

THE RIO NEWS.

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

Voi. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1881

NUMBER 15

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Araozes
HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua de Leão, Laranjeiras.
J. P. HARRIS-GASTRELL,
Chargé d'Affaires.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua do
Visconde de Inhaúma.
THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 30, Rua de
S. José.
GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Services
at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every
Sunday.

FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A.,
Residence.—Ladeira do São, Laranjeiras. Chaplain.

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.

SAILORS MISSION.—163, Rua da Saude; 3rd floor. Ser-
vices at 2 p. m. every Sunday.
FRANCIS CURRAN,
Missionary.

PINHEIRO & TROUT
SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS
107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

JOHN MILLER & CO.
successors to
DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
SANTOS and São PAULO.

MAURICIO SWAIN,
Mechanical Engineer
CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

CARSON'S HOTEL
160 RUA DO CATETE
WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.
53-106

JAMES E. WARD & Co.
General Shipping and Commission Merchants
113 WALL STREET
NEW YORK

**NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL
EXPRESS**
Receive and forward parcels to and from Rio de Janeiro
and New-York.
Office in New-York, No. 30, Bowling Slip.
Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 8, Rua São Pedro.

C. T. DWINAL,
34 RUA DA QUITANDA
Agent for the
"DOMESTIC" and
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINES
N. B.—Every article pertaining to Sewing Machines and
their use constantly on hand.

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 manufacturers 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, hard-
ware, machinery, domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc., are
respectfully solicited, a cash basis being readily conceded
whenever special and exclusive conditions are tendered by
manufacturers.

GEOLOGY OF THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

From two important memoirs published
by Prof. Henrique Gorceix in the *Annaes
da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto*, noticed
in our last, we condense the following ac-
count of the geology of the central part of
the province of Minas Geraes.

The greater part of the central portion of
the province of Minas Geraes is constituted
by the great chain appropriately named
Serra do Espinhaço. This chain is formed
principally of quartzose and schistose rocks,
to which are joined granitic gneiss and even
true granites, mica schists, dykes and inter-
calated beds of diorite and finally small
deposits of anomalous rocks containing
tourmalines, disthene and other minerals.

The quartzose rocks are true quartzites
consisting of irregular grains of hyaline
quartz without cement. To the quartz in
these rocks are united two other substances,
a green mineral and micaceous iron which
serve to characterize two principal geolog-
ical horizons. The inferior division of the
quartzites is characterized by the presence of
a soft green unctuous mineral generally de-
scribed as talc, but which unlike talc contains
only an insignificant proportion (1 to 3%)
of magnesia with a large proportion of
alumina, and the alkalis, potash and soda.
The presence of small quantities of iron,
manganese and chrome probably determines
its green color. These quartzites are known
by the name of itacolunites and are in the
lower division characterized by a schistose
or flaggy structure.

In the quartzites with the green sub-
stance two subdivisions are recognized at
Ouro Preto. The lower one consists of
flaggy beds which near Ouro Preto are in-
clined at an angle of 25° or 30° to the
southward. The second and more impor-
tant division constitutes the peak of Itaco-
lumi and consists of more massive beds with
an easterly inclination. Both divisions are
traversed by auriferous veins in which the
matrix is generally common iron pyrites or
arsenical iron pyrites.

In some cases as at Morro Velho, Pary,
etc, quartz enters in relatively small propor-
tions in the vein matter and the gold is very
fine, and in small but constant quantity.
When on the contrary the pyrites disappear
and the vein is formed almost exclusively
of quartz, the gold is in larger grains but
very irregularly disseminated in the vein
rock.

The second division of the quartzites is
characterized by the substitution of the green
matter by micaceous iron and often, by the
disappearance of the quartz, these pass to
beds of iron ore known by the name of
itabirites. The beds of itabirites attain in
places the thickness of more than 200 metres
and by the abundance and purity of the
mineral and the facility of extraction con-
stitute the richest iron ore deposits of the
world. The iron is often accompanied by
oxide of manganese which in places enters
in a proportion as high as 9%, or more.

In the friable itabirites gold is often found
disposed in a manner which seems to be
peculiar to Brazil. The gold appears dis-
seminated in the rock in scales analogous to
the scales of iron oxide, these scales being

sometimes joined together so as to form
large nuggets. The distribution of the gold
in the rock appears to be irregular but it is
probable that the rich lines have, like veins,
a definite direction. The absence of sul-
phides which characterize the gold bear-
ing rocks inferior to the itabirites, is worthy
of note. The only substance which appears
to mark the presence of gold is a white
lithomarge appearing in little pockets in the
rock.

The schistose rocks are of very variable
characters, and when fully studied, either
from a geological or mineralogical point of
view, will fall into several divisions. They
are generally shales passing at times to true
slates; soft, greasy to the touch and of var-
ious colors, green, yellow, red, black, etc.
These schists have generally been described
as talcose but analysis proves them to be
argillaceous, rich in alkalis and with but a
trifling proportion of magnesia. True talc-
stone rocks consisting of soapstone or pot-
stone are however met with in small basins
in the midst of the schists. The schists
may be divided into two groups with refer-
ence to their relations to the itabirites,
namely, those below the itabirites charac-
terized by brilliant mica—like scales—
extreme softness and a relatively small de-
velopment of the schistose structure, and
those superior to the itabirites characterized
by a greater predominance of the argillaceous
character and of the schistose structure.

These schists are everywhere metamor-
phosed, but in the north of the province
in the Jequitinhonha and Arassuaí basins
the alteration of the rocks is more pro-
nounced than in the region farther south
and the rock becomes crystalline, passing to
mica schist and other types of crystalline
rocks. These crystalline schists perhaps be-
long to another geological series. This
change to the crystalline character is accom-
panied by the appearance of numerous
veins of quartz accompanied by tourmalines,
staurolites, spodumene, crysoberyls, etc.

In the series of schists the gold bearing
veins are less numerous than in the other
groups described and are of inconstant
richness. In places gold also appears dis-
tributed in the rock in a manner analog-
ous to that in the itabirites but this only
occurs in the parts contiguous to the latter
rock. The group of schists is also character-
ized by the presence of isolated masses of
crystalline limestone or marble.

The determination of the geological age
of these various rocks and even that of the
relative ages of the different groups is ren-
dered difficult by the absence of fossils and
by the excessive dislocation of the beds by
folding and faulting, faults being particularly
numerous giving a peculiar character to
the mountains of the region which generally
present a moderate slope on one side and a
precipice on the other.

The rocks above described have been re-
ferred to the tertiary and secondary ages but
there are good reasons for considering them
as more ancient than the limestones of the
São Francisco in which Prof. O. A. Derby
found fossil corals which indicate that these
are much older than the secondary and be-
long to the paleozoic age.

The more modern rocks are represented
by the peculiar iron conglomerate denomi-
nated *canga* formed on the surface from the
fragments of the underlying rocks and which
continues to form to-day, and by deposits of
lignite of tertiary age as is proved by the fossil
plants and fishes contained in them.

A fact of considerable interest, from an
agricultural point of view, is the uniform
presence of a notable proportion of alkalis,
particularly potash, in all the schistose
rocks examined and the absence of lime in
the same rocks. The first fact explains the
wonderful fertility of many of the soils de-
rived from the decomposition of the schists,
and the second indicates the proper fertilizer
for the more sterile soils.

Of the precious stones found in Minas,
the deposits of topazes, being situated near
Ouro Preto, have been most studied. Top-
azes and the still rarer enclases are found
in their primitive formation in a small basin
west of Ouro Preto in which several mines
have been opened. The rocks of this re-
gion consist of schists and quartzites with
the green substance, the beds being inclined
at angles of 30° to 50° to the eastward.
The schists are the predominant rocks and
belong to the two divisions already de-
scribed of clay schists and greasy or unct-
uous schists. They contain pyrophyllite
and embedded octahedral crystals of iron
oxide having the form of and resulting from
the alteration of pyrites.

