# RIO

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Voi. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 13

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84c, 10, and 11,35 a.m., and 210, 320, 430, 530, 7, 830 and 240 p.m.

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F. W. JONES, General Superintendent. May 1st, 1882.

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S. Paulo, 15th April, 1882.

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilion aftairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of sock quotations and sales, a table of reights and charrers, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

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All subscriptions should run with the calenda liack numbers supplied at this office from April 1 Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS: - 79, Rua Sete de Setembro. CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS: -No. 172.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1882.

THE labors of the General Assembly are now largely devoted to the preliminary work on the budget for the coming year, but thus far without developing any material change of policy from that which has governed previous legislation of this char-The conservatives have undertaken a policy of retrenchment, but as it has been done loosely and with reference to a few special items, it promises few good results. There has always been an attempt on the part of legislative committees to "balance" the receipts and expenditures, and in some cases they have succeeded so well as to show a surplus of receipts. It has invariably transpired, however, that the balance sheet of the year contains an enormous deficit-even larger than the original estimates. All this is purely farcical, and it is strange that the deputies should not see it. If it is really desired to balance the receipts and expenditures, something practical should be done to reduce the latter. It is useless to cut down the appropriations and then allow the minister to run in debt just the same as though he were fully authorized to expend the money. The enormous floating indebtedness of the country is proof positive of the errors of the system now followed: and if any real reform is effected it must be brought about in the departments themselves, and not simply in the budget.

THE animus of the long-continued opposition of the Anglo-Brazilian Times, the organ of William Scully, to the Botanical Garden Rail Road Co., has finally disclosed itself in a gross personal attack upon the president of that enterprise, R. C. Shannon, Esq.—an attack so infamous in character as to defeat its own ends simply because no one is creduluous enough to believe it. In his issue of the 23rd ult. Mr. Scully abruptly terminates his discussion of the company's increase of capital-a question which may be discussed with all propriety-and charges that one of the syndicate has been guilty of a breach of trust by using for his own personal security 5000 shares deposited with him by a widow lady. The syndicate at once published a card demanding that he should make his charge more specific by naming the person reterred to, the card being signed by Finnie Bros. & Co., the Banco Commercial, and R. C. Shannon. In his issue of the 30th ult., Mr. Scully meets this demand by saying that he did not refer to Finnie Bros. & Co., nor to the Banco Commercial—thus leaving the public to infer, what he had neither the courage nor manliness to say, that the person referred to is Mr. Shannon. Under date of the 1st instant Messrs Finnie Bros. & Co. and the Banco Commercial

perfect knowledge of the matter and that Mr. Scully's statement is false in every particular. And furthermore, in a card of the same date, Mr. Shannon announces his purpose to prosecute the author of this slander. To all this we wish to add that from our own personal knowledge and from an examination of the documents relating to the supposed case, the accusation made in the Anglo-Brazilian Times is utterly groundless and unqualifiedly false. And if anything more is necessary, we can say that there is not even a basis for the slightest suspicion of that character. It is to be presumed that were it not that a foreigner can not be held to answer a charge of libel in person, Mr. Scully would have held his rancor somewhat in check, as it is evident from his avoidance of a direct personal accusation that he has no desire to be held responsible for his slander. It may be however that he has sufficiently overstepped the bounds this time to be held answerable for conduct which has disgraced this community for too long a time, and which differs from preceding examples only in degree. As to his reference to ourselves, it is but another illustration of that versatile disregard of facts which has so long characterized his public utterances. Those who know us need no explanation of our position on this and all other questions; and those who do not know us may draw a very correct conclusion from the fact that we possess neither the acquaintance nor the regard of William Scully.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MARRIAGE.

Mr. Editor. - However natural the inference from the case in hand, the Presbyterian church does not, as you put it in your issue of April 15, seek to make the rite of marriage purely a religious ceremony, and to use it for its own peculiar purposes, neither does it in any way desire to exclude non-believers from a right which the world now concedes to all men regardless of their religious faith. The action in the case referred to, must have arisen from a misunderstanding or from some, individual scruple on the part of the pastor, in which it is doubtful if any of his colleagues would concur.

Mr. Ransom's course can hardly fail to merit the entire sanction of all who look at the matter in its proper light.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

In our experience with Presbyterian clergymen elsewhere we are glad to say that they have always taken a very liberal view of this question, so liberal in fact that where so desired the ceremony has been nothing more than that employed in civil marriage. In fact, such an event as refusing to marry two eligible applicants on the ground of religious belief never came under our personal observation until we came to this country. It was therefore a matter of great surprise to us when we learned of the position assumed by the pastor in charge of the Presbyterian mission of this city, who may be said to fairly represent the attitude and tendencies of that denomination in this country. As a rule we have found less liberality among these gentlemen, than among their brethren at home. Whether this arises from their contact with the Roman church, or from a natural lapse toward intolerance when so far separated from the liberal growth and tendencies of the age, we can not say; it is sufficient to note that the clergyman in charge of the most important mission in Brazil has refused to marry a man simply because he is a "positivist." From this incident, and from others of a similar character, we inferred that this denomination published a card stating that they have a proposed to revive in Brazil the old-time

discipline of Scotch Presbyterianism, sibly through the influence of Dr. McCosh at Princeton, and to subject their converts to a church control even more rigorous than that of Rome. We do not believe, of course, that the clergymen of this denomination would seek to rule by all the means and influences employed by the great part of the Roman priesthood: but in these three rites of life, into which the religious element enters so largely-baptism, marriage and burial-the church possesses a power which is stronger than any temporal authority which it could possibly possess. In these three events of life it holds the power of doing great good or a correspondingly great evil, and it is important therefore that the course pursued should be wholly in harmony with the general interests of the people, rather than in the restricted interests of a church. We are heartily glad that there is a Presbyterian in Brazil who will come forward voluntarily in support of the policy adopted by Mr. Ransom, and we shall be equally glad to know that the position assumed by the pastor of that church in this city was caused some momentary misunderstanding, rather than by a deliberate purpose to pursue so mistaken a policy as to deny the rite of marriage to men because of their belief.

#### COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Some months since we took occasion to call attention to the manner in which the commercial statistics of our colleague, the Jornal do Commercio, were prepared and published. As a proof of the justice of our criticism we gave examples of serious inaccuracies in the daily commercial reports which materially altered the facts, and which would lead business men into grave errors in their calculations. The proof that our criticism was correct was shown in the subsequent correction of these errors by the Jornal itself.

Since that time it would be supposed that the commercial editor of the Jornal would employ a little more care and accuracy in his work, but such, we regret to say, has not been the case. Although this journal is the most important and wealthiest publication in Brazil, and although its managers must be aware that both this community and all foreign commercial centers are accustomed to accept its statistics as correct, its regular daily reports are so grossly inaccurate that no dependence whatever can be placed upon them. Since the beginning of the present year there has been not one single week in which the Jornal has not given incorrect statistics. In view of the importance of the interests dependent upon accurate reports. and of the financial ability of our colleague to give correct and full reports, this state of affairs is wholly and absolutely inexcusable. An error of course will not affect the interests of the editor or the journal making them, but it may easily be the cause of serious loss or inconvenience to business

To show the magnitude and character of these errors, both for our colleague's guidance and for the information of the public, we propose to give a few examples. And in so doing, we shall use the reports of the Globo for the corresponding days, because we have found them to be as correctly and carefully edited as are our own. The advantage of using the Globo's reports consists in the fact that they are given day by day, as are the Jornal's, while our own are summaries for the longer intervals between days of publication. As a rule the morning paper has a very great advantage in giving daily commercial reports, because able to give the day's complete transactions on the following morning. This advantage, however, can avail nothing if the statistics are untrustworthy, and this fact the Jornal should bear in mind.

For the week ending April 22 the dispatches of coffee at this port are given by these two dailies as follows:

Jarnal do Commercio. 70,542 bags 1,608,161\$240 O Globo...... 80,347 ,, 1,610,153 880

Difference..... 9,805 bags.

In these figures the Jornal is incorrect both in quantity and value. The error of 9,805 bags is manifestly one of careless editing, while that of valuation is one of simple calculation. The official value of coffee for that week was 334 reis per kilo, or 20\$040 per bag of 60 kilos. Even were the quantity correct, a very simple calculation would show that 70,542 bags at 20\$040 gives 1,413,661\$680, and not 1,608,161\$-240. And then, to show how the error in quantity occurs, we turn to the daily reports of the Jornal itself, where we find the following entries:

April 17th..... 26,086 bags 18th..... 11,050 ,, 19th..... 8,875 20th..... 11,775 21st..... 17,311 22nd ..... 5,250 Total.... 80,347 hags.

How the Jornal's arithmetic man transformed this into 70,542 bags is a mystery, but such was the case. And the worst of it is that these weekly summaries are used in making up the packet and monthly summaries, and the latter in making up the grand summary for the year, into which are condensed all this mass of errors, seasoned with the final arithmetical vagaries of the compiler.

To demonstrate that this week is not an exceptional one, we will go back to the one preceding, ending with April 15th. The dispatches of coffee for that week are given by the two papers as follows, the first incorrectly and the second correctly.

Tornal do Commercio. 79,718 bags 1,653,794\$700 O Globo....... 82,568 ,, 1,684,387 200 Difference .... 2,850 bags.

In this case the Jornal is wrong not only in the quantity, but also in its own calculations. The official value for that week was 340 reis per kilo or 20\$400 per bag. Taking the quantity given and multiplying it this value, which any schoolboy can easily do, and we have 79,568 × 20\$400= 1,626,247\$200, and not 1,653,794\$700 as given.

And again, for the week preceding, ending April 8th, the dispatches were given, with the same disparity as before, as follows:

Jornal do Commercio. 37,382 bags O Globo ...... 37,252 ,, 749,751\$820 766,646 160 Difference . . . .

130 bags This time the Jornal got within 130 bags of the correct quantity, but made an error in calculation of 19,569\$740; for it is manifest that 37,382 bags at 343 reis, or 20\$580 per bag, gives 769,321\$560, and not 749,751\$820 as given. How the Jornal's editor arrives at these results is a mystery, for it seems to be a regular practice with him week by week to produce these errors of calculation. If it be a new "short method," or a system of scientific guessing. it is time for the editor to give it up, for he has not arrived at an accurate product this vear.

To show how these weekly summaries effect those for the month, we note the following dispatches for February:

Difference .... 18,041 ,, 714,326 980 In this instance the Jornal's summary was incorrect by 18,041 bags and 714,326\$980, which represents an aggregate error for the year of not less than 8,571,923\$760. It may be urged, of course, that the errors for other months may be much less than this instance; but then, are they not just as likely to be even larger? For errors there are no boundaries; the only safe rule is to keep within facts and multiply correctly.

