

THE RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 25

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras. THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. EDWIN CORRETT, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Rua do Visconde de Ipanema. C. C. ANDREWS, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.
AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5, Rua Fresca. D. P. WIGHT, U. S. N. Paymaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Exarista da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.
H. L. BEARDSMORE, R. A. Acting Chaplain.
Residence.—135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock p. m., every Thursday.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Services in the Sunday-school chapel at Largo do Café on each Sunday, as follows: Preaching in English at 11:20 a. m., and in Portuguese at 1 and 7 p. m. Sunday-school in English and Portuguese at 10 a. m. L. J. RANSOME, Pastor.
Residence: No. 41, Rua Santa Christina. City Rooms: No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.
SAILORS MISSION.—163, Rua da Saúde; 3rd floor. Services at 11 a. m. every Sunday.
FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro. JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Patriinhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p. m.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m., arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:43 a. m. Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m. Barbaena 11:45 a. m. Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 1:45 a. m., São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R.) 3:16 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barraena 7:12 a. m., Cachoeira 8:12 a. m., Porto Novo 9:13 p. m. Connects with Valentiana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Renêre e Areas line at Surubay; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m.; arriving at Barra 10:28 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 2:07. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 8:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 11 a. m. and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macaco branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 10:00 a. m., 12:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 5:45 a. m., from Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a. m. at 7:28 p. m.
Suburban Train.—Passenger trains leave at 5:06, 6:39, 7:49, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:09, 2:45, 3:39, 4:39, 5:59, 7:39, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 5:56 and Cascadura at 5:56, 6:16, 7:49, 8:46, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:26, 4:59, 5:59, 7, 8:30 and 9:49 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niteroiy Santa Anna 7:50 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:31. Cordeiro 1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo 1:25 and Macaco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:30 a. m., arriving at Niteroiy 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiçe Mauá at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. week days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO, Librarian.
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May 1st, 1882.
W. J. Donohoe
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No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
Rio de Janeiro.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1882.

The most important events in the General Assembly since our last were two amendments to the budget estimates, the one reducing the export duties on coffee, sugar and cotton by 2 per cent., and the other imposing an additional import duty of 10 per cent. on the general tariff, the proceeds of which are to be turned over to the provinces. The first amendment was carried against the opposition of the government, who claimed that the treasury could not now dispense with the revenue. The measure was so popular, however, that it was carried with ease. The second was first introduced on the 29th ultimo by Deputy José Mariano, of Pernambuco, as a private amendment, but afterwards turned out to be a government measure, which the ministry decided to make a question of confidence. The measure has met decided opposition both within and without the legislature, but the cabinet persisted in its advocacy and secured its passage on the 31st ultimo by a vote of 57 to 49. It is clearly manifest to thinking men that the present duties on imports are so high as to be a grievous burden upon consumers, and that this additional tax will serve no other purpose than to restrict commerce. The provincial treasuries may gain something by the tax, but the country at large is sure to lose heavily.

It was to be expected that upon the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas Adamson from the United States consulate-general in this city the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* would find much to say in his behalf that is complimentary and friendly. As to this there is not the slightest complaint. In his last issue, however, as in others of a previous date, the editor of that sheet goes out of his way to state that "Mr. Adamson takes with him at least the esteem of all right-minded merchants," that "he made a number of bitter and active enemies who have never pardoned him his reforms and traversing of schemes more apt to rebound to the profit of the individual concerned than the interests and credit of his country," and that "he cleared out here an Augean stable," etc. We had hoped that Mr. Adamson might be permitted to depart in peace, and without further criticism on our part, but in justice to those who sought his removal, and to this community, it is necessary to state just this much. Mr. Adamson is admitted to be an able and efficient consular official, but so far as the public is informed he effected no reforms outside the routine duties of his office, he has cleared out no Augean stable, and he takes away no such commodity as

the "esteem of all right-minded merchants." He has been criticised and opposed for his arbitrary administration of his office, and for his personal treatment of people outside of his official relations with them. The state department at Washington is full of complaints against him, not only from people here but from ship-owners in the United States. A petition for his removal was sent from here at the beginning of 1880; it was investigated and confirmed by the American minister of that time; he was afterwards dropped from the service by the appointment of Mr. Gallagher, whose confirmation was defeated by Mr. Adamson's friends; and he is now reduced in rank and sent to another post. That's the whole story. Honorable men have opposed him openly and frankly, and they are prepared to state their reasons for doing so.

AFTER two preliminary meetings, a general assembly of policy-holders in the Monte Pio institution of this city was held on the 1st instant. There were present some 400 interested persons, to whom were submitted the report of the directors and various other documents. The crippled state of the institution was admitted, but no satisfactory reason was given for the misfortune other than that there had been a miscalculation. It was proposed to reduce the pensions 50 per cent., beginning October 1st, and to revise the tables upon which the institution has thus far transacted business. The meeting was an excited one, many speakers advocating the immediate liquidation of the business. A large majority, however, were in favor of accepting the proposal of the directors, and permitting them to continue their experiments at the cost of the public. We can not say that the result is satisfactory in the slightest degree. It will be urged that it is something to have saved 50 per cent. from the ruins—but what assurance have we that such is the case? The same directors, through whose obstinacy and ignorance and self-conceit this misfortune has occurred, have neither been turned out nor censured. Their incapacity and unfitness for the management of such an institution has just been proved at an enormous cost, and yet no one thinks of holding them to an account, not even to the extent of their withdrawing from a trust which they have abused. It is all well enough to plead an error in the calculations—but who is responsible for it? Some eleven years ago these tables were criticised as incorrect, and the same criticism has since been made again and again, even within a few months past. The managers of the institution have on every occasion defied investigation, and have overthrown opposition by mere force of personal influence. The least that can now be done, is to hold these managers responsible for the injury done. It is no slight offence to rob helpless women and children of the little income provided for them here by years of hard work and sacrifice; it is one of the greatest wrongs that can be perpetrated. The savings of provident men, so invested as to provide for the necessities of their wives and children when left to provide for themselves, is one of the most sacred trusts of life. It is a trust which men should guard and perpetuate at any and every sacrifice. And yet we have here an instance of such a trust endangered and ultimately crippled by irresponsible men! And no one is held to an account; no one even feels that it is a crime! The Monte Pio may go on with this reduction of 50 per cent. in its pensions, but who can place any further confidence in it? Its usefulness has not only been fatally crippled; its credit is henceforth destroyed. As far as we can see, it might as well wind up its affairs, and make way for some other institution where administrative responsibility is better

fixed, and where there may be some chance of securing a new and more liberal management.

It will be seen from our extracts from the *Buenos Aires Herald*, which we publish in another column, that the Argentines are still making active preparations for war. To be sure there is much ostentatious talk of peace, and no little derision of the idea of a collision between the two powers. If it were true that there is no hostile feeling on the part of the Argentines, we see no reason why such pains should be taken to circulate false reports of Brazilian movements, and to secure war material for immediate use. To Brazilians the idea that Brazil is amassing military stores in Matto Grosso, concentrating troops on the frontier, and seizing the disputed territory, is ridiculous in the highest degree. To store war material in Matto Grosso with only a corporal's guard to protect it would be the height of folly; the Argentines could desire nothing better. The concentration of troops on the frontier is absurd, for Brazil has no troops to do it with. Our neighbors are probably frightened at the transfer of a few battalions from one frontier station to another—a movement which regularly occurs a great many times during the year. And as to the seizure of the disputed territory, so far is it from true that the people of Paraná are complaining of Argentine trespasses into that province, showing that they have not only taken all the territory in dispute but are even taking more to make the measure sure. Months ago we read in our Platine exchanges about the dispatch of troops to the Misiones, and the establishment of colonies there. We also read statements to the effect that the Argentines proposed to seize and hold the territory in dispute, regardless of all claims. In a case of this character it is impossible for the general public to know just which claim is right; that can only be determined by special means. Our neighbors, however, prejudiced the case and asserted their intention not to yield their claim. This was clearly a wrong beginning. Now that Brazil shows a disposition to contest the claim, our neighbors are in a mortal perplexity. They talk of war, and then of arbitration. They laugh at the very idea that so trivial a question could stir up hostility, and then order two new ironclads and take steps for the mobilization of the national guard. They are asking for military credits, they are fortifying Martin Garcia in violation of agreements, they are buying ironclads and war material, they are talking of annexing Uruguay—in fact, they are doing everything contradictory to their protestations of peace. Here, the case is not far different, though less aggravated. On the streets, nor elsewhere, is there any talk of war, nor is there a general belief that the dispute will end in hostilities. At the same time the government is putting its chaotic war department into order, and is seeking appropriations for a considerable increase to its naval force. Both of these things might wisely be done in times of profound peace, for both the army and navy are urgently in need of reorganization. We believe, however, that the government fully appreciates the fact that war is so very far from being improbable that no time should be lost in making all necessary preparations. The "discourtesy and frequent defiance" said to have been offered to the officers of the Argentine gunboat *Paraná* in this city, we are glad to say are substantially mythical. There was one theatre disturbance some time since in which the aggressor and principal character was a notorious brawler and ruffian, of whom everyone stands in fear. Everyone condemned the behavior of this fellow, and regretted the occurrence of any act

which might interfere with the full liberty and enjoyment of the Argentine officers. As far as we can judge there exists no purpose in this country to provoke a war with the Argentine Republic, but it is certain, at the same time, that there does exist a very decided resolve not to yield one inch in this dispute except on just and equitable decisions.

