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WILLIAM FAWCETT WIGHTMAN. [An excerpt from the minutes of proceedings of the Institutution of Civil Engineers, London; session 1878-9.]

nules of Civil Engineers, London: sension 1954-5).

William Fawcett Wightman, second son of the late Benjamin Wightman, solicitor, was born on the 24th of July, 1844, at Sheffield, and was educated partly at the collegiate school in that town and partly at Meiningen, in Germany. In 1860 he was articled to Mr. James Brunless, vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and during that time was employed on the and during that time was employed on the parliamentary surveys for various railways and projected railways, as well as upon the designs for the numerous iron bridges, viaducts, stations, and other works on the São Paulo railway then in course of con-Sao Faulto failings their in course of con-struction, and in the preparation of the plans and estimates for water works in the town of Sao Paulo. After the expiration of his pupilage, Mr. Wightman was engaged as an assistant engineer under Mr. Alexander McKerrow, M. Inst. C. E., on the works McKerrow, M. Ins. C. E., on the works of the Solway Junction milway, a line about twenty miles in length on which there is a viaduct, crossing the Solway Firth, over a mile in length. In January 1867, he went to Brazil on a three years' agreement, as an assistant engineer on the Sao Paulo milway. In the summer of 1870, he returned to England; but in the autumn of the same year he entered into a fresh airangement with the same company for a further term of three years. During this second ment with the same company for a turtner term of three years. During this second agreement the works on the Serra were seriously injured by excessive storms of rain and floods, where Mr. Wightman's able and unremitting exertions in repairing the damunremitting exertions in repairing the dam-age were conspicuous. Unfortunately, the constant exposure on the Serra to tropical rains, during night and day for many weeks, made serious inroads on his health. When the concession for the Sao Paulo and Rio de Ianeiro railway was obtained, Mr. Wightman was offered the post of engineer in chief of the first section. The directors of the Sao Paulo Railway Company, on the circumstances being represented to them, considerately allowed him to resign his appointment on that line, in order to take charge of the works. In 1872 Mr. Wightman made the preliminary explorations and surveys of this section of the line, a length of 56 miles, and afterwards staked it out, and superintented the construction of the works until their completion and acceptance by the Brazilian government in 1876. The works on this section comprised, besides works on this section comprised, besides heavy earthworks, a tunnel through rock, 250 yards in length, and six iron bridges, one of 500 feet, one of 140 feet, two of 66 feet and two of about 40 feet in length, the iron work for all of which, as well as for the rest of the bridges, about thirty in number, was designed by him. He also designed and superintended, until near their com-pletion, the works of the terminal station in pletion, the works of the terminal station in Sao Paulo, comprising a building for the company's offices, carriage sheds, locomotive sheds, etc. In the summer of 1876 this section of the line having been completed to the satisfaction of the company, Mr. Wightman returned to England. His intention was to obtain some post in England, or on the continent; but tailing in this owing to the depressed condition of meninering cenerally and the disturbed

him in the water calling for help. By the aid of a ladder Mr. Dulley descended to his servant's assistance, to be in turn placed in the same difficulty. Mr. Wightman happened to call at the house at the ment, and finding his friend labouring is get up the ladder, he went down to help him. Both managed to get almost to the top of the well when they fell back and rose no

The cause of death was foul sulphurous air, that had been torced into the men by process common in Brazil for killing antis.

The subterranean passage made by these air, that had been forced into the well by The subterranean passage made by these insects communicated with the well, and the sulphur and charcoal fumes, which are blown into the ants' nests, had reached the well, and the foul gases had remained there A friend of the late Mr. Wightman's, and a resident in São Paulo, writing about the accident says:

"I need not describe the hentrending scenes, and the fruitless endeavours to call to life again the strong men thus snatched sway from all that was deen to them. They were noble in their deaths as in their lives—pow Wightman absolutely giving his life away in the attempt to save that of his friend. The whole city was in consternation, and the funeral was quite a public demonstration of grife."

Mr. Wightman was elected a member of the institution on the 6th of February, 1879. His chief characteristics were singularly fearless and frank disposition and a moral conscientiousness which made him utterly incapable of doing a mean or underhand action, combined with energy and perseverance, and an honest straight-for-ward manliness of character.

Died at São Paulo, October roth, 1878, where both Mr. arles D. Dulley and Mr. Wightman lost their lives in a we effort to rescue a Portuguese jétler from a cistern filled h sulphurous gases.

PIANOS AND DOCTORS.

At first sight it would seem that there could be nothing more extravagant and incongruous-than such a title as Disnos and Doctors. What mysterious tie can possibly unite two things so far removed from each other? At the same time we don't mean to propound conundrums or riddles for the un-doing of which it is necessary to call into action the ingenuity and skill which the Portuguese poet speaks of. The thing is just this: pianos and doctors are the two greatest plagues of Rio de Janeiro, and it is from this point of view that we propose to consider them.