One of the items which contributed to this February error, and which we give to show what absurd mistakes are sometimes made, will be found in the reports for February 21st, the dispatches being given as

Jornal do Commercio .... 94,824 bags 1,402\$800 1,444 800 O Globo ..... 70 ,,

Just think of it! There were only 70 bags dispatched on that day, and yet the Jornal editor manages somehow to make it 94,824 bags. And then, not content with this stupendous blunder, he deliberately values it at one thousand four hundred and two milreis, or a trifle less than fifteen reis per bag! And this is the commercial authority of Brazil! Of course, the editor knew better than to make such a blunder; but then it is his duty to prevent blunders as well as not to make them. Coffee at threefourths of one cent per bag is a blunder which even a blind man would have seen!

These instances are but samples of what is being published by the Jornal almost every day, as any careful observer can determine for himself. One other illustration will be amply sufficient to demonstrate how extensively they enter into the Jornal'. reports, and how utterly unreliable that paper has become in its commercial department. For the week ending April 29 the dispatches of coffee given by the two journals were as follows, the Globo's report being the correct one:

Jornal do Commercio. 77,215 bags 1,544,131\$730 O Globo ...... 77,002 ,, 1,510,789 240

213 ,, 33,352 490 Difference.... Aside from the small error in the number of bags, it will be seen that the difference in value is very large. To determine the source of this difference, we examined the Jornal's detailed statement from which the above total was obtained, and with the most surprising results. The blunders and 'guesses' are absolutely incomprehensible, the more so as they generally occur where least expected. The statement is as follows, to which we add a column of corrected figures to show the errors :

destination	bags	trale		correct v	alue
	73	1,4325	260	correct	4
Oporto	161	3,158	820	correct	
	74	40.691	880	correct	
	059	99,227	100	99,257	5580
	000	19,620	000	correct	
	571	30.763	020	30,823	
	858	56,073	960	correct	
Hamburg 13,	160	249,154	640	258,199	
	250	99,227	100	24,525	
Baltimore 8,	170	160,099	140	160,295	
Cape Good Hope	200	3.924	000	correct	
New York 16,		313.097	740	322,278	
New Orleans 4,		88,406	580	88,466	580
U. S. other ports 16,		295,738	380	319,727	520
Montevideo 1,		33,589	980	34,178	040
R. P. other ports 2,		49,927	120	52,306	920

From this statement it will be seen that of the 16 entries only 6 of the smallest are correct, the other 10 being grossly incorrect. It is clear that the commercial editor did not even give himself the trouble of calculating the values, as the errors could only result from the wildest guesses. And he does not seem to be very good at guessing either, else we should not have had the remarkable value of 99,227\$100 affixed to the 1,250 bags dispatched for Port Elisabeth.

It is well known that most people are accustomed to take these results without question, and without the slightest knowlage of the gross inaccuracies. Accustomed to employ commercial journals whose statistics are carefully and correctly prepared, they naturally expect the same results in the leading newspaper of Brazil. How greatly they

are deceived in this matter, will be seen from the character of the illustrations which we have here given. As now edited the commercial reports of the Jornal do Commercio are utterly unreliable; they are even worse than none because most people can do far better guessing. Then, too, the standing of the Jornal and the wide discrepancies between its statistics and those of less known journals and private parties tend to throw discredit upon the latter, however carefully their work may have been done. In the commercial interests of this community and for its own credit, the Jornal should put an end to this wretched work at once. It enjoys facilities at the custom house and telegraph offices which are granted to no other journal or party, and it abuses the trust. If our colleague can not do better than it has done thus far this year, it should at once retire from the field of commercial journalism and hand over its special facilities to those who know how to make good use of them.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT PRIVILEGES.

Under date of February 8th, 1879, the imperial government of Brazil granted a privilege to Thomas A. Edison for his application of electricity to the purposes of illumination, subject however to legislative approval. This was done in accordance with a general custom of granting such conditional privileges to foreigners, the government having no power to grant them on its own responsibility. The application for legislative sanction was duly transmitted to the Chamber, where it has remained untouched in the hands of a committee until a few days since, when the public interest in electrical lighting and the discussion over the Edison exhibit have compelled the committee to make their report. This document, which appeared in the Diario Official of the 27th ultimo takes the extraordinary position that "every grant of patent is without doubt a restriction upon industrial liberty, and is the more odious because it limits the development of an industry to one person alone.

On this general assumption, and with a sudden respect for the long discarded patent law of 1830, the committee reports against the concession, and recommends the postponement of all such applications until the legislature shall have considered the new law now before it. As this will be a matter of years, if we may consider that the usual delays will occur, this recommendation is equivalent to a proposal to reject the application. As this report covered the application of the Brush Electric Light Co. also, and as this recommendation postpones the granting of privileges to those two important inventions for an indefinite time, if not altogether, the case must be considered as one of vital importance to all applicants.

At the outset the committee states that the petitioners declare and prove that they have taken out patents in other countries, that they do not ofter to mount factories or workshops in the country, and that they only seek the monopolies guaranteed to them by foreign countries. And furthermore, that "they do not treat of immediate benefit for the country, but rather of the private interests of the petitioners." On the claim of the petitioners for the privilege generally accorded for a new discovery or invention, the committee then undertakes to prove that neither Edison nor Brush are entitled to the credit which other countries have accorded them, because the discovery was made long since both of the voltaic arch and incandescent light. On these grounds and in accordance with the law of 1830 which forbids the grant of patents to foreigners who have their industrial establishments elsewhere and who seek only a guarantee of a monopoly in the sale of their inventions for a term of years, the com- that country.

mittee draws the conclusion that the grant of such concessions is a bad economic policy and is contrary to law. Nevertheless, such concessions have been repeatedly made, even since the applications of these two petitioners.

On the grounds of the general practice heretofore pursued and on the great public utility of the two inventions in question, we believe that the position assumed by the com mittee is decidedly wrong. The law of 1830 has been a dead letter for many years, even if it ever was enforced. Privileges have been granted again and again on the grounds that the legislature had the power to pass special acts over the general law o 1830. This practice is one of the most common things in Brazilian legislation, not only in matters of this character, but in all matters where a person may wish something denied to him by general laws and regulations. As a principle we do not believe in this system, but as it is a recognized practice here we do not see why these two particular inventors should be made exceptions

On the question of the claims of Messrs Edison and Brush to the rights of invention we have no occasion to discuss the matter with a committee of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. The scientific world has already decided that question, and there is nothing more to be said. to the proposal for a postponement until a new law can be passed, we beg to submit that the proposition is unjust in the extreme. No one can assert that such a law will be passed this year, or the next, or even in five years. Then, when once passed, it must wait for the government to prepare regulations for its execution-another delay of months, if not years. Then should any clause of the law be modified by the regulations, the whole matter must be returned to the legislature to drag its weary way through the two chambers. It is needless to say that this involves a question of years, during all of which time it is proprosed to shut these two inventors out of the country and to afford them no protection against infringement. Still further, this same act will deny to the Brazilian people the benefits of the inventions during the same period, unless the inventors should decide to forfeit their claim to a privilege by effecting sales, as was done in the case of the Jablochkoff light.

And even when the proposed new patent law is enacted and enters into execution, should its present provisions be carried out the inventors will be in no better state, for it is proposed to forbid the grant of patent privileges to foreigners except on condition of their establishing shops or factories in this country for the purpose of manufacture. In the case of either Edison or Brush the requirement is simply preposterous, for the plant required would be far too expensive for the business. For an article of general use whose manufacture requires little outlay and little skill, such a requirement might be acceded to, but for expensive apparatus or machinery, for whose manufacture all the skilled labor, machinery and material would have to be imported, it would be simply absurd and impossible. If carried out, or the present recommendation be strictly enforced, Brazil as well as the foreign inventors

will suffer great loss.

Elsewhere it has been found directly and highly beneficial to industrial development to grant patent rights to inventors, and there is no reason to believe that Brazil will prove an exception to the rule. The extraordinary multiplication and application of machinery and mechanical devices in the United States is almost wholly due to the liberal patent laws

to France for an example; if she desires a genuine industrial development she need only adopt liberal laws and to guarantee the simple rights of property in the products of his hand and brain which the inventor justly asks. To do otherwise is to be unjust in the highest degree. It is worthy of note in this connection that this recommendation and the proposed new law are advocated by the protectionists, who seem desirous of proving their illiberality on every question of public importance.

#### FREE TRADE IN INDIA.

The advocates of restrictive commercial legis-lation are accustomed to assert, in an off-hand way, that free trade principles are losing ground. and that the general tendency of the public mind in both hemispheres unmistakably indicates a return to exclusive tariffs and high duties-in other words, the policy of protection. The assertion, we have frequently had occasion to show, is easier to make than to sustain by facts; but then, as assumptions, more or less plausible, persistently adhered to by a class of economists who are masters of the art of 'making the worse appear the better reason,' often do duty in place of facts, it is not surprising, perhaps, that even the more candid opponents of commercial liberty have themselves unconsciously succumbed to the delusion.

As directly bearing upon this point, we trust it will not be deemed either inopportune nor im-pertinent to direct attention to the highly important change of economic policy which has just been inaugurated in British India, to which passing reference was made in yesterday's Bulletin. We mean the abolition of all but a few import duties; which substantially places this portion of the British empire in line with the free trade system of the home country. This result was not attained without years of agitation, nor without considerable misto the effect opon the public revenue; now that the step has been taken, with an intelligent re-adaptation of income and expenditure in a har-mony with it, the agitation and the misgivings, we may reasonably anticipate, will be succeeded by a conviction on the part of government and people atike that the new policy is a genuine step in advance on the path of civilization and progress. And we are inclined to think that, after a few year's additional experiment in their present dreary expe sence, other high tariff colonial dependencies of empire, Canada and portions of Australia, will dis-covertheir interests in a corresponding modification of their economic systems in the same direction.

In the financial statement to the India legislative council by Major Baring, in the early part of the current month, the official announcement of the abolition of the customs duties was accompanied by the statesmanly declaration that the collections of duties on imports "involve an amount of friction, scrutiny and interference with trade incommensurate with the revenue they produce, and that their maintenance is indefensible if the cotton duties are abolished. If new taxation had to be imposed, it might be necessary to bear with some of these evils, but under the actual circumstances there is no reason why the benefits of free trade should any longer be withheld from India." It has, therefore, been resolved to sweep away all import duties except on wine, beer, spirits, liquors, arms, ammunition, salt and opium. The net loss to revenue at the the start is estimated at £1,108,000; but if the income from opium were taken in 1882-3 at £6,500,000 net, as in 1881-2, and the salt duty The net loss to revenue not to be reduced, there would still remain a surplus of £997,000 after the abolition of the im-The financial situation, hence, could port duties. The financial situation, hence, could not well be in better shape for entering upon the change, and we are disposed to believe that it will not be long before the wisdom of the step is vindicated in an enlargement of trade and the development by natural process of a wide circle of domestic industries, which will now have an opportunity to experience the benefits of those most effective spurs and incentives to progressive growth, sel-reliance and competition, unfettered by artificial restraints.—N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, March 24.

THE New York Evening Post says: "A movement is on foot among the leading foreign exchange bankers, in connection with their London correswell as the foreign inventors closs.

Lloss.

I has been found directly beneficial to industrial devant patent rights to inventors, or eason to believe that Brazil exception to the rule. The multiplication and application and mechanical devices designed by the state of the sta pondents, to secure a change in the existing custom

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The March receipts of the Pernambuco provincial postoffice amounted to 12,461\$520.

