

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1882

NUMBER 21

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras, THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.
 BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 135, A. Rua das Laranjeiras, EDWIN CORBETT, Minister.
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 JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
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TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:45 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 3:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 p. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:45 a. m., São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6 p. m., downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:20 a. m., Rio Novo 12:13 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 Serriana; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Areas line at Surubity; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
 Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m.; arriving at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m., downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.
 Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:40 p. m.; arrive from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:15 a. m., from Entre Rios (leaving 6:07 a. m.) at 3:28 p. m.
 Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:06, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:25 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:36 and Cascadura at 3:50, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.
 CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Santa Anna) 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 4:05 Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 4:25 and Macuco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterói 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
 PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. R.—Steamers leave Traphiche Mauá at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. week days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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 MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
 LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO, Director.

Business Announcements.

Mr. Alexandre Wagner begs to announce that the house which has carried on operations here for a period of 27 years under his individual firm, ceases to exist on this date, and that its liabilities and assets (with the exception of his landed property) is transferred to the copartnership "en commandite" which he has formed with his son-in-law, Mr. Theodore Duvivier, under the style of
Duvivier & Co.
 of which the said Theodore Duvivier is the responsible partner and the undersigned is the "commanditaire."
 Alexandre Wagner.

Messrs. Duvivier & Co. beg to announce that they have authorized Mr. Otto Simon by power of attorney to sign in behalf of their firm.
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 They have decided that the most fitting monument to commemorate the honor of all good men at his assassination and their admiration of his patriotism, benevolence and virtue would be a great hospital, free to all needing its aid, without regard to class, caste, creed or color.
 Such an institution bearing the honored name of "Garfield" appeals to the generosity of every one, and to every one the appeal is made.
 The undersigned has been authorized by the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States to solicit, receive, and remit the contributions of all who wish to show their sympathy for this enterprise and he will be glad to receive contributions for said purpose at his office No. 30 Rua de Visconde de Inhauma.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1882.

THE formal presentation of the new ministry to parliament took place on the 5th instant, on which occasion ex-Premier Martinho Campos explained the causes leading to his withdrawal and Premier Paranaçu stated the reasons which led to his acceptance of the charge and the programme adopted by himself and colleagues. The reception of the new ministry was cordial, and the leaders of the liberal opposition took special pains to announce their adhesion to the leadership of Counselor Paranaçu. At the outset the new prime minister recalls the liberal programme, or platform of 1868, to which all good liberals have not failed to refer with pride ever since, and asserts his purpose to adopt it as the programme of his administration. With respect to the finances he proposes to carry out the purposes of his predecessor in the withdrawal of the paper currency and conversion of the public debt, but before entering upon this he deems it necessary to secure an equilibrium between receipts and expenditures, and if possible to secure a surplus of receipts with which to aid the extension of railways and to secure colonists as necessary adjuncts in the development of the agricultural industries of the country. The principal object of the present session, however, will be to discuss and pass the regular budget. After this has been accomplished the most important reforms to be considered, in his opinion, are: 1st, the elevation of the judiciary to a position of greater independence and its complete separation from political contests; 2nd, administrative decentralization and the autonomy of municipal councils, in connection with a project for distributing the public revenue between the state, provinces and municipalities; 3rd, the extension of public instruction. The prime minister assures parliament that the ministry will not avoid entering upon the question which now occupies so much of public attention—slavery. He believes that measures may well be adopted increasing the emancipation fund through taxes on the transmission of slaves, and also that the inter-provincial slave traffic should be prohibited. All these matters, of course, can not be taken up in the present session, but the government holds itself in readiness to enter upon their discussion at the earliest opportunity possible.

In its general features the programme of Premier Paranaçu must be considered as highly satisfactory. Following so closely upon a ministry whose policy was nothing more than the whims and prejudices of its leader, the programme of the 5th instant

stands out in sharp relief, and is probably taken for more than it is really worth. The platform of 1868, like many of the party platforms in the United States, has long been the shibboleth of the liberal party of this country and its platitudes have been made the rallying cry for many a partisan contest since it was formulated. Like all platforms, however, it is nothing but a living record of unredeemed promises. A great many ministers and party leaders before Counselor Paranaçu have planted themselves upon the platform of 1868, and just as many ministers and party leaders have failed to realize any of the reforms of which that platform is the exponent. In the matter of finance, the programme of the new cabinet falls considerably short of being explicit and satisfactory. It is well to know that the government will advocate the withdrawal or reduction of the outstanding paper currency, and the conversion of the interest on the public debt. Both of these measures imply the payment of a certain amount of public indebtedness, for which money must be provided. If then the government undertakes to redeem part of the outstanding currency it must obtain just that amount of money either from the public revenue, or from loans. But the revenue is far from sufficient to meet expenditures, and can not therefore supply the cash. If then the government seeks to obtain the money through a loan, it will be simply substituting an interest-bearing for a non-interest-bearing debt, and at the same time weakening the credit of the nation which will render equitable conversion difficult. Very justly the prime minister states that these measures should be preceded by others which will secure an equilibrium between receipts and expenditures. Aside from the circumstance that almost every budget thus far has been properly balanced by parliament and that the deficits have come to the surface at the end all the same, this promise of balancing receipts and expenditures is a matter which involves years of national growth on the one hand, and a reduction in expenditure on the other which will reach every department of the public service. And just here the policy of the new ministry becomes confused. The prime minister tells us that the public receipts and expenditures must first be balanced, and then that a surplus must be secured for redemption purposes, and for aiding agriculture through an extension of railways and the introduction of colonists. But how is this to be attained? As Deputy Ferreira Vianna at once took occasion to explain, this equilibrium, much less the desired surplus, will be very difficult to obtain. The government will permit the adoption of further emancipation measures, and that will reduce production, because the coffee industry depends almost wholly on slave labor. The increased cost of production, and the competition of foreign countries, threatens ruin to the Brazilian planter, and to aid him the government will be obliged to reduce the export tax. This will diminish one of the most important sources of public revenue. The prospect therefore for a surplus is very small indeed. And even were there a surplus, the promise of the cabinet to employ it in building railways and obtaining colonists would be antagonistic to its use in reducing the outstanding currency. The question therefore comes back to the starting-point: Where are the means to come from with which the paper currency is to be redeemed?

As to the three urgent reforms specified by the prime minister, there is no doubt whatever as to their importance. To a very large extent, especially in the lower grades, the judiciary of this country is essentially political. The part played by the petty magistrates in all the many partisan

quarrels which have taken place throughout the country, is abundant evidence of this fact. It may not be possible to remedy this evil as fully as might be desired because it will be impossible to secure magistrates who will keep aloof from political contests, but yet the effort is worth making and much good will certainly come from it. When it becomes possible for a judge to perform his official duties without the slightest fear of political punishment, or the slightest expectation of political reward, much will be gained both for the judiciary and the political administration of the country. On the second point the need of reform is highly urgent in every sense of the word. The centralized administration of Brazil is probably one of the greatest obstacles to her development, and is a source of great and increasing evil. Even were there no complaint in this last respect, the effective administration of the country demands a division of power and the delegation of more power to local authorities. Brazil is too large a country, and the means of communication with distant points are too defective to admit of satisfactory government from any one central point. Then when we add to these natural difficulties the hundreds of evils, vexations and drawbacks which arise from a central administration, the urgent necessity for a reform is clearly apparent. We have on various occasions called attention to this question, because of the provincial jealousies aroused by it, and because of the hindrances which it presents to the industrial and commercial development of the country. It has long been a source of complaint that the whole empire is taxed for the benefit of the capital alone. Rio Grande complains of the partiality of the government in the interests of Bahia, and Pará complains equally of the favors shown São Paulo. Were local affairs left wholly to local governments, and were the general government to stand aloof from these little jealousies and controversies, there would be far less cause for complaint and the imperial power would really gain additional influence and authority. Then, too, in the interests of good administration this change is highly necessary. It is quite impossible for a minister in Rio de Janeiro to know just what a distant locality needs, and it is an unnecessary burden upon his time and attention to be called upon to decide in such a multitude of petty affairs. Think of asking an imperial minister for permission to put up a private telephone line in Pará, and then think of the minister's devoting even five minutes of time and attention to it! Such a system makes good administration impossible, and it is therefore a source of weakness rather than strength to the imperial government. In the matter of education we have a question which is, and must always be, an object of solicitude to every government, however advanced it may be. Education is a living question of reform, simply because it is never stationary itself, but is ever developing new life and new possibilities. The best reform that can here be introduced is to make it free and unrestricted. No government should undertake to decide just how and in what way one should be educated, but should limit itself to the guarantee of all facilities, and general provisions for elementary instruction.