Walk the streets of this city from Chicorra where they make so much noise at duties, to the farthest end of Botafogo where ministers are recruited, and upon all sides you will hear: "Good morning, Doctor." "How do you do, Doctor." "Oh Doctor!" "This way, Doctor." "My dear Doctor!" and from all sides intermingled with these greetings there are poured into your ears all sorts of tunes, pounded from a thousand different pianos. At one time it is a decrepit and tuncless old tin panstumbling through the intricacies of a *lundú* waltz with the comic grituaces of a *faded* old lady calling up the recollections of her past life; at another it is a Hertz executing (so they call it) the never-to-be-sufficientlyplayed Danube of Strauss. Here is a Pleyel, breaking forth in harmonics of Wagner, there an Erard undertaking to interpret the

art of pounding sole-leather, and he will answer you, visibly hurt, that he is not yet wearred, and that "that boy there is not the kind of a fellow for this sort of life." "What do inten-I doing with him then?" "What am chairs, without stew-pans and without the I going to make of him?" "Yes," "The most necessary domestic utensils, than withsame as the rest of em. He must be a doctor as well as the son of José Luiz Gal-linha, who is no better than mine." José Luiz, whom the neighborhood has nicknamed Hen (gallinha)—I don't know why, children to practise on, or rather, I don't know why they didn't call him potato or bad banana—is also a boot music is the most bear music is the most bear artist who almost fainted with delight the day he saw his son come home with an emerald signet ring on his fore finger. And everybody thinks with these two shoemakwhether they be tailors, blacksmiths cabinet-makers, painters, silversmiths, bak ers, or barbers; and if a new order of ideas does not change the course of events in this world, in less than half a century Rio de Janeiro will be the most renowned city on the face of the earth. There will be no one to make our trousers, our stoves, chairs or jewelry, nobody to mix our dough or to shave us, but in compensation we will have doctors for all these things. These are no extravagant figures of speech. Would you examagant ngures of speech. Would you have a proof our pardoctorism? About two o'clock in the afternoon, midway on the Ouvidor, call out: "Oh, doctor!" and at least thirty heads will instinctively turn to survey the off. answer the call. Such a call produces about the same effect on the passers-by that a *tschiu* does on the line of tilburys in the Largo de São Francisco de Paula,

A person addresses us amicably, calling us by the family name. We know him, have seen him somewhere, but can not re-call his name. We must reciprocate his politeness. Now, how are we to get out of this scrape? There is nothing easier. Assume a smile, press his hand, and merely say, "Oh, doctor, how do you do?" Ninety-nine chances to one you are correct!

The title of doctor is the magic wand, the "open sesame," that opens all doors. The doctors bud forth in the Chamber o Deputies, in the Senate, swarm into all the public offices, into the musical and dance societies, into bank and mercantile enterprises-in fine, into all branches of public

There are, besides, certain individuals who have acquired the title of doctor by popular decree. The newspaper man, for popular decree. The newspaper man, for example, is a doctor; he who writes romances and publishes verses is also a doctor. The provincial deputy is a doctor; the general deputy is a doctor; the solicitor is a doctor; the analytic and the provincial deputy of the solicitor is a doctor; the graduate of the Dom Pedro II college is a doctor: and doctors are the freshmen in the medical, law, and polytechnic schools.

Hear this conversation between two in-

eresting young ladies, and see the influence of the doctor from the most important point of the occor from the most unique at point of view. "How do, you do Bebeca; how are you?" "Oh, Marocas! what a long time it is since I saw you!" "I have been on the fazenda!" "I congratulate you! I know—I know!" "Know what?" "Now don't play innocent. So it's true?" "Yes. this, wing to the depressed condition of the man Erard undertaking to interpret the divine lunacies of Chopin with that oppression and the disturbed state of the continent, he returned to Brazil in August, 1878, and was immediately offered the post of engineer in chief to the Sao Paulo water works. The time within which, according to the term of the concess, sin, the works were to be commenced having nearly arrived, Mr. Wightman became busily engaged in the preparation of the necessary plans for their construction. Up to this time everything seems to have gone as well with him in business matters as he could possibly wish. His career was soon, however, to draw to a close. In the afternoon of the 9th of October, his friend, Mr. C. D. Dalley, was superintending the fixing of a pump in a well, and had sent a Port of uguese servant to clear out some chips from the surface of the water before finally closeing it. As the man did not return, Mr. Dulley went to look after him, and found

the state of the s

dence. But ask this modern Handsack why he don't intend his son to follow the noble making conquests of the families by right of making conquests of the families by right of their diplomas.

Let us now return to our lovely and sympathetic pianos. It would be sasier to con-ceive of a house without tables, without chairs. without stew-pans and without the most necessiry domestic utenslis, than without one piano at least. Yes, one piano 1 say, for there are houses with two and even three; two in the parlour for concert evenings and one in the dining room for the

There are people who maintain that music is the most bearable kind of noise. Any one passing through our streets will form an opinion even more extravagant, hearing as he will on one side a *lundú* waltz, on another a sentimental phantasy; there a on another a sentimental phantasy; there a waltz from Metra, farther on a polka by Calado or Soares, and in all this is not included the marches practised by private societies which deafen whole squares, Aida played by the German band in all the car stations, by the hurdygurdies of the blind men, and the violins, flutes and harps of the

A story is told of the president of a province who wishing to get an idea of discord, got a large number of hand-organs together and had them all play at once, and it is said that the most excellent gentleman almost went mad with his experiment. But there is not a single case of anyone having gone mad in this city from any such cause. The piano among us is a compass. By

the music played we know at once in what latitude we are. In the Cidade Nova they play the nocturnes of Ravina, pieces by Goria and loose-jointed polkas. In the heart of the city is Guarany, the Strauss waltzes and couplets from Offenbach. Botafogo, the Cattete and their vicinity play the Danse Macabre and the repertoire of Chopin.

While conversing a few days ago with one of the wittiest and most interesting young ladies of our society she remarked: "When-ever you hear the Canto da Dallila sentimentally fingered on a piano, you may be sure at once that in the house from which the tearful harmony comes there lives the tamily of some deputy of the north."

