

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15th, 1880

NUMBER 35

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

In the session of the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly of the 29th ult., Deputy Pedro D. G. Paes Leme, who is a prominent planter of this province, took occasion to discuss the slavery question and more particularly the results of emancipation in the United States. The arguments used and statistics given were the same as those used in a communication to the *Jornal do Commercio* of November 5, in reply to Minister Hilliard's letter on the results of American emancipation. This first article attracted some attention among slave-holders particularly as Mr. Paes Leme pre-acted his discussion with the assertion that he had travelled in the United States and had thoroughly studied the question; but it showed so much misplaced knowledge and so little familiarity with the real factors in the discussion that an answer was wholly unnecessary. As Mr. Paes Leme has seen fit to revert to this same subject again and in so public a manner as to emphasize his errors, we shall refer to them briefly.

As to the repeated assertion that Minister Hilliard has unwarrantably interfered in the domestic concerns of Brazil, and that his conclusions on the results of emancipation in the United States are erroneous, we have only this to say: there has been no interference whatever in the domestic affairs of Brazil by the American minister, and his conclusions on the results of emancipation are based upon personal and positive knowledge. Having lived all his life up to the civil war in a slave-holding community, having seen and felt the one great blow which gave freedom to four millions of slaves, and then having seen the work of recovery and assimilation and prosperity growing out of the disorganization caused by war and unconditional emancipation, he is exceptionally well fitted to give a correct opinion—and for that opinion his unquestioned integrity of character is a full guarantee. With Mr. Hilliard's statement of causes and results in hand, no one has any need to go to Mr. Paes Leme for information.

As to the results, which are considerably termed "pernicious effects," Mr. Paes Leme asserts that in the question of cotton production "one should study the decade between 1860 and 1870," that there was a great increase in pauperism and crime after the war; that the sugar industry suffered the greatest prejudice and that "ten years after the war this industry had scarcely reached a third of what it was in 1861;" and that therefore the results of immediate abolition have been "fatal" both to society and to industry. To prove these assertions there are given the criminal and pauper statistics of 1850, 1860 and 1870 in which the increase for the last-mentioned year is clearly apparent; the plantation statistics of 1860 and 1870 in which the decrease in the acreage and value of the plantations, in the number of horses and cattle, and in public wealth, is shown; the exports of cotton from 1856 to 1868 inclusive, and the production of sugar in the years 1850, 1854, 1861, 1864, 1870 and 1874. Attention is also called to the estimated value of two sugar plantations before the war which sold for a very small part of those values after the war.

With all due respect for the opinions of Mr. Paes Leme we beg to submit that all this is mere statistical juggling. There is not one single argument, not one sound conclusion on the results of emancipation in the whole of his labored arraignment. In the first place he leaves out of consideration the one important fact that during the five years from 1861 to 1865 the South was one great battle-field where a million of men fought for the mastery. During that period the production of cotton and sugar ceased, plantations were destroyed, railways were torn up, provisions were consumed even to the verge of starvation, all business enterprise was suspended, every port was blockaded, and enormous debts were contracted.

At the close of the war in 1865 these enormous armies were disbanded, and as in all similar cases there was an increase in pauperism and crime. That increase was very noticeable in the North which had escaped the ravages of war; it was more so in the South where contending armies had left a once beautiful land blackened and barren. And yet all these sad results of a most destructive war Mr. Paes Leme ascribes to the immediate abolition of slavery—and that, too, in the face of repeated assertions of prominent Southern statesmen to the effect that the negro has developed into an orderly and industrious citizen. Had Mr. Paes Leme studied the question half as well as he says he has done he would have found that the great majority of the crimes committed in the South just before and following 1870 were not committed by the negroes, but by the whites, chiefly through the agency of a secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. And were he wise, he would not have laid down that ridiculous principle that "one should study the decade before the war and the period occurring between 1860 and 1870"—a principle which requires us to draw a comparison between ten years of peace on the one hand, and five years of war and five years of blind endeavor to clear away the wreck and to rebuild social and political communities on the other hand. Such an assertion is simply puerile; it brands the whole argument as unworthy of serious consideration. It is evident that all comparative statistics based on such a principle are utterly worthless.