THE position taken by the new ministry on the slavery question is one which has attracted considerable attention, and has been received with general enthusiasm by the abolitionists. It could hardly be expected that any new ministry would take a decided anti-slavery stand at this time, simply because all the wealth of the country and the majority of the General Assembly are bitterly opposed to it. The best that could be expected — although very far from what

may be desired — is just what Counselor Paranaçu has promised — a position of neutrality. The ministry will not oppose the discussion of the question, from which it is to be inferred that it will not be made a cabinet question. Further than that, it is clear that the ministry is willing to grant just what may be asked by parliament. This step throws the question open for full and free discussion, and the opportunity should not be lost. The government is in favor of increasing the emancipation fund, and of prohibiting the inter-provincial slave traffic; but this is not enough. No increase of the fund is possible beyond a few contos a year, and this means the liberation of about one slave more for every conto of increase — an almost imperceptible difference in a slave population of about 1,400,000. This slow process of emancipation is nothing less than prolonged torture, and the pain which it inflicts upon an unfortunate people will be all the more intense with the approaching end of slavery. In the name of humanity, as well as in the economic interests of the country, other measures than these should be employed to bring this gigantic living crime to an end. If slavery could be blotted out of existence to-morrow it would be no more than justice to the slaves themselves and no less than a benefit for Brazil. Look at it as we may, slavery is to-day nothing but an obstacle to the development of this country, and will continue so to be until its end. More than that, it is practically impoverishing the country, unsettling its labor, and destroying its credit. It has been the source of innumerable evils, and is a living danger to the peace and well-being of society. To increase the emancipation fund and to prohibit the inter-provincial traffic are well enough as far as they go — but they are painfully insufficient. It is but strict justice to stop this shameful traffic between province and province, and this step should have been taken long since; but if it be made illegal to traffic between province and province why not carry out the measure to its logical conclusion by making it illegal between man and man? If it is wrong in the one case, then it is certainly wrong in the other. There is no escaping the logic of this conclusion. An imaginary boundary line can not transform a right into a wrong, nor a wrong into a right. If it be decided to make illegal this traffic between the provinces, as we most sincerely hope will be done, then we see no escape from the conclusion that the same traffic between man and man is equally worthy of legal repression. If the ministry is sincere in the position which it has taken, we trust that the abolitionists who have been so long dormant, will take a fresh start and carry this question to a speedy conclusion. If it is not a matter which can be delayed either with justice to the negro, or with credit to his master.

THE newspaper press has been recently discussing the important question of public instruction, with reference to the adoption of measures which shall increase and improve the limited facilities which the country now affords. The question is certainly one of the highest importance, but we fear that the discussion has already gone much beyond its practical phases. The tendency here, most unfortunately, is to overlook the necessary steps in the development of the country, and to assume a false position with reference to every question which comes up. Instead of seeking to apply the existing institutions of much older and wealthier countries, like England, France, or Belgium, to the simpler and cruder needs of her sparsely settled territory, it would be far more rational for Brazil to limit her efforts to those within the means and comprehension of her people. A public school

system she certainly needs, but not the systems of older and wealthier states where an elaborate organization is possible and where both the means and experience are always at hand. Here in Brazil we have enormous areas so thinly settled that a public school is practically impossible. Then come hundreds of small settlements where schools are possible only in the most restricted sense. Then come the larger towns and cities where all grades of schools are possible, from the ordinary public ungraded school to the academy. To unite all these under any system drawn from Europe is clearly impracticable, if not impossible. In fact, no complete and finished system can be employed, unless it be that of some of the states in the United States, where the official control is reduced to a minimum and the primary schools are left wholly to local management. The purpose to enact an elaborate system applicable to all classes and stages of society throughout this enormous country, and controlled from a central department in this capital, is nothing less than folly. It is even worse than folly, for it retains the initiating and deciding power here, by which the nearer and more influential localities will profit at the expense of those more remote. In general terms it would be far better at this time to emancipate the public schools from the control of the state church and to leave their management wholly to local authorities. It is clear that the rule which the government may think best for a well-populated municipality in this province, will not be at all desirable for a half-civilized municipality in Goyaz or Matto Grosso. In the same degree the qualifications which may reasonably be required in a teacher here will be utterly superfluous there, even were they attainable. If left perfectly free it is undoubted that most localities will be quite as competent to manage these matters as a distant government department. At any rate the power and responsibility will be just where the need is felt, and hence the results, be they good, bad, or indifferent, will be secured with the least expenditure of time and money, and with the readiest means of remedying whatever defects or faults that may afterwards be discovered.

With respect to the lectures which Dr. Louis Couty has been recently delivering before the Polytechnic School upon the labor question, or that part of it which he calls "the national elements of agricultural labor," there was one statement made on the evening of the 5th instant which we shall take the liberty to correct. We do not wish to be understood that this is the only statement to be corrected, for the simple fact is that the lecturer's ideas upon economic questions are so crude and mistaken that the easiest and safest correction is that often employed by legislative bodies—expunction. Concerning Dr. Couty's claim to be considered an authority in these matters it is sufficient to say that he is a young French physician and physiologist who has taken the incomprehensible position of defending Brazilian slavery, and of opposing abolition. The means which he chooses to employ in this are well illustrated by the following statement made on the evening of the 5th instant, which we extract from the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 7th: "A study of former slave-holding regions, of the French Antilles or of Haiti, of Réunion, of Mauritius, or of Georgia, of Louisiana and of Carolina, shows that the emancipated negro only labors regularly when obliged, and even then, as is seen in the Antilles and above all in the United States, he consumes little and produces still less, being incapable of effecting economies. Slavery is, therefore, the easiest means of utilizing the Indians and the negroes." Asside from the revolt-

ing logic of this statement, which an educated Frenchman and a subject of one of the early slave-abolishing countries sees fit to make in a public lecture at this time, its astounding deviation from widely-known facts makes it worthy of little more than a simple denial. In the Antilles and some others of the old slave-holding regions it is true that the emancipated negro has not turned out well—but why? Simply because his former master did not know how to employ free labor, and therefore did not employ it either with advantage to himself or to the negro. It is a serious mistake to place all the onus of these failures upon the negro, to expect more intelligence and judgment from him than from his former master. In the southern section of the United States, as is well known, notwithstanding Dr. Couty's statement to the contrary, the reverse of this has proved true. The emancipated negroes have become so effective and valuable as free laborers that the South produces more to-day and is actually wealthier and more prosperous than ever before. And this result is most cordially and unqualifiedly acknowledged by the old slaveholders themselves. If Dr. Couty doubts this let him read Senator Hill's address in which he asserted most emphatically that while he went to war in 1861 to preserve slavery he would now die a hundred times if possible to oppose it. Let him read, also, ex-Minister Hilliard's letter to Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, in which he bore willing and valuable testimony to the industry of the emancipated blacks, and to the returning prosperity of the old slave-holding states. These are the opinions of ex-slaveholders, and of men whose experience entitles their statements to the fullest credit. For the last ten years the American press has been so unanimous in this matter, and has contained so many illustrations and proofs of its accuracy, that it seems impossible for any well-informed man to make such a mistake as this. If, however, Dr. Couty does not wish to take newspaper statements, or individual testimony, then let him take the dry statistics, where he will find that the South now produces more cotton, many times over, than ever before. Besides this, manufacturing industries are springing up everywhere, commerce is reviving, education is rapidly gaining ground, and everywhere there are evidences of a prosperity not inferior to any other country in the world. And as to the negroes themselves it is the testimony of Southern planters and Southern newspapers that they have proved themselves to be as trustworthy and industrious a class of laborers as can be found anywhere. In thousands of cases they have proved their ability to "effect economies" to a degree sufficient to enable them to secure landed property of their own, and in many cases to accumulate fortunes. The simple explanation of the whole matter is, that the South has known how to intelligently employ free labor and make it profitable to both of the parties concerned. In our opinion the failures elsewhere prove nothing more than that the Latin slaveholders have not yet learned this valuable lesson.