—The Parthenon Litterario and Club Carlos Gomes, of Porto Alegre, have united to celebrate the Pombal centennial.

—The first drawing of the second Ypiranga lottery has been fixed for the 10th June. Creditors will do well to visit São Paulo at once.

—A brother-in-law of Senator João Alfredo, named Cunha, was assassinated on the 14th ult., at Goyanna, province of Pernambuco. The assassins were Cunha's own slaves.

—A revenue collector named Manoel Macario de Sá was killed at Jaboticabal, São Paulo, on the 14th ult, by an Italian, Vicente Liguori. The assassin is under arrest.

-Twenty-two slaves received their emancipation papers at Nazareth, Pernambuco, on the 14th ult., under the third distribution of the fund. The sum paid in compensation for their freedom was 9.316\$260.

—The provincial government of São Paulo has awarded a contract to Jesuino Antonio Baptista for the repair of the highway from Parahybuna to the village of Jambeiro. The price agreed upon is 7,927\$500.

—São Paulo is now suffering from an epidemic of house-breaking, and the law-abiding citizens are submitting to the affliction with all due submission. We have been long waiting for a case of radical treatment of the infirmity, but thus far in vain.

—The Liberal Mineiro, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, states that Mr. C. H. Williams, director of the Cocles mines, has offered the province a furnished house at Rotulo for a primary school. He also expresses his willingness to meet the expense of a competent teacher.

—The provincial government of Rio Grande do Sul has appointed Sr. Antonio Moreira Cesar, superintendent of provincial customs at Rio Grande, to examine the books of the Companhia Hydraulica with reference to the recently-discovered fraudulent issue of stock.

—A prominent and influential sugar planter of the comarca of Rio Formoso, Pernambuco, named Prisciano de Barros Accioli Lins, has declined to accept the title of Bardo do Rio Formoso recently bestowe lupon him by the government, and announces that fact in a card to the press.

—The Rio Grande press is calling attention to the peculiar fact that although the exportation from the customs district of Rio Grande, Pelotas and S. José do Norte was greater in March last than for the same month of last year, the revenue has actually decreased. It is apparently an inexplicable phenomenon.

—A little fight took place at Brajão, Pernambuco, on the 8th ult., between Cypriano de Brito and two sons on the one side, and Manoel de Araujo and one son on the other. The last two ard one of Brito's sons were killed, and the other son of Brito was gravely wounded. Cypriano escaped both from the fight and alterwards from the police.

—The provincial treasury of Pará contained a balance of 1,033,283\$4\$7 on the 31st March, subject however to a reduction of 374,000\$ for the redemption of apolices. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of 113,400\$ on the 30th June next for the further redemption of apolices, which will reduce the provincial debt to 1,000,000\$.

—A meeting of the Rio Grande commercial association was held on the 11th ult, for the purpose of recalling the attention of the general government to the condition of the bar, and to the urgent necessity of adopting measures for its improvement. The association also asks for preventive measures against the widespread smuggling now going on in that province.

—A proposition has been made to the Rio Grande municipal council by Mr. Carlos G. Rheingantz for the establishment of a beggars asylum in that city. Mr. Rheingantz setimates the total expense for lodging and feeding 60 beggars at 1,165\(^\*\) per month, and he collealates that at least 1,200\(^\*\) per month can be raised by subscription among the residents and commercial houses of that city who are now accustomed to bestow alms every Saturday upon all comers. He asks the council to prohibit begging in the streets, and to appoint a commission to take charge of the asylum.

—Besides the issue of fraudulent stock, of which 379 shares had been discovered at last accounts, the Companhia Hydraulia of Rio Grande seems to have been the victim of a defalcation. The exmanager Agostinho Rodrigues Junior, who is charged with the crime, has disappeared and can not be found. The company will receive the sincere sympathy of the public for its misfortune, but not if it undertakes to avoid all responsibility in the matter. It would seem from the character and extent of the ex-manager's operations that he was allowed to do pretty much as he pleased.

-The March receipts of the Manáos custom house amounted to 38,525\$199.

-The price of fresh beef at Pernambuco about the middle of last month was 1\$200 per kilo.

—A fight between two men at P\u00e1o Grande, Pernambuco, on the 15th ult., resulted in the murder of one of them.

—The March receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 223,974\$123, and of the provincial treasury 44,480\$350.

—The March receipts of the Ceará custom house were 111,731\$916, as against 105,192\$985 in the same month of 1881, and 104,411\$660 in 1880.

—The drouth in various localities of Ceará, which had begun to excite apprehensions of another sécca, has been happily subdued by rains.

—The March receipts of the Pará custom house were 925,434\$880, against 455,242\$460 in the same month of 1881, and 507,068\$555 in 1880.

—A telegram from Santo Amaro, Bahia, of the 25th ult., reports a continued rain storm of 36 hours, filling the streams and bringing an end to the drouth.

—Thus far Maranhão seems to be ahead in the old-age line. It is reported from Vianna that a woman named Angelica Mellonia has just died there at the age of 150 years, leaving 246 descendents.

—There is a project under consideration in the Pernambuco provincial assembly for the establishment of a rural credit bank in that province with a capital of 1,000,000\$, upon which the province is asked to guarantee 7 per cent.

—The frontier town of Chique-Chique, province of Bahia, is said to be again in a state of anarchy. This is the first intination that we have bad that this interesting place was ever in any other state. The delegado of police has finally withdrawn from the place because the 50 soldiers under his orders are insufficient to keep the peace.

On the 14th ultimo six slaves on the Cunha Rego Barros plantation, Goyanna, Pernambuco, killed the son of their master and buried his body in a cane field. They then robbed the house and fled. Five were alterwards captured, the leader being killed in the effort. A few days before three slaves on a neighboring plantation also killed their overseer.

—One of the convicts on the island of Fernando de Noronha, named Annibal, disappeared on the 24th March and has not since been found. The correspondent of the \*Fornal do Recife says that "it is positively known that flight was not the cause of his disappearance because he was a poor old black, now resident a long time in the colony, and generally esteemed."

—The Gazeta, of Barbacena, Minas Geraes, of the goth ult., relates that on the evening previous a merchant named Castello Branco, of Rio de Janeiro, was assaulted by some six or seven soldiers at Carandaly just as he was leaving a business house where he had collected some money. Aid being called at once, the soldiers excused themselves with the plea that they were going to search the prisoner, but for what no one knows. This is the kind of security one finds in the interior.

—The Gazeta de Compinar relates that on the 27th ult. the police authorities of Amparo stopped a passenger train one kilometer from that place on a requisition from the chief of police of Campinas for the arrest of a criminal supposed to be on board. A large number of armed policemen and civilians went through the cars examining the passengers and treating them with great brutality. They finally arrested several persons so as to make sure of the one wanted, and then permitted the train to proceed.

—Early in March a runaway slave of Lieut. Col. Gomes de Oliveira, of Goyanna, Pernambuco, named Nazario, was brought back to the plantation with his wife, who had fled with him. On arriving at the gateway to the plantation buildings, the unhappy slave suddenly drew a small knife and cut open his bowels. When asked why he did it be said that he did not wish to kill his young master who had been cruel to him, and that he wished to rest. He died the following day. And yet we are told that these very slaves are the happiest people in the world!

—For earnestness in the abolition movement the province of Ceará is far in advance of all the others. The abolitionists there are so powerful and determined that there is no suppressing them, and the result is that they make every act of cruelty or injustice a scourge to the slaveholder. We have initiate handbill before us published in Fortaleza on the 11th ult, inviting all abolitionists and the public generally to attend a judicial examination of a poor slave grif who had been horribly maltreated by her master. The particulars are all given, as is the name of the master, who is characterized as "mone other than the philanthropic Sr. Telesphoro Caetano de Abreu." The bill is signed "the soul of the slave assassinated at Jacarrecanga." Under such conditions a master will probably think twice before abusing his slaves.

--Three slaves were recently advertised for sale at Campos on the following descriptions: Affonso, 80 years, valuation 505; Narciso, 40 years more or less, 600\$; Balthasar, 60 years, blind, 100\$. Narciso is said to be a free man. The advertisement makes a pleasant bit of reading!

—A Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, correspondent of the *Journal do Recife*, gives the following customs statistics for that city during the first quarter of the present year:

March 12,431 195 4,290 549 5,178 709
Total 77,378\$987.
From the 1st July last to the end of March the export trade of the port was as follows: 112,491 bags sugar weighing 8,436,825 kilos, paying 66, 203\$810 in export duties; and 20,020 sacks cotton, weighing 1,594,845 kilos, and paying 45,156\$868.

### RAILROAD NOTES

—The general meeting of the Mogyana shareholders has been adjourned to the 7th May.

—A general meeting of shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway will be held at São Paulo on the 25th inst.

—The January receipts of the São Paulo Railway amounted to 435,219\$740, and the expenditures to 143,031\$700, leaving a surplus of 292,188\$040. The passenger traffic amounted to 11,169 persons.

—The São Paulo provincial government has approved the plans presented by the Mogyana company for the construction of the first section of their extension from S. Simão to Ribeirão Preto. The plans cover a length of 53.7-kilometers.

—The municipal council of Mangaratiba, interested in the construction of the shore line to Angra dos Reis, has sent in a representation against the Copacabana tramway line of this city which the department of agriculture is seeking to create.

—The minister of agriculture has notified the representative of the Minas and Rio Railway Co. in this city that permission has been granted for the emission of the remainder of the capital authorized by Decree 6,683, Sept. 12, 1877, amounting to Z816,875.

—The relatorio of the Mogyana directors for the last half year shows that the aggregate receipts were 667,603\$104 and expenditures 330,122\$609, leaving a surplus of 337,480\$405. The total capital of the company, 5,100,000\$\pi\$, is now all employed. The dividend declared was 108500.

—The Bacpendyano, of Bappendy, Minas Geraes, says that the engineer in charge of the Pouso Alto section of the Minas and Rio railway is making a new survey of the projected line between the Rio Verde bridge on the Carmo road and Boa Vista with the purpose of moving the track away from the possible overflows of the Rio Verde.

—The March receipts and expenses of the Olinda and Beberibe tramway of Pernambuco, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

1882 1881

March receipts... 17,380\$100 15,097\$360
., expenses... 10,193 569 8,412 815
., surplus... 7,168 531 6,984 535

—An experimental trip was made over the Long Island railway, New York, on the 22nd March, for the purpose of testing the use of petroleum as fuel. The train was run to Rockaway and return on schedule time, the cost being \$1.20 as against \$2.00, the price for coal. The experiment was pronounced a success. The new fuel is a vapor produced by the intermingling of jets of petroleum, superheated steam, and hot air.

—On the 1st inst. some soldiers undertook to compel a slave to take the morning train at São Paulo for Campinas. The slave was crying pitcously, asking that he should not be comp lled to go, and resisting his conductors with all his strength. The scene was or evolting that the people at the station became indignant and protested against it. The railway authorities then informed the officers that they could not carry a passenger under such conditions, and could not permit his embarkation, for which decision all honor is due to the officials of the São Paulo Railway Co. No corporation is bound to aid slaveholders in the sale and compulsory transportation of slaves, and we are glad that the English company has made that fact known.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, April 18.

