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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Aora HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minister,

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(PORTUGUESE.)

eering Review published in Brazil

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Redacção da REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA, No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dias Rio de Janeiro. THE SITUATION.

As the year draws to a close the situation of public affairs in this empire is becom-ing more and more involved, more and more precarious. Bad as has been the

state of affairs during the year now closing, there are indications that we have not yet seen the worst, and that the year to come will be a critical, if not a disastrous one. We do not call attention to this for the purpose of creating alarm in business circles, much less that of throwing any obstacle in the way of the government in its efforts to find some favorable solution to the problem; but there are some plain facts which it is our duty to place before business men who are now making their plans for the coming year, and before the government even which eems to have wrapped itself in fancied security simply because a parliamentary committee has struck an imaginary balance in its accounts,

In the first place the deceptive natu

of the work accomplished in the General Assembly in this flattering equalization of receipts and expenditures should be fully understood. The estimates, as is well known, are not based upon the actual expenditures of the past year, for the accounts are not sufficiently liquidated for such a purpose; they are largely arbitrary and are based almost wholly upon previous estimates. In the last budget-for the year 1881-82-the ministry estimated an unavoidable deficit in the ordinary receipts and expenditures, which the Chamber reduced somewhat but did not succeed in eliminating it. In the Senate however, there was a determined effort to turn this deficit into a surplus, and by cutting a little off here and adding a little there the effort was finally crowned with so much success that there is an actual estimated surplus of 2,311,327\$. It does not appear that there was a cutting down in the great army of office-holders, nor in the large and increasing demands upon the public purse the reduction of expenditures and the in-crease in receipts were simply a committeeroom flat, based upon suppositions and supplemented by nothing more tangible than good intentions. In spite of existing depression and unpromising outlook in business, the estimated receipts from import taxes were increased; and in spite of the undiminished army of public servants and the increasing demand on the treasury through interest and subvention charges the expenditures were reduced. An equalization based upon such legislation certainly can not be accepted as a substantial base

for business calculations. The real deception, however, lies in the unnouncement that the budget shows a surplus of 2,311,327\$, when in fact it shows a defict of over two twe thousand contor.

After specifying the amounts appropriated to the several departments and the estimated receipts, from which this suppositious surplus is obtained (vide Diario Official o Nov. 9), the budget then authorizes the expenditure of 11,536,626\$597—not one vintem of which is included in the regular appropriations. It also authorizes the opening of supplementary credits—or in plain English, deficiency credits—for each of the several departments, for which no sums are stated and no limits are fixed. What these credits may amount to no one can determine but some approximate idea can be drawn from the fact that nearly 20,000,000\$ have been already voted by the present legislature 9,735,821\$704 of which have been approved by imperial decree up to date. An imaginary surplus of a little over two thousand contos becomes, therefore, an authorized deficit of over thirty thousand contos—and 'that too on the basis of the revenue receipts fixed by the budget. This kind of legislative come up for discussion. Its adoption however, will be simply transforming a giant in the London correspondent of the form what the London correspondent of the form what the London correspondent of the form and the Commercial State of the form what the London correspondent of the form and the Commercial State of the form what the London correspondent of the form a deceived many—but we would warm the government that such on expedient can not be permanent and that it will surely be followed by a reaction which will bring

In view of these few factors—and they untold disasters upon the country. As by imperial decree up to date. An imaginary surplus of a little over two thousand

long as the imperial budget remains as meaningless as it now is and as long as such enormous sums are appropriated for deficiency and extraordinary purposes outside of it, just so long will there be confusion and deficits in the accounts of the imperial treasury. In this one practice there is a grave danger to the empire, for it brings fancied security to the unthinking while leaving open the way to unlimited expenditures through these irregular appropriations.

In the second place the continuation of the mistaken policy of granting government aid to private enterprises is slowly and surely involving the treasury in difficulties of the most critical character. We are well aware that such aid often results in great stage to a country and that it is a policy which is looked upon as patriotic and fareeing. Such a policy, however, must be accommodated to the resources of the country and must be governed by rigid restrictions. It is evident that Brazil has long since passed the limit of safety in granting such aid and that she is now mortgaging her future in behalf of private enterprises to a dangerous extreme. Were the country rapdangerous extreme. idly progressing in population and wealth and were the revenues in excess of the ex-penditures then this policy might be continued without serious danger; but when it is contemporaneous with a long series of deficits, an inelastic revenue, stagnan industries and a comparatively stationary population, it is a policy which can not be restricted within too narrow limits.

And furthermore the present outlook for business as influenced by slavery and the movement to secure its abolition, is anything but satisfactory. It can not be doubted that the abolition of slavery bring a crisis upon the country, and that there will be grave losses in all commercial and industrial pursuits. The crisis mus come, whatever policy of emancipation may be adopted. Slavery has already entailed grave evils upon the country, and more than one species of embarrassment in bus-iness and of decay in industry can be traced to its influence. In an economic sense its abolition is a matter of urgent import, as no permanent change for the better, no real prosperity can come until it is substi-tuted by free labor. The manifest purpose of the government and the slave-holding class to prolong the evil as long as possible is therefore a policy which no thoughtful business man can overlook, for it means a continuation of all these evils, all this industrial stagnation until the last slave shall disappear. The enormous indebtedness disappear, weighing upon the large plantations—and we refer to the current reports of the Banco do Brazil and Banco Predial, both of which have large outstanding real estate loans-will of a necessity be a great obstacle in the way of a settlement of the question—even of its ultimate settlement. Until agricultural prosperity comes there can be no liquidation of this indebtedness, until these loans are met there can be no abolition of slavery without loss, and until slavery disappears there can be no prosperity -an eternal circle of causes and effects which can only be cut as was the Gordian knot-by one imperial blow. It would seem to be the wiser policy to meet the difficulty at once, to endure all its losses and complications together, and then to inaugurate the new era of free labor and prosperity at the earliest day possible. This, however, will not be done except through a revolution, and business men may therefore count upon a continuation of the present state of affairs for a long time to come.

situation of to-day it is clear that the outlook is critical. A very large sum of the capital available for business purposes is censtantly locked up in lotteries, collections are made with great difficulty, the coffee dealers are declining to make further advances to the planters, exchange is weak and low, there are still very large outstanding credits result ing from the vicious long credit system in vogue here, large sums are 1 cing sunk in unprofitable enterprises, Brazil's supremacy as a coffee-producing country is threatened by the Central American states, a malicious tenderness is growing up between the empir and the Argentine Republic—and there is a fatal belief in official circles that all is going well. It is true that wise statesman-ship will take the country through all these threatening difficulties, but upon that contingency no business man can build. H who would survive the threatening storm must meet it throughly prepared.

GOVERNMENT SPECULATIONS

THE following letter from a well-informed merchant to the New York Commercial Bulletin of November 1, regarding Ex-Minister Affonso Celso's disastrous speculation in coffee is worthy of careful consideration. It should be borne in mind that "Merchant's" predictions as to the results of last February's speculations were fulfilled to the letter, and as they were based upon certain well defined economic laws with which every business man should be familiar, it is more than probable that his predictions as to the results of the next venture will be as fully realized. We can not believe that Counselor Saraiva will imitate his predecessor in this matter but as he has carefully kept the door open for such a venture, and as the temptation is sure to come, we can not urge the follow-

is sure to come, we can not urge the following comment too strongly upon his attention.

COPPER SPICURATION OF THE BRAZIT GOVENAMENT.

To the Editor of the Commercial Intellett.

Your Rio de Jameiro correspondent, under date of October 4, alluding to the Brazilian government coffee speculation, says that the prime minister, Seraiva, announced in the course of the discussion on the 18th of September that he considered the operation perfectly legal, and that he should not because the discussion of the state of profil in it for the government. All this talk of Prime Minister Santwis what in Portuguese is called Adversa. If the government should venture on such discussions such discussions next February, it will be the trous speculations next February, it will be the repetition of last year. Then exchange was 23½d.; it fell in a few days to 22d., and I predicted that it would go as low as 20d., which it did, on May 5.

at fell in a tew days of 22th, and a predicted some wouldig on show as 20d., which it did, on May 5. This was a loss of over 15 per cent; for the shipper of the coffee shipped in February at the cost of 9,000 rs, and 23½ d. exchange, when on May 5 the price was only 9,200 rs, with an exchange of 20d, or a difference of 23½c. U. S. currency per lb.

Now I will only say that if Mr. Saraiva should venture on such speculations, with a supply of coffee this year exceeding 30 per cent. In this country and in Europe that of fast year, we will have a decline of 25 per cent. on present values, and the exchange at No will be again below 20d, whish will give to the brazilian planter so much less for his crop, and consequently less revenue to the treasury of the empire, which soon will Ged the effect of such statesmen as Mr. Saraiva.