The various topaz mines that have been
opened lie along two parallel lines running
W. S. W. In the Boa Vista mine which is
a deep open cut, the beds explored are unct-
uous shales of several varieties containing
the talc-like mineral already mentioned.
These beds are inclined to the eastward at
an angle of 40° to 50° and are covered by
superficial deposits of sand and conglom-
erate. The gems occur in an irregular
fracture or vein filled with a soapy clay or
lithomarge and running about W. S. W. or
perpendicular to the strike of the country
rock. The vein divides into branches some
of which sometimes accompany the bedding,
and is often split up into pockets in which
the topazes are of greater size and more
abundant. Rarely topazes are found with-
out the lithomarge in a brown clay rock to
which the gem-bearing veins appear to be
confined. The other minerals accompany-
ing the gems are quartz in fine crystals
often penetrated by the topaz crystals, specu-
lar iron and very rarely enclases of which
only 7 or 8 were found in the extraction of
several kilogrammes of topazes. In the
other mines examined the conditions are
essentially the same, the presence of crystals
of rutile being noted in one of them.

The topazes are generally of the well
known yellow color though it is not rare to
find reddish ones and light green and color-
less crystals are also found very rarely. The
relation with the lithomarge is so intimate
that layers of this substance are often found
penetrating the cleavage planes of the crys-
tals. Other crystals having the composi-
tion of topaz are brown and opaque or
with a slight yellow varnish on the surface,
without well defined cleavage and pass into

a bluish schist which occurs in blocks in the mass of the unctuous schists.

The diamond appears to belong to the same geological horizon as the topaz, accompanying in its distribution the quartzites or so-called itacolumites. It has not been found in the immediate vicinity of Ouro Preto but the diamond-bearing zone commences about 60 kilometres north of that city and extends almost due north for a long distance following the divide between the waters of the São Francisco and the coast rivers. The idea that the quartzites or the itacolumites form the primitive formation of the diamond is an old one and arises from the fact that these rocks are the predominant ones in the diamond region, but neither the gem nor its attendant minerals were seen by the early explorers in their original position.

The origin of the diamond may be studied by means of the accompanying minerals which being more abundant can more readily be traced to their place of origin. Of these some may be regarded as accidentally associated with the diamond, but others, whose presence in the gem-bearing gravels is more constant, must be regarded as true satellites. Among these last the minerals containing titanium such as anatatz, rutile, rutile pseudomorph after anatatz and titaniferous iron hold the first place. To these are to be added black tourmaline, hematite in the form of specular iron and of octahedral crystals, magnetite in grains, and, in some places, klaprothine, in others, platinum. All of these minerals with the exception of the last have been found in the quartz veins which are very abundant in the neighborhood of Diamantina, cutting the quartzites and schists.

The diamond also occurs in quartzite near the city of Grão Mogol where mining was at one time carried on. A specimen of this rock containing a diamond has long existed in the national museum at Rio and two specimens have lately been obtained for the collection of the school of mines. The rock in these specimens consists of irregular grains of quartz with flakes of mica or of the green substance and with embedded crystals among which is the diamond. In its lithological characters it resembles closely the upper quartzite of the Serra de Itacolumi and probably belongs to the same geological horizon.

Two theories may be proposed to account for the presence of the diamond in this quartzite. One that the diamond already existed when the rock was consolidated and thus entered into its composition like any other pebble; the other that the diamond was formed in the rock. At first sight the first theory appears the most probable one, but there are some reasons for giving more credit to the second.

A third mode of occurrence was noted by Messrs. Heusser and Claraz at São João da Chapada, near Diamantina, where the diamond is associated with a white clay analogous to lithomarge which occurs with veins of quartz containing specular iron, that traverse the quartzites.

It will be seen therefore that the diamond and topaz are found in the same rocks and with the same mineral associates.

The other colored minerals or gems of Minas, viz., the beryl, chrysoberyl, spodumene, andalusite, garnet, and red and green tourmaline occur in an older series of crystalline schists which is formed to the east of the diamond-bearing zone in the basins of the Jequitinhonha and Arassuahy. The rocks of this region consist of gneiss and mica-schists which in places become graphitic. The gems occur principally in loose gravel but have been traced to their original deposits in quartz veins traversing the crystalline schists. It is to be noted that of these minerals the tourmaline is also associated with the diamond and topaz-bearing

rocks but in this case it is always the black variety not the red, green or white varieties of the crystalline schists.

In concluding this brief abstract of the very interesting investigations of Prof. Gorceix, by far the most complete and serious studies that have ever been made of the geology of Minas and the mode of occurrence of the precious stones which have rendered the province famous, we would say that for the most part his conclusions are in complete accord with those of our countryman, Prof. O. A. Derby, who visited the diamond region last year and who has now in press a memoir giving the results of his studies. In the few minor points in which the two geologists are not in accord further investigations are necessary, and we are pleased to be able to state that the eminent geologist of Ouro Preto has just undertaken a trip to the northern part of the province in which it is to be hoped he will have the satisfaction of completing his studies and of setting at rest the long disputed questions in regard to that most interesting subject, the mode of origin and occurrence of the diamond.

THE CIVILIZATION OF SLAVERY.

A few weeks since we published an account of a most barbarous case of punishment at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, through which a slave boy was literally whipped to death. The cold-blooded character of the act, and the inhuman cruelty of the punishment were sufficient to excite the condemnation of every man who claims to be even half civilized, and to warrant the immediate prosecution and punishment of the criminals for murder. While, however, the course of justice has been dragging its weary length along in the distant province of Rio Grande do Sul, a similar outrage, no less cruel and inhuman, has been perpetrated in the province of Rio de Janeiro itself, and within a few hours ride of the imperial capital.

According to a Rezende correspondent of the *Fluminense* (of the 18th inst.) of Niterohy, a man named Antonio de Marins Freire Jr., of the parish of Sant' Anna dos Tocos, Rezende, was recently in urgent need of money, and undertook to raise the required sum through the rental of three slave boys. A police *subdelegado* of the place, named Fernandes Nunes, advanced the amount and took one of the slaves, Fructoso, aged 16 years, to work out the indebtedness. In arranging the terms the *subdelegado* insisted upon one condition, the privilege of doing just as he pleased with the boy.

Soon after entering the service of Nunes the boy took a dislike to the unaccustomed treatment and labor, and accordingly ran away, returning to the house of his master. The *subdelegado* Nunes then had the boy ironed and conveyed to the designated place of punishment where two public executioners whipped him most inhumanly. The whipping consisted of *four hundred lashes*. The unhappy slave was then *put into the stocks* to remain until he should recover from his punishment—an eventuality which the *Fluminense's* correspondent does not think at all probable. The names of one planter and three merchants are given as witnesses of the fact.

And this inhuman punishment, this gross outrage against every sentiment of civilization, this monstrous iniquity takes place in this province of Rio de Janeiro, and the whistle of the lash could almost be heard within the imperial department of justice itself. The outrage was committed through the orders of a police official who is directly responsible to the minister of justice, and by two public executioners who acted in conformity with the requirements of laws now in force. There is no possible evasion of responsibility. If the slave boy dies, he

will have been murdered by officials, and in strict conformity with existing laws. Criminal and inhuman as is the act of the *subdelegado* Nunes and his two accomplices, the simple fact that the outrage was committed in accordance with the forms and requirements of law disgraces and degrades the whole nation.

At the present moment the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro is Deputy Martinho Campos, the man who proposed to meet the abolition movement with revolver in hand. The president of the imperial cabinet is Counselor Saraiva, he who pronounced the abolition movement inopportune and not to be considered until after the passage of the electoral reform bill. The minister of justice is Counselor Dantas, he who promised so many reforms in the administration of justice when he took charge of that department a little over one year ago. All of these men are prominent leaders in the liberal party, which has promised so much and pledged itself so often in the interests of Brazilian civilization and progress. And lastly, the Emperor of Brazil is Dom Pedro II, the sovereign who enjoys so high a reputation as a man and a ruler, and whom the world believes to be heartily in favor of emancipation. And this literal whipping a slave boy nearly to the extreme of death takes place almost under the eyes of every one of these gentlemen! Labor or no labor, prosperity or ruin, inopportune or not, these crimes must cease! If the laws of Brazil can do nothing better than to provide executioners for whipping slaves to death, then let them be broken and let the slave go free to-morrow! There is no question of policy nor of expediency—much less one of principle—which can justify such acts and uphold the institution which makes them possible. When such outrages are possible, the only statesman-like policy is immediate and unconditional repression!

From the Buenos Ayres Herald, May 7.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE DOTTEREL.

