ All 50 100\$ All 200\$ All All All

All 14,380

AII AII AII AII

All 200\$ 200 All All 500\$

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All 100\$ All All 100\$ All All 7,471 399

Lisnow f. o.—Grbga Antelope; 170 tons; Peters; coffee.

Nor bgn Carl Rosenius; 222 tons; Nielsen; coffee.

Tima ne Mato—Port shp Marianna VI; 1,482 tons; Sanballast.

-1

DAILBREAM DOCT. 18.

PERNAMBUCO—Port hgm D. Edwiger, 161/tons; Talha jerked beet.

Section best OCT on the Activation 252 tons: Salgado; sund's, OCT, and Manasathon-Pera lik Jorean Ellia; 252 tons: Salgado; sund's, OCT, a.

RALTIMONI — Br & Adelaide; 391 tons: Bailey; coffee.

VALPARAMO—Br & Br. Campbell; 654 tons; Kichari; ballad.

—During the month of September 32 vessels entered at the Rio Grande bur and 53 departed; of these so entries and 17 elearances were from and to foreign ports.

—The British hg., Mary of Richmond, bound from Hamburg to Rio Grande, wrived at Pelanouth for according to the Grande, wrived at Pelanouth for successor the wand the—the crew having mutined and refused to continue the

ult--the Crew having munmen and conveying a company of the Italian Italyong and Italian I

crew. —The Argentine government has forbidden all foreign ves-sels to fish, extract guano, phosphates and saltpetre, or kill water fost, on the coast of Patagonia and adjacent islands, un, der the penalty of fafetture of eargo up to April 9, 1887, and forfeiture of both vessel and cargo after that date.

VESSELS LOADING.

London and Have—he at Dienry, 14,000 long coffee and sundries; 53 and ft, 50 st. Home, 14,000 long coffee and sundries; 53 and ft, 50 st. House, 15 and 50 st. House, 15 and 15 st. House, 15 st. Hous

—Am the Tuday: 10,300 bags cother am summers sym.

Nor sels "Single 4,500 bags collect", Timele, Munch & Co.;

5.301 sels "Seatherns Hours", 4,000 bags coffee; Trinck,
Munch & Co.;

He ling Brancher, 6,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.;

Am the Agailton-16,000 bags coffee; Phipsp Bros. & C.

New Orleans—Am the Helon Angiere; 7,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 1, 600.

Mes M. Panner, 5,000 bags coffee; Phipsp Bros. & C.

4600.

He shell Amarier; 5,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 1, 600.

He shell Amarier; 5,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 1, 600.

Mes M. Panner; 5,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 1, 600.

Mes M. Panner; 5,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 1, 600.

Mes M. Panner; 5,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 1, 600.

Mes M. Panner; 5,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 1, 600.

Mes M. Panner; 5,000 bags coffee; McKimed & Co.; 6, 700. Mobie—Norsch Odd, 5000 bags coffee; Ed. Johnston & Co. £10.

A 10.

Total Blasheth—Ille str Izea; 4,000 bags coffee; McKinnel & Co.; £450.

Co.; £450.

Blasheth—Ille Str Izea; 4,000 bags coffee; McKinnel & Co.; £450.

Fry & Co.; £450.

EXPECTED TO LOAD.

London and Antwerp—Its str Halley; 19,600 bags coffee engaged; 52 and 54.

Hamburg and do...-Gr str Saller; 11,000 bags coffee engaged; 45%. Hamburg-Gr str Valjaraitor, 11,000 bags coffee engaged; 6g, Hamburg-Gr str Valjaraitor, 15,000 bags coffee engaged; 6g, Hawe-Br str Ville de Rio de Janeiros, 10,000 bags coffee engaged; 6; 55.
Marseilles-Br str La France, 15,000 bags coffee engaged; fr 80.
Kew-York--- Be str Rudde; 17,000 bags coffee engaged; fr 80. 80. v-York--- Br str *Euclid*; 17,000 bags coffee engaged; 70 cts.

