

# THE RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1882

NUMBER 26

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.  
THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.  
EDWIN CORBETT, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.  
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 Evaristo da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.  
H. L. BEARDMORE, B. A. Acting Chaplain.  
Residence.—135A, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 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 Catete 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. J. J. KENNEDY, Pastor.  
Residence: No. 41, Rua Santa Christina.  
City Rooms: No. 45, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.  
SAILOS MISSION.—163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Services at 11 a. m. every Sunday.  
FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.  
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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Farallins. 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 7:45 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Baricaena 3:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:45 a. m., São Paulo (Per S. P. & Rio R. C.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Baricaena 8:32 a. m., Porto Novo 12:13 p. m., arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Aress line at Surubity; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:12 a. m., arriving at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 9:50 a. m., arriving at Barra 11:42 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacoos branch at Belem.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 9:10 a. m., 3:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive, from Belem 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a. m. at 3:28 p. m.  
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 3:50, 4:10, 7:40, 8:40, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.  
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterohy Santa Anna 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friourgo 11:35 Cordeiro 1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo 4:25 and Macuco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friourgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with train.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R. C.—Steamers leave Trêpiche 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 5:30 a. m.

## LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvidor, No. 45, and 8:02.  
GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, Librarian.  
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Bel. JAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO, Librarian.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 37 Rua do General.  
LUISEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.  
LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO, Director.

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23—m6

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

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Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS-PAPER AGENCY,  
New Haven, Conn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1882.

THE new additional tax of 10 per cent. on imports has entered upon a new phase, and one which does not promise well for its passage. The measure has excited so strong an opposition from all quarters that, although the government had secured a small majority in second reading, it was decided to withdraw it from the budget and refer it to a committee. This in itself amounts to a practical defeat of the government. The slender majority of eight in second reading made it necessary to pacify much of the opposition to the measure and to secure new support. This the government failed to do. On the contrary, signs of disaffection began to appear even in the ranks of its supporters. As no special provisions were made for the province of Rio Grande, where a reduced tariff has been in force, the delegation from that province showed symptoms of dissatisfaction. Other delegations, through various grievances, also showed signs of discontent. Add to this the return of some conservative absentees, who are known to be hostile to the measure, and the prospect of a defeat in third reading seemed almost a certainty. In face of this state of affairs the government prudently changed its base by separating the measure from the budget, which it is desirable to pass at once, and by referring it to a commission. This is equivalent to a burial of the measure for the time being, if not to its final abandonment. How this can be reconciled with the determination of the ministry to carry the measure through as a question of confidence, it will be difficult to understand. It is clear, however, that the ministry sees that its threatened resignation has caused no alarm, and that the chances of victory are very small. The government is therefore compelled to withdraw from the contest as best it can, and this reference to a committee seems to be the plan adopted.

The present course of the province of Minas Geraes in guaranteeing interest upon railway projects is worthy of serious attention. If capitalists were to accept the promises already made and to begin the construction of the score of projected railways at once, the province would be hopelessly bankrupt inside of five years. Even now the revenue is not sufficient to meet ordinary expenditures; all that remains is for the province to exhaust its credit. Within certain limitations a railway is a valuable adjunct in the development of a country, but when those limitations are passed it then becomes a positive burden. From the policy pursued in many parts of Brazil, the railway seems to be considered as

the active factor in the development of a new country, when in fact it is only a passive one. The railway is a valuable instrument in the hands of intelligent, progressive men—and nothing more. In the hands of active men and in a progressive country a railway is of incalculable benefit, but of itself it neither creates wealth nor develops industries. The query arises therefore: What is the province of Minas Geraes going to do with all these railways? Beyond a not very wide zone lying along the boundaries of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, the province is far from being agricultural. Its industries are chiefly in its mines, and these can be served by a very small and inexpensive railway system. Beyond Barbacena coffee cannot be shipped with profit, and yet Barbacena is only on the border of this network of projected railways. The province can produce maize, and yet does not do it. The planters lack enterprise, and there is in fact almost nothing produced to supply a railway with freights. When the roads are once built with government aid, it will then be found necessary to aid production in the same way in order to supply them with business—and the whole structure will be built upon the public treasury. In view of the fact that the poor taxpayer is already pretty well exhausted and is declining to pay more, it becomes apparent that this whole structure rests upon a very insecure base. And yet the province of Minas continues to grant guarantees as though she had the revenues of Great Britain behind her. And what is worse, the roads are utterly valueless in themselves, and can be made to serve no other useful purpose than to fill maps and official reports.

SOME time ago we took occasion to note the receipts of maize from the United States and the River Plate, in connection with the possibility of producing the same here in Brazil. We pointed out the suitability of many interior localities for this product and its great value to the country not only as an article of domestic production and sale, but principally as a valuable industry for small producers. A considerable period of time has elapsed since then, but as yet no movement has been made toward the development of this important industry. On the contrary, maize is fast becoming an article of regular importation from the River Plate, where its cultivation is an industry of very recent date. On the 10th instant one steamer alone, the *Mozart*, brought 7,200 bags of maize from Buenos Aires for this market, and the trade is steadily increasing. It is not a speculation any more than the importation of jerked beef, or alfafa; it is simply an importation to meet a domestic demand. The question arises therefore, Why can not this local demand be met by local production? Maize is an article of prime necessity, and the demand for it will be constant. A large area within easy distance of market is well suited for its cultivation, and the industry requires few tools and no machinery. It is a product which can be cultivated on small plantations, by small planters, and in places where the more expensive cultivation of coffee or sugar can not be carried on with profit. It needs no other capital than land and labor, and its market is constant. In view of the fact that coffee is fast becoming an unprofitable crop under the present system of production it would seem eminently wise that steps should be taken to substitute it in great part by other industries, and among them the cultivation of maize. At the River this industry has increased so rapidly and has gained such proportions that the excess of production this year, available for export, is estimated to be not less than 200,000 tons. And yet labor is probably no cheaper there than here, and there are many

localities in Brazil capable of producing fully as well as those of the Platine republics. What is needed is a proper encouragement of the smaller industries, and the suppression of that mistaken opinion that the agriculture of the country is dependent upon the *grande lavoura* and servile labor. Free labor, small culture and diversified industries will do more for Brazil than the best system of great proprietorships ever known, and with them will disappear that economic anomaly of an agricultural country importing the greater part of its food from abroad.

We have received a copy of an interesting little pamphlet, entitled *Representação Submetida ao Poder Legislativo sobre Algumas das Necessidades da Lavoura e do Commercio*, which has lately been published by the Centro da Lavoura e Commercio as the embodiment of its opinions on some of the most necessary reforms now demanded by the industries of the country. The Centro has adopted the very wise and useful plan of supplementing its general discussion by specific amendments and additions to existing legislation which it is desirable to have considered by the legislature. This plan at once brings out the pith of the reforms desired, and leaves no doubt as to what specific remedies are desired. It also dispenses with the tedious references and examinations likely to grow out of the consideration of questions of this character by men little acquainted with the specific evils of which complaint is made. It also crystallizes the opinions and recommendations of recognized experts—the men most interested in the reforms demanded. In its general discussion the Centro takes the liberty of expressing some very decided opinions which the government and the legislature will do well to consider at length. It urges the abolition of export duties as a means of giving a substantial encouragement to agriculture by placing it on better competing terms with foreign countries. It also urges the reduction and systematization of import duties so that both commerce and the public treasury may be freed from the tinkering policy now pursued. It very justly complains of the fickle policy followed by the government in vibrating back and forth between the revenue and protective interests of the country. The first is imperatively demanded by the needs of the public treasury; the latter by those who would shut out importation in the interests of domestic enterprises. This latter policy is very properly denounced by the Centro as narrow in conception and as antagonistic to the paramount interests of the state. In the Chinese question we can not so fully agree with the views expressed in the pamphlet before us. It is true the Centro asks for nothing more than the extension of diplomatic and consular relations with China so as to facilitate commercial intercourse and the emigration of Chinamen to Brazil, but even in this there is serious danger at this time. The question of slavery should be first disposed of, and then that of the status of the free laborer. An honest attempt should also be made to employ and utilize the laboring element already here, in order that it may not be driven into helpless beggary by imported substitutes. If all this proves insufficient, then there will be time and occasion for the quest for Chinese labor. It is our opinion that there is really less need of labor in Brazil than of skillful management. Brazil needs planters far more than she needs laborers. In the other matters discussed by the Centro—those relating to changes in the laws affecting property, transfer, mortgage, bankruptcy, etc., they are questions for legal experts. We do not doubt the necessity for the changes specified; on the contrary we are inclined

to believe that they do not go quite far enough and leave out many questions of this class which should be settled at the earliest moment possible.