The real value of these statistics in which five years of peace are contrasted with five years of war and three years of reconstruction, will be seen in the following statement of the cotton production in periods of five years, beginning with the crop-year 1850-51 and ending with 1879-80—the product of the last year being estimated at 5,675,000 bales:

1850-51 to 1854-55 inclusive	14,410,534 bales
1855-56 to 1859-60 " "	18,102,577 " "
1860-61	3,656,086 " "
1861-62 to 1864-65 inclusive	no returns
1865-66 to 1869-70 " "	11,912,566 " "
1870-71 to 1874-75 " "	19,259,098 " "
1875-76 to 1879-80 " "	24,629,402 " "
1850-51 to 1859-60 inc. (peace)	32,513,111 "
1865-66 to 1874-75 " (reconstruction)	31,162,664 "

From these statistics, which show the aggregate production of cotton, it will be seen that there has been a rapid increase since the war—an increase solely due to the labor of the freedmen. More than that, it will be seen that the product of the ten years immediately following the war—a period when the freedman was learning his first lessons in free labor and self-control—the total product lacked only 1,359,597 bales of equaling the product of the ten years before the war when slavery was at its height and the planter had everything his own way, even to the political control of the government.

The sugar industry, which was almost totally destroyed by the war, has shown a similar increase since 1865. As the sugar-producing states were occupied by contending armies during the war the plantations could hardly be expected to flourish, and their great depreciation in value is not at all surprising. The domestic production of cane sugar by single years, as given in the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was as follows:

1860	119,031 tons
1865	5,000 "
1870	46,800 "
1875	63,500 "
1879	112,000 "

It is well understood by all sane men that war does not tend to stimulate production to any great extent. The low results for the years between 1861 and 1870 will therefore be well understood. That they were not the result of the abolition of slavery is as clear as the light of day. It is the unanimous testimony of all well-informed men that the South was never more prosperous than today, and that this happy result is owing to the substitution of free for slave labor. Whatever troubles may have occurred there, they have been the result of political rather

than industrial causes. Of this we need only quote the following from John W. Forney's campaign biography of General Hancock:

It is astonishing how much farther hard old-time truth goes than ordinary figures of speech, and the tables teaching the philosophy of the census are far more convincing than any rhetoric. Several disenchants appear. First, the old slaves have worked better in freedom than in slavery. Next, the old slave-owners have got richer in freedom than they did in slavery; next, the increase in the railroads of the South has been almost as rapid as the growth of railroads in the West; next, the population has been astonishingly augmented in many quarters; next, popular education is spreading wider and staying more steadily.

AN EXTRA-COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir,—The following printed circular, which undoubtedly has been sent to many prominent business houses, has just been placed by my hands.

[Translation.]
Dear Sir,—From the circular recently published, and which accompanies this, you will readily comprehend that it would be an unpardonable fault on our part, and even an insult to the class which you so nobly represent, to exclude you from that co-operation which the Permanent American Exhibition solicits from all.

On this account, and because the commercial body is deeply interested in the object in question, this board of directors has resolved to select you to represent it in obtaining supporters of this enterprise, and begs to hand you the enclosed list.

As we are well aware of your great influence and your extensive commercial relations, we beg to thank you in anticipation.

Your obedient servants,
JOÃO FRANKLIN DE ALENCAR LIMA,
VICONDE DE S. CRISTÓVÃO,
DOMINGOS MOUTINHO,
ED. ARTHUR.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been a merchant in Brazil a great many years and I have seen a great many strange business ventures, but I think I never saw such an amazing piece of impertinence as this. In the first place, I am a British merchant whose business this scheme is designed to destroy, and I am asked to contribute money and influence toward accomplishing that end. In the second place, I am one of those "foreign merchants," whom the projectors of this scheme are advertising in the United States as being "alarmed at the American exhibition" and as "endeavouring to get possession of a majority of the stock issued in order to defeat the purposes of the projectors of the enterprise." And yet, I am now solicited to aid the enterprise and to induce others to take stock in it! Furthermore, I am one of those who, according to Mr. Hopper, are making "50 per cent." out of the Brazilian public. What am I to do, therefore, with an enterprise which proposes to charge only "five per cent." on all sales effected? And further, the American public is told that "the country [Brazil] is controlled by a few merchants who subject the people to a burden;" and yet my tyrannical services are solicited in behalf of this beneficent agency through which Brazil is to be emancipated from—myself! And still further, I am one of those wretched "foreign merchants" who, according to Mr. Hopper, have purchased "The Rio News and are distributing its 'vile issues' over the United States, but whose reckless career has been brought to a sudden termination by a prosecution for "personal vilification." And yet, "usurer," and "monopolist" and "vilifier" that I am said to be, I am now called upon to lend my "great influence" and "extensive relations" to aid a scheme which, I am accused of using such base means to injure! Permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that I have lived in this city a great many years, and this is the first time, within my knowledge, that I have been taken for a fool. It is my private opinion, publicly expressed, that this circular is one of the coolest pieces of impertinence on record—it would do credit even to Mr. Hopper.

