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NUMBER 24

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairsn a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the containers of the property of the containers of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilia

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1882.

THE recent movement in this country in favor of employing the electric light for the purposes of public illumination brings up again the question of the new patent law now quietly sleeping in the Chamber of Deputies. Inasmuch as it was determined to draw the line at the introduction of electric light patents into Brazil, and to delay them until the passage of a new law, it was certainly to be expected that urgency would be required for the consideration of the new This project has finally been passed by the Senate, and is now awaiting action in the Chamber. In the meantrine the city of Campos is patiently awaiting a solution of the question so that it can acquire a plant for the electric light, and the cities of Ouro Preto and Porto Alegre are making inquiries with the same object in view. It ought to be apparent therefore that no time should lost in granting these privileges, for it is now a matter of interest to the country as well as to the inventors. There is no longer any doubt as to the utility and economy of electricity for the purpose of public illumination, and for use in offices and shops its superiority has been demonstrated beyond all question. In this country, where coal is so dear where the gas companies are so badly managed and exacting, the introduction of the electric light would be of incalculable benefit. Especially would this be so in the province of Rio Grande do Sul where there is now so great difficulty and expense in securing sufficient coal, and where the companies have so seriously handicapped themselves by the investment of "supplementary" capital. In this city the capital invested is largely out of proportion to the real value of the plant, and upon this excessive capital the consumer is compelled to pay interest. It is a gross injustice that the public should be compelled to pay interest upon fictitious investments of this character, but as they are legalized monopolies and as there is as yet no substitute within reach the people are compelled to bear them as best they can. Were the legislature to grant privileges for the introduction of the electric light there would at once be some relief. It is a measure of so great importance to the public that we do not see how the Chamber can defer action much longer.

A COMPANY is being formed in Chili, it is stated, for the purpose of establishing a line of tug steamers through the Straits of Magellan. The company hopes to briate the passage of sailing vessels round

AMONG the parliamentary incidents of the 18th instant was one which has a curious history and which reflects very little credit upon the imperial government. It is a curious fact that throughout all its existence and in all its dealings the imperial government of Brazil has had the strange fatality of always doing the wrong thing. In all its dealings, whether at home or abroad, its every step seems to be marked by duplicity and injustice. Sweeping as this statement may seem, it is utterly impossible to draw any other conclusion. The little transaction of less than twenty years ago in which five millions sterling were borrowed for the purpose of building a railway to Matto Grosso and then spent in the war and navy departments, has often been the subject of comment and unfavorable criticism. A case still more flagrant, and of much longer standing, has again been brought to notice by Deputy Almeida Oliveira by the introduction of a bill for the repayment of a large sum of money received for a special purpose from the cotton planters of Maranhão some sixty years ago. It seems that the cotton planters of that province desired to have the Arapapahy channel opened and improved, and for that purpose they raised the sum of 621,-463\$523 by voluntary subscriptions. This sum of money was deposited in the imperial treasury for meeting the expenses of the desired work. In 1826 the government was petitioned for a return of the money or the execution of the work for which it was subscribed. After a delay of four years the legislature finally passed a law under which a part of the money was refunded, but leaving the larger part in the treasury on deposit. After a lapse of fifty-two years the Maranhão deputation now ask for the restoration of 469,4708781 the balance of the money deposited in the treasury some sixty years ago, and in so doing they find it necessary to make promises to expend the money on the opening of this same canal and on improvements to the harbor of Maranhão. Why it is that this money has been kept all these years, without either employing it as originally specified, or returning it as the only alternative, it would be difficult to conceive. The money is not and never was a part of the public funds; it was simply a private and voluntary subscription in aid of a local improvement The money, however, has been retained by the state for its own uses, and, the improvements have never been made. In private affairs this act would be politely termed a breach of trust, and the dictionary unfortunately gives no milder synonym for use when a government is the guilty party. This money never was justly the property of the state, and yet it holds on to it as though it were in reality a part of the public funds. It is inconceivable why the whole amount was not returned in 1830, when the government substantially acknowledged its intention not to make the improvements specified by a partial return of the cash. If then the government has had no intention to open the Arapapahy channel, why has this money been kept all these years? It is a good illustration of the mistaken idea of government which has fastened itself upon Brazil-an idea which places the executive and legislative departments outside the ordinary rules of conduct, and beyond all responsibility for their acts

For some time past one of the most common items of news in our provincial exchanges is that relating to the existence and steady increase of small-pox in various parts of the empire. There is probably not one single province which is now free from it, while its ravages in the most populous cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco are matters of every-day record. In this city the death rate of this terrible hastening emancipation, and no interest imperial government. These taxes how-

disease has been large enough to excite grave apprehensions, especially because of its existence in the lower quarters where the sanitary condition of the people is of the worst possible character. An epidemic disease in these localities is naturally a source of the greatest danger, not only because of the difficulty in stamping it out, but primarily because of its liability to break out into a more malignant character at any moment., The poverty of the people and the conditions of life surrounding them are all favorable to the existence and propagation of infectious diseases, and for this reason the appearence of one single case should always be met with prompt measures for repression. Instead of this, the disease has been permitted to spread with only the feeblest efforts to check it. How widely it may now be scattered throughout the city it is impossible to say, but we shall be safe in saying that it exists in several of the most dangerous localities of the city from which it is possible to break out into a general epidemic at any The past season has been an unusually healthy one and the city has been unusually clean, for which reason the epidemic is undoubtedly less general than it would otherwise have been. Had the health authorities been as active as they should have been, these favorable conditions would have assisted materially in stamping out the disease. Good weather and clean streets are not fixed conditions in Rio de Janeiro, as the health authorities well know. shall soon have the hot season and with it the stenches and filth which always accompany it, and then the work of keeping down disease will be a matter of much greater difficulty. Then, too, in its broader aspects, this question of the existence of small-pox in the provinces should excite far more attention than it has thus far done. In the province of Rio de Janeiro it exists in a most malignant form in several localities It exists in various localities in São Paulo and has recently appeared in the city of Campinas. It exists in various localities in Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. It exists in the city of Bahia, and in the neighboring village of Santo Amaro it has lately caused a terrible loss of life. In Pernambuco, too, it has had a sluggish existence, and in some of the small cities and villages of that province it has raged with great severity. And in nearly everyone of the smaller provinces of the north report have come to us of the appearance of this disease. In view of these facts it would seen most necessary that prompt measures should be taken to meet and check the general propagation of this disease throughout the country. It certainly is increasing at an alarming rate, and now occupies a vantage ground for causing a terrible epidemic whenever the conditions become most favor-It may be deemed foolish to forbode evil in this matter, but with small-pox exist ing everywhere about us and with the possibility of a general epidemic overhanging us it is something about which men can afford to be foolish.

THE present session of the General Assembly is steadily moving on toward an early conclusion, and yet nothing has thus far been done toward a solution of the important question of emancipation. It was distinctly announced by the present prime minister that the government would interpose no objections to the consideration of this question in the interests of an earlier abolition of slavery. On the contrary it was asserted that the prime minister is himself heartily in favor of hastening emancipation. and would assist any measure for that end as far as it is possible for him to do. Notwithstanding all this, however, no measure has been introduced into parliament for

whatever is shown in the question. From the attitude of parliament at this moment one might think that there was no such eventuality as an approvaching cessation of production. Both senators and deputies amuse themselves with oratorical debates on political questions, and the government goes placidly on its way as though the Almighty had just guaranteed a century of prosperity to the country. It is now more than ever apparent how completely the abolitionists were defeated in the last elections. The really active and energetic leaders of the movement were overwhel ningly 'defeated at the polls, the anti-slavery society from which so much was expected soon went out of existence. the movement was almost totally crushed. A few societies built upon social or local bases have continued to exist, but their work has been spasmodic and of little influence outside of the organizations themselves. In the General Assembly, where the work must largely be carried on, there seems to be not one single abolitionist worthy of the name. The advocacy of abolition principles by Senator Silveira Martins we never considered to be anything more than a move on the political chess-board. It follows therefore that this one most important question, upon which hangs the fate of this empire in the very near future, is left absolutely unnoticed. It is nothing less than the blindest folly. Slavery never vet passed out of a country without some kind of a convulsion. It is an evil which never can be blotted out without loss and sacrifice. If Brazilian legislators believe that slavery will quietly pass away under the provisions of the law of 1871, they are cerainly nursing a delusion. As the end approaches, and long before the time anticipated by the slaveholders, the slaves will themselves see the gross injustice of this lingering, dribbling emancipation, and will preak their chains with fire and blood. It is absolutely impossible for any class or race of men to rest quiet under the prolonged torture of so gradual an emancipation. We can not conceive a degradation so deep that it would not be stirred to vengeance and revolt by this lingering refinement of cruelty. And yet nothing is done! industries of the country are still dependent upon slave labor; the planters are buying and selling their laborers as though emancipation were never dreamed of; and nothing effectual is being done to build up a strong system of free labor to take the place of the slave. It is sheer madness! Were we to say that slavery in Brazil will not continue ten years longer, few if any Brazilians would believe the assertion. And yet nothing is more evident than that the present system can not outlive that period. It may beas we sincerely hope- that the Brazilian people will eventually take the final step themselves and give freedom to the fourteen hundred thousand slaves still owned by them. If they do not, the slaves will certainly take that step for themselves. The desire for freedom must necessarily grow stronger every day, and with the increasing number of freedmen and the consequent familiarity with the privileges and benefits of freedom. will soon come the irresistible impulse to possess that one great boon, whatever may be the cost. Freedom is a possession for which men have fought ever since the world began, and its value has grown no less in the eyes of men with the lapse of

THE recent occurrences in Pernambuco ver the imposition of additional taxes upon imports, and the subsequent action of the government in suspending the law, has created an impression that the Pernambuco measure is a new one and that it has been very properly nipped at the outset by the ever are nothing new in the provincial had no alternative than that of ordering its legislation of Pernambuco, nor in that of Bahia, nor in that of almost every province in the empire. As long as no complaints were made these additional taxes were levied with impunity, even with the evident knowledge that they were illegal and oppressive. That they are nothing new will be seen by a comparison of this year's tariff, which we publish in another column, with the same tariff of last year published in our issue of July 24, 1881. We then took occasion to call attention o the matter in the following

The list of additional duties imposed upon imports by the province of Pernambuco, which we give elsewhere, should open the eyes of the imperial government not only to the illegality of the proceeding, but also to the indisputable fact that the people are being taxed beyond all reason and justice.

A comparison of the tariffs of these two

years will show that there is only a very slight difference between them, and that the same reason existed then as now for complaint. In fact, for many years past this same tax has been imposed and collected. It has taken a long time to stir the people of Pernambuco up to the point of making a vigorous protest, and the success which has attended the effort will undoubtedly cause not a few regrets that the step was not taken before. Their opposition to this tax is so just and well founded that it is a cause for profound wonder that they have submitted to it for so long a time. The tax is clearly illegal, and has long been a crushing burden upon the merchants of that city. Through its operations the merchants have not only suffered loss through the increased taxation, but they have suffered most seriously through the transfer of a large part of their business to the neighboring provinces where the tariff was not so high. Some years ago the cities of Bahia and Pernambuco enjoyed a large trade with the neighboring small provinces which then possessed no facilities for importing directly from foreign countries. The local governments of these two provinces, however, have been steadily increasing the costs of importation until this profitable trade has been almost wholly diverted to other places. The port of Maceió now enjoys a large foreign tra le, and many of the smaller places in other provinces are importing directly. Further than this we have seen complaints that the interior municipalities are actually smuggling goods in from neigh oring provinces in order to avoid the excessive taxation imposed at the ports of Pernambuco and Bahia. A policy more short sighted than this it would be difficult to conceive, for it is steadily ruining the trade of those two important ports as well as oppressing the people beyond all measure.