MERCHANT.

CONSULAR SCANDILLS.

CONSULAR SCANDILLS.

The occurrence of scandias and difficulties in the American consular service is often used as a lase for injurious reflections on the national character. The error of this conclusion is evident to all who know the defects of the system itself—a system which fills cams and friends of politicians rather than whit a trained body of men or business men of good character and standing. We are glad to say that all American consuls are not men who delight in making themselves obnoxious wherever they go, but still they are sufficiently numerous to more than warrant the following censure which we extract from the New York Commercial Building of Speciality.

A MODEL DUEL.

As a rule our admiration for duels has been of a As a rule our admiration for duels has been of a very mild character. Whatever may be their pleasures and honors, there is a possibility of accident connected with them which neutralizes their every charm and renders then physically distasteful to as. We are glad to say, however, that our sentiments are undergoing a radical change in this respect through the timely discovery of two valorous Uruguayan editors who have at has found a way to make a duel but effective and bloodless. The following correspondence between the two antagonists, who preside over the destines of two Montevidean sheets, La Razan and El Diario del Comercio, illustrates fully just how the duel was fought.

"Sar, Herrera y Obes:

The insults you heap upon me in yesterday's Diario del Comercio deserve no reply but a lash across the face, which I would give you were you within reach. But the intention is sufficient, so you may consider I have given it to you. EDUARDO ACEVEDO Y DIAZ.

To which Sār. Herrera y Obes replies :

Sår. Eduardo, the Romantic: Lashes on the face are returned by shots through the lead; you may consider yourself shot by me. Fools of your sort may be scorned to death; con-sider yourself dead.

IULIO HERRERA V ORES.

stater yoursein cuest.

JULIO HERRERA V ORES,
Now that's what we call pleasant and comfortable
all the way through. Joth men have relieved their
feelings, and the earth has not been soiled with
their blood; each has demolished his antagonist,
and the tender sympathies of friends have been
spared. It is one of the most touching combinations of definence and self-consideration that were
saw; it is an example which opens a new era in
the time-thonored practice of duelling. Had this
discovery been made years ago that terrible encounter between the young Hercules of the Gazzia
and the rising Apollo of the Brazilian bar would
have been avoided, and both would have been
spared the harrowing anxiety about meeting death
at each other's hands. To avoid a repetition of that
lamentable occurrence we would advise the adoption
of the Uruguayan method at once—and there are of the Uruguayan method at once—and there no more suitable antagonists for the occasion those two fiery Mineiros—Aristides and Affon who have been making such havoc in the Joinal's

RAILROAD NOTES.

-The October receipts of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway were 72,827\$452, and the exp tures 42,157\$271.

—The October receipts of the Baturité railway were 25,222\$131, and the expanditures 17,884\$234, leaving a net balance of 7,337\$897.

A bill is in 2nd reading in the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly authorizing the extension to Macahé of the Rio Bonito branch of the Nictheroy

Macabé of the Rio Donito branch of the Nietheroy and Cantagallo rathway.

—The Formal's London correspondent of the 23rd October notes the payment of interest on the Bahia railway for the haif year ending June 30, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The amount destined for this purpose was £40,086 9s 9d.

into purpose was 240,080 o 5 ol.

"The Journal of Nerifs says that the increase of 15 per cent, in the passenger fares of the "Reeffe a S. Francisco" railway, occasioned by Affonso Celso's rinton tax on passenger fares, has decreased the receipts from that source in a much greater proportion.

-Decree 7.734, of June 21, published in the Diario Official on the 22nd of October and on the 30th alt., authorizes the Minas and Rio Railway (the Rio Verde line) to transact business in the empire of Brazil. The capital is fixed at 16,150,-000\$, upon which an annual interest of 7 per cent, is guaranteed.

is guaranteed.

-Complaints are made of the irregular and defective service on the Dom Pedro II line, especially at Cachocira and the terminal station in this city. A Guaratinguetd correspondent of the Yornd says that it takes over ten days to convey freight from that place to this city—faily as long as it would take a mule troop to perform the same service. It is evident that the Dom Pedro II officials are not only negligent, but they seem to have wholly mistaken the character of their duties. Railways are intended to serve the people, and not to afford lacrative positions to individuals.

THE amount of butter exported from New York This amount of butter exported from New York during the year ending June 30 was 31,061,060 lbs., valued at \$5,179.071; in the same period there were 19,333,320 lbs. of oleomargarine exported, valued at \$5,51,317. The butter averages 16\u00e4c, per lb. and the oleomargarine a little over 13c.

It is estimated that the amount of gold and silver It is estimated that the amount of gold and silver coin now in this country aggregates \$\$\frac{8}{3}\text{50},48,914, \text{4}, \text{which with the paper circulation of \$\$\frac{8}{7}\text{50},000,000 \text{ makes the total circulating medium of the country \$\$1,290,418,014. This, estimating the population at \$50,000,000, gives a specie circulation of \$11.44 per capita, and of paper \$14,05\$; making a total circulation of \$2,40\$ per capita from the most creditable data obtainable. It appears that only forest Britain and France now possess a greater gold circulation than the United States. Germany has within the last sisteen months lost nearly \$120,000,000\$ of the gold circulation, the larger portion of which has been absorbed by the United States and France.—

N. V. Commercial Bulletin, \$\frac{8}{3}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\$\text{2}\$\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{2}\$\text{1}\$\text{2}\$\text{2}\$\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\text{3}\te

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1880.

THE result of the pro-slavery interpellation of the 25th ultimo is a matter for sincere congratulation. The purpose of this interpellation was to force the government into declaration of opinion, which it was believed would be hostile to the present anti-slavery movement. It was a deliberate attempt to suppress all further efforts toward the abolition of slavery. The attack upon the American minister, which was as weak as it was unwarranted, was simply a secondary consideration; but as it offered a tangible excuse for bringing the question before the government, it was seized upon with all the avidity that a drowning man grasps a straw. avoidity that a drowning man grasps a straw.

As might have been anticipated the government flatly refused to consider either the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Hilliard's private acts. The unprecedented attempt of a legislative body in thus calling a foreign minister to account for his private acts left no other course to pursue, and in declining to consider the matter Counselor Saraiva very effectively crushed one of the most childish ventures which the pro-slavery party has thus far undertaken. With the exception of two or three persons-one of whom is now prostituting his official position by writing anonymous, defamatory attacks upon Minister Hilliard's private character for the columns of a contemporary sheet—with such exceptions, this result of the interpellation will be received with satisfaction. The liberty of discussion and the inviolability of private life are too sacred to be thus tampered with, and in according the rights of discussion and association to the abolitionists, Counselor Saraiva has affirmed one of the greates guarantees for the peaceable settlement of this question that could have been given.

THE announcement made a few days since that the minister of agriculture had instructed the director of the Dom Pedro II railway to run a special morning train for the transportation of milk, fruits, vegeta-bles, etc., into the city, is a step which should receive the heartiest commendation. Add to this the further instruction that the service shall be performed at the lowest rates possible and we have at last the beginning of a service which can not fail to be of the greatest benefit to the city and to the small farmers in its vicinity. We are well aware that the quantity of this class of products transported will be small for some time to come, and that the service will be anything else than a source of revenue to the railway. The high freight rates heretofore ruling and the delays and inconvenient service performed by the ordinary freight trains have been great obstacles in the way of shipping products ol so perishable a character, and as a consequence there has been no encouragement for their production. The low fertile grounds lying between the city and the mountains are well adapted for gardening purposes, and the valleys and slopes of the mountain produce readily many of the fruits and vegetables of temperate climates which are now imported at great cost. There are no physical reasons why this market should not be abundantly and cheaply supplied with the best of garden and dairy products from its own neighborhood, instead of bringing so large a part of them from abroad. The encouragement of small farming in the vicinity of the city, and of dairy farming and the production of exotic fruits and vegetables in the mountains, will lead to the development of industries which will be sources of incalculable wealth and pros-

There are thousands of poor people who now have no industrial future whateve before them. They can not go into the country and work on the plantations; slav-ery stands in the way. There are few industries which demand their unskilled services, and the few occupations in the city in which they could be employed have long been excessively overcrowded. Give these people a chance to buy or rent small plots of ground, and then give them easy access to market, and one part of the in-dustrial problem in Brazil will be solved. These people are ready and they are abund-antly able to add largely to the productive wealth of the country. To give them employment and an opportunity to acquire property is a step of far greater importance to the country than the preservation of a few great estates burdened with debt and weak ened with slavery and government protection. Even as the small farmers and gardeners in the neighborhood of London, Paris, New and other large cities, have grown rich and have been able to extract astonishing profits from their small holdings, so may the same class here attain the same results There is no need of protection nor special privileges; their only requirements are land and cheap transportation. Now that the minister of agriculture has undertaken to meet one of these demands, not only through reduction in the rates but also through an adaptation of the railway service to the needs of these small producers, we shall expect to see a decided change for the better at no distant day.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