Music is the mother-idea of our capital. From the first of January till Silvester's day our conversation amounts to something like this :

"When is the opera troupe coming i "When some operatorouse coming?"
"When does the operatorouse perform?"
"The operatorouse has arrived!"
"What letter is your chair?"
"Which side is it on?"

"Where is Marianni?"
"Wonderful!"

'Sublime!

I beg Rio de Janeiro not to be angry rith me; for after all, he who writes these lines adores music and is a doctor. -- Jornal

SILK CULTURE IN THE SOUTH

Within the past two or three years a number of successful attempts to raise silk have been made in North Carolina, Geor-gia and Texas. In Georgia particularly the subject has begun to attract public at-

In conclu

no government should permit.

THE RIO NEWS

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1879

WE REGRET the necessity of calling the at tention of our contemporary, The American Mail, to one of the little courtesies of journalism which it should never have forgotten. There is a certain class of items which from their character and wide circulation, become common property; but when it comes to the local work of a newspaper, upon which it spends time and money, there is proprietorship in it which other journals should not fail to recognize. We are pleased to have the Mail make full and free use of our columns, but we expect it to give us due credit such as the *Commercial Bulletin* and other reputable journals are scrupulous in The Mail knows perfectly well how unjust the scissors can be in journalism, and how it is sometimes characterized. We can not but believe that its failure to credit us for extracts in its July number is an oversight, which will not occur again.

In REGARD to the recent telegram from the inspector-general of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro nilway, we trust that there is some mistake. The telegram states that "the English company had broken the agreement," referring to the contract between the various companies of São Paulo in regard to the carrying of freight over each atheir lives. The contract was agree, each other's lines. The contract was enter-ed into on the 11th of June last between the English, Paulista, Mogyana, Itauna, and São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro companies, and is so manifestly in the interests of the public, is so decided a step in advance that it does not seem possible for any one of these companies to recede from it. If it be true that the English company refuses to true that the largina company retuses a abide any longer by the agreement, which provides for the through shipment of goods between any station on any one of these roads and this city, it has committed a mistake which it should correct at once. The necessity of re-shipping goods on this line, when arriving over another line, is so annoying and expensive a requirement that the public will not quietly submit to it. company can safely put itself in antagonism to the interests of the public; on the contrary the facilities of cheap freight rates and through transportation are of so great ad-vantage to the development of the interior districts of a country, that to refuse them o limit them in simply suicidal. A railway company should not depend upon the rates which it is able to extract from the public at any particular time; it should also look to the development of a country and the consequent increase in traffic, which it can as sist so largely in bringing about. This principle is so evident, that we can not think that the English company has placed itself in opposition to it. We feel sure that there must be some mistake, some misunderstanding, which will be speedily rectified It is apparent to every thinking man that the present high rates on Brazilian railways are serious checks to the agricultural development of the interior, and the railway companies should lose no time in giving the subject their careful attention.

It is a recognized principle in political economy that there are certain enterprises influencing or related to private industries, which can be most easily and successfully conducted through the agency of the state.

These enterprises, however, should have some relation to the interest of a whole pean countries, and rejects the principle of the visitors did not go there to read.

community, or of a whole industry, and as an official recognition of the vice which should in no wise discriminate between individuals who have an equal claim upon the favors of the government, or comprise industries which can safely be left to private control. In this sense, the appeal of the Pernambuco delegates to the government in behalf of the sugar industries of their province, now suffering from a peculiar disease of the cane, is altogether warranted and well-timed. Not alone are the people of Pernambuco interested in this me the disease has appeared in other parts of Brazil and promises to leave no section of the sugar-producing provinces unvisited. Under such circumstances it is the plain duty of the government to provide the means of studying the disease in order that measares may be taken to stay its rayages. one planter, nor association of planters, could do this work as well; and even were it possible for them to accomplish the same result, they would in no wise be bound to give their imformation to the public. A government commission, therefore, is the best and wisest step that could be taken. In regard to the other provision of the bill introduced by the Pernambuco delegates we introduced by the Pernambuco delegates we can not say as much. Had the delegation limited itself to the commission, no fault could possibly have been found with its action, but this it is not proposed to do. The two hundred contos specified in the bill are to be expended, not only in studying the sugar cane disease, but they are to be used also in the purchase and distribution of new seed. This we believe to be radically and fatally wrong. The sugar industry is only one of the private industries of the country one reputable journals are scruptulous in doing. We are accustomed to use care and discrimination in our editorial work, and we expect to be held fully responsible for it. The Mail knows perfectly well how many the confer such favors with seed, than with mills, or clothes, or money. In equity it can not confer such favors with seed. not confer such favors without performing similar services for all other industries. The sugar cane planter has no more claim upon the public treasury than the coffee planter, or the tobacco planter, or the stock-raiser, or the cotton manufacturer. If a certain variety of cane be found liable to disease, or unproductive, the commonest instincts of business will lead the planter to procure another variety; it would be the veriest folly, or stupidity, for him to sit down and wait for the government to start him again. Moreover, the present straitened circum-stances of the national finances render it extremely unwise for the government to expend money upon private undertakings. The public creditor has a right to demand that there shall be some curtailment in these practices and that an honest, straight-forward attempt shall be made to bring the expenditures of the nation within its income. And this can be done only by rigorously refusing to expend money on private under takings. Not only does the circumstances of the treasury demand this, but the highes welfare of the Brazilian people demand that the government shall withdraw its paternal direction and protection in their private affairs, and leave them to work out