-There is a general complaint of drought in the camp.

—The custom house receipts on the 15th were \$1.39,136.58, making since the 1st inst. \$1.745,206.

—The receipts of the Central Northern railway during January were \$1. 46.458.76, and in February \$1. 47.376.57.

—The Provincial Bank is shortly to discuss the important question on the right to pay gold "pagares" in paper currency.

—The municipality values its land on which the Colon Theatre is built, 50 varas front by 75, at 25 millions currency.

—In Oliveira an estancia of three leagues has been rented for 5 years at \$10,000 currency per league per annum, and later was re-rented for 22,000.

—M. Robert Armenio, a French military engineer has arrived at Montevideo from France, having been engaged by the Oriental government to fortify that place.

—The district of Bahia Blanca its progressing famously in both town and country. The port is to undergo great improvements, and the place is bound to develope very greatly before long.

—On the occasion of the discussion which bids fair to make the work of the "congress of pedagogues" of no effect, the freethinkers of Buenos Aires have resolved to address circulars to all the centres in the republic, recommending the establishment of anti-catholic clubs, by which it is expected to resist the influence of the clergy.

—Seeing that the government are about to despatch to the Alto Paraná an expedition for the examination of the Salto de Apipe, in order to determine what measures should be taken to ensure safe navigation over and about those falls, we ask the question: If the government are aware that the small steamer Argentina under the command of Captain Page, and during his exploration of the tributaries of "El Rio de la Plata," surmounted the Salto de Apipe, when the river had fallen to nearly its low state, and went some few leagues above. The channel, at that state of the river, is exceedingly narrow, bounded on either side by dangerous rocks, and has a current of eight knots—a little over nine statute miles. With the river at its height, or nearly approaching that state, there would be less current, and the Salto might be surmounted, passing over the rocky ledges, regardless of the channel.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, April 23.

—The camps are dry, but, so far, there has been no suffering among the stock.

—It is intended to establish an "extractum carnis" factory at Gualeguaychu. Properly managed, this is a very lucrative business.

—We learn from Rosario that very large stocks of wheat and flour are accumulating there, in the expectation of a rise in the market.

—The condition of the republic generally is good. Our products for the year will be above the average, and show an encouraging increase of new classes of products.

—The petition of London holders of treasury bills, presented by Mr. Matthew Forrester, remains unanswered at this writing. The press has taken it up, the greater part sustaining the position of the government.

—On Thursday [April 20], there were 1066 tickets of 10 pesos sold, and 96 half tickets, the total receipts being \$11,140. Unless business improves very much during the next five weeks, there will be a woeful deficit when the balance sheet is made out.

—It is estimated on the Bolsa, that the transactions of the syndicate in National Bank shares have produced profits to the sum of a million fuertes. This is probably the heaviest speculation in this country.

country.

—A Cuban gentleman, lately arrived from Spain, intends to establish a bank here, and, with that view, has had several conferences with some of the principal Spanish merchants. The idea has been well received especially by the Spanish commercial body. The capital proposed to be subscribed is three millions pesos fuertes.

—The exhibition is now under full headway and is a very creditable affair, much beyond general expectation, and well worthy of the cost and labor bestowed on it. In industrial variety Brazil, by a long way, leads all exhibits, showing a much greater variety than our own exhibits.

—The provincial government has granted a subvention to a well-known land agent Mr. M. G. Rom, of 2000 pesos monthly, during the period of his absence in Europe, in consideration of his making known, as much as possible, the great progress of the province of Buenos Aires and the development of its wealth.

—The building of railway extensions is progressing as well as could be expected where the bad policy of governmental construction prevails. The Southern road has surveyed its Bahia Blanca extension, and is pushing ahead with a quiet efficiency which should be imitated in public works, but which will not be.

which will not be.

—We read in 'El Eco' of Cordoba, under date of the 20th inst. On Sunday, three hundred packages of machinery for sugar mills were despatched to Tucuman. Yesterday, 50 waggons were loaded with machinery of the same kind, also for the same place. This happens almost daily, and sometimes special trains are dispatched with the same cargo exclusively.

—Congress will meet in a few days and all public offices are busy in preparation of reports and measures, one of the first and most important of which will be the question of docks and a port. It is now thought that Mr. Woodgate will find little trouble in getting his project through, as time has demonstrated its soundness and practicability. There will be presented another scheme, designed to prevent, rather than secure or construct such

—In Montevideo, the outrage difficulties are by no means settled. The Italian minister, dissatisfied with a ministerial misrepresentation of his course to the Oriental congr. ss., has demanded a retraction, to which no answer has been returned, and it is said that the demand will be refused; and, if so, it is possible that diplomatic relations will be suspended. The outrage on sixteen Brazilian citizens, who were pressed into the army, escapedand were re-arrested, and for which escape they were fried on hot gridirons and then killed, remains to be settled, as well as the murder of a Spanish subject, promising an anxious time for the Santos government.

—President Roca and Minister Wilde have re-

—President Roca and Minister Wilde have returned from their peace-making mission to the province of Corrientes, where a small seditious movement to change governors had arisen. The presence of the President smothered the fire, the governor resigning and taking a seat in the national congress, and the vice-governor assuming office as governor. The President improved the opportunity to visit some of our more distant colonies in the Gran Chaco, and was and is surprised at the inexhaustible extent of surpassingly rich lands and all the elements of immense natural wealth. The President was also impressed with the pressing necesity for proper land laws which shall hold these lants for the actual settler, and will recommend that they be surveyed and preparations made for giving title deeds to settlers.

#### BAHIA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

According to a table recently published in the Diario Official, the following is a list of the principal exports from the province of Bahia during the last three years, the quantities and official values being given, together with the per cent of export duty levied both by the general and provincial governments. The production of cereals in the province is far short of the demands of consumption.

THE NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.

The governing committee of the Coffee Exchange held a long meeting. Saturday [March 25], and decided to lower the rate of commission both for outside buyers and for members. They also discussed the advisability of unaking the grades the same as those recognized in the "street," so as to prevent any possible confasion in the matter. At present the Exchange grade No. 7 is the only one "called," and the seller has the option to deliver any other grade. Many members desire that all the grades (ten in number) shall be called, and this question was also discussed. The managers will shortly establish grades for Santos coffee, probably accepting the standards of Havre, which is a great market for this coffee. Santos coffee will then be "called" on the Exchange. The Exchange expects soon the arrival of samples of Brazilian coffee exhibited at the international exposition at Rio de Janeiro recently. These exhibits have been divided —200 samples each being sent to New York, London, Paris, Vienna and Sertin, 70 to Montreal and 40 to Buenos Aires. The total value of the samples is \$20,000. On arrival they will be exhibited by the Bazilian consul at the Exchange. — N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, March 27.

—The São Paulo papers note the arrival there of the Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who calls himself the private chaplain of Cardinal Manning, and who is raising money to build a "house of expiation" in London. The reverend lather has met with considerable support thus far, certainly enough to enable him to live very comfortably. There is no use in calling his scheme a humbug, so we will not do it; but at the same time we would advise our Paulista friends to first meet all their private obligations, and then if they have money to throw away, some of it may be bestowed on this so-called charity. It is worthy of note in this connection, that Brazil seems to be bearing the brunt of this projected institution in London.

### LOCAL NOTES

—The principal business of life at present seems to be to circulate subscription papers.

—The government has appointed Bacharel José A yres do Nascimento to the presidency of the province of Sergipe.

—The government is to lay tracks within the Santa Cruz slaughter house to facilitate the handling of dressed beef.

—The Emperor has conferred the title of Barão de Santa Monica upon Commendador Francisco Nicolau Nogueira de Gama,

—A subscription is being circulated in this city for funds to aid in the establishment of a free institute of learning in Portugal.

—The public debt of the province of Rio de Janeiro now amounts to 15,135,766\\$, of which 8,128,000\\$ is funded, and 7,007,760\\$ consists of accepted bills.

—The professors and students of the Pedro II college have subscribed 85\$ for Julius Cæsar's balloon. Though poor in purse, this learned institution seems to be rich in credulity.

—An imperial decree of the 11th ult. grants permission to Barão de Nova Friburgo to locate mines of lead and other minerals in the parish of S. João Baptista, Nova Friburgo, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The positivists of this city are taking active measures against the new outbreak of the Chinese cheap-labor lever. They object most decidedly to the new species of slavery represented by coolie labor contracts.

—A conservative caucus was held on the 23rd ult, to consider what amendments should be offered and supported by the party in the present consideration of the budget. The leaders are evidently working toward a disciplined party organization.

—Owing to the number of subscription papers now in circulation, there is a serious movement in business circles to reduce the average subscription just one half, and then to petition the municipal council to confine their ravages to some one day of the week—say Saturday.

—Our River Plate friends have lately removed the quarentine on Brazilian arrivals. Although we can still turn out an occasional case of yellow fever, they have courageously decided to take the risk, and travelers will be allowed to wade ashore ad libitum—or at least until the sun again thaws out their fears.

—We have to record still another interruption in the cable between this city and Bahia, and at the same time an interruption in the land line. Our friends of the cable company should bear in aind that these interruptions are becoming just a little too unanimous, and that unless some effective measures are taken to guard against them there will certainly arise a popular demand for a new line.

—The telephone company of this city has made very important reductions in its regular tarif, beginning with the 1st inst. These reductions vary from 16½ to 25 per cent, on the old tariff. These changes should lead to a much wider use of the telephone in business life, because they now bring its advantages within the reach of many who have heretofore looked upon it as a luxury rather than as an important aid to the lighter transactions in business

—Buenos Aires is also troubled with rival telephone companies and official partiality. The usurping company, as here, seems to have first secured the co-operation of the authorities, and then to have begun an active warfare against the original and legitimate enterprise. They work to secure the roofs on which the other's lines are secured, then they secure an order from the authorities for their removal within an impossible time, and then they go and cut the wires. It is just a little more decent than the practice here, where lines have been cut without even that exuse, but it seems to be a piece of the same business all through.

—On the 29th ult, the director-general of the postoffice put into execution a new regulation for the opening of all mails arriving by the D. Pedro II railway, or by late steamship arrivals, on the evening of their recept, so as to facilitate their distribution at the earliest moment possible. The first street distribution will take place at 8 o'clock in the morning. Beginning with the 1st instant the postoffice will be open for the sale of stamps and the distribution of mails from 7 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night. The director-general has also adopted a plan for authorizing some mercantile establishment near each street letter box to sell postage stamps and postal cards, paying for such service the sum of 20.8 per annum. The new post-office regulations will be received with great favor. Now let the director-general adopt some system for receiving foreign mails ug to the hour of sailing, instead of closing them three or four hours before, and the business public will have double cause for gratification.

—The poor have we with us always; likewise lotteries, beggars and subscriptions.

—The Emperor has bestowed another mark of his favor upon Dr. Robert II. Gunning, by appointing him an honorary physician at the palace.