LEGISLATURE

—The sessions of the Senate-still continue to be almost exclusively occupied with the discussions in 2nd reading of the electoral reform bill. That measure has now been considered to Art. Xy, and promises soon to be completed in 2nd reading. On in 2nd reading of the electoral reform bill. That measure has now been considered to Art. xv, and promises soon to be completed in 2nd reading. On the 24th bit. the deliciency bill of 354.575-803 for the department of marine, was received from the Chamber, and on the 27th it was reported favorably by a Senate committee. The extraordinary credit of 5,000,000\$ to the navy and 40,000,000\$, to the army, was finally passed on the 24th and returned to the Chamber for concurrence. A supplementary credit of 10,1515-807 to the department of justice was passed to yd reading on the 27th. An extraordinary credit of 10,1515-807 to the department of agriculture was received from the Chamber on the 27th, another credit to the same department on a passed on the 20th, and sill another of 3,851,3048-20 received a favorable committee report on the 1st instant. The agregate of all these supplementary and extraordinary credits is now about 20,000,000\$, in addition to the special credits authorized by the last budget which amounted to 14,350,62655y7. The deficits growing out of this year's legislation now exceed 30,000,000.8.

—The sessions of the Chamber of Deputies have

mow exceed 30,000,000\$.

—The sessions of the Chamber of Deputies have been characterized by the customary irregularity—there having been only five sessions since the close of our last report. The aboliton movement still occupies much attention and crops out at all times, whatever may be the subject under discussion. The excellent organization of the small abolition party, however, enables it to more than hold its position. The extraorlinary credit of 198,07\$\frac{1}{3}\$23 asked by the minister of agriculture for colonization purposes was passed on the 24th ult. The credit to the minister of finance of 3,360,549\$406 for various purposes and 340,000\$ for the construction of a revenue cruiser, as amended by the Senate, was passed on the same day. The session of the 29th ult. was almost wholly taken up with a personal altercation between two northern deputies, who edified the house with histories of each other's ancestors. ancestors.

-The interpellation of Deputy Belfort Duarte the views of the government regarding the abolition movement and the banquet given to the America minister on the 20th ult., came off on the 25th The Maranhão deputy made an elaborate argumen in defense of slavery and argued that it is "an element of our civilization." He urged that the abolition movement is endangering the peace of the country, and that the letter of the American minister on the results of emancipation in the Unite States and in attending an abolition banquet is a interference in the domestic affairs of Brazil. In response the prime uninster said that while the government adheres to the law of Sept. 28, 18yr, which provides for the gradual extinction of slavery, it respects all contrary opinions. The American uninster had not interfered in the domestic affairs of the country, and his appearance at the banquet of the 20th was in a purely private capacity—a matter subject neither to the approval nor disapproval of the government. This position of the ministry is looked upon as a triumph by the abolit onists, as it defeats the efforts of the providence of the response the prime minister said that while the go

THE importation of non-dutiable goods into the vegetaties in the modification, which will the development of industries which will be sources of incalculable wealth and prosperity to the country. It will also tend to lower the cost of living in the city, and to add to its health and material comfort.

LOCAL NOTES. -The Emperor completed his fifty-fifth year on

he 2nd instant. -The American packet City of Para, arrived at New York on the 3rd ult.

—For a process for killing ants and styled "mata-formiga," Henrique Brianthe has received a five

years' privilege.

—The American minister, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, goes to Petropolis aboutthe 15th inst. where he has taken a residence for the summer.

-Decree 7,910, of the 23rd ult. grants a ten years concession to Samuel Beaven for a coffee cleaner, known as the "Ventilador Ipanema."

—It is reported that the Argentine government has invited Brazil to join it in a mediation between the Pacific coast beligerents, the United States to be also invited to take a part.

—The Barão de Arinos, Brazilian minister to Belguim, who has been appointed arbitrator in the settlement of claims between the United States and France, arrived at New York on the 25th of October.

—The latest polky bears the pleasing title of "Essencialmente Agricola." In our opinion the new title will suit the genus as well as the individual; there seems to be an agricultural flavor about the whole lot of them.

—The French irondad frigate *Triumphante*. Gervais, commander, entered this port from Bres on the 24th ult., *en voute* to the Pacific. She carries Rear-Admiral Baron Brossard de Corbigny, and left for her destination on the 27th.

-The inauguration of the Rua de S. Clemento branch of the Botanical Garden tramway took place on the 29th ult. The outward service on that street will be performed by the Largo dos Leoes cars, and the return service by the Botanical Gar-den cars.

—The minister of agriculture has issued instruc-tions to the director, of the Dom Pedro II railways that a more rigid supervision shall be exercised over the carrying of letters and packages subject to postal charges. The practice of carrying letters without stamps or without having them cancelled has grown into a grave abuse.

has grown into a grave abuse.

—There are many residents of the suburbs of Botafogo, Lamngeiras and the Lagóa who are becoming curious about the police. Houses are broken into daily and robberies of the most audacious character are occurring without any apparent effort to prevent them. If our good friends will deal with the criminals without any reference to the police, they will find themselves just as safe—if not safer. if not safer

-The statement made by some anonymous party to the effect that the diplomatic corps at this capita was invited to the banquet given to Minister Hil liard, and that every member of it declined to attend, is emphatically denied by the officers of the Anti-Slavery Society, and by every person who has any knowledge of the facts. There is a petty ma lignity in all such accusations which is simply neath contempt.

—The popular reception held by Jupiter at the Imperial Observatory was brought to a close on the 28th ult. The total number of guests during the month was 6,000. It is said that Jupiter will now go month was 6,000. It is said that Jupiter will now go to some sea-side resord during the summer for rest and recuperation. The fatigues of the last month's exhibition, and the depressing influence of a little poem dedicated to him by the "People's Muse," have seriously disturbed his system, and made this rest absolutely necessary.

—The "People's Muse" wrote a poem the other day on opening the Passeio Publico early in the morning for the convenience of bathers. To pre-vent a second onslaught of that character, the request vent a second onshaught of that character, the request was complied with a tone. It is an unusual thing to see a Muse stooping to the ordinary things of life, particularly to so ordinary a matter as bathing, but the experiment seems to be a magnificent success. Now let the Muse dip his pen into the smells that afflict us, and a grateful people will rise up and call him blessed!

call him blessed!

—A newspaper of this city recently announced the occurrence of a collision on Long Island Sound between two steamers—the Stonington and Narra-ganutit. The provincial press has now taken juy and is relating the details of the "late" disaster. As the accident occurred many months ago and was mentioned in the newspapers here at the time, this fresh outbreak seems almost incomprehensible. Perhaps our newsy contemporary, the Cruscin, who is sometimes addicted to telling a good story twice, can give the needed explanation.

The feasurement helderse of the sobbasies.

twice, can give the needed explanation.

—The frequency and boldness of the robberies which have recently occurred throughout the city has led some good people to believe that the policinary citizen, and has surren dered the special privilege of parading the streets at night for that going to bed. This is a mistake. The policeman is still abroad, and performs his manifold duties with all the discretion and resolution of olden times. On the 28th, at to o'clock at night, one of them disputed valinatly in the Largo de S. Domingos with one José Thomas Garcia, and then clinched the argument by stabiling his opponent three times.

—There is no 'constant Ulrian' about Rio de

the argument by stabbing his opponent three times.

—There is no "pent-up Utica" about Rio de Janeiro; she does not propose to take a back seat, even in the lottery business. The marvellous success—figuratively speaking—of the Vprianga lottery of São Paulo has stirred up the sluggish blood of our municipal legislators, and we are now to have a lottery of our own before which even that of monumental aspirations will sink into insignificance. The scheme is already nublished for one organd lot. umental aspirations will sink into insignificance. The scheme is already published for one grand tot-tery of 6,000,000\$. There are to be 500,000 tickets of 12\$0000 each, and every one of them, except 434,700, will draw a prize. There is a great future before the country—and it's full of lotteries.

—The minister of agriculture has issued instruc-ons to Col. W. Milhor Roberts to make an ex-mination of the bars on the coast of the province of Sergipe.

—The department of agriculture made a req-uisition on the Botanical Garden R. R. company, on the 20th ult., for 400 passes for the department of empire.

—The project of founding a great university with the proceeds of the Ypiranga lotteries, instead of erecting a monument, is gaining ground in São Paulo.

-The total number of immigrants arriving at this port in September was 999, which numbe includes all third-class passengers. The departure were 142.

-The drawing of the Ypiranga lottery has been postponed to the 25th of January—which mean further embarrassment from the locking up of sa large a sum of money.