From the debate in the Senate on the 12th instant on the Misiones boundary question, it must be apparent to all that matters are now becoming serious. We are not inclined to draw hasty conclusions on the probabilities of war from every little dispute, and we have thus far looked upon this discussion on the part of both Brazil and the Argentine Republic as mere talk, and nothing more. There are enough uneasy spirits in both countries, men who are forever creating disputes in order to gain notoriety, to make a question of this character a matter for bitter discussion and even war, but fortunately there is still good sense enough left in the masses to estimate these men at their true value. In this present affair, however,

the dispute is no longer of that character. On the 12th instant the question was discussed by the Barão de Cotegipe and Senator Saraiva in a manner which can no longer leave any doubts as to the position which this country will take. Both of them asserted most emphatically that Brazil could and would not recede from her present position—and in this they were supported by the whole Senate. They assert that the Misiones question in itself is of little importance, but when it is seen that it is used to cloak the designs of the Argentine government on Uruguay and Paraguay they feel the necessity of taking a decided stand. And in this we believe they are perfectly right. Senator Saraiva is probably the last man in Brazil who would excite trouble without just cause, and when therefore he deems it necessary to take this position we are inclined to believe that he has good grounds for it. The aggressive policy of the Argentines has long been a cause for disquiet, and their gradual encroachment upon others, as well as Brazil, is conclusive evidence of the policy now uppermost in that country. The Argentine Republic is evidently seeking to make herself the Prussia of South America, and trouble is sure to grow out of the policy which she is now pursuing. She professes her willingness to treat of this boundary question with Brazil, but in the meantime quietly takes possession of the disputed territory. She admits no other right to the territory and her people assert their intention to hold it at all hazards. If trouble must come from this spirit of aggression, it may as well come now as later—and Brazil does right in at last taking a decided attitude. The prime minister promises that not one inch of Brazilian territory shall be surrendered, and in that position he will receive the unanimous support of the country.

From the *New York Journal of Commerce*, April 20,
**MARVELLOUS PROGRESS OF THE
ELECTRIC LIGHT.**

The electric light has at times seemed to halt in its place. But it has only been gathering strength for a new leap ahead. It is now progressing by rapid bounds. The inventors and proprietors of all the electric lighting "systems" have their hands full of orders, both for Europe and the United States. Their machine shops and laboratories are worked to the utmost capacity. No electrician with a new lamp complains that he is unappreciated. There are contracts awaiting for every man who can produce a satisfactory electric light of any pattern. Both the "Brush" and the "United States" companies now take part in illuminating streets and parks of this city under the agreement just made by the Gas Commission. The "Brush" system will continue to operate in upper Broadway, Madison and Union squares, and the various streets now occupied by it. The "United States" will have charge of the Battery, City Hall and Washington Parks. This extension of the area of outdoor electric lights is the result of the most patient and searching tests. The fact is at last proved beyond question that electricity is much cheaper than gas for the amount of light furnished. It is also shown that the brighter light is a protection against nocturnal crimes and minor offenses, such as are easily committed in the half-shade of gas lights. The steadiness and permanency of the electric light in all weathers are also completely demonstrated. For outdoor purposes its superiority is therefore an established fact. We regard it now as merely a question of time when electricity shall illuminate the wharves and river fronts, and then be gradually extended all over the metropolis.

The general introduction of the electric light for household use is an event a little more remote. But it is only postponed. There are several systems that undeniably work well. Mr. Edison has the immediate start over competitors and promises on the first to supplant the gas light in stores and private houses on the large scale. The first district in this city to be lighted by Mr. Edison's company is about a square mile in extent, bounded by the East River, Wall street Nassau street and (on the North) by Spruce street, Ferry street and Peck Slip. The central generating station is at 257 Pearl street. Here are six engines, six "dynamoes" and all the other apparatus required for the great work. The boilers have a total working capacity of 1,000 horse power, and will consume five tons of coal and 11,000 gallons of water daily. Up to the present

time about 54,000 feet of under-ground (wire) mains have been laid, leaving less than 19,000 feet to be put down, to meet all demands for the district. From these mains connections have already been made with 946 stores and dwellings, with provision for nearly 14,500 lamps. The lamps are ready for use. They are of two kinds—one of sixteen and the other of eight candles intensity. The object of the Edison domestic lamp, as is probably well known to our readers, is to supply a soft, white light of moderate candle power, which produces no sensible heat and does not vitiate the air of a room by burning out the atmospheric oxygen. In every conceivable respect the light is far superior to that of gas. It shows all colors truthfully as by daylight. It cannot set fire to anything, because the moment the protecting glass bulb is broken the light goes out. There is no comparison between it and gas light in regard to salubrity and safety—the only point of contention relating to the cost. It is claimed that it will be cheaper than gas light for the amount of illuminating given. If so, nothing remains to establish its supremacy wherever the two lights come into rivalry. The success of the Edisonian scheme, now on the eve of extensive trial, is ardently desired by all gas consumers of New York and the world. It is hoped, and indeed announced, that the same company will be able to supply motive power for elevators, printing presses, and machinery of all kinds. The more the merrier. But we shall not be disappointed if the company redeems only its pledges to illuminate interiors.

England is not behind the United States in the encouragement and development of the electric light. The electrical exhibition is now the most attractive show of London. The display of arc and loop lights, of all varieties, is the theme of newspaper praise which seems even extravagant. Reading the London journals, one would think the days of gas over and the electric era inaugurated beyond dispute. The progress made since a similar exposition was held in Paris, a year ago, is astounding. If a single year makes such a record of advance, what may the next decade not do! The best evidence of British enthusiasm on the subject is the formation of numerous limited stock companies to supply the light to every part of the United Kingdom. Every system has its friends and promoters among capitalists and scientific men. All the companies are ready to undertake the lighting of streets and houses, and the performance of all the work now done on land by steam—the driving of railway trains included. They are prepared to set up lighting stations wherever subscribers can be found to guaranty custom of only £600 a year.

We are still in the dark about the actual cost of the electric light under all conditions. But testimony as to its comparative cheapness is fast accumulating in England, and is having its due effect in creating a general public demand for the light. Scraps of information like this are officially given out: That, at the South Kensington Museum, with an outlay of less than £1,000 for machinery and plant for sixteen "Brush" lights of 2,000 candle power each, after deducting all expenses, coal and wages, the saving over gas in nine months was £426—a margin of profit sufficient to cover interest on the investment and wear and tear of machinery. More data of this sort would make our faith in the future of the electric light still stronger. But it may be safely said that the light has now survived its most critical epoch and is regarded by the people with a serene confidence, which is justified by all we know about it!

COFFEE EXHIBITION.

The members of the Coffee Exchange yesterday afternoon marched to the office of the Brazilian Consul, at No. 42 Broadway, where an exhibition of Brazilian coffee was opened under the auspices of the Associação Centro da Lavoura e do Comercio, which conducted the international exhibition of Rio de Janeiro last fall, when 1,200 samples were exhibited. After the close of this exhibition the samples were divided and sent to this city, London, Paris, Vienna, and even to St. Petersburg, were it hoped to awaken an interest in coffee which, strange to say, is not consumed in Russia. There were 200 samples in the lot exhibited in this city. The members of the Exchange went from sample to sample, discussing the merits of each. A cup of coffee was handed to each visitor. The exhibition is under the immediate supervision of Senhor Salvador de Mendonça, consul general. Brazilian Charge d'Affaires J. G. do Anaral Valente was also present. The chief objects of the exhibition are to give the New York importers a better knowledge of the qualities of coffee produced by the different states or provinces of Brazil, and if possible to encourage direct dealings between the planter and the American importer. The Brazilian consul is now preparing an account of the actual cost of producing coffee on the plantations, the estimate including the rental of the land, value of the slaves, labor, etc.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, June 14.

The capital invested in coffee culture in Ceylon is estimated at nine millions sterling.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The city of Rio Grande do Sul has a public debt of \$39,000.

—The S. Thomé lighthouse is reported completed and in operation.

—The *Provincia* of Pará estimates the population along the Rio Purus at 40,000 persons.

—A telephone line between the jail and police station at Santos was formally inaugurated on the 4th inst.

—Dr. Climaco Barbosa, ex-editor of the *Gazeta de S. Paulo*, has been condemned to four months imprisonment for libel (*injuria*) against Dr. Antonio Prado.

