# O 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 Larangeiras THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel EDWIN CORBETT,

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma. C. C. ANDREWS,

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 8, Travess de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5 Rua Fresca. D. P. WIGHT, U. S. N. Payma:

#### CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Service at 11 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday. H. L. BEARDMORE, B.A. Acting Chaplain

Residence. - 135 A. Rua das Larangeiras.

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 Large do Cattete on each Sunday, so follows: Preacting in English at 1:120 a.m., and in Fortuguese at 1 and 7 p.m. Sunday-school in English and Portuguese at 10 a.m. J. J. RANSOM, D. Pastor. D. Pariston, N. C. Pariston

Residence: No. 41, Rua Santa Christina. City Rooms: No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor

SAILORS MISSION — 163 Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Services at 11 a. m. every Sunday.

FRANCIS CURRAN, Missionary.

ERITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Deposit No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro, JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 44, Travessa das Fartilhas. 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 430, p.m.

### Traveller's Directory

#### RAILWAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 3.a. m.; arriving at Barra (function) at 7.43 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 16.11 a.m., Barbacema 3.45 p.m., Perto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 117.43 a.m., Sab Paulo 6.a.m., Lachocira (S. Paulo branch) 117.43 a.m., Sab Paulo 6.a.m., Barbacema 8.32 a.m., Dorto Novo 16.213 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, Unida Minetra fine at Seriariz; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sitio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Recende e Areas line at Suruby; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Linited Express: (Panard, leaves Rio 7.13 a.m.) riving at Barra 14.05 a.m., Rio Novo (spot am.; arriving at Barra 14.07 and 15.79 p.m., Rio 5.43 p.m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Crate branch at Supopenha, and Macacos branch at Belein.

Miscot Trains: Leave Rio at 6.10 a.m., p.12 and 6.10 p.m.; arrive, from Belein 7.13 a.m., from Barra 8.45 a.m., from Entre Rios leaving 6.07 a.m. at 3.28 p.m.

Substant Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5.00, 6.30, 740, 8.00 and 10.22 a.m., and 10.03 p.m. Revents at 19.05 p.m.

Substant at Supopenha, and Macacos branch at Belein.

Substant Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5.00, 6.30, 740, 8.50 and 10.22 a.m., and 10.05 a.15, 5.30 a, 490, 8.50 7.70, 8.50 and 10.23 a.m., and 21.0, 21.05 4.50, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.64, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.04, 5.50, 7.70, 8.04, 10.00 d.11.53 a.m., and 21.0, 21.0

9:40 p.m.

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nitherohy Santa Anna

CANTAGALLO R.R.—Leaves Nithrophy Santa Anna 730 a. m., arring at Nova Friung 6 1350 to Minung 6 1350 a. m., arriving at Nitheroby 4359 m. m. A ferry boat run between 1850 and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains. PETROPOLIS STEALINES and R.R.—Stemens leave Trapiche Manha et a p. m. week days and et a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 530 p. m. week days, and p. m. Sundays, Rattaining, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a.m., the boat arriving at Kio at 630 a.m.

### LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua do Ouvi dor, No. 45, 2nd floor. GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, Laurarian.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48.
BEJJAMIN FRANKLIN DE RAMIZ GALVÃO, BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE. -No. 37 Rua do Genera

"USEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição. ição.

LADISLÃO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO,
Director.

#### Business Announcements.

#### DINHEIRO & TROUT

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARCO.

OHN MILLER & CO.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

SANTOS and São Paulo.

#### ARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

### $G^{\text{EORGE BUCKERIDGE.}}$

LIBRARIAN.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. Agent for

English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers

#### T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA OUITANDA Agent for the

"DOMESTIC" and

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES

N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and their use constantly on hand.

#### IDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., (LIMITED).

Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Importers of Agricultural, Cotton and Woolen Mill Machinery. Steam Engines, Hoisting Engines and Coffee-Cleaning Machines a specialty. Agents in Brazil for the

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

#### TOHN McCALL & CO'S.

#### Prepared Meats.

Paysandú Ox Tongues, Fresh and Smoked, Ox Tails, Stewed Kidneys,

Potted Tongue,

Spiced Beef,

Fresh Beef, etc.

Put up in small tins convenient for family use, and at very reasonable prices. These well-known preparations have never failed to give the best satisfaction wherever tried. Manufactory: Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul,

Manufactory: Pennae, ....

Sole Agency in Rio de Janeiro:
No. 55, Rua General Camara.

#### Crashley & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, and of the Franklin Square Library constantly on hand

Orders received for Scientific and other books. Dealers in Atkinson's Perfumery and Pear's Soaf.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

### UARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

#### THE

### LELEPHONE CO.

OF BRAZIL No. 89, Rua da Quitanda.

THE COMPANY

takes pleasure in notifying the subscribers to its Central Office system and the public generally that from May 1st its rates for subscriptions will be reduced as follows:

Commercial lines:

Per quarter, from ...... 80\$000 to 60\$000 Residence lines:

Per quarter, from..... 60\$000 to 40\$000

For lines of greater length than of two kilo-meters from the Central Offices at 89 Rua da Quitanda, Largo do Machado and Andianhy, the rates will be 12\$500 per quarter, in addition of the rates above stated, for each kilometer or fractional part thereof.

Each subscriber receives gratis books of cou-pons which entitle him to free use of the public ations of the Company.

N. B.—Special attention is called to the exceedingly low rates at which these most valuable and convenient telephonic facilities are now offered. May 1st, 1882.

W. I. Donshea

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of ser-vice, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly inter-changeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomoves, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Care, All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers. Sole Agents in Brazil:

> Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 1º de Março.

Rio de Ianeiro

#### H ARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Delaware. PASSENGERS CARS

Of the finest finish, as well as every description of Car Work, furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices.

# A PARTMENTS TO LET

Furnished or Unfurnished.

Good, airy rooms: a fine shower bath; a healthy location an unexceptionable neighborhood. No. 34, Travessa Alice, Rua D. Luiza.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this market for competition with those of European origin, has been for many years a specialty of their business, and references to the various manufactures they represent—which are kindly permitted—will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they possess, and have successfully employed for this purpose. Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business—hardware, machinery, domestic goods, specialities, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

### A MERICAN BANK NOTE C!

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENGRAVES AND PRINTS EAUGAAVES AND PRINTS
BANK NOTES, BODES FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMES, POLICIES OF INSURANCE, AND ALL KINDS
OF SECURITIES

In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire

A. G. GOODALL, President
JAS. MACDONOUGH, THEO. H. FREELAND, GEO. H. STAYNER,

#### ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars.

This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow gauge railroads in the United States and Cuba. The cars of the São Paule and Rio de Janeiro railway, the Itunan, the Mogyana, the Mogyana, the Mogyana which these well-known works.

from these well-known word CHAS. S. HOWLAND, Treasurer.

JOB H. JACKSON, President

### WILLIAM B. DEMING.

135 Rua da Quitanda, Rio de Janeiro Office of the

Silver & Deming M'f'g. Co.

Manufacturers of Steam Force and Cistern Pumps, and all varieties of Hydraulic machinery.

Also Mandioca Presses and other machines for agricultural purposes.

#### WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS.

(Established 1847)

Callowhill street, sixteenth to seventeeth streets, Philadelphia, Penn. Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process or railways, street cars, and mines. Axies of iron or steel; Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers

### RUBBER HAND AND DATING STAMPS.

The Consecutive Rubber Dating Stamp Self-Inking Hand Stamp,

The Pocket Pencil Stamp, The Compass Stamp, Fac-simile Autographs,

Monograms, For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all business purposes, these stamps are superior to any kind of hand stamp in use. They are simple, durable, cleanic, and they print easily and perfectly. They are absolutely noiseless. For Family Use, in marking clothing, house and table linen etc., with indelible ink, they are invaluable.

### Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with at delay and as often as occasion requires.

These type have accurate metal bodies upon which rubber faces e moulded and vulcanized by a patented process. They mining the accuracy of metal type with the elastic printing tallities of rubber. In use they are

### Noiseless, and Print Perfectly.

For business purposes they are invaluable. They can be used in any manner in which the ordinary Rubber Stamps are now used, except in the very large sizes.

This new type is put up in a variety of styles and sizes to sui

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS No. 79, Rus Sete de Setembro.

#### THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American pack 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 aflairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock-quotations and asks, a table of reights and charriers, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian rade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription for one year in Brazil, ...... 

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

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

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:: -No. 112. Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY

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. 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 atten-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 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

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 net work 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 taxpaver is already pretty well exhausted and is declining to 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 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 beet, 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 tew 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 cheap-

localities in Brazil capable of producing fully as well as those of the Platine repub 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 that 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 Submettida 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 express ing 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 encouragment 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 If all this 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 pro perty, transfer, mortgage, bankruptcy, etc., they are questions for legal experts.

to believe that they do not go quite lar 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 Diario 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. Diario 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 Diario 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, daintilyfed society-all dependent upon the system now in vogue-has fascinations and influences which even the press can not and will not resist. The Diario 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 fully 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 Diario will seek to secure this change of system, it will undoubtedly find much sympathetic support in all the provinces where do not doubt the necessity for the changes now none will be forthcoming. And if he Brazil, the railway seems to be considered as er there than here, and there are many specified; on the contrary we are inclined 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

§—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 mort gage 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 supervision of their heirs.

same parties or their iteirs.

6—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 matriculated 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.

5—The same favor is also enjoyed by the masters who prove that for three years from the date of this

§—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, matriculation 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 establishe in the regulations which the government is authorized to make for the execution of this law.