As to the scheme itself I have only this to say. If American manufacturers see fit to get up an exhibition and pay for it like men, that is an affair of theirs, not mine. I do not believe in such extra-commercial enterprises myself, simply because all bus-

ness experience is against them. England did not build up her trade here, nor elsewhere, by any such clap-net expedients, but her merchants went out into foreign markets, established commercial houses, invested their money in them, and then by close attention to business and careful study of every special feature and requirement of the market, won the position which they now occupy. It is a good old custom in English houses to send out boys to these foreign markets where they are trained into a thorough knowledge of their peculiar conditions and requirements; and then, in good time, these boys become the managers of the business. Against such a system the Americans must oppose something more substantial than "drummers," speculators, and sample shows, before they can hope for any substantial success. And more than that, the effort must come directly from themselves as a guarantee of their good purposes, instead of from foreigners, as illustrated by the above circular, whose interest in American trade is at best an unknown factor.

As a British merchant, and one whose age and experience entitles my opinion to some consideration, I can frankly say that we have nothing to fear from such an enterprise as this Permanent American Exhibition—which is really American only in name. Should it ever be carried into operation—which I do not anticipate in the least—it will result in many severe losses and in the forced sale of large quantities of unsuitable goods—through which our business may be slightly injured for a time. When it is all over, however, we shall be the gainers, as American trade will suffer a severe blow through the unbusiness-like character of the enterprise. A sound business is always benefited by the failure of an unsound one. As far as regular competition is concerned, we are ready to meet the Americans just as we meet the French and Germans. We are ready to acknowledge their superiority in some lines of goods, and, through proper methods, we are aware that they will win and hold a certain share of foreign trade; but until they settle into permanent, responsible business-like methods of trade, we shall suffer as little as they will gain.

And as to that "50 per cent." profit which Mr. Hopper accuses us of making, it is quite as mythical as his assumed character of an old merchant of this city. For myself I would be very glad to clear out my whole stock to-day on an average profit of five per cent.; more than that, from present indications, I will be delighted to accept an average profit of five per cent. on my business for the coming year.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,
A BRITISH MERCHANT.
Rio de Janeiro, 10th December, 1880.

MARTIN GARCIA.

The visit last week of President Roça to this historic island brings it under fresh notice before the public; not that we attach any more political significance to his excellency's visit to this island than to his trip down to the Boca two days before.

Martin Garcia is technically called the Gibraltar of the Plate, and for the last twenty years there has been a continued drowsy effort to fortify it, in the style of its great namesake, but rich and magnificent as are the Uruguay and Paraná, these noble rivers must run for long ages to the sea, before they can rank with the Mediterranean, and our River Plate Gibraltar can see no higher importance than the interests which it guards or the trade of which it holds the key. So far back as 1857, Congress voted a considerable sum of money for the fortification of the island, and there can be no doubt that the place to-day wears a very different appearance from its mud-bat aspect in 1859. Nevertheless, great heavy guns are mounted, and earth works that cost millions of paper dollars are completed that show we attach higher value to the place than that of a mere prison island, or a quarry wherewith to pave the streets of Buenos Ayres. There are batteries and soldier's quarters, and Comandancia, and a long high pole from which, from sunrise to sunset, the Argentine flag flies.

The result of the trip and the island inspection is, to say President Roça's own words, most satisfactory, and instead of spending money in making useless fortifications, earth works and batteries on the island, the government will by a large powerful decree, to continue the channel and canalization works of the Boca. The public will, no doubt, fully approve of President Roça's determination in this matter, the canalization and improvement of the Boca being infinitely more desirable than the mounting of batteries, new guns, etc. The adaptability of the island as a quarantine station will be the subject of a message to Congress, and it is also proposed to make the island the head naval station of the republic and supply it with a large graving dock.—Buenos Ayres Standard, Dec. 4.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS—R. Rua São Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 15TH, 1880.

The crisis brought upon the coffee markets of Brazil by the news on the 8th that several important dealers in New York had failed is the severest that has been experienced for many years. For days the market has been paralyzed and not even a large concession in prices has been sufficient to instill confidence into it.

An official circular of the provincial government of São Paulo, dated the 29th ult., gives the slave population of that province as 164,948. According to official documents the number of slaves matriculated in São Paulo under the emancipation law of 1871 was 169,964. In the seven years, therefore, since the closing of the registry books on the 30th of September, 1873, the decrease in the slave population of this province has been only 5,016, or at the rate of 717 per annum.

people of that province whether they will permit the continuance of this inter-provincial slave traffic with the certain result of being crushed by it at the last. The question is not a mere sentiment; it is an economic question of the most practical and vital importance.

Among the many agencies necessary to the comfort, health and convenience of the population of all large cities there are none of greater importance than that of rapid and cheap suburban communication. We were pleased to commend, in our last issue, the recent instructions of the minister of agriculture to the director of the Dom Pedro II railway to provide special facilities for the transportation of milk, fruit, vegetables, etc., into this city.