PKER	SHTS:
Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:
London	Channel f. o

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64,276 465 303\$000 - Nom 100 000

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All 96,467 753 160\$ 300,000 000 110 — All — 717 960 All £ 21,321,781 4d 100\$

200,000\$000 | 130\$000 | 300,000 | 150,000 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150

\$-, 00. Nom. 17 1705000 8 0. 00. 17 1705000 8 0. 00. 18

Nom 206\$500 8 50 88 % 6 %

105\$000 15 000 Num

13 000

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DA.	re	NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNED TO
Oct.	14	Valparaiso, Gr	Hamburg*, 24d	Ed. Johnston &C
,,	14	V of R. de J., Fr	Hayre*, 26	A. Leuba & Co.
	14	Archimedes, Br	River Plate, 6	Norton M'w & C
,,	:4	Orénoque, Fr	River Plate, 4	Messageries Mar.
		Europa, It	River Plate, 5	Fiorita & Tavol.
,,	14	Belgrano, Fr	Santos, 22h	A. Leuba & Co
,,	15	Sirius, Br	Liverpool*, 25d	Norton M'w & C
	16	Donati, Br	London*, 30d	Norton M'w & C
,,	17	Colombo, It	Genoa* 24	Fiorita & T.
ü	17	Araucania, Br	Liverpool*, 23	E. P. Wilson &S
.,	17	Leibnitz, Br	River Plate, 5	Norton M'w & C
,,	17	Lassel, Br	Santos, 19h	Norton M'w & C
,,	18	Guadiana, Br	Southampton* 22	
,,	21	Douro, Br	River Plate 514	E. W. May & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

_	_			
DAT	Е	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
" " " " "	13 15 15 16 17 17 17 18 18	Delambre, Br Pampa, It Orénoque, Fr Europa, It Archimedes, Br Belgrano, Fr V. de Rio J., Fr Valparaiso, Gr Leibnitz, Br Araucania, Br Colombo, It	New-Orleans Montevideo Montevideo Bordeaux* Marseilles* New York Hayre* Santos Santos Southampton* Valparaiso* River Plate	Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries
,,	18	Donati, Br	River Plate	Sundries
		Lassel, Br Guadiana, Br	New York River Plate	Coffee Sundries
,, :				

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, OCTOBER 21, 1880.

-				
NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
AMERICAN				
shp Canada bk Celina	577	Sept. 6	Rosario	To order.
shp Storm King bk Tatay bk Helen Angier	582 665	,, 19	B. Ayres Memel	Messageries Marit Backeuser & Mey To order.
slip John C. Po'r bkt G. Peabody. bk Aquidneck	494 342	,, 10	Baltimore	D. Pedro II RI Phipps Bros & C Phipp Bros & C
bkt D. Babcock . trn R. Robinson bk Wm. H. Deitz	487 497 487	,, 16 ,, 19	Richmond. Rosario	C. W. Gross & C
trn Math'e Kranz ARGENTINE	751	,, 20	Kosario5Fe	S. Romagueira H&
bg Moro	195	Oct. 9	Tujú	M. Azevedo & Co
AUSTRIAN			1	
pol Fanny S bk Sospir	234 396	Oct. 3	Marseilles . Trapani	Berla Cotrim & C To order
BRITISH				
bk Medusa bk Far West	760 68a	July 31	Cardiff	Dom Pedro II R. E. W. May
bk Fame	326	Sept. 9	Greenock	J. C. Pacheco & C
lug Emulous	258	15	Cardiff	Hartwig Willu'n& A. C. Nathan & C
bk Persia	1705	1. 18	Cardiff	E W May
bk Emily& Davis sho Pri'e Regent	396	1, 24	Rangeon	To order. Norton, Megaw&
bk Bentuther	107	,, 25 ,, 27	Cardiff	P.S. Nichol son &
lug Brunette	213	Oct 1	London	P.S. Nichol son & B., Wright & De
bk Silas Curtis	699	,, 6	London	B. Wright & De C
bk Zibabk Nile	513	,, 6		A. Moss & Co.
shp P. Frederick	1400	,, IO	Rangoon	NortonMegaw&C
shp Aurigo	518	. 11	Rangoon.	Brandes, Kramer&

shp Aurigo
bk Ada Melmore
bk Marcellus
bk Port Royal
sch Southern H'e
bk Cheviot
bg Isca
hgn Ransom
bgn Leader
shp Alunhagh
bkt Argosy. LAST DIVIDEND AM'T PAID July 1880 Dec. 1878 July 1880 Arthur Moss & Co. bk Félicité. bk Angele . GERMAN July 188 181 Aug. 9 Paysandá. José Romaguera.
112 y 24 Paysandá. To order.
24 Paysandá. To order.
25 Oct. 10 Rosarios Fé McC. Beecher & Co.
25 Oct. 10 Rosarios Fé McC. Beecher & Co.
26 y 10 Paysandá. Soura máső Rocha.
16 y 13 New Castle Wilson, Sons & Co.
27 y 13 Penedo. J Wincenzi & Fillo.
165 y 15 Glasgow. Watson Ritchie & C. interest Aug. 1880