> AFTER & LAPSE of many weeks since the ubject was referred to it for consideration, the committee on public health in the Chamber of Deputies, has replied to the petition of seven hundred and fifty-nine residents of this city against the further toleration of the vice of prostitution by our municipal author-ities. The petitioners, after an unsuccessful attempt to arouse public opinion against this vice, applied to the legislative power for relief, setting forth the injuries resulting to public morals by the publicity and universality of this vice in this city, and the losses and inconveniences of respectable commercial firms who are not unfrequently compelled to move because of the encroach-ments of these illicit establishments upon their places of business. In reply the com-mittee acknowledges the evils growing out of this vice, re-affirms its presence in the most frequented streets and public places of the city, deplores its corruption of youth and public morals, deprecates its influence upon the customs of society and the re-straints of home, points to its allianee-with crimes and passions which are forbidden by law, and then consoles itself and the public with the reflection that the vice is an exotic which comes to these shores from the teeming cities of the old world and against which a rigorous quarantine should be established. The committee, in its fur-ther discussion of the subject, refers to the

their own destinies as men.

sion, the report states that no legislative ac-tion is necessary because the laws now in force are amply sufficient for the repression of the vice, and that the municipal author-ities are fully empowered to act in the matter. The committee recommend, therefore, that copies of its opinion shall be sent to the municipal council, and to the chief of police. While we may congratulate ourpolice. selves in general, and the committee in particular, on this explicitly-expressed opinion against the presence and debasing influence of this vice, it seems to us that the whole matter has been handled too gingerly, with gloves and rhetoric rather than with the strength and indignant denunciation of an outraged public. It is not enough that the committee should recite the evils growing out of this vice; it is not enough that it should assert that the laws now in force are sufficient to meet the case : it is most decidedly and unequivocally futile to shirk further responsibility by referring its wellphrased opinion to the municipal authorities and chief of police. We know only too well what all this means; the opinion will be read, admired, and then archived. The self-laudatory opinion of the committee that the vice is an exotic will be balm for all the rhetorical wounds othe wise inflicted, and the infamous practice will go on its way without check or remonstrance. We repea that the committee has handled this matter with gloves. The report says that the vice is corrupting public morals, but it stops far short of the rrutality, sensuality and utter depravity which it entails on society, a brood of passions and brutal lusts which not only corrupt, but destroy everything that is noble, and pure, and aspiring in human nature. We are told that it is an exotic, but the committee forgets or con ceals the fact that prostitution is not a pros elyting vice, and that, like water, it naturally seeks its own level. The gentlemen of the committee seem to overlook the fact that these abandoned women do not come here from Europe because the state of society is adverse to them and they are actuated by a desire to overcome it, but simply becaus there is a demand for them and they find it highly profitable to come. It is an occasion for shame that they find so warm a wel-come here, rather than occasion for congratulation that they come from without.
Will the committee glance over this community and tell us how many influential and prominent men there are, even public officials, who seek the companionship of these notorious women and pride them selves on their familiarity with them? Will it make note of the well-known fact that a prominent Brazilian statesman once bore the reputation of being more easily approached and influenced through his mistress than through regular channels? Will it tell us why it is that this vice exists in every part of Brazil, even in such interior places as Juiz de Fóra? And, then, will the gentlemen tell us whether it is timely or wise to treat the vice as an exotic, rather than as an inherent part of Brazilian society? It is evident that in this, as in the other phases of the subject, the truth has been but half told. We have only to read the provincial papers to find how far and deep the evil is implanted in society, and in multitudes or instances where the exotic element does not It needs only a superficial observappear. er to determine how grave are the injuries. morally, intellectually and physically, already done to Brazilian society by its toleration— yes, even its encouragement. Simply refer ring the committee's report to municipal authorities will accomplish nothing; evil now requires all the moral and physical force of the government. The attempt made only a few years ago to check it, can not surely be forgotten; nor the signal failure of the effort. It will even be remembered how respectable journals opposed the police and defended the infamous practice. say, therefore, that the present laws are not sufficient, that the police are powerless, and that it requires other and more determined measures to meet the just demands of the petitioners. More than that, there must be petitioners. an active and united public opinion created which will compel and assist the enforce-ment of the law.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The work of the General Assembly since our last issue has been largely of that character which gives it only a local interest. The matriculation of students, the granting of pensions, gratifications and permissions to take vacations, consume no small part of the time of both houses, and when to these are added the many discussions on purely partizan questions, there remains very little in which a foreigner can feel interested. In the Senate the discussion on the estimates for the department of empire has continued without cessation, and will probably continue until the classics, modern political history and all the petty grievances of various mun icipalities throughout the empire, are thor-oughly exhausted. In regard to the admission of the newly-appointed senators from São Paulo, the committee on the constitution gave a favorable report on the 14th and recommended urgency. On the fol-lowing day, the report was adopted, and Consclheiros José Bonifacio and Carrão were declared senators of the empire. There was some slight opposition, but an unseen power had evidently been moving in the matter, and the opposition was not at all beligerent. The Chamber is still troubled with an occasional spell of work. The deputies are evidently making good use of their time in visiting the public amusenents of the *corte* and in having a good time generally. The question of the Xingú concession is still occupying the attention of the deputies. tention of the deputies. A petition was received on the 14th from Sousel, on the Alto-Xingú, representing that the signers of Anto-angly leptonary and the former petition are not residents of that municipality. A bill exempting from import duties the materials used in the construction of certain proposed central sugar factories in Espirito Santo has been intro duced and referred.