-Decree 7,917, of the 23rd ult., concedes ar interest guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum on a capital of 400,000\$ invested in a central sugar mill in the municipality of Porto Feliz, São Paulo.

-The number of immigrants-including all third class passengers— arriving at this port during the month of October was 1,980, of which 143 received subsidies. The departures during the same month were 408.

-Decree 7,922, of the 30th ult., elevates provincial postoffice of São Paulo to one of the first class. Next to that of Rio de Janeiro the São Paulo office has been for some time the most prosperous in the empire.

-The minister of finance has instructed treasury officials not to accept any document written with violet ink. The use of this ink was prohib-ited by a circular of August 20, 1874, but it has not been rigidly observed.

—The British government, through its minister at this capital, has asked the Brazilian government for information relative to the Catta Branca and Cocaes slave questions, and to the slaves held by S. João d'El-Rei and Santos mining companies.

—The distinguished Brazilian advocate, Dr. Fer-reira Vianna, is delivering a course of fectures on "protection to national industries" at the S. José school. It is to be hoped that the illustrious lecturer will show just what the country will have to pay for the luxury of a few exotic industries.

for the laxury of a few exotic industries.

—The daily mortality reports of the Misericordia hospital show that the health of this port still continues good. The total number of deaths in this city in the month of November was 700, which gives a daily average of 23,6 and an annual average of 26,5 per thousand. This is only a fraction above the averages for October. The number of, deaths from yellow fewer was 9, from other fewers \$2, and from consumption 160—nearly 23 per cent. of the total

-One of the saddest accidents that it has h —One of the saddest accidents that it has been our lot to record was the death of Mr. Herman; La-port on the morning of the 28th.uft, IIe had been bathing on the praid as Sandagle, Botalogo, and while his companions were dressing he went back for a final dive. Not re-appearing his friends began to search for him and found him where he had dived into the water. Death seems to have been instantan and the water. Deann seems to have been instantan-eous. He was an employee in the house of Schmidt, Symonds & McKinlay and had been in Brazil only a very short time.

-Under date of the 22nd ult, the minister of —Under date of the 22nd ult. the minister of agriculture addressed a circular to the several provincial presidents asking for statistical information on the following heads: number of merchants with nationality, number of banks and joint stock companies with amount of capital and dividends paid, value of imports and exports during past year, commercial values, shipping statistics of each port, causes of commercial decline, steamship statistics, schools and professors, manufactures, fisheries, and mines. The information is desired not later than January 15th next.

January 15th next.

—Decree No 7,886, of the 9th ult., authorizes the Dyle & Bacalan Joint stock company to transact business in the empire of Brazil. This company is organized in France with a englial of 7,500,000 francs and undertakes to secure concessions, construct and "explore" railways, river and ocean steamship lines, shipyards, railways shops, factories, mills, breweires, etc. One purpose of the organization is to supply materials and make repairs at the Dyle shops at Louvain, Belgium, and the Bacalan shops at Bordeaux. The seat of the company is in Paris.

—On Studen the 28th hill, there was a large.

-On Sunday, the 28th ult., these was a large assemblage of people, among them ministers and other high dignitaries of state, at the Typographia Nacional to witness the first public trial of a new lottery drawing machine. The new "wealthdistributor" is run by steam and the globes in which are stored the fateful numbers are o the arms of Brazil. The device provides for the simultaneous drawing of both the prize and the number, which is accomplished by dropping two numbered balls from the globes into glass receivers

—The report of Co. W. Milnor Roberts on his survey of the Rio Sao Francisco has just been issued from. the the Typographia Nacional. It contains a detailed account of that river from its mouth to the falls of Pirapora—2,122 kilometers. The report is accompained with some very valuable rain tables in which are given the comparative rainfall at Sabara in Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro, and Fortaleza, in Caraf, for a term of years. The accompanying reports of Prof. O. A. Derity on the geology of the Sao Francisco valley and of Dr. Sampaio on the region lying between Carinhanha, on the S. Francisco, and Bahia, are invaluable additions to the knowledge of this little known part of Brazil. -The report of Col. W. Milnor Roberts on his

The sailing of the American packet City of Rio de Janeiro has been postponed until the 7th inst.

Among the passengers by the American packet was Mr. Henry S. Wetmore and family. Mr.
 Wetmore comes to this city as agent for the American Underwriters.

American Underwriters,

—Thereport of the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph
Co. for the hall year ending June 20 shows that
the receipts were £78,056 18s. 6d., and the expenses £11.707 1cs. 1cd., leaving a balance of
£66,329 7s 8d. in the treasury. Adding the amount
carried over from the last half year and deducting
taxes the balance available was £99,603 17s 11d.

THE export of cotton fabrics from New York in the month of August amounted to 9,55 5,547 yards, against 6,828,128 yards in the same month of last

THE export of codfish from Newfoundland to Brazil in 1879 amounted to a total value of \$1,383,819. Brazil is Newfoundland's best customer in this trade.

THE export of cotton goods from Great Britain to.
Brazil during the nine months ending September 30
amounted to 176,799,200 yards, against 134,676200 yards in the same period of 1879.

THE number of immigrants arriving at N THE number of immigrants arriving at axes assis, in the month of October was 30,697, and the total number arriving during the ten months ending October 31 was 285,327 against 112,427 during the same period of 1879. During the present year more Germans have landed than any other nationality.

ANOTHER Allantic cable enterprise is announced. The new cable will be laid by an 'American company from New York to Flores, one of the Azores thence to Lands End, England. From the Areater place branches will extend to Brest and to some point in Holland. The cable will be made according to a new method by which it is expected that one hundred words can be transmitted over it per minute.

Ix spite of the prodigal way in which the public lands of the United States have been distributed of late years, there still remains a large body, surveyed and unsurveyed, to be disposed of. This is exclusive of Alaska, which is not supposed to contain much land suitable for cultivation. The public lands surveyed during last year amounted to 15, 699, 633 acres, making, with the previous surveys, a total of 725,557,65 acres in all surveyed, and the surveyed. The annual survey is about double the number annually disposed of. How much really arable lands remain for the settler to take up cannot, of course, be determined from the land office reports, nor do the best authorities agree as to the proportion of good land to the whole domain.

A CONSIDERABLE increase in the lines of French steam navigation is observable, in anticipation, possibly, of the new law that is about to be passed respecting bounties to the commercial marine service. A line of steamers is being commenced between Bordeaux and New York, while another existing company, which bitheter has maintained a rather struggling existence, has just ordered the construction of two large steamers of 3,000 tons each, to run between Hawer and the Plate River. They are to be called the Rustrie and St. Nichelat, and from their small draft of water will be enabled to go up the river as far as Rosario. The Marseilles Company of Maritime Transport has also building in England two new boats, the Naturars and the Beam, destined for the Brazil service.—Liverpool Journal of Commerce, Nov. 5. A CONSIDERABLE increase in the lines of French Commerce, Nov. 5.

COMMERCIAL

December 4th, 1880

e of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4, 84 per £1. stg. 54, 45 cents
\$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$837
of £t. stg. in Brazilian gold. ... 8\$889

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 22½ d
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 838 rs. gold.
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4.80 per £. stg. 45.25 cents.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Hrazilian

EXCHANGE.

Forember 23.—The schedule adopted by the English tanks was 22/4d. on London, 415 m. on Paris, 517 ms. on Hamburg. There were some light transactions on London at 22/4d. for hank paper and 23/d. for mercantile paper. Six per cents. 1,042%: Banco do Brazil shares 280\$.

Ver. 24.—Only two small transactions reported: one upon Paris at 415 rs. for bank paper, the other upon Hamburg at 516 rs. for mercantile paper. Six per cents 1,040\$, 1,041\$ and 1,042\$: sovereigns 10\$650 and 10\$660, cash.

sovereigns 10/650 and 10/566, cash. When 25 — Rates unchanged from the schedule of the 23rd. There were only light transactions in bank paper at rates above given, and in inexatalle paper at 13/6 to 23/6 and 14.0 mod. and 41.5 m. on 18-m. Six per cents. 1,7045 and 1,945 nov-eriegns 10/400, cash: Rio tota Co. shares 20/64. When 26.—Qualitations unchanged with the exception of the bank rate on Paris which was placed at 417 to 418 m. Light to 23 13/64. Of mercantile paper, and on Paris at 413 m. for 23 13/64. for mercantile paper. Six per cents, 10/418 and 1,9418 sorterings 10/480, cash: Navegapio Brasileins 1006. 13/85.