THERE were over 1,100,000 letters passed through the British Post Office last year, besides 114,000,000 post cards, 214,000,000 book packages and circulars, and above 130,000,000 newspapers.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The sessions of the Senate continue to be almost wholly occupied with the discussions in and reading of the electoral reform bill. The discussion is now upon Art. XVII, which is the second of the several clauses of the bill.

The main feature of the electoral reform discussion since our last issue has been upon Art. XVI of the Senate substitute, corresponding to Art. XV of the government project. This article refers to the division of provinces into districts, and the election of deputies by districts instead of by a general provincial ticket as at present.

On the 4th inst. Senator Mendes d'Almeida, of Maranhão, the leader of the legislative opposition to the American steamship line, presented a petition for papers relative to the affairs between the government and that company. The Chamber bill approving the original contract with the line, still sleeps in a committee pigeon-hole.

In the Chamber there has been but one session since our last report, that of the 9th inst. A representation against the further continuance of the inter-provincial slave traffic was received from the Campinas planters' club.

LOCAL NOTES.

It is announced that the Pedregulho reservoir will be ready for use sometime next month.

The quarantine season began at Montevideo on the 1st inst, with the moderate dose of three days.

The Buenos Ayres Herald of the 7th inst. says that a light quarantine has been imposed at that port on all vessels coming from Brazil.

The coasting steamer Rio Negro sailed with 109 immigrants for the Southern provinces on the 11th inst. Of these 79 were Germans.

The manager of the "Exposição Americana Permanente" announces that no subscriber after today will receive more than ten shares.

A telegram from Washington on the 7th inst. announces the opening of the Congress of the United States. In his annual message President Hayes recommends measures for the increase and improvement of commercial relations with Brazil.

The 1st vice-president of the Chamber, Deputy Gavão Peixoto, is credited with the statement that a slave in São Paulo will pay for himself every three years. And yet, abolition is decreed as robbery and spoliation.

The Gazeta de Notícias of the 11th inst. calls attention to the fact that the slaves which were liberated from some municipalities of this province through the present distribution of the emancipation fund have not yet been set at liberty. The letters of liberty were sent to their masters some time ago, but as the government has thus far failed to pay the money awarded, the masters continue to hold the freedmen as slaves.

Decree 7,919, of the 25th ult., authorizes the celebration of a ten years' contract with William Darley Bentley for a steamship line between Rio de Janeiro and Halifax, Canada, with intermediate calls at Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará, and St. Thomas. The annual subsidy will be 100,000\$, and the service is to begin within three months from July 1, 1881.

Many of our readers will regret to learn of the death of Counselor Joaquim Pereira da Faria, which took place on the 13th inst. He was an old merchant of this city, and was highly esteemed.

The minister of agriculture has issued instructions for the appointment of the bar at the entrance to the harbor of Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the return of Col. W. M. Roberts from the north.

The minister of agriculture issued an official note on the 7th inst. requesting the minister of finance to pay the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. 800,000\$ for services rendered from November, 1877, to June 1879.

An official letter of the 3rd inst. from the minister of agriculture to the provincial presidents of Pará and Amazonas, directs that all affidavits shall be given to Mr. J. C. Branner in his search for a vegetable fibre for the Edison electric lamp.

Decree 7,899, of the 16th ult., continues the imperial authorization to the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. to transact business in Brazil. The same decree authorizes the company to reduce its capital stock from 4,000,000 to 2,750,000, and the nominal value of its shares to 150.

Dr. Laís, of the Castello Observatory, calculates that the transit of Venus in 1882 will be an interesting phenomenon, and that the sum of 20,000\$ will cover all his expenses in preparing for it. He, too, wants an observatory on Santo Antonio, and he proposes to give everyone, who may wish, a good long look at the celestial osculation of 1882.

It is announced that a great loan bank—to be known as the Banco Nacional Hypothecário—is about to be started in this city. The capital is to be very large and to come from abroad. We have as yet no positive information—but it can truly be said that there is now a magnificent opening in Brazil for loans. The recoveries, however, do not present the same favorable aspect.

The new postal card regulations have already come to grief. Many people have been mailing "local" cards of 20 reis to Niterohy, and the cards still remain in the postoffice. The regulations require that all cards sent out of the city shall be of the 50-reis denomination, and therefore it costs 2½ times as much to send one across the bay as it does to send it either to the Botanical Garden or to Cajuá—a much greater distance.

The Gazeta de Notícias is informed that a caucus of conservative senators on the 8th inst., it was resolved to adjourn the 3rd discussion of the electoral reform project until the next session, and then to restrict voting to Art. VIII with a view of suppressing the grant of full political rights to naturalized citizens. A majority of the conservative senators were in favor of rejecting the whole project but owing to some opposition it was not decided to make the attempt.