In our last edition we drew attention to the fact that with the exception of the United States flag-ship *Brooklyn* there was not a single ship carrying the flag of that country in the bay. In this connection it is interesting to glance back at the records of English and American shipping about the period of the outbreak of the war between the northern and southern states of the Union, where we find that in 1861 the tonnage of the world was divided as follows:

Great Britain and her dependencies ...	5,895,369
United States of America	5,539,813
All other nations	5,800,767

The aggregate tonnage therefore of the United States was not much smaller than that of Great Britain, and nearly as large as the entire tonnage of all other maritime nations combined, this being the maximum tonnage of the United States at any one time, registered and enrolled (or engaged in foreign and domestic trade.) In 1881 the merchandise exported and imported into the United States during the fiscal year was transported to the extent of 83.8 per cent. by foreign vessels, leaving the American vessels the pitiful balance of 16.2 per cent. In a recent treatise entitled "Our Merchant Marine," by Hon. David A. Wells of the United States, the writer insists that the decay of the industry treated of by him is what may be termed a natural one, in fact the result of the substitution of iron for wood in ship construction, and steam for wind as a propulsive power; and, to quote his own words, "for nations or individuals to have attempted to permanently counteract the influence of these substitutions by legislation, or any specific commercial policy, was as useless, as our own experience proves, as to seek to arrest the stars in their courses." Meanwhile Great Britain kept well up with the times, discarding canvas for steam, and wood for iron, with the result of almost monopolizing the ocean, at any rate as far as her erstwhile rival, the United States, is concerned. The foolish and obstructive navigation laws of the latter country militated against the following of England's example, especially superadded as they were by unjust tonnage dues and a variety of other mulcts, and now operate, to again quote Mr. Wells, "as a direct, odious, and stupid discrimination against the employment of American capital, provided it should so incline, for the development of the American shipping interests and the employment of labor even in our own dockyards and harbors." Our space being limited we can not follow Mr. Wells in his exposition of the causes which led Great Britain to repeal her navigation laws with such an advantageous result to her commerce. We must also pass over his consideration of the objections which are commonly made to the adoption of a similar policy on the part of the government of the United States, with the object of summarizing the specific remedies he presents for existing disabilities in that special branch, which are briefly: [1] the education of the country up to a full understanding of the subject; [2] repeal of the navigation laws, at least to the extent of permitting our navigators and merchants to supply themselves with ships on conditions as favorable as are enjoyed by their competitors, who are the merchants and sailors of all other maritime nations; [3] such modifications of the tariff as will enable us to build ships as cheaply as other nations; [4] abrogation of local taxes

on maritime property; [5] abrogation of compulsory pilotage; [6] repeal of the tonnage tax; [7] the reduction of all expenses connected with the hiring or discharge of seamen, consular charges and the like, to the level or below those imposed by other nations; [8] such tariff changes as will reduce the burthen of taxes and bring down prices, and [9] without resorting to artificial expedients of subsidies and bounties, let Congress assimilate steamships and railroads in their treatment to the extent of paying steamships for carrying the United States mails good compensation—that is, as liberal as that which is now paid the railways for performing similar service. This presents the case we think comprehensively, and until the American government legislates in such a manner as to carry out Mr. Wells' remedial ideas, Great Britain can count on her greatest rival for the possession of the carrying trade of the world as nothing better than an old hulk.

We regret to note that the good people living along the Amazon are again in danger of starvation. Some time since we saw complaints of the scarcity of food in the capital city of Manaus and the excessive prices at which it was held. Later on the same complaint came from Santarem, the seat of that once famous Anglo-Saxon colony from which so much was expected and so little was realized. And now even Pará itself—the "Liverpool of South America"—is crying for help! Our colleague, the *Diario do Gram-Pará*, informs us that the constant and continued elevations in the prices of food is causing great sufferings among the poor, and that the vice-president of the province has met the emergency by diverting existing balances in the provincial treasury, destined for the redemption of the public debt, to such purposes as will best meet the urgent necessities of the people. This measure our colleague applauds most heartily, and, as a means of attaining the desired object, suggests the purchase and slaughter of cattle and the sale of fresh beef on account of the province. The necessity of this measure is unquestionably urgent; it certainly should be to warrant such a step. But what is the occasion of it all? Were we to say that the waters of the Amazon are destitute of fish, or that cattle can not live in that climate, or that the lands are sterile and unproductive, or that the people are thrifless, the *Diario* would denounce us in unmeasured terms. If there is any one inexhaustible subject for the Parense it is the unsurpassed resources of the great valley of the Amazon. He believes it implicitly himself, and he impresses the belief on everyone who visits that region. One enthusiastic traveler, entranced by its forests, its sea-like expanse of water, and its climate, poetically calls it the "Mediterranean of America," and "the garden of the world." How does it happen, therefore, that the people are in a chronic state of destitution? Every year almost we hear this same story of scarcity and famine prices. Every year in July and August, says the *Baio Amazonas*, there is more or less scarcity, but this year it is worse than ever. And every year our colleagues of Pará, the entrepôt of this great river valley, this "garden of the world," are asking for the interference and aid of the government in supplying the people with food. Now, why is it? Are there really no fish, no cattle, no plantations, no industry, no trade, in all this favored region? Are the natural conditions such that every man must starve once a year whether he will or not? Will not the people do an honest day's work for an honest day's wages, or its equivalent in food? Or is it that the good people simply lie on their backs waiting for someone to come and feed them, and to

make life just as easy and effortless as a dream? Something certainly must be at the bottom of this unparalleled phenomenon! May be the fish do not bite in July and August, so that it is useless for the hungry citizen to go down to the water with his little hook and line. May be the cattle are spirited away so that the hungry butcher can not find even one for his fishing patrons. May be the soil loses its fertility so that not even a water melon will find sustenance within it. Or, may be the months of July and August are veritable "dog-days" throughout all this favored valley, and the good people are compelled to go about with scales on their eyes, groping for food but impotent to help themselves. Now which is it? The rubber harvest has been good. The exports of the whole valley, almost wholly of forest products, has been unprecedentedly large. And the public treasury is full of money. The tax receipts indicate a time of great prosperity—but yet the people are literally starving. At Santarem they haven't even fish to eat—and the great Amazon flows by their very doors. At Manaus beef is scarce and high—and the much praised grazing lands of the Rio Branco are within easy reach. At Pará the poor are suffering for all the necessities of life—and yet the stock-farms of Marajó are just across the river, almost within sight, and ships from all parts of the world are coming and going constantly. Certainly something is the matter! The people can not eat rubber, nor do cacao and castanhas furnish staple articles of food. There are practically no industries, no enterprise, no ambition. Nature supplies the poor with food, clothing and shelter for the greater part of the year; and then when she chooses to rest, her humble pensioners go hungry. The plain truth of the fact is assuredly a disagreeable one, but we trust that our colleagues of Pará will some day see the necessity of making it known from one end of the Amazon valley to the other. The great remedy for all this trouble is work. If the people will plant, till and harvest for themselves, the days of destitution will soon be over, and the annual appeal for official aid will be a thing of the past.

