NEWS. RIO

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Voi. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 19

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Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5.a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:43 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a.m., Barbacena 3:45 p.m., Porto Novo (tranch from Entre Ries) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:45 a.m., Sao Paulo (fer S. P. & Rio (8 R.N.) 6 p.m.). Denominard: leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Larbacena 8:33 a.m., Dorto Novo 10:13 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Servizi; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Stito; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rerende e Areas line at Saruby; and S. Paulo and Rio de Jameio line at Cachoeira.

Linitéd Express: Opeard, leaves Rio 7:13 a.m.; arriving at Barra 1:26 a.m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 3:28 p.m. Diousnosti, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a.m., Rio Novo 5:50 a.m.; arriving at Barra 1:26 and 1:57 p.m., Rio 5:45 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Crus branch at Saopoemba, and Macacoo branch at Delen.

Mirat Trains: Leave Rio at 5:10 a.m., 3:12 and 4:10 p.m.; arrive, from Belim 7:15 a.m., from Barra 8:45 a.m., from Earte Rios (devining 6:07 a.m.) at 3:38 p.m.

Subarbar Trains:—Dassenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a.m., and 10:00, 3:15, 3:20, 4:30, 8:50, 7:30. 8:30 and 10:00 p.m. all 4:00 p.m. Returning, the trains leave 8:popemba at 3:35 and Cacadura at 2:50, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40 and 6:40 p.m.

CANTAG 4.LLO R. R.—Leaves Nitheroby (Santa Anna)

84c, 16, and 11,35 a.m., and sow years and the plate p.m. CANTAGALLOR R. —Leaves Nitherohy (Santa Anna) 730 a.m., arriving at Nova Priburgo 1105 Condeiro (t hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 425 and Macneo 545 p.m. Return train leaves Maceneo 630, Cordeiro 730 and Nova Friburgo 11100 a.m., arriving at Nitherohy 435 p.m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with train. PETROPOLIS STEAMBERS and R. R.—Steamers leave Trajuche Maufa at 1 p.m. week days and 1 a.m. Sundays and holiskys, baseenger arriving at Petropolis at 350 p.m. week days, and 3 p.m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a.m., the boat arriving at Rio at 930 a.m.

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Business Announcements.

Mr. Alexandre Wagner begs to announce iona the naise which has carried on operations for e for a period of 27 years under his individual firm, ceases to exist on this date, and that its liab lities and assets (with the exception of his landed property) is transferred to the copartnership ven commandite which he has formed with his son-in-law, 211v. Chrodore Buvivier, under the style of

Duvivier & Co.

of which the said Theodore Duvivier is the respon-sible partner and the undersigned is the "commanditaire.

Clexandre Wagner.

Rio de Janeiro, 30th June, 1882.

Meggro. Duvivier & Co. beg to announ that they have authorized Mr. Otto Simon by power of allorney to sign in behalf of their firm.

Duvivier & Co

Rio de faneiro, 1st July, 1882.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

the eve of departure of the American packet, e 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 Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and asles, a table of treights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian rade.

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THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGEN

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5TH, 1882.

AFTER a much longer period of life than was at first thought possible, the Martinho Campos ministry has ceased to exist. Organized by a man who possessed neither the respect nor confidence of the country, and composed almost exclusively of men unknown and untried in administration and with but little experience in legislation, it was hardly possible for it to succeed. Its failure has been even more signal than at first anticipated. It was unquestionably called into office to check the growing power of abolition, and it has succeeded only in making slavery more odious than ever, although the active work in favor of abolition has been in a measure suppressed. It announced no programme nor policy at the outset, and it created none since. Its chief appealed to his personal record as the guarantee of his future policy, and in that alone has he fulfilled his promise; for his almost unbroken career as an oppositionist in the legislature has been practically extended to a policy of opposition as a minister to all the best and most necessary measures of administration and legislation. In its brief existence of five months, this ministry has not accomplished one single thing to signalize the high position which it has held. It has earned nothing but ridicule and contempt for its leader, and pity for his inexperienced colleagues. The final overthrow of the ministry was effected on the 30th ult. by a vote of 63 to 45 in the Chamber of Deputies in favor of a motion to take up for second reading a committee report on the registration of voters. This motion was opposed by the ministry who declared that they would make it a vote of confidence. The result being against them-44 conservatives and 19 dissident liberals voting for the motion the ministers withdrew and offered their resignations to the Emperor. They were at once accepted. Counselor Saraiva was then called to organize a new ministry, but declined to undertake the task. A delay then followed until the 2nd instant, when Counselor Paranaguá consented to accept the charge. He presented the names of his colleagues to the Emperor on the evening of the 3rd instant. All things considered the new cabinet is an able and satisfactory one, and will be welcomed with a general sigh of relief. The new prime minister has had much experience both as a legislator and a minister, and is known as a man of moderate views. He is a liberal in politics, but not of the radical type. Of his collegues the the radical type. ablest man is perhaps the minister of It is clear, however, that Jundiahy was the develop and protect it, or to find some cabalistic lines drawn in chalk at their bases

of marked ability and wide experience. The new cabinet is composed as follows:

Senator Visconde de Paranaguá, of Piauhy president of the council and minister of finance; Senator Pedro Leão Velloso, of Bahia, minister

of empire;

Senator João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos, of Paralyba, minister of marine; Deputy Lourenço Cavalcanti de Albuquerque,

of Alagóas, minister of foreign affairs; Deputy Carlos Affonso de Assis Figueiredo, of Minas Geraes, minister of war; Deputy João Ferreira de Moura, of Bahia, minister of justice; Deputy André Augusto de Padua Fleury, of

Goyaz, minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

THE final result of the subscription inaugurated in this city by Chief of Division Arthur Silveira da Motta, of the Brazilian navy, in relief of the families of the officers crew lost on the Douro, amounted to the handsome sum of 13,762\$680, which was remitted through the Royal Mail Co's. agent, E. W. May, Esq., on the 23rd ult., in a bill of exchange for £ 1,232 18s 2d. This result is so highly satisfactory and creditable in itself that it needs no comparison with the Southampton subscriptions, which it exceeds, to demonstrate the generous liberality and sympathy which actuated it and carried it through. The terrible loss of life and the rare devotion of the officers of the Douro made this disaster one of general and heartfelt sorrow. There was no question of nationality, no shadow of indifference. The disaster appealed to every heart, and especially to those of the Brazilian people with whom the Royal Mail packets have long been favorites. Immediately after the news came of the great loss of life among the officers of the Douro, subscriptions were initiated everywhere along the coast in relief of their families, and we are glad to note that the response has been in every case most generous. We regret that we can not give the full results of all the subscriptions, as it should be a matter of enduring record. From the fact, however, that some 5,000\$ were subscribed in Pernambuco alone, it will be seen that the aggregate from all the coast cities must be very large, certainly above 20,000\$. These most generous and most deserving gifts will be doubly grateful to those whom this sad accident has left in bereavement, for they will bring with them timely aid in many cases and a noble sym-

WE give elsewhere a "short notice"-we "short notice", because our versatile correspondent so terms it, and he ought to know !-- of a little pleasure-seeking in which our Paulista friends were engaged on the 24th ult. How successful they were in the quest can best be understood from the racy pen of our correspondent. It is sufficient to say in this respect that the pleasure of reading the exciting events of the day, from the sturdy warfare waged by "Jim" and "Jim's brother" to the by-play among the camp-followers, can only be excelled by the pleasure of the day itself. Happy indeed are those who go forth upon the village green-if Jundiahy may be said to possess such a thing-and bruise the leather sphere! Twice happy are those who can round out the incidents of so eventful a day with the view of a real genuine "capsize!" And thrice happy those who are permitted to add one more drop to a brimming cup by the rare sport of matching strength and agility against the traditional delusiveness of a well-buttered porcine tail. If there be one single drawback in all this sport-and such a possibility should never be mentioned in the same breath- it can only be found in the editor's perplexities as hom to punctuate the narrative and to harness the riotous wit.

agriculture, Deputy Padua Fleury, a man scene of a genuine day's amusement-in spite of that loquacious "Yankee from New York" with a foreign-sounding name-and that its brilliant victory for the S. P. C. C. is not unlikely to lead to another not less pleasant in this direction. If such an event occur, we'll undertake on own one responsibility to suppress "Shimmel," "George Washington" and the "New York Seventh" ab initio.

> WE give in another column two valuable extracts from the annual report of the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Cevlon on the cultivation of coffee and rubber on that sland. Although it may be urged that Mr. Trimen's investigations have little to do with Brazil because of the absence of the leaf disease in this country and of the extensive area covered by native rubberproducing trees, it still concerns this country very materially through the efforts put forth to develop these and other products. It is stated that much has been accomplished in the study of leaf-disease, which has been so fatal to the coffee industry of Ceylon, and that its life and ordinary means of propagation are now definitely known. This much attained, through the careful studies of scientific men, it naturally follows that the pest will soon be brought under control and that coffee production in Ceylon will again assume a position of high importance. other things being equal, it is inevitable that the intelligence and energy which have characterized the planters and scientific men of Ceylon in developing the products of that island must eventually result in well-earned success. Notwithstanding the ravages of a disease which has steadily decreased their product, the planters of Ceylon have shown a most praiseworthy courage in fighting it, and in repairing losses by the introduction of new industries. At no time have they lost hope in the eventual subjugation of the coffee leafdisease, but at the same time they have most wisely undertaken the cultivation of other products, many of which were wholly new to that country. Principal among the exotic products is that of rubber, and in this industry also Brazil is deeply interested. The people of Ceylon and India will have no great river valley like that of the Amazon from which to draw their supplies of this product, but they are devoting themselves most assiduous ly to the study of the plant, and to practical experiments as to the best means of cultivating it and of making it a profitable industry. Plants and seeds of all varieties have been secured and have been widely distributed to every locality adopted to their cultivation. and scientific men are devoting themselves to the study of the several varieties in public botanic establishments. From efforts such as these there can be but one result -success It may be reasonably inferred therefore that in the near future a new producer of rubber will appear upon the market to compete with this country, and that that new producer will appear not as the representative of a primitive forest industry, but of a highlydeveloped branch of scientific agriculture. And while the preliminary steps are n progress, while the people of Ceylon and India are securing every possible variety of the plant and are distributing them throughout a vast fertile country, the Brazilian seringueiro is steadily working his destructive way back into the interior, and the Brazilian planter is dreaming of nothing but coffee and politics. Already the lower Amazon is practically abandoned by the rubber-gatherers, and their camps are yearly carried further up toward its head waters. This year rubber is gathered on the Rio Beni to be transported in canoes down the Madeira and Amazon, a thousand miles to market. The industry is still in its primitive stage, and nothing is done either to

substitute to follow in its wake. The old rubber-gatherers villages on the lower Amazon are now quite deserted, and the forests are rapidly swallowing them from all sight and recollection. As yet and in every sense of the word the rubber industry of Brazil is a destructive one With the gradual destruction of its sources of supply it is steadily receding into the interior and away from its markets. process tends to increase the difficulty and cost of gathering the product, a process which will eventually place less favored producing countries on better competing terms with Brazil. Should Ceylon and India succeed in producing rubber, as they undoubtedly will, their industry will be one of steady development and of skilled cultivation. While Brazil is losing they will be gaining ground. These results, it is true, will not happen this year, nor next, but they are almost certainties of a not remote future, and as such should command the thoughtful attention of the people of this country.

OUR CRICKET MATCH.

Time 8.30 a. m., 24th June !- Weather, heavy fog. -Place São Paulo railway station. A long train about to start; the carriages filled with the "British colony" and its belongings in the way of "women and babies" and such like articles "de luxe"! "Are you passing ben?" "Hallo! 'ow are yer, and 'ows yer mother?" "Delighted indeed to see you looking so charming!" "Here, Bill, give us a loan of your 'baccy'! Above the din a voice called out "How's that umpire?" "Over!" replied the grating voice of "our bowler" with a rasp that made your blood run cold, "here come in, there's most of our fellows here!" and a horny paw dragged me into a carriage where "most of our fellows," huddled together, were trying to persuade themselves that they did not teel cold and miserable.

Right! A whistle from the engine, the train "dragged its slow length" out of the station, and we were fairly on our way to the grand Cricket match at Jundiahy: An account of which "our" captain has asked me to write. I heartily wish I had not even begun it for I have got "things mixed" as the Yanks say.