-In the discussion of the estimates for the department of empire on the 20th the Visconde do Rio Branco made an impor tant amendment to the bill providing tha an appropriation of 8,460\$ instead of 6,660\$ should be made for the chair of politica economy in the Institute Commerci the government will carry, this motion to its legitimate conclusion by securing the services of a thoroughly competent political economist, great good will inevitably result. At this time when almost every principle of political science is being violated, there is urgent need of an instructor who shall teach its cardinal doctrines and train up a gene-ration of statesmen who will use wiser me thods in the government and development of this great empire.

- The report of the minister of wa fixing the land forces of the empire for the year 1880-1, was presented to the Senate on the 20th. The minister places the number of soldiers at 13,000 in times of peace, and 30,000 in times of exceptional danger. Th bounties paid are fixed at 400\$ and 500\$ with a grant of 108,900 square metres of land at the expiration of service.

- In his speech on the estimates for the department of justice, on the 7th inst., Senator Mendes de Almeida paid a handsome compliment to the manner in which the American government prepares its reports. Referring to the bulky, badly arranged and unhandy report of the minister of justice, he compared it with the compact and uniform reports of the official departments at Washington, wich are convenient for use on one's desk, and are well arranged for reference.

- Act No. 2,897, of the 8th inst. which passed both houses of the General Assembly and received the signature of the Emperor on the 9th, authorizes a supplementary credit of 4,292,137\$676 to meet deficiences in the budget of 1878-9, Act No. 2,792 of October 20, 1877. The two largest items in this deficiency bill are the interest and sinking fund charges upon the internal funded debt, and the eventual expenses of the government including the fluctuations in exchange.

- The petition of 759 residents, native — The petition of 759 residents, native and foreign, of this city to the Chamber of Deputies protesting against the general and open practices of prostitution which are permitted by the municipal authorities with-out check or regulation, was the subject of a report of the committee on public health on the 10th inst. The report was full and entered into the moral aspects of the question with much minuteness and carnestness After a full and satisfactory discussion of the evil, the committee came to the conclusion

that there is no need of the legislative power because legem habenus; and that the municipal authorities have full powers in the matter. The committee recommend, therefore, that copies of its opinion be sent to the municipal council and to the chief of

The disease affecting sugar cane in various parts of the empire was brought up in the Chamber on the 19th by Buarque de Macedo and the entire Pernambuco delegation in the form of a bill appropriating 200,000\$ for the study of the disease and procuring fresh seed if necessary. In intro-ducing the bill the Pernambuco delegate above mentioned stated that the growth of sugar cane was the great source of wealth in his province and was also of great importance in the province of Bahia. The cane disease had already done great harm in Bahia, and was causing serious losses in all the sugar growing districts of Brazil. It is proposed by the bill that a thorough study of the question shall be made and also that new seed shall be procured and distributed among the sugar cane planters.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

PROVINCIAL NULLS.

—The sugar cane disease seems to have appeared in several parts of the empire at about the same time. We now hear of it in Pernambuco, and assugar is the principal article of export from that province it is likely to effect the interests of the sugar planters very seriously.

—Cable communications have begn reestablished between Rio Grande do Sul and Montevideo.

—The province of Minas has, a yearst seat in

Detween No Granue on San and software sent in the Senae. Why don't some one suggest the "Barren" of Serio for the place? The person who got him the title could undoubtedly arrange the rest of it. The "Barren" is a man of profound education, and has a perfect wilderness of honor.

and has a pericet winderness of honor.

—A total lack of individual security is complained of from almost all the provinces, and murders and robberies are increasing rapidly. In Rio Grande do Sai jail birds are allowed to become members of the police corps which is another reason for the incapacity of that body.

—We learn from the Crusciro that a private let-ter from Europe has been seen which states that the news received here from Pernambuco relative to the duction against the Madeira and Mamoré railway by the House of Lords, is all a mistake. This un-known authority defers the judgment until October, and states that there is foundfition for a hope that the decision will be favorable to Col. Church. We like the pleasing 'uncertainty and indefiniteness of this report, and are not surprised that names and dates are omitted.

dates are omitted.

—We learn from the New York World that Mr. Ernest Morris returned to northern Bratil on the July steamer. Mr. Morris has succeeded in raising the means necessary to enable him to prosecute his explorations on the upper Amazon and his return at this time is in accord with his previously aniounced determination to finish work already begun. He now goes to Teffe where he will secure candema for a protracted voyage up the little-known Rio Japura. About one year will be consumed in this trip, possibly a longer time. He will endeaver to discover the branch popularly supposed too one cet the Rio Japura and the Rio Negro, and if successful will return through it and the latter river.

to discover the branch popularly supposed to conscient Me No Japans and the Rio Negro, and if successful will return through it and the latter fiver.