Our energetic colleague of the North, the *Diário do Gram-Pará*, complains bitterly in his issue of the 22nd ultimo of the treatment suffered by the Amazon valley at the hands of the government—and with justice. The *Diário* says that "the Amazonas hungers and thirsts for justice." And then, "Brazil is the capital, with its gardens, its docks, its palaces, with its innumerable office-holders, indolent and insatiable; and when anything can escape from the capital it is for the benefit of those provinces whose representatives possess numerical influence in the creations and falls of ministries." Despairing of justice from the hands of those in power the *Diário* appeals to the press of the capital for aid. Our colleague appeals in vain! To use his own words, he is "crying in the desert!" As long as the evils continue of which he complains, just so long will appeals to the press of this capital be thrown away. This great city, with its gardens, docks, palaces, and court, with its army of office-holders and its richly-clothed, daintily-fed society—all dependent upon the system now in vogue—has fascinations and influences which even the press can not and will not resist. The *Diário* should not forget that the press of this city is noted neither for philanthropy nor patriotism; it is purely and essentially a money-making institution, and its sympathies will therefore go with those from whom come patronage and power. There are few martyrs in journalistic ranks in this part of the world. There may be no purpose nor desire to do the least injustice to the two distant provinces of the Amazon, but there is so evident a purpose to keep well in with the current here and to gain local support through the advocacy of local issues that a hope based upon the support of the Rio press is doomed to disappointment. Were there any chance for this it would have been apparent long ere this. The question involved does not relate to the Amazon provinces alone; it relates to almost every province in the empire. The system which governs every province from this one centre, and calls in all the revenue to be in great part expended here, is the source of all this evil. Our colleague asks for recognition and for a larger representation in the national legislature, but will that fairly meet the want? What Pará and the Amazonas really want, as also every other province in Brazil, is a fuller measure of local government. A higher grade in the official books and an additional member or so in the General Assembly—what good can come from these? If Pará could control her own local affairs, collect and expend her own taxes, and be emancipated from her present irrational dependence upon the bureaucracy of the imperial capital, there would then be no need for anything else. If her revenues should exceed her expenditures she could then reduce taxation in order that her people might share in her prosperity to the fullest. And if she should want any local public improvements she could then engage in them at will, and her people, for whom they are designed, would have the pleasure of footing the bills as well as of enjoying the profits. There would then be no occasion to complain of government neglect; no sense of sectional jealousy and injustice. It would be wholly in the power of any one province to outstrip all the others in local administration and material development, and the rivalry would do them all good. If the *Diário* will seek to secure this change of system, it will undoubtedly find much sympathetic support in all the provinces where now none will be forthcoming. And if he can secure such a change in the law as will



transfer all local and internal revenues to the provinces in which they are collected, leaving the import duties to the general government, he will find a remedy for many of the evils which are now perplexing the imperial government, as well as those of the provinces.

We are glad to note that another step has finally been taken toward the speedier emancipation of slavery. It may not result in anything at this time; but it is certain that even a consideration of the question must lead to a better and healthier public opinion, and better legislation when the opportunity comes. On the 4th instant the following project was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Leandro Ratisbona, of Ceará, and it was at once placed upon the regular order for discussion:

ARTICLE I.—Trade in slaves, as well as the sale and transportation of the same from one province to another, is hereby prohibited in all the empire.

§—By this trade is meant the buying of slaves to be resold.

§—This law does not comprehend slaves that may be inherited according to our legislation; those acquired by judicial sale if the buyer is the one who has obtained the execution; those acquired by adjudication or remission in judicial executions as well as in partition based on an inventory; those acquired by dower in settlement of pledge or mortgage existent a year before the publication of this law, excepting the renewal or substitution of identical contracts previously celebrated, providing that the renewal or substitution is made by the same parties or their heirs.

§—Those slaves are also excepted who in case of removal or journey are taken by their masters, providing that it be proved that they are held by any of the means indicated in the preceding paragraph and that they be matriolated or registered according to the laws and regulations in vigor, but they can not be sold except a period of three years has elapsed after the removal to another province.

§—The same favor is also enjoyed by the masters who prove that for three years from the date of this law the slaves that they take with them belong to them by bill of sale, matriolation and registry; but in this case the said masters can not sell them in the place to which they remove except after an equal time of actual residence in that place.

ART. II.—In case of the infraction of any of these dispositions being proved, the sellers and buyers are subject to the penalty of a fine of 2,000\$ for each slave, the fine to revert in favor of the emancipation fund and to be imposed by a summary process established in the regulations which the government is authorized to make for the execution of this law.

The provincial laws imposing taxes on similar registry and other dispositions to the contrary, are hereby revoked.

It is impossible, perhaps, that this law can be carried through the General Assembly at this session, and it will be extremely difficult to secure its passage according to the provisions above specified. That there is a disposition to enact further legislation in favor of emancipation is evident from the readiness with which this project was placed upon the calendar, but it is hardly probable that a measure which places such restrictions upon the ownership of slaves as these will be readily accepted by a legislative body so largely composed of slave-owners. The moment the element of traffic is taken out of the institution of slavery, it loses a large part of its value, and it might as well be swept away altogether. The value of the slave then rests upon his laboring capacity for one master, and that too without the possibility of putting another slave in his place. Aside from the few exceptions above given, the master has but one choice in disposing of him, and that is his liberation. If it is possible to enact a law of this character it certainly should be possible to declare immediate emancipation—and that is just the step that should be taken. If, however, the legislature can not bring itself to the point of unconditional abolition, and must continue tentative measures to the end, there is just one more provision which should be added to the foregoing project—and that is in the

matter of letting slaves. Of the many abuses connected with slavery this is certainly not the least. There are thousands of people, and among them strong, able-bodied men, who live upon the hire of slaves. The slave is hired out and his earnings are paid in to the master, often even to the last shilling. And upon this practice is based not a little of the luxury, and not a little of the social pretensions of city life. There are even people in leading social positions whose sole incomes are from this source. It will not be so easy to reach this question as that of the traffic in slaves, but if the planter is willing to endanger his future by making his slaves fixtures upon his estates, he certainly should not hesitate to take this other phase of the evil into thoughtful consideration.

#### DOES LIBERIAN COFFEE PAIV?

This is a question mooted by an Indian contemporary in a brief paragraph on the subject, and he proceeds to answer it to some extent in the negative, for no other reason than that the cultivation of the variety does not seem to have made much progress in any of the countries into which it has been introduced. So far as Ceylon is concerned, we should say it has succeeded in nearly every locality where it has been planted, and so far as learning goes, nothing could be better than the Liberian estates in Ceylon. That this new product has not taken with planters so readily as some others, may be attributed to two reasons. One of these probably is that the coffee stocks being excessive, it is not desirable to increase them; secondly, many localities which are unsuitable to Liberian coffee are favorable to other new products such as tea, cocoa, cardamom, and hence these latter have had the preference with most Ceylon men. Moreover the decided success which has attended the last named cultivations, has encouraged planters to continue them, and so long as this is the case, tea is bound to have the preference over coffee as a low country product. It is true that in one locality, that of Kalutara, Liberian coffee and tea are both thriving side by side and we may venture to say both equally well. Kalutara tea bids fair to take a high position in public estimation, a sample having recently been valued at 2s 2d per pound.—*Ceylon Times*, July 8.