THE action of the government in promptly suspending the operations of the Pernambuco provincial tariff has been severely censured in conservative circles on the ground that the cabinet has exceeded its authority in so doing. It is claimed that the act of suspension was equivalent to nullifying a provincial law inasmuch as no mention was made in the dispatch of a reference to As the right to anthe legislature. nal a provincial law is vested solely in the legislature, it is therefore claimed that the minister has exceeded his authority. The government replies to this that the act of suspension implies a reference tot he Chambers even though no specific mention is made of that purpose. The case was most urgent as the people of Pernambuco were in a state of great excitement and had petitioned for the immediate suspension of the law. The act of the Pernambuco government in enacting this law was clearly illegal, as the constitution expressly prohibits the imposition of taxes of this character by the provinces. The government, therefore, one way or the other? This Minas gold the retrograde movement of the previous have been abolished.

immediate suspension. In this the government is clearly in the right. It could not well have referred the question to the legislature for decision, leaving the law to be executed in the meantime. The interminable delays attendant upon getting a measure through the General Assembly would completely defeat the present movement for relief. What the mercantile class of Pernambuco demands is instant relief from illegal and oppressive taxation, and that is just what the government undertook to grant them. There can really be no other decision by the General Assembly because the prohibition is explicit. Whether the two Chambers take little or much time in their consideration of the question, the decision can be no other than that already given by the ministry-that the tax is illegal. The action of the ministry therefore is just what it should have been, for it gave the immediate relief desired by the Pernambuco merchants and at the same time left the matter open for the future action of the legislature. In matters of this character prompt action is highly essential for the simple reason that the cases are always urgent. Patitions for relief are never made until men begin to fel oppression, and very often not until they have borne op-pression for some time. When they go so far as to petition for redress it is generally because they can not submit to an unjust burden any longer. That the mercantile class of Pernambuco have just cause for complaint there can not be the slightest doubt; and that the ministry acted wisely and justly in granting their petition there should not be even the shadow of a question. Under the the circumstances it seems best to act justly first, and then criticise methods afterwards.

THE complaint of the people of Pernambuco against the act of the provincial legislature in imposing additional taxes upon imports should be made a general complaint throughout the whole empire. Pernambuco is not the only province in which taxes of this character are levied; in fact it would be very difficult to name one single province which has not exceeded its powers in this Bahia has probably carried the respect. imposition quite as far as Pernambudo, and with precisely the same results. The Bahia press claim that Pernambuco set the example in this kind of legislation, and then admit that Bahia has fully adopted the practice. Both provinces have suffered severely from its results, but not yet to a point sufficient to instruct and warn their heaven-born legislators, whose idea of government is to spend all the money possible and then make commerce foot the bills. Another one of the provinces in this category, which has carried this practice of supplementary taxation to an oppressive degree, is that of Minas Geraes. Although this province is wholly inland and therefore possesses none of the elaborate machinery devised for the extraction of customs revenue, it has nevertheless found the means to levy tariffs on almost everything which crosses its borders, either inward or outward. One example of this is its heavy tax on the gross product of the gold mines owned and worked by foreign companies, which at one time was as high as four per cent. Unjust as this tax certainly is, it is doubly unjust because of its discriminating character, it being levied solely upon Decisions against the foreign companies. its legality have been procured by the companies interested, but to what effect? The tax continued in force, and for ought we know is still collected. The case has been brought up again and again in the General Assembly, but who as yet seen an enactment of that body deciding the question either

tax is just as illegal and oppressive as the import taxes of Pernimbuco, but yet no legislative relief is afforded. In the eves of the average legislator, be he provincial or national, every tax is legal which will afford a revenue and which can be enforced. The province of Minas imposes most burdensome taxes even on the necessaries of life, and there is no escape from them simply because there is no relief. It is idle to look to the legislature for this relief, for the legislature has in reality become the most tyrannical and oppressive branch of the government, In both provincial and national legislation the history of this country proves that the average legislator is both incompetent and tyrannical. Looking upon himself as an authority in political and economical matters, he confidently undertakes the solution of problems of which he has not the slightest knowledge or conception. Believing himself to be the representative of the people, whose interests and rights are deposited with him in trust, he tramples upon every personal right and overrides every legal restraint. In other countries as well as Brazil legislatures have committed excesses as unjust and arbitrary as were ever committed by a sovereign, and simply because men have overlooked the plain fact that legislators are just as much in need of checks and counterchecks as any other class of rulers. One of the most glaring faults in this country lies in this very lack of an effective check upon the legislature. Were there some independent power, like a high court, to which cases like these illegal laws could be referred for decision, it is clear that much oppressive legislation would be either avoided or annulled. As it is, the reference of a disputed point from one legislature to another of similar materials and character is very much like choosing one blind man to lead another.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Subscribers of the British Benevolent Society.

Gentlemen.-Your Committee beg to lay before you the following abstract from the treasurer's accounts for the year ended 30th Iune last:

Balance in hand, 1st July, 1881 Amount of subscriptions for the year 1881-2..... 5,715 000 Donations during 1881-2, as follows:

Viscountess Barbacena 40\$000 Dr. Gunning..... 500 000 Mrs. Lewis Jones... 100 000 Rev. W. Gunton..... 55 000 Rev. H.L. Beardmore 25 000 W. Hill (Manchester) 100 000 Henry Gale 100 000

Interest on deposit receipts..... 315 350

920 000

19,104 490

Pensions paid, 1881-2... 6,955 000 Loans, tempor

ary assistance, and passages.. 937 750 Less loans ret'nd 120 000 817 750 Funeral expenses..... 103 000

Advert'sm'ts and printing 64 700 7,940 450 Balance in hand, 1st July, 1882.... 11,164 040

This balance is made up as follows: Bill: New London & Brazilian Bank due 15th September . . . 9,031 440 2,132 600

11.164\$004 From the annexed list it will be observed that we have, at present, 30 pensioners,

making up a total of 6,900\$000 per annum. The subscribers will see from these accounts that although the position of the Society still remains strong, the encroachments upon our Reserve Fund continues, our balance of funds in hand on 1st July of this year having been Rs. 11,164\$040, as against Rs. 12,154\$140 on the corresponding day of 1881, a reduction of Rs. 990\$100; this, however, is an improvement upon

year, as in 1880-1 the balance of funds was encroached upon to the extent Rs. 1,7545780, the Reserve Fund on 1st July, 1880, having stood at Rs. 13,908\$920.

Our receipts during 1881-2 show an increase of Rs. 1,175\$760 over the previous twelve months, arising from several donations as shown in the cash statements, the sum of Rs. 85\$000 subscribed amongst the clerks of a leading house here, and an increase of general subscriptions in response to our recent appeal by circular and in the newspapers.

Our expenses have increased by Rs. 411\$ 080, which amount embraces, however, a loan of Rs. 200\$000 that the committee. feel confident will be returned, and expenses with funerals to the extent of Rs. 103\$000.

These then are the leading features of our financial position, and though they are not so satisfactory as the committee could wish, we consider that there is no cause for discouragement. If our present subscriptions, which already show a slight improvement, can be somewhat increased, as by still further canvassing we believe they may be, there is reason to hope that the continuous encroachment upon our Reserve Fund may be, if not entirely checked, at least largely diminished; and it must be, we think, the determination of whatever committee may represent you during the current financial year to leave no stone unturned to attain that object.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st August, 1882.

Committee

H. L. BEARDMORE, Chairman. R. Norton, Treasurer. J. Owen Unwin, Secretary. J. OWEN UNWIN F L. SCHWIND, JR.

R. S. QUAYLE,
F. H. HARRISON.
W. B. YEATS.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE

The statistics of the "mailing, and distribution vision" of the New York Post Office for the fiscal year 1881-82 have been prepared, and the following

items of the report will be found of interest:

The mail matter originating in New York address ed to other offices in the United States consisted of 71,802,692 letters, 18,019,820 postal cards, 63,872,-016 circulars, 151,398,988 newspapers and zines mailed by publishers to subscribers,67,210,728 transient newspapers and 9,934,704 packages of merchandise, etc. The number of letters, &c., originating at other United States post offices, but passing through and handled by the New York was as follows: 32,812,468 domestic and 13,877,864 foreign letters, postal cards and circulars, with 32,432,400 packages of other matter addressed within the United States and 9,378,460 packages for foreign countries; 16,298,060 letters and 17,331,288 packages of other matter were mailed at New York during the year directed to foreign countries. The total number of letters and other articles mailed at and passing through the office (exclusive of those for city delivery) was 504,269,488.

The total number of sacks of domestic newspaper mail made up was 1,146,802-a daily average of 3,-142; pouches of domestic letters and circulars, 102.-478—a daily average of 514. Sacks of newspapers made up for foreign mails' 28,808; sacks of foreign letters, 21,134. Total number of sacks domestic and foreign mail matter, 1,389,225—a daily average of 4,540. Two hundred and sixty-five thousand two hundred and forty-three papers and packages im-perfectly directed were forwarded after correction of their addresses.

The average weight of mail matter received and sent daily by the Post Office was 140 tons, of which 40 were received and 95 dispatched. The heaviest weight on any one day was 125 tons dispatched and 60 tons received, and the lowest weight on any one day 82 tons dispatched and 37 tons received.

IT is understood that the New York board of fire underwriters have no record of any accident to life and property caused by the use of electric lights where the equipment was in full compliance with the requirements of the board. has been in operation now six months, and the fact that there has been no fire and no accident shows that electric lighting is well nigh absolutely safe.

IMPORTANT reductions in the Cuban tariffs on imports have been made by the Spanish government, the new rates going into operation on the 1st ult. The discriminations against foreign vessels

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The July receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 710,632\$554.
- -Small-pox has made its appearance in Campinas, province of São Paulo.
- pinas, province of São Paulo.

 —The July receipts of the Maceió, Alagôas, custom house amounted to 51,801\$659.
- —The July receipts of the Pará recebedoria amounted to 156,465\$822, and from the ver-e-peso 11,207\$966.
- The cost of a great reservoir at Lavras, Ceará, to meet the exigencies of future sécas, is estimated at 8.072,000\$.
- —The municipal council of Piracicaba, São Paulo, has resolved to make a reduction of 50 per cent. in the municipal impost on coffee.
- —The merchants of Bahia, encouraged by the example of those of Pernambuco, are reclaiming against the provincial additional tariff on imports.
- —Under the first and second quotas of the emancipation fund the province of Minas Geraes has liberated 1597 slaves, at a total expense of 1,517,504\$049.
- -Proposals for the projected water and drainage works of Nitherohy were opened in that city on the 22nd inst. There were 11 proposals for the former, and 10 for the latter.
- —For the crime of murder a slave of Sr. Antonio José de Arruda Villas-Boas, of Mogymirim, São Paulo, was recently sentenced to receive one hundred lashes and wear an iron collar for one year.
- —The government has expended upon the Blumenau colony since the outset the enormous sum of 14,000,000\$. Almost enough to convince a wooden man of the futility of the old colonization methods.
- —A cotton factory is now being built on the Rio Cassú, one league from Uberaba, Minas Geraes, under the supervision of an American engineer, It is expected that the factory will be completed in about three or four months.
- —An assassination occurred at a little place called Farias, near Amparo, São Paulo, during the night of the 7th inst., a man named João Antonio de Noronha being killed by his camarada. The crime was accomplished with a club.
- —Two more assassinations have occurred near Carandahy on the Dom Pedro II railway extension, a contractor, named Hermann, and a companion being killed by unknown parties. Carandahy is fast acquiring an unenviable reputation.
- —The July receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco were as follows:

1882 1881 Sugar.... 2,703 bags 12,071 bags Cotton.... 7,798 sacks 5,909 sacks

- —The July receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 774,3978590, against 728,159594, the same month of 1881, 465,006\$184, in 1880, and 542,8805303 in 1879. The revenue from imports in July, last amounted to 560,745\$256, and from exports 172,877838.
- —The July receipts of rubber at Pará amounted to 500,000 kilos. against 460,000 kilos. in the same month of last year. The receipts of cacáo were 1,400,000 kilos. against 360,000 kilos. in July of last year. The stocks at the end of the month were 135,000 kilos. of rubber, and 677,000 kilos. of cacáo.
- —The official value of products exported from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, during the month of July, amounted to 563,656\$220, of which 53,522\$ was composed of foreign products. Among the domestic products 14,443 bags of beans, 7,018 bags of farinha, 71,995 kilos. of lard were shipped to Rio de Janeiro.
- —The receipts of the postoffice of Minas Geraes, including both the central administration and the agencies, for the fiscal year 1881-82, amounted to 157,021\$990. The expenditures which are not yet all liquidated, are estimated at 265,258\$000. The province has 421 agencies and 157 post routes. The expenditure for carrying the mails was 152,-
- —We learn from the Monitor Campista that the president of Minas Geraes, Dr. Theophilo Ottoni, has solicited from the city council of Campos a copy of the contract for illuminating that city with the electric light, with the view of introducing it into Ouro Preto. The Monitor is informed, also, that a similar request has been received from the president of Rio Grande do Sul, with the purpose of introducing it into Porto Alegre.
- —A meeting of merchants was held at Pernambuco on the 14th inst. to protest against the provincial tax on imports, over and above the general tax. The additional tax was from 10 to 30 per cent. A petition to the provincial president for the suspension of the tax was adopted unanimously and was presented by a deputation of over a thousand people. Protests were also adopted for transmission to the Emperor and the prime minister.