The provincial laws imposing taxes on similal 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 The moment the element of slave-owners. 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 cer tainly not the least. There are thousands of people, and among them strong, ablebodied 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 There are even people in leading life. 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 PAY?

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 negat-ive, for no other reason than that the cultivation of the variety does not seem to have made much pro gress in any of the countries into which it has been introduced. So far as Cevlon is concerned, we should say it has succeeded in nearly every locality where it has been planted, and so far as bearing 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 local ities which are unsuitable to Liberian coffee are favorable to other new products such as tea, cocoa, cardamon, 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 by side and we may venture to say both lly well. Kalutara tea bids fair to take a high equally well. sition in public estimation, a sample having re valued at 2s 2d per pound.-Times, July 8.

#### MASSACRE OF SAILORS.

The chief mate of the British bark Roseneath, has arrived here, in the R. M. S. Aconcagua, 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 Messers. 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 con dition. 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 ras seized by three canoes of Fuegians, and every body except Mr. Samson was murdered. On Juneo 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 Aconcagua.

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 or them should be still alive. Something ought also to be done to make the savages of those parts comprehend that they cannot many comprehend that they cannot massacre unfortunate shipwrecked crews with impunity.—Chilian Times, Valparaiso.

In our issue of June 21st we quoted a passage from "Notes on New Industries," by Arthur Robottom, relating to the piassava palm of Brazil. In this the writer says:—"I was told in Bahia that the name 'bass' brooms was given to the piassava owing to the dealers in the early days of the trade having paid for it in Bass's pale ale." Of countries this story has not the slightest foundation. The word "bass" is a corruption of "bast," which is now used to signify any fibrous material, though originally confined to the inner bark of the lime-tree, from Anglo-Saxon best, lime-tree. The root of the word is probably found in the Sanskrit bhath, 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 in Amsterdam, Holland, and in which all civilized nations are invited to take part. 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 to exhibit whatever they may receive from the colonies or export to them, and also to give any information or suggestions that may promote in dustrial 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 exhibit tion 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 ernment 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 having large connections with the tropics. 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 o territory in Misiones, but because recent events in Montevideo have disclosed a plain tendency unite the two Republics, or rather for Uruguay to be one the 15th Province in the Argentine Re-public, and Brazil considers that such an even 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 Re-public, 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 neonle are as in low-rely 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, Arg should be ready to welcome them. 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 wer, 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 repeateury dectared that she will, and by those who assume to know here policy. We have little fear of it ourselves, because Brazil acts wisely, usually, and such a position would be anything but wise.—Baenos Aires Henald, August 24. From the Ceylon Observer, July 8.

INDIA-RUBRERC ULTIVATION

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 Nomad" reach us as we receive very satisfactory reports of the growth of the tree in several Ceylon districts. The almost 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 clastica here, were valued in London at from 2s 8d to 3s 4d per lb. Dr. Trimen has taken home about a pound weight 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 oozing out and running down the side of the tree without being lost or injured. The splendid tree on Sembawatte estate referred to in our "Rubber" pamphlet was photographed by Mr. Scowen 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). 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 mought to be under average circumstances in Ceylon. On Wariapolla, Matale, the progress of the trees is most satisfactory. There can be no doubt that capital can't have proposed to the proposed of the progress of the trees is most satisfactory. 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 Chica to Trans 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 12,000,000,000, or we run less than 33 I-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 spin dles 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 percent dividend on the average, with good, bad, and indiffent 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 num bers, 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 Nearly one-third of the cotton crop of 1880vear. 81—the largest ever grown—was manufactured at home. The production of our mills for 1881 is home. The production of our mills for 1881 is 2523,280,000, while the mills of Great Britain yielded \$4,47,265,000. That is, our 12,000,000 spindled produced upward of half as great a sum as was produced by the 30,000,000 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 Carada. The fact is that English manufacturers have not cleared any money on operating cotton mills during 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. \$223,280,000, while the mills of Great Britain yiel-

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Diario de Santos gives the August receipt of coffee at Santos as 109,831 bags, and the clear ances 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 1,663\$250 in June and 1,663\$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\$946 was levied. The total tax on articles of consumption, including 50\$-725 on tobacco, was 1,118\$271.

—We learn from the Internal Itaana, 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 Perera Mendes & Cia., and it is expected that it will soon control the home

-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 largely attended and was a very pleasing success.

The public debt of the province of Piauly on the 31st December last amounted to 110,587\$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, Espirito Santo, under the title of A Provincia do Espírito Santo. The Provincia 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 Ioan.. 69,486 480 46,027 902 Floating debt..... 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 2,190,091\$172, leav ing 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 Campo on the 30th ult. the petition of William Scully 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 avoid anything appearing like retabation in its dealings with the ex-contractor.

-The export duties at Bahia amount to the —The export duties at Bahia amount to the bagatelle of 9 per cent. on sugar, 15 per cent. on coffee, cocóa, rum, and tobacco, 17 per cent. on piassava and all kinds of wood, 18 per cent. on hides, 13 per cent. on conjulios, 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 *Provincia* do Espirito Santo has been able to secure a perpendicular line, containing one letter from each name, which reads "Invoja 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 Bacaetava, 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

-The July receipts of the Manáos custom house

amounted to 58,551\$.

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

-The composer Carlos Gomes arrived at Pern ambuco 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, Ric Grande do Norte, did not exceed one conto of reis. -The Commercio do Amazonas, of Manáos, calls

the capital of the empire a "Babylonia corrup During the past year the number of Chili hats received at Pará and coming from Peru, was 101,533

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

-- The receipts of the treasury of the city of Pari quarter ending June 30 were 155,746\$ 238, and the expenditures 103,182\$363 leaving a balance of 52,563\$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, leave ing a surplus of 31,548\$772.

-The president of Amazonas has given hi nt that the Booth Steamship Co., runni en Manáos and New York, may make a p of call at Santarem, province of Pará.

-The president of Amazonas has ordered the sale of fresh beef at Manáos, on account of the province, at the price of 600 reis per kilo. The uestion 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 Diarro and an individual whom he had criticised. The weapons em ployed 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 ther of Mr. John R. Bennie, mining engineer, who comes to develop the turf deposits at Marahú. The concessionaire of the mine is Mr. Edward Pellew 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 title to the lands conveyed to Italian colonists. I many cases the colonists have made considerable payments upon their lands — and the  $E c \sigma$  gives 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 performa-

-The Diario do Gram-Pará of the 18th relates that on the removal of a box of specie from the Pará custom house the day before by Messri Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co. indications were discovered that it had been broken open. The box should have contained £500 sterling. An examina-tion verified the fact that it had been opened, the coin abstracted, and its place filled with coppe coins and lead. The copper was wrapped in Eng-lish railway time-tables. The indications are that the robbery took place in England before shipment as the master of the steamer, the Amazon 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 Cearense named Leandro Alves da Silva collected together some thirty men of the same province, and then went to the house of another Cearense named Balthazar Cosme Eustaquio 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 They then withdrew into ambush. When the sons returned from their work they harried 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 do Janeiro now amounts to \$2,734\$ per annum.

-The August receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 221,042\$427 and of the mesa de rendas 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 Cangas and the news has been sent out by telegraph to all the principal cities of the empire.

—The August recipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to So6,886\$021 for the general govern-ment 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 com pany's charges has resulted in a decision by the vincial government that the company has no right to charge rent for its meters.

-We see by the Provincia do Espirito 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 Piracicaba, 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, muni cipality 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 carri property to the value of about 5 000\$.

--Dr. Nicoláu 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:

Custom house ..... 1,079,200\$858 887,288\$806 Recebedoria . . . . . . 43,248 416 133,394 372 163,516 397 Consulado.....

-A meeting of merchants was held at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 12th ult., to devise mean to secure direct communication with foreign coun-tries. It was decided that direct communication tries. 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 transatlantic companies inviting proposals.

-In opposition to the proposed additional 10 per cent, on imports the Commercial Association 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 Bagagem, Minas Geraes, elates 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. 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

-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 sud-denly 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 Ituana railway directors, São Paulo, have

declared a dividend of 4\$100 per share.

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

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

—The S. Paulo transways 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 rep-resentative in Brazil.

-The July receipts of the "Recife ao Limo way, Pernambuco, amounted to 13,598\$200. and the expenses to 18,742\$000, leaving a deficit of 5,143\$00. The passenger tax amounted to 707\$200.

—The province of Minas Geraes has a total ex-tension 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 rail-way 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 81/2 per cent. per annum, with a 2 per cent. minimum

-By the recent deposit of five millions france in —By the recent deposit of five mittions trancs in London with the financial agents of Brazil, the Compagnic Genérale des Chemins de Fer Brestliens has completed the full deposit required by its con-tract, or 27,500,000 francs. The total capital tract, or 27,500,000 francs. The total car of the company will be 32,500,000 francs, 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 Cachocira 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 " Macahé e Campos " and the expenditures 508.078\$\\$31.000. The traffic of the year 181.000. The traffic of the year 182.000. comprised 28,434 passengers, and 66,378 ½ tons of freight. The freight traffic included 24,161.3 tons of coffee and 16,828 tons of sugar.

The rolling stock of the "Macahé e Campos" railway is now composed of 7 locomotives, 1 saloon car,1 1st-class car of the American system, 12 Engear, I st-ctass 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 ton-nage 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 1831, tonnage passing through that channel in 1831, 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

—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 smallpox 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 came 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. Somoza and Miró, for the working of local mines and wood cutting in the Stratts of Magellan. We learn that the capital is to be \$1500,000, of which half, or \$250,000, 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 dook 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 manicipality had fined them \$300 mpc, for not having in their business premises a stamped metre, waited to-day on the president of the manicipality to protest against this arbitrary and illegal proceeding. The president declined to receive them until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

—From our colleague E1 Diario we learn that the national government has obtained a credit operation in London for £400.000, 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 usua means dried up?