#### MASSACRE OF SAILORS.

The chief mate of the British bark *Roseneath*, has arrived here, in the R. M. S. *Acmeagna*, with a terrible tale of massacre and suffering at the hands of Fuegian Indians. The *Roseneath*, 622, Captain John McMillan, belonged to Glasgow and was owned by Messrs. Hatfield, Cameron & Co. of that port. She sailed from Mejillones with a cargo of guano on April 11, and all went well up to lat., 53° 30' S., and long. 74° W., when she sprang a leak during a gale and heavy sea, and on May 12 the vessel was abandoned in a sinking condition. The first mate, Charles Samson, with three men and the carpenter, entered one boat, and the second mate with the steward, four sailors, the wife and son of the captain, entered the other. This boat remained alongside, as close as possible to receive the captain. On May 17 the mate's boat was seized by three canoes of Fuegians, and everybody except Mr. Samson was murdered. On June 7 Mr. Samson was taken by another canoe of Indians who treated him with some degree of kindness until he was finally picked up by a boat of the *Acmeagna*. Mr. Samson says that while he was in the hands of the Indians two boats containing shipwrecked crews were taken by the Fuegians, and he believes murdered, though, it is possible some of the poor fellows may be held as prisoners. It is to be hoped that in view of the statement of the chief mate of the *Roseneath* the Admiral on the station may take measure to rescue the unfortunates, if, happily, any of them should be still alive. Something ought also to be done to make the savages of those parts comprehend that they cannot massacre unfortunate shipwrecked crews with impunity.—*Chilten Times*, Valparaiso.

In our issue of June 21st we quoted a passage from "Notes on New Industries," by Arthur Robotom, relating to the passava palm of Brazil. In this the writer says:—"I was told in Bahia that the name 'bass' brooms was given to the passava owing to the dealers in the early days of the trade having paid for it in Bass's pale ale." Of course this story has not the slightest foundation. The word "bass" is a corruption of "last," which now used to signify any fibrous material, though originally confined to the inner bark of the lime-tree, from Anglo-Saxon *bast*, lime-tree. The root of the word is probably found in the Sanskrit *bhasti*, to bind.—*Ceylon Observer* June 27.

#### THE DUTCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The following information has been obtained concerning the "International Colonial and General Export Exhibition" which is to be held next summer in Amsterdam, Holland, and in which all civilized nations are invited to take part. The exhibition will be opened in May, 1883, and closed in October. Circulars have been distributed in many languages, even in Chinese, inviting persons who have dealings with colonies in any part of the globe to exhibit whatever they may receive from the colonies or export to them, and also to give any information or suggestions that may promote industrial trade and intercourse with other countries. The exhibition will be divided into five sections: (1) a colonial exhibition, (2) an exhibition for export trade, (3) an exhibition of fine arts and arts applied to industry, (4) special exhibitions, (5) scientific conferences. This last division will include meetings for the discussion of subjects pertaining to colonial public education, teaching, domestic and public hygiene, political economy, the relations between colonies and the mother countries, &c. The exhibition will offer special advantages to manufacturers who make articles likely to find a sale in any of the Dutch colonies, as these latter will be well represented at the exhibition by their products and agents. Articles for exhibition must be on the ground before the 20th of April, 1883. It appears that the English government has lent the movement its aid, and is determined that the English colonies shall be well represented. In some of the colonies preparations have already been made on a large scale for sending samples of sugar, coffee, spices, tobacco, fibres, oils, woods, &c., and the legislatures are voting large sums of money in furtherance of the project. The management of the exhibition has been placed by the government in the hands of a number of the leading merchants of Amsterdam, that city having large connections with the tropics.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*.

#### BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE REPUBLICS.

It is said with some appearance of plausibility that Brazil is agitated and bris les with angry preparations for war, not because of any real difficulty in settling the boundary of an unimportant bit of territory in Misiones, but because recent events in Montevideo have disclosed a plain tendency to unite the two Republics, or rather for Uruguay to be one the 15th Province in the Argentine Republic, and Brazil considers that such an event must destroy the equilibrium of the Plate. We can understand, without any difficulty, that Brazil would like Uruguay to remain as she is now—a buffer between the great and growing Empire of Brazil and the great and growing Argentine Republic. There can be no doubt that this is good for Brazil, and by no means is it bad for the Argentine Republic, but there is another people which has a fair chance to be heard, and they are the Orientals themselves. This people is of the same race, language and faith as the Argentines. They are essentially one nation. Uruguay is too small and too weak to maintain a Government which can command the respect of the nations of the world, and it appears to us that it would be from every point of view more desirable for Uruguay to become a strong and prosperous Province in a strong Republic, than a nation unable to assert national dignity, and unable to sustain the charges incident to an independent national establishment, and, so, if in the course of time that people with a good degree of unanimity express a desire for this incorporation, we should regard it as both a right and a duty for the Argentine Republic to give them a welcome. We regard annexation on any other basis as both wrong and unwise. The Oriental people are an independent nation, and their course is in their own hands; no one has a right to lay forcible hands upon them, and the nation which should do this would justly incur the offence of the other neighbouring nation, but when Uruguay gets ready to seek admission into this federation, Argentines should be ready to welcome them. If this should precipitate a war with Brazil, we should still say "open the door to welcome our Oriental brothers, and meet the issue with Brazil as best we are able." We believe this to be the general sentiment of Argentines, and of all who dwell among them. Our wish is for peace. Our prosperity is founded on peace; war would be a dreadful scourge; but, with all this admitted, if Brazil insists upon the perpetual insignificance and hardships of Orientals, because of a causeless jealousy to our growing power, there remains nothing for us but to do right and then meet what comes with what force and fortitude we are able. We do not wish at all to assert that Brazil will take this position, but it is repeatedly declared that she will, and by those who assume to know her policy. We have little fear of it ourselves, because Brazil acts wisely, usually, and such a position would be anything but wise.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, August 24.

From the *Ceylon Observer*, July 8.

#### INDIA-RUBBER CULTIVATION.

Attention may be directed to the very encouraging remarks in the last letter of our London commercial correspondent in respect of rubber culture, and these remarks as well as the letters of Mr. Christy and "Nemo Nomat" reach us as we receive very satisfactory reports of the growth of the tree in several Ceylon districts. The most unprecedented windstorms which have swept over parts of the hill-country lately have affected some of the trees, snapping off the tops; but this is exceptional, and, so far as experience has been gained there can be no doubt of rubber becoming a very successful and profitable cultivation in Ceylon. We have already reported how small balls of rubber, gathered from the *Ficus elastica* here, were valued in London at from 2s 8d to 3s 4d per lb. Dr. Trimen has taken home about a pound weight of the rubber got from tapping the trees in the Peradeniya Gardens, and the report upon this produce will be looked for with interest. Meantime, experiments in making excisions in the bark of rubber trees nine months old and upwards are being made every week, and so far with success. A trained cooly can go over 3,000 or 4,000 trees a day, and another on the following day can almost as quickly collect the coagulated strips the rubber oozing out and running down the side of the tree without being lost or injured. The splendid tree on Semhawatte estate referred to in our "Rubber" pamphlet was photographed by Mr. Soeven of Kandy in July 1881 when the tree was 13 months old, and it makes a very pretty picture (for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. C. Ross Wright). We do not suppose that this tree has been exceptionally treated, and therefore its rapid growth (over 24 feet high by 3 feet in circumference) in two years is only a sample of what the culture ought to be under average circumstances in Ceylon. On Waripollia, Matale, the progress of the trees is most satisfactory. There can be no doubt that capital could be profitably devoted to the cultivation of rubber trees on a large scale in Ceylon. The product is in great demand; supplies are not sufficient, and the price at home is steadily on the rise. In connection with our enterprise in "New Products" generally, the thanks of Ceylon planters are due to Mr. A. L. Hutchison for his timely letter to the *London Times*.