bg Gustav sch 'Heinrich bk H. Upmann. trn Armanda trn Elegant bgn N'deutsch S' trn Otto-bgn Friede sch Anna &Gez'e bg Bessel bk Agnes interest interest July, 1880 interest Dec. 1879 ITALIAN June. 1878 429 May 16 Trapani . . . Fiorita & Tavolara 200 Oct. 10 L de Maio Fiorita & Tavolara July 1880 NORWEGIAN 10 000 July. 1880 | July | 1880 | bk Olaf | bgn Swift | tm Maria | bkt La Bella | bk Olaf | bkt La Bella | bk Olaf | bk Henrich Bjor bk Caleb | bk Stabil | tm Hyartan | 342 Sept. 14 Cardiff ... Pacheco & Hill
234 ... 25 Cadiz... Miranda Leone & C
244 ... 10 Finkand ... Hatwig Wilsnacco.
247 ... 10 Finkand ... Hatwig Wilsnacco.
248 ... 15 Cardiff ... O. C. James
250 ... 16 Seardo. To ordone & Co.
269 ... 20 New Castle Wilson, Sons & Co.
249 ... 20 Secretic Hatwig Wils & Co.
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241 ... 21 Secretic Hatwig Wils & Co.
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tm Thor ... bk Union ... 10 000 July 1880 7 000 Dec. 1878 SPANISH | Span

250\$000 £ 1 June. 1877 65 000 3 % July 1880 FORTUGUESE | June | 1877 | FORTUGINES | July | 1850 | June | J 134 Jun 6 Mont'video J. M. Frias & Co.
23 June 6 Mont'video A. Wagner.
183 Jun 10 Comordia. S. Romagera & H.
234 Sept. 8 Solt sland. Mendes of Oliveira.
239 Sept. 8 Solt sland. Mendes of Oliveira.
230 Sept. 8 Solt sland. Mendes of Oliveira.
230 Sept. 8 Solt sland. Mendes of Oliveira.
240 Jun 25 Sept. 8 Solt sland. Mendes of Oliveira.
250 Sept. 8 Solt sland. Mendes of Oliveira.
250 Sept. 9 Sept. 8 Solt sland. Mendes of Oliveira.
250 Sept. 9 Se 120 000 | 6\$000 June 1830 | 50\$000 | 4 000 Jan. 1880 | 55 000 | Nom. | 2 000

June 1880 URUGUAYAN bkt Tres Marias 4 111

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The city council of S. Paulo has given orders for the pavement of certain streets in that city.

It is expected that the city of São Paulo will supplied with water from the new Cantareira be supplied with water i

—The provincial legislature of Pernambuco, at last session, appropriated 5,000\$ toward the onument to General Osorio.

—During the quarter ending September 30, the number of deaths in Fortaleza was 305; same period of 1879, 555; and of 1878, 7,289.

The internal revenue receipts of Ceará during the quarter ending September 30, were 86,515\$-573, against 129,301\$448 in 1879 and 121,073\$398 in 1878.

—One of the commission in charge of the Ypir-anga lottery, Dr. Diogo de Mendonça Pinto, is said to have retired from the scheme in disgust. The Bem Publico, of Pindamonhangaba, looks upon this as a bad augury.

—The city council of Campinas, São Paulo, has resolved to create a police force of 50 men for that city. The annual expense is estimated at 38,960\$. The money is to be raised by subscription in the streets patrolled.

—The "Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos," of São Paulo, has established telephonic communication between the city and the Cantareira—a distance of about ten miles. The inauguration of the line took place on the 19th inst.

—Malignant fevers have broken out along the Biguassú, Santa Catharina, from the late inunda-tions. Many deaths from these fevers had already occurred at last mail advices. The president of the province had sent a physician to the locality.

—The inundations in Sta. Catharina caused great damage in Itajahy. The streets were gullied out so as to be almost impassable, and an old cemetery was so excavated that many corpses were carried away down the river and others were left exposed.

away down the new ent each exposed.

—Law No. 2, 105, of the Bahia provincial assembly, passed August 23rd, concedes ten lottery drawings each to seventeen different hospitals and asylams, or one hundred and seventy lotteries in all. From all appearances Bahia is the champion province in the empire in the matter of lotteries.

-The Provincia de Minas, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, of the 9th inst., announces the dissappearance of the internal revenue administrator of Sapucally-mirim. The province loses 30,000\$. This added to other losses through this official's mismanagement makes a total loss of 40,000\$.