The regular financial report of the province of Minas Geraes, contained in the message sent to the provincial assembly on the 1st ultimo, affords a fair but moderate illustration of the methods employed by a certain class of financiers who are now doing incalculable injury in a great many countries. This method has been followed for many years in France, and with such disastrous results that the finances of that great country are now said to be in almost hopeless confusion. This same method has been widely employed in South America, and most notably in Brazil. Its chief features consist in the preparation of nominal budgets to cover ordinary expenditures, leaving all extraordinary expenditures and deficits to be covered by supplementary credits, and the inexplicable policy of entering loans, emissions of paper money and various titles of indebtedness among the regular receipts. The result is invariably misleading and fatal. It causes a false security among all classes of people who are accustomed to look only at the totals for information, and it leads to reckless administration because of the fictitious prosperity which it exhibits and the facility which it offers for excessive and unauthorized expenditure. Almost every year the General Assembly in this city has gone through the farce of manufacturing a budget of this description, and then providing for the enormous deficits of preceding budgets of a similar character. Our readers will remember one instance of this char-

acter which occurred during the fiscal administration of Affonso Celso, in which a very flattering statement was manufactured and published simply by the inclusion of a large loan, a large emission of paper money, and even a large amount of treasury bills issued to cover floating indebtedness, in the regular receipts. From this there was shown a considerable surplus remaining over, and that most fortunate result was even telegraphed to Europe. With the final settlement of accounts, however, there remained the usual deficit, and it was not a small one either. With continually-recurring examples of this character it is difficult to understand why the system should be continued. In the provinces the budgets are generally nothing more than approximate adjustments between receipts and expenditures. The result is that, with two or three exceptions, there always remains over an unsettled balance, which the next legislature must meet with a supplementary credit, or an emission of interest-bearing bonds. How this occurs may be seen from the following statement taken from the report of the president of Minas Geraes, which relates to the fiscal year 1880-81:

Estimated revenue for 1880-81.....	2,764,510\$000	
Revenue actually received:		
Ordinary revenue.....	3,082,103\$068	
Advance collections.....	7,281 518	
Banco do Brazil loan.....	300,000 000	
Savings Bank private loan.....	229,806 923	
Emission of apolices for payment of rail-ways, actual value.....	693,901 177	4,313,092 686
Estimated expenditure for 1880-81.....	2,760,369 974	
Actual expenditures:		
Ordinary expenses including railway sub-sidies.....	3,646,858\$856	
Item Art. 3 Sec. 1, Law 2,816.....	448,708 173	
Item under general law.....	1,820 830	
Special appropriations.....	5,971 162	
Expenses of preceding years.....	118,648 023	4,222,007 064
Less apolices for rail-way subsidies.....	693,901\$177	
Less expenses of preceding years.....	118,648 023	812,549 200
Ordinary expenses for the year.....	3,499,457 894	
Ordinary revenue for the year.....	3,082,103 068	
Leaving a deficit of.....	327,354 796	
Deficits of past years.....	209,733 645	
Total deficit.....	537,088 441	
Provided for as follows:		
Banco do Brazil loan.....	300,000\$000	
Savings Bank loan.....	229,806 923	
Advance collections.....	7,281 518	537,088 441

This is much more moderate and far less complicated than the imperial budgets, but yet it shows something of the tendency. The promiscuous mixture of revenue, loans, deposits, etc., can certainly have no other result than confusion. In the case above given the final result is kept separate to some extent, but yet it demonstrates the practice of making indebtedness figure as a part of income, and of reducing deficits by the withdrawal of certain expenditures. It also exhibits the dangerous practice of exceeding appropriations at will. The budget of 1880-81 authorized a total expenditure of 2,760,369\$974, and yet through the operation of supplementary credits and the excess of ordinary expenses, the actual expenditure was 4,222,007\$064. It is evident that a policy of this character can have but one result. No private business could be carried on in this manner without inevitable bankruptcy, and we are inclined to think that the same result will as surely come when a government assumes the place of the individual.

The total length of fencing in the United States is upward of six million miles, and the cost over \$2,000,000,000.

THE CATTÁ BRANCA SLAVE CASE.

The latest phase of the long pending case of the illegal retention in slavery of the Catta Branca blacks by the S. João d'El-Rey Mining Co. is the subjoined appeal of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Parliament. The reply of the Attorney-General on the 11th July was so unsatisfactory that the committee of the society felt obliged to appeal directly to Parliament for such further legislation as will effectually suppress all slave-trading and slave-holding by British subjects. This purpose was embodied in a memorial to members of Parliament under dates of the 14th and 20th July, which was accompanied by a pamphlet containing extracts from THE RIO NEWS in relation to the enslavement of the Catta Branca blacks. The memorial is as follows:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

55 New Broad Street.

LONDON, E.C., 14th July, 1882.

ST. JOHN D'EL-REY MINING COMPANY.

Sir:—I am directed by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to present for your personal a brief statement, as reprinted from the Rio News, of transactions which reflect deep disgrace on those who were concerned in them, and which have long been a scandal to the Brazilians, and a stigma on the British name in Brazil.

Inasmuch as during the last four years it seemed probable that the Directors of this Company would be subjected to a criminal prosecution on the part of the Crown, the Committee have refrained from publishing any of the voluminous correspondence which during that period has reached them from Brazil, and from any denunciation of the frauds, and the oppressions which that correspondence revealed.

The subjoined statement, however, made by the Attorney-General on the 11th inst., in reply to Mr. Arthur Pease, has now imposed on the Committee the duty of at once appealing to members of the British Legislature for such amendments of the laws, in respect to slave-trading and slave-holding by British subjects, as shall render such deeds as those of the St. John d'El-Rey Company impossible in the future.

By order of the Committee,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

July 20th, 1882

P. S.—By the Brazilian mail just arrived we have the gratifying information that the judgment of the Final Court of Appeal in Brazil has pronounced in favor of the slaves, and against the St. John d'El-Rey Company (for the terms of which see page 19 of pamphlet).

This decision affords an additional proof, either of the inefficiency of the law of England in respect to slave-holding, or else of its defective administration on the part of the Foreign Office. It is impossible to avoid one or other of these conclusions when transactions of so disgraceful a character on the part of the Directors should have passed unchallenged for so many years.

STATEMENT BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

St. John d'El-Rey Mining Company.

Mr. Pease asked the Attorney-General whether during the administration of the late government steps were taken in view of a criminal prosecution of the directors of the St. John d'El-Rey Mining Company for the working of a large number of slaves in their mines, and evidence obtained for that purpose; and whether the law officers of the Crown intended to proceed with the prosecution.

The Attorney-General said he was unaware what steps were taken by the late government, but the case had been laid before him and the Solicitor-General by the Treasury, in order to determine whether a criminal prosecution should be instituted against the directors of the mining company. The opinion they arrived at was that without doubt the conduct of the directors was very reprehensible; that they had taken advantage of slave labor, and broken not only their moral obligation not to employ such labor, but an express agreement that

the slaves should be set at liberty. But with respect to a criminal prosecution great difficulties arose. The original transactions of purchasing the slaves occurred 40 years ago, and many of the parties originally in connection with it were dead; but beyond that the documents that would be necessary to prove the facts could not be found—at least they were not within the jurisdiction of our courts—and it was found impossible to take the preliminary steps to institute a prosecution. They had advised, therefore, that there was no chance of such a prosecution being instituted with success.

Mr. O'Kelly—Would it not be possible for the Consuls to supply the government with the necessary information?
The Attorney-General said that they had considered how they could obtain possession of the necessary documents, and had come to the conclusion that they could not obtain them.

CRICKET MATCH.

SÃO PAULO vs. CAMPINAS.

On the 15th ultimo the return match between these two clubs was played on the grounds at Jundiáhy and resulted in another victory for the former team with eight wickets to fall.

The weather was beautifully fine, and the attendance, though not near so numerous as on the former meeting, was on this occasion extremely select, the "upper half dozen" being apparently surrounded by a pure and rose-tinted atmosphere.

The Campineiros were the first to take the wickets and played very carefully. The runs, however, came very slowly owing to the excellent bowling of Mr. Reece, who obtained six wickets for his share. The innings closed for 50 runs, none of the batsmen being successful in reaching double figures.

In their second innings the Campineiros were little more successful, scoring in all 67 runs to which Mr. Hammond contributed 12 (one 4) and Mr. Thos. Kennedy 16 (one 4) runs.

The first innings of the São Paulo team reached 90 runs; Mr. Peter Miller contributing 36 (two 4s, one 3, and seven 2s), Mr. Williamson 19, and Mr. Springate scoring a lively innings of 17 (one 4, two 3s, and three 2s), the remainder of the São Paulo batsmen being conspicuous by their "ducks."

In the second innings Mr. J. Kennedy's wicket fell for 7 runs, Mr. Springate's for 6, and Mr. Reece making 12 runs (not out) and Mr. J. Riley 1 run (not out) with two byes closed the match in favor of the São Paulo team.