You all remember we played the "Rio Cricket Club" a few months ago-that is, I mean to say, the "play" was all on their side; we did t'other thing. I think they called it "hunting leather." Some folks Some folks like it; I don't. I got a good deal of it that day, and the way I "fielded" was second only to "long-leg"—but he was a caution! We had two or three Campinas fellows in that eleven, besides "long-leg," and one of them made the highest score on our side (I think it was eight) so the Campineiros went away to their diggings 'laying the flattering unction to their souls that they had distinguished themselves. So they had! Anyhow they challenged us to play them at Jundiahy- and to Jundiahy we were going.

By "us" I mean the S. P. C. C. which being interpreted reads "The Marylebone Cricket Club," or something of that sort!

We arrived at Jundiahy at about 10.30 a.m. and the view of the "field" was quite inspiriting. A long tent with tables for "grubbing" on for five hundred and one or two persons; a smaller tent for the "women and babies," both decorated with flags and streamers (the tents, I mean, not the 'ladies and babies.") There were swings, "seesaws," "aunt sally," "Brighton donkeys" disguised as horses, bands of music, and on a level piece of ground in the bright sunlight three sticks stuck in the ground were placidly contemplating other three sticks stuck into the ground 22yards away, both having some

- "and around which sticks and chalk lines and for fifty yards on each side of them a dozen sensible men in their shirts and trowsers will be struggling; and while one endeavors with all his little utmost to knock down those three sticks with a ball, another with a shovel in his hand does his little utmost to prevent the work of destruction!' That's the noble game of Cricket as explained to me by a native of Jundiahy, and he ought to know!

The Campineiros won the "toss" and went in first. "Play!" said our umpire. By the way "our umpire" was a humane, kindhearted gentleman! He gave me "not out" when the ball rose up and hit me in the eye, and he gave me gentle warning not to waltz out of my ground when another ball broke my finger! I would have preferred going away at the first, before I was entirely "broke up," but I feel grateful to him all the same. "Play" was commenced by "our bowler;" everybody, knows him, from the Corcovado to Jundiahy! The beaming radiance of his countenance, the kindly warmth of his hair, his awe-inspiring hat and gentle sweetness of voice are not soon obliterated, even if one does forget the odd bits of fingers and shin-bones left scattered about the wicket. Five balls were gently told off by our umpire, and "our bowler" retired with that self-satisfied smirk, that becomes his classic features so well, at his "maiden." At the other end the ball was taken by "Jim." Everybody calls him "Jim;" he is a good-tempered, harmless sort of a chap; you can even call him "Mister James Kennedy" if you want to, he will not feel hurt about it! He is our best "bal" also-by Cobbett or Lillywhite, I supposeanyhow he is the best bat we have, so our chubby captian told me, and he ought to know.

I think it was just about this time, or shortly afterwards, that that amusing recreation of "leather hunting" began. I am glad to say that our Captain had the forethought and discrimination to put me somewhere close in, so I had a splendid view of the "hunts," after each of which my duty was to "back up." I like that! When I am on the field I feel equal to "back up" with any man - especially when the ball is thrown into the other wicket. Was it also about this time that our Captain's otherwise "fullblown-rosey-mug" began to lengthen out? Something was disturbing "our bowler; his hat was on the ground and he appeared in all his naked loveliness sending the ball "in" with all he knew-but somehow Mr. Putney carefully turned 'em aside, or started a "leather hunt," making things lively; and the score steadily rose to 28 for one wicket down. At this point of the game I got into "Jim" was bowling. I got deeply interested in one of the disguised "Brighton donkeys," which was careering wildly over the boundless "pray-ry" at a jog-trot. back was a stoutish lady in a blue and white striped dress. Suddenly the untamed steed stopped; the lady just as suddenly disappeared! At this very moment "Jim" delivered a ball and it was played almost into my hands. Of course I was looking at something else; instinctively I made a "grab" at it, missed it, and spiked my big toe. I forgot I had spikes on my boots; but "Jim" never forgets anything. With pungent wit he enquired if I was "looking for the ball in the lady's foot?" His biting sarcasm made my life a dreary waste for the rest of the day; and even later on when I did make a catch he wanted to know "when the next blue striped lady would be along?"

All this time the Campineiros' spirits were rising! They cheered and incited our fellows in the "leather-hunting." They'd call out: "Go it, Caledonia!" "In with it Aberdeen!" "Well missed, Auld Lang "His 'prentice han' he tried on-

Catching!" They were having a good lunch. The score standing at 56 runs for square time of it, and they would shake each other by the hand and say they had not seen such "bully sport" for a long time

But a "change came over the spirit of their dream"-the "change" I mean was a change in the bowling. He was a mildlooking harmless youth; they called him "Major," but he is no more a Major than you are. This simple youth, child-like and bland, took up the bowling. He calls his bowling "underhand, Oliver Twist," all-of-a-twist. The Campineiros called it d—d underhand anyway! So it apparently proved, for despite the "downy" way Mr. Thomas Kennedy, their best batsman, tried to play those funny O. T's, in defiance the knowing dodges their captain, Mr. Hammond, displayed to circumvent those curious O.Ts, the seven remaining wickets all went down in that same underhand way, and a score that half an hour before promised to reach a thousand or so closed for only 57 runs!

Now we, that is us, went in, Messrs. Davidson and O.T. Major "waving the willow" but they were quickly put out of their misery by the bowling of Messrs. Hammond and Thomas Kennedy. By-theby this Mr. Thomas Kennedy is rather a paradox in a small way. You see he belongs to our Club, yet he played against us on ecount of some railway tunnel I was told. When he does play on our side he is known as "Jim's brother;" when he is at work he is known as "chefe de tracção;" and in society and domestic circles he is known "Mrs. Kennedy's husband!" I always make a point of calling him Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Esq.; politeness costs nothing, and he is a good deal bigger and stronger

The fielding was very good on the side of the C.C.C. "kind spirit hear my prayer" of course C.C.C. does not mean that, but it is a good quotation and I have been dying to get it in somewhere, and now it is in it looks kind of sarcastic; but I mean well However Mr. Hammond's bowling was effective and two of our wickets went down for as many runs. And now our best bat went majestically in and our flagging spirits revived, but only to be crushed; for hardly an over had passed when "Jim" was caught at cover point, caught cleverly too by Mr. Swinerd, but so determined was he that there should be no doubt about our 'Jim" being put out that he hurled the ball at the wicket with such force and precision that it went right through "Jim's brother," knocked down the three wicket sticks, and if it had not flattened harmlessly on Mr. Harrison's head, I believe that ball would be going yet!

At this moment somebody took me off "to licor." It was a Yankee friend of mine; he wanted "to ask me a question;" he asked me a good many. He said his name "Victor-Shimmel-of-New-York-City." He told me a good deal more about George Washington and the "seventh regiment of New-Yorkers" than I had ever heard before -perhaps I shall not have such a chance of acquiring gratuitous knowledge again.

When I returned to the "field of action" the idiotic delight displayed on the vacant, vapid countenances of the S.P.C.C. showed plainly that the tables had turned. "That's "Bully for you, Pete! another four !" "Well hit again, another lost ball !" "Here, "Bra-a-vo Jack, heave'em a new ball." that's passed the the tenth!" "Hooray for were the shouts among clapping of hands that greeted my ears on arrival. And there was our stout little Captain batting with all his might and perspiration, knocking the balls into the field and out of the field, until a well pitched ball from the Campinas Captain laid waste "our bowler's" "timber yard" and every one adjourned for

5 wickets.

I wish somebody else would write this "thing"— I am getting so confoundedly prolific and I want my lunch real bad. think I won't say anything about the lunch ; I eat too much of it-principally jam tartand the stones must have taken root inside. Moreover, to see eleven hundred and twenty two or three jaws working together in harmony made me feel melancholy-when I could not eat any more!

Atter lunch "play" was resumed and our Captain continued the game of "leatherhunting," varied only by the fall of a wicket now and then until it came my turn to "go in." All cricketers like "going in. I don't! If they would only bowl nice balls, well to the leg every time, I would not mind so much. Might see some fun in it But when they bowl straight and perhaps. swift on lumpy ground, and hit me in the eye, break my fingers, bruise me all down my left side, and have at the same time a vindictive "Elf" or "Alf" trying to stump me, I much prefer eating jam tart! For tunately at the end of a century or so a benevolent youth caught me at slip (I feel proud to immortalize him, his name is Mr. 'Jim's brother"), and they permitted me to take my tortured frame away, leaving "our Captain" still "enjoying" himself.

It is useless my giving you a concise account of all the doings and runs made by our heroes. Suffice it to say that "our Captain" was finally "run-out," after making a score of 52 runs. There was another of "us" "run-out." He said he fell, somebody told me he went to sleep on the ground for he heard him snore!

The match was over by five o'clock, when a proposal was made by the Campinas Captain to have a "wild hig punt with a treasy It sounded like that to me and made me feel hungry to know what it meant. Presently they brought forth a very small sucking pig and then buttered its tail. Now I knew what was coming! They took the monster and placed him tenderly in the middle of the plain, gave him a "start"-I think it was with a brick-and then went for him! But there was too many man and too few pig. I could not see all the fun, besides "things" were getting "mixed muchly?" Mr. Putney would insist on hugging the pig, the pig taking quite naturally to him, and that was not fair to the other fellows you know!

The whistles of the locomotive now began to call away the multitude. Cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Speers and Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, to all of whom but more especially to Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, all praise is due for the excellent taste and good management displayed in all the arrangements for the day. In cordially thanking them for their kind entertainment, I testify the hearty sentiments of every one present at the meeting.

We were pretty well crowded in that train. I think it was that "kindly Scotch accent' did it; "things" got more "muchly mixed' than ever! That enlightened citizen Victor-Shimmel-of-New-York-City top of me all the way back, and when ob-livion laid her fair hand on me, he was singing negro melodies and calling for "juleps."

urepo.	_	P	OINT.
CA	MPINAS		
Players	Ного	out	Total runs
G. Grey	Bowled	Kenned	y 2
T. Putney	,,	do	17
Alf. Williams	,,	Manger	. 0
W. Harrison	.,	do	10
Thomas Kennedy	,,	do	5
W. J. Hammond	,,	do	6
R. Alexander	,,	do	2
G. Putney	.,	do	3
G. Mellers	not out		3 5
A. Swinerd	run ou		. 0
T. Hall	Caught	Corbett	bowled
		nnedy	0
J. Sims	Bowled	Manger	0
Byes and	wides		7

	SÃO	PAULO		
1	J. Williamson	Bowled	Hammond	4
2	J. Davidson	,,	do	0
3	W. Manger	,,	do	I
1	James Kennedy	Caught	Swinerd	0
	Peter Miller	run out		52
,	Robert Reece	Bowled	Kennedy	8
,	G. Springate	Caught	Sims	8
;	C. E. Corbett	,,	Kennedy	14
	Jones	run out		2
	J. Riley	Bowled	T. Putney	1
	D. Prentice	Caught	Alexander	0
	D. Campbell	not out		I
	Byes and	wides		12
		Total		103

THE WORLD'S MONEY

The director of the United States Mint estimates the principal countries of the world at: Gold \$3,221,000,000, silver, \$2,538,000,000; total specie, \$5,759,000,000; of paper, \$3,644,000,000, and the total circulation, including the amount held in government treasuries, banks and in active circulation, at \$9,403,000,000. The increase in gold and silver during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, was \$155,460,749, and the increase in the five years

ending on the same date, \$498,186,340.
The United States is not the only one few commercial countries of the world that sustains at the present time specie payments, but, as compared with those that maintain a specie basis, has the largest supply of gold coin and bullion. During the exceptional stram on the finances of the country that occurred during the war of the rebellion, specie payments were suspended (except as to foreign payments), to be resumed again in 1879, since which time the volume of precious metals in the United States has steadily increased from year to The eminent financial writer and statistician, Del Mar, makes an interesting statement of the countries not honoring their currency circulation by specie redemption, and the amount of forced currency

Austria suspended specie payment in 1762. She afterward resumed, and, in 1848, broke down again. Since the last-named date her monetary system has consisted of forced paper notes. These now form nearly exclusively the circulating medium of both

Austria and Hungary.
Russia—The Bank of St. Petersburg (government bank) suspended in 1796; subsequently resumed; broke down again in 1854, and has not resumed to this day. Small sums of notes are cashed at the bank, but the law of Russia does not enable the holder of a bank note to enforce its payment in gold or silver. The reserve said to be in bank has never been counted or proved before the public. Many of the silver rubles coined (used for paying customs duties) find their way into other countries, where they are melted. In Bulgaria they were demonetized December 9, 1881, and ordered to be coined into francs at the rate of 31/2 for 1. The first day's issue

of the new coinage amounted to 7,000,000f.