—A horse race came off at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul some days ago in which the purse amounted to 12,000.

—The June receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 108,934\$885, and of the *mesa de rendas* to 52,916\$338.

—The province of Paraná has farmed out the toll gates of Graciosa, Arrial and Itupava for 136,000\$ for the current year, and that of Timbutava for 24,700\$.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 668,914\$432, of the *recolhedoria* to 30,052\$403, and of the provincial *consulado* to 208,294\$477.

—A complaint comes from Sorocaba, São Paulo, that the game of roulette is openly carried on there, notwithstanding the prohibitions of the criminal code and municipal by-laws.

—The provincial assemblies of Amazonas and Pará have adjourned, but the Ceará assembly at once took the floor and the work of speech-making continues uninterrupted.

—A law of the S. Paulo provincial assembly, No. 45 A, authorizes the government to approve the statutes of non-catholic associations, providing they do not conflict with the laws.

—The June receipts at the Santos custom-house from imports and exports amounted to a total of 443,970\$157, against 298,569\$600 in the same month of 1881, an increase of 145,400\$557.

—The June shipments of coffee at Santos, according to the *Diário de Santos*, amounted to 137,939 bags, of which 109,655 were for Europe, 27,680 for the United States, and 604 for other Brazilian ports.

—The June receipts of the São Paulo post office amounted to 5,959\$900 in the city and 22,312\$613 throughout the whole province. For the same month of last year the city receipts were 5,996\$060, and for the whole province 18,919\$998.

—The *Echo Municipal* of Bocaina, São Paulo, says that two local political chiefs in that province recently held a serious discussion with a distinguished lawyer on the important electoral question: What is the quotient of 161 divided by 9?

—It is expected that the composer Carlos Gomes will spend the month of July in Pará. With Julius Caesar and Carlos Gomes there at one and the same time, the good people of Pará will certainly have a surfeit of entertainment, both emotional and ceremonial.

—The subscription lists for stock in a central usine in Maranhão have been closed, more than 500,000\$ in stock having been taken. We believe this enterprise is a private one, and is to be carried out without government subsidies. If so, it has our best wishes for its success.

—There was a reunion of *camaradas* on the plantation of Lieut. José de Camargo Moreira Netto, near Amparo, São Paulo, on the 1st inst. One of the results of the meeting was a knife thrust for Joaquim Antonio Rodrigues, the knife entering near the heart and making a very serious wound.

—Small-pox is raging with considerable intensity in and about Niterói, but it is charged that no care whatever is exercised to prevent its propagation. Neither the churches nor hearse are disinfected after use in the funeral ceremonies, nor are proper precautions taken to isolate the disease and prevent its spreading.

—The Companhia Hydraulica de Rio Grande, whose ex-manager Agostinho Rodrigues Junior emitted 559 shares of the company illegally and for his own benefit, has finally decided to accept responsibility for 75 of the false shares in case they were subscribed by the former directors. The holders of the other 484 shares, who probably bought them in good faith, will be deliberately fleeced out of their money.

—During the half year ending June 30th, 1051 immigrants were received at the hospedaria in São Paulo, of which 619 were male and 192 female adults, 166 were children, and 74 were free children of slave mothers. The immigrants were sent to various localities throughout the province, only 219 remaining in the city of São Paulo. The total expense of giving them food and shelter at São Paulo was 4,730\$253, or an average expense of 4\$500 per capita. Of the total number 781 were Italians and 227 Portuguese.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco post office, including the whole province, amounted to 11,470\$840.

—The important city of Ubatuba, São Paulo, has at last solved one of the great problems of life—perpetual motion. And it took only a boy of 13 years to do it after all. The secret, as the *Provincia de São Paulo* is informed, will not yet be made public.

—It is stated that the Rio Iguaçu and Rio Negro, of the province of Paraná, are navigable for distances of 50 and 20 leagues respectively, and that they can be used as important feeders of the Paraná railway. For this purpose Sr. Amazonas de Araujo Marcondes has ordered the construction of a small steamer in this city, which will be transported in pieces to the Rio Iguaçu.

—The city of São Paulo has not yet learned the important lesson that taxes on food form the most oppressive and obnoxious impost that can be levied. According to an official report recently published it seems that there were received at the city market during June 422,474 liters of rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, mandioca flour, corn flour, beans, Indian corn, *peão* and *pinhão*, upon which market taxes of 844\$948 were paid. For the quarter ending June 30 these taxes on food, including fresh meat, cheese, etc., amounted to a total of 3,046\$328.

—An attempt was made in Campinas in the 2nd inst. to get up a bull-fight, but the two poor, little animals brought into the ring wouldn't fight. After a little of the customary parade and a great deal of farce, a match was arranged between an *onça* and one of the bulls. At the opening of the fight the *onça* nimbly sprang upon the bull's back and proceeded to use both teeth and claws on the unhappy animal's hide. After bellying awhile, the bull got mad and shook the *onça* off and then began to tickle his ribs with his horns. The managers then broke up the fight to the great disgust of a part of the spectators.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The June receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway were 80,074\$370.

—According to a telegram of 11th inst. the commercial association of Porto Alegre has drawn up a representation to the government in favor of the construction of the projected Dom Pedro I railway.

—The May receipts of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway, including those of the Feira de Sant'Anna branch, amounted to 27,011\$580, and the expenditures to 25,310\$870, leaving a surplus 1,700\$710.

—The "Macahé e Campos" railway directors have made a reduction in their freight rates on cereals and small agricultural products when exported, and the smaller agricultural implements imported.

—The address of Dr. Pinheiro before the railway congress on the 7th inst. was an effort worthy of the attention of all railway men. The discussion of government control of railway telegraph lines, and of municipal taxation on railway property, brings up living questions of the greatest importance. Committees have been appointed to report on these and other questions.

—In accordance with the call for proposals for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway, now the property of the province of Rio de Janeiro, three proposals were received and opened at the provincial treasury on the 13th inst. as follows:

—One from Manoel Gomes de Oliveira, proposing to pay 10,000,000\$ for the road subject to the conditions specified by the province.

—One from Charles Paul Mackie and George Earl Church, proposing to organize a company to purchase the line for 10,000,000\$, and requiring an interest guarantee for 30 years.

—One from João Pereira Darrigue Faro, proposing to pay 10,000,000\$ for the line, and requiring an interest guarantee for 12 years on that sum only.

—The preliminary session of the congress of Brazilian railways, initiated by the Club de Engenharia of this city, took place at the Typographic Nacional on the 7th inst. The inaugural address was delivered by the president of the Club, after which the programme of work was announced and officers elected for the congress. Representatives of the following railways were present: Dom Pedro II, Leopoldina, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, Oeste de Minas, União Mineira, União Valenciana, Oeste Maranhá, Ouro Pretana, Sta. Izabel do Rio Preto, Pirapetanga, Minas and Rio, Rezende e Areas, Macahé e Campos, S. Fidelis, Carangola, Mauá, Barra Mansa a Minas, Mogyana, Sorocaba, S. Carlos do Pinal, Bahia e Minas, Bahía Central de Bahia, Recife a S. Francisco, Conde d'Eu, Príncipe do Grão Pará, Paulo Affonso, Rio Grande a Bagé, Porto Alegre a Uruguaiana, Porto Alegre a Nova Hamburgo, and Paraná. The programme laid out is one of great practical importance, and promises to develop ideas in railway management here which can not fail to be of the very greatest possible benefit.

—The June receipts of the Carangola railway amounted to 31,279\$820.

—The May receipts of the Barão de Araucama railway amounted to 13,505\$680.

—The Juiz de Fora tramway carried 23,713 passengers during the month of June, the total receipts being 2,340\$360.

—The Emperor and a large party of invited guests visited the construction works of the Minas and Rio railway on the 24th ult.

—The June receipts of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway amounted to 81,521\$170, and the expenditures to 56,597\$058, leaving a surplus of 24,927\$112.

—The English engineers charged with the definite surveys and construction of the Uruguaiana a Cacequi "r" railway, Rio Grande do Sul, left for the south on the 11th inst.

—A provisional authorization has been granted for the opening of traffic on the extension of the Paulista railway from Porto Ferreira to Belém do Descalvado, 18 kilometers in length.