Here followeth the scores:

CAMPINAS CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings	Runs
J. W. Gray, bowled Reece.....	2
Thos. Padney, caught Davidson, bowled Reece	2
A. F. Williams, bowled Reece.....	1
W. J. Hammond, caught Reece bowled Kennedy.....	6
Thos. Kennedy, run out.....	6
Mellors, bowled Reece.....	6
A. Swinerd, run out.....	9
W. Mather, bowled Kennedy.....	3
Thos. Hall, bowled Reece.....	5
R. Alexander, ".....	9
J. Mather, not out.....	1
Extras.....	9
Total.....	59

Second Innings

J. Mather, bowled Reece.....	3
W. Mather, caught Corbett, bowled Reece.....	4
J. W. Gray, run out.....	5
T. Padney, bowled Miller.....	2
A. F. Williams, bowled Manger.....	17
W. J. Hammond, bowled Miller.....	10
T. Kennedy, caught Riley, bowled Springate.....	4
A. Swinerd, caught Corbet, bowled Miller.....	4
Mellors, bowled Reece.....	7
R. Alexander, bowled Kennedy.....	3
Thos. Hall, not out.....	3
Extras.....	7
Total, 2nd Innings.....	67
1st ".....	50
Grand total.....	117

SÃO PAULO TEAM

First Innings	Runs
J. Williamson, bowled Kennedy.....	19
Davidson, bowled Padney.....	3
Manger, caught Swinerd, bowled Hammond.....	0
J. Kennedy, caught Williams.....	0
P. Miller, bowled Hammond.....	36
G. Springate, bowled Kennedy.....	17
R. Reece, caught and bowled Kennedy.....	3
E. Colbert, caught Williams, bowled Kennedy	1
R. Riley, caught Kennedy, bowled Hammond.....	0
J. Jones, bowled Hammond.....	2
J. Riley, not out.....	2
Extras.....	8
Total.....	90

Second Innings

J. Kennedy, bowled Hammond.....	7
J. Riley, not out.....	1
Springate, caught and bowled Hammond.....	6
R. Reece, not out.....	12
Extras.....	2
Total.....	28
1st Innings.....	90
Grand total.....	118

This time, Mr. Editor, they have "sat" upon me with a vengeance *nil desperandum!* a bright spot lightens the horizon, for the São Paulo cricket world has gone mad with a yearning for the 8th and 9th of next month, when the return match with the Rio cricket club will be played. Subject of course to the constitution of the United States of America and the austere "governors" of Rio — on which occasion I trust to be more digressive, provided always your great goodness remits the matter to my own free will, a tale to adorn a moral to.

S. Paulo, 22nd August, 1882.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—An ice factory was inaugurated in Pará on the 10th ult.

—Private advices from Paraná report that the Argentines are continuing their explorations within the boundaries of that province.

—The Alagoas customs receipts for the half year ending June 30th last amounted to 1,084,649\$557, and those of the *consulado provincial* to 386,578\$49.

—There were 152 deaths in the city of Pará during the month of July, of which 26 were from intermittent fever, 3 from yellow fever, and 123 from consumption.

—The transport *Madriná* arrived at Ladario, Matto Grosso, on the 3rd ult. with munitions for the marine arsenal, and 24 soldiers for the 2nd battalion of artillery.

—The funded debt of the province of Minas Gerais amounts to 2,441,000\$, and the floating debt to 529,866\$923. The estimated receipts for the current year are 2,892,649\$000.

—A small steam launch, the *Avon*, running between Pará and Vigia, was shipwrecked at the mouth of Rio Ubituba on the morning of the 12th ult. All the passengers were saved but one.

—The São Paulo papers of the 28th ult. note the arrival there of 80 Indians of the Guarany tribe who come to ask agricultural implements from the provincial government. They reside at the foot of the Mambueria mountains.

—An extraordinary session of the Pernambuco provincial assembly has been called so meet on the 30th inst. to devise means for meeting the deficiency caused by the suspension of the provincial tax on imports.

—The postoffice at Pará is still the subject of general complaint. The management of this office has been a standing grievance for so long a time that the people of that city have almost given up hope of ever securing anything better.

—Out of a population of 1,459,000 there are only 249,136 persons in the province of Bahia, says an exchange, who know how to read and write. This state of affairs is explained by the fact that the province has only 348 schools for males and 226 for females.

—The *Diario do Gram-Pará* says that the post-office receipts of the province of Bahia amount to 61,349\$991, and the expenditures to 103,216\$635, leaving a deficit of 131,866\$734—"from which," the *Diario* sarcastically remarks, "it is naturally classified in the 1st class."

—The president of the province of Pará opened a special credit of 30,000\$ on the 12th ult. to be employed in purchasing and slaughtering cattle for the market of the capital, in order to relieve the necessities of the people. A public official was detailed, with 10,000\$, at his disposal, to purchase cattle on the island of Marajó.

—On the 6th ult. whole turtles in Manaus, Amazonas, were sold for 11\$000, fresh fish (*piraraci, feixe boi*, etc) at 1\$000 per kilo, farinha at 12\$000 per alqueire, and codfish at 1\$000 per kilo. On the 4th, 5th and 6th there was no fresh beef in the city. The good people, however, still had tobacco to smoke, and hammocks to sleep in.

—A Portuguese cartman, named Paiva, was murdered in Pernambuco on the 21st ult. by one of the penitentiary guards, named Albuquerque. The latter was engaged in a quarrel with his mistress when he became so furious that he rushed into the street and stabbed the first man he met, which happened to be the unfortunate Paiva.

—A temporary small-pox hospital has recently been opened in the city of Santa Catharina.

—The Ouro Preto savings bank had a total of 4,309,484\$093 on deposit on the 30th June last.

—The July receipts of the Manaus custom house amounted to 58,551\$ and the provincial *recheadeira* to 77,627\$.

—A slave girl, 16 years of age, was sold at Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 21st ult. To escape going with her new master she threw herself into a well, but was recovered before she could effect her purpose.

—The *Gazeta da Bahia* states that the minister of finance placed 150,000\$ at the disposal of the president of Bahia at the beginning of last month, on account of the veto upon the budget of that province.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro has been asked for a 15 years privilege for manufacturing paper and paper pulp, by Messrs. Antonio Taaffe and Edward Klingelhoefer. The mill is to be located at Olinda, at the foot of the Serra da Estrella.

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly adopted a resolution on the 1st instant, on a vote of urgency, protesting against the new 10 per cent. additional tax on imports, which is to be imposed for the provinces. A commission was appointed to draft the protest.

—The provincial government of Amazonas has gone into the market business also, a public officer and naval vessel having been sent from Manaus to Orlados to purchase cattle for the population of the former city. The two Amazon provinces ought now to be happy, their governments having undertaken to supply them with food.

—The municipal council of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, resolved on the 16th ult. to petition the legislature for an authorization to borrow 100,000\$ for the drainage of some swampy grounds in that municipality, for the construction of water works, and for other public improvements of urgent necessity to the city.

—When a member of the Minas provincial assembly now wishes to secure an appropriation for some pet scheme, he finds that the best means is to strike a tragic attitude and ask: "It is possible, gentlemen, that a province which expended 600,000\$ in *colônias* and *tutu de feijão* for the entertainment of His Majesty the Emperor, will now deny me this insignificant sum of—" etc. And the logic of the question is not misunderstood either.

—In order that the provincial government may not be caused any serious embarrassment through the loss of the additional tariff on imports, the merchants of Pernambuco have placed at the disposal of the president a loan sufficient to meet all the obligations of the province dependent upon this one source of revenue. This step was occasioned by the fact that much of the current expenditure was dependent on this tax.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife*, gives the following progress of the Pernambuco provincial additional tariff on imports: In 1875 it was 5 per cent. on one-half of the general tax; in 1876 it was raised to 13 per cent. on two-thirds of the general tax; in 1879 it was further raised to 8 per cent. on the total general tax; and in 1880 it was again raised to 10 per cent. on the total, where it has since remained unchanged.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, speaks of Baron Hübner's trip to that province as a " *vingete para ingles ver*," because of its brevity. Just as they supposed the eminent traveler to be in the beginning of his excursion through the province, says our colleague, they learned by the newspapers that he had returned to Rio de Janeiro some days before. The *Provincia* now wishes to see his forthcoming two volumes of notes on Brazilian travel.

—A Manaus paper relates a horrible crime which occurred in that city about the end of July. A young woman residing in one of the principal streets was called to the window during the evening when some person outside threw a quantity of sulphuric acid into her face. She was made blind almost instantly and her face and hands were fearfully burned and disfigured. Her injuries were so severe that her life will probably be lost. An artillery soldier was afterwards arrested for the crime, and also a merchant named Francisco Augusto de Oliveira as the instigator.

—The provincial government of Minas Gerais has authorized the compilation and publication of an "almanac" of that province for the ensuing year. The work is to be divided into two parts, the first of which will contain the colonial history of the province, its physical geography, the political chronology of the province and empire under the present dynasty; and the second part complete lists of executive, legislative and judicial officers now in power, both imperial and provincial, and a complete resumé of all matters relating to the administration and material progress of the province. The scheme is a very comprehensive one, and carried out with accuracy will give a highly valuable work of reference.

—No new cases of small-pox are reported from Campinas.

—Late advices from Santarem, province of Pará, report the population to be in a starving condition. The *Baixa Amazonas* of the 5th ult. states that there is a great scarcity of food, even fish. The small stock of food on hand commands fabulous prices, and is held by speculators who are inclined to make all they can out of the famine. It is said that the months of July and August are always periods of scarcity, but that this year the destitution is unusually severe.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The July receipts of the "Macabé e Campos" railway amounted to 95,151\$270.

—A general assembly of the stockholders of the Barão de Ararauna railway is called for the 9th inst.

—The net receipts of the Paulista railway during the half year ending with June amounted to 856,203\$324.

—Eight tenders were opened by the Mogyana directors on the 25th ult. for the extension of their line from S. Simão to Ribeirão Preto.