Portugal suspended in 1797. Foreign payments are still made in gold, but within the kingdom a legal payment, or lei, consists of one third of debased copper coins. On a recent visit to the Bank of Portugal I saw its strong rooms full of this stuff. The principal circulating medium consists of the notes of the bank, which are unlimited legal tenders On January 1, 1879, the emission was over 5,000,000

Brazil suspended in 1835, and resorted to gove ernment and bank-notes, which are unlimited legal tender. The present issue is about 200,000,000 milreis, and these are depreciated about 25 per cent

below par in specie.

The Argentine Republic suspended previous to 1850. Its legal tender notes are now worth, in specie, about 4 per cent, of their face value, or 25

Turkey suspended in 1854. Its caimal or legal ender government note is now greatly depreciated. Italy suspended in 1866. The circulation consists of government and bank legal tender notes Corso forzali, the outstanding emission of which amounts to about 1,625,000,000f.

Spain suspended about the year 1868.

Peru suspended in 1875. The silver sol, or dollar, represented by a paper note with forced currency. In November, 1876, the emission was 13,200,000 sols. These are now worth only 6 per cent. their face value in specie, or 16 for 1.

Japan suspended in 1877. The gold yen, or dollar, is represented by forced paper note, of which there are now outstanding 147,000.000 yen.

THE imposition of a tax upon all Chinamen landing in the colony of New South Wales has raised ing in the colony of New South wares may harved an interesting question, inasmuch as the Hong Kong Chinese are British subjects. The question to be settled is whether a British colony can levy 57 such a tax on a British subject.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The comet has been seen at Uberaba.
- -The Rio Grande library association is proposing to erect a new edifice.
- —The second Ypiranga lottery of São Paulo is to be draw on the 8th inst.
- -The May receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 133,661\$574.
- —The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 277,309\$902.
- -The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes is called to meet on the 1st of August.
- -The April receipts of the Corumbá, Matte Grosso, custom house amounted to 34,799\$645.
- -The good people have a bull ring under construction, and are preparing to enjoy a season of that noble sport.
- —The Correio Paulistano says that th. São Paulo provincial budget for 1882-83 shows a deficit of 65,490\$252.
- -The commercial association of Porto Alegre has petitioned the government for measures in behalf of the Rio Grande bar.
- -The provincial assembly of Piauhy propose authorize a few lotteries in order to raise revenue and enrich the country.
- -The president of Espirito Santo has been authorized to expend 6,400\$ during the current year in instructing and civilizing the Indians,
- —The results of the re-election of ex-Minister Carneiro da Rocha of Bahia are favorable in every respect but one-they are no longer needed.
- -The commercial association of Rio Grande has directed an energetic protest to the delegation of that province against the construction of the D. Pedro I railway.
- -A Ceará emigrant to the Amazon writes home to the Gazeta do Norte that the slaves of Ceará live like princes compared with what the emigrants live in their new homes.
- —A scarcity of revenue stamps is reported from the interior of the province of São Paulo. A fam-ine of this character, however, is not always an unwelcome visitation
- -Rio Grande seems to be again afflicted with ar epidemic of crime. The number of outrages and murders narrated in our last batch of exchanges is positively startling.
- -The Pernambuco senatorial elections have resulted in the choice of a triplicate list consisting of Manoel Portella, Epaminondas de Mello, and Soares Brandão, liberals.
- -The president of Pernambuco has appointed a medical commission to examine the penitentiary there on account of an epidemic of beri-beri which has broken out within it.
- -The late quarrel between the provincial as-sembly and the president of Santa Catharina has resulted in the dismissal of the latter, or, more diplomatically, in permitting him to resign.
- -The Correio Paulistano, the well-known conservative organ of São Paulo, closed the 28th year of its existence on the 25th ult. The Correio is one of the best provincial journals in Brazil, and is one of the most welcome among our exchanges.
- —The Liberal Mineiro of Ouro Preto, Minas ieraes, relates that telephonic communication has been opened between that city and Queluz by means of a telegraph line. The distance is 54 kilometers.
- —The June receipts of the Santos custom house amounted to 461,066\$463, and of the meza de renda. to 109,161\$236, against 311,845\$061 and 89,334\$-551 respectively for the same month of last year
- —The provincial treasury of Piauh, is said to be entirely without cash. And yet the province is quite willing to promise a subsidy to a line of steamers which will make monthly calls there.
- -The assassination of a mulatto occurred near Bagé. Rio Grande do Sul, on the 10th ult, by known parties. The body remained unburied until the 12th, when some neighbors took the legal steps for that purpose.
- -A new steamer, named Solimões, constructed at Wilmington, U. S., for the Manáos navigation company, arrived at Pará on the 28th May. A se cond steamer of the same class is under construction at Wilmington for the same company.
- -The Pelotas gas company is in difficulties be cause of their not being able to fulfill their contrac for the public illumination of that city owing to the scarcity and high price of coal. Another result of the present difficulties at the Rio Grande bar.
- -The Artista, of Rio Grande do Sul, of the 22nd ult.. says that there is a scarcity of coal at the gas works of that city because of its dearness and the light receipts. The obstacles presented by the bar have greatly diminished receipts, and have sent up the price so materially that the gas company has greatly reduced its purchases.

 Five citizens whose personal liberties have been aced under restraint in the jail at Campinas, Five citizens whose personal meetics have used.

São Paulo, have recently written an indignant protest to the newspapers against the vexations conduct of the police subdelegado. They say that they do not protest against the open windows at night which admit bad smells and cold air; to this they are resigned. But against the regulation which restricts their conversation with members of their families to ten minutes, they do protest with lofty indignation.

-A young man named Jorelly was barbarously assassinated in Rio Grande do Sul on the night of the 16th ult., his body being found in a street canal on the following morning. His head had been crushed in with a hatchet, and his throat was cut from ear to ear. The murder was committed by a mulatto named Amandio Cancro Rodrigues, and was committed in the house of a woman named Isahel Maria Rodrigues where young Jorelly was passing the night. The cause was the wom an Rodrigues, The murderer was afterwards eaptured.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The opening of the railway congress in this city has been postponed to the 7th inst.
- -The São Paulo tramways transported 87 passengers during the month of June, of which 7,929 traveled on .ree passes.
- -The May receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará, tramway amounted to 2,500\$\$60, and the expenditures to 1,535\$050, leaving a surplus of 975\$789.
- -The May receipts of the "Recife ao Limociro" railway, Pernambuco, amounted to 15,690\$700, and penditures to 18,761\$070, leaving a deficit of 3,070\$370.
- -The May receipts of the first section of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway of Rio Grande do Norte amounted to 1,076\$950, and the expenditures to 8,128\$160, leaving a deficit of 7,031\$210.
- The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro is reduced the tariffs on cereals and the products of small farming on the Cantagallo railway, to the basis adopted by the Dom Pedro II line.
- —The directors of the Pirapetinga line have adopted a new tariff on the products of small farming and on cereals, charging 100 réis for the former and 75 réis for the latter (uncleaned) per ton per kilometer, after the 1st inst.
- -The trial of the new railway bridge over the Rio Sorocaba near Bacaetava, on the Sorocabana line, took place on the 25th ult, with flattering results. The bridge is of iron and was constructed by Messrs Hargreaves Brothers, upon plans prepared by Mr. Henry Hargreaves, C. E.
- -The president of the province of Bahia has vetoed an act of the provincial assembly granting a guarantee of 7 per cent, on the capital employed in a tramway in Nazareth. A peculiarity of the bill was the guarantee of all back interest due to the stockholders

-An accident occurred on the Dom Pedro II line about midday on the 21st ult, at the Engenho Novo station, but fortunately without any serious results The mishap was caused in the switching of a mixed a side track, a part of the train passing the switch without benig turned from the main track. Some passengers were slightly bruised, and the locomotive driver was badly injured. The acci-dent caused a delay of only a few hours.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, June 28.

- -Minister Irigoyen has got the best of the
- -The Western railway is expecting eight new locomotives.
- —The Villarino grounded the day before yes when leaving the Riachuelo on account of the fall of the river. -A good port and railway terminus at La Plata,
- with grain elevators, will render unnecessary any pressure to secure inhabitants.

 —The Argentine man-of-war Republica only left
- on Tuesday for Formosa and Asuncion. water in the Tigre prevented her sailing for three
- Business, generally, is quiet, but it having rained very generally throughout the camp, hope is reviving in the hearts of our farmers and agricul
- —Brazil has had no occasion to get into such a state about this republic, which is so peacebly inclined that peace it will have, if it has to be fought for and conquered.
- -The minister of marine has given order for the gunboat Paraná to leave for the port of Rio de Janeiro; therefore on this account her trip to the Pacific is for the time postponed.

- -The municipality has refused the Gower-Bell Telephone Co. permission to place wires across Plaza Victoria, on the ground that these will be an obstacle to adorning the said plaza for the May and
- July fêtes and on other occasions.

 The amount of sheet thunder, claptrap powder and leg-music put on at the Colon theatre reflects Ferrari's opinion of the public taste among those in Buenos Aires who patronize art. Ferrari is greedy, but he is no fool, and gauges public taste pretty
- The board of directors of the Western railway have been authorized to impose fines, ranging from \$100 to \$500, on passengers who shall attempt to alight or to get into the ears when the train is in motion. Those who cannot pay these fines will be imprisoned from 2 to 8 days, according to the
- -M. Sevelius, C. E., has informed the department of engineers of the safe arrival of the railway material &c, for the tunnel at Saladillo. There was no breakage of any kind and it is said that this is the best-conditioned cargo that has been received there this year.
- -Col. Sherman is meeting with encouraging success with the Weston electric light. He wil continue in Plaza Victoria until after the July feasts. He will also light the Garibaldi memorial. Shortly, the incandescent lamps will be here, giv ing quite a new feature to the exhibition of the electric light.
- -The torpedo boat Alerta, now at the Boca, will be tugged into the Tigre by the steamers be longing to Sr. Mihanovich. The intention is to disarm her and leave her there, it having been resolved that the Tigre shall be the place for the torpedo division.
- -The national budget as prepared by the minister of finance is "30 million" dollars, against 20 millions in 1880, or an increase of 50 per cent in two years. This is alarming and signifies extravagance, or carelessness, or both. This must be revised and cut down before it can be made endurable
- -We regret to hear from Montevideo that there has been a revolutionary movement under one Maxi mo Perez, a notorious old-school revolutionist, but it is not known yet who are at his back, or on what he may depend for the success of his undertaking.
- Other matters are comparatively quiet in that country.

 —It is said that a large majority in Congress, favor a free banking law. This corresponds with our own information, and we should be hopeful that this great financial plan would come into practical operation, were it not for the danger o attempted compromises, to suit the supposed exi gencies of existing banks, but the law should be passed leaving said banks to reorganize under its provisions.
- -The judges of the agricultural machinery at the xhibition have resolved to test implements for tilling the soil, and for the purpose of procuring land for the occasion, a deputation inspected in Palermo yesterday the grounds adjacent to the national department of agriculture. The report of the de putation is not in favor of the lands. The trials ill most likely take place at the chacra of Mr. Lanus, near Almagro.
- The Northern Railway Company is making great improvements in its management and in all its rolling stock. Its special carriages, just turned out of its own shops, made from native woods, are the most elegant carriages we have ever seen in the country. The public will rub its eyes one of these days when it discovers the general brushing-up of
- -Very great preparations are in progress the celebration of funeral honors to Garibaldi. Masons and the Italians generally of this and the have united to greatest demonstrations of homage and respect that have ever been seen on this continent, and being very lavish of their money, besides commanding important elements of success they are likely to make a magnificent display.

THE STEAMER "PLINY."

Early on Saturday morning (May 13) the British steamer *Pliny*, Capt. Mitchell, ran ashore at Deal Beach, N. J. The steamer left Rio de Janeiro on April 25 for this city with a large cargo and many passengers. Although the life saving crews on the New Jersey coast had been discharged on May 1, as soon as the alarm was given the members of Stations Nos. 5 and 6 responded promptly to the call. Captain Walter Green of Station No. 5 succeeded about daylight in throwing a life line over the steamer. The rope was soon made fast to the rigging by some of the vessel's crew, and in a few moments the breeches buoy was at work carrying the passengers ashore. The first who was landed was a woman, next a man, then a child, and in an hour all the passengers—three women, seven men and eleven children, twenty-one in all—were landed safely, although drenched through and so chilled that they could hardly walk. In the meantime, the insulated cables for that purpose.

crews had got their life-boats ready and launched one, manned by the united crews of the different stations in the vicinity under Captain Slocum of Station No. 6. Soon after Captain Green of Station Station No. 6. No. 5 launched his boat and proceeded to the ship, and both boats soon had most of the crew of the steamer landed. The captain and a few of his men refused to be brought away, and it was not until all hope of saving anything belonging to his ship had gone that the captain was persuaded by Captain Green to come ashore.