- -The July receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 227,331\$111.
- —The July receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 216,360\$403.
- —An epidemic of small pox is reported from Joazeno, province of Bahia.
- Every commercial house in Pernambuco is taxed 5\$ per annum for the support of a company of firemen.
- —A tax of 2 per cent, on the transfer of shares of any company or enterprise, is levied by the province of Pernambuco.
- —The president of Bahia has extended the provisions of last year's budget to cover the receipts and
- expenditures of the current year.

 —An epidemic of small-pox is raging with great intensity at Natal, province of Rio Grande do
- The province of Maranhão is longing for some public improvements, and wants the national government to foot the bills.
- In the municipality of Valença, province of Piauhy, ten slaves have recently been emancipated at a cost of 3,550%, of which amount the slaves contributed 235% from their savings. This gives an average price of 355% each.
- According to the Pernambuco provincial budget the receipts for the current fiscal year are estimated at 3,470,924\$600, and the expenditures authorized are 3,224,483\$763. The suspension of the additional tax on imports will probably make a considerable reduction in the receipts.
- Twenty-four slaves were recently liberated in the municipality of Santa Maria Magdalena, province of Rio de Janeiro, under the third distribution of the emancipation fund. The amount paid for their freedom was 34,100%, to which the slaves contributed 7,253\$160 from their own savings. His gives an average price of nearly 1,300% each.
- —The message of the president of Minas Geraes, presented at the opening of the provincial assembly on the 1st., says that in a period of eight months there were committed in that province 39 homicides, 18 attempts to kill, 49 assaults and 4 robberies. In seven months 208 arrests had been made of which 94 were for homicides, 38 for assaults and 6 for robbery.

 The public indebtedness of the province of
- The public indebtedness of the province of Pernambuco on the 31st of December last amounted to 4,046:254\$211, of which 3,072,000\$ was funded. The debt was decreased about 2 ½ per cent during the past year. The rate of interest paid on the funded debt is 7 per cent. This total does not include the money owing to the general government for interest guarantee paid to the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway, which amounted to 2,650-280\$650 on the 30th of lune, 1881.
- A Maranhão correspondent of the Yornal do Commercio writes concerning the new lighthouse on the island of Sant'Anna, a the entrance to the port of Maranhão, that it will be practically useless because of its badly chosen site. The government has already expended about 40,0005 on the structure, but it is not yet completed. It is stated by an experienced pilot that although the light will be visible at a distance of 20 to 24 miles it will be invisible at distances from 3 to 10 miles because of the wood and islands in its immediate vicinity. The pilot thinks that like the Gaivotas light it will have to be pulled down and rebuilt on a more favorable site.
- —The president of São Paulo has opened a credit of 100,000\\$ to be employed in the acquirement of immigrants. The law authorizing this expenditure specifies that 30,000\\$ may be used in the purchase of grounds and the construction of a building for the reception of immigrants at São Paulo, and the further sum of 120,000\\$ may be employed in assisting them to pay their fares and in supplying them with food and shelter on arrival. The Corteo Paulistano is informed, however, that the president intends to employ a part of the credit just opened in the establishment of a colony on the Campo of Conceição.
- —The subsidy clause in the Pernambuco provincial budget which appropriates 20,000 for an opera company, is a curious and interesting document. It specifies that the representations shall begin in April next; that not less then 36 representations shall be given, exclusive of the benefits, but not more than two subscription representations per week shall be permitted; that the prices shall correspond to those agreed upon last year, with an abatement of 10 per cent.to subscribers; that the orchestra shall be composed of a director and 30 musicians, the preference to be given to Brazilians; that the contractor shall be obliged to consult Carlos Gomes in his choice of artists, which consultation must be attested by the composer's signature; that two operas never before rendered in Pernambuco must be given, one of which must be by Carlos Gomes; that no opera must be given without the consent of the directors of the theatre; and that two gratuitious representations must be given for the benefit of charitable establishments under the administration of the Santa Casa da Misercordia.

- —In addition to the national tax the transfer or exchange of property by sale, purchase, or exchange, in the province of Pernambuco is further taxed 1 per cent. on its value.
- —The province of Pernambuco levies a tax of 20\$ on every slave who exercises the occupation of butcher, stevedore, or of a mechanic of any description in the capital, and 10\$ if in an interior city.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The July receipts of the Barão de Ararnama line amounted to 11,945\$840.
- —The government has appointed Dr. Eduardo José de Moraes as director of the Paulo Affonso railway.
- —The formal inauguration of the last section of the Mogyana railway entension to S. Simão took place on the t6th inst.
- —The July receipts of the "Oeste de Minas" railway amounted to a total of 21,891\$220, and the expenditures to 13,796\$150.
- —The Paulista company, of São Paulo, has decided to pay a dividend of 10\$980 per share for the half year ending June 30 last.
- The July receipts of the Baturité railway, of Ceará, amounted to 21,910\$570, and the expenditures to 14,900\$, leaving a balance of 7,010\$570.
- The June receipts of the "Bahia ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 30,033\$940, and the expenditures to 40,829\$220, leaving a deficit of 10,705\$280.
- Construction works on the Sumidouro railway, running from Porto Novo to Paquequer, began on the 17th inst. The line will have an extension of 36 kilometers.
- Dr. Francisco Bento Alexandre de Figueiredo Magalhães has made a proposal to the government for the construction of a tramway from the Botanical Garden line to the Copacabana beach.
- —The Paulista railway directors received fifteen proposals for the Itatiba branch to that line. The proposals were opened on the 16th inst., but the decision has not yet been announced.
- —The Brazilian Imperial Central Babia Railway Company have declared an *interim* dividend at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum for the six months ending June 30 last, payable on August 3.
- —The president of São Paulo has approved the provisional tariff adopted by the Mogyana company for the extension of its line from Casa Branca to S. Simão, but with reductions in the rates adopted for coffee, salt and passenger fares.
- —The April receipts of the São Paulo railway, just published, amounted to 496,96\$\$\frac{2}{2}\$5c, and the penditures to 171,894\$950, leaving a surplus of 325,66\$\$\frac{2}{2}\$50. The number of passengers carried during the month was 11,356.
- The ninth session of the railway congress occurred on the evening of the 22nd inst. It is fast becoming apparent that the congress has lost its opportunity of doing any practical work. A good undertaking has been literally talked to death.
- —With the completion of the S. Simão extension the Mogyana railway of São Paulo has a total extension of 310 kilometers, including the Penha and Amparo branches. The total capital invested in road bed, rolling-stock, bridges, stations, etc., amounts to 6,000,000\$\$, as follows:

 Campinas to Casa Branca
 kikometrs
 copdal

 and Amparo branch 30
 30
 5,100,000\$

 Casa Branca to S. Simão
 87
 1,400,000

 Penha branch
 20
 300,000

 Average investment per kilometer
 21,935\$480.

- —According to Pier's Manual of the present year the total extension of railways constructed in the United States during the year 1881 was 0.358 miles, the largest total for any one year thus far. The next largest total for a single year was that of 1871 when 7,379 miles were constructed. The total railway extension in the United States at the end of 1881 was 104,813 miles, which was increased by 3,600 miles during the first five months of the current year. The gross earnings of all the roads in operation during the year amounted to \$725, 325,119, and the net earnings to \$276,654,119. The total dividends paid during the year amounted to \$9,33,44,200.
- The receipts of the Dom Pedro II, railway during the half year ending June 30 amounted to 4,915,021\$524, as follows:

Passengers	1,072,925\$810
Baggage	41,573 410
Encommendas	121,737 380
Animals	49,051 020
Waggons	3,878 620
Merchandise	3,548,049 010
Telegraph	28,733 580
Warehouse	12,191 640
Fines	4,489 404
Diverse sources	32,391 650
	4,915,021\$524
Receipts for other lines	736,930 070
Passenger tax	78,119 600

- —A new iron railway bridge at Corimatú, on the "Natal a Nova Cruz" line, Rio Grande do Norte, was formally inaugurated on the 17th ult.
- was formally inaugurated on the 17th ult.

 —The S. Antonio de Padua company have redreed their freights on coffee, the new rate being 2\$too
 per bag from the Coqueiro station, near S. Fidelis,
 to Rio de Janeiro. The rate from Tres Irmãos is
 2\$620 and from S. Antonio de Padua 3\$160 per
- bag.

 —We see by an official report of the Argentine
 government that the Andine railway is having a
 little trouble with its locomotives. These machines
 were purchased at the S. Leonardo factory, in
 Belgium, five of which have already been received.
 The first two tried failed to give satisfaction, and
 the government at once suspended the contract
 until the matter could be put right. We are privately informed that it took some four or five hours
 to run a distance of twenty kilometers with these
 locomotives.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, August 15.

- —By the Equateur was despatched the largest mail ever sent by one vessel from Buenos Aires. There were 12,500 letters and 5,500 packages of printed matter.
- There was trained and wharfage dues at the Riachuelo have not reached their calculated amount, but they have amounted in the year past to 25.551.267. In 1880 there entered 1466 vessels more than in 1879 and in 1881 this increase has risen to 9844 over the previous year.
- previous year.

 —The deficit of the Continental Exhibition amounts to \$1,509,622. Notwithstanding, the president of the national inspecting committee declares that this deficit would disappear if the national government would give the amounts recovered for import duties on the exhibits to the liquidation of this debt.
- —The legislative chambers of Cordoba have approved of a project authorizing the executive to contract aloan, either in or outside of the province for the sum of \$1500,000 in order to balance its account with the Provincial Bank, and help the branch Hypothecary Bank about to be established.
- Hypothecary Bank about to be established.

 —The gale on the river on the night of the 12th and all day on the 13th was very heavy, the sea washing over the Alameda wall and nearly on a level with the Catalina mole. The Boca was completely covered with water, but luckily it did not enter the houses. In port there were some casualties.
- Some time since we notified our readers that the minister of finance had asked the concourse of the Chamber of Commerce in the revision of the customs' tariff for the year 1883. We now observe that the president of the syndical chamber has rehied that he will meet the wishes of the minister and proposes that three delegates of that centre should meet at a meeting of the fiscal representatives. The minister has replied that all he wants is some suggestion on the matter and not the "concurso" of the representatives of commerce, but thanks them for their offer.
- The Liberal Club has presented a petition to Congress setting forth the necessity of legislation for the celebration of marriages among non-catholics. The whole proceeding of the laws in cases of this kind is at variance with the genius of republicanism which supposes all men to enjoy equal rights and privileges without any reference to their religious opinions, which are simply matters between them and their maker. If this action of the liberal club appears to encroach upon the present experience of any existing institution it will not be very difficult to find ample justification for it.
- From The Standard, August 15.
- Many people went to the Boca on Sunday to see the inundation. The residents were going about, paddlling their own "canoes," and did not look much put out. A canoe is quite as indispensable an article of furniture in Boca houses as a bed to lie on.
- —The estancieros of Santa Fe say that there will be no locusts this year, owing to the frost having killed their germs. One of the wealthiest estancieiros in Buenos Aires told us yesterday that his Santa Fe colleagues' theory is the most undiluted rubbish.
- —A meeting of the shareholders of the latelamented Continental Exhibition took place yesterday afternoon. The accounts show a deficit of \$44,000, and the meeting decided a petition for the amount should be drawn up and presented to the national government. The government may attend to the demand of the shareholders.
- —The stiff gale on Sunday did some harm in port. An English ship, the Veronica, dragged her anchors and went slap-bang into the Spanish barque Antonio and down went the latter as fast and as far as her distinguished countryman the "Holy-Joe" at the battle of Trafalgar. The British ship Ridendale snapped her anchor chain and ran aground, and she will have to discharge her cargo before she can get off. The storm was the most severe we have had this winter.