An account appeared in the Gazeta de Notícias of the 9th inst. of a most horrible crime committed by a man named Amaral on a little girl, only five and one-half years of age, which had been left in his care. The child was examined by a police justice and was taken to the hospital, and yet no steps have been taken, as far as we can learn, for the villain's arrest. If guilty this man should receive the severest penalty of the law.

The new postal cards are selling at the rate of about a thousand a day since their issue on the 2nd inst. The clumsy method of handling them, however, is a matter which should receive the early attention of the director general, as it involves a loss of time in waiting for the counting and is not conducive to the tidy appearance of the cards. Were they to be put up in packages of 25, their sale and good appearance would be very much improved.

We are requested to state that there are frequent cases of destitution brought to the attention of Mr. Curran, of the Sailors' Mission, and as the funds of that enterprise are appealed to for aid. There is a constant demand for food, clothing and employment. The regular work of the mission is progressing favorably. Now that the hot season is at hand, with its unavoidable increase of sickness, it is to be hoped that our readers will not forget the need of books, magazines and newspapers.

A valiant soldier of the 2nd artillery, named José Cupertino Cardoso, met a Paraguayan woman, named Josepha, in an eating house on Rua do Coiavello on the evening of the 7th inst. when he bravely tried to kill her. Josepha received three severe knife thrusts in the side. José's explanation of the matter was that the woman had severed her relations with him. The frequency of these brutal outrages by soldiers throughout the whole empire ought to convince even the war department that some steps should be taken to enforce wholesome discipline. A little shooting or hanging would probably meet the exigency admirably.

The even tenor of life in the city council was rudely disturbed on the 2nd inst. by an announcement in the Gazeta de Notícias that a settlement of the accounts of a bankrupt house of this city showed the payment of money to certain aldermen for questionable purposes. There was a great demonstration of offended virtue, and resolutions were at once passed expelling all attendants who had made such a shameful and unauthorized use of their position as to extort money in the name of a city father. Some also impugned the accounts. The production of the books of the firm in question—Pinto, Morado, Bastos & Co.—and the publication of the accounts have wrought a change, however, and the injured fathers are now unable to get a quorum together in order to denounce the slanders. The entries amount to a total of 22,608\$200, and are described as payments for services rendered in the city council. The parties most implicated are Gervasio Mancebo, Americo Pereira da Silva and Francisco Anice de Mendonça.

The decrease in the deposits at the government savings bank during the last half of November was 29,413\$748.

The appointment of Commandador Carlos Américo Sampaio Vianna as inspector of the customs house of this port, is an act which will receive the hearty commendation of all business men. Inspector Sampaio Vianna has been acting inspector for some months, and he is an officer who holds the entire confidence of this community. Although there may be many and just complaints against the customs laws and regulations, there are none who do not believe but what the new inspector will execute them fairly and impartially. The only regret felt is that this deserved promotion takes an efficient man from the permanent staff of the custom house, and makes him a political official whose term of service will expire with that of the ministry under which he serves. The vacancy of assistant inspector, made vacant by this promotion, has been filled by the appointment of Commandador Pedro Lopes Rodrigues.

A meeting of Protestants in a private house in Rua de Diogo Antonio de Feijó, on the 5th inst., was attacked by some disorderly characters and broken up. Sixty-six stones were thrown into the house from the rear, and when the three policemen who were guarding the front door were appealed to for protection they replied that their mission was to guard the front and did not extend to the rear of the house. When the Protestants left the place they were attacked in the street and several were wounded with stones and clubs, among them some women. This also seemed to be beyond the jurisdiction of these discriminating policemen as not one single arrest was made. There is but one characterization of this whole affair—it was disgraceful in the highest degree. The country is supposed to be tolerant to all religions, and it is supposed to guarantee protection to them all—it is a gross error. The frequent recurrence of these disgraceful scenes proves that such a thing as full religious liberty is still unknown in Brazil.

An astronomical festival and breakfast was given on the Morro de São Antonio on the 8th inst., to which all the "seceders" from the "only original" on the Morro do Castello were invited. The affair was a brilliant one and seems to have totally eclipsed the late reception to Jupiter given by the rival institution. There was "roast beef à l'Excentricité," "salade au zénil," "café aux antipodes," and "vins aux perturbationes"—everything in fact but one of those tender little melodies from the "People's Muse." The raison d'être of this little "feast of reason and flow of soul" was the near approach of Madame Venus to Old Sol, over whom she proposes to turn a back hand spring on the 6th of December, 1882. It is thought highly desirable that this eccentric behavior on the part of the celestial beauty should be appropriately observed by the Brazilian public, so the Santo Antonio commission, which has no observatory as yet, proposes to ask for the modest sum of 100,000\$ to bring the celestial performance fully before the public.