The republic of Uruguay owes Brazil an aggregate sum of 15,593,552\$, of which 6,662-308\$ represents capital and 8,931,244\$ the interest.

—The government has thrown out all the tenders for the Copacahana tramway and proposes to issue another call. The position of the government in this matter is worthy of note.

—According to the latest reports from the 4th São Paulo district, it appears that the minister of marine, Counselor Paula e Souza, has been defeated by a small majority. The full returns, however, are not yet all in.

—The United States war steamer Braoklyn is shortly expected on a visit to this port. The rarity of these visits now-a-days will make the coming of the Brooklyn an event of unusual interest to our small community.

—It is said that the Argentine ironclad Almirante Brown is to be stationed at this port because by ean not enter any of the Argentine ports. Like a well known Brazilian engineer, the Argentines seemed to have spent their money first, and then to have made their soundings afterwards.

—The rural exhibit was formally opened at Buenos Aires on the 1st inst. The first prize for the champion sheep-raising scheme will be awarded to Messrs Schimdt & Lima, of Brazil. Dr. Pereira Rego's—or Mr. Urien's—agricultural diplomas will be universally admired.

—The centennial celebration of the Marquez de Pombal will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant by processions, fireworks, illuminations, balls, concerts and a grand regata and illumination on Botafogo bay. It has not yet been clearly shown why Brazilians should celebrate this centennial, but then it may be that no reason is needed. Although Pombal was an eminent statesman he was never remarkable for gentleness in his government of his Brazilian dependency.

—We are indebted to the Barão de Penedo, Brazilian minister at London, for a highly interesting work entitled Missão Especial a Roma our 1873, which treats of one of the most important events in the religious history of this country. To all persons interested in the questions which have arisen between the Holy See and Brazil, this account of Penedo's mission to Rome will be invaluable.

—The many friends of Mrs. George N. Davis, of Stoton, United States, some time since a resident of this city, will regret to learn of the death of her only remaining son, George Herbert Davis, which took place at his home on the 22nd February last, in his 26th year. The young man had only just finished a course of theological studies, preparatory to taking holy orders, where he had graduated with distinction. Those who knew Mrs. Davis here, will feel the deepest sympathy with her in this sad hereavement.

—In connection with the imposing project of the Inminister of empire for the creation of a great national university in this capital, it is worthy of note that 400 law students at Pernambuco have just forwarded a representation to the government against the extreme neglect with which their school is treated. They complain that the building devoted to their use is in so dangerous a condition that it threatens to fall at any moment, and that their library does not contain one single volume on the legislation of the country.

—A committee of the Chamber has reported in favor of exempting from general taxation the 20 oltetries authorized by the provincial assembly of Bahia for the construction of a public road to the parish of Aldeia, municipality of Nazareth. The committee state in their report that they are not in favor of lotteries, but as there is no general law against them they see no reason why the exemption should not be granted. Or, in other words, the committee sees no objection to aiding and encouraging an admitted evil, simply because there is no express law against it.

—Our enterprising contemporary, the Jornal do Agricultor, has published a bucolic polka entitled Agricultor. Unfortunately it is arranged for the piano instead of the pipes, hence Pan will be shut out from the much coveted enjoyment of executing it himself. And yet we are not certain but what our colleague has made the wiser choice, for the piano has now become the favorite agricultural instrument, and polkas are peculiarly fitted for the supple, graceful movements of our planters' sons and daughters. There was a time in the years long since passed, when planters and farmers used to toil with their own hands, and when pianos and polkas were things unknown. The world has changed since then, and now with the coming of "ural credits," and long loans, and irrported labor, the stiffened joints have all gone out of date. Our colleague has our thanks for the music.

—The minister of justice has drawn upon the treasury for 37,231\$206 to meet the March expenses for the city police force.

-Up to the 2nd instant the subscriptions for the families of the officers and crew lost on the Royal Mail packet Dours amounted to 5, 166\$000.

—The government has approved the contract made with Brianthe & C. for the application of a carburetting apparatus in the public illumination of of this city.

—The department of empire has drawn upon the treasury for 3,904\$103 for expenses incurred by the fire department in watering the streets during the month of April.

—The masonic order of this city has elected Senator Silveira Martins to the position of grand master made vacant by the resignation of Counselor Saldanha Marinho.

—By decrees of the 29th ult, the government grants permission to Antonio Teixeira de Macedo, José Leopoldo Bourgard, Carlos Monteiro de Souza and Morris N. Kohn to construct telephone lines.

—The application of the Visconde de Barbacena to the department of agriculture for the construction of a breakwater at Imbituba, Santa Catharina, has been referred to the department of marine for information.

—Late cable advices from Montevideo state that the Spanish minister has been instructed to demand full and immediate satisfaction from the Uruganyan government for the assassination of Caballero. In the event of refusal he is instructed to demand his passports.

—Before the work on the Dom Pedro II opera house is carried any further, would it not be advisable to have an expert's opinion on the strength of the new structure? It looks much too tragile for the weight to which it may at any moment be subjected by a crowd of people.

—A well-known planter of Juiz de Fóra left a small satchel in a passenger car on his arrival at that place a few days since, which contained 5,500 in money and 50,000 in titles, besides other papers of import. He at once telegraphed to Sitio to have the satchel secured, which was not done until the train arrived at the terminal station of Carandahy. It was then sent back to him, but when he called on the railway authorities for it he was coolly informed that it had been delivered to some person unknown, who had asked for it.

—Maranguape seems to be laboring under a tremendous spasm of philanthropy. The daily press records that Major Agostinho Luiz das Siyten freedom to a slave woman of 56 Syears, and Sr. Joào Correia de Mello has done likewise by three slaves, two women and one man, aged respectively 50, 60 and 50 years. The granting of freedom to old, broken-down slaves may be an act of tardy justice, but we suspect that a spirit of true philanthropy will provide for the support of the poor creatures during the remainder of their lives.

MARRIED.—On the 17th ultimo at the British Consulate in Santos and at the Anglean Church in São Paulo, R. GORE BRADAZO DAVIDS, ESQ., telegraph superintendent of the Paulista railway, to D. ANGELINA DA FONSECA, daughter of Sr. Antonio Angusto da Fonseca, of Campinas, São Paulo.

—The following figures indicate the progress of the Argentine Republic. At present the extent of railway lines in working condition is 2,463,080 meters, and in course of construction 2,797,950 meters.

THE immense number of Italians landing at Castle Garden is one of the most noticeable features of European immigration this season. Upwards of 3,000 have been reported within the past three weeks, and the steamship agents have information that a similar proportion is likely to be maintained throughout the year. These Italians have been crowding down to Buenos Aires and the River Plate countries for several years past, and the demand for cheap labor in that quarter having been satisfied, the tide, apparently, is turning this way. It may occasion some apprehension to the political economists at the Italians are about as industrious as "the little brown people," and, worse yet, that they work for wages almost as low, their conomic habits and simple tastes giving them an advantage over other classes of laborers whose modes of life are not so frugal. Like the Chinese, also, their immigration this country is directed by resident agents here, who provide them with employment. The Six Companies at San Francisco have in some sense their Italian counterpart on a small scale right here in New-York, where Italian "labor to let" is not an uncommon advertisement.—N. Y. Com. Bulletin, March 29.

COFFEE CULTURE
IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

The following remarks upon coffee culture in Mexico and the Central American states, are from the pen of M. Thiersant, French consul in Central America, transleted from the Journal des Econ-omistes into the New York Commercial Bulletin of

"When the railways now in course of construction are finished, we may look forward to great improvements and extension in the cultivation of coffee in Mexico. The present export is esti-mated at 4,000,000 pourfds, almost exclusively pur-chased for the United States. The culture was introduced in 1828, and has now extended to the Talhzeo, &c. Colima coffee is well known in all markets. The government and planters are doing everything in their power to extend the cultivation and improve the product. An agricultural society is established in the city of Mexico, to which were to the cultivation and the city of Mexico. to which most of the planters belong, and a weekly paper is published containing their observations, etc. Here, also, however. etc. Here, also, however, plants that are five years old are attacked by a disease termed *chahnistle*. It is especially observable in dry and worn-out soils, or on sun-exposed slopes.

worn-out sols, or on suit-exposed solpes. In "Costa Rica began to grow coffee in 1820. In 1830, the immense tracts to the south of the capi-tal were sold on condition that only coffee trees would be planted. Still, the cultivation has only slowly extended until recently. At present, from 250,000 to 300,000 quintals are annually exported The soil of the country is extremely fertile, and the climate most favorable to the coffee plant. Labor and capital are, however, wanting, and roads and and capital are, however, wanting, and roads and means of transport in the interior very deficient. Almost the whole foreign trade of the country is done through the port of Puenta Arenas, on the Pacific, and to this port there is only one line of communication, and even this is only practicable in the dry season, from December to March. The in the dry season, from December to Marcia. Frieight from the port to the capital is often 80 piastres per ton for a distance of 18 leagues. Only one-half of the 300,000 bags harvested can be exported, on account of the had roads. A railroad from Limon on the Atlantic, which is to connect from Limon on the Authitic, while is to Combine to the port with the principal centres, has been in course of construction since 1870, but is still far from being completed. The total length will be about 115 miles. The soil has been exhausted in many instances, and manuring will be requisite. There is a very suitable zone for the cultivation of coffee which is traversed by 70 miles of railroad, and which can be connected with the port of Limon.

of Limon.

"Nicaragua began to grow coffee in 1848, and now some four and a half million of pounds are annually exported. The same hindrances alluded to above are here in force. Lately, new plantations have been made and the construction of a milroad has been begun. The country is of extraordinary natural wealth, but its fields are deserted, its forests silent and its harbors empty. The inhabitants seem to have been placing illusive hopes on the cons

truction of a trans-oceanic canal.

"Salvador now ships 200.000 quintals—a quan
tity which may be doubled within a few years. The cultivation was almost entirely confined to the western part of the republic, but is now extending western part of the republic, but is now extending to other parts. Some plantations have been lately made on the heights near the volcano of San Miguel. A foreign company has been given a concession to build a line of railway from Sonsonate to the port of Acajulta. The population is laborious and peace-able, and the country on the road to progress. The coffee trees were attacked last year by an insect, but a very good remedy has been found in the use but a very good remedy has been found in the use

"Honduras so far has scarcely grown enough coffee to provide its own wants, and the article known as Honduras in other markets is Guatemala. The government has passed a measure to exempt all coffee plantations from taxation during ten years, and it is believed that the imports of the state, amounting to 9,500,000 piastres annually, may be covcoffee trees have been planted. The want of hands, that is of well-conducted Europeans, and the eternal political disquiet of the country are great draw-

nal political disgluete of the country are great disar-"Guatemala, bathed by the two oceans, and with the magnificent port of Santo Thomas de Castillo, has also a fertile soil and salubrious climate. Coffee constitutes its staple product to-day, and the ship-ments are now 289,762 quintals. Before 1855, very little was grown. Several railway lines are now being surveyed or in process of construction. The compulsory labor of the Indian is spoken of as a legislative measure. The in-ect enemies of the plant are numerous, but not so dangerous as in other places."