—From Montevideo we have little of any interest to report. Things are pretty well in 'statu 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 dissisfaction 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 'eamps' 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 petifoggers on both sides, who, like vultures, are ever ready to pray 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 fell 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 wan 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 Enseneda. It is said that the project presented by this government is ever so much more advantageous than that presented last year by the Enseneda 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 cdd 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 Ceampo colony, situated in the Chaoo, 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 Tacuman.

—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 ½ 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 enditted.

— The budget committee of the national Chamber of Deputies has sent in its calculated ways and means for 1853 which it has fixed in the total sum of twenty eight millions eight hundred and forty six thousand and nineity 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 mome: importation \$17,500,000; additional, 500,000; exportation, 4,300,000; idditional, 720,000; storage and wharfage, 416,000; stamped paper, 1,350,000; contribution director, 950,000; post-office, 500,000; telegraphs, 400,000; lights and anchorage dues, 50,000; health visits, 15,000; hences for wood cutting, 10,000; Judical deposits, 100,000; product from the Central Northern railway, 740,000; do Andine, 360,000; Art. 3. All merchandize subjected, according to the tariff of 1873 to the payment of export and inport 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 provinci government of \$110,000,000 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 nett 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 beneplacito 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 berr-bers 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 Hultsdorf 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 bye the trees will be very valuable. Germinated seed will shortly be available.—Crylon Observer, July 8.

#### LOCAL NOTES

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

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

—The 6oth 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 Nitherohy.
 Maurice Grau's French opera company is an-

nounced 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

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 81,831\$ 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 dower, and to impose an annual tax of 24\$ on each slave in Rio, 20\$ in Nitherohy, 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 Teffé 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

—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 Panamā, 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 fulfilligh 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, Firefly and Rifleman, left port on the 12th inst.

—The bill authorizing the razing 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 today (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 tr 5d. At the par of exchange this is equivalent to 1,560,-258409, or to something over 2,000,000\$ at the exchange of to-day.

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 Ratisbona against all further trade in slaves, that the sudden enancipation 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 [methyagem]."

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 in 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 meetion.

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, hed by the Conde de Mattosinhos, Malvino
Reis and Hermann Haupt on the side of the government, and Wenceslau Guimarães, Ramalho
Ortigão and Joaquim José Duarte against, the
directory was authorized by a large majority to
prepare a representation against the tax. At a
escond 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 criticise 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 consits 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, Cula, Porfo Rico, Venezuela, Arabia, West Indies, and Manulla. The consumption per head seems greatest in Belgium (8-32 lb.) and lowest in Russia (0-18 lb.) France is only about 5th (3-20 lb.) The United Kingdom is nearly at the bottom (0.83), but our consumption for eact ourst 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, bas, 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.

The destruction of centuries is to be repaired. For nearly six hundred years the waters of the Zuyder Zee have rolled over what was once dry land, and ships have sailed where carriages may have trav-elled. Several of the wealthiest financiers of Hol-land have now determined upon concentrating their energies in an attempt to reclaim the tract of land which has so long been lost to their country, and they are already engaged in making the surveys for a new set of those "rigigantic piles" which are commemorated in the verses of Andrew Marvell. Dykes which will far outstrip the stupendous works on the island of Walcheren are in contemplation, and they will be built to such a height and of such and ships have sailed where carriages may have trav on the istant of Watereria are in Contemplanta, and they will be built to such a height and of such a thickness as to stand the shock of the fiercest seas that may dash against them. Many years must necessarily pass away before works of this character can be completed, but if they should happily be brought to a successful issue another engineering wonder will have been added to the triumphs of Dutch enterprise. - Pail Mall Gazette.

THE OLEOMARGARINE INDUSTRY. The making of oleomargarine is a remarkable in-dustry, and all efforts to suppress the compound known by that name have been unavailing. The known by that name have been unavaining. The Philadelphia Record states that there are now 11 factories engaged in the work one of which in New York makes 400 pounds of batterine daily, besides large quantities of oil. The process is a simple one. The caul of heef cattle, such as the rich, only such as the rich, oily substance that you rich, only such as the rich, oily substance that you see on the edge of a steak, is pressed by machinery and the oil separated from the membrane. This oil is called olcomargarine. It is mixed withten quantity of milk, churned, and the product is called butterine. The oil, being much cheaper than milk and producing more butter to the quart; makes butterine much cheaper than butter. It cannot be told from genuine butter by epicure or expert, and a special substantial producing the state of the producing that the producing the state of defies all chemical tests. Two or three years ago the exports of butterine were enormous, London and Paris being almost entirely supplied with this false butter. However, the wary Hollanders dis-covered that by importing the oil, adding a little milk in Holland and churning it there, they could undersell the Yankee butterine and furnish a much undersel title Inacce ductors and a machine fresher article. As Holland supplies the butter to a great extent to all Europe, the exports of butterine from America have almost entirely ceased, but tons of the oil are yearly sent to Holland. To the credit of the people of that country, let it be said, they have succeeded in making a butterine of a flavor and appearance that have never been equal-ed by Americans, notwithstanding the proverbial ingenuity of the latter. Oleomargarine of good

#### COMMERCIAL

against its use.

quality can only be made from the choicest of beef, and m view of the established facts, it is difficult to understand why such a strong prejudice exists

September	14th, 1882.
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold do do do in U. S.	27 d.
coin at \$4.84 per £t. stg.	54 45 cents.
do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold.	17/37
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold	9 990
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day  Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)  do do do in U. S.	21 1/8 782 rs. gold
coin at \$4 So per £1. stg.	42.25 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian	1.122
currency (paper)	2 367
Value of £1 sterling ,, ,,	11 361

September 4.—The banks opened to-day with the official rate of ±1% on London and a limited amount of business was transacted at this rate and at 480 on France, private paper being negotiated at ±1 316.—±1% on London and at 445.—444 on France. Sovereigns closed at ±15 350 sellers, ±1 350 buyers.

being negotiated at 21 316—215 on London and at 419—444 on France. Sovereigns closed at 118350 offers, 11 350 buyers.

Sept. 5.—To-day the market became that after middlay but closed again firm at 21½ lank and 21 316—35 pixiate on London and 448 bank and 444 private on France. Sovereigns sold at 118360 cash.

Sept. 6.—The firmness which was apparent yesterday became more marked to-day though the rates continued unchanged. Sovereigns were offered at 11840 with layers at 118360 cash.

Sept. 9.—The banks continued drawing at 21½ but found for takers. Private paper was more abundant to-day and was negotiated at 215 and 21 716, the latter rate predominating. Sovereigns were reported sold at 118400 s.

Sept. 11.—To-day the market presented the same features as on the 9th, there being few takers of bank paper at 21½ and private paper finding money only at 21 716. Some private billson France were passed at 444. Sovereigns closed at 118360 sellers, 115 buyers only at 21 716. Some private billson france were passed at 444. Sovereigns closed at 118400 sellers, 115 buyers the paper made itself so much felt that the banks withdrew their rate of 31½ in the alternoon though there were few takers even at that rate. Private paper was in demand at 21716, 21½ and 21½ of 21½ on at 545 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns closed at 1184100 sellers, 118300 buyers.

Sept. 13.—The banks adopted to-day the rate of 21½ on London at which, however, they found no takers. Private paper control which continues very exacte, was negotiated at 1134 and 11516. On France some transactions were effected at 447-448 private, and or Hamburg. Sovereigns closed at 1184100 sellers, 118310 buyers.

—The August receipts of the Santos custom house compared.

_The August	receipts of the Santo	s custom house compared
	preseding we	re as follows:

	August 1882	1881
Imports		247,010,008
Despacho maritimo	2,449 700	2,478 650
Exports		119,782 873
Internal	12,128 314	9,974 258
Extraordinary	417 366	773 225
Deposits		1,116 564
	409,080 873	381,135 578
Meza de readas: August 1882:		
Exports	75,468 664	
Diverse	13,807 919	
	89,276 583	

	BANK	SIAIEMI	2111	
f	cash reserve	to liabilities	on deposits	at call a

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis		Propor- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil	25.610	6.080	23.7-
Banco Rural	13.780		
Banco Industrial	5.160		22.6.
Banco do Commercio	1.324	246	18.5
Banco Commercial	6 402	1.739	
English Bank	6.209	347	
New London & Brazilian Bank	2.502	1.079	43.1
Total	60.987	12.039	19.7

	BANK OF BRAZIL	
	BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 31st.,	1882.
	ASSETS.	
	Commercial Department:	
	Bills discounted:	
	National Treasury bills	24,370,000\$000
	Bills with two resident endorsers	11,139,362 820
	" " one resident endorser besides others	4,609,889 479
	Bills secured by collaterals:	
	By commercial documents	119,125 020
	By Government bonds and shares	223,576 000
	Securities in liquidation	1,090,789 161
	Sundries, balances of various accounts	1,474,591 452
	Bills receivable	1,054,589 265
١	National Treasury account current	22,424,297 188
	Cash	5,922,692 731
	Mortgage Department:	
	Capital account	25,187,123 925
	Supplemental loan	2,441,123 340
	Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
ı	Sundry loans	15,908,497 513
	Loans to Provincial governments	868,316 160
	Real Estate	2,159,332 648
	Stocks and Shares:	
	Public Funds	12,194,042 890
	Shares and debentures in various companies.	2,264,682 500
	Documents deposited	52,318,279 416
	São Paulo Branch:	
	Capital account	800,000 000
	Account notes in circulation	82,090 000
	Account current	3,101,301 9:0
	Mortgages:	
	Rural, at long dates	25,432,450 090
	,, ,, short ,,	3,982,361 488
	City, at long dates	1,320,926 646
	,, ,, short ,,	147 934 080
	Accounts in liquidation	82,551, 400
	Interest due on mortgages	913,008 630
	Percentage due on administration	32,007 150
	Cash account:	
	In cash	156,873 73
	Hypothecary notes	59,700 000