#### COTTON FACTORIES IN THE SOUTH.

The *Chicago Times* remarks that although cotton is no longer king of the products of the country, it is our great staple which by export insures us the balance against England in exchanges. That country works 39,000,000 spindles to our 12,000,000, or we run less than 33 1/3 per cent of the number employed in British factories. Since new factories in course of construction in New England and the Southern States this year will add 3,000,000 spindles at work by New Years, and authentic statistics demonstrate that investments in cotton mills located in the South have paid and are paying a round 22 per cent dividend on the average, with good, bad, and indifferent management, we can see clearly that, with increased area and improved cultivation and handling, and such exceedingly large profits in manufacturing, our spindles will increase in numbers, especially in the South, so rapidly that we shall, in the next half decade of time, count probably 40,000,000. So unprecedentedly large are the dividends of mills and factories of the South that not American capital only, but English, French and German funds are being invested, and new fields for investment searched after. There are 13,500,000 horse-power on the rivers and other streams of the Southern States not utilized and available for factories. Still, were there no such cheap reserve power, the fact is proven in the records of the Mississippi mills, at Wesson, southern Mississippi, which are run by steam power, that these have paid the enormous profit of 29 per cent on the investment. That this country has superlative advantages over England is shown by the figures representing the product of the mills of the two countries for the past year. Nearly one-third of the cotton crop of 1880-81—the largest ever grown—was manufactured at home. The production of our mills for 1881 is \$23,280,000, while the mills of Great Britain yielded \$47,265,000. That is, our 12,000,000 spindles produced upward of half as great a sum as was produced by the 39,000,000 spindles in that country. The number of operatives in the American mills last year was 181,000. The number which operated in the mills of Great Britain was 479,155. This gives as a result a product of \$1268 of manufactured material for each American operative to \$912 worth for each operative in the mills of our mother country. English sales of cotton goods to Old Mexico and Central America declined \$1,221,600 last year, and the sum of \$1,212,471 in Canada. The fact is that English manufacturers have not cleared any money on operating cotton mills during the last two years. While Englishmen are shutting down their mills two weeks in the month in order to lessen production, the greater number of the mills of the Southern States are running day and night. The whole number of spindles in our country average a consumption each of 65 pounds per annum, while the spindles of Great Britain average 32 pounds only, or less than 50 per cent of the American.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The *Diario de Santos* gives the August receipts of coffee at Santos as 109,831 bags, and the clearances as 123,583 bags including 1,402 bags sent to other Brazilian ports.

—Several citizens of São Paulo have offered to guarantee 80,000\$ to the Ferrari opera company in case it visits that city. And the prices are fixed considerably below those of this city.

—During the month of July the province of Rio Grande do Norte exported 2,665,870 liters of salt, 6,566 kilos of raw cotton, 70,000 kilos of dried fish, 2,461 kilos of cheese and 362 kilos of dry hides.

—The Pará gas company was fined 1,063\$250 in June and 1,063\$500 in July for failing to fulfil the terms of their contract as to the intensity of light. These fines are becoming a valuable source of revenue to the city of Pará.

—During the month of August the market of São Paulo received 451,437 kilos of rice, potatoes, flour, meal, beans, corn, etc., upon which a municipal import tax of 902\$040 was levied. The total tax on articles of consumption, including 508\$725 on tobacco, was 1,118\$271.

—We learn from the *Imprensa Itanaia*, Itá, São Paulo, that work is about to be begun on the new paper mill at Salto. The enterprise will be carried on under the firm name of Pereira Mendes & Cia., and it is expected that it will soon control the home market.

—A concert was given in São Paulo on the 2nd inst. by some ladies and gentlemen of the English colony, in aid of the English Church of that city and the British Relief Fund. The entertainment was largely attended and was a very pleasing success.

—The public debt of the province of Bahia on the 31st December last amounted to 110,578\$392, of which 92,000\$ was funded. The returns of the year 1879-80, the last one liquidated, show the receipts to have been 415,151\$106, and the expenditures 415,722\$684, leaving a deficit of 571\$578.

—We are in receipt of a new tri-weekly journal published at Victoria, Espírito Santo, under the title of *A Província do Espírito Santo*. The *Província* is a well edited and well printed journal, liberal in politics, and is devoted to the material interests of the province. Our best wishes are with the new enterprise.

—The public indebtedness of the province of Paraná on the 31st December last amounted to 612,614\$382, as follows:

Funded debt.....	497,100\$000
Banco do Brazil loan..	69,486 480
Floating debt.....	46,027 902
	612,614 382

—The total receipts of the province of Pará during the fiscal year 1880-81 amounted to 2,458,276\$251 and the expenditures to 2,190,691\$172, leaving a surplus of 268,185\$079. The province paid out the sum of 554,466\$982 for public instruction during the year, and made important reductions in its public debt.

—At a session of the municipal council of Campos on the 30th ult. the petition of William Scully for the remission of the fines of 5\$500 per lamp imposed upon him for violation of gas contract on the 5th and 6th of May last, was accepted and the fine was remitted. The council declares that it wishes to avoid anything appearing like retaliation in its dealings with the ex-contractor.

—The export duties at Bahia amount to the bagatelle of 9 per cent. on sugar, 15 per cent. on coffee, cocoa, rum, and tolucco, 17 per cent. on piassava and all kinds of wood, 18 per cent. on hides, 13 per cent. on coquillos, 7 per cent. and 1 real per kilo on cotton, and 5 per cent. and 1 real per kilo on tapioca. Bahia agriculture ought surely to flourish under such little encouragements as these!

—By writing the capitals of the twenty Brazilian provinces in an irregular column, the *Província do Espírito Santo* has been able to secure a perpendicular line, containing one letter from each name, which reads "Inveja de Estrangeiros." Whether the "envy of foreigners" relates to the anagram, or to the twenty capital cities, we can not say; but we are inclined to believe it the first.

—As a planter of Bacia, São Paulo, named Pedro das Neves Correia, was traveling along the Tatuhy road on the 1st inst. accompanied by a black servant, he was attacked by a party of police from an ambush, and was badly beaten and ironed. He was then taken into Tatuhy by his captors, where he was set at liberty by the authorities with the excuse that it was all a mistake. He then learned that a burglary had been attempted there a few days before, and that the police had been sent out with orders to capture the criminals, "one black and the other white," and to kill them in case of resistance. The first victims of this strange warrant happened to be Sr. Correio and his servant.

—The Ceará provincial assembly is still in session.

—The July receipts of the Manóas custom house amounted to 58,351\$.

—Sporadic cases of small-pox have appeared in the city of São Paulo.

—The composer Carlos Gomes arrived at Pernambuco on the 2nd inst. from Pará.

—The price fixed for fresh beef in the Pará official butcher shops is 600 reis a kilo.

—The August customs receipts at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, did not exceed one conto of reis.

—The *Comercio do Amazonas*, of Manóas, calls the capital of the empire a "Babylonia corruptoria."

—During the past year the number of Chili hats received at Pará and coming from Peru, was 101,533.

—The customs receipts of Macaé, province of Alagoas, during the fiscal year 1881-82 amounted to 1,084,649\$550, against 1,056,292\$823 in 1880-81.

—The receipts of the treasury of the city of Pará during the quarter ending June 30 were 155,248\$238, and the expenditures 103,182\$353 leaving a balance of 52,066\$875.

—The receipts of the Goyaz provincial treasury during the fiscal year 1881-82 amounted to 222,310\$957, and the expenditures to 190,762\$185, leaving a surplus of 31,548\$722.

—The president of Amazonas has given his consent that the Booth Steamship Co., running between Manóas and New York, may make a port of call at Santarem, province of Pará.

—The president of Amazonas has ordered the sale of fresh beef at Manóas, on account of the province, at the price of 600 reis per kilo. The question occurs why it is that private individuals can not do as well.