- Advices from Mercedes state that the works of the Transandine railway are being actively pushed ahead. These materials are daily ex pected from Europe.

-Vesterday, after years of tramites, debates decrees, etc., the Riachuelo with all its works dredges and improvements was handed over to the national government. Although the transfer of these works could have been made by the mere stroke of a pen, still there was always a hitch, always a delay. At one time, this question of the Riachuelo works assumed the importance of the Sucz Canal. The port of the Boca was clearly national property, but the costly improvements were as clearly provincial. It was the case of the Irish tenant improving his lands without a lease. The provincial government had spent millions, had even raised a gold loan which was placed in London; an activity that clearly showed the importance the provincial government attached to the old ditch. Yet, spite of all the government activities of the dredging was carried on with an industry and Vet, spite of all the government activity, the trade of the place grew faster still. The finest sight in Buenos Aires, after the war, was to stand on the roof of the commercial rooms and watch the long string of foreign vessels entering the Boca. There was a life and vitality about the scene, so different from everything of the old rigmarole outer road business. The Riachuelo is destined to become the Clyde of the River Plate, and when we get docks such as proposed by the Woodgate scheme, we may hope to see the Boca the real emporium of our foreign trade. The national government pays to the provincial government in bonds fifty millions currency, which is money well spent by the national government, not so by the provincial government that has the dreary programme of spending the whole of the money in building houses in the new

CINCHONA IN CEYLON.

We lately gave several instances of the welcome aid obtained by much-tried coffee planters from the harvesting of cinchona bark; but we think no case then mentioned was, on the whole, so satisfactory as The owner of the one now brought to our notice. 11,000 succirubra trees,—four, five and six years old—growing among coffee about 4,000 feet above sea level, began "shaving" in March and has since continued the operation at intervals. His first re-turn was 2,000 lb. dry bark, or rather shavings, which have sold for £250 in London; he has since got in about 7,000 lb., for which he is offered as much as ten thousand rupees locally, which, he thinks, will sell even better if shipped. Altogether his 11,000 trees; without cutting or injuring one of them, will, with twig and branch bark, as well as shavings, bring him in fully R14,000 this year, with shavings, bring him in fully R4,000 this year, win the good prospect of a still better harvest next season (provided, of course, the French savant's "substitute for quinine" does not come to the front, and all this, be it remembered, from shavings of the comparatively despised red bark.—Ceylon Observer, June 16.

ELCTRICAL PROGRESS.

An American exchange says: It is said that there are already 30 electric light companies in England with a capital of over \$30,000,000. The number in France is less but the capital represented is nearly as great. There are over 50 companies in America and the capital is considerably over \$50,000,000. An American exchange says: It is said that there as great. There are over storongames a money and the capital is considerably over \$50,000,000. The rapid growth of this new application of a latent power is something marvelous. It is also expected that out of such a rush into new schemes there would be some bogus affairs and some disaster This is the case in all new enterprises which have sudden rise, and it is well to consider what the outcome is to be.

A few of the leading organizations and their branches have a legitimate basis of patents and inventions and business, and from the real outcome of what the new power is to do will be looked for.

There is a certainly in both light and power, and in the special directions in which the leading spirits are

the special directions in which the earling and the industrial world is reaping the benefits.

Electricity has by no means touched its final development. It is as yet in its very infancy. There is no doubt but if furnishes the coming field of enterprise, and the coming light and economical power for all places where a lumbering steam engine is not desirable.

Lighting for mines, manufactories, shops, mills Laguing for mines, manuactories, stops, made by public buildings, for night work and dwelling houses, is only one of its great works, the other equally important sphere of transportation and power is doubtless yet to surprise the world in its wonderful application. All these have already passed the experimental stage.

TEN years ago the India tea crop amounted to only 17,600,000 pounds. This year the crop is accurately estimated at \$1,610,000 pounds. Of this only 17,000,000 pounds. This year the Colp 7 artely estimated at 5,1619,000 pounds. Of this amount only about 1,500,000 pounds are consumed in India, leaving about 50,000,000 pounds for export. This tea is very popular in England, but less than 3,000,000 pounds go to the United States. Assam tea is regarded as superior to all others.

LOCAL NOTES

-Small-pox continues unabated in the neighboring city of Nitherohy. No measures, other than to advise vaccination, have been adopted. ing city of Nitherohy.

-It is to be noted that there is now not an Am erican merchant vessel in this port. The only vessel carrying the American flag in harbor is the flagship Brooklyn.

-The monitor Solimões is said to be now equipped with the electric light. The new improvem be of incalculable service when the monitor goes to sea again, and gets lost.

—A veritable sea serpent is said to have been seen by the captain and crew of the steamer Lalande which arrived at Pernambuco a few days since. The serpent was seen not far from that port.

- The opening of our new season of opera views has been every thing that could be desired -even to the brandy. Ferrari seems to have taken warning from Heller's sad fate, and his good liquor has made everything smooth and pleasant, even to the extraordinary prices.

—The Fluminense of Nitheroy of the 6th inst.,

says that small-pox is raging with such intensity in the parish of Cordeiros that many people are leaving the place. At the S. João Baptista hospital there were 19 small-pox cases on that date, which were actually placed in the wards beside other patients.

correspondent of the Jornal do Con ed at Santa Cruz, and says that it is unequal. complains of the municipal tax on cattle slaughtersays the tax is 4\$000 on every animal, weighs 100, 200, or 400 kilos. This makes a tax of 10 réis per kilo, on an animal of 400 kilos weight, nd of 40 reis per kilo. on one weighing only 100 kilos

-The Sunday-school chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church, now building at the Largo do Cat tete, was formally opened on the 20th inst. The construction of this new edifice as well as the organiza-tion of the society by which it will be occupied is due to the efforts of Rev. J. J. Ransom who has been for some years engaged in missionary work in Brazil.

The new society, however, will be under the immediate charge of Rev. J. L. Kennedy, who will conduct religious services henceforth at the new chapel both in English and Portuguese.

-Within the past few days the police have ap-prehended two individuals said to be engaged in the circulation of counterfeit money. The counterfeited notes, so fir as known, are of the denominations of 100\$, 50\$, 20\$, 10\$, and 5\$, and are lithographed so well as to be detected with difficulty by people not experts. The notes, excepting those of 100\$, were not yet finished, one side only being lithographed. Bank No They are of the designs of the American Bank Note Company, and are said to have from the United States, a presumption not cre because of their not yet being finished. Had the notes been made on: of the country, it is to be pres-umed that both sides would have been printed there. The two individuals captured confess to having received proposals from two persons, a planter and an official, for the purchase of 1000,

ooo\$ of these notes at a price of 10,000\$.

—We regret to note that the musical editor of Hop Bitters has made the important discovery, as announced in his last review, that the buffet of the Theatro Sant'Anna is supplied with very bad brandy. The public has two definite interests in this matter: the direct one of being injured by the liquor itself, and the indirect one of reading a review written by a critic laboring under its malignant effects. It is an atrocity which no refined community can stand—we mean the bad brandy. Then, too, in the interests of his enterprise the manager should never have permitted the sale of manager should never have perimited the sale inferior drinks, especially to critics. If it is impossible to always guard against this, then he should have his own little buffet, and should secure the criticism before the bottle is passed. No sensitive man can be expected to appreciate music— not even Cognelicot—with an excited homet's nest in his head.

—In response to a second petition of Joseph Hancox for the recision of the contract with the City Improvements Company, the minister of agriculture declines to entertain the proposition on the ground that the contract provides for its extension in case the works are not completed in the specified time; that the contractors are obliged to complete the works; that the government is not to blame for the prejudices suffered by the contractors, nor for the delays in payment of unliquidated and l accounts. For the benefit of all concontested accounts. For the benefit of all con-cerned—and both Mr. Hancox and Mr. Gabrielli have learned the lesson long ere this—the stand-ing reply of the government to all questions of this character is that the government is responsible for nothing while the contractor is responsible for everything. In contracts with the government there is only one party—the government. The contractor has no recognized status, no rights, and, at the end,

-The Ferrari opera company, comprising 224 persons, arrived in this city from the River Plate on the 14th inst. The season was opened

on the 18th inst. with Rossini's Semiramis.

—The French frigate Pallas, O'No. mander, and carrying the commanding officer of the South Atlantic squadron, Rear-Admiral Baron de Grivel, arrived in this port on the evening of the 16th inst.

-- The receipts of the savings bank of this city during the first half of August amounted to 205, 086\$, and the withdrawals to 147,894\$492. The balance remaining on deposit at the close of the 15th inst. was 11,224,767\$071.

-According to an exchange the English courts have decided that the officers of the Royal Mail steamer *Douro* were solely to blame for the col-lision between that vessel and the Spanish steamer Intrac-bat, which occurred some time since with such fatal results

-The Fluminense says that the crowded condition of the S. João Baptista hospital in Nitherohy is due to the failure of the minister of empire to furnish a hospital launch to carry the small-pox patients to the Jurujuba hospital. The result is that small-pox patients are now mixed up with the others

-According to a statement of Senator José Bonifacio in the Senate on the 14th inst., number of voters disfranchised by the new electoral reform law, throughout the whole empire, amounted to 966,657 in the last election. The chief difficulty is the nature of the proofs of eligibility.

-The British squadron emered port on the 14th inst. from Montevideo via Santos. It consists of inst. from Montevice the Santos. It consists of the corvette Amethyst, Commodore N. Bowden Smith, and the gunboats Davief, Capt. Sir William Wiseman, Firefly, Capt. Edward G. F. Law, and Rifeman, Capt. Philip H. W. Mayon. The squadron is expected to remain in port for some time.

— The residents of Rua Princeza Imperial, above the Common statement of the control of the common statement o

the Candelaria quarry, have been endangered for some time past by the blasting of rock immediately below their residences. Quarrying in that locality has been forbidden a long time ago, but yet the prohibition is disregarded. A roof was broken in a few months ago by flying pieces of rock, and some

day a more serious accident will surely occur.

— We trust that our readers will not forget that the Sailors' Mission of this city is one of those charities which knows no vacation, and whose demands are constant. The sailors' reading-room at 163 Rua da Saude is open every day from 11 a, m, to 4 p. m. and has been the means of doing incal-culable good. To keep up its efficiency and to make it more attractive, it should receive all the books,

magazines and papers which its friends can spare.

— If there is any one special and important reason why a war should occur between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, it is to be found in the necessity of enabling our peaceful colleague, the Buenos Aires Standard, to learn a few of the familiar names used in military matters. "Neufchatel" mitrailleuses and "Coblentz" muskets are certainly inimitable in their way, but they show a better

knowledge of geography than of military affairs.

—The death of Camillo Maria Ferreira Armonde, Conde de Prados, took place in this city evening of the 14th inst., after a long and illness. The deceased was born in Barbacena, Minas Geraes, in 1815, and entered the medical profession at an early age, taking his degree at Paris. He was mixed up in the revolution of 1842, for which he was imprisoned for over a year at Ouro Preto, but was finally dis-charged by a jury in 1843. Since that time he represented his province in the General Assembly during many years, filling the chair of president of

e Chamber for two terms.

—At the session of the municipal council of the 17th inst, a project was adopted for the opening of a national subscription for the erection of a statue to the Barão de Amazonas in this city. The promptness displayed in these matters is something remarkable. If the employment of the money were as promptly executed as is its solicitation, there would probably be little cause for dissatisfaction. notwithstanding the frequency of the demands, something is definitely known about the Caxias and Osorio subscriptions there will be little hesication in putting more money into the hands of self-constituted subscription commissions.