The writer attributes the present state of the

are numerous, but not so dangerous as in other places."

The writer attributes the present state of the coftee market to over-speculation, chiefly the work of a clique, who began operations in Frankfort on the Man in 1868; also to the over-production in Brazil, and to the effects of the commercial criss. The fall in prices in the United States added to the difficulty. The present prices, M. Thiersant thinks, will hardly change for the better, unless through speculative process; "but then," he adds, "the coffee market has now become a true speculative market."

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

A gentleman who had just arrived from Aspinwall was recently interviewed by a reporter of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in which he makes the following statement concerning the Panama canal:

"The De Lesseps company have been working there now for nearly a year, and nothing has been accomplished but the erection of a few wooden buildings at Aspinwall and Gatum. Not a foot of ground on either side of the Isthmus has been ground on either side of the Istamus has been execuvated for the canal proper. Small cottages have been erected at Gatum for officers, etc., and these have cost most exorbitant prices. They purchased the Grand Hotel at Panama, which they are fitting up for office purposes, the upper floor being used as a hospital. At Aspinwall, or Colon, they have done nothing except to build a few storehouses. The docks that they contracted to build have not even been started as yet. There is, to be sure, a lot of old French machinery strewn along the railroad

from Aspinwall to Gatum, a distance of about miles It is piled up in all kinds of shapes, and the general opinion is that it can never be put together, so widely have the pieces been scattered. The company proposed to buy the Panama Railroad, and were met so far as to pay \$5,000,000 down on the purchase; but when I left the pur-chase had not been completed, and nobody supposed that it would be. The officers in New York represent to every man that they send there that there is a hospital for the benefit of all the employes and a surgeon in the employ of the company, while the facts are that if a man is taken sick there he must take care of himself, as there is no hospital completed, though one is in course of completion.
Millions of dollars have been spent there already, and there is but little to show what has become o itt." "What class of laborers are they employing on the canal work?" "Negroes from the islands of St. Thomas, Jamaica, Hayti and Carthagena. The Frenchmen who came there are all officers, drawing salaries of \$500 a month up, with houses found for

THE total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the month of February wa 28,247, against 15,075 in the same month of 1881

THE government of British India has abolished all import duties with the exception of those on wine, beer, spirits, liquors, arms and ammunition, salt and opium.

#### MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of March 1882, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos.

Companhia Cantareira e Esgolas.

Lat. 23° 32 58° S.

Long. 46° 50′ 46° W. (Greenwich.)

Height of barometer: 2,393 ft. above mean sea level.

Do of rain gauge 2,378.5 ft do do.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m., 2,76 in inches: at 9p.m. 2,7639 inches.

Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr, at mean sea level at 2 m. 2,905 inches: at 9 p.m. 2,999 inches.

Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 69,3°: at 9 p.m. 69,9° pinches.

Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m. 69,3°: at 9 p.m. 69,7° Fahr.

Mean of max. tem. in shade, 61,4° do min. in shade 59,9° F.

Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm. 5; 10° Fahr.

Lighest reading of mix. of therm. in shade (23th) 47,0°.

Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (34) 89,9° F.

Mean temp. of dew point at 9 a.m. 6,99 in; at 9 a.m. 6,29° F.

Mean leastic force of vopor at 2 a.m., 5,99 in; at 9 p.m., 568 in

Total rainfall for the month 2.6°9° inches.

Maximum fall of rain in one day, (20th) 0.8 3 inch.

Rain fell on 14 days.

Fog on the mornings of 1 days and evenings of 8 days.

Thunder and lightning on the 7th, 11th, 16th, and 17th.

Lightning seen, but thunder not heard, on 9 days.

Thunder heard but lightning not seen, ony days.

Rainbow observed on 1st, 7th, 13th, 19th and 22nd.

HENRY B. JONNER,

HENRY B. JOYNER,

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

#### COMMERCIAL

of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold .... 8 889

EXCHANGE

April 22.—The market opened very firm and continued so throughout the day. The Brazilian banks maintained heir previous official rate of 31½ but the English banks drew on their head offices at 21½. Private paper wat negotiated at 21½—21½ on London and 437—441 of France. Sovereigns sold at 11½500 cash.

April 24.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio raised their rates to-day as follows:

were effected at 21½ bank and 21¾ private paper or London. Sovereigns closed at 11\$200 sellers, 11\$150 buyers.

ereigns sold at 14386 cash.

April 26.—The English Bank opened to-day at 213/5 but soo
after joined the other banks in drawing at 213/5. The ra
for private paper was 213/5 but there is only very little
the market whilst there are also but few takers of ba
paper. The market closed firm but inactive. Sovereig
closed at 11830 sellers, 118160 buyers.

April 27.—The market to-day presented the same features as yesterday and there was no alteration in the rates of the banks. Small transactions were effected at 21½ bank and yesterda; banks. 2184 private on London and at 440---442 bank and 438 private on France. Sovereigns closed at 11\$190 sellers, 11\$140 buyers.

April 28.—The official rates continued as follows:

London 21½
Paris 442
Hamburg 545
Italy 454
Portugal 247 °lo 3 ds

180 and 1:\$200 cash.
April 29.—The rates of the banks continued to-day unchanged
and the business done was small at 2156 bank and 2156
—21 1116 private London, and 442 bank and 437—438
private on France. Sovereigns sold at 11520 cash.
May 1.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Commercio
maintained the following official rates:

London 21½ 90 dg
Paris. 442 "
Hamburg 545 "
Italy 454 3 dg
Portugal. 247° lo "

.—This morning the banks opened at 213½ but soon the English Bank drew on head office at 21½ when Banco Commercial adopted that rate officially.

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 22. April 24. April 24.

3 Six per cent apolices. 1,072 000
5 Provincial apolices. 100½ "/n
12 do of 5005 101 "l
13 do of 5005 101 "l
14 2 50 Banco do Brazil 1580 000
5 Banco Course 1580 000
5 Banco Course 1580 000
5 Banco Pedial 110 000
6 Carris Uthanos. 235 000
8 Carris Uthanos. 235 000
8 Carris Uthanos. 105 000
8 Carris Uthanos. 105 000
9 Tarris Uthanos. 105 000
9 Janegridade Insurance 69 500
9 Banco do Brazil hypoth n. (6c) 93 "la 370 000 April 26. 
 37 Six per cent apolices
 1,072 000

 30 Provincial apolices of 500\$
 par

 40 Banco Commercial
 230 000
 April 27.
30 Six per cent apolices. 1,072 000
15 Fidelidade Insurance. 220 000
30 Carangola R.R. 192 000
70 Leopoldina RR. 208 000
45 Banco Predial hypoth. n. 75½ "[a]
46 0 of Febr. 23 75 al\*
53 do of Nov. 11 77½ "[a]
50 Novegação Nacional (outside sale). 280 000 April 28.

Six per cent apolices 1,072 000

Banco do Commercio, and serie. 134 000

Banco Predial. 140 000

do seller's, option till May 30. 135 000

Banco Industrial. 239 000

Macahé e Campos 220 000

Macahé e Campos 260 000

Arraegação Nacional 260 000

Amarom Steam Navigation. 147 500

Carris Urbanos. 215 000

Rio Gas Co 260 000

Carriagens Fluminense. 179 000

Carruagens Fluminense 179 000

Quissamã obligations ex div. (outs. saless. 200 000

A	pril 29.	
21	Six per cent apolices	1,072 000
1	do	1,070 000
50	Banco Predial seller's option till May 30	136 000
40	Integridade Insurance	70 000
45	Carruagens Fluminense	170 000
11	Sorocabana R.R. [outs, sale]	107 000
1	đay 1.	
28	Six per cent apolices	1,072 000
70	Banco do Commercio 2nd serie	135 000
100	Banco Predial, seller's option till May 31	136 000
44	Confiança Insurance	46 000
4	Leopoldina R.R	200 000
60	Navegação Nacional	275 000

#### MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1882. Exports.

Coffee,...Our last report was on the 22nd ulto. In view of the continuance of unfavorable advices from consuming centres dealers have again had to reduce their prices from 100—150 reis per 10 kilos, and at this reduction a fair amount of business has been transacted, both to the United States and

Europe.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, compared with that of the 22nd ult. shows a reduction of 115 per cwt. for prime, 1110 per cwt. for good and medium, and 113 per cwt. for the lowest

ndes.
The sales since the 22nd ult. have been 160,130 bags, via:
74,500 bags for United States
57 610 , Europe
3 110 , Cape of Good Hope
14,910 , Elsewhere

160,130 bags.
The total sales during the month of April amounted to 341,350 bags, viz:
216,080 bags for United States
84,850 , Europe
10,450 ,, Cape of Good Hope
20,930 , Elsewhere

341,350 bags.

Receipts during the first three days of this month have averaged 11,923 bags per day.

May

Antwerp Gr str heriin. 328

Antwerp Gr str heriin. 328

Southampton Br str Tugus. 957

Marseilles Fr str Navarre. 5,158

Liverp. Antw. Br str Lastell. 526

Hamburg Gr str Santos (8, 2,65 Santos). 13,438

Harve Fr str l'ille de Bahin. 3,030

Hamburg Gr str Dendernal. 1,030

Southampton Belg str Kepler. 9,239

do Best Dersonet. 6,605

Bordeaux Fr str Senigal. 2,074

Harve, Antw. Br str Karov. 9,331

here: The clearances in April were:

The clearances in April were: for United States 193,490 lags, against 118,543 in Mar. 1881. Europe 61,872 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 168,736 ... 189,700

3.5649 K. P. R.WC 4.3,383
showing a decrease of 284,364 bags as compared with the clearances in the same period of hist crop-year, viz. 86,689 bags increase to Unice Earth 23,599
6,689 bags increase to Unice Earth 23,599
6,7134 Gerease Europe Good Hope 7,724 Receipts during the month of April have averaged 12,724 bags per day against 10,339 , same per April 1884
9,504 1896 1888
9,701 1888
9,701 1898
9,701 1898
9,701 1898
9,701 1898
9,701 1898
9,701 1898
9,701 1898

Ordinary second... 2 110 ~ 2 320
and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States... 4,200= 4310 9,50 cts
Good , 3,750= 3934 8,51 ,
Fair to good , 3,600= 3874 8,90 ,
Fair to good , 3,500= 318 7,50 9,0 ,
Good Channel... 3,200= 348 7,49 ,
Fair , 3,500= 313 3,748 ,
Low , 3,000= 384 6,59 ,
(1. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 21½ in sterling and at par in American gold.)
Stock is estimated to-day at 155,000 bags, presenting a fair assortment.