—An encounter took place at Pará on the 24th ult. between the editor of the *Diario* and an individual whom he had criticised. The weapons employed were an umbrella by the editor and a walking stick by his aggressor. Both are alive and doing well.

—The Bahia papers announce the arrival there of Mr. John R. Bennie, mining engineer, who comes to develop the turf deposits at Marahú. The concessionaire of the mine is Mr. Edward Pellev Wilson, of Bahia, who proposes to set up works for the extraction of petroleum, etc., from the turf.

—Stimulated by the success at Pernambuco, the merchants of Parahyba do Norte have petitioned the provincial president for a suspension of the provincial duties on imports in that province. The president replies acknowledging the illegality of the tax, but advises delay until the next provincial assembly.

—The *Eco d'Italia*, of São Paulo, is criticising the government for its failure to give proper titles to the lands conveyed to Italian colonists. In many cases the colonists have made considerable payments upon their lands — and the *Eco* gives their names — but as yet they have no titles whatever to their property.

—Pará has been having a great deal of trouble and disorder over the opera. Instead of soothing, music seems to have had just enough charms to stir up the savage breast from away back. There have been several disorderly occurrences in the theatre, particularly on the 22nd ult. when a small party of disorderly characters turned the place into a bear garden and broke up the performance.

—The *Diario do Gran-Pará* of the 18th ult. relates that on the removal of a box of specie from the Pará custom house the day before by Messrs Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. indications were discovered that it had been broken open. The box should have contained £500 sterling. An examination verified the fact that it had been opened, the coin abstracted, and its place filled with copper coins and lead. The copper was wrapped in English railway time-tables. The indications are that the robbery took place in England before shipment as the master of the steamer, the *Amazonie*, and the Pará customs officials all agree that the box bore the same signs when they first saw it.

—A fight occurred on the Rio Apahy, Pará, about the middle of last month which for savagery equals anything on record. A Cerense named Leandro Alves da Silva collected together some thirty men of the same province, and then went to the house of another Cerense named Balthazar Cosme Estaquio for the purpose of killing him. Capturing their victim they took him into an open field where they left him tied foot and hand. They then withdrew into ambush. When the sons returned from their work they hurried to the release of their father, and then the concealed party fell upon them with the purpose of killing the whole family. The sons aided by their sisters fought most desperately, but to little purpose as they were largely outnumbered. The girls severely wounded several of the assassins, but were themselves left mortally wounded.

—The Rio de Janeiro provincial budget for the current year authorizes twelve lotteries.

—The subsidy charge on the province of Rio de Janeiro now amounts to 82,734\$ per annum.

—The August receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 221,042\$427 and of the *meza de vendas* to 39,498\$171.

—The neighborhood of Rocinha, São Paulo, along the Paulista railway, was visited by a heavy hail storm on the 9th and 10th inst.

—A comet has been observed from Cangassú, and the news has been sent out by telegraph to all the principal cities of the empire.

—The August receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 866,886\$021 for the general government and 85,453\$552 for the province.

—A new insurance company with a capital of 1,000,000\$ was organized at Maranhão on the 24th ult. the total stock being taken within two hours after opening the subscription.

—Notwithstanding the low prices of coffee and the general stringency of money, the subscriptions for a season of opera at São Paulo were taken almost as soon as they were opened.

—The dispute in São Paulo over the gas company's charges has resulted in a decision by the provincial government that the company has no right to charge rent for its meters.

—We see by the *Provincia do Espírito Santo* that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has taken the question of making a call at Victoria into consideration, and has promised a reply in two months.

—The August receipts of the *collectoria geral* at Piracicaá, São Paulo, amounted to 9,020\$173 and the expenses to 5,014\$282. For the same month the provincial *collectoria* received 596\$000, and expended 1,436\$415 in collecting it.

—The August receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 6,738\$180 for the city and 24,354\$600 for the whole province. For the same month of last year the receipts were 6,262\$020 for the city and 22,150\$252 for the province.

—After a delay of nearly one year the president of São Paulo has issued instructions for the emancipation of slaves under the third distribution of the fund, of Sept. 28, 1881. The registered slave population of the province is given as 174,622, and the amount to be employed is 277,858\$588.

—A couple of robbers attacked and robbed the plantation house of Sr. Manoel Domingues, municipality of Campo Largo, São Paulo, on the 1st inst. The affair took place in open day, and no opposition was offered to their search. They carried away property to the value of about 5,000\$.

—Dr. Nicolau Avellaneda, ex-president of the Argentine Republic, arrived at São Paulo on the 7th inst., where he was received with all the honors due to his station and mission. He will remain some time in the province with the purpose of visiting its famous coffee-producing localities.

—The August receipts of the Pernambuco customs departments, as compared with last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
Custom house.....	1,979,200\$858	887,288\$866
Recebezeria.....	43,248 416	40,794 439
Consulado.....	133,394 372	163,510 397

—A meeting of merchants was held at Victoria, Espírito Santo, on the 12th ult., to devise means to secure direct communication with foreign countries. It was decided that direct communication would be of great advantage to the province, and that the best way to secure that result would be to offer a subsidy. The president of the province will send circulars to the several trans-atlantic companies inviting proposals.

—In opposition to the proposed additional 10 per cent. on imports the Commercial Association of Santos has addressed the following telegram to Deputy Martin Francisco:

"The directory of the Associação Commercial of Santos, in the name of the commerce of this province, takes the liberty of addressing your excellency, as their legitimate representative, to consider that the impost of 10 per cent. additional, now on its passage as an amendment, is excessively heavy and unjust."

—The *Estrella do Sul*, of Bogagem, Minas Geraes, relates that a slave train left that place on the 12th ult. for the "Matta do Rio," composed of seventy-nine persons. The slaves were to be sold in the latter place, which bears a reputation similar to the rice swamps of former days in southern United States. The poor wretches were chained, or roped together, and left the place weeping and lamenting. It is described as a most heart-rending sight. A little way on the road, an old slave was met who recognized two daughters in the band, but the drivers would not even let him take a last embrace. It is to be hoped that these scenes are drawing to a close.

—The receipts of the province of Rio de Janeiro for the current fiscal year are estimated at 6,002,230\$659, and the expenses at the same. Of the receipts 2,250,000\$ is credited to the 4 per cent. export duty on coffee, and 68,507\$778 to the 3 per cent. export duty on sugar. The total receipts from lotteries is placed at 448,750\$.

—The Bom Jardim plantation, parish of Santa Luzia, Minas Geraes, the property of the Barão do Rio das Velhas, recently suffered extensive damage from an inundation. A water course became suddenly clogged and the river at once overflowed its banks, invading the buildings and inundating a large extent of the plantation. The damage is estimated at 50,000\$.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Campinas tram line carried 9,558 passengers in July and 10,072 in August.

—The Itanaia railway directors, São Paulo, have declared a dividend of 4\$100 per share.

—The Mogiana company, of São Paulo, is now paying its 18th dividend, amounting to 9\$200 per share.

—The railway congress expects to hold one more meeting. The discussions will be reopened sometime next June.

—The S. Paulo tramways carried 93,840 passengers during the month of August, of which 6,625 were carried gratis.

—Owing to the absence of Dr. Rebouças, the Conde d'Eu Railway Company, Limited, has chosen Dr. José Americo dos Santos as its representative in Brazil.

—The July receipts of the "Recife ao Limoeiro" railway, Pernambuco, amounted to 13,598\$200, and the expenses to 18,742\$000, leaving a deficit of 5,143\$800. The passenger tax amounted to 707\$200.

—The province of Minas Geraes has a total extension of railways under traffic of 412½ kilometers, under construction 172 kilometers, under survey 275 kilometers, and projected but not yet under survey 2,410½ kilometers.

—The Minas provincial legislature is discussing a project for increasing the guaranteed capital of the projected Santa Rita da Jacutinga and Lavras railway from 4,000,000\$ to 6,000,000\$. The guarantee is for 7 per cent.