PUNTA ARENAS, April 26.

To the Editor of the *Herald*.

I little thought, when I left you on the 16th, I should have to write you particulars of a most terrible explosion and the total loss of her majesty's gunboat *Dotterel*, with 123 of her crew. At 7 o'clock this morning, while in the house held by Messrs. Somoza & Miro, and in conversation with Sr. Miro, we heard from the street that the Pacific steamer was coming in. I at once went to the beach and ascertained that it was not so, but that one of her majesty's gunboats was coming in. I saw her steaming towards this place, and, about 9:30, I saw her drop her anchor in front. The captain of the port and Dr. Fenton, the medical gentleman of this place, went on board a little before this and passed the house I had returned to about 9:45 a. m., and, at about 10 o'clock an extraordinary report of a gun was heard, but, by the peculiar noise and the shaking of this house (wood), I feared something else had happened. In a few seconds I observed two or three persons running, and I looked in the direction where I saw the *Dotterel* anchor, and a few pieces of something I could see in the air amongst the smoke, but at the distance (about a mile) I could not see what; I ran, and, when on the mole, I saw an explosion must have taken place. In two or three minutes, when I could see clearer, I felt sure one of her boilers had exploded, and the magazine after. In two minutes more, the steam cleared the smoke and no gunboat to be seen, and I could see, I thought, floating bodies during this time. The captain of the port's boat was on its way to the scene of desolation, and as soon as possible thirteen other boats were manned

and put off; in half an hour all was done that could be, and the first man brought to shore was the captain; then, in another boat, seven others, two or three badly cut and bruised. A third boat brought a body in a bag. Another boat another body, &c., &c., the remains being picked up all in small pieces. Out of a crew of Englishmen of 135 men, only 12 have been picked up alive, therefore 123 men were scalded to death or blown to atoms in less than two minutes, and the vessel's masts, yards, and balls fled in an upward direction; one striking a launch, upon descending, not far off, and knocking a hole into her; she sank. Captain Evans, Lieut. Stokes, the 2nd engineer, Mr. Walker, and the carpenter, Mr. Beard, and eight of the crew, twelve in all, were brought on shore. Dr. Fenton was in attendance, dressing the wounds.

The governor, his secretary, and all the leading people of this wooden city were all on the beach, and about 200 of the inhabitants. The *Dotterel* is a new gunboat, of six guns, with two powder magazines, one fore and one aft. It was the explosion of the boiler exploded the fire magazine, and the whole timbers are shivered to atoms. The clothing, being in lockers, which were burst open by the explosion, came to the surface. The timbers were teak and cedar, and very sound. I took out a 6-inch gun metal bolt that came to shore in the boats. I think I have told you all necessary particulars about such a momentous calamity, I think and hope one of rare occurrence in the British navy.

I am, dear Sir,

J. T. S.

A CORRECTION.

SÃO PAULO, May 21th, 1881.

Editor Rio News:

Dear Sir:—Having seen the advertisement of John Miller & Co., in the two last numbers of THE RIO NEWS, as successors to Dulley, Miller & Brunton, I would call your attention to the fact that the firm of Dulley, Miller & Brunton is still in liquidation and therefore cannot have a successor.

Please give this a place in your next issue and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

W. B. BRUNTON.

The entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein (Customs Union) seems but a matter of time. The citizens' delegates as well as the Senate have already decided in favor of this step, and have by a majority resolved to enter into negotiations with the German government. Now that the Senate and the Burgers of Hamburg are agreed on questions of principle in sacrificing their ancient privileges, the entry of Hamburg into the German Zollverein will only depend upon conditions of secondary importance.—*Continental Correspondence.*

The report of the United States board of agriculture shows that during the last twenty-one years, after receiving a fair remuneration for the cost of the production of their corn, the farmers of Illinois have realized a net profit of one billion dollars. In 1879 Illinois produced one-fifth of all the corn grown in the United States; and, according to latest advices, the crop of 1880 will bear about the same proportion to the corn-crop of the country. The average yield per acre during the past season was thirty-three bushels, and in twenty-one years this has been exceeded only eight times. The average in 1862 being forty. The present corn crop of 251,000,000 bushels has been exceeded only three times—in 1875 280,000,000, 1877 270,000,000, and in 1879 306,000,000. The profits on wheat have of late years increase the wheat acreage at the expenses of corn. The average prices in the past years has been greater by some cents than the average for 1880; but the total value of the crop was \$84,000,000, a value which has been exceeded only twice in twenty-one years. Illinois also does a thriving business in the pig and cattle line. The value of hogs marketed in 1880 was \$22,127,000; in 1879 it was \$16,640,000. The value of cattle in 1880 was \$17,026,000; in 1879 it was \$16,751,000.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The April receipts of the Maceió custom house were 125,145\$230.

—The April receipts of the Pernambuco post office amounted to 10,467\$300.

—The burials in the public cemeteries of Pernambuco in April were 311, against 315 in 1880, and 736 in 1879.

—The Bishop of Pará has consented to be a candidate for the next General Assembly for the district of Campina, province of S. Paulo.

—The Bahia papers state that the new gunboat *Travife* has returned to the naval anchorage in that port, and will soon go into dock for repairs.

—The receipts of the provincial postal department of Rio Grande do Sul during the quarter ending March 31 amounted to a total of 12,094\$040.

—The *Gazeta*, of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, has suspended for fifteen or twenty days for repairs. The wear and tear of life in Uberaba is without parallel.

—Mail advices from Rio Grande of the 15th inst. state that Col. Lourenço Latorre has gone to Porto Alegre in response to a call from the provincial president.

—The *comarca* of Pindaemohangaba, province of São Paulo, has a voting population of 595, according to the new registry. The village registry contains 290 names.

—One of the party of seven which drew one-half of the *sorte grande* of São Paulo, has purchased the freedom of his father and mother, both slaves in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Santa Catharina provincial assembly was discussing a project in third reading, on the 17th inst., for the removal of the provincial capital to Lages, in the interior of the province.

—In Maranhão there is an impost of 2\$000 per head on hogs. According to the *Diário do Maranhão* the collection of one of these impost recently cost a tax-payer the total sum of 30\$361.

—The *Provincia* of São Paulo is informed that the parish of Santa Cruz das Palmeiras, near Casa Branca, has no cemetery, and that the dead are buried in the roads and at the doors of *ventas*.

—The Rio Grande provincial assembly has authorized the municipal council of Pelotas to expend 100,000\$ in paving the streets of that city, and to emit apolices for that amount bearing 8 per cent. interest.

—Professor Henrique Goreix, director of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, set out on a scientific exploration of the Diamantina diamond region on the 16th inst. He was accompanied by Prof. A. de Bovet as an assistant.

—The Rio Grande provincial assembly has authorized the municipal councils of Jagnarão, Itagê and Arroio Grande to borrow 30,000\$, 20,000\$ and 10,000\$ respectively for certain specified public works. For this purpose apolices bearing 8 per cent. interest will be emitted.

—According to the conservative press of Minas Geraes the recent visit of the Emperor to that province cost not less than 600,000\$. The liberal papers, however, deny this total. They assert that the actual expenditure by the provincial authorities did not exceed 400,000\$.

—An assassination took place at Paioi in this province on the evening of the 15th inst. The victim was Manoel José Victorino, and the assassin Pedro Fernandes de Almeida. The latter was captured on the following day and lodged in jail at Parahyba do Sul.

—The republicans of São Paulo have entered upon the canvass for the next General Assembly with a spirit which is praiseworthy in the highest degree. They have adopted the novel plan of “stumping” the province, and some of their ablest men are now engaged in that work.

—A dispute between some men at a place called Tapêra, near Campos, on the evening of the 14th inst. resulted in the death of Julião Bento de Oliveira from a blow on the head with a heavy stick. The murderer, Emilio José Cardoso, was afterwards captured by the Campos police authorities.

—The *Diário de Campinas* relates that some gentlemen had undertaken to erect a school-house at Rebouças, a small place near Campinas, and that when they had enclosed the grounds a neighboring planter at the head of 20 men came in and destroyed all the work accomplished. Don't believe in schools no how!