-Law 2,136, of the Bahia provincial assembly, passed August 30, appropriates 25,000\$ for the establishment of an industrial colony on or near the coast. The object is to provide an establishment for the free children of slaves and for orphans who will be admitted between the ages of 7 and 12

years.

—The Jornal da Parahyba is responsible for the statement that there is a man and wife living at Carris Velhos, Parahyba, who are respectively 103 and 97 years of age and who have been married 79 years. They have had 23 children, of which 14 are years. They have had 23 contaren, or now living, and the total number of their descend-

ants is 219.

"The Montalverne colony of Rio Grande do Sul, contains six settlements and a total population of 563 individuals. During the year 1879-80 the colony produced tobacco, 1art, beans and Indian corn to the value of 119,000\$\%, exported the same to the value of \$15,000\$\%, exported the same to the value of \$15,000\$\%, and imported various products to the value of \$50,000\$\\$.

—On the night of the 13th inst. Francisco Manoel de Passos, Jr., of Porto da Ribeira, São Paulo, sister with a revolver and wounded two slaves. His reason for the act, as stated in a let-ter to the sister's husband, was that she had dis-graced the family. He afterwards drowned him-self in the Ribeira, where his body was found on

—A long-standing quarrel between two neighbors, João Cabocolo and Jácintho——, near the village of Abbadia, Bahia, resulted in the murder of the former on the 24th ul. The murder seemed to have been prearranged as Jacintho, accompanied by a friend, attacked Cabocolo with a seythe and kalife in his own house, and killed him in the most brutal manner before his wife and children. The two murders, were a resets. two murderers were arrested.

two murderers were arrested.

—The Regenendor of Nazareth, Balia, states that D. Francisca Maria da Conceição, residing on the Pedra Branca fusenda, called a notary on the st of September and freed all the "slaves—sistem in number. To her female slaves she gave various presents on this occasion of their liberation from slavery." This generous act is one which should be honored with all praise and remembrance and should serve a weeth accomplete all leaves hold. should serve as a worthy example for all slave-holders throughout the empire.

—A meeting of planters has been called at Am-paro, São Paulo, for the 31st inst., for the purpose of organizing a club. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen interested will devote themselves to something more practical than rural loan banks, government aid to the large estates, Chinese labor, etc. Planters' clubs can be made highly useful, but to realize that they must be restricted rigidly to questions concerning cultivation, labor, transporta-tion, and other subjects intimately connected with practical agriculture. practical agriculture.

—A Bagk correspondent of the Diario of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sal, writes on the 30th ult. of a murder which had recently occurred at that place. An Uruguayan named Leonel together with his wife Idalina and a child of six years had been missing since the 19th, but liad been found on the 23rd in the Rio Negro. Their heads had been cut off and their bodies were horribly mutilated with dagger thrusts. The authors of the crime are unknown, though suspicion rests upon certain parties concerned in a previous murder at the same place against whom Leonel and his wife were witnesses.

—The Cenrá customs receipts during the quarter ending September 30 were 357,160\$360.

—The number of slaves exported from Ceará during the quarter ending September 30 was 518.

—As two Italians, Caetano and Paulo Cavallero, father and son, were passing through Rua do Presidente Pereira, 850 Domingos, on the evening of the 15th inst., they were stopped by a patrol who then proceeded to search them. He succeeded in finding 4\$000 on the person of Caetano, which he at once confiscated. Paulo then unswisely inquirted whether this was what policemen were employed for, whereupon two soldiers, named Evaristo and Leopoldo, pounced upon him, gave him an unmerwhether this was what policemen were employed for, whereupon two soldiers, named Evaristo and Leopoldo, pounced upon him, gave him an unmericial beating, and then took him to the lock-up. The poor boy was so terribly heaten that the was afterwards sent to the hospital where he died on the morning of the 17th. The Italian consult then took up the case and the two soldiers were arrested. In view of the cold-blooded character of this outrage it is to be hoped that the authorities will lose no time in punishing these criminals as they richly deserve. If it is not possible for a man to go through the streets without the risk of being both robbed and murdered by the military partol, then it is full time that the public should be informed of that fact in order that they may take protective measures for themselves. It is generally supposed that the police and patrol are employed for the purpose of maintaining order and preventing violence, but in such cases, and this is only one among the many, their chief employment seems to consist mainly in the grossest and most brutal outrages upon a helpless public. An example should be made of some of these villaris without loss of time.