—The province of São Paulo has granted a concession for the construction of a meter-gauge railway from Cachoeira to a place called "Registro," on the Serra do Itajuba, on the Minas boundary. The road is 42 kilometers long, and is part of a projected line to Caldas, in the province of Minas Geraes.

—The Santo Antonio de Padua railway, of the eastern part of the province of Rio de Janeiro, placed a loan of 1,000,000\$ with a leading business house of this city on the 11th inst. The loan is for preferred titles, and draws interest at 8½ per cent. per annum, with a 2 per cent. minimum of amortization.

—By the recent deposit of five millions francs in London with the financial agents of Brazil, the *Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens* has completed the full deposit required by its contract, or 27,500,000 francs. The total capital of the company will be 32,500,000 francs, or 11,492,042\$707.

—An amendment to the budget in the Chamber on the 31st ult. authorizes the government to sell to the grantee of the Vargem-Alegre, Bahia, and Cachoeira das Panellas, Minas, railway, six kilometers of public lands on each side of the line on the same terms as the sale to the Hamburg colonization society in 1849.

—The gross receipts of the "Machalé e Campos" railway during the year 1881-82 were 1,225,427\$710, and the expenditures 508,078\$310, leaving a net balance of 645,349\$400. The traffic of the year comprised 28,434 passengers, and 66,378½ tons of freight. The freight traffic included 24,161.3 tons of coffee and 16,828 tons of sugar.

—The rolling stock of the "Machalé e Campos" railway is now composed of 7 locomotives, 1 saloon car, 1 1st-class car of the American system, 12 English passenger cars, 3 baggage cars, 90 closed and 19 open freight cars, 24 ballast cars, 1 break van and 1 water tank car. The company owns three steamers, and has ordered the construction of a fourth in Glasgow to take the place of the one lost over a year ago.

The enormous preponderance of English tonnage in the Suez Canal would, if nothing else, justify the steps taken by the British government to maintain its integrity. Thus, of 5,794,401 tonnage passing through that channel in 1851, not less than 4,792,117 tons were English. France only counts 289,324; the Netherlands, 187,900; Austro-Hungary, 115,776; Italy 113,252; Germany, 59,515. The United States does not seem to have used it at all. The English percentage of all the total tonnage at the period referred to was 82.72 per cent, and it has been steadily increasing ever since.—*Exchange*.



## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, September 1.

—The Riachuelo Works will cost the nation for working expenses etc. \$1,44,000 this month.

—There is such an abundance of cargo in Asuncion, Paraguay, that they could load six steamers monthly.

—The sale of the Lanus deposits to the national government has been accomplished after 6 years of trial.

—We hear there is about being established in this city a new bank under the title of Banco Industrial Italiano.

—Although somewhat interrupted by the weather, maize has continued to be shipped in large quantities, and the total export to date is 799,278 bags.

—Seven fresh cases of the epidemic form of small-pox were reported to the board of health yesterday (August 25). The patients are all dwellers in that savory Buenos Airean institution the "conventillo".

—In the province of Corrientes they are commencing the plantation of spurge. This plant it is said gives a large amount of oil. The harvest of sugar cane in this province by Messrs. Calveti and Varela will give 13 to 14,000 arrobes of molasses. One hundred and fifty men have been employed in this preparation.

—We have before us the prospectus of a company, headed by Messrs. Somaza and Mio, for the working of local mines and wood cutting in the Straits of Magellan. We learn that the capital is to be \$150,000, of which half, or \$75,000, are already subscribed. The subscription list is divided into 2,500 shares at \$200 each.

—Trade in the city is pretty dull at present and there is very little being done either in imports or exports; we look for an improvement, however, in the course of a few weeks and we have no doubt that our next review will be able to speak more cheerfully on both subjects.

—A deputation of importing merchants, who yesterday (August 24) were served with notices that the municipality had fined them \$300 m/o for not having in their business premises a stamped metre, waited to-day on the president of the municipality to protest against this arbitrary and illegal proceeding. The president declined to receive them until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

—From our colleague *El Diario* we learn that the national government has obtained a credit operation in London for £100,000, and another, by the London and River Plate Bank, of that city, for £200,000 or £600,000 in all. It says that the national government will draw upon this amount to meet the interest of the loans. Have the usual means dried up?

—From Montevideo we have little of any interest to report. Things are pretty well in 'status quo' and there is no present prospect of the government being disturbed. Trade is almost at a stand-still, there is a very general feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction abroad, and what may be the condition of affairs there a week or a month hence is almost more than anybody can tell.

—Owing to the extraordinary amount of rain that has fallen, the 'camps' of the whole province are covered with grass and there is every prospect of a splendid year. The cattle are just a little lean at present, but will not be long in picking up and gathering strength and we have no doubt that the coming season will be one of the most prosperous we have had to record for a long time.

—There has been not a little agitation of late, on the subject of the so-called "Misiones question," between this republic and Brazil, and the pettifoggers on both sides, who, like vultures, are ever ready to prey on the used-up carcasses of old diplomatic questions, have been doing their utmost to saddle both countries with troubles and responsibilities which, we are happy to see, neither of them is willing to assume.

—According to advices recently received at the war office, the colonists of the Chaco have recently had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in a manner that, if it gets abroad among the redskins, is likely to exert a most salutary effect upon them. It appears that one of the colonies in that territory being invaded by a horde of Indians, headed by one of their most daring 'caciques' or chiefs, the colonists clubbed together to defend themselves, which they did so successfully that the raiders were put to flight in dismay, and their leader led a prisoner into the hands of the colonists.

—The Economical Congress held its session on Wednesday (August 30) as per announcement, but under very discouraging circumstances. Only 25 persons were present, all told, and forcible speeches were made by General Sarmiento and Dr. Rego Filho, but there was so evident a want of interest in the subject of discussion even among the few who were present, that it sat like a wet blanket on the spirits of the assembly, and after a session of one solitary hour's duration, the assembly broke up to the tune of 'What meet to part no more!'

—The ministry of marine has presented a message to Congress requesting the necessary authorization for the provincial government of Buenos Aires to build a port at Ensenada. It is said that the project presented by this government is ever so much more advantageous than that presented last year by the Ensenada Railway Co.

—The plantations of sugar cane in the province of Corrientes appear to be rapidly on the increase. In the department of Levalle the harvest could not be better; there are thirty odd squares already sown by D. Antonio Lopez-Calveti, apart from other small plantations, which, like the first, have given fine returns to their proprietors, these persons selling their harvest to the Ocampo colony, situated in the Chaco, at the rate of 5 cents gold the arroba for cane. The harvests gathered on the coast of Paraná have proved that the sugar cane produced there is as good if not better than that of Tucuman.

—The sale of four millions of treasury bonds by the national government that was announced a few days ago appears to have been done on the following terms: 1st. The Argentine government has ten days' grace, counting from Friday, to telegraph to Europe the approbation of Congress to this contract. 2nd. The price at which they have been negotiated is 90 with 1/2 per cent., without further expense on the part of the government than the printing of the notes. 3rd. The government will draw at 90 days upon the net amount of the loan, but as there are few takers it is probable that the government will not be able to obtain the amount of four millions of notes before the end of eight months, so that it will be paying interest here upon the treasury bonds that it may have emitted.

—The budget committee of the national Chamber of Deputies has sent in its calculated totals and means for 1883 which it has fixed in the total sum of twenty eight millions eight hundred and forty six thousand and ninety six hard dollars and sixty one cents, distributed over the different departments in the following manner: interior, 5,946,510.0; foreign affairs, 230,100; finance, 12,758,245.61; justice, public instruction and worship, 2,754,031.52; war, 5,351,045.28; marine, 1,806,163.10. Art. 2. The expenses calculated in the preceding article; will be covered by the following income: importation \$17,500,000; additional, 600,000; exportation, 4,300,000; additional, 720,000; storage and wharfage, 416,000; stamped paper, 1,350,000; contribution directa, 950,000; post-office, 500,000; telegraphs, 400,000; lights and anchorage dues, 50,000; health visits, 15,000; licences for wood cutting, 10,000; *Aguas Corrientes*, 270,000; judicial deposits, 100,000; product from the Central Northern railway, 740,000; do Andine, 360,000; do *Primer Enteroano*; 7,000; sundries, 300,000. Art. 3. All merchandise subjected, according to the tariff of 1873 to the payment of export and import duties will pay moreover an additional one per cent according to the present laws in force.