The passenger list of the vessel was as follows:

Cabin Passengers-A. B. Stewart, merchant, of Prince Edward Island; Henry P. Alves, commercial traveler, of Philadelphia; Dr. Claudio Custelo, of the Argentine Republic.

Steerage Passengers—James Smidt, farmer, of England, his wife and six children; Antonio Staw, farmer, of Germany, wife and two children; Fredericka Nages, Mrs. Staw's sister; Antonio Gerins, of Italy, and wife; Michael Derwin, of Ireland; Luigi Levagojia, of Italy; Bernard Marker, machinist, of Italy; Pedro Roventine and son, of Italy; Joseph Brignoli, seaman, of New York.

None of the passengers brought their baggage ashore, and several of them were without sufficient clothing. Dr. Custelo, who was on a i leasure trip, brought ashore with him a canvas bag containing nearly \$6,000 in Spanish doubloons. Several of the sailors were almost completely naked. The sailors and officers were furnished with clothing from the life-saving stations, and the women and chil-dren were clothed at the Hendriksen cottage, The bags of mail matter were cared for by Postmaster Howland, of Long Branch, until the arrival of Special Agent McKee of the postal service, when they were taken to New York. Mr. Busk, one of the signees, reached the scene of the disaster during the afternoon. He stated that the vessel was valued at \$200,000 and the cargo at \$350,000. The cargo was insured, but the amount of the insurance was not known either by Mr. Busk or by the officers of the vessel. The passengers and crew were sent to New York Saturday evening. The surf was running very high and broke with great force over the

The Pliny had a cargo of about 20,000 bags of coffee and 500 hides, and was consigned to Messrs. Busk & Jevons, No. 41 Wall street. She was an iron vessel valued at about \$200,000 and was owned by the Liverpool, Brazil and Rio Plata Navigation Company of Liverpool. She was built at Barrow in 1878 and was 288 feet in length, 33 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, and of 1,674 tons gross measur

LONG BRANCH, May 14.

The stranded steamer Pliny will be a complete wreck by Tuesday. Before daylight this morning she broke apart just forward of her smoke stack and listed a little off shore. The water rushed through the gap with great violence and swept over her from bow to stern. The main deck was soon partially torn off, and the sea broke a hole in the starboard side of the vessel over 100 feet long. The partitions separating the cabins and the hold were splintered and then carried down by the heavy surf that surged with great force through the shattered iron plates of the vessel's side. The baggage of the passengers was removed from the state rooms and taken ashore, where it was examined by Custom House officers. The captain's instruments were also removed, and the cabin drawers were cut open House officers. and all goods possible taken ashore. The sea is still high. The beach for several miles below the wreck is covered with coffee and bags, which have been carried out of the vessel by the sea, and the surl is overed with coffee and bags. Four boats and large sieces of joiner work have also come ashore. Three f the boats have large holes in their sides. The Merritt Wrecking Company have charge of the wreck but only the rigging and spars, and possibly the machinery, will be saved. The cargo was insured in the Atlantic and Orient companies.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, May 15.

All the hides (500) and all the bales of wool and

skins have been saved from the wreck of steamer Pliny ashore at Deal, N.J. Five hundred bushels of coffee have been saved and taken to New York, The foremast of the Pliny went by the board on morning of May 19 taking with it the entire fore part of the vessel from the bow to the bridge. On May 20 she began breaking up very fast and the beach was strewn with wreckage that floated ashore. The coffee that filled the after hold of the vessel was washing out. The schooner Rapidan arrived at New ing out. The schooner Rapidan arrived at New York May 19 with merchandise taken from the wreck of the Pliny-Maritime Register, May 21.

Ir is stated that an undertaking is on foot to utilize the falls of Niagara for the production of electricity on a gigantic scale. It is proposed to light no less than 65 cities and villages between Boston and Chicago, and to lay some 10,000 miles of

LOCAL NOTES

—The steamer *India*, consigned to Hüser, Watson & Co., is expected to arrive from New York on the 12th inst.

—The vacant presidency of the province of Santa Catharina has been filled by the appointment of Bacharel Antonio Gonçalves Chaves.

—In conformity with the sentence pronounced some months ago, the assassin Guiteau was executed within the prison enclosure at Washinton, on the 30th ult.

—The failure to elect an alderman on the 1st inst. renders necessary a second election. The 42 candidates standing highest on the list will only be permitted to enter the second contest.

—The government has authorized the president of Espirko Santo to pay 22,681\$360, the amount of expenses incurred in the Santa Leopoldina colony during the months of February and March.

—The Julius Cæsar balloon propaganda is still alive and moderately active. The only way to settle this business is to exact a pledge from every supporter of the scheme to make a trial trip in the first halloon constructed.

—In recognition of services rendered to the recent industrial exposition held in this city the Emperor has been pleased to confer the honor of an Official of the Order of the Rose upon Edward H. Tootal, Esq. of this city.

—The little hand organ of the late ministry is now trying to tell how it happened. The withdrawal of that little subsidy of 12,000\$ per annum will probably make the story a short one.

—By an imperial decree of the 21st ult, the government sanctions the act of the General Assembly granting a supplementary credit of 103,151\$261 to the department of justice.

—The number of persons voting at the municipal elections in this city on the 1st inst. was 3,838, and the highest number of votes received by a candidate, Henrique Alves de Carvalho, was 171, which was only nine votes less than required.

—In the recent prorogation of the imperial budget for the first-four months of the current fiscal year, the General Assembly authorizes traffic expenditures on the Baturite and Sobral railways, of Ceará, to the amounts of 76,700\$ and 70,000\$, and on the new water-works of this city to the amount of 960,000\$.

—Madame Lyuch, of Paraguayan fame, has petitioned the munister of war for the restitution to her of 147 ounces of gold which she says sile deposited with the commander of the Brazilian squadron at Asuncion in 1870. The case has been referred to the law officers of the crown.

—The director of the Museu Nacional has received seven Botocudo Indians from the province of Espirito Santo, which are destined for the approaching anthropological exposition. The party is composed of three men three women and one boy. The oldest man is 60 years of age and is sufficiently civilized to be a Mormon, as he is the husband of the two youngest women, aged 19 and 15 years respectively.

—By an imperial decree of the 17th ult. the municipal council is authorized to increase the estimated receipts of the city this year from 1,49,5358*f04 to 1,3404338*28, in order to provide for the redemption of the first installment of 85,000\$ on the 1,700,000\$ loan of 1880, together with the necessary expenses attending such redemption.

—By the naval supply bill, which became law on the 21st ult, the naval force for the ensuing year is fixed at 3,000 imperial marines, 104 marines in the Matto Grosso service, and of 2,500 of the naval battalion, all of which will be employed under ordinary circunstances. In extraordinary circumstances the naval battalion will be increased to 6,000 men.

—On and after this date the editor of THE Rto NEWS begs to decline reciving any and all treasury notes of 500\\$000 of the "\frac{1}{4}\\$estampa." Rather than to deny some of his friends the pleasure of paying up out-standing accounts, it is quite possible that he might be induced to receive a few of them this month at the treasury discount of 10 per cent.

—A telegram to the Gazeta de Noticias from Montevideo on the 2nd inst. announces the final rupture of friendly relations between Spain and Uruguay. The reply of the Uruguayan government to the reclamations of the Spanish minister in the Caballero case being deemed unsatisfactory, the latter presented his ultimatum and demanded his passports.

massports.

"The new American steamer Queen of the Pacific, bound for San Francisco, California, entered port on the morning of the 28th ult., 21 days from Philadelphia. She called for supplies and proceeded on her voyage on the 1st inst. Among her passengers for this port was Dr. E. H. Williams of the firm, Burnham of Parry, Williams & Co., Baldwin Locomitive Works, who comes to Brazil on a brief business visit. Dr. Williams is accompanied by his feature.

—By an imperial decree of the 23rd ult. Dr. Justino Ferreira Carneiro was appointed to the presidency of Pará.

--Mr. Albert Henschel, the well-known photographer of this city, died suddenly at his residence on the evening of the 30th ult.

—By an imperial decree of the 22nd ult. the budget of last fiscal year is extended over the first four months of the present year.

—A report comes from Buenos Aires that Mr Maurice Grau recently died of yellow fever in Havana, and that his opera troupe had passed under the direction of Mile. Paola Marié.

—The annual meeting of the British Athletic Sports took place on the cricket grounds, Botafogo, on the 20th ult. The day was an unusually fine one, and the attendance was consequently large. The sports passed off very successfully.

—Uruguay was invaded at Arenal Grande on the 19th ult, by Maximo Perez and 200 followers. The towns of Dolores an Mercedes fell into his hands without opposition. Perez is an old-school revolutionist.

—On the occasion of the definite establishment of the capital of the Argentine Republic at Duenos Aires gold metals were ordered struck off, which with diplomas, have been transmitted to the municipal governments of the various capitals of the world.

--With reference to the appeal in behalf of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, to be established in the city of Washington, we are requested to state that subscriptions here will be received both at the United States Legation and at the Consulate General.

—The municipal elections of this city on the 1st inst. were fruitless, not one single candidate for the city council receiving the requisite number of votes. The number of aldermen in the city council is fixed at 21, and no salary is attached to the office, but yet there were no less than 137 candidates for the places. Were it not for the character of the men who head the list, one might consider this as an indication of unselfish patriotism among a large number of citizens, but when some of the most notations characters of the city are using all endeavors to secure the office, there is little reason for such belief.

—With its issue of the 28th ult., the Revista de Engenharia begins the publication of an exhaustive report on the Elison electric light by a commission appointed by the engineering club of this city. The report is illustrated by drawings and dingrams, and will form a most valuable addition to the scientific literature of the country. It gives a general history of artificial lights before entering upon the special subject of the report. From the experiments made the commission concludes that light for light the Edison light is no cheaper than gas, but allowing for its greater illummating powers it is considerably cheaper.

How protection protects is well illustrated by the testimony of a hop-grower before a tariff commission in the colony of Victoria, Australia. That colony imposes a duty of 6d per pound on imported hops. A Gippsland larmer, named Taylor, stated that had 18acres of hops under cultivation whichproduced this year from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds per acre. At an average of 1,050 pounds the gross product would be 18,000 pounds. Taking indf of the duty as protective (3d per lb. being formerly the revenue rate, the other 3d being subsequently added for protective purposes) this one hop-grower will receive a free gift of £236 5z this year from the colony simply because he is willing to cultivate 18 acres of hops. To any but a blind observer this will look like a very considerable premium for so small a public service.

COFFEE AND RUBBER IN CEYLON.

The annual report of the director of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, Henry Trianen, M.B., for the year 1881, which has been placed on our table through the courtesy of the Ceylon Observer, Contains some remarks upon the coffee and rubber industries of Ceylon which are of great interest to Brazilian planters, These two topics were discussed by Mr. Trimen as follows:

COFFEE.

The principal interest of the year has naturally been the publication of Mr. Marshall Ward's third and final report on leaf-disease, a document which for careful accuracy and laborious thoroughness is all that could be desired or expected. * As it seemed indeed to leave no point of practical importance to be investigated, I fully concurred in Mr. Ward's view that a prolongation of his enquiries during a third year, as originally contemplated, was unnecessary. With reference to his work, I feel myself warranted in saying that we now know definitely and exactly

the life and ordinary mode of dispersion and propagation of the coffee-fungus, that a vast distance separates us from the state of things formerly existing en nearly all was uncertain, and that we shall no do wisely if we neglect to act in accordance with the present level of our knowledge. The sooner it is generally recognized that the *principles* of action are the now settled, the better. The evident unwillingness to accept this position it is, no doubt, not difficult to account for, but I cannot too strongly insist that the hope of relief must be based on a common agreement and co-operation on the sound principles of action now given, and the abandonment of the paralyzing notion of the chance discovery of a "cure." I would earnestly recommend all concerned to re-read with attention the 7th—12th paragraphs of the Cryptog-amist's report, and consider the state of things it reveals. I have already expressed my opinion in reveals. upport of "a general combination to destroy spores and hinder their dispersion"; the actual methods to be employed for effecting this, I think it is the province of practical agriculture to devise. They must necessarily vary according to the peculiarities of seasons and climate in particular districts and even individual estates, and, almost equally, with the special circumstances connected with estate management; but the guiding principle will be ever the same,-to diminish the chances of infection, and prevent or avoid the lodgment of spores on the ives by every check and device possible.