The Edison Electric Light Company of New York has commissioned Mr. John C. Branner to visit Brazil and other South American states in search of a vegetable fibre for the Edison electric lamp. Mr. Edison has so far completed his invention that the only thing now wanting is a fibre for the carbon arc which will last longer than the substances thus far used. He has already discovered the kind of fibre needed, but thus far he has been unable to find it in sufficient quantities for practical use. The plant affording this fibre belongs to the endogens, but Mr. Branner will not restrict himself to collecting samples of this class alone. He will carefully collect samples of all the vegetable fibres that are produced in the country, together with full information as to their location and quantity. Mr. Branner was an assistant of the late Prof. Hartt, and is exceptionally well fitted to make this exploration. He will first stop at Pará whence he will ascend the Amazon to its head waters. In the meantime, he will be glad to receive samples of vegetable fibres, especially those of the bamboo and taquara, from those who are interested in his mission. The samples may be sent to him in care of the New London and Brazilian Bank, at Pará.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for various locations including London, Rio de Janeiro, and other cities, listing bank rates and present values.

EXCHANGE.

December 4.—Market weak and inactive. Light transactions in bank paper at 23½¢ on London, 470 m. on Paris and 500 m. on Hamburg; in mercantile paper at 23½ to 24½ on London and 470 m. on Paris. Gold 4½ per cent (1879) 104 per cent; Navegatio Brasileira 194\$.

MARKET REPORT

Report of the Rio de Janeiro market for the week ending Dec 11th, 1880. Coffee prices, sugar, and other commodities.

Table showing prices for various goods: 10,830 bags for United States, 85,590 for Europe, etc.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM DEC. 3rd, TO DEC. 11th INCLUSIVE.

Table listing stock market movements for various companies like Banco do Brasil, Companhia de Cadeias, etc.

The directors of the Amazon Steam Navigation Co. have declared an interim dividend for the half year ending June 30th last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The gold export in November amounted to a value of \$8,839,496 in bars and \$4,007,826 in dust—all going to England.

The manager of the Companhia Melhoramentos da Cidade de Santos has issued a notice that all accounts with that company must be settled prior to the 31st instant.

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on 20th November, 1880.

Table showing bank statements for various banks: Banco do Brasil, Banco Industrial, etc.

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 30, 1880.

Table showing assets and liabilities of the Bank of Brazil as of November 30, 1880.

Flour.—The arrivals since the 11th instant have been: 2,540 lbs. per Nippon's Car from Richmond.

4,640 lbs. per Sankarun from Baltimore.

1,420 lbs. per Capeta from Richmond.

3,265 lbs. per He'r A. Blanchard from Richmond.

17,205 lbs. from Richmond.

The market remains flat in view of the heavy stock, but there is no change in values.

We quote: Call 21\$00, Richmond 21\$00, O'Dane 19\$00, etc.

LIABILITIES. Capital: 10,000,000 shares of \$100,000,000.

Reserve fund: 3,575,161 353.

Special reserve fund: 4,924,561 733.

Notes in circulation: 22,927,700.

In notes of Brazil: 1,077,320.

Accounts current: 39,667,773 723.

Sanitary balances of various accounts: 14,740,699 747.

Unclaimed dividends: 119,785 315.

Mortgage Department: Capital supplied by the commercial department: 25,523,193 925.

Supplemental loan: 1,064,133 300.

Hypothecary notes in circulation: 4,047,129 729.

Accounts current: 94,774 627.

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, December 31, 1880.

Bank of Brazil, December 31, 1880. President: Eduardo Braga, Chief-Accountant.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 3.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Gray Eagle, 442 tons; Lucas, 36 ds; flour to Flippo Bros & Co.

NEW CASTLE—Br bk Catherine, 316 tons; Reeve, 45 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

DEC. 4.

RECONSTRUCTION—Br bk Alphonse, 207 tons; Rogers, 42 ds; flour to Francisco Lourenco.

GLASGOW—Br bk Margaret Watt, 360 tons; Robertson, 42 ds; flour to order.

NEW YORK—Am bk Henry T. Wing, 300 tons; Smith, 42 ds; flour to W. C. de Oliveira & Co.

DEC. 5.

WESTMINSTER—Sw bk Maria, 234 tons; Garraux, 34 ds; flour to order.

STOCKHOLM—Elsbk Svanen, 327 tons; Fredriksson, 26 ds; flour to order.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Stephen, 315 tons; Clark, 26 ds; flour to W. H. & G. Co.

HAVRE—Br bk Flamingo, 324 tons; Druis, 66 ds; sandries to Rio United States.

DEC. 6.

MACAO—Gr bk Doctor Robert, 466 tons; Buschenhage, 26 ds; flour to J. & W. Co.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Stephen, 315 tons; Clark, 26 ds; flour to W. H. & G. Co.

HAVRE—Br bk Flamingo, 324 tons; Druis, 66 ds; sandries to Rio United States.