—The municipal authorities of Friburgo, province of Rio de Janeiro, have ordered the establishment of two primary schools of agriculture in that municipality. One is to be located at Bom Sucesso and the other at S. Pedro de Macachê. Both—so the local notice says—are to be for the masculine sex. One of the dissatisfied economists of the day asks why the feminine sex should not now have a trial, seeing that the males are succeeding so poorly.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly is now in session.

—The emigration from Ceará to the Amazonas still continues.

—The São Paulo law school has 539 students on its matriculation rolls.

—Typhoid fevers of a malignant character are raging at Cerro Largo, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The April receipts of the Fortaleza, Ceará, custom house amounted to 102,500\$882.

—The April receipts of the postal department of the province of Pará amounted to 5,107\$945.

—A bill has passed the Amazonas provincial assembly granting a subsidy to the Manaus steamship company.

—The April receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 312,666\$746, and of the provincial treasury to 46,953\$668.

—The April receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 498,412\$052, against 525,012\$560 during the same month of 1880 and 482,981\$058 in 1879.

—The *Commercial*, of Rio Grande, relates that 26 animals were killed on the 27th ult. by one thunder-bolt. The accident occurred at Valentin Grande, Salto, Uruguay.

—An overseer, himself a slave, was recently killed by two slaves on the plantation of Dona Ambrosina, between Casa Branca and Pirassungá, province of São Paulo.

—A bill elevating the impost on jerked beef and other bovine products to 4 per cent. has passed the Rio Grande provincial assembly, in second reading, on the 14th inst.

—Mail advices from Maranhão of the 7th inst. report the continuance of heavy rains in that province. In the city of Maranhão it had rained every day since the 26th of March.

—A project has been introduced into the Amazonas provincial assembly authorizing a new contract for furnishing Manaus with fresh meat, and increasing the maximum price to 600 reis per kilo.

—The *tribunal da relação* of Pará suspended Counselor Tito Franco de Almeida for a term of six months for having received a protest, as a *juz de commercio* and as an advocate, against a decision of that tribunal.

—The *Constituição* of Fortaleza, Ceará, relates that a very large number of rattlesnakes have been killed in the vicinity of Maria Pereira. Over 200 had been killed there. On one plantation 18 were killed in one week.

—The gunboat *Lanço*, charged with the work of erecting a lighthouse on Ilha de S. João, returned to Maranhão on the 1st inst. The officers report the selection of a site and the commencement of the work of construction.

—A project has been introduced into the Amazonas provincial assembly for the establishment of a steamship line between Manaus and New York, and granting a subsidy to the same. One line is already running to Europe, and a subsidy has been granted for a second line.

—Some weeks ago a fight took place at the gate of the São Paulo cemetery, in which a coachman was stabbed and killed. It is just learned that this same coachman, by name José Fernandes da Silva, has fallen heir to a fortune in Portugal of 80,000\$ Portuguese money, or about 160,000\$ in Brazilian money.

—The *Thermometro*, of Nazareth, Pernambuco, of the 7th inst., relates that one Lieut. Col. Trajano Olympio da Cunha Gouvêa, lessee of the Baraitina plantation in the Alagoa Secca district, had set fire to the huts of two poor working men because of a petty spite. The families of the two men barely escaped with their lives. The *Thermometro* asks that the criminal shall be prosecuted for arson. We fear our provincial colleague asks too much.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—Fourteen kilometers of the “Juiz de Fôra e Piaô” railway have already been surveyed. It is expected that the surveys will be finished about the end of this month.

—The first locomotive trial on the Comê d'Eu railway of Parahyba took place on the 30th ult. The distance run was two kilometers.

—The *Pharos* of Juiz de Fôra says that the Western railway, of Minas, will be inaugurated about the middle of July. It is expected that the Emperor will be present.

—Decree 8,074, of the 7th inst., grants permission to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company, Limited, to modify the route of its branch road to Limeiro, Pernambuco.

—By a decree of the 14th inst. the government declares the concession for a railway from Boa Esperança to S. João do Monte Negro, Rio Grande do Sul, to be lapsed because of failure to comply with the conditions of the concession. By this concession the road was to have an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. on a capital of 2,474,760\$.

—It is announced that the Sobral railway, of Ceará, will be opened to traffic, at the end of June, as far as Pitombiras, a distance of 79½ kilometers. Sixty-two kilometers of track are already laid.

—Decree 8,073, of the 7th inst., grants permission to the Paraná railway company to change its route, on the second section, between Curitiba and the junction of the Martins and Ypiranga rivers.

—The Olinda suburban railway, of Pernambuco, earned 12,979\$200 and expended 10,509\$327 during the month of April. The earnings were 752\$829 in excess of those for the same month of last year.

—The provincial government of Minas Geraes has been notified that the Alto Muriahé railway company has decided to accept the subvention of 9,000\$ per kilometer instead of the guarantee of interest.

—The minister of agriculture has granted permission to the Bagé railway company of Rio Grande do Sul to substitute steel rails of 20 kilograms per meter, for the iron rails of 22 kilograms specified in the contract.

—The Carangola railway company has asked permission from the government to raise a foreign loan of 3,700,000\$. The minister of agriculture will await information from the Brazilian agency in London before deciding.

—The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to employ steam on the railway branch from Cordeiro to Cantagallo, on the Cantagallo railway. The male has thus far been the motive power on this branch.

—Mail advices from Alagoás of the 13th inst. report some damage to the cuttings and embankments of the Paulo Afonso railway through the recent heavy rains. The Rio Piranhas had overflowed its banks, causing considerable loss to the residents of that locality.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 19th inst. announces the opening of tenders for the construction of a railway from Timbaúta to Goyana. Only three proposals had been received, as follows: Messrs. Wilson Sons & Co., requiring an interest guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum for thirty years on the sum of 40,000\$ per kilometer; Sr. Costa Carvalho, requiring a similar guarantee for twenty-five years on 50,000\$ per kilometer; and Messrs. Snell, Reed & Bowen, requiring only the privileges conceded by law, and dispensing with the guarantee. The award has not yet been announced.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the *Herald*, Buenos Aires, May 7.

—The April receipts of the Buenos Aires custom house were \$4, 1,270,728.30.

—The Montevideo custom-house produced during the month of April the sum of \$389,061.83 n/o.

—Colonel Winter has just obtained another victory over the Indians, rescuing from them 4000 sheep, 800 head of cattle, 500 mares, 200 horses and a number of prisoners.

—Sergeant Major Reynolds leaves for Europe to-morrow with a commission from the national government to obtain 20,000 Remington rifles on the improved Argentine model.

—M. Hueli, who was commissioned to place in Paris the shares of the French Bank it is proposed to establish in this city, has returned by the *Equateur* after having placed shares to the amount of 10,000,000 francs.

—During the month of March the receipts of the Central Argentine railway were \$1,106,515.06 and the working expenses, \$1,41,024.03, leaving a balance of \$1,64,891.03 which more than covers the 7 per cent guaranteed by government.

—Although there is a heavy duty on type for the sake of encouraging home industry, home-made type costs double the better type imported, showing that while it does no good to the type founder here, it becomes a heavy burden on printers.

—There are 73,000 national guards enrolled in this province alone up to the present, and the number of those who have neglected this duty, through different causes, up to the present is so large that it would be well to extend the term, which has already expired, a little longer.

—We are very sorry to hear that the large steam carpentry and wood-fitting manufactory in Calle Montevideo, owned by Messrs. C. Sackmann & Co., has shut up. The liabilities are said to be five or six millions, due to lumber merchants and the banks. There is a large quantity of completed material for large buildings, such as doors, sashes, etc., which are much needed, and which it has been proposed to take and deposit the price in the Provincial Bank to the credit of the assets, but legal red-tape prevents it, at the cost of great inconvenience to contractors and loss to the assets. It is a pity that these much-needed works are closed, and much sympathy is shown Mr. Sackmann, who fell through insufficient capital and consequent outside prices for stock and discounts.

—The Italian exhibition which is on the eve of closing, has been a great and flattering success, and its promoters have every reason to be satisfied with the brilliant result of their very laudable effort on behalf of industry. We may safely say that it is a thing which could not have been accomplished with anything like the results which have obtained, by any other community resident among us.