But a general co-operation is a prime necessity, and I venture to hope that all interested in this important industry will recognize their public responsibility to assist in limiting the dissemination of the disease. Especially, should owners of estates which have quite gone out of cultivation feet themselves called upon to see that their now useless trees, which have become merely a focus of disease, be rooted out and destroyed.

There is also another important factor which cannot be overlooked in the consideration of remedial measures on a large scale—that is, the condition of the native coffee. This is in some considerable degree under government control, and should be simultaneously dealt with. The complete destruction of a large proportion of this, which has become almost absolutely valueless and is a perfect hot-bed of Hemileia, is to be strongly advocated wherever it can be effected; and compensation, where necessary, might be made by the free gift of other useful food plants.

Dy such a combination on the part of the community against the common enemy, it is reasonable to expect a good deal might be effected. Our experience of other truly parasitic lungi does not warrant us in expecting to cradicate Hemiteia by these means, but there can be little doubt that even a sensible and sustained diminution in leaf-disease would result in a considerable recovery in the staple product of Ceylon.

The bearing of Librian coffee on the practical aspect of the question is also important. A temporary distrust of this admirable plant is, I am glad to see, yielding to a more just appreciation of its great value. Coffee therica is of course severely attacked by the leaf-disease fungus, but on the whole this species, as compared with varieties of C. arabica, is less damaged by the disease; and I think a more regular and heavier crop may be generally calculated upon. Possibly its frequent blossoming and fruiting may give it some advantage. Some disappointment has been caused by attempts to grow it in unsuitable localities; Liberian coffee requires a most doursphere as well as a hot climate; exposure to dry heat readily scorches the berries, and is I think desirable here in some localities, at least while the plants are young.

In my last report I expressed regret at the small response to our efforts to get the cultivation of this kind of coffee taken up by the Sinhalese, and I am now glad to be able to report a considerable change for the better. A rather large demand indeed has sprung up in many parts of the low-country. In partivley meeting this ower 50,000 young plants have been gratuitously distributed from Hennaria slathrough the government agents by the headmen native cultivators. It would be well if this species—so admirably adapted for Sinhalese garden culture were to entirely supplant the old village coffee, all think it might well be made a condition of gratis distribution that this old coffee should be destroyed.

INDIA RUBBER.

Much activity is being shown in the search for new rubber-yielding plants. As I have before observed, contchous seems to be more or less yro luced by nearly all apocynaceous plants, and a large number of artocarpaceous and euphorbiaceous ones also, but it is not in a state available for realy extraction or for commercial purposes in any very large number of them. Thus in our native species of Williaghbein (W. czylanica) which I have had the opportunity—through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Roberts of Udgama—of experimenting with, and which gives plenty of milk, the caoutchoue, which

is abundant, after first passing through a viscous sticky condition dries into a putty-like substance of no great tenacity and searcely any clasticity, and this whether treated by heat, with alum, with alcoh, or simply all weet to dry. The plant is a climber, and the stems, which are said to attain over six inches in diameter, extend to an immense length. This result is disappointing, as a congener at Singapore (W. Burbidgei of the Kew Report for 1880, formerly referred to W. martabanica) affords a very fair rubber known as "Gutta Singagrip." Of this sort we have received a case of 50 plants (which was kindly brought from Singapore by Mr. F. A. Fairlie) and we previously had a few plants from Mr. Murton. This and other less-known species of Withouthouther of Borneo, called "Gutta Susu" in the market.

But the most promising of the new rubber plants are the species of Landolphin. The African kinds of caoutchour are mainly, and on the East coast wholly, supplied by these; and, by the exertion of Sir J. Kirk chiefly, several have been now brought into cultivation. To him directly I am in lebtei for a consignment of seeds (in the fruit) of the narrow-leaved species called "Matere" or "Mitrir," which affords the best rubber of the Zanzibar coast, and which it is proposed to call L. Kirklii. Of this we previously possessed but a single plant at Henrartgoda, now over two years old and whichly chubing over a wild nutneg tree. Voung plants of this have also been received from the Royal Gardens, Kew, during the year, as well as of three other species, for an account of which reference must be made to the report of that establishment for 1880, pp. 38-43. Of two of these. L. Petersiana (Willughbein, Klotch), and "No. 4," (l. c. p. 43), the broadleaved species, we have some 18 plants at Pérâdeniya, and of the other, L. florida (Mlangu" of Zanzibar), a single fine specimen. These and several other allied and undetermined kinds (including two plants of a Madagascar rubber from the Ceylon Company, Limited, and the West African "Apocynaccous" rubber of Mr. T. Christy's "New Commercial Plants," No. IV., p. 13) have been planted out, some at the foot of old trees, others against large dead tranks and branches fixed in the ground.

The wonderfully rapid development of trade in these African rubbers is, in spite of their habit of growth, leading to their destruction. From two districts of Eastern Africa alone the export of rubber in 1880 exceeded 1,000 tons, the price having risen in one year from £140 to £250 per ton.

Sir J. Kirk thinks the Landolphas (especially L.

Sir J. Kirk thinks the Landolphas (especially L. Kirkii) by far the most promising of rubber plants for cultivation in plantations; their stems can be cut down at frequent intervals for the rubber, and fresh shoots readily spring up from the stools. He quotes with approval, in reference to the extraction of the caoutchouc, the suggestion of Mr. T. Christy (Commercial Plants No. L. p. 9) that the stems after catting "could be taken to the rolling mill, and the crushed mass digested with bisulphide of earbon in which the rubber is soluble, but which does not dissolve the gum and resinous matters contained in the plant, and which if left-in the rubber would injure its quality."

Of other African kinds, Mr. T. Christy has sent a few seeds of a plant determined at Kew to be Takenamontana crassa, and a specimen of Ficus populifolia; whilst we have F. Vogelii also from Kow.

With regard to the American rubbers, Ceara (Mamikot (Inxiovii) continues to interest planters by its rapid growth, ready propagation, tenacity of life, and early production of seed. From this latter quality chiefly it has resulted that the loud and urgent demand for seed has almost ceased in Ceylon in the course of one year. We have distributed it to several private planters in India and to the government establishments there, also some to Singapore for a further trial, as well as to Jamaica and other colonies.

A single tree of Henea flowered at Henaratgoda, and produced a few capsules in April. The growth of Para rubber is not rapid; our largest is now 21 inches in circumference at a yard from the ground, an increase of 5 inches in the year. New plantations of Henea have been formed, and some trees at Pérdleniya have beene planted in a position in the new garden where they are flooded when the river is high, with a view to an imitation of their native balatar.

One plant of another species, Henea Spruceana, which gives valuable rubber, was sent direct from British Guiana by Mr. Jenman, but has unfortunately not survived.

At the request of the government of India—at whose expense the plants were originally imported to Ceylon—a consignment from Henarargola, consisting of 2S (2) I stocks route I in a Ward's case, was despatched (from Henarargoda) in November to the Andamun Island. The climate there is likely to prove eminently suitable for Para rubber which has not successful in Peninsular India, but is going on well in British Baranah.

The Costillon, both at Pérâdeniya and Henaratgoda, also produced flowers during the dry weather of the examination, however, these were all

^{*} The more strictly technical portions of Mr, Ward's microscopic researches on Hemiliois have appeared in the number for January, 1883, "Quart. Journ. Microse Science," illustrated by three excellent plates reproduced from the author's drawings.

male. This species is said not to produce seed till eight years old. The finest tree at Henaratgoda has nhw a stem of about 22½ inches in circumference

During the early part of the year I made a preliminary and tentative investigation to ascertain the condition of the milk in our Ceara trees at Pérádeniya, and the best means of obtaining it. The principal conclusion I arrived at was that the trees had not their milk in a sufficiently concentrated state. principal conclusion I arrived at was that the trees had not their milk in a sufficiently concentrated state to invite tapping. I was quickly led to the opinion that the method of paring the stema as practised by the natives in Brazil (according to Mr. Cross) would not be found either convenient or economical. The milk-vessels occur in two layers, the richer one is in the innermost stratum of the bark just outside the cambium, but there is a smaller bark just outside the cambium, but there is a smaller one immediately beneath the thin green layer; this latter is sacrificed by the slicing process which also causes loss from the milk althering to the shavings. In the culture of this kind of rubber the principal difficulty will. I think, be the extraction of the milk. It appears to be present in good quantity, but a very small amount flows from each cut, and it is difficult to avoid drip and loss if the stems are not perpendicular. It is not possible at present to make any estimate of the slightest value as to the probable average yield of a tree. The plant is evidently very hardy and rapidly recovers from bark injury. I think I should repeat here what I said two years ago (Notes, p. 4) that the yield of a few trees cannot be remunerative, and what I shift two years ago (Notes, p. 4) that the yield of a few trees cannot be remunerative, and only large plantations can hope to repay the cost of collection. The quality of the dry rubber (resulting from milk laboriously obtained from one tree by small incisions) appears identical with the Ceara sarap of commerce, in spite of the extremely watery character of the milk. Further experiments will be healthy mode.

will be shortly made.

The more valuable Para and Central American rubbers have their milk already in a more concentrated condition than the Ceara. Castilloa especially affords a milk which spontaneously coagulate ially affords a milk which spontaneously coagulates in a few hours into a very elastic rubber. Mr. Cross states (Report to Madras Government, March, 1881) that a tree of Custillion 1½ -2 feet in diameter it carefully and judiciously tapped should yield about 12 lbs, of rubber per annum; and with regard to Meven, Mr. Wickham, who brought the seeds from South America to Kew, informs me "it bears tapping very well if properly worked, and I bayes home, productive Cimens, Crubber wills.) the property of several generations of Indiam Ciringaros. In their native woods the large trees (they grow to a great-size) are selected for work-(they grow to a great size) are selected for working as being profitable by taking a lager number of cups or a long vine band, but were a plantation formed the trees could no doubt be profitably worked whilst still small—say 24 inches in circumference. The great thing is to avoid cutting too deeply into the bark.'

(COMMERCIAL

				July	4th, 1882.
Par value of	the Brazil	ian mil rei	s (1\$000),	gold	27 d.
do	do		do in		
	cc	in at \$4 8	4 per £1	stg.	54 45 cent
4- 1	b /11 6	anima in	Danielline		. 20

EXCHANGE.

EXCITANGE.

June 23.—The hanks cantinued with the rate of 21½ on London, the market being firm but inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 21 g16-22½ on London and 423 on Paris. Sovereigns closed at 114400 sellers, 114500 lupers.

Sovereigns closed at 114400 sellers, 114500 lupers, luper was provided by the market became less firm owing to the searcity of private paper, in which small transactions were effected at 2145 on Lendon and 430 nd Paris. Sovereigns were offered at 1145/20, there being buyers at 115/300. June 27.—The banks maintained her are 6 21½ build 2 private on London, and at 441 bank and 430-441 private on France. Sovereigns closed at 114500 effects; 115/20 buyers.

June 36.—The market to-day presented to change, the lands, drawing at 31½ on London and private poper being negotiated at 2136, 21716 and 21½ on London and 4442 on France. Sovereigns closed at 114500 effects and 114610 buyers.

June 30.—The rates of the banks were unaltered to-day but the market appeared somewhat firmer. Private paper was passed at 2136, 22 f10 and 21½ on London and at 347 on Hanburg. Sovereigns closed at 115/400 sellers, 115/500 buyers.

Handurg. Soveregm.

July 1.—The market was paralyzed to-day as usual on the day of departure of the French mail. Insignificant transactions in private paper were effected at 2136—2136, the banks maintaining their rate of 2136. Sovereigns closed at 11\$4.00

maintaining their rate of a 1½. Sovereigns closed at 11\$400 sellers, 11\$570 buyers.

July 3—The rate of the banks remained at 21½ and private paper was negotiated at 21½—21 71t0 on London and 434 on Hamburg, the market closing firm but inactive. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$420 with buyers at 11\$370.