—The Paulista company is now paying its 26th dividend at the rate of 10.98 per cent. or 1059\$0 per share. It is also paying 7 per cent. interest on the capital stock of the Belem do Descalvado and Itaituba branches.

—Late advices from Pernambuco report the caving in of the Maracá tunnel at Palmeras, on the "Recife ao São Francisco" line. At last accounts four laborers had been taken out dead, and several wounded. The actual loss of life is not known.

—The June net receipts of the São Paulo railway amounted to 157,981\$310. For the half year ending with June the total receipts were 2,431,596\$630 and the expenditures 953,557\$520, leaving a net surplus of 1,539,038\$510.

—During the half year ending June 30 last the Paulista railway carried 86,166 passengers, of which 17,011 were 1st class, and 2nd class 68,555; a decrease from the total of the preceding half year of 3,218. The freight traffic increased by 9,448 tons in the same period.

—Under date of the 25th ult. the president of Minas Gerais declared lapsed the concession granted to the late Pearson Morrison, Esq., for a railway from Itabira to Ouro Preto, by way of Mariana. This step is taken on the ground that no company has been organized in accordance with the terms of the privilege, and also that the General Assembly has authorized an extension of the D. Pedro II line to Ouro Preto, voting therefor the sum of 20,000,000\$.

—The annual report of the Ylla Isabel tramway company, of this city, presented yesterday to the general meeting of shareholders, shows a large increase of business for the year ending on the 30th June last. The total receipts for the year were 575,871\$194 and expenditures 381,041\$731, leaving a surplus of 194,829\$463 against 177,344\$133 for the preceding year. The total number of passengers carried was 3,384,789, as follows:

100 reis fares.....	1,418,529
200 " ".....	1,573,121
300 " ".....	156,280
Rounds trip tickets.....	20,508
Exchange.....	27,296
Specials and students.....	20,563
Gratis.....	168,492

—We are in receipt of the annual report of the directors of the Barão de Ararauna railway, which is to be presented to the stockholders on the 9th inst. The line is located in the sugar-producing district of the eastern part of Rio de Janeiro, and is a feeder of the "Macabé e Campos" line. We gather from the report before us that the receipts and expenditures of the road for the calendar year 1881, and for the first semester of 1882, were as follows:

Receipts for 1881.....	182,883\$160
Expenditures do.....	76,612 730

Net receipts..... 106,270 430

Receipts, 6 mos., 1882..... 59,817 240

Expenditures do..... 42,329 577

Net receipts..... 17,487 563

The decrease in receipts for the first semester of 1882 is attributed to a reduction in coffee freights from Triunfo, and to the interruption in traffic in February and March last. The total value of the road, structures, rolling stock, on the 30th June, is placed at 951,632\$883, and its indebtedness at 500,529\$812. The sinking fund amounted to 22,131\$295 on the 30th June.

DURING the month of June last the exports of the city of Baltimore amounted to \$1,793,141. Among the articles were 17,743 bales of cotton. During the same period she imported 35,767 bags of coffee.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, August 24.

—The demolition of the Exhibition palace begins nearly next month.

—Next month the Hypothecary Bank will commence to make loans to the agriculturists.

—The British ironclad *Triumph* arrived at Montevideo on the 14th from Valparaiso.

—The national government has purchased the land on which the workshops in the Tigre are situated. The land measures 125 by 300 varas.

—The French commission to observe the passage of Venus over Sun's disk arrived here yesterday (August 21) in the *Villa del Salto*.

—It is calculated that at the Central Argentine railway, Rosario, there are 50,000 rails and a million sleepers waiting for means of conveyance to their different destinations.

—Our city fathers have got off another good joke. They have given orders to the municipal vaccinator to vaccinate all immigrants immediately on their arrival. By way of keeping his hand in practice, he is to operate on the troops in garrison.

—The small steamer *Huascar*, belonging to Messrs. Casares and Sons, while coming on shore with a cargo of merchandise from one of the Liverpool steamers, burst her boiler, and the vessel disappeared instantly. The captain and engineer were lost; the other three men comprising the crew were picked up by a passing lighter.—August 20.

—The rainy weather which has prevailed almost without intermission since the writing of our last review for the packet, has had a depressing effect upon the community in general, and, if report speaks truly, is likely to cause considerable damage to the grain crops in some parts of the country.

—The new navigation company, which Mr. Christophersen represents, have ordered from Europe eight new steamers for navigating between Montevideo and the Uruguay especially, and likewise between Buenos Aires and the Paraná. These vessels, so far as comfort is concerned, will be superior to any of the *Riles* company, and as good or better than the *Trident* and *Dana* which the La Platense Company owns.

—The minister of the interior has forwarded to the president of the municipality a communication from the national Senate requesting information with regard to the manner in which it is intended that the loan of 10 millions of hard dollars which that corporation, after obtaining leave from Congress, intends to raise, is to be spent. This information is required by the committee to whom it has been passed.

—Money is abundant at 6 per cent. for gold, and many persons are unable to invest money where there are no risks at more than 5 to 6 per cent. and yet we see the anomaly of a difficult market for first mortgages on productive central property with a large margin of value, and when done at all, 8 to 10 per cent. is the rate demanded. There is no letter to opening for capital than this class of business, extended to estancias. There is nothing so solid and safe as such investments and there is nothing in which such an unoccupied field is presented for capital judiciously invested.

—A subscriber writes us from the South the following: The months of June, July and up to date, 8th of August, the weather has been very mild and favorable for the crops, so stock has held out without becoming epidemic. Very heavy rain fell, covering the whole camps, the days 4th and 5th inst.; it was a continual pour, both of the nights mentioned, without wind or cold; it may be calculated the amount of rain that has fallen, when he says that the springs of the wells have risen 2½ yards. Still, stock—sheep especially—is very low in condition, and we can't hold on until we get clear of Santa Rosa; she's the bore, Loreas, and bug-lar of camp people.

—It is very gratifying to observe, notwithstanding the insane rumors which have been circulated to the contrary, that the so-called Misiones question, is not the occasion of any alarm or misunderstanding between the Brazilian and Argentine governments. The statesmen of both countries are too sensible of the benefits and necessity of peace, to allow any such trumpery question to disturb the harmony and good fellowship which so happily exist between the two nations, and should there arise any question in reference to the territory of Misiones, we have no doubt it will be submitted to the arbitration of some mutually friendly power, and the sooner this is done, whether there be a present question or not, the better will it be.

—Our tariff was designed to raise a revenue, and therefore it may be pronounced a success, for it does that. Beyond this fact there is nothing to be said in its favor, for it is unequal, dishonest, and insatiable. Its valuations and procedures give the lie to its professions in a hundred directions, in some cases exceeding the value of the article imported three times over. It matters nothing what the cost, the valuation must hold good, often making no distinction between the cheapest and finest,

between which the cost may have been as four to one, and the duty, which figures in the tariff at 10 to 25 per cent., amounting to more than the original cost of the article. There is not an importer in the country who cannot bear witness to this statement. Duties are imposed ostensibly to protect home industries, and yet here too there is a notorious and complete miscarriage. Take for example printed matter. This paper pays a nominal tax of 11 per cent., Congress having last year encouraged the press by doubling the duty on printing paper used by newspapers. The ink and machinery used have also paid duty. Had the same paper, ink, and machinery been worked in Europe and sent out here, the duty would have been much less in other words there is an actual discrimination against domestic printing. So great is this that the heaviest orders for printing, by the great companies of the Plate, are done in Europe and the printed matter sent out here, our home printers being able with heavy duties to compete with none or next to none. Returning to duties on paper—on printing paper it is nominally 10 per cent. extra, making 11 per cent. but in the weights are included packing paper and all wrappings, and at so much per kilo, no matter whether coarse or fine, coming out fully 20 per cent. on the invoiced price of the paper. If there is anything less than these figures, it is because of some special arrangements which are said to be possible in all well regulated custom houses, but the above is the law and practice. These are specimens of an unjust, unequal and unwise tariff of duties, which is applied in the same manner.

—Yesterday, (August 21) at 2 p.m., the President of the republic held a conference with his Cabinet. All the ministers were present, and the session was a long one. Although every reserve was maintained still, we are able to assure our readers that the subject of the conference was the Misiones limit question with Brazil. The execution had been previously advised of the concentration of troops on the frontier, and of the great haste with which military preparations are being hurried on by Brazil, and, on Sunday, the news was received that the Brazilians had militarily occupied the disputed territory by troops from Uruguayana. Furthermore, it is notorious the vast amount of military stores, etc., that the imperial government has been amassing lately in the provinces of Corumbá and Mato-Grosso. This, taken into consideration with the discourtesy and frequent defiance offered to the officers of the national gunboat *Paraná* in Rio-de Janeiro, has compelled the government to assume an energetic position. Accordingly, during the meeting, it was determined to send a message to Congress, asking for a supplementary credit of \$10,000,000, destined—1st In part payment of the price stipulated for the two iron-clads which were constructed for Peru; 2nd, in the augmentation of war material in the shape of arms and ammunition. Furthermore, it was agreed to immediately forward to the governors of the provinces instructions respecting the steps to be taken by them for the mobilization of the national guards.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.