—The representative of Messrs. Siemur, Kermos and Co. has applied to the municipality proposing to illuminate the Plaza Victoria, and some of the principal streets in this city, with electric light. The lamps would have to occupy places now filled with gas lamps, and the electric machine in the *patio* of the Cabildo. The strength of the light is represented as 350 stearine candles, or 17½ gas burners, per lamp. At present it is proposed to put up twelve lamps.

—A decree was published yesterday by the provincial government, calling for plans and estimates for the building of a government house, a legislative house, a house for the law courts, and public notices' offices, a municipal building, a church, police offices, fire-brigade offices, and a prison for the new provincial capital. The proper committees have been named to form a jury for examining these plans, &c. A sum of \$200,000 will be given as a reward for the best of these plans.

—The great event of the week in this city has been the installation of the new governor of the province, Dr. Dn. Dardo Rocha, who took the oath of office and was duly inaugurated on Sunday. As we have already had occasion to state, we are of the opinion that Dr. Rocha is the man who is wanted to help the province into shape after the late changes it has undergone. He is possessed of talent, energy and a well-ordered zeal for reform, in the best acceptance of that term, and we are warranted in looking for the introduction of quite a variety of useful measures under his wise and far-seeing administration.

—The report of the general revenue office for the last fiscal year ending March 21, 1881, gives the following results:

From direct assessment.....	\$23,124,063
„ patents.....	10,240,352
„ stamped paper.....	19,345,016
„ alcohol and tobacco.....	8,340,229
„ preceding year.....	5,149,611
„ other sources.....	4,518,421
Total.....	\$76,724,192

All of the above does not go to the provincial government, since the direct assessment embraces both the city and country. Were all necessary reductions made, the account would be very different.

—Messrs. Bordenes & Luders' review, embracing the movement of wools in our market during the last fortnight in April, gives as the amount arrived 240,000 arrobes, sold 350,000 and in stock 1,400,000. The general arrivals of the whole season amount to 5,220,000 arrobes, of which 3,820,000 have been sold, against 5,560,000 same time last year, and only 15,000 in deposit. In reference to the large stock of 40 to 45,000 jules of wool on hand, they say: “Holders begin to be more amenable to reason, but not sufficiently so, as yet, to allow of operations within the limits of the European markets.” This opinion is important, inasmuch as the review from which it is taken is one of our most serious and reliable authorities on such matters, and it might be to the advantage of sellers to listen to the suggestion and be guided by its direction.

—The state of the country in the Banda Oriental is something awful. On the evening of the 18th ult., Don Calisto Murga, a respected Spanish merchant of Melo, B. O., was brutally murdered by three laborers with whom he had a difference during the day. On the following day, at the same place, Don Manuel Suarez, his brother-in-law, and his assistant were murdered in their store by a number of robbers who were strangers in the neighborhood and whose motive was the robbery of the house, from which they carried off a large amount of property. We are glad to see the Montevideo government has awakened to the necessity of adopting energetic measures for the suppression of such awful crimes, but very much fear the unsettled state of the country will not allow them to effect very much.

—On Thursday, four of the men belonging to the guard of the marine department were put under arrest for refusing to clean some arms which were given them for that purpose. Their defence was that they had not received any wages for a long time, and that they have been compelled of late to subsist almost exclusively on beef, not receiving either bread or biscuit owing to the disturbance with the commissioner of marine, who has left his department abandoned to the most shameful neglect. When reforms are contemplated, either in the army or navy, it should always be borne in mind that those bearing upon the comfort and well-being, to say nothing of the rights of subalterns, should receive the first attention. There are, of course, obligations on both sides, and it cannot be expected that the men will fill their part of the contract if the terms undertaken by the government are set at naught.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY.

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

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

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription for one year in Brazil,\$00.00
do for six months do10.00
do for one year in the United States, \$10.00
do for six months do do \$ 5.00
do for one year in Great Britain,£2 0 0
do for six months do do£1 0 0

SINGLE COPIES: 650 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st, 1879.

Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS—8 Rua São Pedro.

Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON,
194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 24TH, 1881.

By an imperial decree of the 15th instant Dr. Franklin Americo de Menezes Doria was chosen as minister and secretary of war vice Visconde de Pelotas, resigned. As far as the public are informed the change is without any political significance. The ill health of the late minister made it evident some time since that he would be compelled to resign the post. Added to that it is currently believed that his temper and tastes were not at all suited to the annoying and petty details of a cabinet minister's work, and rumors have been frequently current of his purpose to withdraw from them. The high character of the late minister of war, and his conscientious performance of his duties, make his retirement from the ministry a matter for sincere regret. His successor is a gentleman of high standing in official circles, and is exceptionally well qualified, both as to character and scholarly attainments, to hold a portfolio in the Emperor's cabinet. He recently occupied the presidency of the province of Pernambuco, and is a lecturer in the College Dom Pedro II. The new appointment gives general satisfaction.

The banquet which was given to Deputy Joaquin Nabuco by the Brazilian anti-slavery society on the evening of the 14th instant passed off in a most successful and satisfactory manner, both the attendance and enthusiasm testifying to the unflagging interest in the abolition movement. There was the usual round of toasts and many eloquent speeches were made in behalf of the cause of Brazilian emancipation, and in honor of those who have devoted themselves so fully and so earnestly to its realization. Among the many agreeable features of the occasion, especially agreeable to ourselves, were the many kind and complimentary words spoken for THE RIO NEWS and its work in behalf of emancipation. Were we not so thoroughly imbued with the principles of abolition and with the conviction that slavery is both a crime against humanity and an economic evil, we still should feel ourselves more than repaid for our advocacy of the cause by this kindly-expressed appreciation. As it is we have both the satisfaction of having advocated a just cause from principle, and of having won the commendation of a highly intelligent and influential body of men for so doing. In pledging our support to the abolition movement in Brazil, we act through no purpose to meddle in a purely domestic question, but in the belief that slavery is a crime against humanity, in which all men are interested, and an economic evil against which all commercial men, irrespective of nationality, have a just right to complain.

By a telegram from our New York correspondent on the 19th inst. we are informed of the appointment of Hon. Thomas A. Osborn, now minister to the republic of Chili, as successor to Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the American minister at this capital, who sent in his resignation some time since. Although we have no news of the breaking of the dead-lock in the United States Senate and in consequence no news of the confirmation of this appointment, there is no doubt whatever that it will soon be confirmed and that Mr. Osborn will enter upon the duties of his new station at no distant day. The urgent request of Mr. Hilliard to be permitted to return home, and the excellent record of Mr. Osborn as minister on the Pacific coast, are both good reasons for a speedy confirmation. The retirement of Mr. Hilliard from a post which he has filled with so great success and with such unqualified satisfaction to his own government and to that to which he is accredited, will arouse feelings of deep and general regret. In his official character he has met every requirement upon the representative of a great nation, and his mission has been one of uniform and deserved success. In his private capacity he has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and his withdrawal will be looked upon with deep regret. In the choice of a successor, the United States government has promoted a gentleman whose character and experience have won for him a high position on the West Coast. Mr. Osborn was appointed to the Chilean mission by President Hayes and entered upon his official duties in August, 1877. He was a resident of the state of Kansas, and had occupied many high positions of trust and responsibility. His constant exertions in behalf of peace between Chili and Peru, and his watchful care over the interests of American citizens on the Pacific coast have met the cordial approval of the United States government, and have led to this merited promotion.

LATER—We are informed as we go to press that Mr. Osborn's appointment has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

THE conflict which was imminent between the imperial government and the municipal council of this city some days ago, aside from the merits of the case itself, should lead to a careful study of the political relations now existing between, the general and local governments. The recurrence of these conflicts—and they are not infrequent—is sufficient proof of the existence of some disturbing cause—and a cause which will continue to operate until the needed reforms are adopted. It is true that the imperial government has the power and authority to solve all these disputes and to enforce its decisions, but the interests of good government do not require such acts of high authority while the interests of the people are positively injured by them. Whether they have been realized or not, the government of Brazil is founded upon modern representative and self-regulating institutions. The people are supposed to choose their own law-makers, and to directly determine the character and policy of the government as far as can be done under a constitutional monarchy. Such a form of government, to be strong, effective and progressive, must be based upon well-defined local governments, or upon the self-government of the people themselves. And this basis, this necessary source of representative institutions, is just what is wanting. Practically there is no such thing as local self-government in Brazil; the source of all power and authority lies in the central government to whom all things must go for approval and through whom must come the executive fiat for even the pettiest affairs

of a community. It is needless to urge that a people to whom is entrusted the right of choosing representatives to the national and provincial legislatures are fully competent to manage their own local affairs, and the converse of this proposition is that a people incapable of administering their local affairs, are equally incapable of directing national affairs through chosen representatives. The only safe basis for representative institutions lies in local government. If the municipalities throughout Brazil were left to manage their own affairs there would be not only a cessation of these petty conflicts, but there would probably be a much better administration of local affairs. There certainly can be no loss of strength and prestige to the imperial government in granting such a measure, while there would be a real gain to the people.