July 4 -To-day the rates are the same as yesterday.

ne total	June returns at the custom house at receipts to be 2,909,832\$841 as follows:		
mports Desnacho	maritimo	38	1,077\$811 1,908 942 5,719 377 1,126 711
			,832\$841
			0,279 031
Restitution	ons	1,608	3,778 101
-The	goods despatched for export at the Rio	cust	om house
luring th	e month of June were as follows:	offic	ial value
Coffee	190,757 bags		,962\$100
Hides	9.682	5	8,092 000 1,506 680
l'obacco Sugar	2,449 bags and 265 barrels	4	0,034 500
Linewor	vd 760 pieces	1	7,068 000
pecacus Vinhatic	o wood. 30 pieces		500 000
		4.00	8,260 SSo
G	old, bars and dust		8,014 260
	Total value	- 16	6,275 140
	Total value	4,	0,275 140
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHA.	RES.	
Jı	me 23.		
20	Six per cent apolices		1,075 000
200	Banco do Commercio and serie		140 000
50 40	Banco Commercial		240 000 146 000
100	Brazil Industrial:		230 000
70	Integridade Insurance		75 000
2	do		76 000
16	Garantia Insurance		146 000
79	Carangola R.R		185 000
J	une 26.		
100	Brazil Industrial		230 000
100	Amazon Steam Navigation (outsid.s.)		167 000
9 216	Sorocabana R.R. do Banco Predial, hyp. notes, without int		75 % ·
50	do with int		761/2 °le
	une 27.		
30	Six per cent apolices ex div		1,043 000
6	Brazil Industrial		233 000
170	do		235 000
65	S. Paulo e Rio without subsidiaries		165 000
10	Commercio e Lavoura		110 000
25	Transportes Maritimos		92 000 185 000
500	Leopoldina debentures		200 000
50	Carangola R. R. with div. (outside sa	le)	190 000
1	une 28.		
200	Botanical Garden R. R		185 000
200	Previdente Insurance with div		20 000
48	Integridade Insurance do		76 000
40	Banco Predial hypoth. n. do		76½ °lo
50	Docas D. Pedro II [o. s.]		110 000
J	une 30.		
230	Previdente Insurance with diy		20 000
340	Docas D. Pedro II		110 000 170 000
130 330	Previdente insurance with div. (outs.		20 000
3,500\$			1,285 000
500	Botanical Garden RR, buyer's optic	n till	
	Aug. 31 (outs. sale)		190 000
	luly 1.		

HARKET REPORT.

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

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee—During the period under review since our last report, on the 23rd ult, there has again been only a limited amount of business transacted, owing to the poor assortment of our stock, caused by the continuance of small receipts, the daily average of which, during the last ten to days, has been oily 6, 143; bags.

The letter grades being the most scarce, doulers have raised their currency prices for them 30 retiper to kilos whereas those of the lower grades are unaltered.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, compared with that on the agad ult, shows an advance of 64—40 per cett. for good and medium grades and of rid per cett, on the lower ones.

The sales since the again like have been 80 c 60 bags six;

The sales since the 23rd ult. have been \$0.560 bags, viz:
56.830 bags for United States
19.100 ... Europe
500 ... Cape of Good Hope
4.150 ... Elsewhere

80,580 bags.

The total sales during the month of June amount to 243,950

168,390 bags for United States 59,370 ,, Europe 5,100 ,, Cape of Good Hope 11,090 ,, Elsewhere

243,950 bags.

Receipts during the first 3 days of this month have averaged 6,230 bags per day.

United States:

| United States : | Dogs | June 23 | New York Am bic Cranador . | 12,000 | 23 | do | Br str Halley . | 7,509 | 30 | Savannah Norbik Statute . | 7,300 | 30 | Balimore Am bic Aldenarie . | 8,608 | July 1 | do | Am bic Fammyden . | 0,952 | Europe . | 1,754 | 23 | Marseilles Fr str Boarn . | 1,754 | 23 | Marseilles Fr str Boarn . | 4,115 | 60 | Hamburg Grast Vidiparialus (8,7,185 Sant s. 6,641 | 50 | Liverpool Br str Iberia . | 1,211 | 20 | Edinore Nor bic Anna . | 3,100 | 30 | Bordeaux Fr str Niger . | 905 | July 1 | Havre Fr str Bolgrama . | 1,272 | Editorborr . | 1,272 | Editorborr . | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,272 | 1,273 | 1,274 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275 | 1,275

For Continues in June were:

for United States 140,438 bags, against 26,790 in June 1881

Europe 50,592 575,098 ...

Cardood H 517 5 5.00

River Plateau 5,500 ...

West Coast 859 5.006 ,...

total 212,026 377,315 and the total clearances during the crop-year just ended

and the total clearances during the cropyear just on have been;

| hags | hads | hags | hags

103.26 1 (1) 103.26 1 (2) 2.807,702 bags 4.190.472 showing a decrease of \$8.772 bags 4.190.472 showing a decrease of \$8.772 bags compared with the clear-nose in the previous crop-year, viz: 106.789 bags increase to United States 5.093 Canada 570.473 decrease Farrope Good Hope 13.205 River Plate and West Coast. Receipts during the month of June have averaged 7.084 bags per day against \$4.45 ... same per. June .881 1.205 ... same per. June .883 1.205 ... same per. June .883 1.205 ... same per. June .884 1.205 ... same per. June .884 1.205 ... same per. June .885 1.205 ... and the total receipts for the crop year just ended amount to

3,839,053 bags against 4,519,874 bags same period 1880-81 3,975,023 , 1870-80 3,608,596 , 1878-79 2,664,249 , 1877-78 2,944,200 , 1876-77

2.9(34.290 1876-77

the daily average receipts during the crop-year lawing be 10.518 bags against 12.85 in 1880-81 18.08 1 19.79 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 85 10.1779 87

e, per 10 kilos:

Washed.
Superior.
Good first.
Regular first
Ordinary first
Good second.
Ordinary second.

 Ordinary second...
 2 250 = 25

 and on this basis cargoes may be unsted:
 p 10 kitos

 Prime United States.
 4.46 = 465

 Good
 4.05 = 420

 Fair to good
 3.58 = 421

 Fair Condition
 3.27 = 20

 Good Channel
 3.27 = 20

 Low
 2.70 = 305

 Low or problem and commission exchanges

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the crop-years 1881-82, 1830-81, 1870-80.

1881-82 1880-31 1879-80 | Hags | Hags | Hags | Hags | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | UNITED STATES.
New York
Baltimore.
Hampton Roads f. o.
Richmond
Charleston
Mobile
New Orleans
Galveston,
St. Thomas f. o.
Key West f. o.

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 6 months from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1882.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	733,850	621,524	380,244
Baltimore	185,032	148,977	168,763
Hampton Roads f. o			9,500
Richmond		3,500	
harleston	840	1,180	-
Savannah	14,166	5,806	4,610
Mobile	3,502	8,545	
New Orleans	34.646	101,454	41,197
Galveston	21,492	10,500	-
St. Thomas f. o		-	_
Key West f. o	- 1	-	
Total	993,837	901,486	613,314
Channel f. o	7,700	22,771	14,900
Havre	35.476	145,138	53,241
Antwerp	25,662	143,28	49,123
North of Europe & Baltic	187,636	205,236	156,127
Liverpool, London & South'on	53,431	140,854	87,950
Bordeaux	9,812	52,678	23.487
Lisbon t. o	29,942	63,850	26,841
Portugal	3,291	8,583	493
Mediterranean	77,438	170,830	52,270
Total	430,388	953,178	464,432
Canada	3,383	_	_
Cape of Good Hope	42,1 (5)	54,840	31,027
River Plate & West Coast	19.445	25,513	17,371
Totals	64,946	80,353	48,398
United States	993.837	901,486	613.314
Europe	400,388	953,178	464,432
Elsewhere	64,046	80,353	48,398
Total	1.480.171	1.035.017	1,126,144

	1876-77	b-77	1877-78	7-78	1878-79	8-79	1879-80	-80	1880-81	18-	1881-8	90
	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver.	Total	D'y aver
ule	200,230	6.740	212,604	7.826	243,701	7.861	299.075	9,641	252,541	8,179	336,984	10.870
uzust	232,095	7.487	204.969	9.515	330,108	10,649	404,688	13.054	427,174	13.780	433,034	13.969
eptember	257, 334	8.578	364.106	12,137	373,675	12,453	318,198	10,607	491,096	16,370	551,229	18,374
ctober	242.820	11.050	336.032	10,840	403,467	13,015	410,234	13,233	461,828	14,898	472,365	15,238
November	293,344	9.778	236.440	7,882	366,020	12,201	377,056	12,569	421,835	14,001	304.027	12,15
ecember	191,260	6,170	197,064	6,357	309,027	9,969	259,796	8.381	423.135	- 13,650	292,003	9.41
anuary	229.738	7,411	233,827	7.543	211,582	6,825	153,264	4,944	323,896	10,448	241,097	7.79
ebruary	184.526	6,590	194.293	6,939	287,977	10,285	144,903	4.997	409,558	14,027	100.252	3.90
darch	236,278	7,622	157.373	5,077	315,936	10,191	198,196	. 6,393	373-470	12,047	188,942	0,00
lpril	231,831	7.728	109,634	3,654	291,034	9,701	101.581	5.380	310,183	10.339	305.722	12.29
fav	155.781	5,025	121,493	3.919	353,133	11,391	127,132	4,101	371,385	11,950	207,080	2,03
June	130,053	4.335	176,405	5,880	212,936	7,098	121,501	40,50	252,773	8,420	212,512	7,08
Total	2.604.200	1 180	2.661.240	- 200	2 608, 506	10,173	2,975,624	8,130	4,519,874	12,383	3,839,053	10,516

Imparts.

Flour,—The arrivals since our last report consist of 100 barrels per Generaliel from New York; 2,398 Girspin from do 7,000 half large per Herich from Valpariso.
The sales have been about 5,000 barrels.
Stock in first hand to lay consist of 15,1000 barrels. American 3,5000 bags. Chile 1000 to 1000.

total 19,000

Market very firm. We quote:

Brazinan nour mais room school of Australian wheat 225000
The arrivals in June have been 19,673 barrels, viz: 15,973 barrels from United States 3,600 bags from Chile 100 bags from River Plate

19.673

nd the total arrivals during the 6 months amount to 185,660 barrels
against 197,19 barrels same period 1881.

Pitch Pine—There have been no arrivals since our las

Pitch Pitte—tone expat, 866 feet against 4,854,16 feet in June 1881.

Total arrivals during the first six months of this year 4,857,03 feet.

Asynoy3 feet.

Anaket firm. Last side was at 1,950 op per dozen.

White Pitte.—Arrivals:

135,13 feet per Gandhél from New York which have been sold at 1,20 resper foot.

Arrivals in June 1,37,12 feet.

Total arrivals during the footnote to 1,35,53,14 ft.

against 1,63,654 m, same p'od 183

Market firm.

against 198228 feet in June 1881
Total arrivals during the 6 months 1,196,318 f.

Market firm.

Swedish Pine.—Arrivals:

178 dozen per Yole from Hamburg
90 // Kyartau from Hamburg
91 // Kyartau from Hamburg
92 // Kyartau from Hamburg
93 // Kyartau from Hamburg
94 // Kyartau from Hamburg
95 // Kyartau from Hamburg
96 // Kyartau from Hamburg
97 // Kyartau from Hamburg
98 // Kyartau from Hamburg
98 // Kyartau from Hamburg
99 // Kyartau from Hamburg
99 // Kyartau from Hamburg
1,500 // Kartau from Hamburg
1,500 // Kartau from Hamburg

Cemerit...-Armais:

2,153 casks per Vale from Hamburg
1,600 , K'artan from Hamburg
50 , Pascal from London

Market unchanged. We quote:

French 7 500--75500
German 6 500--6 800
French 7 500--8 000
Arrivals in June 6,612 casks
against 10,473 , in June 1881.

Total arrivals during the 6 months 50,307 casks
against 30,003 , same period 1881.
COdffish.—No arrivals
Market firm and real prices maintained at 265000 –28 % of
for prime quality.
Arrivals in June 100 tubsand 398 cases
against 1,353 , in June 1881.
Total ar vals during the 6 months
10,305 tubs and 4,470 cases
against 21,376 , 8,315 , same period 1881.
Rosin.—A vivels;
275 barnels per Gunnheld from New York,
Market unchanged at 95000. 98500 per box ed.
Arrivals in June: 375 barrels
275 barnels per Gunnheld from New York,
Market unchanged at 95000. 98500 per box ed.
Arrivals in June: 375 barrels
275 cases per Gunnheld from New York,
We quote as before 550—350 reis per kibo.
Arrivals in June: 295 cases
28500 cases per Gunnheld from New York.
We quote to before 550—350 reis per kibo.
Arrivals in June: 295 cases
28500 cases per Gunnheld from New York
200 , Gentform om de.
Kerosento.—Arrivals:
8,700 cases per Gunnheld from New York
200 , Gentform om de.
Market Fist.
We quote to day 65500—6 400 per case for Devoe's Briffir it
Arrivals in June 890 cases Market Pat.
We quate to day 63300—6 400 per case for Devoe's Be Pir ut
Arma's in June 849 100000

against 8,335 in June 1884,
Total artivals during the 6 months 107.9 cases

against 97,346 is same p. 1881. Land—No arrivals.