It may be of interest to cigar manufacturers in this island [Ceylon] as well as to the lovers of Manila cheroots, to know what is taking place in regard to the government monopoly in the Philippines. From Saturday last the Spanish government relinquished the monopoly of cultivating the tobacco plant; but the monopoly, as far as it concerns the drying and curing of the leaves, will not cease until the 1st of January, 1883, so that the government secures the whole of this year's crop of tobacco, and although no cheroots will be made from the tobacco of this crop, the leaf will be sold on government account. On this subject an Indian contemporary says: "Do not jump at the conclusion that Manila cheroots will be sold next year very cheaply, for a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* has been fixed on all exports of tobacco and cheroots from the Philippines. However, it will certainly be the case that cheroots will become cheaper than they have been hitherto under the government monopoly; and they will be obtainable at moderate prices until the Spanish government changes its mind and charges a heavier export duty than the 10 per cent. which is to be inflicted after the monopoly ceases."—*Ceylon Times*, July 8.

The total Coolie population of Ceylon, according to a recent census, is about 275,000.

The total shipments of coffee from Colombo, Ceylon, during the nine months ending June 30th, as compared with those for the same period of the year previous, were as follows:

	1881-82	1880-81
Plantation, cwt.	446,524	313,288
Native, " " " " " "	30,433	24,781
Total, " " " " " "	476,957	338,069
Increase, " " " " " "	138,948 cwt.	

LOCAL NOTES

—The market of this city receives water pumpkins from Rio Grande do Sul.

—The British ironclad *Triumph* arrived in port on the 24th ult. and left for Bahia on the 26th.

—The Colombian minister, Sr. C. Salazar, arrived at this capital on the 30th ult. per the steamer *Glopp*.

—It is stated that the *Vidal de Oliveira*, now on a cruise in North European waters, has been ordered home by a cable dispatch.

—There were 424 deaths in this city during the first half of August, of which 64 were from consumption and 27 from small pox.

—Manager Maurice Grau is said to have engaged M. Furst, a well-known tenor of the Opera Comique, Paris, for his South American troupe.

—According to Deputy Belisario, the Ceylon planter's club has emissaries in Brazil studying its agriculture and reporting its progress.

—An imperial decree of the 24th ult. No. 8649, authorized the incorporation of the Grande Banco de Credito Real, and approved its statutes.

—The directors of the "Centro da Lavoura e Commercio" have resolved to issue a formal protest against the new additional tariff of 10 per cent. on imports.

—A cable dispatch of the 30th ult. says that yellow fever has broken out in Florida, United States. It is probably nothing more than a few cases at Key West.

—The municipal council decided on the 31st ult. that no supplies should be furnished the Santa Cruz slaughter house without the previous consent of the council. The hint is certainly plain enough!

—The new consul-general of the United States at this city, Gen. C. C. Andrews, arrived on the 26th inst. on the German packet *Graf Bismarck*. He entered upon the discharge of his official duties on the 1st inst.

—We see by the *Iniciador*, of Corumbá, Mato Grosso, that Mr. Herbert H. Smith and party arrived at that place on the 24th July. Mr. Smith expects to remain some time in that province before crossing to the Amazon.

—The death of Luiz Gonzaga da Gama, an eminent lawyer of São Paulo, took place on the 24th ult. He was born a slave, but obtained his freedom in boyhood. He was a noted abolitionist and champion of the rights of his race.

—An amendment to the budget law was introduced into the Chamber on the 28th inst. by Deputy Duque-Estrada prohibiting the authorization of any new lotteries, and it was accepted by a large majority. The renewal of those now authorized is also prohibited.

—At a session of the municipal council on the 31st ult. a resolution was adopted, at the instance of Alderman Malvino Reis, petitioning the government and the legislature that when a new contract is made with the gas company it shall stipulate that payments shall be made in the currency of the country and not in gold as is now enforced.

—Our esteemed contemporary, the *Ceylon Observer*, will be pleased to learn that an eminent Brazilian planter and member of the present Chamber of Deputies, has located that journal in London. This same gentleman laments the indifference of Brazilians about Ceylon and other coffee-producing countries—and, as we think, with very good reason.

—Owing to a serious illness, caused undoubtedly by overwork, Dr. André Rebouças left for Europe on the 1st inst. on the French packet *Gironde*. He was accompanied on board by a large number of the students of the Escola Polytechnica, with whom he is a favorite professor, and also by a large number of friends. He will probably remain abroad for some time, in order to completely re-establish his health.

—It won't do William; we can't accept the revision! *Hop Bitters* was all well enough, for there is a professional propriety about it, but "Vindictive Truths" won't answer. It's a gross misnomer! There should be an appearance of fitness even in borrowed livery. But seriously, colleague, did you ever know a self-respecting journal which headed its editorial column with a patent-medicine advertisement?

—On the 16th ult. the body of a young man was found near the military school, Botafogo. It was then supposed to be a case of sudden death from a pulmonary hemorrhage. A surgical examination has since developed a large fracture of the cranium which caused death. A black named Antonio has since been arrested and accused of the crime, and now confesses that he was one of a party of *capangas* at the military review on that day and that they killed the young man. They met him and seeing that he wore a sash similar to those worn to a rival gang of *capangas*, they attacked and killed him.

—The Chamber has adopted an amendment to the budget exempting naturalization papers from taxation.

—The official valuation on coffee for the current week has been fixed at 324 reis per kilo, a fall of 23 reis.

—An amendment granting a special credit of 6,000,000 for the navy was tacked on to the budget by the Chamber on the 31st ult.

—Three steamers are now up for New York, the *Copernicus* and *Mark Lane* to sail on the 5th, and the *Glopp* on the 7th inst.

—The budget committee of the Chamber has reported an amendment appropriating 6,000,000 for a special use in improving and strengthening the navy.

—A project is now before the Chamber guaranteeing 6 per cent. on 2,500,000\$ to be expended on improvements to the harbor of Fortaleza, Ceará. The guarantee is for ten years, and the privilege for thirty years.

—Renewed complaints against the excessive cost of gas, 270 reis per meter, are coming in from all parts of the city. The apathy of the government in this matter is quite as pronounced as is the rapacity of the company itself.

—According to Senator Simulabá a recent visit to the agricultural school at Juiz de Fora demonstrated the institution to have all the necessary improvements that can be desired. It lacks nothing but students, there not being anything of that character in the institution.

—The government having authorized the establishment of the Banco de Credito Real, Comendador Francisco de Paula Mayrink, its founder, has resigned his position as director of the Banco Commercial with purpose of giving his whole attention to the new enterprise.

—The 10 per cent. additional tax on imports passed the Chamber in 2nd reading on the 31st ult. by a vote of 57 against 49. It provides for the collection of 10 per cent. on the schedule rates in all the custom houses of the empire, the product to be paid to the provinces in monthly installments.

—An amendment to the budget was adopted in the Chamber on the 31st authorizing an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a capital of 6,000,000\$ to be employed in the improvement of the Rio das Velhas and the Rio S. Francisco from Purapora to Jatobá, the terminal station of the Paulo Afonso railway, and also conceding the customary favors to any company which shall undertake the work.

—In an interview with the directory of the "Centro do Commercio e Lavoura" on the 2nd inst. the prime minister stated that the government had asked for the 10 per cent. additional on imports in order to relieve the province of Pernambuco, which would suffer a diminution of 1,500,000\$ in receipts through the suspension of the provincial tax. The whole empire is therefore to be taxed for the relief of Pernambuco.

—A reception and ball were given on board the American flagship *Brooklyn* on the evening of the 26th, ult., at which the Emperor, the Princess Imperial, the Comte d'Eu, and a large number of guests were present. We regret to say that the inexplicable delay in the invitation left at this office, which some unexplained oversight contained neither address nor date, prevented our attendance at an entertainment so creditable to the hospitality of the ship and so enjoyable for its guests. The daily press speaks of the affair in the most enthusiastic terms.

—In noting the report that the Companhia Brasileira intends to ask for an extension of its subsidy for fifteen years more, the *Diario da Gram-Paná* of the 9th ult. states that the service of this line is of the worst possible description. It receives a subsidy of 22,500\$ per trip; and affords in return the poorest of accommodations for the highest price. The directors manage to secure large dividends through its miserly management, and the people along the northern coast are indifferently served for the privilege. The *Diario* thinks that the size of the subsidy should guarantee a better service.