—The *Gazeta de Campinas* is informed that the Barão de Souza Queiroz has ordered material for the construction of a railway branch from Piracicaba to the "Torto channel" in the Rio Piracicaba, province of São Paulo.

—The May receipts of the Paulista railway, São Paulo, amounted to 238,554\$110 and the expenditures to 78,225\$760. For the five months ending May 31 the total receipts were 1,088,928\$755 and the expenditures 327,662\$410, leaving a surplus of 761,266\$345.

—The *Locomotiva* of Pevélo, Alagoas reports rapid progress in the construction of the Paulo Affonso railway. Rails are already laid to a point within three kilometers distance from Moxotó. The masonry for the iron bridge over the Rio Moxotó is nearly ready. The telegraph line has been completed to Lagoa Alto, a distance of 70 kilometers.

—A meeting of representatives from the several railway companies of that province was held in São Paulo on the 3rd inst., for the discussion of the present movement in favor of reduced freight tariffs. The meeting was to a great extent an informal one. A commission was appointed to present a project for a reorganization of tariffs, the report to be presented on the 11th and discussed on the 24th inst.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, July 1.

There were shipped in June 237,083 bags of maize. Our exports this year will reach 100,000 tons.

—The talk of a new Bolsa has died away. This is well, for while the present Bolsa is rather small, it answers well enough for all the business which has to be done on Change.

—The grading of the Southern railway from Azul towards Bahía Blanca is going forward, and if the plans are promptly approved by government the road will soon be finished.

—The Exhibition is still open, but it has had its day, and, were it to close now, it might do so with éclat. Otherwise, it may overdo itself, and be remembered with feelings of not unalloyed delight.

—Business in general is quiet. The season for exports is over and there is very little doing in imports. The fact that the Provincial Bank holds a very large sum in metallic notes causes a close money market, and discounts which a few days ago were comparatively easy, are no longer so.

—The prospects of the wine and sugar industries in the provinces are developing rapidly and promise ere long, to prove a source of great wealth to the country, beside opening fields of industry for various kinds of labor which could hardly be utilized here before now.

—The yearly statement of the board of directors of the Liebig Company has appeared. The net profits of the company for the year have been 288,418, and the dividend declared is 6%, plus a premium of 4%, making in all 12%. 25,000 have been carried to the reserve fund, and 27,6713 have been carried to the new account, as a balance on the profit and loss account.

—The action of the municipality in reference to the Rioja lottery, the drawing of which they interfered with on Thursday, after permitting the tickets to be sold and reaping the benefits of the same, was perfectly scandalous, and such as could only be expected from a corporation that would wink at vice for a consideration.

—The maize export of this season is not likely to come under the large amount of 100,000 tons, and when once the new colonies which are projected come under cultivation, that amount may easily be multiplied by many fold. The camps are good and the rain that has fallen recently has sufficed to dispel all fears of a drought, and to revive the drooping hopes of farmers and "estancieros."

—The River Plate Meat Co., with a capital of £200,000, has been organized in London, with Mr. George W. Drabble as chairman and director, with the house of Messrs. Drabble Bros, as general agents in the Plate. This company will work under Haslem's Patent Refrigerators system, which has been so very successful as used by the Australian and United States steamship lines.

—The principal business before Congress, just now, consist of a series of bank projects which have successively been presented for its consideration. The majority in Congress appear to favor the system of free banks, and this is more or less in accordance with the desires and interests of commerce in general, but there is a danger that in the multiplicity of projects the interests of the public will be smothered, and that nothing practical will be effected.

—A lengthy message and project for the establishment of a number of new colonies in Misiones and the Chaco has also been submitted by the executive which we find, on examination, to be couched in very liberal and inviting terms, and we have no doubt, if it be only seconded by wise and efficacious action on the part of the immigration department, that it will eventually prove a boon to the country and to many who will avail themselves of its provisions.

—The Budget of next year's expenses has been submitted by the finance department, and it appears the estimated expenses amount to 50 per cent. more than those of a year ago, being 30 instead of 20 million hard dollars. Of course the peculiar circumstances through which the country is passing in the process of its political reorganization are a sufficient reason to warrant a considerable increase of expenditure, but we cannot help thinking that the requisite increase might, with prudence, be cut down considerably below \$110,000,000, or £2,000,000 stg.

—Things are anything but what they should be in the Banda Oriental. From a letter, the writer of which is entitled to every confidence, we extract the following paragraph: "Things here (Montevideo) are rapidly going from bad to worse. Not only is there a total want of confidence in the government, but nothing absolutely nothing beyond the vaguest rumors is known here concerning the revolution at present going on in the camp. The press is muzzled and of course all that is published in the official organ requires a whole salt cellar before it can be digested." The writer then goes on requesting his correspondent to send him several papers from this city, but to different addresses, for not only is the Montevideo press effectually muzzled, but even foreign papers and correspondence are subject to government interference; and it is dangerous even to talk about Santos or revolution, as several arrests on that account have taken place. Verily, it seems as though the days of the Mazhorca had come again.

—Another project accompanied by a lengthy message from the executive, provides for the carrying into effect of the railway to Santiago. In a decree dated January 29th, 1881, the executive sanctioned the definite study of the two routes by either of which it was proposed this line could be carried, after leaving the Frias station on the Central Argentine railway from which it is to branch. These two routes having been duly studied, it appears that the cost by the direct route would be, including rolling stock, &c., \$111,685.08 per kilometre, and by the second, \$111,473.79 cts. per kilometre. On the other hand, the Loreto route, as the latter is called, offers many advantages that are not to be despised and which would be unavailable by the direct route. The Loreto line will only pass through 30 kilometers of desert territory, and it will pass by 50 kilometers alongside of the Rio Dulce, through very adaptable lands, which are well watered, partly settled and in every way suitable for purposes of colonization. These circumstances will all contribute to make the branch from Frias to Santiago very beneficial to the interests of the province through which it is to pass, and though, considering the extra distance to be run, its total cost will amount to \$325,268.93 more than the direct route would cost, the executive considers it advisable to recommend it to the sanction of Congress as being the more expedient of the two. For the carrying into effect of this law, it is proposed to appropriate the sum of \$1,922,450.63 which are to be imputed to the law of October 2nd, 1880.

—DURING the first half of June there were exported 101,060, quintals of jerked beef from River Plate ports, of which 55,560 quintals were for Brazil.

—The Mexican government has granted subsidies to three steamship lines which are required to fly the Mexican flag. They are: 1. A line from Vera Cruz to touch at Havana, Liverpool, Havre, St. Nazaire, Santander, and return by the same route. 2. A line from Vera Cruz to touch at all the Southern and Eastern Mexican ports (south and east of Vera Cruz) Havana and New York. 3. A line from Vera Cruz to touch at all the Northern Gulf Mexican ports, Galveston and New Orleans.

LOCAL NOTES

—As we send our last form to press we discover that the date line on our first page has been corrected—the last moment for the next succeeding issue—making it “July 24th, No 21.” It should be “July 15th, No 20.”

—The Rio Grande papers speak of the policy of the late prime minister as “Machiavellian.”

—The Italian colony in this city are proposing to found a hospital here in honor of Garibaldi.

—We are indebted to Dr. Antonio Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, president of the railway congress now in session in this city, for a copy of his address at the opening of that body. The address is full of valuable suggestions on living railway questions, and is worthy of careful perusal and thoughtful discussion.

—In response to various inquiries as to whether the pierced lips of the Botacudo Indians now here in the city, on a visit to the museum, are natural or artificial, we would state that they are perfectly natural. Were a Botacudo child to be born without a pierced lip and a wooden plug nearly as large as a coffee cup, it would be considered a monstrosity, and would at once be sacrificed.

—On the 16th instant will appear a new periodical in this city under the title of *L’Imparziale* which will be the organ of the Italian colony of Brazil. The daily increasing importance of the Italian colony of this country, and the new commercial and industrial interests involved, all render the establishment of a thoroughly good Italian journal a matter of urgent necessity. *L’Imparziale* has our best wishes that it may meet this need.

—Among the instances of the rapid discharge of vessels in this port we note that of the British steamer *Marcia*, consigned to Messrs. C. McCallloch Beecher & Co., with a cargo of 12,300 barrels of flour. The *Marcia* was brought alongside the Saude wharf on the 8th inst. and completed her discharge in 28 hours of work, sailing for Santos on the morning of the 12th. This is considered to be the most rapid discharge of this class of freight on record at this port.