THE BRAZILIAN QUESTION

The Misionesquestion is each day becoming more important, and, although it is impossible to suppose that two such nations as Brazil and the Argentine Republic would go to war about a scrap of territory in the Misiones, still, from the tenor of the debates in the Brazilian Chambers, it would seem that much national jealousy has been aroused; and, if the truth were told, the Banda Oriental and its future has far more to do with the issue than the ruined towns of Misiones, the Saharahs and Thebeses of

Brazilian and Argentine politicians should ever bear in mind that it seems ordained some question or other must always exist between the two countries. For the last quarter of a century we have

had periodical outbursts of national feeling.

The Brazilians, although never missing an occa sion to show us their friendly feeling, persistently, frighten us with their parliamentary debates and dreamy nonsense of armed peace. Of course there is the same liberty of speech in

Brazil that there is here, and we should all regret to see it in the least restricted; but whoever reads through the Brazilian parliamentary debates must agree with us that the Brazilian legislators ought to be more circumspect when discussing subjects of un international character.

Baron Cotegipe is, no doubt, an illustrious states man, but his nerves seem to be unstrung whenever he deals with River Plate questions, and his views about an armed peace are only worthy of the hum-blest duffer to be found in the whole Brazilian empire.

Far better for both countries, if they have any real matter in dispate, to set to and fight it out at once than to debilitate both nations by an armed peace such as is forced on the unfortunate European

According to yesterday's advices from Rio, they According to yes: errays actives from Rio, they have shipped from Europe to Brazil 10-8 Krupp guns and Neufchatel (?) mitrailleuses; and they are making for Brazil in the European arsenals 36,000 Collectut (?) muskets. What melancholy news this is for both countries! All the land in dispute in the Misiones, selling at to-day's market price, would not cover the cost of this armed-peace

nsignment.

With much felicity our able colleague the Nacion reminds Baron Cotegipe that in all the various questions affecting national honor that have arisen in Brazil within the last twenty years, she has ob-tained the fullest reparation and satisfaction, not by appeals to arms, but to the great moral influences that guide European diplomacy. We fear we must admit that we miss a Rio Branco at the present moment in the Brazilian councils. In every question that Brazil can have with this

In every question that brazii can nave with ins Republic, there will always be a moral side, to which both nations can safely appeal. Argentines are not wild Indians, nor Brazilians Zulus; both nations are as advanced as any on this continent, and sound reason and common sense hold as great empire over both peoples as in any other country on the face of the globe. If, unfortunately, it should come to pass that moral force should lose its weight in either country, the fault and its terrible con-sequences will lie, not with the people but with the duffers who call themselves statesmen and prostitute their limited abilites by arousing passions that national prosperity and national growth have long since quelled.--Buenos Aires Standard, August 15.

THE PERNAMBUCO PROVINCIAL BUDGET.

BUDGET.

The following is a condensed summary of the taxation clauses of the Pernambuco provincial budget for the current year, which have created so much opposition from the importing merchants of that city. The consumption taxes, which are in great measure duplicate or additional taxes on foreign products, are to be found in Article 17 of the budget, and true, sollows. budget, and are as follows.

section 1. All national products and manufac-tures introduced into the province for consump-tion: 3 per cent. Excepting castor oil and tobacco which will pay 4 per cent.; and jerked beef, crude salt, maize, beans, farinha de ma dioca, and cattle on foot, which are exempt from provincial tax.

All foreign merchandise, products and manufactures, introduced for consumption, except-ing printing presses, type, ink and printing paper, and excepting also sole and dressed leather for domestic shops: 10 per cent. addi-tional on the general tariff levied by the custom

All boots and shoes, ready made clothes, collars, cuffs, shirt fronts, drawers, hats, vinegar, lime, saddlery, cabinet-ware, fine wines, beer and other alcoholic drinks, jewels, man-3. utactures of gold, silver, or imitations, fire-arms, powder, kerosene, wheat flour, playingcards, perfumeries: 30 per cent. additional on the duties collected by the custom house, ex-

cept common wines which will pay 20 per cent.
White cotton goods similar to that made in the province, 50 reis per meter; crude cotton, 80 reis per sack; cotton waste, 20 reis per

A SHIP BRAKE.

An apparatus has been invented the introduc An apparatus has been tion of which, it is claimed, "will prevent any further appalling disasters caused by the collision of vessels in rivers, channels and at sea. John McAdams, of Boston, has perfected an ar-rangement which he asserts will bring any vessel, however large and fast-steaming, to a dead stop in from one to ten feet, and will hold her steady as a rock, with full steam on. This invention he terms a "ship brake," and attached to this novel contriva "sinp brace," and attached to miss forecasting appliance which, during dark nights, thick or foggy weather, will render impossible in his opinion, any collision with floating bodies, such as boats, ships, ice-bergs, or with submerged bodies in the shape of mud-banks, the shape of mud-banks, shoals, rocks or piers.

The construction of the device is very simple, The construction of the device is very simple, and consists of a pair of iron shutters, or "nins," hinged one on each side of the stern post of the vessel and shutting close to its sides from the stern post forward. The "fins" are kept tightly closed by a simple apparatus on deck, which is connected with the pilot-house, and when "let go" the stays connected with the "fins" allow them to open at what may be applied to the property of the stays connected with the side heading the stays connected with the side heading to the stays of th right angles with the ship, bringing it at once to a standstill and holding it fast as it anchored. The area of the "fins" is in direct ratio with the size of the ship, and the immediate stoppage of the vessels when they are suddenly opened is a certainty. when they are studently opened in a country within much larger than are needed may be fitted to all vessels without looking out of proportion to the size of the ship. For example, a vessel requiring fins with a superficial area of 100 square feet to stop it could be supplied with fins of an area of 500 feet, and they would not look large or ortionate to the ship. When the fins are released the experiment proves that no jarring or shock is experienced, such as is felt on a railroad when the brakes are applied. The water, being a yielding body, acts as a spring or cushion. For loggy weather or darkness a self-acting guard is rigged out at the bow of the vessel, and should rigged out at the bow of the vessel, and showing it meet with any rigid body in the path of the ship, when touched it at once releases the "fins" and stops the vessel before it can reach the obstruction, without any movement or direction of the pilot or navigating officer. When closed the fins follow the outline of the ship, and, being dush withits sides the continue of the ship, and, being dush withits sides. can in no way diminish its speed. The inventor's first experiment was made with a 37½ foot fast steam yacht, to which was attached a pair of "fins" 4 feet long by 2½ feet wide. This power proved to be at least twice as much as was needed to stop the vessel instantly when at full speed. A second trial demonstrated this fact, when only one fin was used. The space traveled after the break was applied was so small that it could not be discerned by persons watching the experiment from the shore

-NewYork Herald.

CALIFORNIA

The United States Economist, in speaking of that extraordinary state, California, remarks, and very justly too, that it ought certainly to be re-christened the Chameleon state. Although yet re-constened the Chamleson state. Another yet quite an infant compared with the original states of the union, it has, nevertheless, turned from one method of making money to another on several occasions. It began its career with gold; then followed its silver age; next it took to wheat-growing; and now we are told that the yield of the vineyards and orchards promises to become of even more importance than the cereal harvest. Nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine are produced in the it may be inferred that the quality is good. No trustworthy statistics can be obtained as to the total trustworthy statistics can be obtained as to the object aquantity of fruit grown, but the report says that 2,000,000 pounds of dried, 4,086,430 pounds of canned, and over 7,000,000 pounds of green fruit came eastward by rail last year. These exports obtained very remunerative prices, the grapes, plums, pears, apricots and peaches being in especial request, and the California orange is also said to be coming into vogue. Only four or five years ago the price of grapes on the spot ranged from eight to nine dollars per ton for ordinary sorts to 15 or 20 dollars for the choice varieties. These prices have already doubled, and as viniculture presents few difficulties in California, those engaged in it are reported to be making splendid profits. Unfortunately the *phylloxera* has made its unwelcome appearance in several places, and the California farmers may possibly discover, there fore, that wheat-growing pays best after all.

CEVION PLANTATION NEWS.

From the Ceylon Observer of June 24.

The utmost activity prevails throughout planting districts notwithstanding the woefully short coffee crop on the trees. The planting season is now fully on, and advantage is being taken of it to add to the area under cinchona, tea

and other products. Cinchona plants are being put and other products. Cinchona plants are being put out among the coffee, along paths and drains and in separate clearings with much more care than was the case, as a rule, in past years. The fact is now generally recognized that to too hasty planting, or rather to the throwing-in of plants, is due a large proportion of the failures since 1878. Immature seed will account for a large share of the halones. Hence, wealth of the colony in cinchona will be much in-creased. This result will be greatly helped by the attention paid the selection of the more valuable kinds—whether in Ledgeriana or the less approved species. Some trees of the "hybrid" (C. robusta, which is so vigorous in growth) have already produced a bark giving nearly 10 per cent of sulphate of quinine. It is now indisputably proved that, in many parts of our wet districts, where coffee, many parts of our wet districts, where coffee, at its best, gives a precarious crop, ten will succed well, and planting is accordingly going on between the coffee as well as in separate clearings. The shaving and harvesting of cinchona bark also adds to the occupation of our planters in this dull time, and altogether, if only the price of our staple would rise to the normal Sos to gos for "good middling," planting prospects for those who can weather the present storm would be fairly satisfactory. storm would be fairly satisfactory.

Experiments are in progress to test Storck's car bolic acid evaporation treatment of the coffee leaf fungus, and in several districts such sucess has been attained in preliminary trials on a small scale, that more extended operations are in contemplation, and these are now certain to receive a stimulus by nesse are now certain to receive a stimulus by the news we have received today that Mr. Storck is about to start from Fiji for Ceylon in order to super-intend the application of his remedy. This intel-ligence will be received with considerable interest by all coffee estate proprietors, and we can very heartily wish all success to the carbolic acid

At the same time, it is evident that our plan have been remiss in not experimenting for them-selves as to the requirements of their soils and so supporting the trees against the attacks of the fun-There are individual plantations in the country. in this year of pre-eminently short crops, which are doing exceedingly well, but which ought to be no better than their neighbours, if the ordinary view of leaf disease and the statement of the of leaf disease was the correct one. How, for in stance, is the case of Yoxford estate, Dimbula, to be explained? In most other instances where a good crop is spoken of, the answer is:—"Oh, what did that place do last year or the year before? Nothing at all. It is now getting a fillip as it was bound to do after successive bad crops." But Yoxford, we are glad to say, gave a good crop last year, a satisfactory one the year before, and now we have what is, for these times, a big crop upon a big crop. A great deal of the area planted is fourteen years the elevation, soil and lay of land are no doubt well suited for coffee; but there are probably many hundreds, if not thousands, of acres which show in the same way. The reason for the difference here and in one or two other instances which have come under our notice, is well worthy of enquiry. The proprietor of Yoxford is surely justified in attributing his success to the careful experiments he has carried out to discover the fertilizing substances best suited to his plantation. Mr. Bosanquet was, in England, a pupil of Mr. Lawes, and his action has been often the wellknown example of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert and also of M. Ville. He has, for instance, experimentally proved beyond all dis pute, as we consider, that nitrogenous manure (and since this characterizes three-fourths of the manures applied to plantations hitherto, must cease) is wors Instead of blossoms and berries, an excess of wood is the result, and Mr. Bosanquet has quite settled that castor cake or other nitrogenous manure is not that castor cake or other nitrogenous manure is not required, at least for the upper portion of his property. A few experiments probably not costing more than \$\int_{50}\$ ought to determine after a more satisfactory manure than the best analysis of soil, what the planter should apply to his different fields. But so far, systematic, attempts, after the fashion adopted on Yooford, have been few and far between. To this complexion however, it must come, and the sooner systematic scientific cultivation is carried out on all plantations fairly suitable for coffee, out on all plantations fairly suitable for coffee, out on all piantations fairly suitable for coffee the better. Meantime, in this year of doubt and depression—when coffee is spoken of by one and another as doomed—we are justified in asking how the good crop on Yoxford or on Balimoral is to be accounted for. The latter is usually referred to as an exceptionally fine piece of land; but it cannot be said the Yoxford is specially favoured beyond other places along the side of Great Western, from Medacumbra up to Galkandewattie Let critical visiting agents explain the difference before they begin to cry down the coffee enterprize

In Liberian coffee, cocoa, cardamoms and India-rubber, the prospects are good and the extension of cultivation is steadily going on.