Market firm.

We quote George's brand § 5 rais per fb. in lenge to and 500 reis per fb. in retail.

Arrivals in June 300 ke. 8

against \$,700 ... and 35 cases in June 1881.

Total arrivals during the 6 monthst 27,736 kegs and 45 cases against 4,8360 ... and 5 ... same period 1881.

Hay,—Arrivals.

8th false per Levants from Duemos Ayres.

Market steady.

We quote \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$—50 reis per kilo.

Arrivals in June 26 folloss

against 1,477 ... in June 1881.

Total arrivals during the 6 months 12,38 kales

against 1,5700 ... same p. 1881.

Conls.—Arrivals: Conts.—Arrivals:

15 per Kjirtan from Hamburg

2,003 , Neomain Hail from Cardiff

902 , Razk from Greenock

169 , Sif from New Castle

623 , Ocan from Greenock

638 , Eshiy Bells from Cardiff

all on order. Quotations continue nominal in the absence of

seles. Coals -Arrivals: sales.

Arrivals in June 13,331 tons.
against 19,421 tons in June 1881
Total arrivals during 6 months: 110,542 tons
against 100,542 tons same period: 1881
Been-Arrivals!
400 cases per 1 w/c from Hamburg
440 in Krompring F. W. from Bremen
550 in from Antwerp.
We quote as before: | Bass (Ihlers & Bell) | 78 500—78 600 | Tennent | 4 500—5 600 | Guiness | Stott | 7 200—7 300 | German, Carlsberg | 7 200 | do Sandlo 7 000 | do Sundry bran ls 5 000—6 500 Butter...Arivals;

56 cases per Pation from Genoa.

128 , Ultalia from do

962 , and 75 barrels per Ville de Santos from Havre ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN PROSERVAN

JUNE 2.

HAMINGE,—Nor bk Fale; 576 tons; Thue 67 ds; sundries te
Brandes, &C. Clemente &C. O.

New Vork.—Am bk Gamaliel; 566 tons; Anthony; 51 ds
sundries to F. Clemente &C. O.

JUNE 24.

CLAMPERIO (Gastemals)—Gr bg Allantie; 301 tons; Stege
81 ds coffee; put in for repairs; bound for Folmouth.

Berson Avisse—Argent lk Lepantie; 496 tons; Horsen
22 ds hay to order.

—Sp bgn Faline Millel; 205 tons; Bertran; 16 ds jerke
berf to José Romaguera.

JUNE 2.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 26.

HAMBURG--Nor bgn Kjartan; 338 tons; Andersen; 59 d sundries to F. Sauwen & Co.

sundries to F. Sutwen & Co.

CAPOUT:—Br shp. Neuman Hall; 1527 tons; Slater 5t ds coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

GERTIOCK.—Nor ben Rank! 151 tons; Svendeen: 62 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEW CASTLE—Nor ben Sif: 136 tons; Engelsen; 69 ds; coal to Finnis & Coal Brown & Co.

GERTINGS — G. D. & Coart, for tons Winter for the coal source.

GREANCK-Gr bk Ocean; 464 tons; Winter, 60 ds; coal an iron to W, Ritchie & Co., WESTERWICK-Dan bg Prateus; 200 tons; Petersen; 74 dr pine to order. RANGOON—Sw bk Prima; 507 tons; Halm; 108 ds; rice

CARDIFF—Br bk. Fairy Bille; 518 time; Owen; 52 ds; coal Fiorita & Tavolara. Fiorita & Tavolora.

Orotro—Fort lik (Inteliorna; 416 tons: Coellor; 42 de: sundries to St. de Oliveria & Co.

VIATO 38.

Livianos—Viato de Co.

JULY 1.

JULY 1.

JULY 1.

Livearcot.—Br bč. Nyrlia: 554 tons; Rousseau; 71 de coal:
put in forrepaus bound for Callao.

yULP:
Wastriagrupous—Nor bk. Jucoè Auli: 479 tons; Berukisen
ya de coal to A. Wagner.
Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 270 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 179 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 270 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 270 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel
berukisen.

Movryenno—Sp bg Judeilla: 270 tons; Rouse 13 de jerkel

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 22.

CAPE TOWN—Br bg Silver Cloud; 133 tons: Luchlan; coffee.

PARMAGUA —Dan bg Odin; 273 tons; Hansen; ballast.

TUNE 23.

ARMAGUA —Nor bgn Suranne; 213 tons; Gullaksen; ballast.

AHALAJU—NOT bgn Suzanne; 213 tons; Gullaksen; ballast.

YUNE 24.

VANCOUVERS ISLAND—Am shp Detroit; 1577 tons; Manne;
ballast.

VANODINERS ISLAND—And SIP DATASE, 1577 CIRS, Manue, by TUNE & TANDERS, TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

ADSTRAILAS-OR SOPbollist,

YUNE 29.

New York—Port bign Yulio; 340 tone Santes; old iron,
Asst—Nor bign Nordsperieu; 134 tons; Bachholdt; sundries,

YUNE 29.

YUNE 30.

MAGO.—Nor bign Exploit; 156 tone; Rein, ballast,
PARASAGUA—Sip by Diama; 242 tone; Sanjuan; ballast,
YULY 14.

PARIMAGEA — Sp og rottant, 242 tons, Sanjuan, Joanes.

7/ULV:
SAVANNAH—Nor ble Stranent, 400 tons; Einersen; coffee.
PORT ELEZABETH—Ge schr Gerl ind Erdwin; 217 tons;
Hartmann; coffee.

Hartmans; coffee.
EISBORN-Nor ble Annar; 26t tons; Wingmard; coffee.
EISBORN-Nor ble Annar; 26t tons; Wingmard; coffee.
COMMENT-Grade Research; 674 tons; Pandy; bollast.
SINTA CATHARINA—Sp. bgn Laureano; 148 tons; Gibernon; ballast.

Baltister

"YULV" 2.

Baltimore—Am ble Allemarie; 411 tons; Forbes; coffee.

—Am ble Vannydar; 433 tons; Oliver; coffee.

Callao—Br ble Nydia; 563 tons; Rouseau; same cargo.

Steamers;	Sailing-Vessels:
London 40 Liverpool 30 Liverpool 30 Antwerp 25 Hamburg 30 Havre fr. 30 Lordeaux fr. 35 Marseilles, fr. 50 New York 35 49 cts.	U. S. North 151 —201 U. S. South 1716—301

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 2nd, 1882

		N I	9		
N.	MIC	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
AME	RICAN	1			
bk J. H.	Ingersoll	608	May 24	Rosario	E. Pecher & C.
shp lv.	inhoe	1011	25	Port. Perie	I I dos Roje & C
bk Gan	aliel	566	june22	New York	E. Pecher & C. Messageries Mar. J. J. dos Reis & C. F. Clemente & Co
ARG	ENTINE anto	496	June24	B. Ayres	To order
be Min	dora ola n Yang nerdale of Marine y Gertrude ding	1031	April:6	Greenock	Wilson Sons & Co. B. Wright & De C'
bk Are	ola	974	27	London	B. Wright & De C'
bk Chi	n Yang	555	May 10	Paranagua.	A Moss & Co
bk Dun	nerdale	385	10	Valoaraiso	Alex Wagner
lug Ty	of Marine	1024	90	Cardiff	Norton Megaw &C
Lie Lade	Certrade	100	24	Greenock.	A. Wagner,
ben Sti	ding	347	25	Liverpool	For repairs
bgn A	lice Ada	293	25	St John	To order
shp Al	gonquin	1234	27	Liverpool	D. D. J. H. D. D.
bk C. C	dadstone	1251	27	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & Co. B. Wright & De C' For repairs A. Moss & Co. Alex. Wagner. Norton Megaw &C A. Wagner. For repairs To order Rio Gas & C. D. Pedro H R.R. Fiorita & Tavolaro. Fo order.
bk C. o	y Gertrude ding dice Ada gonquin da dstone d Rothes dero ve King George	293 1234 1251 735 408 722	28	Brunswich	To order
LL Wa	ve King	400	90	Brunswick	F. Clemente & Co.
sho St.	George.	1498	20	Cardi "	D. Pedro H RR.
ahp Cu	rlew	1247	June 7	New Port.	Royal Mail
shp Im	porter	1547		Cardiff	Norten Marris CC
bk Bri	ve King George irlew porter ish Army & Mebane azique inker	1239	11	St. Mary	Fiorita & Tavolare. Fo order F. Clemente & Co. D. Pedro II RR. Royal Mail D. Pedro II RR. Norton Megan & C. Mc Culloch Beeche Potey Rabert & Co. Fiorita & Tavolara Norton M'w & Co. Fiorita & T.
lug V	orione	185	17	Havre	Potev Rabert & Co
ble Spi	mker	471		New Castle	Fiorita & Tavolara
shp N	cw'an Hall	1527	26	Cardiff	Potey Rabert & Co Fiorita & Tavolara Norton M'w & Co Fiorita & T.
bk Fa	iry Belle	518	27	Cardiff	Fiorita & T.
D.	azique inker ew'an Hall iry Belle Antsu Angusta		Mayos	Westerwich	Hartwig Will'n &C Fo order F. Clemente & C.
bus Do	Augusta.	222	Inne :	Carlshamn	Lo order
be Pro	teus	200	25	Westerwick	F. Clemente & C.
19	DICH	1			
schr G	eertje	131	May 5	Rio Grand	For repairs
IT	ALIAN	1	Innar	Iquique	For repairs
GF	RMAN		April	Divendó	Vn'zi C'nos & O'ra
ben A	loria	125	May 20	Rosario	Vn'zi, C'pos & O'ra A. Wagner A. Wagner
ben M	ary	170	Junezi	Gualeguay	A. Wagner
bg Atl	antic	291	2	Guatemala	For repairs Watson Ritchie &C
bk Oc	ean	401	2	Paysandú. Rosario Gualeguay Guatemala Greenock .	. Watson Kitchie &C
1101	DESCRIPTION	10000			
bk Eu	xinus	247	May 2	Antwerp . Cette Hamburg .	. Berla Cotrim & Co.
ble Cat	0	343	1	Hamburg.	Hartwig W'n & Co
bk For	to		June .	Hamburg. Cardiff Marseilles Portland.	To order H N. Dreyfus
bk Vid	ar	00		Marseilles	. H. N. Dreytus For repairs
ba Car	Haasted.	881	1	Oporto.	. Monteiro Braga &1
bl. Va	le	570	2	Hamburg.	. Brandes & Co
bgn K	jartan	338	21	Hamburg.	F. Sauwen & Co
bgn R	ask	101	2	Greenock.	F. Sauwen & Co Wilson Sons & Co Finnie Kemp & Co
bgn Si	ar Haasted. llega jartanask	188	Lula	Westbard	Monteiro Braga &l Brandes & Co F. Sauwen & Co Wilson Sons & Co Finnie Kemp & Co A. Wagner
DA JILL	Distriction of the state of the	100	July	" CSILLETTI	T. Tagner
bk Cla	ra Maria. ima	791	June 2	Sunderlan Rangoon.	M Biedekarken&C Fo order.
nol Isi	dra	. 104	Mar	Mont'vide	Freins & Minnda J. N. Vincenzi G.N. deVincenzi G.N. deVincenzi G.N. deVincenzi G.N. deVincenzi J. Rondaguera G. Node Vincenzi G. Node Vincenzi G. Node Vincenzi G. Node Vincenzi J. Rondaguera G. Node Vincenzi J. Rondaguera J. G. Wincenzi J. Rondaguera J. G. G. Rondaguera J. G. Rondaguera J. G. Rondaguera J. G. G. Rondaguera J. G. Rondaguera J. G. Rondaguera J. G. G. Rondaguera J. Rondaguera
pol Vo	dra ladar en Migue	27		B. Ayres.	- I. N. Vincenzi
bg Jos	en Migue	312	1 2	B. Ayres.	Freitos & Miranda
bga V	aro Vigil's	143	April	Mont vide	o Faria Irmãos
by Pa	evo vigili	190	1 1	Ajó	. Romaguera
bgn	Monjuich.	220	2	6 B Ayres.	G NdeVincenzi&I
bgn C	amaguaya	177	2	6 Paysandú	. Comp Agricola.
pol Ai	itonio Mar	1 107	Mayr	D Am	Pomague
pol Jo	ven Gabrie	201	1	Paysanda	Sonza Irmão & C
pol Et	Christina	103	9	Paysandú	S. Hime & Zenha
bon P	en Migue sctoria evo Vigili pe Monjuich amaguaya stonio Mar ven Gabrie rrique Christina Turrull ntonieta	109	3	B. Ayres .	. J. Romaguera.
bgn A	ntonieta	127	June	Mont'vida	o Freitas & Mirauda
bgn N	uevitas es Herm'o	179	1	I B Ayres.	J N de Vincenzi&l
bg Tr	es Herm'o	220	,	B Amer	I Romagners
ogn I	sime Mille ibelita	100	Inly	Mont vide	To order
De 18	marchine	144	12,000	1	