—On the 21st. instant the publishers of the Gaseia de Naticials began the publication of that journal on one of Marinon's web perfecting presess, the first press of that kind ever used in South America. The event was the occasion of inaugural exerumonies of a most imposing character. At eleven o'clock of the previous evening the guests began to arrive at the composing and press rooms, in order to witness the new process of wetling the paper. For this purpose water was used. At the conclusion of the labors of the typographical artists a series of toais was drunk to the before-mentioned artists, to the press, to Saldanha Marinho, to the provincial press, to Ferreira de Mennezs, to França Junior, to the proprietors and editors of the Gaseta. The liquid employed in this "wetting" precess is not specified, in view of the fact that water is rapidly becoming one of the most expensive liquids in daily use, it is to be pressmed that this boverage was used on this occasion also. A modest lanch was then served to the invited guests, aler which there were more toasts and personal felicitations; every body was felicitated. The provincial press and journalists were toasted again. At this time the limited water supply had already been exhausted and other liquids were served. The menu was a novelty, such as only the Gaseta knows bow toget up. There were "croquette se volaille A Omnibut," "dinde farcies a Marinoni," "troast in printing the first sheets on the new press room to assist in printing the first sheets on the new press room to assist in printing the first sheets on the new press room to assist in printing the first sheets on the new press room to assist in printing the first sheets on the new press room to assist in printing the first sheets on the new press room to assist in printing the first sheets on the new press room to assist in printing the first sheets on the n

THE RIO NEWS

-The American packet City of Rio de Janeire left Pará for the south on the 18th inst.

A slave woman, named Fabricia, died with that terrible disease, hydrophobia, at the Miseri-cordia on the 19th instant. Cases of this character are very rare.

— Decree No. 7,126 A, of the 11th of January last, concedes permission to the S. João d'El-Rei mining company to explore for gold in the district of Cuyabá, province of Minas Geraes.

The Italian steamer Archimides which arrived at this port on the 19th, goes to Mortevideo where the officer in command is authorized to sell the three Italian men-of-war Ardita, Veloca and Confienza.

— It is announced that the Reporter has decided to suspend publication because of a lack of capital. We regret this deeply, as the independence and ability of this journal gave promise of much influence and usefulness in the future.

—Baltimore merchants have made arrangements with the English shipowners, Lämport and Holt, to have one of their Brazil line of steamers touch at Baltimore on the inward and outward passages. Although this step has been designedly taken in the interests of the coffee trade, it will inure to the benefit of exports to no inconsiderable extent.—American Mail.

— A ball was given on the evening of the 19th instant, at the assembly rooms of the Cassino Fluminense, in honor of the Visconde de Figueiredo upon whom was lately conferred a title of nobility. The ball was one of the most brilliant of the season, and was attended by the ministers of state, the diplomatic corps, a large number of senators and depaties, and by a majority of the most distinguished merchants and capitalists of the city.

— The Landon Gastett of time 24th amounters

merchants and capitalists of the city.

— The London Gasttle of June 24th, announces the appointment of Clare Ford, Esq., to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the empire of Beasil. Mr. Ford is the present Minister to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, whree he is held in high exteem by the people among whom has resided only a very short time. His promotion to this post is a mark of appreciation which augurs well for his reception and future career a this capital.

— A private letter.

this capital.

—A private letter recently received from the province of São Paulo refers to the weather there in the following terms: "We have had cold enough weather recently to satisfy a Canadian. First reports were that heavier damage was done to the offee crop by the frost than in previous years and the area much greater, but subsequent reports modify this considerably, and perhaps not much harm was done, as the weather had been so long detail."

—To enjoy life in the highest degree, one should know something about statistics. There's nothing like them. When one arrives at that state when he can absorb the census reports, the statistics of commerce, the balance sheets of the treasury dehee can absorb the census reports, the statistics of commerce, the balance sheets of the treasury department and the multiplication table, his seathertic fortune is made, and there is no longer any care mor anxiety for him in this life. What the next life has in store for him, we dare not predict. One of these rare mortals is writing for the Reparter on "immigration and colonization," and, basing his calculations on the statement of another rare avivabos states that the actual economic condition of the United States, were it not for immigration would be inferfor to that at 18,00, arrives at the following conclusions. "In 1840 the value of property in the United States was estimated at about \$4,000,000,000,000. The 1870 the national wealth was elevated to \$5,000,000,000. The increase growing out of immigration was, therefore, \$6,000,000. The marker of the property of the United States was estimated at about \$4,000,000,000, and distributing among them the above increase of wealth, there results for each one a sum exceeding \$3,500, which gives the real average value of each inmigrant." We are sorry that can not give this eminent publicist's name. He is the son of an influential intenderiror whose ancestor came to Brazil an early day and married an Indian princess. He was a senior wrangler at the Dojvechnic and graduated with more emperhase than any other man in his class. He can usually be found at Castelloer, when the weather admits, discussing public affairs, and is deeply engaged in the problem of proving that, in case the credit of the country in general and of the facenderio in particular keeps up it will be the casiest thing in the world to borrow them both out of debt.

COMMERCIAL

as 138 yo with 138 yo offered.