Imports,	Ro
4,600 barrels per Spolless from Baltimore  D. Podro II from Baltimore	Arri Tot
2,500 , Amazon from Baltimore 250 , Tancarville from Halifax The sales since last date amount to about 8,500 barrels, and	Bu
The sales since has take the sales are the sales since has take the sales since has take the sales are taken as take the sales are taken as taken a	We F
Richmond 1st 22 000—23 000	D
Boltimore 15t 21 500-21 750	A
n, 2nd 20 500 –21 250 St. Louis 20 5.0–20 750 River Plate 19 000–20 000	Arri Tota Be
Chili 17 000—17 500 Market steady.	steam
Market steady.  The arrivals in April were 49,333 barrels and bags, viz:  37.442 barrels from U. States 5,60 . from Trieste 6,761 bags from Chili	
49,333 barrels and bags and the total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th amount to 148,427 barrels	
against 125,357 ,, same period :881	Tot Co
mand continues good but in the absence of supply prices re- main nominal.  During the month of April there were no arrivals and the	Co
total arrivals since January 1st remain at	The
against 3,680,955 feet same period 1881. White Pine.—No arrivals. Market firm. We quote 110 reis per foot.	Arr
Arrivals in April 45,552 feet.  Total arrivals since January 1st 1,261,202 feet.	Tot
against 1,388,200 feet same p'd 1881 Spruce Pine.—Arrivals: 375,832 feet per <i>Nineveh</i> from Portland	17,3
which are not yet sold, and	
which are reported sold before arrival at 378000 per dozen. Arrivals in April 375,832 feet. Total arrivals during the four months 753,969 feet against 289,946 feet same p'd '81	Mon
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and market in the same position.	bee
Arrivals in April 871 dozen.  Total arrivals since January 181 2,427 dozen  against 1,273 ,, same p'd 1881.	BUEN jerk BUEN jerk
CORIS.—Arrivals:  2,002 tons per Emilie L. Boyd from Cardiff  1,640 , Choice from Cardiff	PAVS jeri
1,373 ,, Karnak from Swansea	Port
2,104 , Detroit from Cardiff 2,948 , General Domville from Cardiff	JERS 48
700 , Clyde Vale from New Castle all on order.  Prices continue nominal.  From second hands 24500-265000 is being asked fer	Lont Bu
Cardiff and New Castle.  Arrivals in April 19,215 tons	Live J Por
against 22,938 tons in April 1881 Total arrivals since January 181 75,928 tons against 54,648 tons same per, 1881	CARI 45
Hay.—Arrivals: 113 bales per Van Dyck from River Plate	Re Swa W
189 , Tancarville from Halifax The market remains over-supplied and prices nominal. Arrivals in April 3,129 bales	CAD La
against 3,932 ., in April 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 9,474 bales	Opor
against 11,192 ,, same per. 1881. Bran.—Arrivals:	BAL
1.066 bags per Van Dyck from River Plate	New
500 ,, Hipparchus ,, do The market continues firm at 3\$500—3\$600 per bag	Nev ra
Arrivals in April 9,525 against 670 in 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 20,761 bags	BAL
against 22,082 ,, same per. 1881 Indian CornArrivals from River Plate: 834 bags per Van Dyck	CAR
1365 " Derwent 726 " Sénégal	HA?
Market quiet at 4\$000 per bag. Arrivals in April 3,325 bags	CAR 54 BAL
against 1,000 ,, in April 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 12,269 bags against 5,342 bags same per. 1881.	to
CementArrivals:	
Market firm. We quote; English 7\$5008\$000	ANT
German 6 8007 000 French 7 5008 000 Arrivals in April 15.174 casks	SAL
against 3,138 casks in April 1881. Total arrivals since Inn. 1st 42,007 casks	PER MA
against 23,140 casks in April 1881.  KeroserieNo arrivals. Market firm and prices advanced to 7\$100 per case for Devoe's Brilliant until the 1st	d
inst, when, owing to the reduction of about 700 reis per case in duty, the quotations became 6\$500 per case.	BAI
Arrivals in April 14,150 cases  against 36,396 cases in April 1881.  Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 88,470 cases	Ter
against 81,091 cases in April 1881.  Lard,Arrivals: 250 kegs per D. Palro II from Baltimore.	Ma
Market unchanged at 465—470 reis per lb. for George.	N. Bai
against 7,000 ,, 50 cases in April 1881.  Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 26,936 kegs and 45 cases against 26,230 ,, 180 cases same	PE
Period 1881.  TurpentineNo arrivals. Prices unchanged at 560-	- PAI

	THE RIC	) NI
Imports,	RosinNo arrivals and prices unchanged at 9\$000-9\$-	s
	50. per barrel. Arrivals in April 425 barrels	London
4,600 barrels per Spolless from Baltimore 5,135 , D. Podro II from Baltimore	against 1,350 barrels in April 1881 Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 3,080 barrels	Liverpool Antwerp Hamburg.
2,500 "A mazon from Baltimore 250 "Tancarville from Halifax	against 3,495 ,, same per. 1881. Butter,Arrivals: 137 cases and 50 barrels per sundry	Havre Bordeaux.
The sales since last date amount to about 8,500 barrels, and stock in first hands to-day amounts to about 50,000 barrels.	steamers. We quote:	Marseilles. New York
We quote:	French, in barrels 1\$000-1\$020 per lb.	ARI
Trieste 19\$000—23\$000 Richmond 1st 22 000—23 000	do in tius	DATE
,, 2nd 21 000—22 000 Baltimore 18t 21 500—21 750	Italian,	April 22 Ta
,, 2nd 20 500 -21 250 St. Louis 20 5.0-20 750	do in barrels	, 23 No , 23 No , 24 To
River Plate 19 000—20 000 Chili 17 000—17 500	Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 10, 171 cases and 1,840 barrels.  Beer.—Arrivals: 1,638 cases and 10 barrels per sundry	" 24 D
and the attended	steamers. We quote:	,, 24 La ,, 24 Vz ,, 25 Sa ,, 26 V ,, 26 V ,, 27 H ,, 28 Ib
Market steady.  The arrivals in April were 49,333 barrels and bags, viz:  37,442 barrels from U. States 5,630 from Trieste 6,761 bags from Chili	Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$500-7\$600	,, 26 V
6,261 bags from Chili	Tennent 4 5005 000 Guiness' Stout 7 2007 300	,, 28 lb
49,333 barrels and bags and the total arrivals from January 1st to April 30th amount to	German, Carlsberg 7 200 do Cavallo 7 000	,, 29 Di
148,427 barrels against 125,357 ,, same period 1881	do Sundry brands 5 0006 500 Arrivals in April 3,243 cases and 160 barrels.	May 1 G
Pitch PineThere have been no arrivals. The de-	Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 11,013 cases and 2,494 barrels.  Codfish.—Arrivals:	", т. н
mand continues good but in the absence of supply prices re- main nominal.	3,633 tubs per O Blanchard from Jersey	
During the month of April there were no arrivals and the total arrivals since January 1st remain at	72 , Tancarville from Halifax 324 cases Rosario from Hamburg.	EMIS
1,618,900 feet against 3,680,955 feet same period 1881.	The market continues in a good position and retail prices are maintained at 27\$000—28\$000 for prime quality.	
White PineNo arrivals. Market firm. We quote	Arrivals in April: 7,971 tubs Canadian and 203 cases Norwegian	
110 reis per foot. Arrivals in April 45,552 feet.	against 6,188 ,, 1,835 ,, in April 1881 Total arrivals since January 181:	339,069,
Total arrivals since January 1st 1,261,202 feet. against 1,388,200 feet same p'd 1881	17,857 tubs Canadian, 3,728 cases Norwegian, against	
Spruce Pine.—Arrivals: 375,832 feet per Nineveh from Portland	7/13	2,151,
which are not yet sold, and 125,496 feet per Tancarville from Halifax	SHIPPING NEWS.	119,
which are reported sold before arrival at 37\$000 per dozen.  Arrivals in April 375,832 feet.	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	7,489,
Total arrivals during the four months 753,969 feet against 289,946 feet same p'd '81	APRIL 21.  Montevidro—Sp bg Diana; 242 tons; Juan; 12 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Co.	2,722, 21,600, 8,400,
Swedish Pine.—No arrivals and market in the same	beef to Souza Irmão & Co. APRIL 25.	41.820
position. Arrivals in April 871 dozen.	Burnos AvresPort bgn Dous Irmāos; 207 tons: Correa; 9 de; jerked beef to A Wagner.	7,065
Total arrivals since January 1st 2,427 dozen against 1,273 ,, same p'd 1881.	APRIL 26.  BUENOS AYRES—Sp bgn Monjuich; 229 tons; Riera; 11 ds; jerked beef to G. N. de Vincenzi & Filho.	
Coals.—Arrivals: 2,002 tons per Emilie L. Boyd from Cardiff	jerked beef to G. N. de Vincenzi & Filho.  PAVSANDU'—Sp bgn Camaguayana; 177 tons; Riera; 23 ds;	CAPITAL
1,640 ,, Choice from Cardiff	jerked beef to Companhia Agricola.	CAFTIAL
1,100 , Supreme from New Castle	PORTO ALEGRE—Port bgn Tanny; 138 tons; Pinto; 15 ds; sundries to Moreira Campos & Co. APRIL 27.	33,000,00
2,948 ,, General Domville from Cardiff	JERSEY, via Bahia—Br by O Blanchard; 260 tons; Le Brocq: 48 ds; codfish to Hime Zenha & Silveira.	£ 1,000,0
700 , Clyde Vale from New Castle all on order.	APRIL 29.	6,000,00 4,000,00 4,000,00
Prices continue nominal.  From second hands 24\$000-26\$000 is being asked for	London—Br bk Arrola: 947 tons; Penery; 58 ds; sundries to Burnett Wright & De Castro.	£ 1,000,0
Cardiff and New Castle.  Arrivals in April 19,215 tons	LIVERPOOL—Br bk Hope; 870 tons; Jenkins; 67 ds; sundries to J. & J. Peake  PORTLAND—Am lug Nineveh; 494 tons; Nineveh; 56 ds;	1,000,00
against 22,938 tons in April 1881 Total arrivals since January 15: 75,028 tons	pine to order.	C
against 54,648 tons same per. 1881 Hay.—Arrivals:	CARDIFF—Br bk Emilie L. Boyde; 1,240 tons; Raymond; 45 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.  ——Br shp Choice; 1,112 tons; Zuill; 60 ds; coal to	4,000,00
113 bales per Van Dyck from River Plate	Royal Mail.  SWANSRA—Br bk Karuak; 899 tons; Upham; 66 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	0 400 00
The market remains over-supplied and prices nominal.	Capiz-Br ben Belle: 107 tons; Johns; 44 ds; salt to M.	2,000,00 600,00 10,665,00
Arrivals in April 3,129 bales against 3,932 ,, in April 1881	Leone & Co.  Oporto—Port ben <i>Tentativa</i> ; 249 tons; Vieira; 36 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.	=
Total arrivals since January 1st 9,474 bales against 11,192 ,, same per. 1881.	Baltimore—Am lug Spotless; 418 tons; Coffin; 48 ds; flour to	3,000,00
Bran.—Arrivals: 1,966 bags per Van Dyck from River Plate	NEW CASTLE—Br bk Ciyde Vale; 473 tons; Benjamin; 54 ds; coal to W. Ritchie & Co.	4,000,00
1,000 ,, Derwent ,, do 500 ,, Hipparchus ,, do	Br bk Supreme; 1,100 tous; Cunningham; 70 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	700,00
The market continues firm at 3\$500—3\$600 per bag Arrivals in April 9,525	New Port-Br bk Carrie Delap; 1,109 tons; Lewis; 47 ds; rails to order.	\$00,00 \$00,00
against 670 in 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 20,761 bags	APRIL 30.  BALTIMORE—Am bk D. Pedro II; 489 tons; North; 47 ds. flour to F. Clemente & Co.	
against 22,082 ,, same per. 1881	flour to F. Clemente & Co. CARDIFF—Am shp Detroit; 1,493 tons; Mann; 53 ds; coal to	1,200,00
Indian CornAnivals from River Plate: 834 bags per Van Dyck	Wilson Sons & Co.	5,400,00
1365 "Derwent 726 "Sénégal	HAMBURG-Nor bk Capella; 295 tons; Holmen; ds; sundries to Phipps Bros. & Co.	1,800,00
Market quiet at 4\$000 per bag. Arrivals in April 3,325 bags	CARDIFF—Br shp General Domville; 1,559 tons; Stanton 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co	4,000,00
against 1,000 ,, in April 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 12,269 bags	BALTIMORE—Am bk Amazon; 230 tons; Myrick; 36 ds; flow to Phipps Bros & Co.	200,00 640,00
against 5,342 bags same per. 1881. CementArrivals :	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.	£ 750,0
8.072 casks per Arrola from London	APRIL 21.	2,000,00
1,556 ,, Capella from Hamburg. Market firm. We quote;	RANGOON—Br shp Marioneth; 1,365 tons; Thomas; ballast. ——Br bk Keiverdale; 1,209 tons; Duff; ballast.	8,000,00 3,000,00
English 7\$5008\$000 German 6 8007 000	Antonina—Sw bk Haraid: 450 tons; Johanson; ballast.	800,0
French 7 5008 000 Arrivals in April 15, 174 casks	SALT ISLAND-Port bk Miramar; 389 tons; Cardsa; sundries	500,00 4,000,00 8,000,00
against 3,138 casks in April 1881. Total arrivals since Jan. 18t 42,097 casks	PERNAMBUCO-Port bk Minho: 275 tons; Ferreira; sundries APRIL 23	5,000,0
against 23,149 casks in April 1881.	MARANHÃo—Port bk Maria Carolina; 338 tons; Reis; sun dries.	500,0
KeroseneNo arrivals. Market firm and prices advanced to 7\$100 per case for Devoe's Brilliant until the 1st	APRIL 26.  BAHIA—Port bk Guilherme; 351 tons; Borda; sundries.	200,0
inst, when, owing to the reduction of about 700 reis per case in duty, the quotations became 6\$500 per case.	APRIL 27.  BALTIMORE—Am bk Serene; 558 tons; Segermann; coffee.	4 750,
Arrivals in April 14,150 cases against 36,396 cases in April 1881.	TRINDADE—Br lug Farewell; 323 tons; Bolduc; ballast.  APRIL 28.	600.0
Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 88,470 cases against 81,091 cases in April 1881.	PORT NATAL—Sw bgn Oden; 188 tons; Rifen: coffee.  MADRAS—Br bk Prince Humberto; 1,400 tons; Baillie; ballast	10,000,0
Lard,Arrivals:	APRIL 29.	400,0
250 kegs per D. Pedro II from Baltimore.  Market unchanged at 465-470 reis per lb. for George.	DIAMOND ISLAND—Ilr bk Norwood; 1,219 tons; Fraser; b'lst N. Orleans—Am bgn Daisy; 439 tons; McCarthy; coffee.	1,200,0
Arrivals in April 9,175 kegs & 45 cases against 7,000 ,, 50 cases in April 1881.	BALTIMORE—Am bgn Harriet S. Jackson; 505 tons; Bacon coffee.	1; 400,0
Total arrivals since Jan. 1st 26,956 kegs and 45 cases against 26,230 ,, 180 cases same		800,0 800,0 1,800,0
period 1881. TurpentineNo arrivals. Prices unchanged at 560-	VALPARAISO—Br bk Ben More: 570 tons: Jones: ballast. PARANAGUA'—Sp lug Cecilia: 191 tons: Carrera; ballast.	1,000,0
580 reis per kilo.	APRIL 30.  CORDNEL—Sw shp Carl Hindric; 1,083 tons; Dallen; ballast.	400,0
Arrivals in April 350 cases	S. CATHARINA-Port bgn <i>Lusitana</i> ; 188 tons; Pinto; sundries MAY 1.	700,0
Tptal arrivals since Jan. 1st 2,092 cases against 1,480 cases same per. 1881.	PARANAGUA—Port bgn Destino; 195 tons; Ferreira; sundries.	2,000,0