—We see by the advertising columns of the *Journal* that someone wishes to know the whereabouts of Mr. Morris N. Kohn, the well-known *attaché* of the department of agriculture for many years past. Probably there are others also who would be pleased to know where Morris has gone. The whole country, in fact, has an interest in him, both as an inventor under the present system of patents, and as a holder of innumerable privileges from the imperial government. If Morris himself can give any definite information about his present whereabouts, he will confer a great favor on many anxious friends by making it public.

—We learn from the *Contemporaneo*, of Campos, that Sr. Maximiano José Alves de Aguiar, of that city, has discovered a new process for the construction of ships, by which their sinking becomes impossible. The process is as yet a secret, but we are credibly informed that it consists in keeping the ship firmly secured upon walls and an impermeable bottom of concrete masonry. It is believed that in this way the submersion of the ship in water will be rendered absolutely impossible, provided always that its resting place is above the sea level. Sr. Aguiar's invention also provides against collisions or shipwrecks, the impossibility of sinking the ship rendering such accidents futile. It is noted that the inventor has not yet built one of his patent ships because of a lack of means, but will do so as soon as the necessary funds are supplied. The Polytechnic Institute is respectfully invited to take the matter into charitable consideration, and to pass round the hat.

—Our sprightly evening contemporary the *Gazeta da Tarde* entered upon its fourth year on the 10th inst., having completed three years of hard and useful work. Founded by the late Ferreira de Menezes, one of the most indefatigable journalists which Brazil has ever known, and in the interests of a movement which was antagonistic to the powerful and tyrannical institution of slavery, the *Gazeta* has lived an unusually eventful life. It has met and overcome more difficulties than usually fall to the lot of a single journal, and we are glad to record that it is now the stronger and better for them. Hard work and exciting contest have served to harden its walls and sharpen the wits of its managers, and its final success is a proof that their efforts have not passed unappreciated. With the death of its founder a little over one year ago, the *Gazeta* passed into the hands of José do Patrocinio, who both as proprietor and editor sustained its reputation and won for it even a higher position. More recently its editorial management has passed into the hands of Joaquim Serra, one of the most brilliant writers and one of the very foremost abolitionists in Brazil. The *Gazeta da Tarde* now occupies a position and enjoys an influence of which older journals might well be proud. It and its editors have our warmest congratulations.

—Dr. Honorio Bicalho, inspector-general of public works, arrived from Europe on the 10th inst.

—An Englishman named John Wilson was drowned near the *consulado* quays on the evening of the 9th inst.

—By imperial decrees of the 8th inst. the titles of “Counselor” were conferred upon Ministers Lourenço de Albuquerque and Carlos Affonso.

—By an imperial decree of the 23rd ult., a privilege was granted to Dr. Domingos José Freire for a process of preserving anatomical specimens.

—An imperial decree of the 17th June authorizes The Bahia Central Sugar Factories Limited to transact business in the empire of Brazil.

—We note the arrival of Rev. J. J. Ransom, of the Methodist Episcopal mission of this city, on the steamer *India* which entered port on the 12th inst.

—By an imperial decree of the 6th May permission is granted to Lázaro Aldernaz Leitão to explore for iron in the municipality of Itapemirim, province of Espírito Santo.

—The Wells comet is said to be sailing up toward the obstronomical observatory on Castle Hill at the rate of 23 miles a second, or about ten miles a wink. It begins to look just a little serious.

—The anthropog exhibit at the museum is now one of the attractions of the city. The exhibition has not yet been formally opened, but the Botacudo exhibit has been—and is drawing well.

—On the occasion of the Ypiranga lottery drawing on the 9th inst. the minister of agriculture forbade the dispatch of private telegrams as to the result, reserving for the government the privilege of telling the news. This is one instance of government control.

—The municipality of Buenos Ayres has granted a concession to W. R. Cassels, Esq., of this city, to illuminate a part of that city with the Brush electric light. Here, however, the protectionists and some influential speculators decline to permit the regular introduction of that improvement.

—The deposit of empty kerosene cans, etc., in the Imperial public garden, Niterói, has finally aroused the unæsthetic indignation of some residents of that locality, and a complaint has been made to the government about it. The provincial director of public works has directed the *fiscal* to look into the matter.

—We have received a copy of the interesting discourse delivered by Dr. Silva Araujo at the inauguration of the Policlínica Geral in this city on the 28th ult. The establishment of this charitable institution in the interests of the poorer classes of this city has been the subject of general praise and no less generous support on all sides. Those who desire to know its scope, and the spirit actuating its founders will do well to read Dr. Silva Araujo's address.

—The director-general of the post-office has just added another valuable and much needed improvement to that department in the shape of an information bureau. Those who have been compelled to struggle with the average clerk to get even the simplest information, will fully appreciate this new departure. It is to be hoped that a man will be chosen to fill the place, who will feel the necessity of being fully posted.

—During the last half of June there were 400 deaths in this city, which gives an average of 26.7 per day or an annual average of 30 per thousand. Among the causes given by the board of health there were 3 from yellow fever, 16 from smallpox, 35 from bronchitis and pneumonia, and 79 from consumption. There were 5 violent deaths and 23 still-births.

—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the *Gazeta de Noticias* reports the state of affairs in Uruguay as becoming daily more and more critical. The Italian government has demanded the withdrawal of certain statements in President Santos' message to Congress, and as this demand has thus far been refused a suspension of friendly relations is imminent. President Rocca, of the Argentine Republic, has offered his services as a mediator.

—The Chamber of Deputies has stultified itself by setting aside the results of the election in the 4th São Paulo district and giving the seat to the defeated candidate, ex-Minister Paula Souza. The vote was taken on 10th inst. and resulted in 52 votes in favor of Paula Souza, and 49 in favor of Rodrigues Silva, who obtained a majority at the polls. With such a farcical revision as this, it is very difficult to understand why an election should be held at all.

—According to the *Globo* of the 7th inst. the Emperor's palace was again robbed on the 5th inst., a large quantity of silver plate, etc., being stolen. The thieves, two in number and said to be palace servants, were afterwards detected when they offered some of the stolen property for sale, the imperial arms betraying them. The affair has been kept quiet as far as possible.

—The anniversary of the taking of the Bastille was celebrated by the French residents of this city on the 14th inst.

—A bazaar in aid of Julius Cesar, the modern invader of Gaul, has been opened at the Typographia Nacional.

—The government has emancipated the Nova Italia and Silveria Martins colonies, containing some 40,000 colonists in all.

—A meeting of creditors of the Mauá estate finally agreed upon a compromise on the 8th inst. by accepting 7 per cent. in cash and 44 per cent. in the worthless shares of the Pastoral-Agrícola company, and discharging the bankrupt from all further responsibility. The creditors represented claims amounting to 12,350,000\$.

—A report that the English Church of this city is insecure led to an examination of that structure some days since by Henry Gore, Esq., C. E., when it was learned that a part of the roof is in a highly dangerous condition. It is possible that the building might stand safely for a long time, but a very slight cause is likely at any time to produce a serious accident. A meeting was held a few days since to consider the matter, but we are not informed as to its results.

—According to the latest telegraphic dispatch received by the weather bureau at the observatory from Uberaba, there was a slight haze on the north-western horizon and a faint cumulus to the north. The price of salt continues unchanged.

—According to a Montevideo dispatch to the *Gazeta de Noticias* on the 12th inst it would seem that Capt. Saldanha da Gama, of the Brazilian frigate *Parnahyba*, has just escaped a duel with Dr. Lamas at Buenos Aires on account of a dispute about the distribution of premiums. Some friends intervened and the duel was indefinitely postponed. Brazil may lose the Misiones, but we warn our Platine neighbors that they must not trifle with our right to a full complement of premiums.

—The new telegraph rates, according to the *Gazeta de Noticias*, represent an increase of 50 per cent. for the newspaper press, and 30 per cent. for the general public. The question now is: what do the press and the public propose to do about it? They permitted Director-general Capanema to fix matters to suit himself, and now they complain. Had they opposed these abominable new regulations at the outset, their present position would be much more creditable than it now is.

—With reference to the new regulations and rates fixed by the government for the brokers of this city, a great deal of dissatisfaction has been aroused by it and protests have been sent in to the government against its enforcement. It would seem that the rates were changed at the suggestion of certain parties without the knowledge or wish of the commercial community. In the matter of foreign exchange the merchants and bankers who carry on the business were entirely satisfied with the old rates, and had asked for no change. A remonstrance has been drawn up and signed by them against the new rates.