THE annual production of quinia in Bolivia is stated to be about 500,000 kilogrammes.

FROM Colombian items we glean that the new American cable was opened on July 1st. Heretofore cable rates from South America via England to New York have been \$8, per word, but the monopoly is now broken.

SPEAKING of the proverbial unhealthfulness of the city of Panama, the New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "However, Panama is not such a terrible place after all. It is a much healthier city than Havana or Vera Cruz, while it is probably certain that were the authorities of the city energetic enough to have it and its vicinity properly policed, Panama would be moderately healthy, and would not be such a bad place to die in after all.'

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

The following is the declared value of the foreign trade of France in the first five months of the year and of 1881: Imports 1882, 2,007,900,000 (£80. 316,000); do, 1881, 1,955,524,000f (£78,220,960); exports, 1882, 1.451,637,000f (£58,065,480); do; 1881, 1.312,020,000f (£52,480,800). The general results exhibited in the above totals are scarcely so favorable as in the preceding return. The imports in May amounted to 390,000,000, or 2,000,000 more than in April, while the exports fell from 348-in April to 296,000,000 in May. It is true that the in April to 296,000,000 in May. It is true that the returns in May, 1881, were less favorable than for this year, as the imports then amounted to 415,000, this year, as the imports then amounted to 415,000,000 and the exports to only 289,000,000. There has, consequently, been an improvement on the year. The balance of exports of manufactures over imports fell from 153,000,000 to 96,000,000, but the difference may have been caused by the period of disturbance thorough which foreign trade has been passing from the renewal of the treaties of commerce

(OMMERCIAL

August 23rd, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d.

do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4.8 per \$2.1. stg. 54.45 cents

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin in Brazilian gold. 18817

do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. ... \$885

EXCHANGE.

August 14 ... The market opened to-day in the same condition in which it closed on the 12th instant, the banks drawing at 21 //16 and private paper being easily negotiated at 115/. Only a hintied amount of bisiness was transacted as usualen the eve of the departure of the French mail. Some bank paper on France drawn at 145. Sovereigns sold at 11\$256 cash.

paper on France drawn at 445. Sovereigns sood at 113200 cash. August 6 —There was no change in the market and small transactions were effected at at 2776 bank and 215 pivate bills. Sovereigns sold at 118200 cash. August 12—Mer p. pm to day the banks withdraw their rate of 21 716, and some business was then done at 2135, the banks retissing finally to draw above 2135. This report was passed at 2135. The only apparent course of the decline was the great scarcing of private bills. Sovereigns closed at at 118320 sellers, 118720 banks of 135 and the other banks remained without rates but were also reported to draw at 2135. There were, however, hardly any takers at this rate. Private paper was negotiated at 2135 and 21 7166. Sovereigns sold at 118280, 11 300 and 13 300 cash.

21) and 22 716. Sovereigns sold at 11\$280, 11 300 and 11 300 cash.
August 19... "Today the market showed somewhat more firmness, all the bands drawing freely at 21½ but finding few takers. Private paper could only be negotiated at 21½. On France some private paper was passed at 413. Sovereigns closed at 11\$250 sollers, 11 200 butyers.
Aug. 21... The banks adopted today the official rate of 2150 and drew on head-office at 215%. Private paper was negotiated at 21½, 21½ and 21½ on London and at 433 on France. Sovereigns sold at 15\$250 and closed at 11\$350 sellers, 11\$270 buyers.
Aug. 22... The firmness in the market increased to-day; the banks drew at 21510 on bankers and 21½ on head office, but finding few takers. Private paper on London could only be negotiated at 21½. On France some business was done 4144 private and on Hamburg at \$45 private. Sovereigns closed at 11\$250 sellers, 11\$250 buyers.
Aug. 23... To-day the market oppored in the same conditions in which it closed yesterday, the banks drawing at 21 5116 on bankers and 21 519 on head office, and private paper being negotiable at 21½.

being negotiable at 211/2

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	lug. 14.		
8	Six per cent apolices	1,066	000
5	Banco do Brazil	290	000
100	Banco Predial	140	500
5	Macahé e Campos	225	000
6	Companhia Agricola Pastoril	40	000
16	Banco Predial hypoth. n. with interest	781/2	°l.
30	Associação Commercial, (outside sale)	150	ook
50	Santo Antonio de Padua R.R do	190	OOK
1	August 16.		
21	Six per cent apolices	1,066	000
25	Banco do Brazil	292	90

50	Banco Predial hyp. notes with int	79 'lo
5	União dos Lavradores hyp. notes	8t %
50	Carris Urbanos [outs. sale]	240 000
50	Industrial Fluminense do	135 000
A	ug. 17.	
8		
	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
6	do	1,064 000
7	National Loan of 1878	1,785 000
6	Banco do Commercio	218 000
61	Industrial Fluminense	135 000
238	Macahé e Campos R.R	227 000
50	Carris Urbanos (outs sale)	242 500
A	ing. 18.	
60	Six per cent apolices	1,062 000
97	do	1,060 000
44	Banco do Brazit	232 000
30	Companhia Agricola Pastoril	40 000
50	Carris Urbanos	242 500
	Navegação Brazileira	260 000
50		
50	Amazon Steam Navigation	155 000
40	Banco Predial hypoth, n. with inst	781/2 %
,	Aug. 19.	
3	Six per cent apolices	:,060 000
4	do of 500\$	1,055 000
8,500\$	do of small amounts	1,055 000
30	Panco do Brazil	292 000
78	Companhia Agricola Pastoril	40 000
20	Santo Antonio de Padua R.R	199 000
50	Serviços Maritimos	248 000
120	Docas D. Pedro II	127 000
150	do	125 000
	Aug. 21	
	그렇지 말이 있는데 이 없지 않는데 이 이번 때문에 주는 주는 사람들이 없다.	
40	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000
27		1,063 000
3	do of 200\$	1,055 000
5.800\$	do of small amounts	1,055 000
12	Provincial apolices of Minas	1,020 000
20,000		981/2 %
27	Banco Industrial	232 000
65	do	234 000
40	Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int	. 78½ °I•
70	Banco do Brazil hyp. notes	9514 %
30	Macahé e Campos R. R. touts sales)	228 000
	Aug. 22.	
27	Six per cent apolices	1,063 000
11,600	do of small amounts	1,055 000
31	Banco do Commercio and serie	162 000
30	Macahé e Campos	228 000
20	Docas D. Pedro II	127 000
50		250 000
130		
40		95% %
40		90 -[-
	HARKET REPORT.	
	Rio de Janeiro, August 23	rd 1880
		,,

Extorts.

Exports.

Coffee —Our last report was on the tath instant. Since then the receipts have continued increasing, the daily average during the 9 days having been 14,609 bags, and the stock now presents a better assortment.

Currency prices of the superior and good grades have, in consequence, been reduced yo reis per 10 kilos and the sterling cost of the same shows a reduction of 6d per cut., that of the lower grades being unchanged.

A fair amount of business has been transacted, principally for the United States, the sales since the 14th instant amount ing 10 82,320 bags, viz:

Sacopo bags for United States.

54,040 bags for United States 24,250 , Europe 2,270 , Cape of Good Hope 1,770 , Elsewhere

82,330 bags, and the total sales since the 1st instant amount to 221,210 bogs, viz. riz: 152,110 bags for United States 61,790 ,, Europe 2,270 ,, Cape of Good Hope 5,040 ,, Elsewhere 221,210 bags. Aug. 12

221,210 bags.
The clearances have been:

United States:

10g:12 New York Br str Bestel.

14 do , Teddington.

14 do , Delambre {8,425 S'

14 New Orleans Nor bk Jacob Add.

18 Richmond Gr bgn Amer.

19 Saxannah Br bg Valero.

Eurete: Hamburg Gr str Rosario [& 6582 Santos Bordeaux, Marseilles Fr str Equateur... Aug. 16 River Plate Br str Minho.... Receipts since the 1st instant have averaged

12,314 bags per day in Aug. 1881 13,341 1879 1878 9,827

Prime United States
Good
Fair to good ","
Fair
Good Channel
Fair
Low ","

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange and at par in American gold.) Stock is estimated to-day at 160,000 bags

//mports
//m

			•
We quote:	Richmond 1: Baltimore 1: St. Louis Castilla Interior	it 22 500—2	3 000
	Baltimore 1	at 22 500—2 at 21 500—2 at 21 500—2 at 19 000—2 20 500—2 22 500 11	2 000
	St. Louis	20 500-2	1 000
	Interior Chili	22 500 H 20 000—2 18 500—1	ominal o 500
	River Plate	20 000-2	o 500 9 000 11 000 nomina
Market quiet Pitch Pi	ne _The arri	vale consist	
594,283 which are report 414,811 f which are noty	feet per <i>Hypati</i> rted sold at 42\$ eet per <i>Rosella</i>	a from Bruns ooo per dozer Smith from	wick a, and Brunswick
Which are not y Market firm.	et sold.		
White Pi	neThe 62,	722 feet per (Clandon from
York, referred t per foot.	o in our last re	port, have be	en sold at 110
The arrivals s	ince then consi	t of	
65,575 fee which have bee 18,000 fe	et per Triumpi	io de Gaia, fr	om New York
which have bee	n sold at 112 re et per <i>Ceres</i> fro	is per foot, an m Philadelph	d ia
Market duiet			
in store.	ine—No arti 926,097 feet ex		
Swedish	Pine -The	arrivals consi	st of 3 cargoes
347 ,,	er Hoganas fro Mette Katrin Hugo from C	om Sodernam e from Coper	n ihagen
637 ,,	Hugo from C	almar	
which have been There is little	sold on privat animation in t	e terms, pard	y before arriv
Codfish	Arrivals:		
35 tub	s per Clandon i s per Corrient	rom New Yor	k
2,428 tub	and 82 cases p	er Union from	n Gaspé
The last 2 car impossible, then	goes are not y	et placed on t	he market and
Cement.	-Arrivals:	iotations.	
50 casks p	er Mozart from We quote:	London.	
En	glish 7\$000- rman 6 500- ulogne 7 800- 	-7\$200	
Ge Bo	rman 6 500- ulogne 7 800-	-6 700 -8 200	
Kerosene	.—Arrivals:		
7,000 case	es per <i>Triump)</i> at 6\$100 per ca	io de Gaia fre se for Devoe's	n New York.
LardAn	ivals:		
125 kegs 1	er Triumpho e	de Gaia from	New York.
We quote 510	reis per lb. for	George in lar	ge lots and
520 reis p	er lb. in retail.		
RosinA	nivals: s per <i>Triumpla</i>	de Gala fro	m Nam Vord
Market suppli	ed.		in New York.
We quote 9\$0	00—10\$000 per 10.—No arriv:	barrel.	
Market quiet	and prices decli	ils. ned to 480	too reis ner bi
Cools - An	rivale.		
753 tons 2,184	per Krageroe , Portena f	from New Cr	istle
1.799	. Africa fro	om Cardiff	
333	. Shephera	us from New	Castle
		from Cardiff from New C	astle
all for company'	s account		
Quotations co	ntinue nominal vals:	in the absenc	e of sales.
805 bales	per Resolute fre	om Rosario.	
Sales have be	en effected at 7	5 reis per kilo	. No stocks.
Market firm.	orn.—Arrivals		
2,521 bags	per Equateur	from River I	late
2,233 ,1	Argentina	from do	
1,213 ., 2,151	Hevelus from	ı do	
Market unch:	inged at 5\$200-	5 400 per b	ag.
BranArr	ivals :	Rosario	
Market firm a	r <i>Resolute</i> from 1 3\$4003 500	per bag.	
ButterA	rrivals:		
We quote:	per Carrientes and 100 barrels er Laplace from	per Sully fro 1 Liverpool.	m Havre
French, in 1	parrels	1\$020-	\$040 per lb.
French, in l do in t Danish , Italian	ins	1 050-	1\$040 per lb. 1 220 " 1 100 ",
Italian		020-	