Vor. 27.—The only schedule issued was that of the New London and Brazilian Bank, which was 5/d. below that of yester day, vir. 225/d. on London, 420 rs. on Paris, 520 rs. on Hamburg. Limited transactions in bank paper at 225/d. oz 211/16 d. on London and 420 rs. on Paris. Light sales of merantile paper at 22 11/16 to 223/4 on London, and 414 to 418 rs. on Paris. Six per cents 1,038\$ to 1,042\$; sovereign s 10\$770,

Non. 29.—All the banks, except the Banca do Brazil, adopted to-day the schedule of 225/d. on Loudon, 420 m. on Paris and 220 m. on Hamburg. No business reported. Six per cents 1,040\$ and 1,041\$; sovereigns for Dec. 21, seller's option, (o5/200.)

option, co\$750.

New 3c —Murket firmer but with unchanged rates. Light transactions in bank paper at 25½d. on London, and in mercanille paper at 170 to 25½d. on London, 476 to 43 ft. on Paris, 50 at 171 to 25½d. on London, 476 to 43 ft. on Paris, 50 at 170 to 25½d. on London, 476 to 45 ft. on Paris, 50 at 170 to 25½d. on London, 476 to 45 ft. on Paris, 50 at 170 to 25½d. on London, 176 to 25 ft. on 176 to 176 to

market.

Dec. 3.—No change from last 'quotations, the market being weak and there being effected only a few light transaction on London at 23/5d. for bank paper, and 22 13/16 to 23/5d for mercantile paper. Sovereigns 105/20 cash: Banco de Brazil shares for the 6th inst. 278\$.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM

Shares	Company	Price
15	Banco do Brazil	280\$000
26	hypoth notes (3c) (out, s."	94 %
e 11 i S	Predial	
150	hypothecary notes	75 %
300	Banco Nacional (outside sale)	10 00
- 3	, Rural	247 00
5	" Industrial	221 00
Š		220 00
60	Sorocabana R. R. debs. (£50)	78 97
50	Macahé e Campos R. R	60 00
40	,, debs. (outside s'e	
	Carris Urbanos	210 50
40	Navegação Brazileira	102 000
100	Rio Gas Co	260 000
	Fidelidade Insurance Co	132 000
- 60	Integridade , , , ,	55 000
253	Six per cent apolices	1,042 00
57		1,041 00
81		1,040 000
2		1.038 000
13,900\$	small den., from 1,032\$ to	1,042 000
22	(outside sales)	1,045 000
127		1,042 00
2	Loan of 1868	1,165 000
56	Provincial ,, (200\$)	93 %
2	(500\$)	93 %
1,000	Sovereigns (for cash).	10 750
1,264	n n n	10 680
3,000	W H H 11	10 660
4,000	0 0 0	10 650
3,000		10 640
1,000	,, ,, (outside sale)	10 630
1,000	,, for Dec. 15 v/v	10 750
5,000	,, 30 v/v	10 72
3,000	15 Y/V	10 660
2,000	,, ,, 30 v/v	10 666

—At a meeting of the Commercial Association on the 30th ult., the following board of brokers was elected for 1881: Messrs. Henrique Harper (re-elected), Numa do Rego Machado (re-elected), Ernesto Gréve, and José Fernandes de Oliveira. The board enters on its new term of office on the

Nov	mber were as follows:	100		
From	imports,	2,718,487	615	
**	exports			
Despa	acho maritimo	21,164	976	4
Misce	llaneous	6,879	622	
		3,535,842	231	
Depo	sits	27,522	275	

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, December 4th, 1880

Coffee.—After our last report on the 23rd luft, our market became very quiet and remained so until the odds when a reduc-tion of 50 reises to talks for the lower and medium grades produced renewed activity. The latter, however, lasted but three days when, owing to more undivarsable advices from con-suming markets, the quiet tone returned.

: sale	s since the 2	3rd ul	t. amount to 104,950	bags,	vi
	51,920 bag	gs for	United States		
	47,130	,,	Europe		
	2,500 ,,	,,	Cape of Good Hope		
	3,400 ,,	.,	Elsewhere.		

and the total sales for the month since the 4th ult., amount

oo bags, viz.			
172,120	bags	for	United States
209,540			Europe
5,300	,,	,,	Cape of Good Hope
18,420	,,	,,	Elsewhere
405,380	bags.	. '	
e clearances in	Nove	emb	er have been:

bgs to United States again
"Europe"
Cape of Good H. ",
Elsewhere " 137,391 227,820 7,102 3,617 74,930 74,912 5,000 551

have been:		, ,			,
bags		bags			
1,055,604 for United S. a	gains	t 1,134,786 in	same pe	riod of 18	79
729,103 ,, Europe	**	422,584		.,	
41,394 ,, C. of G. H.	,,	28,750	11	*1	
25,422, Elsewhere	"	5,865		10	
1,851,523 bags	,,	1,591,925			

1,551,523 bags
showing a decrease of 79,755 bags to the United States:
increase of 38,765 bags to Europe and elsewhere.
The elearness chuing the 11 mouths from January
November 30th 80w 50w the following figures:
1,665,958 to U. States, against 2,115,073 in same period
1,765,353 to Europe
1,765,353 to Eur

2,977,66	7 bags		,,,	3, 268,604 b	ags ,,	,,
Recei	pts for t	he m	onth of I	November hav	e averaged	
against	12,569	,,	per day	in November	1878	
. ,,	7,882	**	,,	,,	1877.	

,,	7,882	**	,,	**	1877.	
			to-day at 2	58,000 ba	gs.	
Wс	quote, pe	r 10	kilos:			
					lominal	
	Su	crior		5\$30	o — 5\$500	
					n — 5\$000	
	Re	gular	first	4\$50	o — 4\$700	

Washed	Nominal
Superior	5\$300 5\$500
Good first	
Regular first	4\$500 4\$700
Ordinary first	
Good second	3\$650 3\$850
Ordinary second	3\$250 3\$450

Our cable advices from Sanos under yesterday's date report the market quiet and prices noninal. Stock on 1st instant was estimated at 15,000 bags against 13,000 bags name date of last year.

Flows.—Owing to unusually heavy arrivals the market has become very flat and prices have receded.

The total arrivals during the month since the 4th ult. amount to 65.87t barrels, vir.

87s barrels, viz:

90,166 barrels American

12,710 bags of voo lbs. Chilian

63,710 barrels, viz:

8,515 brs. American

400 bags River Plate

7,130 n. Chilian

12,886 brls.

DONA.

4,150 barrels
4,255 "
1,100 "
500 "
4,000 "
2,575 "
200 "
23,000 " 23,000 ,, 2,300 ,, 8,180 bags of

We or

Gallego	21\$000
Haxali	22 000
Dunlop	
Crenshaw	
Richmon	1 19 000
O'Danse	19 000
McCanse	10 000
Baltimore	
St. Louis	18 500-21 500
Chili	15 000

Fitch Pine.—The 275,888 feet per David Owen from Wi mington, noticed in our last, have been sold at 418500 pe dozen.

Since then the Mondots has arrived from Brunswick with 363,937 text, sold at 48000 per dozen.

total.... 11,273,177 feet. Swedish Pine ... The arrivals have been 572 dozen per *Larkan* from Abo, sold at 36\$000 789 , *Hilda* ,, do ,, 35 000 584 ,, *Romo* ,, Memel, sold before a

1,945 dozen.

Market steady. We quote 30\$000---37\$000 per dozen.

Land.---Continues very firm at 380-390 reis per lb. George 370-380 , , , , Jenkins 360-370 , , , , New York

Receipts 1, 140 barrels

Total Coal. 1,591 1,100 2,569 414 2,530 1,895 458 512 1,808

pas for the month 1,390 barrels.

arrivals consist of from Cardiff per Horsden from Cardiff or Card 1,002 1,912 364 929 322 548

	,, Glasgow 458 ,,	
	total 23,839 tons and 5	8: ,,
٧	Ve quote :	
	Cardiff	17\$00019\$000 20 000
		14 000-16 000 27 000-28 000

—There were to vessels in River Plate ports on the 18th ult receiving cargoes of jerked beef for Brazil. The aggregate their cargoes is 39,900 quintals.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ANTWERE-Br bkt Harry Keslake; 253 tons; Peysey; 55 ds; inits D. Pedro H R.R. NOVEMBER 22. Cardiff—Br shp *Horoden*; 1,203 tons; Ahn; 55 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. WILMINGTON--Ani bgn David Overn; 383 tons; Chadburn; 90 ds; lumber to Phipps Bros & Co. FREE BENTS via Montevideo—Sp bgn Encarnacion; 180 tons, Galeano; 18 ds; jerked beef to order. PORTO ALEGRA THE RIO Grandes-Gr bgn Lavenz; 126 tons Grau; 26 de; flour to Teixeira Pinho & Co. NSW CASTLE-Gr shp A rgo; 985 tons; Gatge; 61 ds; coal and coke to order.