—The steamship *Cylon* which left Southampton October 15th, 1881, on a cruise around the world, arrived at Montevideo on the 5th inst., where she expected to stay five days. Her arrival at this port may therefore be expected at any moment. She is expected to stay here some four days. The *Cylon* belongs to the Inter-Oceanic Steam Yachting Co. and is fitted up specially for these annual around-the-world excursions. The above Co. bought her from the Pacific and Oriental Line, which sold her because her yacht-like qualities kept her from competing with the larger cargo steamers for carrying merchandise. The vessel is commanded by an experienced captain, her officers are gentlemen of proved experience and ability and all the crew are picked English seamen. The price charged for the cruise is £ 500 for each individual, which amount also covers all railroad, hotel, and other necessary expenses. She stops at all the principal places of interest in the different countries. She is said to have a fair complement of passengers on board, consisting of gentlemen of various professions and a large number of ladies. The *Cylon* also carries Mr. C. E. Fripp, special artist of the *Graphic*, whose sketches have been appearing in that periodical for some time past. Whilst off the Chinese coast the *Cylon* encountered very bad weather, so much so that she was obliged to delay in one of the Chinese ports for repairs. Rio is the fortieth port on her schedule and she has still five more to call at before the end of her cruise, which will be some time in September, thus making the voyage very little under a year. This is a very good time of the year for the excursionists at this port and they will undoubtedly improve the opportunity for visiting all the places of interest in and about this city. We can certainly promise them a hearty reception on behalf of the English community of this city, and all possible assistance in enabling them to see the majority of the places of interest in the small space of time that they are among us.

—The provincial legislature of Buenos Ayres has a project under discussion appropriating \$244,000 for the expenses of an agricultural commission to the United States and Australia.

—The police authorities, with pious intent, laid hands on sixteen thieves during the evening of the 5th inst. If now we could hear of a little summary punishment we might begin to feel that housebreaking is becoming an unsatisfactory occupation.

—In the honor of the glorious “4th” the *Globo* published an elaborate portrait of the American eagle just in the act of swooping down on something, and of Memorial Hall, at Philadelphia. We mention the latter to prevent its being mistaken either for the national capital at Washington, or the New York state capital at Albany.

—The newspaper press has lately discovered that the new telegraph regulations are much less favorable to them than the old ones. The practice of waiting until the shoe pinches is often a very costly one, as our colleagues should well know. Had they attacked the new regulations at the outset, and fought them with courage and persistence, they might have defeated the project. As it is they will find that however unjust the present regulations may be, they have a very difficult task before them in compelling the director-general of telegraphs to withdraw them.

—By the will of Condessa do Rio Novo, who recently died in Europe, full and unconditional freedom is given to all her slaves, four hundred in number. In addition to this generous act, she also provides that one of her plantations should be given to these emancipated slaves on which to form a colony and afford a means of support. In the interests of the freedmen themselves, and in honor of the intelligent charity of this generous lady, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to give these poor people a fair start. They have yet to prove to the world that freedom is something more than idleness and vagrancy, and in this effort they should command the unselfish support of every abolitionist.

BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.

Decree No. 8,579, of June 10th, 1882, fixes the number, security and commission of the brokers of Rio de Janeiro as follows:

The number of brokers is fixed at 70: namely, 25 for public funds, 35 for merchandise and 10 for ships.

The security to be given by these brokers, in apolices or cash, is 10,000\$000 by those for public funds, and 5,000\$000 by the others.

The commission due to said brokers will be regulated by the following table:

	on eff've value	by buyer	by seller
Apolices	3/4 %	3/4 %	3/4 %
Shares of companies	do	3/4 %	3/4 %
Coin	do	on the cur'cy am't	3/4 %
Bills of Exchange	do	—	3/4 %
Discount of bills up to 4 mos.	on amount	—	3/4 %
do do .. 8 mos.	do	—	3/4 %
do do .. 12 mos.	do	—	3/4 %
do exceeding 12 mos.	do	—	3/4 %
		as per agreement	
National products for export:			
Sugar	on amount	3/4 %	3/4 %
Coffee	per bag	50 reis	50 reis
Hides	on amount	1/2 %	—
Other products for export.	do	3/4 %	—
Sales of vessels	do	—	3/4 %

Charters of vessels, 2 1/2 per cent on amount of freight, payable by owner or consignee.
Insurance Agency 1/10 per cent. paid by the insured.
Translations of manifests, \$5000 for each of the first 3 pages and 25000 for each of the succeeding ones, the total charge never to exceed 40\$000; payable by owner or consignee.
Certificates of quotations, not exceeding those of one month, 2\$000 each; certificates of quotation exceeding one month, 4\$000 each.

COMMERCIAL

July 14th, 1882.	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000)	gold 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.	
do do coin at \$4 per £1.	54 45 cents.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	1\$837
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold.	8 884
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day	21 3/4
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	7 7/8 gold
do do do do in U. S.	
do coin at \$4 80 per £1.	42 7/8 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper)	2 339
Value of £1 sterling	11 228

EXCHANGE.

July 3.—The bank continued with the rates of 21 1/4 on London and the market presented no new feature, being firm but inactive. Small transactions were effected at 21 1/2 bank and 21 3/4—21 7/16 private on London and at 545 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns were offered at 11\$420, there being buyers at 11\$320.
July 4.—The market to-day continued in the same position without change in the rates. On France some business was done at 445 bank and 441 private. Sovereigns closed at 11\$400 sellers, 11\$370 buyers.

July 5.—There was some more firmness apparent to-day; the rate in the banks continued at 2 1/4 but re-sales of bank paper were effected at 2 1/8, and private paper was passed at 2 1/8, 2 1/16 and 2 1/8. Sovereigns sold at 117 3/4 and 118 3/4 cash.

July 6.—The business done to-day was again very limited at the same rates as yesterday.

July 7.—The market continued firm but inactive, small transactions being effected at 2 1/4 bank and 2 1/8 re-sales and at 2 1/16-2 1/8 private on London, and at 444-445 bank and 440-442 private on France.

July 8.—The firmness in the market was more marked to-day and the general rate for private paper has risen to 2 1/8. Sovereigns were offered at 118 1/4 with buyers at 117 3/4.

July 10.—The banks opened to-day at 2 1/4 but at mid-day the Banco Commercial raised its rate to 2 1/8 at which the other banks also drew later in the day. Private paper on London was negotiated at 2 1/8, 2 1/16 and 2 1/8. Sovereigns closed at 118 3/8 sellers, 117 3/8 buyers.

July 11.—To-day the market continued firm at 2 1/4 bank, 2 1/8-2 1/8 private on London, 443 bank, 437 private on France and 445 bank on Italy, small transactions being effected at these rates. Sovereigns closed at 118 3/8 sellers, 117 3/8 buyers.

July 12.—There having been more demand to-day for private paper the rates were somewhat easier, a fair amount of business having been done at 2 1/8. The banks continued drawing at 2 1/8 on London and 443 on Paris. Sovereigns closed at 118 3/8 sellers, 117 3/8 buyers.

July 13.—The banks continued to-day drawing freely at 2 1/8 bank and fair transactions were effected at this rate and at 443 on Paris. Private paper, which continues very scarce owing to the stagnation in our export market, was negotiated at 2 1/8 and 2 1/16 on London and 441 on France. Sovereigns sold at 118 3/8 cash.

July 14.—The rates in the banks this morning are unchanged, viz: London 2 1/8 90 ds Paris 443 40 Hamburg 549 40 Italy 457 3 ds Portugal 249 6 1/2

—The June receipts of the Santos custom house, as compared with the same month of last year, were as follows, as given by the Diario de Santos:

Table with columns for June, 1882 and 1881. Rows include Imports, Despacho maritimo, Exports, Interior, Extraordinary, Emancipation fund, and Deposits.

Table showing receipts for the last two fiscal years (1881-1882 and 1880-1881). Rows include Imports, Despacho maritimo, Exports, Interior, Extraordinary, Emancipation fund, and Deposits.