LIABILITIES.	
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000	33,000,000 0
Reserve fund	5,274,165 5
Special " " "	2,570,075 4
Notes in circulation :	
In notes of Head Bank	20,972,150 0
,, ,, Branch Banks	687,850 0
Bills payable for fixed deposits	47,643,347 6
Accounts current	25,610,154 7
Sundries, balances of various accounts	1,224,270 9
Bills payable	308,905 1
Deposits	52,318,279 4
Dividends:	
Unclaimed dividends	144,504 6
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	
ment	25,187,123 9
Supplemental loan do	2,441,123 3
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	3,370,100 0
Accounts current	63,539 2
Profits in suspense	1,065,926 7

#### E. & O. E. Bank of Brazil, September 2nd 1882. José Machado Coelho de Castro, President. Eduardo Braga, Accountant.

221,881,516 636

#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	Sept. 4.		
12	Six per cent apolices	1,063 00	
500\$	do of small amounts	1,055 00	
6,500	Provincial apolices of Rio Grande	94 9	
4	Banco Rural	275 00	
7	Banco Commercial	239 00	
100	Macahé e Campos R.R	226 00	
20	Grão Pará RR	190 00	
50	Confiança Insurance	50 00	
50	Carris Urbanos	253 00	
50	50 S. Paulo e Rio subsidiaries		
120	Banco do Brazil, hyp. notes [17c.]	90 01	
38	Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [7 & 16c]	95 9	
5	Sept 5.		
15	Six per cent apolices	1,063 00	
8	do of 200\$	1,055 00	
,900\$	do of small amounts	:,055 00	
50	Companhia Agricola Pastoril	40 00	
40	Barão de Aaaruama RR	par	
50	Carris S. Christovão	360 00	
10	do	362 00	
	Drawidanta Insurance	40.00	

			÷	
Sept. 6.				
	Six per cent apolices	1,064 000		
1	do	1,066 000		
11	do	1,063 000		
1,900\$	do of small amounts	1,055 000		
99	Companhia Agricola Pastoril	40 000		
4	Carris S. Christovão	362 000		
30	União Mineira R.R	174 000		
450	Carris Urbanos	254 500		
50	do	255 000		
100	Banco do Brazil (outside sale)	292 000	i	
61	Six per cent apolices do	1,063 000		
	ept. g.			
68	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	H	
20	do	1,067 000		
2,000\$	Provincial apolices	101 %	j	
	do of Rio Grande	93 %		
15	Banco Industrial	236 000		
10	Companhia Agricola Pastoril	40 000		
10	Associação Commercial	190 000		
50	Alto Muriahé R. R	140 000		
121/	União Mineira RR	174 000		
52	Leopoldina R.R. till last day of transfer	195 000		
50	Industrial Fluminense	125 000		
239	Carris Urbanos	256 000		
32	Quissamā debentures	200 000		
38	Leopoldina debentures	100 € 20		
27	Banco do Brazil hypoth notes [17c]	911/2 %		
22	Banco Predial hyp. notes with int	781/2 To		
65	Sto. Antonio de Padua RR. [outside sale]	100 000		
	Sept. 11.	190 00	l	
18	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	ı	
1	Six per cent apolices of 200\$	1,060 000	ı	
20	do of 500\$	1,055 000	ı	
400\$	do of small amounts	1,055 000	ı	
7,000\$	National Loan of 1879	1,055 000	ı	
7,0004	Di- C C		ı	
86	Rio Gas Company  Companhia Agricola Pastoril	250 000	Į	
15	Commercio e Lavoura	40 000 100 000	ı	
	S. Antonio de Padua R.R.		ł	
45		190 000	l	
30	Petropolis R.R.for Sept. 30	180 000	ı,	
50	Carris Villa Isabel	250 000	Į	
373		par	l	
216	Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [17c.]	93 %	l	
	do Sept. 12.	93½ °lo	ı	
			ı	
36	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	١	
16	do	1,062 000	ı	
3	do	1,063 000	l	
27	do	1,064 000	ı	
1	do of 200\$	1,060 000	ı	
4,000\$	do of small amounts	1,055 000	ı	
20	National Loan of 1879	1,170 000	١	
45	Banco do Brazil	293 000	ı	
16	Integridade insurance	77 000	ı	
5	Macahé e Campos R. R	225 000	ı	
40	do	228 000	ı	
50	Carris Urbanos R.R	260 000	١	
100	do buyer's option til Oct. 30	260.000	ł	
37	do for Sept. 30	265 000	1	
5	Grão Pará RR	190 000	1	
50	S Paulo e Rio subsidiaries	17.000	1	
108	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$	70 %	1	
166	Banco do Brazil hyp. notes [7c]	06.96	I	
51	Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ (outside s.)	78 °Io	1	
			1	
	MARKET REPORT.		1	
	Rio de Janeiro, September 14	th, 1882.	1	
Cof	Exports,  fee—Ourlast report was on the 4th insta	61	1	
them th	tee-our ast report was on the 4th insta	unt. Since	1	

then the receipts have continued on a large scale, the daily then the receipts have continued on a large scale, the daily average during the 10 days humig been 20,44 lags, and dealers have again had to reduce their currency prices 140-20 rotes be reto likely for the good and medium grades, and for reis for good second, ordinary second being unchanged. At those reductions a fair amount of business has been tran-scell but in view of the unflavarible advices from consuming countries our market closes quiet, exporters waiting for still further concessions on the part of dealers. The setting cost of coffee to-day, compared with that on the 4th instant, shows a reduction of 1/15 to 2/1 prext, on good and medium grades and 5d per cwt on the lowest ones.

The sales since the 4th instant have been 174-310 bags, viz.
95,510 bags for United States
70,608
8,720 "Elsewhere

174.310 bags, and the total sales since the 1st instant amount to 217,380 bags, viz:

viz:

121.730 bags for United States

79,810 , Europe
5.000 , Cape of Good Hope
10,840 , Elsewhere 217,380 bags.
The clearances have been:
United States:

	bags
Galveston Norlug La Bella	3,700
Mobile Br bgn Clara Novella	3,000
New York Br str Glenapp   & 2254 bgs Santos	16,818
do " Copernicus	18,537
Galveston Norlng Viking	4,085
Ealtimore Br schr Leader	4,866
Richmond Nor lug Ziba	5,000
Southampton Br str Mondego	11,010
Hamburg Gr str Bahia [& 2410 Santos	9,458
	Galveston Norling La Bella Mobile Bright Chara Newchi New York Brist Charap Newchi  to Copernicus Go Copernicus Galveston Norling libbing Fabilmore Br schr Lender Richmond Nor ling Zibin Southampton Br str Mondego Southampton Br Str Mondego Southampton Br Str Mondego Southampton Br Str Mondego Grist Bublin [& 2410 Santos.

4	Antwerp Bremen Gr str Frankfurt	1:
	Marseilles It str Umberto I	
- 6	Fiame Sw bgn Leufsta	
	Southampton Br str Minho	
9	Marsetlles Fr str Savoie	
9	Havre Fr str S. Martin	
11	Hamburg Gr str Hamburg	
12	Antwerp, Bremen Gr str Graf B. still loading)	
13	Marseilles It str Nord America do	

11	do	Fr str Niger
13	Mossell I	Bay Dan bgn Mette Katrine
Receipt	s since the	e 1st instant have averaged
	21,565	bags per day
again	st 16,651	same per Sep. 1881

,,	16,743	"	1880	
,,	10,272	,,	1879	
"	12,343	,,	1878	
,,	13,119	.,	1877	
,,	8,134	.,	1876	

We quote, per 10 kilos:	
Washed	3\$400 - 5\$110
Superior	4 080 - 4 290
Good first	3 810 - 3 880
Regular first	3 270 - 3 400
Ordinary first	2 860 3 060
Good second	2 380 2 590
Ordinary second	1 840 2 110
Capitanias	2 320 2 500
Escolha	1 360 1 560

	p 10 kilos	per cwt	per lb.
Prime United States		43/9	0.48 ct
Good ,,	3,850=	40/2	8.70
Fair to good ,,	3,650=	38/4	8.29
Fair ,,	3,550=	37/6	8.11
Good Channel	3,150=	33/10	7.31
Fair ,,	2,950==	32/1	6.92 ,,
Low ,,	2,350	26/7	5.71

no at parin American gold.)

Stock is estimated to-day at 297,000 bags against 245, o ags on the 4th instant.

		als since our last i Water Witch fro	
4,600	,,	Spotless from	do
4,050	,,,	Serene from	do
3,220	"	Anina from Rich	hmond
3,307	,,	Aabine from	do
2,280	,,	Cyphrenes from 1	New York.
The cales	since the r	ome data have be	

The sales since the same date have been 7,147 barrels and stock in first hands to-day consists of 47,400 banels. We quote to-day:

Richmond	ıst	22	000-22	500
,,	2nd	21	000-21	500
Baltimore	1St	21	000-21	500
St. Louis	and	19	000-20	000
		20	250-20	500
Castilla		21	500-22	000
Interior		20	000-20	500
Chili		18	500-10	000
River Plat	e	20	000-21	cço

Pitch Pine .- The arrivals consist of

579,138 feet per Ladoga from Brunswick which arrived yesterday and are not yet sold.