We have seen the first number of *O Industrial*, a new weekly journal established in this city as the organ of the "Associação Industrial." "The representative of one of the highest functions of every well-organized nation, it is the special organ of an association founded by Brazilians and foreigners for defending the interests and promoting the progress of national industry." Or, in other words, it is the accredited organ of an association of manufacturers, merchants, capitalists and professional men, chiefly the first, who aim to make protection the avowed policy of Brazil. Notwithstanding the fact that the Brazilian tariff is already so high as to practically prohibit the introduction of some classes of goods, notwithstanding the fact that the tariff of 1879 established protective duties on some classes of imports to the extreme of prohibition, notwithstanding the fact that the country is not prepared to substitute these prohibited goods with cheap and well-made native products, and notwithstanding the fact that the national treasury can not afford to lose one single *vintem* from the revenue which it now receives from import duties, these gentlemen—with the purest and most unselfish intentions, of course—are clamoring for more protection to native industries and a more pronounced prohibition upon the competing articles of foreign production. For the few enterprises represented in this association, who find themselves unable to compete with the importers, this system of protection certainly offers tangible and efficient assistance; but for the consumers—that great multitude of struggling men, women and children—what? Does it make their bread cheaper and more plentiful? Does it make their clothing cheaper and better? Does it give them more employment and better wages? Does it increase their savings, add to their comforts, and aid them in securing homes? In fine, does it confer one single benefit upon one single individual outside of those whose money is invested in the industries to be thus protected, and the insignificant few in their employ? On the contrary, will it not increase the costs of living, increase taxation, increase the revenue difficulties of the treasury, and increase the difficulties in the way of the great mass of poor men and women throughout the country? There is no promised increase of wages; on the contrary, there is an actual decrease in their purchasing power through the fall in exchange. We are well aware that the "Associação Industrial" means business, and that its organ, *O Industrial*, will enter upon the work in hand with all the zeal and energy of an interested advocate. We gladly welcome our new contemporary into the journalistic field, because we want some of these hard facts answered, and some of these grave doubts cleared away.

The announcement some days since of a small gift to the beggars' asylum of this

city gives rise to a very natural inquiry as to the practical results of such benefactions. No one can have aught to say against the impulses which lead to acts of charity, nor against the objects which justly occasion them. But, at the same time, while we may term charity as one of the purest and best impulses of life, it must be admitted that if misdirected or misapplied, it becomes hurtful and dangerous in the highest degree. Of a charity in this city which seeks in the abstract to provide food and shelter for the poor and unfortunate we have no other words than those of commendation, but of the so-called charity known as the *Asylo de Mendicância* there is nothing which deserves either sympathy, respect, or support. Although a pretentious edifice has been erected for the reception of beggars, and various reports of the excellence of its *cuisine* have been published on occasions of visits from the chief of police and minister of justice, the city is still overrun with mendicants, and the tax upon private charity is as great as ever. Notwithstanding all this parade of architecture and official report, one can not pass through the public streets without hearing the professional whine of lusty beggars, or seeing the disgusting exhibitions of deformity and disease. Some of these sights are painful and repulsive to the last degree; all of them are unwholesome and demoralizing. A healthy state of society does not need the visual reminder of a hideous ulcer or a deformed limb to keep its moral tone at the proper level, or its charitable impulses alert and active; such theories belong to ages long since and happily passed. At this time a well-organized government will make every needed provision for the support of its poor and unfortunate, and the people gladly meet the cost as a part of the public expense. We are confident that the people of this city, or the alms-giving part of it, would gladly increase the amount which they give away to streets beggars if only the nuisance could be removed. It is not the amounts thus given of which people complain, but the tax upon their time, the interruptions in their business, and the disgusting spectacles which are constantly placed before their eyes. On Saturdays a good part of a valuable business day is practically given up to mendicants; they throng the streets, invade stores and offices, and thrust their dirt and misfortunes upon every one. And not only this, the license of the day, and the unwise methods of alms-giving, have produced a class of beggars whose only misfortune is their own laziness and improvidence. Like the needy poor these lusty vagrants plead for alms, and a false charity sends them away full-handed. It is unnecessary to prove the errors of such a charity, or the pernicious results growing out of it; they are self-evident. That the capital city of a young country should be overrun with beggars, that its streets should be made unfit for the use of ladies and children because of the loathsome and indecent spectacles to be found in them, and that even the country districts, where food can be produced with the minimum of cultivation, should be filled with mendicants of all ages and descriptions, are sufficient proofs that the system itself is wrong. In a new country like Brazil there should be no beggars except through physical causes, and yet this country is filled with them—and that too with multitudes of able-bodied men and women, and by professional mendicants who are better able to give than the hundreds who give to them in charity every day. It is all wrong; it is utterly and radically criminal. This false and pernicious system—and we regret to say that it is supported and encouraged by the church—encourages idleness, and improvidence, and vice. It is a burden upon the people through whose providence and

industry a nation is built up and supported; it is an ulcer upon a government through whose care and wisdom all such evils and misfortunes should be excluded to the last degree possible.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Herald of May 14. The national government has presented the proceeds of a lot of smuggled goods, which were seized last week, amounting to the sum of \$51,000, to the charitable society of "Damas de Misericordia."

The works for the Rosario port are shortly to be commenced, the engineers under whose direction they are to be effected, being already in that city.

The total receipts of the Italian Industrial Exhibition amounted to \$700,000, of which at least \$100,000 are clear profit.

Table with 2 columns: imports and exports. Lists values for years 1874 to 1880.

During the same years the government revenue was as follows, the estimates for the present year being 24 millions:

Table with 2 columns: imports and exports. Lists values for years 1874 to 1880.

Since our last review, on the 7th, the National Congress has opened its first session since President Roca's administration, and it is not too much to say that no Congress, since the adoption of a constitution, had greater responsibilities or grander opportunities than the one just convened.

LOCAL NOTES.

The French packet Savoie left Marseilles for South America on the 14th inst. with 700 passengers. A festive 3rd-class hearse ran into a São Christovão tram on the 16th inst. and severely injured the conductor.

The government has granted a concession to Counselor Polycarpo Lopes de Lelo to work a copper mine at Chapada, province of Maranhão.

The news of an intended visit to Buenos Aires by the Emperor is said to have caused considerable enthusiasm there.

Some days ago a widow lady, named Caula, of Parahyba do Sul, offered the proceeds of the labor of 47 slaves to a charitable institution of that place.

Although the present General Assembly has not been dissolved, scores of aspiring legislators have already offered themselves as candidates for the Chamber of Deputies.

The medical college of this city has a total of 1,057 students matriculated in its various courses.

It is announced that Ministers Buarque de Macedo and Pedro Luiz, accompanied by the president of the province, Deputy Martinho Campos, will visit the northern districts of this province during the early part of June.

A customs official apprehended a box and three sacks containing ready-made clothing, flannel and watches, in the sailors' quarters of the British steamer Biele on the 18th inst.

The minister of agriculture has dispatched a circular note to the provincial presidents recommending that all possible aid should be given to the Companhia Zootecnica e Agricola in its effort to found schools of practical agriculture in Brazil.

Among the projected institutions in the new provincial capital of Buenos Aires is an official pawn office. We regret to say, however, that the lottery office is not included—the Porteoense not regarding this institution as a prime source of wealth.

The Emperor has bestowed the commenda of the Order of the Rose upon Professor Henrique Goreix, of the Minas School of Mines, and the title of official in the same order upon several professors of the same school.

We have received a pamphlet, entitled Historia do Commercio de Gado no Abrucipio Neutro, for which our thanks are due.