	en effected at) stock
Market firm.				
Indian Co	rnArriva	ls:		
2,521 bags	per Equateu	r from R	iver Plate	
2,233	Argentin	a from	do	
1,213	Hevelus	from	do	
2,151	Tamar tre	om	do	
Market uncha	nged at \$\$20	05 400	per bag.	
BranAmi				
805 bags pe	Resolute fre	m Rosar	io.	
Market firm at	3\$400 1 50	o per bae		
ButterA				
5 ,, pe	and 100 barre er Laplace fro			vre
We quote:				
do in t	ins	1	040—1 220 050—1 100 020—1 000 180— 820	
American, in	rels		500- 620	
American, in	rels		500 620	
American, in do in barn Beer.—Arriv	rels			
American, in do in bar Beer.—Arriv 486 barrels p	rels /als:	r from Ha	mburg	•••
American, in do in barn Beer.—Arriv 486 barrels p 14 cases per We quote:	rels rals: er <i>Corrientes</i> r <i>Mozart</i> fron	from Ha	mburg	
American, in do in barn Beer.—Arriv 486 barrels p 14 cases pe We quote: Bass (II	rels	from Ha n London	mburg 	
American, in do in ban Beer,—Arriv 486 barrels p 14 cases per We quote: Bass (II Tennen	rels rals: eer Corrientes r Mozart from hlers & Bell) t	from Ha n London 71400	mburg 7\$500 5 190	
American, in do in barn Beer,—Arriv 486 barrels p 14 cases per We quote: Bass (II Tennen Guiness German	rels	r from Ha n London 7 400 4 800 7 300	mburg 	
American, in do in barn Beer,—Arriv 486 barrels p 14 cases per We quote: Bass (II Tennen Guiness German do	rels	r from Ha n London 7 400 4 800 7 300 7 200 7 000	mburg 	
American, in do in barn Beer,—Arriv 486 barrels p 14 cases per We quote: Bass (II Tennen Guiness German	rels	r from Ha n London 7 400 4 800 7 300 7 200 7 000	mburg 	

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 13.

NEW CASTLE—Not bk Engense; 335 tons: Halvorsen; 6s ds; coal to Gorne Pecheco & Co.

AVGUST 14.

LURSPROOL FL. bk Enterna; 1,385 tons: Pennant; 56 ds; coal to Kin Gas Co.

RANGONS, win Day File-1.

to Rio Gas Co.

RANGON, via Fort Elizabeth—Sw bk Robert; 531 tons; Sunderland; rice to order.

CARDIFF—Br bk Afrior, 1,131 tons; Julio 53 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

AUGUST 15.
BRUNSWIG.—Br bk Hypatia; 730 tons; Saunders; 78 ds pine to order.

to order.

New Castrie—Br bgm Shepherdett; 214 tons; Cock; 62 ds; coal to Duvivier & Co.

New York,—Port bl. Triumpho de Gana; 470 tons; Arnellas; 68 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

AUGUST 16.

[ASSPERDED BY Chilory, 193] tons: Le Dain; 52 des codifish to H. Zenha & Scilberia

[Pint. Dapter Littles-Nor like Ceres; 536 tons; Hillt; 59 des flour us Hilber; Waston & Co.

AUGUST 17.

Campure- Be ship Aleimora; 1, 100 tons; McIntosh; 55 de coal to Wilson Some & Co.

AUGUST 18.

SALT ISLAND—FORT kk diprior; 580 tons; Camacho; 32 de; 534 to M. de Oliveira & Co.

SOBERHAMN—Swing Hoganas; 247 tons: Lundgren, 80 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. Coxcombia—Sp. Ing. Marki. Luiza; 296 tons; Vives; 16 ds; jetked beef to S. Hime & Zenha

AUGUST 20

AUGUST 20.

COMENHAGES, Dab Bgn Mette Katrimer, 156 icms, Andersen;
72 ds; pine to Hartwig Williamsen & Co.

GANTI, roll labins—He hg. Drethers; 173 icms, Vibert; 49 ds;
codishis to J. S. Zenla & Co.

CALMAR-Sw bg. Hugo, 253 tons; Ohben; 64 ds; pine to order.

RAKGOON—Sw bk. Mathifda; 545 tons; Rebetsky; 88 ds; rice
to order.

viz

reis

to order.

Rosanto—Br lug Resolute; 410 tons; Laurence; 21 ds; hay and bran to order.

AUGUST 21.

New Castle.--Br bk *Trongate*: 949 tons: Davidson; 41 ds; coal and rails to Minas & Rio R. R.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.
AUGUST 43
BRITISH COLUMBA—III blk Mindora; 990 tons Sinchir; ball't.
CHENTUROS—Gr bls Amalia; 328 tons Klindworth; ballast.
RIVER FLATE—Sp sink Enrique; 183 tons: Olivé; sundries.
AUGUST 15.
ILIA 10 MA10—Nor lign Fram; 218 tons; Coward; ballast.
AUGUST 15.

ACCOST 15.

LIA in MADO-Not gas Fram; 218 tone; Coward; hallast.
ACCOST 17.

New Oblatoss—Nor by Tacob et al.) 503 (ins. Berulden; coffee.
PEN SIG-418 ship Arizona; Bawden; 1,323 tons; ballast.
GASTE—Bit bk Cormocyba; 153 tons; Ocsato; ballast.
ACCOST 18.

MARAMALO—Port bk Sandade; 396 tons; Paulo; sundries.
ACCOST 19.

CALCUTT a—Bit ship Compensiona; 1,350 tons; Paton; ballast.
POINT IN GALLE—Bit bk Margaret ba; 1510 tons; Faton; ballast.
ACCOST 40.

RECHMOND—Ain bk Europa; 445 tons; Chatbourne; ballast.
RICHMOND—Gr bgn. Amor; 248 tons; Chatbourne; ballast.
BRANGON—Ain bk Europa; 445 tons; Chatbourne; ballast.
S. FRANCISCO—Bit ship Turnane; 1,710 tons; Bridgi; ballast.
S. FRANCISCO—Bit ship Turnane; 1,710 tons; Bridgi; ballast.
ACC, 21.

PARAMAGUA—Sp.bg. Autonic Marka; 166 tons; Matari; selfs.

—A large iron buoy was recently towed from the government works at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, to the lower bay, where it is to be used to support an electric light.

	H	9		Parties of the same
NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
ARGENTINE	İ			
shp David Stew's	1		The State of	
lug Solerte lug Ribes			Genoa B Ayres.	E. Cresta & C A. de Souza Pint
bgn Stirling bgn Valero bk St. Vincen	277	May 18	Valparaiso Liverpool.	May W-
bgn Stirling	347	20	Liverpool.	For repairs Fo order Fo order V. Miranda L. & C
bk St. Vincent	377	h'y c	Cardiff	. To order.
bk St. Vincent bgn Sarah bk C. A. Belyea bk Persian shp Ceylon	824	16	Laverpool. Brunswick Cardiff Cadiz N. Port Richmond Liverpool. Swansea . Greenock	Royal Mail
bk Persian	1943	20	Richmond	Royal Mail Phipps Bros. & C Rio Gas Co P. Faria & Co WatsonRitchie & WatsonRitchie & McCulloch Beech L. Moore & Co
	144	27	Swansea .	P. Faria & Co
bgn Leader shp Athena bgn Biazil	176	30	Greenock	Watson Ritchie &
bgn Brazil bk Inveresk	223	Aug. 2	Halifax	McCulloch Beeche
bk Inveresk bk Harry Douglas	799	8	ardiff	Lo order.
bk Portena	1385	14	Liverpool.	Rio Gas Co.
bk Inveresk bk HarryDouglas bk Portena bk Africa bk Hypatia bgn Shepherdess	730	15	Liverpool. Swansea . Greenock . Greenock . Halifax . London . ardiff . Liverpool . Cardiff . Brunswick . New Castle . Gaspé . Cardiff . Gaspé . Rosario . New Castle .	McCulloch Beeche J. Moore & Co To order. Rio Gas Co. Wilson Sons & Co To order Duvivier & Co H. Zenha & Silveir Wilson Sons & Co
	102	15	New Castle Gaspé	Duvivier & Co H. Zenha & Silveir Wilson Sons & Co J. S. Zenha & Co
shp Steinvora	1107	17	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
bg Brothers	173	20	Gaspé Rosario	lo order
bk Trongate	47	2	New Castle	Minas & Rio R.R
bgn M. Katrine	157	Aug 20	Copenhage	H'wig-W'sen & C
bk Pauline	474		Maseilles	H.N. Dreyfuss &t
GERMAN ben Mary	170	June 27	Gualeguay	A. Wagner
bk Heros	420	July 26	Hamburg	Brandes & Co H'wig W'sen &Co Davivier & Co
bgn Mary bk Heros bgn Undine bgn Activ	200	10	Gualeguay Hamburg Westerwick Rosario	Davivier & Co
ITALIAN				
bk Guiseppina R.	532	July 14	New York	C.McCullock B.&C
bk G'io e Clem'za	317	21	Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfus &C
bk Luigi P bk Guiseppina R. bk G'io e Clem'za bk Argonauta bk F. Ferrari		Aug 9	lquique New York Marseilles Trapani . Philadelphi	For repairs C. McCullock B. &C H. N. Dreyfus &C Fiorita & Tavolara Hüser Watson & C
NORWEGIAN bk Carl Haasted bk Tordenskjold bk Poseidon ling La Bella ling Viking ling Ziba	00.	I	Portland Cardiff Lisbon Carlshmann Marseilles Iiha de M. New Castle Cardiff Tarragona New Castle Philadelph'	
bk Tordenskjold	557	July 15	Cardiff	Watson Ritchie &C
bk Poseidon	569	16	Lisbon	Barbosa Costa & C.
lug Viking	264	27	Marseilles .	Berla Cotrim & Co
bg Galatea	208	Aug 6	New Castle	For repairs Watson Ritchie &C Barbosa Costa & C Hartwig Will'n &C Berla Cotrim & Cc Viuva Leone & Co To order. do
bg Galatea bk Ingolf bgn Rio bk Krageroe bk Ceres	367	8	Cardiff	do Karl Valais & C Correa Pacheco &C Hüser, Watson &C
bk Krageroe	355	13	New Castle	Correa Pacheco &C
	536	16	Philadelph'	Hüser, Watson &C
swedisti bk Nordenskjold bgn Leufsta bk Robert lug Hoganas bg Hugo.	672	July 27	Rangoon Lisbon Rangoon	Oliveira & Lima To order To order C. W. Gross & Co To order To order
bgn Leulsta	531	Aug. 14	Rangoon Rangoon Soderhamn Calmar Rangoon	To order
ug Hoganas	247	18	Soderhamn	C. W. Gross & Co
k Mathilde	545	20		To order
SPANISH ogn Victoria pol Joven Gabriel ogn P. Turrull	143	April12	B. Ayres B. Ayres B. Ayres Mont video	Freitas & Miranda J. Romaguera. J. Romaguera. Freitas & Mirauda J. N. de Vincenzi& F. Freitas & Miranda.
ogn P. Turrull.	198	30	B. Ayres	J. Romaguera.
ogn Antonieta.	127	une 5	Mont'video	Freitas & Mirauda
g Tres Herm'os	179	12	Gualeguay.	Freitas & Miranda.
ogn P. Turrull. ogn Antonieta. ogn Nuevitas. og Tres Herm'os ogn Jaime Millet og Isabelita ok Magdalena. og Amistad	205 199 269	July 1	B. Ayres B. Ayres Mont'video B. Ayres Gualeguay B. Ayres. Mont'video Gualegua'ú Ajó	To order
k Magdalena	269	13	Gualegua'ú Aió	Alex. Wagner
ogn India	182	25	Ajó	L. Azevedo & Co
ogn India omk Maria og Victoria	247	20	Gualeguay	L. Azevedo & Co
og Theresa	121	Aug 3	Rosario Mont'video	L de Azevedo &C
g Nueva Sabina	232	10	Gualegua'ú Ajó	Souza Irmão & Co
og Victoria. og Theresa. og Ocata og Nueva Sabina ug Maria Luiza rorruguesa k Laura Norton	296	18	Concordia	S. rume & Zenha
k Laura Norton hp Marianna VI k Cintra ug José Estevão og Amelia Nort'n	915	May 11	Brunswick Bahia	To order. João José dos Reis V. Miranda L. & C. Luna Jr. & Queiroz To order Viuva M. L. & Co
k Cintra	608	uly 16	lha de M'o	V. Miranda L. & C.
og Amelia Nort'n	590	18	Santos	Lama Jr. & Queiroz To order
og Amelia Nort'n ok Lide og C de Maria	300	Aug 6	Oporto	Viuva M. L. & Co
Humildada	333	9	Oporto	Lima Jr. & Queiroz To order Viuva M. L. & Co M. de Oliveira &C do F. Clemente & Co M. de Oliveira & C
k Miramar k T. de Gaia k Africa	345	10	New York	F. Clemente & Co
k Africa	580	18	Salt Island	M. de Oliveira & C