550-100 Michael Spieler Spiele

Spruce Pine.—No arrivals and prices nominal, Kerosene.—Arrivals: 10,000 cases per Carrie Heckle from New York-Market firm at 6\$200 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.

Larrel —Arrivals:

1.600 kegs per Jose for Devoe's Brilliant.

1.737 kegs and 80 cases per Water II Tak from do Market firm. We quote sto reis per Ib. for George in large lost and 50 cases per Ib. in retail.

Rosin.—Arrivals:
2.00 hards per Serent from Baltimore.

Market unchanged at 9600—10 000 per harrel.

TUTPENTINE—Arrivals:
100 cases per Cybrienes from New York.

Market unchanged.

We quote 450—500 reis per kilo.

Codfish.—Arrivals:
2.31 cases per Handburg from Hamburg.

Market firm.

Market hrm.
Sales in retail are being effected at 22\$000—27 c > for tubs and 23 000 for cases.
COn1s,—Arrivals:

Conts.—Arrivals:

1,319 tons per Jainta from Cardiff
2,188 , Persia from do
2,272 , Colond Adoms from do
1,873 , Superior from do
1,880 , Alderstane from do
1,880 , Alderstane from do
1,485 , Secondo Tre Famicilla from do
340 , Filias from N, Castle
Quotations continue nominal.

Cement.—Arrivals:

250 cases per Colib: from Marseilles.

25. CASES PET Comp.

We quote:

English 78-000--78-200
German 9 1000--000
German 9 1000--000
BUHLET Armals:

1,506 cases and 160 barrels per S. Martin from Havre.
31 cases per Hamburg from Hamburg
50 , Berrn from Genoa.

Ve quote:
French, in barrels, 15020—15040 per lb.
do in tins 1 040—1 220 n
Danish 1 050—1 100
Italian 11140 200—1 100
Italian 11140 200—1 100
do in barrels 000— 020 n
Constant 1000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000—1 10000

We quote:

Hay .- Arrivals:

pto bales per Ocean Express from B. Ayres

Megunticook from Rosario 1874 ,, Market firm.

-S5 reis per kilo for Rosario. We quote 80-83 : Bran.-Arrivals 2,000 bags per Bahia from River Plate.
Market firm.

Market firm.

Me quote 3 600...3 700 per bag.
Incian Corn.—Arnivals:

803 bags per Bahia from River Plate
7,255 , Mozart from do
222 , Sarvoic from do
1,652 , Congo from do
Market firm.

#### PORT OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE.

FORT OF FARAHYRA DO NORTE.

We extract from C Arorie, published at Parahyba do Norte, the following statistics relative to the tradle and extract some control of the province during the fiscal year 183-32. The trade of the province shoes a considerable increase, and it is expected that this development will go on much more rapidly as soon as regiunt direct communication with foreign countries can be secured.

The shipping movements of the port during the year were go arrivals of which 24 were British, to Norwegian, 8 Swedish, 5 German, 2 Dutch and 1 French. Of these arrivals 44 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 44 cargoes cleared were composed of 151,873 lags of sugar weighing 11,649/5 tons, and 29,593 sacks of cotton weighing 2,659/5 tons.

The total exports of sugar and cotton during the year, to both foreign and domestic ports, were as follows:

	Suga	r	Cotte	111	
Direct export	157,853	bags	29,593 5	acks	
To Pernambuco	6,420	,,	3,109	,,	
To Mamanguape	50,184	.,	7,933	,,	
Totals	214,457	,,	40,635	,,	

As compared with the year preceding the direct exportation of sugar and cotton was as follows:

1881-82 ... 606,013\$676 1880-81 Custom house..... 606,013\$676 Consulado provincial 224,583 993 400,860\$771

—The Gazeta de Porto Alegre gives the following statistics of caccio 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

year	arrobas	kilogrammes
1840	170,249	2,502,660
1841	160 766	2 363 160
1842	166 904	2 453 488
1843	170 638	2 508 378
1844	161 252	2 370 404
1845	166 286	2 444 494
1846	202 738	2 979 910
1847	183 382	2 695 715
1848	206 394	3 033 330
1849	266 971	3 904 503
1850	272 465	4 005 235
1851	277 029	4 072 282
1852	260 674	3 811 907
1853	273 119	4 014 849
1854	232 077	3 411 531
1855	156 092	2 294 552
1856	202 366	2 974 780
1857	243 429	3 578 406
1858	246 174	3 618 757
1859	231 251	3 399 389
1860	226 775	3 333 592
1861	220 099	3 234 455
1862	233 453	3 431 759
1863	249 262	3 664 151
1864	263 700	3 876 963
1865	265 003	3 895 544
1866	276 229	4 060 566

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Cardiff—Br shp Asiama; 1,192 tons; Williams; 53 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co. SEPT. 4.

SUNDSWALL-Sw bg Augusta; 339 tons; Ornan; 106 ds; pine 10 C. W. Gross & Co

30 C. W. Gross & Co. Correstancies. Nor 1 Met Schmitz, 127 tons; Sandberg: 72 ds: pine to Hartwig, Williamsen & Co. Overtro—Port bl. Sultimar: 420 tons; Almeida: 48 ds. sandries to M. de Oliveira & Co. Battimones. Am high. Winter Witch; 238 tons; Townsend: 65 ds; Hour & Iard to Wright & Co. —Am lug. Spatient, 418 tons. Meyrick; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co. CARDEP—Bit & Persial: 1 and 10m; Hermode. 35 ds. ed.

CARDIFF.—Br bk Persit; 1,704 tons; Hermods; 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

HAMBURG—Sw lug Patrin; 232 tons; Hallgren; 62 ds; sundries to F. Clemente & Co.

SEPT, 6.

KOLM—Dutch bgn Eva; 209 tons; Brongers; 97 ds; pine

CARDIEF—Br lk Colored Adams, 1,516 tons, Clement; 58 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Br shp Superior: 1,375 tons; Shaw: 47 ds; coal to Dom Pedro II & R. Br shp Abercarne; 1,088 tons; Frown; 50 ds; coal to order.

Oporto—Port bk Formesa; 436 tons; Perès; 39 ds; sundries to order.

Port bk Claudina; 391 tons; Correa; 40 ds; sundries to M. de Oliveira & Co.

M. de Oliveira & Co.

Battertox A—Sp bg Senart, 168 tons: Ferrer, 62 ds, wine to 21 Romaguera.

Battritox B—An bl. Server, 150 tons: Segermann: 55 ds: but and lad to F. Clemente & Co.

N model and bl. Co. Server Heeler, 450 tons: Simonson: 50 ds: Meller better bleefer, 450 tons: Simonson: 50 ds: Meller better bleefer. 450 tons: Simonson: 50 ds: Meller better bleefer bleefer.

SEPT. 8

Macao-Nor bk Enxinus; 250 tons; Askelond; 24 ds; salt to C. C. Coutinho.

MACAO—Nor Ik Enziburg 240 tons, Association of C. C. Couthur 240 tons C. C. Couthur 240 tons Cantury—It bit Seconds Try Funcinilit, 666 tons Ballo, 56 sic coal to order.

B. Avers—It bit Seconds Express, 450 tons Wolfe, 22 ds, bay to S. Hime & Zenha.

B. Avers—Br bit Cosan Express, 450 tons Wolfe, 22 ds, bay to S. Hime & Zenha.

Sta Cartiannia—It bit Bianca Berzener; 650 tons, Palazio, 15 de ballast to order.

Ballot to order.

Macade Try Funcinilit, 666 tons Ballo, 56 bg 10 payandis. Source I payandis

Schmidt: 72 de; 8um

Schmidt: 72 de; 8um

Schmidt: 72 de; 8um

Laura Norten

Anci 238 tons; Blixe 61 ds; flour to Phipps

Covenpta—Sp bgn Elevin; 148 tons; Curell; 23 ds; jeried
beef to order.

Lina Tencenna—Port bg; Flor de Angen; 348 tons; Sourze

49 de; sund ies to order.

地方的

N. CASTLE—Nor lug Fides; 272 tous; Thorser: 65 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

SEPT. 11.

Cadix—Br by Robert & Mary; 296 tons; Burt: 52 ds; salt to C. W. Gross & Co.

C. W. Gross & Co.

Hustrias—Sp ban Roger de Filor: 174 tons; Alsian; 4 ds; singar to Macade & Campos RK.

SEPT. 19.

Rosano—Am bk Megnulikook; 442 tons; Hemmingway; 19 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 3.

Macao—Ir ling Resolute, 427 tons; Lawrence; ballast.

SEPT. 4.

Norteass—It bls Ginlie Clemenza; 355 tons; Girolamo; ballast.

SEPT 5.

Leha de Maio—Port bk Cintra; 608 tons; Barra; ballast.

SEPT, 6. Para'—Gr schr Mary; 170 tons; Funge; ballast.

Para'—Gr schr Mary; 170 tons; Funge; ballast, MEPT 7;

Monthe-Hi bga Clara Newella; 147 tons; Edmond; coffee, Barranots—Nor bk. Ingelf; 372 tons; Landgreen; ballast, SEPT; 3.

DELEWARE—Nor bk. Ceren; 523 tons; Halvorsen, ballast, SEPT; 10.

N. VOIK—Port bk. Lide; 310 tons; Loureiro; ballast, SEPT; 10.

GALVESTOS—Nor ing Piking; 263 tons; Rasmussen; coffee, ——Nor ing La Bella; 256 tons; Okset: coffee, FUNM—Sw log Lenfah; 127 tons; Gindstron; coffee, SEPT; 11.