A conflict nearly occurred some days ago between the municipal council of this city and the imperial government through the rumored refusal of the minister of empire to approve the municipal budget.

The minister of agriculture has made a requisition upon the several tramway companies of this city for 65,000 free passes for the use of employees in the public departments.

The mental state of an individual who employs a decoction of match heads and kerosene for the purpose of suicide, must be desperate to the last degree. And yet such was the state of Felicidade Maria da Conceição on the 17th inst.

The government has granted license to the proprietor of the Jornal do Commercio, Comendador Julio Constancio de Villeneuve, and his son, Francisco de Paula de Villeneuve Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, to bear the title of "Count" recently conferred by the Pope.

Early in the evening of the 16th inst. three desperadoes forced their way into a house in the Rua do Barão de Mesquita and severely wounded two of its occupants.

By an official notice of the 20th inst. the minister of empire approves the municipal budget of this city.

Imperial decree 8087, of the 7th inst., grants permission to The City of Santos Improvements Company, Limited, to transact business in this empire.

Mr. Edward Klinghoefer has been appointed provisionally to the position of consul-general for Austria, in this city, vice Mr. C. W. Gross, resigned.

The amount paid to the Rio Gas Company for lighting the public streets and parks of this city during the month of March, including the difference in exchange, was 57,858\$871.

The Argentine papers relate that some twenty odd persons recently attacked a Brazilian sloop near the islands of Belem, on the Uruguayan coast.

At the close of a cabinet interview with the Emperor on Saturday last, Minister Buarque de Macedo had an attack of syncope. Happily the physicians in attendance on the imperial household were at hand, and every possible effort was at once made to counteract the attack.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of April, 1881, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Esportiva. Lat. 23° 30' 58" S. Long. 46° 56' 46" W. (Greenwich.) Height of barometer: 5,393 ft. above mean sea level.

COMMERCIAL.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do coin at \$4 84 per \$1. sig. 54 45 cents.

EXCHANGE.

May 14.—The market opened quiet and inactive without alteration in the official rates of the banks which remained at 21/2 on London, 450 on Paris, 560 on Hamburg.

May 15.—The Banco Commercial raised its rates to-day to 2 1/2 on London, 450 on Paris and 553 7/8 on Portugal.

May 16.—The market continued very firm but without alteration in the rates of the banks, the Banco Commercial drawing on London at 2 1/2, the English Bank at 2 1/2 and the New London and Brazilian Bank remaining without rates.

May 17.—The market continued very firm but without alteration in the rates of the banks, the Banco Commercial drawing on London at 2 1/2, the English Bank at 2 1/2 and the New London and Brazilian Bank remaining without rates.

May 18.—The Banco Commercial raised its rates to-day to 2 1/2 on London, 446 on Paris and 553 7/8 on Portugal.

May 19.—The market continued very firm but without alteration in the rates of the banks, the Banco Commercial drawing on London at 2 1/2, the English Bank at 2 1/2 and the New London and Brazilian Bank remaining without rates.

The Rio de Janeiro Gas Company have declared a dividend of 10% payable in London.

Table of stock and share sales for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Table of stock and share sales for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Table of stock and share sales for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Table of stock and share sales for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Table of stock and share sales for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Table of stock and share sales for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Table of stock and share sales for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, May 23rd, 1881. Coffee.—Our last report was on the 14th inst. Since then our market has been depressed and exporters have shown but little inclination to operate in view of the steady decline in prices in Europe and the United States and of the heavy receipts here.

Table of market report for May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures from Baltimore, New York, and other ports, including ship names and dates.

Receipts have continued heavy, the daily average since the 1st instant being now 12,383 bgs.

Large stocks are reported to be still lying in the interior but the receipts can hardly continue on the present large scale unless prices further improve...

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro, including gold and silver prices.

Imports in April: Flour - 1,193 barrels per Union from New York; Rice - 1,166; Wax - 1,206 bags per do.

Table listing various commodities such as flour, rice, wax, and oil, with their respective prices and origins.

Stocks estimated to-day at 280,000 bags. Flour - The arrivals consist of 2,385 barrels per Union from Baltimore...

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

Market is unchanged and there is but little demand. We quote 7250-8500 per barrel.

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

Market continues firm. There have been no arrivals but there is also no demand, the market being well supplied.

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

Market firm at 80-82 reis per kilo. Beans - Continues quiet at 2300-2350 per bag.

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

The number of beef cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter house for the season up to the close of the 31st inst. was 173,537.

On the 4th inst. there were 14 vessels in River Plate ports receiving jerked beef for Brazil.

After our last report on the 7th instant 12,393 bags were sold on the basis of 4300 a 4300 per 10 kilos for superiors...

Since then some 7,000 bags have been sold on the basis of 4300 per 10 kilos for superiors and the market closes to-day very quiet.

Receipts since the 1st inst. average 2,306 bags per day and stock is estimated to-day at 113,500 bags.

Table showing exchange rates for various locations like London, Paris, and Rio de Janeiro.

Imports in April: Flour - 1,193 barrels per Union from New York; Rice - 1,166; Wax - 1,206 bags per do.

Table listing various commodities such as flour, rice, wax, and oil, with their respective prices and origins.

Stocks estimated to-day at 280,000 bags. Flour - The arrivals consist of 2,385 barrels per Union from Baltimore...

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

Market is unchanged and there is but little demand. We quote 7250-8500 per barrel.

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

Market continues firm. There have been no arrivals but there is also no demand, the market being well supplied.

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

Market firm at 80-82 reis per kilo. Beans - Continues quiet at 2300-2350 per bag.

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

Market continues firm. There have been no arrivals but there is also no demand, the market being well supplied.

Table listing various commodities like coffee, sugar, and other goods with their prices and market status.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 5. CAMPERO-Am bk Ocean; 404 tons; Winter; 46 ds; coal to A. Warden.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. MAY 17. CAMPERO-Am bk Oceania; 1,195 tons; Show; 53 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Table listing shipping arrivals and departures from London, Liverpool, and other ports, including ship names and dates.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS. DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds like General Apolices, National Loan of 1868, etc.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTA-TION, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists banks like Banco do Brasil, Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, and public companies like Tramways, Gas Companies, etc.

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY. Import and Commission Merchants. 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARAS. RIO DE JANEIRO.

A NEW INVENTION FOR HAND PRINTING! Useful in every Business Office. Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

Noiseless, and Print Perfectly. For business purposes they are invaluable. S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF Jamaica Ginger. Purchasers of Brown's Ginger are warned against piratical counterfeiters.

BROWN'S GINGER. For Traveler's use. For Summer Complaints. For Cramps and Colic. For Sea Sickness, Nausea. Stimulant: no reaction. Used by Army and Navy. Used all over the World. Prevents Malaria Disease. Delicious Summer Drink. Excellent in Rheumatism.

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON. 104 Broadway, New York. EXPORT AGENTS. For the Champion Agricultural Engines, Portable Saw and Grist Mills, and Standard Food-Chopping Machines.

THE RIO NEWS. With the opening of the present year, THE RIO NEWS was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department.

Commercial Department. where every effort has been employed to gather reliable information and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men.

Financial Department. the NEWS will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, this making it a faithful index of the year's transactions.

News Department. it will aim to give a full resume of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear.

From the Monitor. Sincere invitation THE RIO NEWS has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with which it treats all the topics of the day.

From the Echo Municipal. Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province.

From the Gazeta da Tarde. This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious initiative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco.

From the Ansilador da Industria Nacional. Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way.

From the Artist. We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["THE RIO NEWS"], is published in the imperial capital.

From the Artist. We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["THE RIO NEWS"], is published in the imperial capital.

NEW BOOKS! CARLYLE'S MISCELLANIES by James Anthony Froude. BRAZIL AND THE AMAZON; ENDYMION; A FOOLS ERRAND and BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW; OLD CREOLE DAYS and THE GRANDISSIMES; UNCLE REMUS' FOLK LORE; A GUERNSEY LILY, and JACK AND JILL.

GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, LIBRARIAN. No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor. REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA, (PORTUGUESE). The only Engineering Review published in Brazil.

Waterous Engine Works (L'd) of Canada; Battle Creek Machinery Co. of Michigan; Asbestos Patent Fibre Co. (L'd) of Philadelphia; American Fencing Co.