—The news we received about fifteen days ago with regard to the intended loan to the provincial government of \$10,000,000 for the extension of its railway system in the province has been verified in the following manner:—It appears that the loan has been made through a North American house at the rate of 90, including 2 per cent. commission for the contractor, leaving the net product of the loan to the government at 90, without further expense. So soon as the contract was signed the contractor placed in the hands of the president of the Western Railway a draft for the whole amount of the loan (£1,900,000 nearly) a bill which will be accepted in the United States and paid in London. The loan will be launched in London, to which end the general bond will be signed there. Among other peculiarities of this loan we note that there is no rate of amortization mentioned; this will be left entirely to the *beneficio* of the government, but the time stipulated for its final cancellation is 20 years. Notwithstanding, the government is at liberty to clear off the debt any day it pleases, as likewise to change it to a lower rate of interest if it should be found convenient.

DR. WILLIAMS, a medical officer at Melbourne, Australia, says that an efficient remedy for *beriberi* is to inject quinine subcutaneously into the patient's arm and to pass an electric current along the spine. The treatment is simple, and is said to give good results.

## WAX PALM SEED.

We are glad to be able to report that this seed sent here from South America and which has been neglected so long, because it was nearly all supposed to have lost its germinating power, has been most successfully germinated at Hultsford Mills. The seed experimented with there is germinating steadily and it is very satisfactory to know that this useful tree will now be introduced into the island. Every one interested in land should have a few trees of this new product, if for seed alone. By and by the trees will be very valuable. Germinated seed will shortly be available.—*Ceylon Observer*, July 8.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Brazilian consul-general in Austria has arranged an exhibition of Brazilian coffee at Trieste.

—The Candelaria brotherhood expended 260,749-\$747 on their church in this city during the past year.

—The 60th anniversary of Brazilian independence was celebrated on the 7th inst. with all the customary formalities.

—The government has accepted the resignation of the president of Rio Grande do Sul, Bacharel José Leandro de Godoy e Vasconcellos.

—The government has announced that the new treaty of amity and commerce with China will enter into execution on the 3rd of October.

—The burial of the Emperor's nurse, D. Maria Thuler, took place at Nova Friburgo on the 2nd inst. She had reached the advanced age of 77 years.

—Four new street letter boxes have recently been put up in this city, making a total of 142 in the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Niterohy.

—Maurice Grau's French opera company is announced for Brazil sometime next May or June. It is composed of some of the best singers on the Paris stage.

—The new German consul-general at this port, Mr. C. E. H. Koser, has been officially recognized by the government, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

—The first experiments of the Edison light in Buenos Aires have proved a great success. It is anticipated that the light will at once be introduced into public use for interior illumination.

—The August receipts of the custom house at this port, as compared with the same month of last year, show an increase of \$1,831\$ from imports and a decrease of 184,582\$ from exports, or a net decrease of 102,751\$.

—Victor Capoul, who is expected here next year in Grau's French opera company, is expected to arrive in New York toward the close of this month. He has been engaged for eighteen months at a salary of \$5,000 per month.

—The provisions of the budget relating to the tax on slaves have been amended so as to double the tax on their transmission by *causa mortis* or by dowry, and to impose an annual tax of 24\$ on each slave in Rio, 20\$ in Niterohy, Bahia, Pernambuco, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Maranhão and Pará, 16\$ in all the other provincial capitals and cities, and 10\$ in all villages and settlements.

—We note by late American papers that J. M. Hines, Esq., formerly consul-general at this port, has been appointed United States marshal for the northern district of Alabama, and that Gustavus Goward, Esq., sent out by the government to investigate South American consulates about eighteen months ago, has been appointed secretary of legation and consul-general at Madrid.

—Notwithstanding the refusal of the legislature to grant an appropriation for the purpose, the Teffe expedition to the Antilles to observe the transit of Venus is to go at the Emperor's request. The vote in favor of the expenses of observations in the country has also been revised outside of the legislature, and an expedition is to be sent to Cape Horn. It will be interesting to know in this connection how that Jardim d'Acclamação account stands.

—It is worthy of note that on the 6th inst., the day on which the late American consul-general left this port for his new post at Panamá, the latter place was visited by a terrible earthquake which shook the city to its very foundations and caused great loss of life. We do not say that there is any natural connection between the two events, but yet it certainly is a very remarkable coincidence.

—The government has approved the statutes of the new Banco do Credito Real de S. Paulo. The privilege is for a period of thirty years, counting from the date of approval. The association can not dissolve within that time except through the regular legal formalities. The seat of the institution is to be at S. Paulo, but agencies may be established elsewhere. The operations of the bank will be confined to the province of S. Paulo. The capital is fixed at 5,000,000\$, in 25,000 shares, upon which the province guarantees 7 per cent interest.

—The contractor of the surface drainage works of the city, Joseph Hancox, Esq., has entered a formal protest with the minister of agriculture against all prejudice, injury and loss incurred in the violation of his contract, and also against any fines or retention of deposits, or any other penalty which may be imposed upon him. Mr. Hancox is in the unfortunate predicament of being prevented by the government from fulfilling his contract, of being fined for not fulfilling it, and of being held responsible for its fulfillment at some unknown day in the future.

—The United States flagship *Brooklyn* sailed for Montevideo on the 10th inst.

—The French packet *Congo*, which arrived from the River Plate on the 13th inst., brought 1,652 bags of maize for this market.

—The British squadron, consisting of the corvette *Amethyst* and the gunboats *Dwarf*, *Fitzroy* and *Rifleman*, left port on the 12th inst.

—The bill authorizing the raising of Castello and S. Antonio hills, in this city, passed the Chamber in third reading on the 12th inst.

—The United States corvette *Galena* arrived in port from Madeira on the 12th inst. Admiral Crosby, who had been awaiting her arrival, has transferred his headquarters to this ship.

—A cable dispatch to the *Gazeta de Noticias* to-day (14th) announces that the Argentine Republic has withdrawn its pretensions on the Misiones boundary question, and has recognized the validity of the Brazilian claim.

—In its representation against the 10 per cent. tax the Associação Commercial of this city plainly tells the government that "labor and domestic production are stationary, if not in decadence." Importation is also stationary, as shown by the returns, and to the great loss of the state.

—For the half year ending on the 30th June last the amount of railway guarantees paid to diverse companies in London by the financial agent of the Brazilian government amounted to £175,529 15/8. At the par of exchange this is equivalent to 1,500,258\$400, or to something over 2,000,000\$ at the exchange of to-day.

—We regret to learn from the speech of Deputy Felicio dos Santos on the 11th inst., in opposition to the measure of Deputy Saldanha against all further trade in slaves, that the sudden emancipation of slaves in Brazil "will be an element of perturbation," and that "from immediate emancipation in Brazil will result the annihilation of the black, thus being lost an element of race-mixture (*metisagem*)."  
It's a sad lookout to be sure, but the whites must brace up and bear the loss as best they can. The blacks are objecting to all further race sacrifice on that score!

—There has been great excitement in Bahia, since our last issue, over the provincial tax on imports. A meeting of merchants was held on the 6th to protest against the illegal enforcement of the tax and to petition for its suspension, and telegrams for that end were sent to the Emperor and the ministry. Business was at a complete standstill, owing to the attempt of the provincial government to enforce the tax. A second meeting was held on the 9th at which it was resolved to send another telegram to the government asking for a prompt solution of the trouble. The government, however, is evidently trying to dodge the question.