FREI	GHTS!	
Steamers;	Sailing-Vessels:	
ondon 40 iverpool 35 ntwerp. 30 amburg 40 avre fr. 30 ordeaux fr. 50 arseilles, fr. 50 ew York 45 50 cts.	Channel f. o	

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATK	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO					
, 14 , 14 , 16 , 16 , 17 , 18 , 18 , 18 , 19	Delambre Br Corrientes Gr Mozart Br Equateur Fr Minho Br Sully Fr Equador Br Laplace Br Hevelius Br Argentina Gr Cordillera Br La Capital Arg Biela Br	Southampton*23d Havre* 28d Callao* 36ds Liverpool* 28ds River Plate* 6ds do 8ds Liverpool* 24d London* 32d	Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston & C Norton M'w & C Messageries Mar Royal Mail A. Leuba & Co Norton M'w & C Norton M'w & C Ed. Johnston & C Wilsons Sons & C Argentine Consul Wilson Sons & C					

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO				
, 14 , 15 , 15 , 15 , 15 , 16 , 16 , 17 , 17 , 17 , 18 , 19 , 20 , 20 , 21	Rosario Gr Bessel Br Equateur Fr Delambre Br Teddington Br Mozart Br Calderon Br Carrieres Gr Equador Br Minho Br Clardon Br Sully Fr Hevelius Br Argentina Gr Cordillera Br Savoie Fr La Capital Arg	Hamburge New York Bordeauxe New York Bordeauxe New York River Plate Southern Ports Santos Liverpoole River Plate Santos Santos Santos Santos Hamburge Valparause River Plate Buenos Ayres	Coffee, Coffee Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries S				

· Calling at intermediate ports.

—The well-known Glasgow shipbuilders, Messrs Robert Napier & Sons, have secured a contract for building three large steamers, of 4000 tons each, for service between Genoa and the River Plate. The new steamers are to have a speed of 15 knots.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION .	CIRCULATION		DEN	DMINAT	10N	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General	Apolices	, curre	ncy	6 %	1,078\$000	1,063\$000
			**	**		.,	800 000	
			"	**		.,	600 000	1,055 000
30,000,100,000	335,397,100,000	,,	,,	.,		,,	500 000	"
	2237777		**	***		,,	400 000	
			**	**		.,	200 000	,,
		.,	,,	,,		5 %	1,000 000	82 °/0
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	11	,,			.,	600 000	
	77777	.,	"	**		,,	400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	.,	,,	,,		4 %	1,000 000	
			,,	**		.,	600 000	
7,489,500 000	5,267,000 000	Provinci	al apolice	es of Ri	o de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	103 %
2,722,600 000	2,722,600 000	. "	. "				200 000	1
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	Nationa	Loan of	1 1868,	gold	.,	1,000 000	1,285\$000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	,,	"	"	,,	"	500 000	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
44,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	Nationa	l Loan of	1879.	gold	416 %	1,000 000	1,155\$000
7,005,000 000	3011331000 000	1	.,	.,			500 000	1,1534000

-			-			-	-	-		-				•			-	 		-	_		_	-	-	_			
В	A	N	10	K	5	A	1	J	D	P	1	1	1	3	1	1	((1		A	1	P	Δ	1	J	L	C	

		В	ANK	S A	AND PUBLIC CO	MPANI	ES		
CAPITAL	RES	SSUED	30.	15.0	NAMES	RESERVE FUNI	LAST	LAST	DIVIDÊND
CAPITAL	SHARE	1881	14.7	FAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUNI	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID
33,000,000	165,000	All	200\$	Al	BANKS Banco do Brazil	8,754,213\$98	2025000	10\$000	1,,
8,000,000	40,000	Al	200	Al	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,118,043 68	277 000	10 000	July 1882 July 1882
12,000,000	60,000		200	& Al	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1.102,841 85	242 000	9 000	July 1882
6,000,000	30,000					X, 150,000	234 000	12 sh	July 1882
4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	Al	Industrial e Mercantil Mercantil de Santos Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	220.414 25		9 000	
4,000,000	20,000	10,00	200	Al	Banco Predial	12,335 31	140 500	6 000	Jaly 1882 Jan. 1882
€ 1,000,00	50,000	Al	200	6 10	New London and Brazilian	/, 105.00	1 -		Oct. 1881
12,000,000	00,000	15,000	200	200.	New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio RAILWAVS	517.253 01	218 000	9.0	July 1882
1,000,000	5,000			Al	Petropolis	8 ,,730 17	170 000	10 000	July 1882
7,500,000	37.500	14,380	200	Al	Macahé e Campos	103,795 12	228 000	8 000	July. 1882
15,000,000	75,000	25,000	200	2503	do do debentures Paulista.	258,601 200	94 %	61/2 %	interest
4,000,000	20,000	25,000		Al	Sorocabana	250,001 200	220 000	8 1/0	June. 1880
4,000,000	_	-		6 50	do debentures	_	92 % 78 % 185 000	6010	interest
-	-	Al	-	100	do do		780%	6%	interest
2,400,000	12,000	AI	200	2005	do preferred de	81,320 279	185 000	3 000	July. 1882
2,000,000	10,000	Al	200	All	Nictheroyense		25 000	012 %	interest
600,000	3,300	Al	200	All	Campos a S. Sebastião	_	25 000 Nom		
10,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	-	165 000	-	July 188;
The state of		=			S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares.	Ξ	185 000	-	- 100
800,000	4,000	All		All	União Valenciana	34,600 000		61/20/0	Feb. 1881
3,000,000	15,000	11,605	200	All	União Valenciana União Mineira do debentures	- 4	170 000	14 000 61/2 10	Dec. 1881
500,000	-		200		TRAMWAYS	-	-	61/2 Ho	interest
4,000,000	20,000		200\$	All	S. Christovão	212.482 675	360 000	15 000	Tube or
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	All			100 000	4 000	July 1882
700,000	7,000 6,000	All	100	1005	Parnambuco	18.7 9 188	120 000	4 000	July. 1882 July. 1882
1,200,000	2,700	Ai	200	All	Pelotas	10.435 451	130 000	5 000	July. 1882
540,000 800,000	4,000	3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhão		38 000		
1,200,000	6,000	3,500	200	All	Porto Alegre	20,000 000	100 100	5 000	Jan. 1882
2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo	100,415 215 2,800 000	250 000	8 000	July 1882
1,200,000	10,000	100000000	200	Au	Nictheray	2,800 000	1 500 1 250		
1,200,000		All	200\$	All	Pernambuco Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão. Porto Alegre. Villa Izabel. Montevideo Nictheray Bruxellas Carris urbanos.		10 000		
5,400,000	27,000	Al	200		Carris urbanos	17,981 663	244 000 80 %	7 500 6 %	July 1882
		1.5		500\$	TOLL ROADS		80 %	6%	interest
1.800,000	6,000	All	300\$	300\$	Carris urbanosdo debentures TOLL ROADS União e Industria	180,000 000	tos non	15 800	l
180,000	1,800	All	100	All	Magé e Sapucaia NAVIGATION COMPANIES	_	105 000 Nom.	.5 000	June 1879
4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$	All		507,423 782	261 000		
600,000	3,000	Al	200	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos	300,000 000	85 000	6 000	July 1882
200,000	1,000	012	200	110	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyeose Ferry		85 000 Nom	0 000	July 1882
640,000	3,200	3,168 All	200	All		. –	Nom		
\$ 750,000	\$0,000	40,410	6 15	All	Faunsia Amazon Steam Navigation Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará) Nacional de Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	6 59,000	145 000	8 000 12 sh	July 1882
150,000	750		200	100\$	Fluy, do Espirito Santo (Ceará)		106 000	12 511	July 1882
2,000,000	10,000	Al	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	170,908 830	245 000	10 000	Oct. 1881
600,000	3,000	1,778		An	INSURANCE	12,500 000	180 000	15 000	July 1882
8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125\$	INSURANCE Fidelidade	225,000 000	216 000	12 500	July 1882
3,000,000	3,000	All	1,000	250	Argos Flammense Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração	313,179 280	510 000	37 000	July 1882
2,500,000 800,000	2,500 800	All	1,000	250	Nova Permanente	177,250 000	155 000	10 000	July 1882
500,000	500	All	1,000	100	Nova Regeneração	180,123 763 21,418 722	35 000 Nom	20 °lc 6 000	July 1882
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200			160,000 000	47 000	20 0/	July 1882
8,000,000	40,000 50,000	20,000	200	50	Previdente	250,000 000	79 000	4 000	July 1880
5,000,000	30,000	25,000 All	200	100	Integridade Previdente Popular Fluminense Alliança	134,209 000	40 000	2 500	July 1882
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	10,000 000	32 000	5 000 20 %	Dec. 1878 July 1882
	2,500	All	2005	All	MARKETS Gloria	70,000,000			
500,000 200,000	1,000	All	200.7	All	Harmonia	70,000 000	40 000 Nom.	2 000	July 1882
300,000	3,000	Ali	100	100\$	Harmonia	900 000	3 000	3 000	Dec. 1876 June, 1880
,		16.00	6 20	All	GAS COMPANIES Rio de Janeiro		0.842688		1000
£ 750,000 £ 75,000	37,500 7,500	36,000 All	6 10	All	Nictherov		260 000 55 000	to %	May 1881
	BEATERS	501010			MISCELLANEOUS		55 000	5 sh	July 1882
600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	All	Transportes Marit. de Sw	120,000 000	98 000	3 000	July 1882
600,000	3,000	15,000	200	All	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II	_	110 000	0 000	Jan. 1880
1.000,000	5,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial	19,195 300	125 000 250 000	3 000	July 1882
400,000	2,000	All	200	All	Brazil Industrial União Industrial Florestal Paranaense		10 000	12 000	July 1882
1,200,000	2,500	All	200	145\$	Florestal Paranaense	-	2 000	72.10	
1,200,000	6,000	5,461	200	All	Carruagens Fluminense	58,793 327	Nom.		100 2000
3,000,000	12,500	7,500 All	200	100\$	Commercio e Lavoura	20,000 000	110 000	9 000	July 1882
400,000	6,000	All	100	All	Economia (lavanderia)	_	1 000		Jan. 1882
3,000,000	4,000	All	500 200	290\$	Associação Commercial		150 000 Nom.	interest	July 1882
800,000	16,000	All	50	All	Minas de Caçapava	_	45 000	A STATE OF	
1,800,000	9,000	6,000	100			_	115 ooc Nom.		
1,000,000	40,000	5,000 7,500	100	70\$	Petropolitana				ALC: COLUMN
400,000	8,000	4.400	50	All	Economica Auxiliar	100,000 000	135 000		1.1
10,000,000	50,000	10,000	200	All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	208.497 496	40 000 Nom.	9 500	July 1882 Aug. 1882
700,000	3,500	2,130 All	100	All	Manuf. de mat. para const Engenho Central de Quissama	132,870 000	Nom.	5 000	Dec. 1879
-	-	-	- 1	200.5	do obligations		201 000 205 000	8 500	ACTION OF BRIDE
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Serviços Maritimos		205 OOL 248 OOL	3 "lu	May 1882 July 1892
		NAME OF		Carlotte State			70 10 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	To the said	3.413 1003

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Lassell	August 8th
Hevelius	, 18th
Hipparchus	, 20th
Humboldt	,, 28th
To the South	hern Ports
Cavour	August and
Calderon	oth
Cervantes	
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