STA. CATHARINA—Sb bg Amittad; 172 tons; Roses; ballast, SEPT; 12.

CALCUTTA—Br shp Steinvora; 1, 126 tons; Mc Intosh; ballast,

—The August shipping arrivals at this port amounted 105 vessels from foreign and 116 from domestic ports. T departures were 96 for foreign and 125 for domestic ports.

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNER
AMERICAN  pp Eldorado  k Grey Eagle  gn Water Witch	1180	Aug 24	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co.
k Grey Engle	442	26	Baltimore	Wilson Sons & Co. Phipps Bros & Co Wright & Co Phipps Bros & Co F. Clemente & Ca Hüser, Watson & C Erick Harmone
gn Water Witch	238 418	Sept 4	Baltimore	Phinns Bros. & Co.
k Serene	550	6	do	F. Clemente & Ca
ig Spotless k Serene k C. Heckle legunticook	498	6	do do New York. Rosarto	Hüser, Watson &C Frias Hermanos
legunticook matrisat gr Tynron gn Stirling gn Leader. hp Athena. k Inveresk k Portena k Africa k Hypatia. gn Shepherdess k Trongate gn RosellaSmith k DofLancaster	442	12	Kosaito	rnas riemanos
g Tynron	277	May 18	Valparaiso.	Alex Wagner.
gn Stirling	347	July 30	Greenock	For repairs WatsonRitchie & C WatsonRitchie & C
p Athena	1218	30	Greenock	WatsonRitchie & C
k Inveresk	799	Aug. 8	London	J. Moore & Co Rio Gas Co.
k Africa	1131	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co To order
k Hypatia	730	15	Brunswick	To order
& Trongate	949	21	New Castle	Minas & Rio R.R.
gn RosellaSmtih	555	22	Brunswick.	Duvivier & Co Minas & Rio R.R. Phipps Bros. & Co
hn Albula	1314	24	Cardiff	Norton M'w & Co
gn RosellaSmuh k D.of Lancaster hp Albula k Grecian k Martha Reid	273	26	New York.	Monteiro Hime &C
k Martha Reid	031	27	Liverpool	Watson Kitchie&C
k Huron	609	15 21 22 24 24 26 27 31 Sep. 1	Greenock	Correa Pacheco &C
hp Algoma	1183		Cardiff	Norton M'w & Co
hp Asiana	1193		Cardiff	Norton Megaw &C
k Martha Reid sk Sumatra sk Huron hp Algoma sk Katahdin hp Asiana sk Persia	1704	1	do	Wilson Sons & Co
ok Persia  ok Colonel Adams  chp Superior  ohp Abercarne  ok Ocean express  g Robert Mary  DANISH	1375		Cardiff	Phipps Bros. & Co Phipps Bros. & Co To order, Norton M'w & Co Monteiro Hime &C Watson Ritchica C. & J. Pesake Correa Pacheco & C. Korton M w & Co Rio Gas C. Korton Megaw &C Wilson Sous & Co D Pedro H RR. To order To order C. W. Gross & Co L. W. Gross & Co
hp Abercarne	1088		Cardiff	To order
ok Ocean express	206		Cadiz	C. W. Gross & Co.
DANISH	1	100		
ogn M. Katrine.	157	Ang. 20	Copenhage	H'wig W'sen & Co
DANISH OGN M. Katrine. Detten Ogn Eva	209	Sept 6	Stockholm.	To order
		Aug .	Massillas	
ok Pauline og Colibri	240	Sept 16	Maseilles Marseille .	H. N. Dreyfuss &C Berla Cotrim & Co
GERMAN GERMAN ogn Undine ogn Activ				
ogn Uname	200	Aug I	Rosario	H'wig W'sen &Co Duvivier & Co Duvivier & Co F. Clemente & Co
ogn Activ bk Unkle Brasig lug Anina	295	Cont.	S. Nicolas	Duvivier & Co
ug Anma	277	Sept 1	Kicimona	. F. Clemente & Co
ITALIAN		Laborat	Proponi	Provide C. Tourstone
bk Argonauta bk S. T. Franciull bk B. Borzone	1 966	Sept	8 Cardiff	Fiorita & Tavolara To order do
bk B. Borzone	69		8 Sta Cath'n	a do
NORWEGIAN	1			
bk Carl Haasted	- 88:	June 1	o Portland	. For repairs
bk Poseidon	55	july i	6 Lisbon	. Barbosa Costa & C
lug Ziba	. 27	. 2	9 liha de M	Viuva Leone & Co
bk Krageroe	35	Aug	3 New Cast	e Correa Pacheco &C
bk Salem	. 42	Sept	4 Copenhage	Hartwig Will'n &C
bk Euxinus	25	8 1	o Richmond	Phinns Bros & Co
bk Mediator	. 28	5 1	o Elsinore	. C. W. Gross & Co
NORWEGIAN CArl Haasted bk Tordenskjold bk Poseidon lug Ziba bgn Kio bk Krageroe bk Salem bk Euxinus bg Aabine bk Mediator. lug Fides	27	2 1	o New Cast	For repairs Watson Ritchie &C Barbosa Cesta & C Viuva Leone & C Karl Valaus & C Correa Pacheco &C Hartwig Will'n &C C C C U C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
bk Robert	53	Ang.	4 Kangoon 8 Soderham	n C. W. Gross S. C.
bg Hugo	. 25	1 2	o Calmar	. To order
bk Mathilde	. 54	5 2	Rangoon .	C W Gross & Co
bk Emmanuel .	1 42	Sep.	I Stockholn	C. W. Gross & Co
swedish bk Robert lug Hoganas bg Hugo bk Mathilde bgn Sylphide bk Emmanuel bg Augusta lug Patria.	23	9	4 Sundsvali	. To order n C. W. Gross & C. To order . To order . C. W. Gross & Co C. W. Gross & Co.
lug Patria	23			
SPANISH bgn Nuevitas bg Tres Herm'o bgn Jaime Mille bg Isabelita bk Magdalena bgn India smk Maria bg Victoria bg Theresa bgn Ocata bgn Nueva Sabin bg Nueva Sabin		1.	. p	J N de Vincenzi&I y Freitas & Miranda J. Romaguera o To order iii Alex. Wagner L. Azevedo & Co y S. Hime & Zenha y L. Azevedo & Co L. de Azevedo & Co S. Hime & Zenha i. Souza Irmão & C S. Hime & Zenha i. Souza Irmão & C
bgn Nuevitas	17	June	2 Gualegua	Freitas & Miranda
bgn Jaime Mille	t 20	5	B. Ayres	J. Komaguera
by Isabelita	10	July	1 Mont vide	ú Alex Wagner
bgn India	18	2 :	25 Ajó	L. Azevedo & Co
smk Maria	- 17	1 :	Gualegna	S. Hime & Zenha
bg Victoria	124	Aug	3 Rosario	L. de Azevedo & Co
bgn Ocata	- 17	4	4 Mont'vid	co S. Hime & Zenha
he Nueva Sabin	nl na			

—The Italian brig Iquique bound from Cardiff to Hong-Kong with a cargo of coal, sprung a leak on the zard tilt, and was abandoned on the 27th in lat, 4° 27 N, long 19° 20° W. Gr. Her master and crew. 19 persons in all, were rescued by the liv. bg. Olga, and were landed at Pernambaco on the 4th rost.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS DATE NAME A. 3 Bearn Fr
3 Glemapp Br
3 Mondego Br
3 Mandego Br
3 Mandego Br
4 Aconcagna Br
5 Aconcagna Br
6 Minho Br
8 Galiko Br
8 S. Martin Fr
10 Seer Fr
10 Mozard Br
11 Hamburg Gr
12 Hamburg Gr
13 Hamburg Gr
14 Hamburg Gr
15 Hampero Br
16 Hamburg Gr
17 Hamburg Gr
18 Hamburg Gr
18 Hamburg Gr
19 Mozard Br
19 Mozard Martin Br
20 Mozard Martin Br
20 Mozard Martin Br
20 Mozard Martin Br
20 Mozard Br
2 Sept.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
" 4 " 5 " 5	Hamburg* 24d Bahia Gr Umberto I It Aconcagua Br	Southampton* River Plate Santos Hamburg* Genoa* Liverpool*	Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries
, 6 , 8 , 8 , 8 , 9 , 9 , 10 , 11 , 11	Frankfurt Gr Copernicus Belg Glenapp Br Teniers Belg Memnon Br Minho Br Galileo Br Cervantes Br Savoie Fr S. Martin Fr Niger Fr Emperor Br	Bremen* New York New York River Plate Santos Southampton do Southern Ports Marseilles Havre* River Plate do	Coffee Coffee Coffee Sundries Sundries do do do do Sundries Ballast

Steamers:	HTS: Sailing-Vessels:
ondon 40  iverpool 40  intwerp 35  lamburg 40  lavre fr. 40 fordeaux fr. 50 larseilles fr. 50 cew York 50 cts.	Channel f. o

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
		General Apolices, currency	6 %	1,078\$000	1,064\$000
		,, ,, ,,	,,	600 000	1,055 000
		,, ,, ,,	, <u>"</u>	500 000	1,033 000
39,069,100\$000	335,397,100\$000	,, ,, ,,	"	400 000	",
391	333,377	, , , ,	.,	200 000	"
		, , , ,	5 %	1,000 000	82 %
	하는데 하고 하는데 되었다면 하는데 없다.	,, ,, ,,	11	600 000	"
2,151,600 000	1,990,400 000	,, ,, ,,	,,,	400 000	"
119,600 000	119,600 000	" " "	4 %	1,000 000	
		,, ,, ,,	"		
7.480,500 000	5,267,000 090	Provincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	6 %	500 000	tot olo
2,722,600 000	2,722,000 000	. ,, . , ,	,,	200 000	1,287\$000
21,600,000 000	16,582,000 000	National Loan of 1868, gold	,,	1,000 000	1,2074000
8,400,000 000	7,300,000 000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	500 000	"
44,820,000 000	50,235,000 000	National Loan of 1879, gold	41/2 %	1,000 000	1,170\$000
7,005,000 000	30,133,000 000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	"	500 000	"