**August'19.—Market more active with banking rates on London as 15 feet of \$5,\$ and mercentants 17 yet d. Mercantons 17 yet d. Mercantons 17 yet d. Mercantons 18 yet cent. apolices and as 1.07\$ feet overligan offered at 13\$ no. 4 yearst 2.—Banking rates an London 21 5/4 mercantile as 1/4 and 18 1715 with very little doing. Sovereigns held at 1820 no feet a 1900 at 17.05 feet of 1800 at 1900 at 1900 at 1900 at 1800 at 1900 at 1

a slightly higher rate, so that, to say the least, the position of the English Banka has had the effect of "feeeping exchange so low" in this single instance. Very little was done asade from that done by the Eanks of Brail! Mercantile rates are gre6 and as 54. Six per cent spelices held at 1,030%.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM

SHARES	COMPANY	PRICE	
20	Banco do Commercio	198\$000	
40	Rural	243 000	
145	do Brazil	263 000	
20	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O	264 000	
20	Predial	110 000	
110	Carris Urbanos	213 000	
25		212 500	
20	Navegução Brazileira tor Aug. 31	205 000	
280	Letras hypoth. of Banco Predial	81 %	
234	do Brazil	88 %	
31		901/2 %	
161	Six per cent apolices	1:028\$000	
2	n n n n	11029 000	
218		1:030 00	
	" 11 11 11 11 ·······	1:026 00	
73 18	0 0 0 0 0	1:027 00	
18	n n n n	1:025 000	
1.000		11 10	
1.000		II 20	
7.000		10 08	
300		10 98 62 00	
	Seguros d'Integridade	400 00	
12		198 000	
200		123 00	
20	Carrungens Fluminenses (ex-div.)	165 00	
20	D. Pedro II Docks	85 00	
		1:000 00	
37		1:000 00	
2 21		510 00	
6	, , , (500\$)	310 000	

BANK STATEMENTS.

sportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice, of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official monthly balances published July 31st, 1870.

BANKS	Deposits in contos of reis.	Cashbalan ces in con- tos of reis.	Proportion per cent.
Banco do Brazil Banco Rural Banco Industrial Banco do Commercio Banco Commercial English Bank N. London & Brazilian Bank	41 . 598 17 - 235 5 139 1 447 4 213 . 2 . 967 2 489	1.309 795 514 2 049 209	16 o8 7 59 15 47 35 52 48 63 7 04 31 22
Total	75.088	12 343	16 43

N. B.—Where a bank declares part of its cash to be in the Banco do Brazil such amount is deducted from the balance of the latter and included in that of the former.

THE MARKETS

Rio de Janeiro, August 23d, 1879.

cour last report on 14th instant our market

by almost uniterrupted excitement result

seen canacterised by atmost sum.

Prices of the better gendes show a decline of 30 reis per to the where gendes show a decline of 30 reis per to the whole show the seen of second codinary remain unchanged.

The total sales since 14th inter. amount to 14,1600 large, vis: 18,200 large for United States: 15,550 m. Europe.

1,550 m. Europe.

1,500 m. Cape of Good Hope.

4,600 m. Elsewhere

Total 141,640 bags. We ou

ote	to-day, per 10 kilos:			
	Washed	6\$600	0	7\$800
	Superior	6\$250	0	6\$450
	Good first			
	Regular first	5\$100	0	5\$300
	Ordinary first	4\$450	8	4\$700
	Good second			
	Ordinary second	2\$750	0	3\$200

Pitch Pine.— The arrivals consist of 237,109 feet per "F. H. Todd" from Wil 232,625 " "M. E. Gray" "

The marker remains quiet with little demand.

Flour. — The supply continuing in excess or the de
marker has become further depressed.

The arrivals since 14th Inst. amount to

14,714 bris. American

4,370 bags liver Plate

Total 19,084 bris. and bags.

The sales since same date have been

5,414 bris. American 870 bags River Plate

Total 6,284 brls. and bags. Stock in first hands consists of

2,400		Gallego.	
4,500	.,,	Haxall.	
4,100	.,,	Dunlop.	
20,000		Baltimore.	
10,000		St. Louis.	
12,500	bags	River Plate	
55,300	barrels	and bags.	
e la la			
Triest	e	. nominal.	
Galler	go	225000	

file in, per ram. American quotes rom you ream. The entrance are sy bales from Bernem and 1 foo package from Antwerp.

Butter—The demand during the last fort-night having been a small price have declined consewhat. Arrivals are as benirk from Borleaus; 124 boxes from Hamburg; 40 barnis and 177 boxes from Hamburg; 40 barnis and 178 boxes from Hamburg; 40 barnis from Hamb

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

coal to oute.

Coal to oute.

Coal to oute.

Some of the Caroline, 65 to ton the 6x day pipe and powder to J. G. Illina.

BATHIOMER—Am lk Serrete, 540 tons. Segminia; d. 6th given and pine to Philips Blook & Co.

MARSELLEME—Fit & Reine Margaerile; 24, 1000; Gout 26 tons.

Some of the Caroline and the Caroline a

Poudre.

CONCORDIA—Sp bg Wiffrede, 1 or tous: Bertrand; 22 ds; jerked beef to Sancher Romagueien Filhox & Co.

BRUNNOS AVARE—Sp pd Soffer, 188 tams Garrige; 20 ds; jerked beef to Sancher Romagueira Filhox & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO DO SOIL—Butch bgts Sprint; 182 tous; Touges & ds; lamber and made to Carregal & Baston.

Touge the humber and make to Carring & Dasses.

ACCOUNTY of the Section of the Se

San Nicolas—Br lug George Booth; 288 tons; Jones; 21 is; jerked beef to Alex. Wagner. des jerked beef to Alex. Nagner.

MAGDALING—Gr Spa Oferway: 141 tons; Grwanddu 35 dis
refred beef to J. Niconen & Filia.

Williamsrons—Am byn F. H. Todd; 376 tons; Ginil 34 dis
pite hunder to A. Shathan & Co.

BRUSSWICK—Am byn Todd Wirley: 438 tons; Hence; 70
de fipule to other.

Autwurn—Br shp. Dominim: 1,255 tons; Thomas; 54 dis
unders to Laneys & Co.