From the Artist. We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["THE RIO NEWS"], is published in the imperial capital.

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY
Export and Commission Merchants.
41 AND 43 WALL STREET
NEW YORK
P. O. Box No. 2564

Facilitate the introduction into Brazil of American products, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Supplies, Man- generally suitable for or adaptable to the requirements of that country, by furnishing reliable information regarding the special modes of preparing and packing merchandise, so essential to their profitable acceptance there, and by means of their Rio de Janeiro house, bringing the American Producers and Manufac- turers into direct communication with the Brazilian merchants.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:
LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 150,000

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

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:
RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS
Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and transacts every description of banking business.

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,
Hand Stamps of every size and description.
Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

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, elastic, 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. Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.
S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer,
8 Rua de S. Pedro RIO DE JANEIRO

D. R. RUSSELL MAC CORD, M. D.
Licensed by the IMPERIAL ESCIOLA DE MEDICINA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.
34, Rua do General Camargo, 34.
Will visit shipping in the harbor.
Office hours from 12 to 3 o'clock, p. m.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL..... £ 2,000,000.
Insures buildings, and goods of all descriptions at the most advantageous rates.
For rates and other information apply to
Wilson, Ritchie & Co.,
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Agents in Rio Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.
16 Rua do Visconde de Itaboraite.

C. P. MACKIE & Co., Limited.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.
Railroad, Tramway and Engineering Supplies and Materials.

Contracts made for furnishing new lines with Rails, Bridges, Rolling Stock, Shop Machinery, Telegraph Supplies, etc., at Manufacturer's Lowest Rates.

Designs and Estimates on application.

REPRESENTING IN BRAZIL
The following manufacturers:
THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE Co.
PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR Co.
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

T. G. BRILL & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

HOOKS SMELTING Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

LEHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS
CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

CULMER SPRING Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co.
TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
DUNKIRK, N. Y., U. S. A.

W. M. SELLERS & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., U. S. A.

THE TELEPHONE CO. OF BRAZIL.

CAPITAL \$300,000.
ANNOUNCEMENT.

This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephonic Com- munication to any part of this city and its suburbs, and invites subscriptions to its system, from those desiring to employ it. Each subscriber has an independent line built by the Com- pany, from its Central Office to his office or residence and equipped with complete apparatus. By this system he is enabled to communicate with any other subscriber, by signalling the Central Office and giving the name or number of the sub- scriber with whom he wishes to speak. The employee of the Central Office instantly unites the two lines, and conversation may be pursued with entire ease and secrecy; the natural tone of the voice being conveyed with fidelity, and no third per- son being able to overhear the conversation. This system of instantaneous verbal communication, it is believed, will be found of the greatest practical convenience to the business public of this city, and to families residing at a distance from its centres. The Company furnishes and maintains the lines in perfect order for a yearly rental. The lines will be erected with all possible speed, in the order in which the requests are received. Detailed information, as to terms and conditions will be sup- plied upon application to the General Office of the Company, where also the system will be found in operation.

RIO DE JANEIRO
89 — Rua da Quitanda — 89

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. LINE.

Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails
Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of S. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers of this line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in every particular.

Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

Steamer	Commander	Arrive	Depart
City of Pará	Capt. Crowell	May 29	June 5
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	June 29	July 5
City of Pará	Capt. Crowell	July 29	Aug 5
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Lewis	Aug 29	Sept 5

Fare between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$150.
General and Passage office,
WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1881

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
May 24	Elbe.....	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, and Lisbon.
June 9	Neva.....	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Lisbon.

For freights and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Sup't.,
Rua 17 de Março No. 49.

LIDGERWOOD M'FG. Co., (LIMITED).

Successors of MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,
Engineers, Machinists, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills.
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE, and COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINERY.
No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital: £2,000,000.
Capital paid up: £1,000,000.
Total Funds: £2,981,000.
Total annual income: £488,000.

DIRECTORS:

- Henry Hulse Berens, Esq. Director of the Bank of England.
- H'y Bonham-Carter, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Sittling Director.
- Chas. William Curtis, Esq. Messrs. Curtis & Harvey.
- Charles F. Devay, Esq. Messrs. Nevill, Druce & Co.
- S. Walter R. Farquhar, Bt. Messrs. Messers, Farquhar & Co.
- Alban G. H. Gibbs, Esq. Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons.
- James Goodson, Esq. Director of the London & Westminster Bank.
- Thomson Hankey, Esq. Director of the Bank of England.
- Richard Masgrave Harvey, Esq. Messrs. Thomson, Hankey & Co.
- Rt. Hon. John G. Hubbard, M. P. Messrs. Morris, Prevost & Co.
- Messrs. John Hubbard & Co. — Director of the Bank of England.
- Frederick H. Janson, Esq. Messrs. Janson, Cobb & Pearson.
- Right Hon. G. J. Shaw Lefevre, M. P. Barrister-at-Law.
- Beaumont W. Lubbock, Esq. Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co.
- John B. Martin, Esq. Messrs. Martin & Co.
- H'y John Norman, Esq. Director of the London & Westminster Bank.
- David Powell, Jun., Esq. Messrs. Colerworth & Co. — Director of the Bank of England.
- Augustus Prevost, Esq. Messrs. Morris, Prevost & Co.
- J. G. Talbot, Esq. M.P.
- Henry Vigne, Esq.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents at Rio de Janeiro, we prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.
SMITH & YOLE.
No. 65, Rua 1º de Março.

O. C. JAMES.
No. 8, RUA S. PEDRO.

Agency and Commission House
Railway Supplies a Specialty

[No consignments received.]
Brazilian Agency for the following well-known American establishments:

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Established 1831)

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.
Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

JACKSON & 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 Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railroads, the Itanã, the Mogiana, Niterói, and other narrow gauge railways in Brazil are from these well-known works.

CHAS. S. HOWLAND, Treasurer. JOSE JACKSON, President.

A. WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS.
(Established 1847)

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process for railways, street cars, and mines. Axles of iron or steel.
Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.
OFFICE: 145, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENGRAVES AND PRINTS
BANK NOTES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COR- PORATIONS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CERTI- FICATES OF STOCK, POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS, POLICIES OF IN- SURANCE, AND ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES
In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against fire

New York, February 6, 1891.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company under its consolidation with the National and Continental Bank Note Companies:
A. G. GOODALL, President
JAS. MACDONOUGH, Vice-President
J. T. ROBERTSON, Vice-President
THEO. H. FREELAND, JNO. E. CURRIER, Secretary
S. MYERS, Asst. Secretary

THE RIO NEWS
Published three times a month for the American and European mail.

In entering upon its eighth volume—the third under its present title and management—the publishers of THE RIO NEWS beg leave to state that this same policy which has thus far been so successful in its editorial management, will be continued in the future without change. The results of this independent and impartial policy have been so highly satisfactory and the encouragement for its continuance has been so general, that the publishers have been able to increase its size by one-third and to realize other improvements of great value to all business men interested in Brazilian trade.
The policy of THE NEWS will continue to be that of strict independence and impartiality. It will seek to obtain the earliest and most reliable information on all commercial topics, and to incorporate all statistical information in such a manner as to give it a permanent value for reference. Its reports for the port of Rio de Janeiro will be made by men who are recognized experts in their several branches of business. No pains will be spared in making these reports thoroughly accurate and reliable. The absence of regular newspaper summaries of the trade of other Brazilian ports has thus far prevented THE NEWS from keeping its readers fully informed on that subject. It is hoped that the difficulties in the way of accomplishing this purpose will soon be overcome, after which regular reports from all the leading ports of the empire will be given.
In its general news columns and in its discussions of political and current topics THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers thoroughly informed and, to that end, to present every subject in a true light. Its purpose is simply to keep its readers—men whose capital is invested or whose business is located in Brazil—acquainted of every important event, of the general drift of political and social affairs, of the state of the markets, and of every occurrence which might affect the profits of business or the security and permanency of investments.

TERMS:
One year's subscription..... 50000
English and American subscribers..... £ 6 and \$10
Advertisements, 15¢ per inch per quarter.
Business cards, 1/2 inch, 10¢ per quarter.
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.
BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:
—8 Rua São Pedro.
POST-OFFICE ADDRESS—Caixa no Correio, Nº 721.