Butter—Armshalt 17 green and go have been seemed to the state of the s	AMERS
Arrivals apart (apart parts) barrels against (aparts) barrels (aparts) parts (aparts) barrels (aparts) parts (aparts) parts (aparts) parts) barrels (aparts) parts) barrels (aparts) parts) barrels (aparts) parts)	
ARIPLAS OF FOREIGN PERSON.  Total articles and a plan set at 19 200—1900  Go Sandylymorids see—6 390  Go Sandylymo	dries
Arrivals in Apoll 1, 420 cases and 1 sp harrels.  Born — Arrivals 1, 636 case and 1 sp harrels.  Born — Arrivals 1, 636 case and 1 sp harrels.  We quote the first of the firs	dries dries dries dries dries dries dries dries dries flee flee flee
Guitnest Stout	ndries ndries ndries ndries ndries flee
324   CSSS   Roberto from Hamburg   72   Tomestraville from Hamburg   324   CSSS   Roberto from Hamburg   325   CSSS   CSS   CSSS	s of January yards, ag-
are ministried at 197800-28500 for prince quality.	QUOTATION
Agril 1   35   19,85   19   19,000   20   20   20   20   20   20   20	1,072\$cco
Shipping News.   119,600 000	" "
### ARRIL 21.  ### ARRIL 21.  ### ARRIL 22.  ### ARRIL 23.  ### Most Teversoon—Sp bg Disna; 242 tons; Juan; 12 ds; jerked bef to Soura Irmão & Co.  ### ARRIL 25.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Disna Irmão & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Disna Irmão & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Disna Irmão & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Disna Irmão & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Disna Irmão & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Disna Irmão & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Co.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### Burnso Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnson Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnson Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnson Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnson Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 27.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnson Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### Burnson Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreira Campos & Co.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### ARRIL 26.  ### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES  ### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES  ### BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES  ### Burnson Averse—For high Terming 1:38 tons; Finto 1:5 ds; sandries to Moreir	81 %
Burnson Aversa-Port light Dual Iraniist, 207 tons; Correa; glate; jerked beef to G. N. de Vincenzi & Fisho.   Parkashori—Port light Tons; Riera; 11 ds; jerked beef to G. N. de Vincenzi & Fisho.   Parkashori—Port light Tons; Riera; 23 ds; jerked beef to Gompathia Agric-lab.   Porton Alzakosa—Port light Tons; Riera; 23 ds; jerked beef to Compathia Agric-lab.   Porton Alzakosa—Port light Tons; Riera; 23 ds; jerked beef to Compathia Agric-lab.   Porton Alzakosa—Port light Tons; Riera; 23 ds; jerked beef to Compathia Agric-lab.   Porton Alzakosa—Port light Tons; Riera; 23 ds; jerked beef to Compathia Agric-lab.   Porton Alzakosa—Port light Tons; Riera; 23 ds; jerked beef to Compathia Agric-lab.   Porton Alzakosa—Port light Tons; Riera; 23 ds; sundires to Moreira Campos & Co.   APRIL 27   Parkset, vidi Italia—Bis Q. Rianchard; 264 tons; Le Brocq; 48 ds; codifists to Hime Zenha & Silveira.   April 200,000.00   All 2	100 ½ °lo 1,275\$000
First   Declaration   Declar	1 "
Sease   Season   Se	T DIVIDEND
\$\frac{1}{\text{Liventon-High of the first \$\text{Control}{\text{Piper Book}}} = \frac{1}{Liventon-High \$\text{Liventon-High \$\	000 Jan. 1882 000 Jan. 1882 sh Jan. 1882 000 Jan. 1882
Poertann lug Niereck; 49 tons; Nierech 56 ds; pinete order 1, 112 tons; Raymond; 1,000,000   37,500   13,000   25,000	500 Jan. 1882 1 S Oct 1881 000 Jan. 1882
Wistern Stores & Co.   Captz—Hr ben Heler; 197 tons: Johns; 44 ds. salt to M.   1,065,000   1,333   3,000   1,000	70 interest June 1880
direc to Veiga Finto & Co.   Baxt Piston E.   Baxt Piston E. Co.   Bax	
New Castian-life lik Cytele Fade; 473 tons; Benjamin; 54 discussion la W. Richiek & Co.	July 1881  Feb. 1881  Dec. 1881
New Poet — life by (arrie Deap; 1,10) (tills: Lews, 47 us)   \$40,000   \$7,000   200   All   S. Lair do Maranhão	interest   ooo
	000 500 Jan. 1882 Jan. 1882
MAY 1.   -   500\$   do debeniures.   -   500\$   fo /r	000 July 1881 interest 000 June 1879
Catopyr=Br shp General Dourville, 1559 tons; Stanton: 4,000,000   20,000   3,000   All 2005   160   84 yes quillo Maylan Sons & Co   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	000 Jan. 1882 000 Jan. 1882
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.    Departures of Foreign Pessels.   1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	oco Jan. 1882 July 1881 Oco Oct. 1881 July 1881
RANGOON-H shp Marianeth: : 1/95 suns; Thomas bullast.   Some, now   Some   1/200   1	000 Jan. 1882 000 Jan. 1882 000 Jan. 1882 250 Jan. 1882 000 Jan. 1880
SALT ISLAND—Port bk. Aliramater; 283 fonts: Cardisci sundries. 4,000,000   20,000	
dries   drie	600 Jan. 1882 000 Dec. 1876 3076 June. 1886
BALTIMORE—All to Gerrent: 35c tons, segentant, conce.   Z   75,000   75,000   All   L to All   Constitutions   Constitution	% April 1881 500 Jan. 1886 5000 Jan. 1886 5000 Jan. 1886
MADEAS - B the Prince Humberto; 1,000 tons; Ballile; tallast. 1,000,000   5,000   All   300   All   Brazil Industrial. 19,195 300 10 000   1	9 000 Jan. 188
Pensacota—Br bk ./jmer; t.18t tons; Pinchney; ballast. \$00,000   4,000 All 500   290\$ Associace Commercial — 151 000 in Nom	9 000 Jan. 188: terest Jan. 188:
VAINARASIO	8 000 Jan. 188 5 000 Dec. 187
S. CATHARINA—Port bgn Lusitana; 188 tons; Pinto; sundries. 700,000 3,500 All 200 All Fingenho Central de Quissamā — Nom 2005 do oblirations	8 500 May 188 2 % Jan. 188

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BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A.

CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS :- No. 112.

Printed at the Typ. Central, No. 7 Travessa do Ouvidor.