Between the 25th of June, 1879, and the 30th of June, 1882, the Santos custom house deposited with the Banco do Brazil on government account, the following sums:

Table showing government account deposits from fiscal year 1879-80 to 1881-82. Rows include Fiscal year, 1st half, 2nd half, and Total.

—The following dividends are announced:

Table listing dividends for various banks: Banco do Brazil, Banco Commercial, Banco do Comercio, English Bank of Rio, Banco Industrial, Banco Mercantil de Santos, Banco Predial, and Banco Rural.

Table listing dividends for insurance companies: Anglo Fluminense, Allianz, Confianca, Fidelidade, Garantia, Integridade, Nova Permanente, and Previdente.

Table listing dividends for railways: Macahe e Campos interest on debentures, Petropolis, and West of Minas.

Table listing dividends for tramways: Pernambuco, S. Christovao, Villa Isabel, and Botanical Garden.

Table listing dividends for navigation: Paulista, Brazileira, S. Joao da Barra e Campos.

Table listing dividends for sundries: Associação Commercial, Docas D. Pedro II, Industrial Fluminense, Servicos Maritimos, and Uniao dos Lavradores.

Table listing dividends for Brazil Industrial and Gloria market.

BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30th, 1882. ASSETS.

Balance sheet for Bank of Brazil assets, including Commercial Department, National Treasury bills, and Public Funds.

LIABILITIES.

Balance sheet for Bank of Brazil liabilities, including Commercial Department, Reserve fund, and Special notes.

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, July 3rd, 1882. José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1882. DEBIT.

Profit and loss account for the half year ending June 30th, 1882, showing debits and credits.

CREDIT.

Credit section of the profit and loss account, showing sundry entries, discounts, and commissions.

E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, July 3rd, 1882. Eduardo Braga, Chief Accountant.

BANK STATEMENT. Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on June 30th, 1882.

Bank statement table showing deposits in conto de saes, cash balances, and proportions for various banks.

The above amounts of deposits do not include the dividends payable at the beginning of this month by the native banks, and which amount to the following:

Table showing dividends payable by native banks: Banco do Brazil, Banco Rural, Banco Industrial, Banco do Comercio, and Banco Commercial.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of stock and share sales for July 3, 1882, including six per cent apolices and various bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for July 4, 1882, including six per cent apolices and various bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for July 5, 1882, including six per cent apolices and various bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for July 6, 1882, including six per cent apolices and various bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for July 7, 1882, including six per cent apolices and various bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for July 8, 1882, including six per cent apolices and various bank shares.

Table of stock and share sales for July 9, 1882, including six per cent apolices and various bank shares.

Table listing various bank and insurance companies with their respective values.

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1882.

Coffee.—Since our last report, on the 4th inst., our market has presented precisely the same features as during the preceding ten days.

The continuation of small receipts has prevented anything like an assortment of our stock, and only a very limited amount of business has been transacted in consequence.

The better grades continue to be especially scarce and the currency prices for them have again been raised about 70 re per 10 kilos.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, as compared with that on the 4th instant, shows an advance of 1rd. per cwt. for all grades except the lowest which are unchanged.

With reference to the decline in receipts we have already on a previous occasion pointed out that they must be attributed less to a scarcity of coffee in the interior than to other causes, such as the low prices ruling here which, in the case of the lowest qualities, yield not much more than the cost of transport to and expenses in Rio, the fact of the planters being occupied with the preparation of the new crop for market and their desire to profit by the promised reduction in the railroad tariff.

It is estimated that there are yet about 800,000 bags of the old crop in the interior and that the new crop will amount to at least 4,000,000 bags.

We believe, therefore, that a considerable increase in the receipts and a fair assortment, offering a basis for operations, may be looked for very shortly.

The sales since the 4th inst. have been 75,780 bags, viz: 4,670 bags for United States, 22,550 " Europe, 4,500 " Cape of Good Hope, 2,560 " Elsewhere.

75,780 bags, and the total sales since the 1st instant amount to 8,200,000 bags, viz: 52,780 bags for United States, 27,680 " Europe, 4,500 " Cape of Good Hope, 4,240 " Elsewhere.

89,200 bags. The clearances have been: United States bags.

Table listing clearances for United States, Europe, and other regions, including New York, Hamburg, and Rio de Janeiro.

Receipts since the 1st inst. have averaged 7,062 bags per day against 9,957 " same per July 1881.

We quote, per 10 kilos: Voked, Superior, Good first, Fair, Good Channel, Fair, Low.

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted: p 10 kilos per cwt per lb.

Table showing market quotations for various goods like Prime United States, Good, Fair to good, etc.

Stock is estimated to-day at 91,000 bags. Our cable advices from Santos, under date of to-day, report the market very firm at 3250-3800 per 10 kilos for superiors or 3550-3550 for good average.

Stock today is estimated at 163,000 bags. Our correspondents there observe that the firmness on the part of holders is due chiefly to the decline in receipts and the small improvement in the United States markets; they do not, however, believe that the smallness of the receipts is owing to a scarcity of coffee and they calculate that there are still 200,000-250,000 bags of the old crop in the producing centres. The new crop they estimate at from 1,500,000 to 2,800,000 bags.

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals since our last report, on the 4th instant, have been considerable, consisting of 2,150 barrels per from Baltimore.

Table listing flour imports from Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia.

The sales have been about 4,000 barrels and stock in firm hands to-day consists of about 43,000 barrels.

In view of this heavy supply within the last few days and the consequently increased stock, the market has become less firm and prices are 500 reis per barrel lower.

Table listing market prices for various goods like Richmond 1st, Baltimore 1st, St. Louis, Castilla, Interior, Chili, and River Plate.

C. McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.
 41 & 43 Wall Street,
 NEW YORK
 Rua Primeiro de Março, 64,
 RIO DE JANEIRO

Transact a
General Banking,
Mercantile and Shipping Business.

Advances made on consignments of
Merchandise and Freight.

Regular monthly Lines of
Steamers and Sailing Packets
 running between above Ports.
 Unvalued facilities for buying and selling
Brazilian Produce & American Staples
 at the most advantageous terms.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
 RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Capital paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 165,000

Draws on:
 Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
 LONDON,
 Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
 PARIS,
 Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
 HAMBURG,
 Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
 NEW YORK.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:
 RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital..... £ 1,600,000
 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
 Reserve Fund..... £ 160,000

Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
 and transacts every description of Banking business.

FARINHA AMERICANA.
 RELDNIHCS
 AMERICAN BAKING POWDER
(Trademark Registered)
 The purest and best Baking Powder made.
 Sole Agency:
 No. 35, RUA DO VISCONDE DE INHAUMA.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LTD.

Manufacturers of Dynamite and the most powerful
 known as "Blasting Gelatine."

The properties of Dynamite are now well known and the
 experiments recently made both with it and Blasting Gelatine
 in the neighbourhood of this city and that of Santos have
 successfully shown their advantages over Gunpowder in rock
 work, uprooting trees, etc.

Blasting Gelatine is composed of nitro-glycerine and a
 specially prepared quality of nitro-cotton. It is 50 per cent
 stronger than Dynamite and possesses all its penetrating
 properties besides developing largely the expansive nature of
 Gunpowder; it is safer than either in handling and far less
 dangerous than the latter. This explosive has proved the
 most efficient not only in ordinary blasting but also in
 submarine work, such as the removal of rocks and wrecks.

The new compound is easily handled and applied, and is
 exploded by the use of primer and detonator of extra
 strength, or by the employment of small Dynamite cartridges.
 Dynamite cartridges for this purpose are included in each box
 of Gelatine.

The agents are prepared to furnish all desired information
 as to the employment of Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine on
 application: also to supply these explosives in any quantities
 required.

Agents:—**Edward Ashworth & Co.**
 No. 74 Rua 1º de Março
 Rio de Janeiro.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
 Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
 1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 19	Trent....	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Tagus....	Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.

The outward steamers are due here about the 25, 30 and 16
 of each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two
 latter to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, after the necessary
 stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to
 E. W. MAV, Supt.,
 Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
 BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
 GOVERNMENTS.

July Departures:
 To New York:
 Archimedes..... July 5th
 Tycho Brahe..... " 10th
 Donati..... " 15th
 Humboldt..... " 20th
 "..... " 25th
 "..... " 30th

To Europe
 Namyth..... July 8th
 Lebnitz..... " 18th
 Herchel..... " 20th
 Kepler..... " 28th

To the River Plate:
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