DEC. 7.

RECONSTRUCTION—Nor bk Selkirk, 214 tons; Wolfe, 60 ds; flour to Flippo Bros & Co.

NEW YORK—Br bk James A. Mark, 346 tons; Roberts, 45 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

DEC. 8.

RECONSTRUCTION—Nor bk Selkirk, 214 tons; Wolfe, 60 ds; flour to Flippo Bros & Co.

NEW YORK—Br bk James A. Mark, 346 tons; Roberts, 45 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

DEC. 9.

GREENOCK—Hr bk Salsoda Tr. Facinelli, 966 tons; Hallig, 52 ds; coal to order.

HAMBURG—Gr bk Colmar, 221 tons; Wilhelmsen, 35 ds; sandries to Brades Kramer & Co.

ANTWERP—Gr bk Staphans, 315 tons; De Boer, 49 ds; sandries to Lauro & Co.

CANTON—Br bk Cavalier, 1,089 tons; Jackson, 58 ds; sandries to Messageries Maritimes.

NEW YORK—Br bk James A. Mark, 346 tons; Roberts, 45 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

DEC. 10.

LAUREL—Br bk Eastern Chief, 401 tons; Young, 51 ds; coal to Atlantic Wharves.

NEW YORK—Br bk Emma, 315 tons; Stephens, 49 ds; coal to Dom Pedro II R.

NEW YORK—Br bk Hamilton, 245 tons; Butler, 75 ds; coal to J. Corvia Pacheco & Co.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Star of Brunswick, 1,630 tons; Farrell, 47 ds; coal to order.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Sir Robert McLean, 197 tons; Edwards, 47 ds; sandries to Norton, Megaw & Co.

NEW YORK—Br bk James A. Mark, 346 tons; Roberts, 45 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

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ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers: Dec 3, Dec 4, Dec 5, Dec 6, Dec 7, Dec 8, Dec 9, Dec 10, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers: Dec 3, Dec 4, Dec 5, Dec 6, Dec 7, Dec 8, Dec 9, Dec 10, Dec 11.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 11, 1880.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, origins, and agents.

PREVIOUS SAILING VESSELS.

Table listing previous sailing vessels, including ship names, destinations, and departure dates.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table listing banks and public companies, including names, capital, and other financial details.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The November receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice were 13,257,040.

—The November receipts of the Rio Grande custom house were 238,155,049, and from internal revenue 28,728,645.

—The provincial budget of Ceará for the fiscal year 1881, appropriates a total sum of 913,590,000 of which 170,700 is destined for public instruction.

—The November receipts of the Bahia custom house were 2,060,975, provincial 119,292,695; internal revenue: national 70,135,821, provincial 40,593,996.

—According to the Gaceta, of Porto Alegre, the total amount collected in the province of Rio Grande up to date for the relief of the sufferers from the Santa Catharina floods, exceeds 6,000,000.

—A woman named Severa was murdered at S. Luiz Gonzaga, Maranhão, toward the close of last month, by Raymond Joaquim dos Santos, a soldier stationed at that place. The assassin was arrested.

—The municipality of Diamantina, Minas Gerais, frees 30 slaves under the quota of the present emancipation fund distribution, amounting to 25,450\$. To this sum the slaves added 750\$ as the amount of their savings.

—The Provincia, of São Paulo, of the 10th inst., says that two tickets of the new Rio lottery of 6,000,000, have been discovered in São Paulo with identical numbers—that of 150,110. That squares the score on the Vipuriga dupliques.

—The Provincia, of Pará, of the 13th ult., announces the discovery of a defalcation in the post-office of that province. The superintendent, Aureliano Pinto Lima Gueles, had been suspended.

—The recent case of attempted poisoning at Itaipava, São Paulo, was that of Maria Leopoldina da Silva Cruz. The guilty party was her husband, Lieut. Carlos Augusto de Vasconcelos Tavares, who has since been arrested, together with a female slave as an accomplice in the crime.

—The November returns of the Pernambuco custom house show the following results:

Table with 2 columns: 1880, 1879. Rows: Customs (1,320,228,802 vs 964,608,817), Consulado (260,212,830 vs 191,939,314), Recbedoria (47,979,400 vs 40,681,260).

—The amount collected at Santos from the 1 1/2 per cent. tax on foreign goods shipped from one Brazilian port to another, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, was 42,968,765.

—The receipts of the municipal treasury of Pernambuco during the quarter ending September 30 were 50,555,504, which added to a balance of 27,028,437 remaining over from the preceding quarter gave a total of 77,583,941.

—A murder occurred on the Villa Rica plantation, Campos Frios district, Pernambuco, on the 19th ult., in which a woman named Josepha Francisca de Brito, broke into the room of a neighbor, Maria Joaquina de Nazareth, and stabbed her so fatally that she died the following morning.