Niw Castrae—Grishp Argon 195 tones Catgge 6: de coal and tooke to under.

Bastono—An Bi. Strond A. Stapher, 466 tones; Bartlett; 2 des Castrae Castrae

do debentures.
TOLL ROADS

União e Industria.
Magé e Sapucaia.
NAVIGATION COMPAN
Brazileira de Navegação.
Espirito Santo e Campos
União Nictheroyense. EW CASTLE-Be bgn Wendoline; 355 tons; Dories; 76 ds; coal and coke to Wilson, Sons & Co. BALTIMORR—Am bk Servie; 550 tons; Segerman; 62 ds; sun dries to Phipps Bros. & Co. New Carlisle... Br bg *Union*; 193 tons; Le Dain; 60 ds; cod-fish to John Moore & Co. RICHMOND—Nor bk B. M. Width; 317 tons; Stromsholm; 63 ds: flour to Julius Sauer & Co. ds: flour to Julius Sauer & Co.

—Br lskt Brazillan; 239 tons; Milne; 59 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.

New York:—Am bgn John Sherrwood; 530 tons; Mankin; 58 ds; sundries to Monteiro Hime & Co. GUALEGUAY—Sp smk Lira de Sapho; 141 tons; Pagés; 20 ds; jerked beef to Alexander Wagner.

Uniform the Tai Alexander Wagner. $NQ^{(1)} \approx 3$ Gassoner-lik by Adexini, ago tone; Jones 60 de sundries to Watson Richele & Co.

Gassen-lik by Robbin; 151 tones Renouß 3d de; cod-fish to Nicolana & Co.

Cettra-lik lig Allifornt, 321 tones Jones; 3d de; sait to order.

Cettra-lik lig Allifornt, 321 tones Jones; 3d de; sait to order, and the cod-fish to 3. Zenha & Co.

Cettra-lik lig Allifornt 302 tones Jones; 3d de; sait to order cod-fish to 3. Zenha & Co.

Castorre-Am shy Tamer Neumith; 1,736 tones Howard; 45 de; coal to Dom Pedo II R. R.

BALTHOUSTE-Am hyp Christian Co.

Salar House Salar Balt Company 227 tones Clements 63 de flour as; coat to Dom Fedro 11 K. R. JALTHONE—Am bga Chevann; 227 tons; Clements; 63 ds; flour and lard to Wright & Co. Am bgn Water Witch; 238 tons; Smoot; 56 ds; flour to Wright & Co. ARACAJU—Port bgn Garibaldi; 167 tons; Alfarra Junior; 7 ds; salt and sundries to Arantes & Cardoso.

Florestal Paranaense.
Melhoramentos de Sa
Carruagens Fluminen
Commercio e Lavoura
Economia (lavanderia
Associação Commerci
Tritão Fluminense.
Minas de Caçapava.
Architectonica. LIVERPOOL—Br bk Siberia; 1,272 tons; Wilson; ,65 ds; coal to Dom Pedro II R. R. NOV. 26. Architectonica.....
Petropolitana.....
Economica Auxilia
Indust. Flum. (kie
Pastoril Agricola e Dom Pedro II R. R.

New York—Be bgn Arctic; 274 tons; Brinton; 60 ds; sundries to Arthur Moss & Co.

BALTIGORE—Gr bkt Anina; 277 tons; Schmidt: 65 ds; flour to

New Yonk.—Sw hk August: 144 tons; Nielsen; 59 ds; coal to Joho Correa Pacheco & Co. ——Nor bk Herrich Ifien; 334 tons; Bos: coilee. ——Nor bk Herrich Ifien; 334 tons; Bos: coilee.

NOV. 27.

GLASGOW—Dutch bg Goovecht & Oldambt, 206 tons; Bockhold: 67 ds; sundries to Watson Ritchie & Co.

CAUTIFF—IR Superioring, 1298 tons; Williams; 61 ds; coal to

D. Pedro II R. R.

Sayle R. E. ilie; 665 tons; Sloor; 57 ds; coal to D. Pedro

II R. R. II R. R.

LAWRETON-G-FO the Fortuna: 491 tons: Reiners: 67 de; sundries to F. S. Nicolson & Co.

Plemons Avens: 5-pt pt Philiprode 194 tons: Thomas: 56 de; jerked beef to Alexandre Wagner.

—Gr bgn Figur, 194 tons; Nilsen; 17 de; flour to Alexandre Wagner.

NOV: 3, S. Tameer, 1,341 tons; Barrow; 66 de; coal to Wilson See Co.

RUNSWICK-Am bk Mendota; 513 tons; Whitmore; 70 ds; pine to order.

New Carlisle—Br bgn Century; 181 tons; Le Conteur; 68 ds; cod-fish to P. S. Nicolson & Co. New Port—Gr bk Peter, 383 tons; Woortman; 58 ds; coal to order.

MONTEVIDEO—Sp bg Amietad; 172 tons; Rosés; 17 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha. Sees to sourta trindo & Rocha.

Bunnos Avines—Sp bg S. Miguel Arrangell: 143 tons; Monteirus 13 dis jefted beef to Alexander Wagner.

NOV. 29.

LONDON-IP blit Huntreas, 227 tons; Gunn; 47 ds; cement to J. J. dos Reis.

los Reis. ...Nor bk *Galathéa*; 560 tons; Elfsen; 56 ds; coal to ARDIFF...Nor bk Galathéa; 560 tons; Elfsen; 56 ds; coal to order. Nor bgn Gymer; 214 tons; Jorgensen; 58 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co. BALTIMORE—Am bg Alice; 312 tons; North; 47 ds; flour and lard to Wright & Co. lard to Wright & Co.

CHYPTE.—It be Cover of Drevou; 188 toms: Beale; 65 dis; salt to winder.

CHYPTE.—It be Cover of Drevou; 188 toms: Beale; 65 dis; salt to Wilson. Sons & Co.

Sons & Co.

TARRAGNOM.—It be Antient: 295 toms: Campiglin: 63 dis; wine 66 E. J. Allert & Co.

MENTL.—Chy & Nome; 26 toms: List; 81 de pine to Hansann

MENTL.—Chy & Nome; 26 toms: List; 81 de pine to Hansann

PRESSED.—Chy Bellinities; 26 for Miller 8 dis

NOV. 30.

BALTMORE—Pils Terrary 48 toos: Gonnley; 45 dis flour and lard to Julius Saner & Co.

RECHASION—Of the Terrary 30 tous: Meinhardt: 48 dis Bour Roll.

Bou

GREPNOCK-Br bk Barreman; 436 tons; Posifull; 58 ds; coal to Watson Ritchie & Co.

NewFoundLand via Bahia—Br lign Bonny Mary: 140 ton; Pallott; 39 ds (5 ds from Bahia); codfish to P. S. Nicolson & Co. ALT ISLAND—Port bk Nova Gón; 714 tons; Oliveira; 25 ds; salt to José Antonio Goncalves Santos

saut to Jose Antonio Conçalves Sontos.

CARDIPP—Br shp Prince Engene, 1,328 tens; Smith: 53 de; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

DEC. 2.

ROSANIO—PORT ble Yndith; 276 tens; Pinheiro; 23 ds; âlfafa to order,

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 22. tancisco...Br shp Prince Frederick; 1,490 tons; Clague

ballast.

NOV. 23.

New Youx—He blet Careline; 282 tons; Trinck; coffee.

Marasulto—Port lk Sultum; 4 tons; Almeida; sundries.

S. Francusco—He shp Alimeity, 1; 1;8 tons; Meetall; ball't

—Por lk Silar Curtis; 699 tons; Curwen; hallast.

MANA. NOV. 24. PORE-Gr bk H. Upmann; 459 tons; Weber; sa

OPORTO via Lisbon-Port slp Montenegro; 134 tons; Leite sundries. Orando par Lason—rore sp naminigray 134 tons: 1
PARASSAURA—5 ping India's 173 time: Pagés Italiast,
NOV. 28.

ARACAJS—He sch Deredray's 101 tons; Rowan; ballast,
NOV. 26.
Lasons—So by the Kinamot's 193 tons; Almann; cyflec.
Srt. Thomas—Fe bk. Filicitis': 447 tons; Tournier, ballast.

8,00. 12,000,6. £ 1,000,00. 6,000,000 000,000

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

Predial... London and Brazil do Commercio... RAILWAYS

do do Leopoldina...
do preferred ob.
Nictheroyense.
Campos a S. Sebasião...
S. Paulo e Rio de Janeis
do do with right to si
do do subsidiary shai
União Valenciana...
TRAMWAYS

Oniao Valenciana.

TRAMWAYS
S. Christovão.
Botanical Garden
S. Paulo.
Pernaulo.
Perlotas...

ernamouco elotas Luiz do Maranhão orto Alegre 'illa Izabel dontevideo

Nictheroy.