AUSTRIA has lately adopted a new customs tariff

The sugar crop on the island of Mauritius this year is estimated at from 140,000 to 150,000 tons.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
,, 22 ,, 24 ,, 24 ,, 24 ,, 25 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 26 ,, 28 ,, 28 ,, 29 ,, 29 ,, 29 ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, 30 ,, 30	Ethe Ir Halley Br Oréanoque Fr Godien Br Réam Fr Réam Fr Réam Belg Iberi. Br Kroop, Fr Wm Gr Avon Br Q'n of the Pe Am Daiton Br Ville et Sontos Fr Glenfyne Br Siger Fr Santos Gr Cavour Br Arch medes Br	South'n* 20½d Philadelphia 216 River Plate* 6d Havre* 26d New York* 33d Santos 21h South'n* 20½d River Plate 4d Hamburg*	Royal Mail Norton M' w & C Messageries Mar, WilsonSons & Co WilsonSons & Co WilsonSons & Co WilsonSons & Co Norton M' w & C Korton M' w & C Kordon M' w & C Korton M' w & C Korton M' w & C Korton M' w & C Kordon M' w & C Korton M' w & C Korton M' w & C Korton M' w & C Kordon M' w & C Kordon M' w & C Korton M' w & C Korton M' w & C Kordon M' w & C Korton M' w & C Ko

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DAT	K	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
June	24	Elbe, Br	Southampton*	Sundries
		Béarn, Fr	Marseilles*	Sundries
,,	25	Halley Br	New York	Coffee
		Galicia Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
,,	25	Orénoque Fr	River Plate	Sundries
.,	27	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg*	Coffee
.,	27	Iberia Br	Liverpool*	Sundries
		Pascal Belg	River Plate	Sundries
		Archimedes Br	Santos	Sundries
		Dalton Br	Southampton*	Sundries
		Kronp'z F. W.Gr		Sundries
		Avon Br	do	Sundries
,,		Glenfyne Br	do	Sundries
July	1	Niger Fr	Bordeaux*	Sundries
,,			S. Francisco, Cal	Ballast
,,		Belgrano Fr	Havre	Sundries
.,		Tagus Br	River Plate	Sundries
,,	2	Santos Gr	Santos	Sundries

—The works on the S. Thomé lighthouse are reported to be well advanced, and it is expected that the light will be in operation about the beginning of August. The light will be diopried of the first order, white, and with intervals of one minute. It will be 165 feet above the sea level and will be visible for a distance of 19 miles in clear weather.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION		DENC	MINATI	on	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General .	Apolices	, curren	cy	6 %e	1,078\$000	1,050\$000
				,,		,,	800 000	
			.,	,,		,,	600 000	1,040 000
			.,			,,	500 000	,,,
39,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	,,				,,	400 000	
		,,,		"		,,	200 000	"
		,,	.,	.,		5 %	1,000 000	82 %
		",	,,			,,	600 000	
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	",	.,,	"		,,	400 000	"
110,600 000	119,600 000					4 %	1,000 000	
119,000 000						,,	600 000	1000000
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provinci	al apolic	es of Ri	io de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	103 %
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	,,	. ,,			,,,	200 000	1000
21,000,000 000	16,582,000 000	National	l Loan o	f 1368,	gold	,,,	1,000 000	1,290\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000		**	0.0	,,	"	500 000	
41,820,000 000		Nationa	l Loan o	1879,	gold	414 %	1,000 000	1,150\$000
7,005,000 000	50,235,000 000			,,,	,,	. ,,	500 000	. ,,

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

1	laniano cara		DA.	NKS		ND PUBLIC COL				
1	CAPITAL	RES	UED	VALUE	45 g	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	LAST D	
1	CALL	SHS .	ussu	2	PAID			TION	AM'T	PAID
١	33,000,000\$	65,000	All	200\$	All	BANKS Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$981	2001000	10\$000	Jan. 1882
1	8,000,000	40,000	Ali 25,000	200	Ali	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,118,943 088 1,102,841 857	240 000	9 000	Jan. 1882 Jan 1882
١	£ 1,000,000	50,000	All	620	6 10	English (limited)	£ 150,000 575,000 000	140 000	10 84	July 1882
	6 000 000	30,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	575,000 000 220,414 250	240 000	8 000	Jan. 1882 Jan. 1882
	4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Banco Predial	12,325 336	146 000	5 500	Jan. 1882
	£ 1,000,000	50,000	Ali		6 10	New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio	£ 165,000 517,253 013	222 000	8 000	Oct. 1881 Jan. 1832
	12,000,000\$	60,000	15,000	200		RAHWAYS				
0	1,000,000\$	5,000	All	2007	All		84,730 476 103,795 128	172 000 230 000	5 500 8 000	Jan. 1882 Mar. 1882
	7,500,000	37,500	14,380	200	250\$	Macahé e Campos do do debentures Paulista.		95 %	616 010	interest
	15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	All	Paulista	258,601 200	109 500	8 %/"	June, 1880
	4,000,000	20,000	All	200	6 50	do debentures	_	90 %	6%	interest
	=				1005	. 40		109 500 90 % 78 % 200 000	6 %	interest
	2,400,000	12,000	All	200	2005	do preferred ob	51,320 279			July, 1891
	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nictheroyense	= =	25 000 Nom		
_	600,000	3,300	All 30,000	200	All All	S. Paulo e Rio de Ianeiro		105 000		July 1884
	10,665,000	53.325	30,000	Ξ	-	do do with right to subsid. shs.	-	185 000	-	
	=	4,000	-AII	200	All	Leopoldum do preferred ob Nictheroyense Campos a S. Schastiño S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do do with right to subsid. sins do do subsidiary shares União Valenciana União Mineira	34,600 000	19 000 Nom	6160	Feb 188
	3,000,000	15,000	11,605	200	All	União Mineira	_	165 000	14 000	Feb 183 Dec. 188
1.	500,000	-	-	200	-	do debentures	_	-	51/2 "la	interest
	4,000,000	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	do debentures TRAMWAYS S Christowão	232,182 67	375 000	13 000	July. 188
	10,000,000	50,000	All	200	10	S Paulo. Pernambuco	18,759 18	195 000		
	700,000	7,000 6,000	All	200	1003	Pernambuco	16,435 45	1 130 000		July. 188 July. 188
C	540,000	2,700	All	200	All	Pelotas		29 000		, , , , , , , , , , , ,
0	540,000 800,000 1,200,000	4,000	3,000	200	All	Porto Alegre	20,000 00			Jan. 188
a	2,000,000	10,000	3,500 All	200	All	Porto Alegre Villa Izabel Montevideo	106,415 21	230 000	7 500	Jan. 188
0	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Nictheroy	2,800 00	1 500		
Ė	1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	All			10 000		
C	5,400,000	27,000	Al!	200	, All	Carris urbanos do debentures TOLL ROADS União e Industria	17,981 66	3 245 000 90 %	6%	July 188
:.		95.0	1.0	-	500.7	TOLL ROADS			1000	itterest
	1,800,000	6,000	All	300\$	306\$ All	União e Industria	180,000 00	Nom.	15 000	June 187
	180,000	1,800	All	100	1.9-6	NAVIGATION COMPANIES				
	4,000,000	20,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação	. 507,423 78	2 250 000	6 000	Jan. 188
	600,000	3,000	All	200	160	União Nictherovense	300,000 00	0 85 000 Nom	0 000	Jan. 188
ra	640,000	3,200	2 165	200	All	Ferry		Nom		
	500,000	2,500	Au	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	89,172 04	5 145 000		Jan. 188 July 188
	£ 750,000	,50,000	40,419	200	100	Fluy, do Espírito Santo (Ceará), .		106 000)	
C	2,000,000	750	All	200	All		. 170,908 83	0 245 000	10 000	Oct. 188
	600,000	3,000	1,778			INSURANCE	12,300 00			
	- 8,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	125	Fidelidade	225,000 00			July 188
0	3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250 100	Garantia	177,250 00	0 145 00	to doc	luly 188
	2,500,000 800,000	800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	. 180,123 76	3 32 000 2 Nom		July 188
	500,000 4,000,000	20,000	All	1,000	100	Configue	160,000 00	50 00	20 %	July 188
I	8,000,000	10,000	20,000	200	50	S. João da Barra Campos. Fidelidade Argos Flimmuenee Garanita. Nova Permanente Nova Régensração Confunça Integridade Previente	. 250,000 00	0 76 00	4 000	July 188
	5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100	10	Popular Fluminense	. 134,209 00 . 184,420 74	0 20 00		1100 .0.
0	1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Previdente Popular Fluminense Alliança	. 10,000 %	28 00		July 188
ò	500,000	2,500	All	200	All	Gloria	70,000 00	0 40 00		
C	200,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia Mercado Nictheroyense	-	Nom	. 3 000	Dec. 18;
	300,000	3,000	All	100	100	GAS COMPANIES	900 00	3 00		June. 188
	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	6 20	Al	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro	. –	265 00		May 188
a.	£ 75,000	7,500	All	£ 10	All	Nictheroy	. –	55 00	200	April 188
8	600,000	3,00K	All	200	Al	Transportes Marit, de Say	. 120,000 00	92 00	0 4 500	
a	600,000	3,000	000	200	Al Al	Honds Maritimos	1 =	110 00	6 000	
	1,000,000	50,000	All	200	A	Brazil Industrial	19,195 3	00 235 00	0 10 000	Jan. 188
F	400,000	2.00	All	200	A	União Industrial		10 00	10	
io	500,000	6,000			145 A			i Nom		
C	1.200,000	0,000	5.401	200	A	Carruagens Fluminense	58.793 3	27 168 00	0 000	Jan. 18
a	3,000,000	4,000		200	100 A	L'Economia (lavanderia)	20,000 0	1 00	0 9 00	Jan. 18
1-	3,000,000	6,00	All	500	290	Associação Commercial	. –	112 00	o interes	Jan. 18
F		10,000	All All		40 A	Tennoramentos de Santos [Carruagens Fluminense S Commercio e Lavoura Lécino oria (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Trita Flaminense 1 Minas de Caçapava		Nom 45 00		
la.	1,800,000	9,00	0,000	200	21			100 00	0	
	1,000,000	10 00	5,000	100	A 70	Petropolitana	: =	Non 30 0.	10	
	4,000,000	40.00 8,00	1,400	50	A		. 100,000 0	00 115 00	8 00	o Jan. 18
	10,000,000	50,00	10,000	200	A	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial I Manuf, de mat, paraconst	132,870 0	96 Non	1. 5 00	
C	700,000	6,00	2,130 A	1 200	A	Engenho Central de Quissamă.	32,5/6 6	201 00) -	
		-	-		233	Eagenho Central de Quissamă do obligations Serviços Maritimos		202 0	8 50	May 18 Mar. 18
cis C.	2,000,000	10,00							3 10	

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Santos, Montevidao and Buenos Ayres.

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 July 5th

 Tycho Brahe
 1 ooth

 Denati
 1 5th

 "goth
 1 2 ooth

 Humboldt
 2 ooth

 "goth
 3 ooth
 To Europe To the River Plate: Kepler. July 4th
Plato. , 14th
Hipparchus , 24th

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totion.

With the beginning of its minth volume (January, 1882) the editors feel themselves warranted in colling attention to the uniform and generate warranted in colling attention to the uniform and generate warranted in colling attention to the uniform and generate was for been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. They News will seek to keep its mean will be made the warranted of the work o

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