—We are almost inclined to believe that we owe an apology to "Cherubini" for our unlucky comment on one of his musical criticisms. To be sure the criticism was not exactly in the line of music; it was a by-play on brandy. And that's just the reason why we joined in. If "Cherubini" will look into the subject a little more carefully, he will see that we have paid him the highest of compliments, for we tacitly accepted everything said on music and put in our own only when the brandy was brought on. We even avoided the subject of artists' mode's *in puris naturalibus*. But after all we are inclined to think that our patent-medicine contemporary has put his label on the wrong bottle! "Cherubini" is too experienced a critic to feel hurt when another uses his own weapons, even banglingly and too amiably an one to shrink from a bit of pleasantry. When the opera prices come down we intend to turn musical critics our selves, and then may be we shall want to cut our lacinations into the same bottle.

In consequence of representations which have been made by delegates of the leather trade in France, the minister of finance, as an experiment, has sanctioned for the period of one year the importation duty free of salt to be used solely for tanning purposes.

MEXICAN COFFEE.

The imports of Mexican coffee into the United States from 1875 to 1880 was as follows:

Table with columns for year, pounds, and value. Data for 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

COMMERCIAL

September 4th, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000) gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$1 84 per £1. 842 24 1/2 cts. do \$1.00 U. S. coin in Brazilian gold. 188 1/2 do of £1. 842 in Brazilian gold. 8 88 1/2

EXCHANGE.

August 23.—The market today continued in the same position in which it closed yesterday, the banks drawing at 2 1/16 on bankers and at 2 1/16 on head office. Private papers were negotiated at 2 1/16-2 1/16 on London, 4 1/16 on Paris and 5/16 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11 3/16 sellers, 11 1/2 buyers.

August 24.—A very limited amount of business was transacted to-day at the same rate as yesterday, the scarcity of private bills, however, being more marked. Sovereigns sold at 11 3/16 cash.

August 25.—The rate of the banks remained unchanged until 1 p. m. when it was reduced to 2 1/16. Private paper was negotiated in the morning at 2 1/16 and in the afternoon at 2 1/16. Some transactions in bank paper on France were effected at 4 1/16 and 2 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 11 3/16 cash.

August 26.—This morning the banks drew at 2 1/16 on head office, declining, however, 1/16 after to close at 2 1/16. In the afternoon they offered to draw at 2 1/16 but found no takers. The business in private paper was insignificant at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 11 3/16 cash.

August 28.—Today the market opened fair with the bank rate of 2 1/16 which was soon after raised to 2 1/16, at which only a limited demand appeared. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16. Sovereigns closed at 11 3/16 sellers, 11 1/2 buyers.

August 29.—The market today remained in the same position as yesterday until 1 p. m. when the banks refused to draw at above 2 1/16, at which rate, however, there were no takers. In bank paper on France some transactions were effected at 4 1/16 and 4 1/16. Sovereigns were firmer and closed at 11 3/16 sellers, 11 1/2 buyers.

Aug. 31.—The banks continued with the rate of 2 1/16 at which small transactions took place, as also on France. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 11 3/16 cash.

September 1.—Owing to the renewed activity in our export market private paper was offered somewhat more freely though the greater part of it had been some in anticipation. The banks drew in the morning at 2 1/16 and took private bills at 2 1/16, but in the afternoon they refused to take any more at 2 1/16, some transactions were then effected at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16, some business in bank paper on head office being also reported at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16. Sovereigns sold at 11 3/16 cash.

September 2.—There was considerably more firmness in the market to-day and though the official rate of the banks remained at 2 1/16, they drew at 2 1/16 on head office. Private paper was negotiated at 2 1/16 and 2 1/16, the latter rate predominating. Bank paper on France was drawn at 4 1/16. Sovereigns were offered at 11 3/16, without buyers.

—The August returns at the custom house at this port show the total receipts to be 3,448,424 1/2 lbs as follows:

Table showing August returns: Coffee, Sugar, Hides, Tobacco, etc.

—The goods despatched for export at the Rio custom house during the month of August were as follows:

Table showing goods despatched for export: Coffee, Sugar, Hides, etc.

—The 227,074 bags of coffee had the following destinations:

Table showing destinations of coffee: United States, Europe, River Plate, etc.

the value having been assessed as follows: 204,741 bags at 35¢ per kilo 25,933 " " 347 " "

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Aug. 23. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 National Loan of 1868 1,281 000 Banco Rural 297 000 Banco do Brazil 297 000 Macabé e Campos R.R. 40 000 Companhia Agricola Pastoral 40 000 Carris Urubans 40 000 Macabé e Campos R.R. 247 000 Banco Prefal hyp. n. with int. 78 1/2 %

Aug. 24. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 Apolices of Rio Grande 297 000 Banco do Brazil 297 000 Macabé e Campos R.R. 40 000 S. Antonio de Padua R.R. 185 000 Industrial Fluminense 130 000 Banco Prefal, hyp. notes without int. 78 %

Aug. 25. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 Provincial apolices of 200\$ 101 % National Loan of 1868 1,281 000 Banco Rural 297 000 Banco do Comercio 1st serie 218 000 do 2nd serie 152 000 Garantia Insurance 175 000 Macabé e Campos for 1st day of transfer 297 000 do debentures 92 1/2 % Quissand debentures 200 000 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [7 & 10c] 96 1/2 % Banco Prefal hyp. n. with interest 78 1/2 %

Aug. 26. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 Santo Antonio de Padua R.R. 40 000 Carris Urubans 40 000 Macabé e Campos debentures 92 1/2 % Banco do Brazil, hyp. notes [7c] 95 1/2 %

Aug. 28. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 Banco Rural 297 000 Leopoldina R.R. 40 000 Macabé e Campos for 1st day of transfer 297 000 Intertrahle Insurance 77 000 Quissand debentures 200 000 Carris Urubans buyer's option till Oct. 31 285 000 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [7 & 10c] 96 1/2 % Banco Prefal hyp. n. with int. 79 1/2 % do without interest 76 %

Aug. 29. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 Provincial apolices 101 % National Loan of 1868 1,281 000 Amazon Steam Navigation 150 000 Macabé e Campos R.R. 297 000 do 297 000 Carris Villa Isabel for Sept. 9 297 000 Botanical Garden R.R. for Aug. 31 185 000 Banco Prefal hyp. notes with int. 79 1/2 %

Aug. 30. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 Provincial apolices of 200\$ 101 % Banco do Brazil 297 000 Companhia Agricola Pastoral 40 000 Macabé e Campos, buyer's opt'n till Dec. 31 237 000 Transportes Maritimos 100 000 Banco do Brazil hyp. n. [7c] 95 1/2 % Carris Urubans 40 000 Banco Prefal hyp. n. of July 19 70 1/2 % do without int. 76 %

Aug. 31. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 Provincial apolices 101 % National Loan of 1868 1,281 000 Companhia Agricola Pastoral 40 000 [about] 40 000 Carris Urubans buyer's option till Oct. 30 225 000 Sept. 1. Six per cent apolices 1,065 000 do of small amounts 1,065 000 Provincial apolices 101 % Banco do Brazil 297 000 Banco Commercial 298 000 Banco Industrial 297 000 do 297 000 Companhia Agricola Pastoral 40 000 Carris Urubans 40 000 Banco Prefal, hyp. notes with int. 79 1/2 %

MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1882. Coffee.—Since our last report, on the 23rd ulto, receipts have assumed a very large scale, the daily average since that date having been 100 bags.

In view of this heavy supply and the consequent accumulation of stock, combined with the unfavorable action of consuming centers, our dealers have gradually reduced their currency prices, but it was not until the last day of August, when the total reduction amounted to about 300 reis per 50 lbs., that some activity set in, resulting in sales of 40,000 bags.

Since then the market has continued fairly active but it is probable that, low as the present prices are, some further reduction will have to be made in order to dispose of the large supply which may be expected to continue coming in during the next two months.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, compared with that on the 23rd ulto., shows a decline of 1/4 to 3/8 per cwt.

The sales since the 23rd ulto. have been 82,330 bags, viz.

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

and the total sales during the month August amount to 333,340 bags, viz: 209,940 bags for United States 100,440 " Europe 2,000 " Cape of Good Hope 10,160 " Elsewhere

Receipts during the first 3 days of this month have averaged 100 bags per day.