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Bonds Maritimos.
Docas de Pedro II.
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Florestal Paranaense.
Melhoramentos de Santos.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

All 2008
All 200
20,000
All 2 20
All 200
10,200
15,000
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All 14,780 All All

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500,000 200,000 300,000 £ 750,000 37,500 £ 75,000 7,500

600,00 600,00

All All All

——Nurs lk Herrich Burry, 234 tons (1908; untrues, 1971; 235 tons); (1908; untrues, 1971; 235 tons); (1908; untrues, 1971; untr

NOF, 30.

New-ORLEANS—Nor big Hyardam, 340 tons; Matzen; or New-York—Nor bis Stabit; 249 tons; Fuglestad; coffee, Burson Avriks—Grack, Eliter, 80 tons; Falk; sundries. Northern Ports—Gr by String, 193 tons; Metr; sundrie Paranagua.—Port bgn Pinheire; 192 tons; Gongalves; so that DEC.

tio ng S. Francisco—Gr seh Albrecht 150 tons; Schi-general cargo.

general cargo.

DEC. 2.

New Onlarsass—Or bl. Delphinn: 231 tons: Jonge: coffee List. Tractical—Port seh. Rein. & Co.; 137 tons: Al passengers and ballan.

Ballan—Fre kild of Alekir, 360 tons: Brindjage: ballant.

SANTOS—Gr bg Gustare; 181 tons: Niebeng ballant.

—It is aunounced that the Polonio light at the entrance to the River Plate is now completed and will be in operation in a few days. It is a light of the second class, and will be visible for a distance of so miles.

See days. It is a light of the second class, and will be visible for a distance of so unlest,
—The Sp. log Chairlin, now discharging at Santos, reports meeting the American slp. City of Philadelphia on the 12th ult. is lat. 20 (§ N.), long, 220 (a) W. Cadiz. The City of Philadelphia hand for San Francisco, was §8 days out from Philadelphia hand for San Francisco, was §8 days out from Philadelphia, and reports all well.

"According to the report of Lieut. Com. Catro e Sip-place selected for a lighthonse at Cape St. Thomés is lat z cogge" St. long, ave 3 g s' z". Vi Greenwich. The stru will be built upon the beach. As there may be some s change in the choice of porition, a second determination w made as soon as the light is in operation.

—On they this, the calde steamer Normana discovers
the the Niber Croig (?) near the Polonio coast, Uruginay
resed having lost her rudder and sprung a lock. The N
man sent men or hoard to work the pumps, and then town
lark into the port of Maldonado. Two tags were then
from Mantevideo and towed the dischale vessel to the lephace to which she was destined with a general cargo.

New York—Am str City of Rio de Janeiro, 21,000 bags 60 cts. Br bkt Brazillan; 3,200 bags coffee; Hama Baltimore—Am bk Serene; 3,000 bags coffee; Phipps I & Cu.

Am how Area Light 8,000 mags collec. Phaps lines.

Am ho New Light 8,000 large collec. Wright 8 Co. New Chleans—Dan ble Mathilde. 7,000 large collec. Wright Wight 8 Co. New Chleans—Dan ble Mathilde. 7,000 large collec. Wight ble 420f. 4,000 large collec. Albert 8 Co.; 296

Mobile—Am you Angel Robe 4,000 large collec. Ed. Johnston R. Calcol God Hope—Grath File? 5,500 large collec. Souwen & Co. 2575.

EXPECTED TO LOAD.

London and Antwerp-Br str Humboldt, 2,000 bags coffee Marseilles...Fr str Bourgogne, 10,000 bags coffee; fr. 90. Havre... Fr str Dom Pedro, 6,000 bags coffee; fr. 55.

20\$000 30,163 061 180 000 2,800 000 5 000

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180,000 000 105\$000 15 000 June 1879 96,467 753 to2\$500 to oss July 1835 300,400 to0 to0 to0 to0 Dec. 1878 Nom 717 960 \$3 coo 4 oso July 1835 \$21,321,781 40 1965 00 coo 9 sh Dec. 1877

July. 1880

June 1877 July 1886

45\$000 t 500 July 1880 Nom 3 000 Dec. 1876 7 000 3'70 June. 1880

FREIGHTS :

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED
Nov. no	Atlantico, It	Genoa* 27d	Luigi Zignag
1101.22	Elbe, Br	River Plate 4	E. W. May
23	Poitou, Fr	River Plate 5	E. J. Albert &
	Britannia, Br	Liverpool®, 21	Wilson, Sons
25	Copernicus, Blg	Antwerp* 23	Norton M'w
	Kepler, Blg	River Plate, 6	Norton M'w
	Santos, Gr	Santos, 18h	Ed. Johnston
10 91	Henry IV, Fr	Santos 1d	A. Leuba &
., 29	Gironde, Fr	River Plate, 4	Messageries l
	C. of Rio J., Am		Wilson, Sons
	Neva, Br Hamburg, Gr	Southampton* 21 Hamburg* 25	E. W. May Ed. Johnston
	San Martin, Fr	Havres, 26	A. Leuba &

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS DATE 22 Hohenstauffen, G
Magellan, Br
Trent, Br
23 Ptolemy, Br,
Pascal, Blg
Adamico, It
Elle, Br,
Poiton, Fr
Briannia, Br
Biela, Br
27 Copernicus, Blg
30 Santos, Gr
1 Gironde, Fr
Henry IV, Fr Liverposa River Plate Marseilles Havre River Plate South pion* Marseilles* Valparaiso* New York River Plate Southampto Hamburg* Hordeaux* Havre*

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 2, 1880.

0'	NIO DE JERUNO, DECEMBER 2, 1880.				
ne nt ne	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	bk New Light bkn David Owen bk S, A. Staples bk Serene bpn John Sher'd shp I'es Nesmith bgn C owan bgn water Witch	481 474 383 466 550 530 1736 227 238	Nov.16 , 18 , 27 , 23 , 24 , 25 , 25	New York Baltimore. Witmin' ton Bangor. Baltimore. New York Cardiff. Baltimore. Baltimore.	Mc. C. Beecher & C Wright & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. J. Sauer & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. Monteiro H. & Co. D. Pedro H RR. Wright & Co. Wright & Co.
	bk Mendota bg Alice	312	,, 28	Brunswick Baltimore	Wright & Co.
	bg Moro bk Paladin	195 455	Oct. 9 Nov. 6	Tujú Darien	M. Azevedo & Co. McC. Beecher & Co
l	bk Sospir		1	Frapani	
	sp Erin's Gem bk Paraguay sp Glenhaven sch Veho bgn Shepherdess	350 1280 199	27	I. de Maio Cardiff Cette	Rio Gas Co. Miranda Rabello&C Wilson, Sons & Co. Berla Cotrim & Co. J. M. Miranda Leone
	bg Alcestis	337	Nov. 1	Sunderland Sunderland	Wilson, Sons & Co. Lage Filhos & Co. Wilson, Sons Co.

lik Siherin Ign Arctic Shp Decision. Shp St. James Ign Century. likt Huntress Ig Queen of De'n lik Tinion lik Farus Ign Bonny Mary sp Prince Eugene DANSI! bk Mathilde bkt Svanen purch 400 Oct. 30 Liverpool. J. J. Oliveira Faria 270 Nov. 4 Rosario5Fé Backeuser & Meyer

9.43,527886 278800 10800 July 1880 10457708 1055 247 000 9 000 July 1880 11857708 1055 247 000 9 000 July 1880 1155,609 160 000 July 1880 1155,600 160 000 July 1880 160 000 J puter sch Grune.... bgn Catharina. bgn Pax..... bg Goorech&O 140 Oct 27 Comax'tiba Costa & Gallo 219 Nov. 7 Genoa. . . Fiorita & Tavolara 18; , 21 Port Alegre J. C. Wigg & Co. 206 , 27 Glasgow. Watson Ritchie &C bk Antoine 205 Nov.29 Tarragona. E. J. Albert & Co. New York C. McCulloch B.&C PRENCH bit Antonine bit Perseverant. GERMAN ITE Hiegant sch Anna Niez'e sch Frans Fischer bit Levaka bgn Fido. bg Sophie bgn Lorenz shy Argo bit Anna Siè Fortuna. bgn Figer bit Perseverant bgn Figer bit Perseverant bgn Romo bit Peter bg Romo bit Peter Italian Franklan

Now 3g January L. J. Anther C. S. Sept to Physical B. S. Chefulbish B. K. Sept to Physical B. Marseilles I. Sept to Sept t

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bl. Peter. 351 20 Newport. In order. 160 R. B. W. W. S. C. M. Standard, S. C. M. S. M. S.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—A murder took place recently at Rio Abaixo, near Itatiba, São Paulo, in which Pedro da Silva was shot and stabbed by one Manoel Alves.

was shot and stabbed by one Manoel Alves.