BANKS	AND	PUBLIC	COMPAN	IES

	. 6	New York.	F. Clemente & Ca Hüser, Watson &C			BA	NK	S Al	ND PUBLIC CO	MPANII	ES		
1	12	Rosarto	Frias Hermanos		S I			È		RESERVE FUND	LAST	LAST I	DIVIDÉND
Ai Ja	25 ilv 30	Greenock	Alex Wagner. For repairs WatsonRitchie & C	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	TION	AM'T	PAID
	20	Greenock	WatsonRitchie & C J. Moore & Co	33,000,000\$	65 000	All	200\$	All	BANKS Banco do Brazil	9,323,484\$382	293\$000	10\$000	July 188
	1.4	Liverpool.	Rio Gas Co	8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	2,176,639 748 1,223,109 860	275 000	10 000	July 188
	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co To order	12,000,000	60,000	25,000 All	200 (20	& All	English (limited)	1, 160,000	140 000	9 000 12 sh	July 188
	15	New Castle	Duvivier & Co	6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All	Industrial e Mercantil	100,000,000	230 000	9 000	July 188
	21	New Castle	Minas & Rio R.R.	4,000,000	20,000	5,000	200	All	Mercantil de Santos	244,640 464	140 500	6 000	Jaly 188 Jan. 188
	24	Boulogne.	Phipps Bros. & Co To order.	4,000,000	20,000	10,000 All	6 20	£ 10	Banco Predial New London and Brazilian	73,173 146 £ 165,000	-	77 6	Oct. 188
	2.4	Cardiff	To order. Norton M'w & Co Monteiro Hime &C	12,000,000	60,000	15,000	200	200\$	Banco do Commercio	548,253 055	218 000	9 %	July 188
	26	New York.	Monteiro Hime &C   Watson Ritchie&C   J. & J. Peake Correa Pacheco &C Norton M'w & Co			All	200\$	A11	Petropolis	83,730 470	180 000	10 000	July 188
	31	Liverpool.	J. & J. Peake	7,500,000	5,000 37,500	14,380	200.0	All	Macahé e Campos	83,730 470 103,795 128	228 000	8 000	July. 181
S	ep.	Greenock	Correa Pacheco &C			- /	-	250\$	Macahé e Campos	422,007 490	220 000	10 800	Dec. 18
				15,000,000 4,000,000	75,000	25,000 All	200	All		-	106 000		
	3	Cardiff	Norton Megaw &C Wilson Sons & Co	4,000,000	_	- 1	Ξ	6 50	do debentures	-	92 %	6%	interest
	;	do	Wilson Sons & Co		12,000	All	200	100\$	do do	81,320 279	195 000	3 000	July. 18
	. (	Cardiff	D Pedro II RR. To order	2,400,000	12,000	100		2005	do preferred ob		199 000	61/2 %	interest
		Cardiff	To order	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	Nictheroyense		25 000 Nom.		
	11	Cadiz	S. Hime & Zenha C. W. Gross & Co	600,000	3,300 53,325	All	200	All	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		165 000	_	July 18
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		-	3313-3	-	=	-	do preferred of  Nictheroyense  Campos a S. Sebastião  S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro  do do with right to subsid. shs.  do do subsidiary shares  Luião Valanciana		185 000	-	-
2	ing. 20	Copenhage	H'wig W'sen & Co		4,000	All	200			34,600 000	Nom.	61600	Feb. 18
8	ept 6	Stockholm.	To order	3,000,000	15,000	11,605	200	All	União Mineira	_	174 000	14 000 61/2 lu	Dec. 18
		100000000000000000000000000000000000000		500,000	-	-	200	-	do debentures TRAMWAYS S. Christovão	_	170 000	The second	
S	ept 1	Marseille	H. N. Dreyfuss &C Berla Cotrim & Co	4.000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	All	S. Christovão	232,482 677	362 000	15 000	July. 18 July. 18
				10,000,000	\$0,000	All	200	All	Botanical Garden		185 000	4 000	July. 18 July. 18
		Rosario	H'wig W'sen &Co Duvivier & Co	700,000	7,000 6,000	All All	200	100\$ All	S. Paulo Pernambuco	16,435 451	130.000	5 000	July 18
	2	S. Nicolas.	Duvivier & Co F. Clemente & Co	540,000 800,000	2,700	All	200	All	Pelotas S. Luiz do Maranhão	-	38 000		
1	ept 1	Richmond .	F. Clemente & Co	800,000	4,000	3,000	200	All	S. Luiz do Maranhao Porto Alegre	20,000 000	100 000	5 000	Jan. 18
				1,200,000	6,000	3,500 All	200	All	Villa Izabel	125,808 160	250 000	8 000	Jan. 18 July 18
J	uly 2	Frapani	Fiorita & Tavolara	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	All	Montevideo Nictheroy Bruxellas	2,800 000	1 500		
1	sept	B Trapani B Cardiff B Sta Cath na	do do	1,200,000	10,000	All	200\$	All	Bruxellas	=	10 000		
				5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All	Carris urbanosdo debentures	17,981 66	260 000	6 % 500	July 18
		o Portland	C		-	-	-	500\$	do debentures		Page 5 1102 (1920)	1 6 5 M. C. S. C.	interest
	luly 1	5 Cardiff	Watson Ritchie &C	1,300,000	6,000	All	300\$	200 \$	União e Industria	180,000 000	105 000 Nom	15 000	June 18
ľ	1	6 Lisbon	Barbosa Costa & C.	180,000	1,800	All	100	All	Magé e Sapucaia	-	Nom.		
l	Aug 1	g liha de M. Garragona	Watson Ritchie &C Barbosa Costa & C. Viuva Leone & Co Karl Valas & C			All	200\$	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIES Brazileira de Navegação	507,423 78:	265 000	10 000	July 18 July 18
				4,000,000	3,000	All	2004	160\$	Espirito Santo e Campos União Nictheroyense	300,000 000	85 000 Nom	6 000	July 18
1	Sept	4 Copenhage	Hartwig Will'n &C	200,000	1.000	912	200	110	União Nictheroyense	=	Nom.		
	1	o Richmond	Hartwig Will'n &C C. C. Coutinho. Phipps Bros & Co C. W. Gross & Co. Wilson Sons & Co	640,000	3,200 2,500	3,168 All	200	All	Ferry	89,172 04		8 000	July 18
5	1	o Elsinore	C. W. Gross & Co.	£ 750,000 150,000	50,000	40,419	6 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 50.00	145 000	12 sh	July 18
2	1	o New Castle	Wilson Sons & Co	150,000	750	All	200	100\$	Nacional de Navegação	170,908 83	245 000	10 000	Oct. 18
1				2,000,000	3,000	1,778	200	All	S. João da Barra e Campos	12,500 00	180 000	15 000	
	Aug.	4 Rangoon	To order C. W. Gross & Co	1				d.	Flav. do Espírito Santo (Ceará). Nacional de Navegação. S. João da Barra e Campos INSURANCE Fidelidade.	236,929 30	216 000	12 500	July 18
		Calmar	To order	8,000,000\$	3,000	4,000 All	1,000	125\$			100 000	37 000	
				3,000,000	2,500	All	1,000	100	Garantia	177,250 000	170 000	10 000	July 18
	Sep.	Stockholm	C. W. Gross & Co. C. W. Gross & Co C. W. Gross & Co F. Clemente & C	800,000	800 500	All	1,000	250 100	Nova Regeneração	117,437 03 21,418 72	35 000 Nom	20 °lo	lan 18
,	sep.	4 Sundsvali.	C. W. Gross & Co	1,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Confianca	. 175,000 00	50 000	20 07.	July 18
		4 Hamburg	F. Clemente & C	8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	Integridade	147,000 00		2 500	July 1
				5,000,000	50,000	25,000 All	100	100	Previdente	. 184,426 74	20 000	5 000	Dec. 1
ı	June	B. Ayres.	J N de Vincenzi&F	4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Allianca	. 10,000 00	32 000	20 %	July 18
5	1	2 Gualeguay B. Avres	Freitas & Miranda. J. Romaguera		2,500	All	200\$	All	MARKETS Gloria	79,000 00	40 00	2 000	July 18 Dec. 18
	luly	1 Mont'video	Lo order	500,000	1,000	All	200	All	Harmonia	-	Nom	3 000	Dec. 1
d		Gualegua'i	Alex. Wagner L. Azevedo & Co S. Hime & Zenha	300,000	3,000	All	100				3 00		
	1	Gualegnay	S. Hime & Zenha	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000	£ 20	All	Rio de Janeiro		253 00	10 % 5 sh	May 1
	Aug				7,500	All	6 10	All	Nictheroy	-	55 000	5 sh	July 1
	Aug	3 Rosano	L. de Azevedo &C S. Hime & Zenha	600,000\$	BORESTON.	All	200	A 11	Transportes Marit de Say	. 120,000 00			July 1
		o l'avsandu	Souza Irmao & Co	600,0004	3,000	600	200	All	Bonds Maritimos	Committee and the second	110 00	0 000	Jan. 1
	1.100	8 Concordia 27 Paysandú.	S. Hime & Zenha Souza & Irmão	10,000,000	50,000	15,000 All	200	All	Brazil Industrial	. 10.105 30	0 250 00	0 3 000	Jan. 1 July 1 July 1
		B Ayres.	. G. N. de Vincenzi	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Al	União Industrial		10 00	0	
	Sept	6 Barcelona.	I. Romaguera	500,000	2,500	All	200	145	Florestal Paranaense		Nom		
		to Concordia.	To order Macahé e Campos	1,200,000	6,000	All 5.461	200	Al	Melhoramentos de Santos! Carruagens Fluminense		2 165 00	0 0 000	July 1
		The country of	- Campos	1,200,000 3,000,000	6,000	7,500	200				00 001 0	0 9 000	Jan. 1
	Men	Proposide	To order.	400,000	4,000	7,500 All All		Al	Economia (lavanderia)	: =	100 00		July 1
		1 Brunswick 13 Bahia	João José dos Reis To order	3,000,000	6,000	All		40	Tritão Fluminense		190 00 Nom		
	July	Santos	To order	800,000	16,000	All	50	Al	Minas de Cacapava		45 00 115 00 Nom	10	
	Aug	g Oporto			10.000	5,000	200	Al	Architectonica   Petropolitana   Economica Auxiliar		Nom	Ĩ.	
		15 New York	F, Clemente & Co	4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	70	Economica Auxiliar	–	30 00	00	t.d.
		18 Salt Island		400,000	8,000	4,400	50	Al	I Indust. Flum. (kiosques) I Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	208,497 4	0 125 00	0 0 50	July Aug.
4		Salt Island	Veiga Pinto & Co d M. de Oliveira & C	10,000,000	50,000			A	Manuf. de mat. para const	132,870 0	o Non	1 5 00	Dec.
0	Sept	4 Oporto	. V. de Oliveira & C. To order	700,000	3,500		200	Al	Manuf. de mat. para const Engenho Central de Quissamã do obligations		201 00		1 503 JSS 222
6 1 8		6 Oporto	. To order . M. de Oliveira & C	-	-	-	20	2003	do obligations	" =	209 00	00 8 50 00 3 6	May July
		U 00	aTo order	2,000,000	10,000	A	20	A	in poer rigos manuallos	ST WEST TO SELECT	1		and the control of