The clearances have been: United States: Aug. 23 Baltimore Br str Lapine 18,663 23 New York Br str Bled 26,272 25 do Br str Candian 17,991 29 Baltimore Arg ship David Stewart 10,992

Europe: Aug. 22 Havre Fr str Parana 3,588 23 Southampton Br str Tamar 4,704 24 Marseille Fr str La France 9,150 25 Hamburg Gr str Corvina [8 1497 Santos] 10,804 26 Havre Fr str Sully 733 27 Bordeaux and Marseille Fr str Grande 825

Elsewhere: Aug. 24 River Plate Fr str Congo 1,066 26 do Belg str Rotterdam 710 26 Alagoa Bay Brk Br str 4,590 31 River Plate Br str Elbe 1,202 31 Port Elizabeth Grk Br str Herms 2,900

The total clearances in August were: for United States 180,443 bags, against 204,600 Aug 1881 Europe 99,015 " 109,053 " C. of Good H. 7,000 " 3,411 " River Plate and West Coast 4,800 " 2,954 "

and the total receipts during the 8 months from January 1st to July 31st amount to: bags 1,356,437 for United S. against 1,245,700 same per. 81 378,528 Europe " 1,372,252 " 3,873 Canada " 63,042 " 5,903 C. of G. H. " 63,042 " 2,922,641 bags showing a decrease of 538,094 bags compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz: 108,147 logs increase to United States 1,351 Canada 3,873 decrease Europe 537,573 Cape of Good Hope 6,428 River Plate and West Coast.

Receipts in the month of August have averaged 14,758 bags per day against 13,979 in Aug 1881 13,750 " 1879 13,084 " 1878 13,643 " 1878 9,545 " 1877 7,487 " 1876

and the total receipts of coffee at Rio during the 8 months from July 1st to August 31st amount to 1,375 bags from 679,090 bags same period 1881 680,713 " 1880 703,703 " 1879 575,900 " 1878 537,573 " 1877 444,375 " 1876

Compared with the receipts in July those of August show an increase of 21,503 bags or 7,000 bags per day.

We quote, per to kilos: Washed 53 1/2-53 3/4 Superior 4 2/2-4 4 3/4 Good first 3 8/8-4 0/0 Regular first 3 4/8-3 6/8 Ordinary first 3 0/0-3 2/0 Good second 2 3/8-2 6/0 Ordinary second 1 8/4-2 1/0 Capitania 2 1/8-2 4/0 Escalota 1 1/0-1 3/0

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted: p 10 kilos per cwt per lb. Prime United States 4 4/8-4 5/8 0 8/8 cts. Good 4 0/0-4 1/0 8 8/8 cts. Fair to good 3 8/8-4 0 8 6/8 " Fair 3 7/8-3 9/8 8 4/8 " Good Channel 3 5/8-3 7/8 7 7/8 " Fair 3 4/8-3 6/8 7 5/8 " (l. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2 % in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Stock is estimated to total at 160,000 bags.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 2 months from July 1st to Aug. 31st.

Table with columns for destination, 1882, 1881, 1880. Includes United States, Europe, River Plate, etc.

UNITED STATES. Bags. Bags. Bags. New York 265,038 288,007 251,928 Baltimore 67,654 72,133 68,716 Hampton Roads 0 0 0 Richmond 8,080 0 0 Charleston 0 0 0 Mobile 207 5,800 4,482 Savannah 0 4,500 0 St. Thomas 20,661 20,961 14,969 New Orleans 3,500 3,500 3,500 St. Thomas I. 0 0 4,600 Key West I. 0 0 0

EUROPE. Total 362,300 404,401 347,635 Channel I. 0 0 0 Havre 8,080 32,953 22,073 Antwerp 15,311 23,149 10,741 North of Europe & Baltic 76,613 86,444 77,556 Liverpool, London & Southampton 16,560 38,893 34,561 Bordeaux 843 12,000 8,064 Lisbon I. 0 0 0 Portugal 399 1,658 27 Mediterranean 29,202 52,519 39,493

ELSWHERE. Canada 0 0 0 Cape of Good Hope 15,520 32,075 8,622 River Plate & West Coast 7,138 6,763 8,140 Total 22,666 28,838 16,832

UNITED STATES. 362,300 404,401 347,635 Europe 148,510 248,337 201,957 Elsewhere 22,666 28,838 16,832 Total 533,476 681,576 566,424

TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio during the 8 months from Jan. 1st to August 31st.

Table with columns for destination, 1882, 1881, 1880. Includes United States, Europe, Elswhere.

UNITED STATES. Bags. Bags. Bags. New York 265,038 288,007 251,928 Baltimore 67,654 72,133 68,716 Hampton Roads 0 0 0 Richmond 8,080 0 0 Charleston 0 0 0 Mobile 207 5,800 4,482 Savannah 0 4,500 0 St. Thomas 20,661 20,961 14,969 New Orleans 3,500 3,500 3,500 St. Thomas I. 0 0 4,600 Key West I. 0 0 0

EUROPE. Total 362,300 404,401 347,635 Channel I. 0 0 0 Havre 8,080 32,953 22,073 Antwerp 15,311 23,149 10,741 North of Europe & Baltic 76,613 86,444 77,556 Liverpool, London & Southampton 16,560 38,893 34,561 Bordeaux 843 12,000 8,064 Lisbon I. 0 0 0 Portugal 399 1,658 27 Mediterranean 29,202 52,519 39,493

ELSWHERE. Total 22,666 28,838 16,832 Canada 0 0 0 Cape of Good Hope 15,520 32,075 8,622 River Plate & West Coast 7,138 6,763 8,140

Total 533,476 681,576 566,424

Imports. Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of 1,000 barrels per Mark Lane from New York 4,100 " Gray Eagle from Baltimore 600 " Gloway from New York 2,750 half bags per Galicia from Valparaiso. 2,008 " Uncle Brand from S. Nicolas.

The sales since the same date have been 8,875 barrels and stock in first hands to-day amounts to 35,200 barrels, viz: 3,800 barrels Richmond 8,935 " Baltimore 1,955 " Interior 3,440 " St. Louis 200 " Canadian 1,100 " Chile 1,000 " River Plate.

We quote to-day: Richmond 22 5/8-23 0/0 " 2nd 21 5/8-22 0/0 Baltimore 1st 21 5/8-22 0/0 " 2nd 19 0/0-21 0/0 St. Louis 20 5/8-21 0/0 nominal Castilla 22 5/8 nominal Interior 20 5/8-21 0/0 Chile 19 0/0-19 5/8 River Plate 21 0/0-22 0/0

Market steady. Arrivals in August 36,178 barrels, viz: 33,750 barrels from United States 1,428 bags from Chile 1,004 " from River Plate 36,178 barrels

at 49,232 " in August 1881. Total arrivals during the 8 months since January 1st: 260,308 barrels

against 242,095 barrels same period 1881. Pitch Pine.—The 444,811 feet per Avoca Smith, referred to in our last, have been sold at 40 \$500 per dozen. There have been no further arrivals. Market quiet.

Arrivals in August 1,009,904 feet against 235,054 feet in August 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 5,537,072 feet against 5,074,474 feet same per '81.

White Pine.—No arrivals. Market firm. Last sale was at 112 1/2 per foot. Arrivals in August 321,345 feet against 509,774 feet in August 1881. Total arrivals since January 1st 1,806,451 feet

against 2,508,774 feet same per '81. Swedish Pine.—Arrivals: 454 dozen per Nyphale from Sundsvall 778 " Emanuel from Stockholm which are not yet sold. Market without animation.

Arrivals in August 4,436 dozen against 1,859 " in August 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 113,750 cases against 113,750 cases same period 1881

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals. Market quiet and prices nominal. Arrivals in August 117,026 feet against " " in August 1881 Total arrivals since January 1st 1,610,227 feet against 289,940 " same period 1881

Kerosene.—Arrivals: 8,550 cases per Grecian from New York. Market quiet at 63 \$100 per case for Devco's Brilliant. Arrivals in August 19,450 cases against 31,100 " in August 1881. Total arrivals since January 1st 135,250 cases against 128,606 " same period 1881.

Lard.—No arrivals. Market firm. We quote 510 reis per lb. for George in large lots and 520 reis per lb. in retail. Arrivals in August 9,173 kegs against 5,200 " and 50 cases in August 1881. Total arrivals since January 1st: 34,781 kegs and 75 cases against 56,330 " 275 " same period 1881.

Rosin.—No arrivals. Market unchanged. We quote 95 \$500 to 1000 per barrel. Arrivals in August 1,807 barrels against 850 " in August 1881. Total arrivals since January 1st 5,484 barrels against 6,366 " same period 1881.

Turpentine.—Arrivals: 600 cases per Grecian from New York. Market supplied. We quote 48 " 500 reis per kilo. Arrivals in August 800 cases against 350 " in August 1881. Total arrivals since January 1st 5,717 cases against 4,870 " same period 1881.

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Sep. 4	Mondego	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 9	—	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo and Southampton.
" 24	Elbe.....	Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.

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Mosart.....	" 10th
Memnon.....	" 15th
Sirius.....	" 20th
Hulley.....	" 25th

To Europe:

Galien.....	Sept. 5th
Maskeine.....	" 10th
Californ.....	" 15th
Trent.....	" 20th

To the Southern Ports:

Covante.....	Sept. 6th
Canova.....	" 11th
Californ.....	" 16th
Covante.....	" 21th

To the River Plate:

Teniers.....	Sept. 4th
Hercules.....	" 14th
Fiscal.....	" 24th

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