—At a meeting of the planter's club of Campinas, São Paulo, on the 8th inst. the present anti-slavery movement came up for discussion. After two hours had elapsed it was finally decided to appoint a commission to carefully study the whole question and to formulate an opinion upon the position which commerce and agriculture should assume toward the movement.

—The provincial government of Bahia signed a contract with Thomas Passini on the 23rd ult. for a season of Italian opera during the coming year.

—The November receipts of the Santos custom house were 531,272,562, as against 525,883,788 for the same month of last year.

—On the morning of the 9th inst. José do Valle, a son of Valeriano José do Valle, a planter of Beaposta on the "União e Indústria" road, was killed by four slaves, each one of them striking him with a knife in turn.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The November receipts of the Carangola railway were 48,258,340.

—The minister of agriculture has directed that tenders shall be solicited for the extension of the Dom Pedro II railway.

—The October receipts of the Fein de Sant'Anna branch of the Central Bahia railway were 11,574,870 and the expenditures 11,386,490.

—The Gaceta is informed that the Cantagallo railway is to be sold. The provincial government will not call for tenders owing to the failure of the call at the beginning of the year.

—The October receipts of the Paulista railway were 236,574,875 and the expenditures 71,490,899. For the four months ending October 31 the receipts amounted to 723,603,480, and the expenditures 257,908,931, leaving a net balance of 465,712,549.

—The Gaceta, of Porto Alegre, is informed that the government is about to invite tenders for the construction of the north line of Rio Grande, from Santa Maria to Uruguayana.

—It is announced that the minister of agriculture is about to reduce the fare on the Dom Pedro II line between this city and Cascadura—a distance of 16 kilometers.

—A meeting of the Sorocabana shareholders was held in this city on the 4th inst. There were present 35 shareholders, representing 11,512 shares.

—The narrowest of narrow-gauge railways in the world is the line between Bedford and North Billerica, Mass. It has a gauge of only ten inches.

—In reply to a petition from the Imperial Brazilian Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Co. for an interest guarantee on a plan for the construction of a branch line from Natal to Ceará-mirim, the minister of agriculture refuses compliance on the grounds that there now remains only about one-sixth of the amount of 100,000,000\$ authorized by law upon which guarantees can be granted, and there are some provinces which have not yet received their just share of the benefits arising from such favors.

—The total export of breadstuffs from the United States during the nine months ending September 30 amounted to a value of \$208,679,542, against \$176,399,946 in the same period of 1879.

—A new industry has sprung up in the state of Louisiana through the production of oranges. Its extent, and it has only just attracted attention, may be estimated from the fact that between the 1st and 26th of October there were shipped over one railway for northwestern cities 21,000 barrels containing 6,300,000 oranges.

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C. P. MACKIE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Materials and supplies for Railroads, Street Tramways, Plantations, and General Engineering Work.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES: RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS.

THE GILBERT & BUSH CO. TROY, N. Y., U. S. A. Railroads, Street Tramways, Plantations, and General Engineering Work.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS. For Merchants, Bankers, and for all business purposes, are taking the place of every other kind of hand stamp.

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. LINE. Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mail.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS. CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A. Chilled iron car wheels for passenger, freight and street cars.

Table with 4 columns: City of Pará, City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Rio de Janeiro. Lists ship names and dates.

H. K. PORTER & CO. PITTSBURGH, U. S. A. Light portable railways for plantations and mountainous districts.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mail.

HOOKS SMELTING CO. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Trimmings and fittings for railway and street cars.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1880. Table with 3 columns: DATE, STEAMER, DESTINATION.

CULMER SPRING CO. PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A. Railroad and street car springs of all descriptions.

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO. (LIMITED). Successors of MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE CO. PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A. Manufacturers of the Westinghouse Automatic Railway Brake.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE, and COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINERY.

GEO. K. TRYON, SON & CO. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Anti-friction journal bearings for railroad and street cars.

C. T. DWINAL, 34 RUA DA QUINTADA. Agent for the "DOMESTIC" and "GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES".

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS CO. TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A. Manufacturers of cable for S. Theresa Inclined Plane.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. OFFICE: 140, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ENGRAVES AND PRINTS BANK NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS.

JANNEY CAR COUPLER CO. The simplest, safest and most economical system of couplers and buffers for freight and passenger cars.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO. Stone and ore breakers for use with steam, animal or hand power.

THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING CO. LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A. Constructors of water works, pumping, draining and irrigating machinery.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED) HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES: LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

THE GILBERT & BUSH CO. TROY, N. Y., U. S. A. Railroads, Street Tramways, Plantations, and General Engineering Work.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH CO. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A. Safety railroad switches, frogs and crossings.

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