—A meeting of the Associação Commercial of this city was held on the 4th inst. to discuss a representation against the proposed 10 per cent. additional tax on imports. After a heated discussion, led by the Conde de Mattosinhos, Malvino Reis and Hermann Haupt on the side of the government, and Veneslau Guimarães, Ramalho Ortigo and Joaquim José Duarte against, the directory was authorized by a large majority to prepare a representation against the tax. At a second meeting on the 6th inst. the representation was finally adopted. The objection to this step on the grounds that it would be an interference in politics and a reflection upon the government frightened many timid men from its support, but fortunately there remained enough who believe that they have a right to criticize taxes on commerce, to carry the question through.

## MOCHA AS A MYTH.

If the following account of the present state of Mocha be true, and there seems no doubt about it, the once celebrated Mocha coffee will as a reality soon cease to exist except in the imagination of grocers. An Italian Consular report says that Mocha now consists of sixty poor huts and about 400 people. The harbour is silted up, and the coffee plantations are untouched. Only one European remains—an Italian—who does not export coffee, but imports European goods for the neighbouring Arabs. Coffee-drinkers need not despair, for out of an average of about 9,000,000 cwt., the share of Mocha several years ago was below 7,000 cwt., and has since rapidly sunk to nothing. Brazil produces about half the coffee of the world, Java Central America and Ceylon together about one-fourth, leaving one-fourth to be supplied by British India, San Domingo, Sumatra, Cuba, Porto Rico, Venezuela, Arabia, West Indies, and Manilla. The consumption per head seems greatest in Belgium (882 lb.) and lowest in Russia (218 lb.). France is only about 5th (320 lb.). The United Kingdom is nearly at the bottom (283). But our consumption of tea accounts for it in a great measure, as it does also in Russia. The strangeness of so much of the stuff which in England is by courtesy called coffee, has, however, something to do with. In how many houses, when asked whether we will take a cup of coffee, do we not shudder at the anticipation of what is coming, and what a surprise and relief we feel when it turns out to be even something like coffee?—*Public Opinion*.





PORT OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE.

We extract from O Norte, published at Parahyba do Norte, the following statistics relative to the trade and customs receipts of that province during the fiscal year 1881-82. It is traced that the development will go on much more rapidly as soon as regular direct communication with foreign countries can be secured.

The shipping movements of the port during the year were 30 arrivals of which 24 were British, 10 Norwegian, 8 Swedish, 5 German, 2 Dutch and 1 French. Of these arrivals 41 cleared with cargoes and only 6 in ballast, 35 of the whole number going to Liverpool, 9 to the Channel, and 6 to diverse ports. The 41 cargoes cleared were composed of 157,353 bags of sugar weighing 11,649 1/2 tons, and 29,593 sacks of cotton weighing 2,652 1/2 tons.

The total exports of sugar and cotton during the year, to both foreign and domestic ports, were as follows: Sugar. Cistna Direct export..... 157,353 bags 29,593 sacks To Pernambuco..... 6,420 " 2,199 " To Maranhão..... 59,124 " 5,703 " Totals..... 214,457 " 46,635 "

As compared with the year preceding the direct exportation of sugar and cotton was as follows: Sugar, bags..... 1881-82 1880-81 157,353 160,935 Cotton, sacks..... 29,593 46,639 The customs receipts for the last two years were as follows: 1881-82 1880-81 Custom house..... 606,869,337 400,869,337 Consulado provincial 224,583,993 182,435,151

—The Gazeta de Porto Alegre gives the following statistics of cacao production in Brazil, from 1840 to 1866. Incomplete as the statistics are, they show the progress and final stagnation of the industry during the best period in the industrial history of the country.

Table with columns: year, arrobas, kilograms. Data points for years 1840-1866 showing production levels.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents. Includes entries for CARDIFF, STENSWALL, COENHAGEN, OPORTO, BALTIMORE, etc.

N. CASTLE—Nor lug Fidelis; 272 tons; Thosers; 65 ds coal to Wilson Sons & Co. SEPT. 11. CAIRO—Br bk Robert & Mary; 296 tons; Burt; 55 ds salt to C. W. Gross & Co. IRETRIA—Sp lgn Roger; 174 tons; Absau; 4 ds sugar to Macale & Campos RR. SEPT. 12. ROSARIO—Am bk Meganoolook; 442 tons; Hemmingway; 19 ds hay to Frias Hermanos & Co.

Table listing departures of foreign vessels including ship names, destinations, departure dates, and agents. Includes entries for MACAO, N. ORLEANS, LIMA DE MAR, PARA, MOBILE, BARBADOS, DELAWARE, N. YORK, GALVESTON, FUME, STA. CATARINA, and CALCUTTA.

—The August shipping arrivals at this port amounted to 105 vessels from foreign and 116 from domestic ports. The departures were 96 for foreign and 123 for domestic ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEP. 14th, 1882.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, including ship names, destinations, departure dates, and agents. Includes entries for AMERICAN, ITALIAN, NORWEGIAN, SWEDISH, and PORTUGUESE vessels.

—The Indian brig Lynique bound from Cardiff to Hong Kong with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak on the 22nd ult. and was abandoned on the 27th in lat. 4° 27' N, long. 137° 20' W. G. Her master and crew, 17 persons in all, were rescued by the br. Olga, and were landed at Pernambuco on the 14th inst.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign steamers including ship names, origins, arrival dates, and agents. Includes entries for BEARN, UNIBERTO I, ACONAGUA, COPERNICUS, GLENNY, TENERS BELG, MEMNON, GALLICIA, CERVANTES, TENERS BELG, NIGER, EMPEROR, HAMBURG, and S. DE SANTOS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table listing departures of foreign steamers including ship names, destinations, departure dates, and agents. Includes entries for MONTEGO, BEARN, UNIBERTO I, ACONAGUA, COPERNICUS, GLENNY, TENERS BELG, MEMNON, GALLICIA, CERVANTES, TENERS BELG, NIGER, EMPEROR, HAMBURG, and S. DE SANTOS.

Table listing freights for steamers and sailing vessels, including destinations like London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table listing government bonds including emission, circulation, denomination, interest, nominal value, and quotation. Includes entries for General Anplices, Provincial aplices, and National Loan of 1879.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table listing banks and public companies including capital, shares, reserves, and last dividends. Includes entries for various banks like Banco do Brasil, Banco de Santos, and Banco de Pernambuco.



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

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**Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,**  
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HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON  
BRANCHES:

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 160,000

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

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

The new compound is a jelly-like substance, less sensitive to shocks than Dynamite, is easily handled and applied, and is exploded by the use of primer and detonator of extra strength, or by the employment of small Dynamite cartridges. Dynamite cartridges for this purpose are included in each box of Gelatine.

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sep. 16	Neva.....	Expected from Southampton on 16th, will sail after a brief delay for the River Plate.
" 24	Elbe.....	Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Hav. e.

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

For freights and passages apply to  
E. W. MAY, Supt.,  
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**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER**

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

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GOVERNMENTS.**

September Departures:  
**To New York:**

C. Servicus.....Sept. 25h  
Mons. A..... " 26h  
Mons. A..... " 26h  
Sirius..... " 25h  
Hally..... " 26h

**To Europe:**

Galileo.....Sept. 8h  
Maskryne..... " 18h  
Teniers..... " 28h

**To the Southern Ports:**

Cervantes.....Sept. 6h  
Cervantes..... " 12h  
Calden..... " 20h  
Cavour..... " 27h

**To the River Plate:**

Teniers.....Sept. 4h  
Herros..... " 14h  
Perca..... " 24h

The Coasting Packets, belonging to the same Company run in connection with the above-named steamers, leaving RIO DE JANEIRO eve. Wednesday for SANTOS, PARANGUA, SANTA CATHARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, and PORTO ALEGRE.

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Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur;  
North German Lloyd's Co.;

Chargeurs Réunis Co.;  
Société Française de l'Atlantique;  
Hamburg and South American Co.;  
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