AN English emigration association has recently purchased a tract of 300,000 acres of land in the state of Tennessee, United States, for the purpose of founding an English colony of "tennatharmers, well-to-do tradessmen, manufacturers, and the younger sons of the gentry." The scheme is under guidance of Thomas Hughes, M. P., who has gone to the United States to superintend the prelimitary arrangements. The colonists began arriving at their new home in August, The lands are already surveyed and the work of building and farming has been in progress for the past two months.

Theatro Gymnasio

RIO THESPIANS

SOIREE PARTICULAR

English Amateur Dramatic Performance

Friday evening, 29th October, 1880 To commence at 8 o'clock.

The performance will commence with the farcical comedy is e act, by JOHN MADDISON MORTON, entitled

DONE ON BOTH SIDES,

and will conclude with the MUSICAL TRIUMVIRETTA

COX and BOX

The Long Lost Brothers.

Tickets may be had on application to the Honorary Secrety, N. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, or to the Honorar reasurer, N. 38, Rua do General Camara.

 $\overline{D}^{ ext{R. RUSSELL MAC CORD, M. D.}}$ Licensed by the

IMPERIAL ESCHOLA DE MEDICINA DO RIO DE JANEIRO. 35, Rua do Rosario, 35

Will visit shipping in the harbor. Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock, p. m.

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

Brown's essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Purchasers of Brown's Ginger are warned against piratica counterfeits intended to be sold on the splendid reputation of thi matchless article. All road Brown's Ginger is prepared by Frederick Brown, Philadelphia, and the label bearing his name is incorporated with his pirate U. S. Internal Revenus Stump, to counterfeit which is felony.

Standy, to coinstrain which is felony.

BROWN'S GINGER—
For Traveler's use.
For Traveler's use.
For Cremps and Colic.

BROWN'S GINGER—
For Cremps and Colic.

BROWN'S GINGER—
BROWN'S GINGER.

Sa Sickness, Nausea.

Simulant: no reaction.

BROWN'S GINGER—
Stinulant: no reaction.
BROWN'S GINGER—
Used by Army and Navy.
BROWN'S GINGER—
Used all over the World.
BROWN'S GINGER—

BROWN'S GINGER—
Counteracts impure Water.
BROWN'S GINGER—
BROWN'S GINGER—
Delicious Summer Drink,
BROWN'S GINGER—
Excellent in Rheumatism.

Everybody knows the value of "Brown's Ginger" as household necessity and preventative of disease. Be sure you druggist gives you the right kind—Brown's Ginger, as described above. The weakness following long continued fever or any serion ness, is one of the most serious as well as distressing sym-ms of convales cence.

Alcoholic stimulants are objectionable, as their use is always ollowed by depression after the stimulating effect has passed off.

following gentlems was the National and Continents of the Consolidation with the National and Continents of the Consolidation with the National and Continents of the Consolidation of the Consolidati on.

Small bulk with no reaction is what is required, and the use of a teaspoonful or two of Brown's Ginger in a half tumberul of sweetened water very helf or ice old, as preferred, meets he want. Brown's Ginger sustains the strength, causes the kin to act well, and promotes digestion.

CENTRAL DEPOSIT: No. 8 Rua São Pedro

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and Commission Merchants 41 AND 43 WALL STREET NEW YORK

P. O. Box No. 2364

the introduction into Brazil of American products, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Man-ouds, Hardware, Dry Goods, and speculities gen-ble for or adaptable to the requirements of that furnishing relable information regarding the speci-eparing and packing merchandise, so essencial to be acceptation three, and by means of their Rio de-sp. bringing the American Producers and Manufac-flect communication with the Draillain merchants.

NGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

 Capital
 £ 1,000,000

 Ditte, paid up
 £ 500,000

 Reserve Fund
 £ 140,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and trevery description of Banking business.

Rubber hand stamps

For Merchants, Bankers, and for all business purposes, are aking the place of every other kind of hand stamp. For marking clothing, table linen, etc. with indelible ink. The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp for Bank and Mice use.

Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.
S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer
8 Rua de S. Pedro Rto de Janeire

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Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails, Performs a regular mouthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of St l'homas, Pará, Pernambuco and Ilahia. The steamers of this ine, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in very particular.

Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart Nov. 5	
City of Pará	Capt. Crowell	Oct. 28		
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	
City of Pará	Capt. Crowell	Dec. 28	Jan. 5	
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	Jan. 28	Feb. 5	

General and Passage office,

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