# McCULLOCH BEECHER AND COMPANY.

41 & 43 Wall Street, NEW YORK Rua Primeiro de Março, 64, RIO DE JANEIRO

General Banking, Mercantile and Shipping Business.

Merchandise and Freight.

Steamers and Sailing Packets

running between above Ports.
Unrivalled facilities for buying and selling Brazilian Produce & American Staples

#### THE NEW LONDON BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

DRANCHES:
LISBON, OFORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital		1,000,000
Capital paid up	. ,,	500,000
Reserve fund	٠,,	165,000
Draws on:		
Messrs. GLYN. MILLS. CURR	PIF	Se Co

LONDON, Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. II. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., New York.

### ENGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON DRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Capital	٤	1,000,000	
Ditto, paid up	£	500,000	
Reserve Fund	٤	160,000	

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, cts every description of Banking

FARINHA AMERICANA. RELDNIHCS

AMERICAN BAKING POWDER
(Trademark Registered)
The purest and best Baking Powder made. Sole Agency.

No. 72, RUA DE S. PEDRO.

N OBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. L'T'D.

Manufacturers of Dynamite and the new compound known as "Blasting Geiatine."

known as "Blastling Gelatine."

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

Blasting Gelatine is composed of nitro-glycerine and a specially prepared quality of nitro-cotton. It is so 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 exploided by the use of primer and detonator of extra strength, or by the employment of small Dynamic cartridges for this purpose are included in each box of Gelatine.

of Gelatine.

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

Agents : - Edward Ashworth & Co.

Rio de Janeiro. 17-26

(1947)

# ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Marie Constitution of the Constitution of the

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

Date	Steamer	Destination
Sep. 16	Neva	Expected from Southampton on 16th, will sait after a brief delay for the River Plate.
,, 24	Elbe	Bahia, Maceió, Pernembuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.

The outward steamers are due here about the 25, 30 and 16 each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two of each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two

For freights and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Supt.,

Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER

PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN

GOVERNMENTS. September Departures:

Copernicu	s	 ient	. 51)
Moza: i Memr a.		 "	10t
		,,	201
Hally		 "	25t

....Sept. 8th

A	laskelyne	18th
7		20th 28th
To	the Southern P.	orts
C	ervantesSept anova,	13th 20th
	To the River Pla	27:h te:
T	niers Sept.	4th

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

LAMPORT & HOLT,
21 Water Street, Liverpool.

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co., 17, Leadenhall Street, London

Norton, Megaw & Co. Rua 1? de Março, No. 82.

I NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

#### The packet **CYPRENES**

which entered port on the 12th inst., will sail on the 20th inst. for NEW YORK,

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Pará and St. Thomas

For passages and information apply to Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents No. 2 Praça das Marinhas

And for cargo to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praca do Commerci



WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited. 2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS, 2

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,

Commercial Union (Fire) Assurance Co.

Coal.-Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) supply ceal under The Imperial Brazilian Government:

Her Britannic Majesty's Government; Pacific Steam Navigation Co; Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; The Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co., L'd. U. S. & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.;

U. S. & Brazil Mail Steamship Co.;
Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur;
North German Lloyd's Co.;
Chargeurs Réunis Co.;
Chargeurs Réunis Co.;
Société Postale Française de l'Atlantique;
Hamburg and South American Co.;
Servizio Postale Italiano (Rocco Paggio & Figlio),
National (Brazilian) Steamship Co., etc.)

Dock.—The "Dique do Commercio"—at the Island Mo-cangué Pequeno, is capable of admitting vessels of almost any size. Every facility is afforded to vessels requiring repairs.

Bonded Warehouses on the Island

Tug Boats always ready for service

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Parahyba do Norte.

### E AMES VACUUM BRAKE CO.

Watertown, New York.

MANUFACTURERS OF VACUUM AND DUPLEX AUTOMATIC RAILWAY BRAKES,

The Earnes Vacuum Brake is confidently offered as the most efficient, simple, durable and cheapest power brake in the market. It can be seen in operation upon over seventy roads.

#### Education

A gentleman residing in England can re-commend a good School for Boys in a healthy locality in the South of England. Inquiries by letter to

H. B., Caixa 741



#### PRINCESS **BAKING POWDER**

IN TINS Absolutely Pure

> Agents in Rio de Janeiro: Liebezmann & Co. No. 8, Rua 1º de Março

#### THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Fanciro

Phipps Brothers & Co. 16 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

S ECURITY AGAINST FRAUD The Monitor

Check Perforating Machine.

The use of this machine affords an absolute guar gainst raising or altering the amounts specified on any kind of commercial paper.

The machine may be seen at this office, where orders will be received.

#### COFFEE:

From Plantation to Cup. BY F. B. THURBER.

A new supply of this standard work on the history and production of coffee just received. The book is elegantly bound and illustrated, and contains one of the most exhaustive summaries on this interesting subject which has yet been published. It not only treats of coffee production in Brazil, but in all countries, thus furnishing a most valuable work of reference to all persons juterested in the production and sale of coffee.

PRICE: 7\$000

C. McCulloch Beecher & Co.

No. 64 Rua Primeiro de Março.

THE RIO NEWS.

### TYPOGRAPHIA CENTRAL

EVARISTO RODRIGUES DA COSTA

7 Travessa do Ouvidor 7

This establishment, supplied with excellent material nearly a 1 imported from the United States, is prepared to print any work of literature, art, science, religion, etc., etc., however voluminous it may be. It executes all kinds of printing for commmercial transactions, railways, public departments, companies, banks, associations, brutchenoods, etc.

\*Visiting Cards\*\*,

\*\*Billion\*\* Cards\*\*,

Bills of Fave, Wedding Invitations, Circulars, Funeral Announcements, Art and Color Printing.

rders from the interior will be accepted whenever accom-ed by the name of some person in this city as a guarantee.

7 TRAVESSA DO OUVIDOR, 7 RIO DE JANEIRO

#### TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

The proprietors of "The Rio News" and "Rev. ista de Engenharia" have established a first-class Commercial Printing Office, in connection with their publication offices, and are now prepared to receive orders. Their presses and type are new and of the best make, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction in the work undertaken.

Special attention will be given to English work.

#### REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA.

(PORTUGUESE.)

The only Engineering Review published in Brazic,

Devoted to the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineer-ing enterprises, and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the industrial development of the country.

It will contain a full record of all concessions granted by the government, and of their administration and condition.

Owing to its large circulation among engineers in all parts of the empire, it will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly.

Terms:— one year..... 12\$000 six months..... 6 000 each number..... 2 000

rtising terms furnished on application. City Telephone Address: No. 112.

Editorial and publication rooms:

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Caixa no Correio, A. Rio de Janeiro.

### THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mair. British was succeeding the and frequency of issue were changed as the of transfer, the designations of number and volume from the analysis of the state of the designation of the state of the substitution of the state of

office and reference use.

The policy adopted by THE NEWS at the outset was that of strice independence and impartiality. The editors had strice independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and extended the political properties of the political properties of the political properties and extended the properties they decided to disconnected in this faine of policy. They News has been successful even beyond all expectations.

tation. With the beginning of its ninth volume (Jan the editors feel themselves warranted in callin to the uniform seek of themselves warranted in callin to the uniform and the property of t

TERMS!

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio, A. CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS :- No. 112.

Printed at the Tyr. CENTRAL, No. 7 Travessa do Ouvidor.