—The fines imposed upon the gas company at
Pará for insufficient light in 1, 268 burners on the
night of the 3rd ult., amounted to a total of 302\$.

The total fines for the night were 304\$.

—The Santos customs officials apprehended on
the 26th ult. a box and bag of goods and clothing
in the cabin of the British bark William Nausby.
Proceedings have been taken against the master.

—Manoel Galache, of Murundú, near Campos, was shot on the 18th ult., by one Antonio Rod-rigues. Antonio escaped, and now Mrs. Manoel mourns for a murdered husband and an outlawed

-An overseer, Francisco Elias Pacheco, on the plantation of Sr. Manoel Leite de Sampaio, of Itú, São Paulo, was assassinated on the 25th ult. by a slave. The assassin was afterwards captured by

—A movement is on foot to organize a com-mercial telegraphic service between Rio Grande and Porto Alegre, for the purpose of reporting the movements of exchange and giving shipping

—A political assassination occurred at Guaratin-guetá on the 20th ult., on the eve of a municipal election. The victim was Manoel Gomes Franco da Motta, a conservative who had been engaged in an active canvass at Campos Novos.

active canwas at Lampos Novos.

—The Provincia of S. Paulo says that the Guedes
Brothers, of Tatuly, will receive the machinery for
their cotton factory in January next. Their establishment will have 108 looms and will manufacture
three different qualities of cloth.

—According to the Correio do Orste, of Rio Claro, São Paulo, there is a bridge over the Curumbataby river, on the high road between that place and S. Fedro, which is apparently private property. The reputed owner of the bridge imposes a tax of 200 reis on every person crossing it.

steady increase in the trade of that port.

—A Tieté correspondent of the Provincia de S.
Paulo says that the coming crop of coffee in that
nuncicpality will be enormous. It is estimated that
the crop will be no less than 100,000 arrobas—
nearly 24,500 logs. The product of that region
has doubled within the past three years. The coffee
will be shipped to Santos over the Sorocabana and
São Paulo railways.

—An attempt to poison a woman in Itú, São Paulo, about the middle of last month is reported by the Guzeta, of Campinas, of the 26th ult. The Farties are of good social position, which probably accounts for the suppression of all names. The poison was put into some food. The attempt very fortunately failed, a physician having been called in at the first symptoms of illness.

at the nrst symptoms of niness.

—Inroads of Indians are reported from the province of Matto Grosso. A provincial paper of the 24th Cetober relates that an attack was made by them on the 18th on the plantation of Manoel Ferreira, near Brotas, which resulted in the death of two girls and in seriously wounding his wife and two girls. On another plantation at Bananal they killed the wife and child of José Martins de Figurierico.

—The Diario do Gram Pari of the 4th ult., relates that a mulatto girl, Maria, some 9 or 10 years of age presented herself to the chief of police years of age presented herself to the chief of police the day previous in a horrible state. Her body was frightfully bruised and lacerated and both her arms were broken. Her story was that her mistress, Honoria Mesquita, had been beating her. Such brutality on the part of a mistress seems incredible, but the unhappy condition of the girl left no doubt as to the truth of the story. And yet Deputy Belfort Darte says that slavery is "an element of our civilization."

-A correspondent of the Correio Mercantil. —A correspondent of the Corroio Mirenatili, of Pelotas, writing from Alegreek, Rio Grande do Sul, says that the country through the interior of that province is overrun with highwaymen. Four mur-ders were committed by them, during the early part of the month, in that immediate locality alone. One highwayman was killed by the police on the 5th ult. and two are under arrest. There is a complete reign of terror throughout the localities in which the various bands of robbers are operating.

in which the various bands of robbers are operating.

—The Paramonte of the 18th ult. relates that Argentine settlements along the Param river have now extended up to the district of Palmas. These new settlers have established large business houses and large mills for the preparation of mattle. For marketing their produce they are constructing steamers for mavigating the Paramá in order to secure an outlet at the River Plate. The enterprise of our Argentine neighbors in thus opening up the Paramá is worthy of serious consideration on the lart of those Brazilians who believe that such things can only be done under government patronage.

—The Gazda, of Uberaha, Minas Genes, of the 14th ult., relates that Lieut. Col. Zozimo Fran-cisco Gonçalves had just arrived at that city from S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sol, with a troop mules, the whole journey having been made through mules, the whole journey having been made through the interior and partly through an unexplored country. From S. Gabriel, an interior town of Rio Grande, be went to S. Borja on the Rio Urugnay, thence across the Argentine province of Corrients to Itapia on the Rio Parraná, thence north through the whole length of Paraguay, thence through Matto Grosso to Santa Rita where he crossed the Rio Paranalyba, thence to Uberaha. The whole distance is estimated to be over 500 lengues. -The October receipts of the Manáos custom house were 38,526\$469.

—The sessions of the Rio de Janeiro provincial sembly have been extended to the 7th inst.

—The United States government has appointed Mr. Thomas Atherton as consul at Pernambuco.

—The heavy rains of the 22nd ult. caused the drowning of several persons at Campinas, São Paulo. A force of soldiers has been sent up the Rio Xingú, Pará, as protection against the mroads of

—The balance remaining in the provincial treasury of Pará on the 31st of October, exclusive of deposits and police receipts, was 922,806\$286.

—Late advices from Ceará report the arrival of Col. W. Milinor Roberts at Fortaleza, were he is now engaged in examining that port. Col. Roberts will go to Maranhão next.

—A planter of the district of Caballeira, Pernam-buco, named Marcolino Fortunato de Oliveira, was shot by a concealed assassin on the 21st ult. The victim was at work in the midst of his family at the time of the murder. The assassin escaped.

time of the murder. The assassin escaped.

—In the municipality of Natareth, Pernambuco, 43 slaves have been liberated through the present distribution of the emancipation fund. The amount expended from the fund was 18,0788421. The amount of savings contributed is not stated.

—A new gumbont, to be called the Mandas, was launched at Pará on the 18th ult. The vessel has a length of 130 feet over all, and a breadth of 22½ feet. She is constructed of wood, will have a speed of 10 miles per hour, and will carry an armament of two 32-pounders.
—The Pawinia, of Silo Paulo, of the 20th ult.

ament of two 32-pouncers.

—The Provincia, of São Paulo, of the 30th ult, relates that two mounted patrols attacked a German in the street the evening before and robbed him of a gold watch, a pocket book and a knife. When soldiers and policemen turn highwaymen, what are the people to do?

what are the people to do?

—A fight took place at Aracaty, Ceará, on the evening of the 17th ult., the day before a numicipal election. The fight grew out of the customary passiation to the eve of the election. One of the chiefs was slightly bruised—hardly sufficient to teach him a little common sense.

—The Gunripscaha, of Bragança S. Paulo, relates that an old man, 90 years of age, named José Gomes Lopes, was stabled through the heart a few days ago, at a place called Santa Rita. Lopes was a merchant, and the cause of assassiantion was his refusal to give credit to a notorious kauve of the

refusal to give credit to a notorious knave of the place. The assassin was arrested.

paac. The assassin was arrested.

—According to the Jornati's London correspondent the effort to rise the small sum of ∠70,000 in London for the Santos Improvements Co. was not received with favor at the outset. The company proposes to acquire and operate all the tramway, ags and water privileges of Santos, and only one half of the amount specified above was asked in money. money.

ACCORDING to the London Hood "the wool clip of the world has increased by five times since 1830, when it was equal to about 320,000,000 lbs.; while in 1878—the latest year we have complete figures for—it amounted to nearly 1,600,000,000 lbs., which when scoured gives \$80,000,000 lbs. of clean wool." The product of the various wool.

producing countries is given as follows: 10	riean wooi." The pi		
European produce. 280,000,000 River Plate. 22,000,000 Quited States. 10,000,000 Australia. 6,000,000 South Africa. 2,000,000 48,000,000	producing countries is	given as follo	ws;
European produce. 280,000,000 River Plate. 22,000,000 United States. 10,000,000 Australia. 6,000,000 South Africa. 2,000,000 48,000,000			1878
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Excellent in Rheumatism,

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The weakness following long continued fever or any serious liness, is one of the most serious as well as distressing sympoms of convoles enece.

lines, is one of the most serious as a most second grant of most of convolute control or or of convolute control or or of the control or or of convolute control or of convolute con

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,, 24	Mondego	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.

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New York, February 6, 1879.

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Vice-President
J. T. ROBERTSON,
Vice Developed
GO. H. STAYNER,
Treasurer

JA. D. Vice-President
J. T. ROBERTSON,
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