New Porr-Br bk Galatea; 508 tons; Black; 44 ds; rails to Monteiro, Hime & Co. BALTIMORE—Am lug George Peabody; 493 tons; Wilson; 55 ds; flour and lard to Phipps Bros & Co.

det Boor and lard to Pripps Brok & Co.

AUGUST Equatient; 513 tons: Obleson; 54 ds; sund-ries to A. Moss & Co.

BALTIMORE—Am bgn Senerite; 232 tons: Young: 44 ds; Boor, Jan dan Die lumber to Wight & Co.

Greencock—Br bg Beatrice; 296 tons Penwell; 63 ds; coal to order.

to order. Westprayers—Sw hig Emmanuel: 301 tone Anderson; pine lumber and iron to Hartrig Wilmonen & Co. Care or Goon Horse—Belog Steeper Cand: 150 tones Wand: 4t de balant to Norton Megne & Co. AUGUST 150 tones Wand: 400 tones—Gr bl. Stephanie: 330 tones Boor, 65 de; cement to Monton—Gr bl. Stephanie: 330 tones Boor, 65 de; cement tones Boor,

Monteiro, Hinte & Co.

MARBELLARS—Dan bgn. Fenta; 191 tons; Holms; 51 ds.
undries to F. Sauwen & Co.

L'amayden, 487 tons; Tobey; 54 ds.
lour to Phipps Bros & Co.

Hone to Hilping. Bros & Co.

NEW York—Am M. Hardens: Gyz tows: Longdon: yo the
pine to A. C. Salthan & Co.

193 mes: Blanct: 48 dis; sundietes to Polya Robert & Co.

Opentro and London—Purit R. Afferini: 345 toms: Cardin:
133 dis sundietes to Neucleo de Oliveira & Co.

Opentro and London—Purit R. Afferini: 345 toms: Cardin:
133 dis sundietes to Neucleo de Oliveira & Co.

Cartan—Razanona—Bys a Antidol & Son.

Cartan—Fra & Lametin; 437 toms; Pleasie; 55 die sunte
rodre.

CAUGUST 16,

LAUGUST 16,

NATES 16,

Glimlain, S. Wicente and Ilahia—It mamedward Architectus, Cappain Cambbo

Texabas:—It bis Rimaidline; 497 tons: Cristoforo; 50 de salt to order.

saft to order.

Ordero—Port bl. Neve Sileneie; 350 tons: Ferreira; 40 ds. sundriss to J. A. G. Santos.

AUGUST 20.
LUVEROOL—The bl. Glasgone; 1,168 tons: Moore; 50 ds. coal to Rio Gas Company.

Williams to Kito Las Company.

Witainsorrost—Am ling Maggie E₁Gray; 405 tons; Bewling;
66 ds; pine to F. Sainwen & Co.

Gaszii—Br bg L. K. C.; 248 tons; Abier; 49 ds; cod fish to
John Moore.

John Moore.

Ghernock—Br bk. Arabella: 507 tons; Foster, 38 ds. coa
to Wilson Soas & Co.
BRUSSPECK—Br bk. Union; 384 tons; Webb; 91 ds; lumber
to Wencesku Guimarites & Co. o menersau Gunnaries & Co. Jensur vio Pernambuso—Be lug Electra; 158 tons; Sucre; 37 ds; cedfish to Ed. Johnston. New York—Am bk Lovens, 468 tons; Blanchard; 54 ds; sundries to Arthur Moss & Co.

Ban Rur Con Eng Ind Mer Ban Nev Ban

Pat Ma Pat Sor Leo Nic Car S Un

Un Ma

Bra Esp Un Fe Pa An Fla

Fig Ar Ga No Co Ini Pro

New Castle-Gr bgn E ahorn; 265 tons; Warns; 65 ds; coal and cement to order.

coal and cement to order.

AUGUST 22.
GBERNICK-Briling Our Annie: 365 tons: Kense; 41 ds; coal to Nitheroy Gat Co.
GLASCOW-Br ble Antrine: 993 tons: Seeburn; 49 ds; pipe to J. G. Illius. BRUNSWICK—Am bk Yohn E. Chase; 667 tons; Huntley; 78 dk; pline to Chaves Fonseca & Co. -Sp pol Marcelito; 154 tons; Fabregas; 42 ds;

CANDIPP—Br bk Bremen, 1,365 tons; Caldwell; 40 ds; conto D. Pedro II R. R. ort lug Alves; 325 tons; Conceição; 35 ds; sund-mehes & Co. SETUBAL—Port bg Boa Fe; 289 tons; Reis; 44 ds; salt to Daniel Ramos & Co. New York-Br bg Kate Uphan; 299 tons; Rouse; sundrie to Arthur Moss & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 14. Sr. Thomas—Fr bk Trois Frères: 471 tons; Guitter; ballast St. Thomas—Fr bk Trais Frères; 471 tons; Guitter, ballast. AUGUST 15.

PRENACOLA—Br shp Colonial Empire; 1,290 tons; Simmers ballos:

AUGUST 16.
CKLAND—Am shp Martha Cobb; 1,317 tons; Greenank; ballast.

BAUTIMORE—Br bgn Fairfield; 258 tons; Owen; coffee.

GREALTIAR—Sw bg Fritz; 246 tens; Hakanson; coffee.

PENSACOLA—Nor bk: Captaen Madeen; 581 tons, Madsen

ballast. St. Thomas—Am bk *Bristol;* 602 tons; Fosseth; ballast. AUGUST 17. h.н.а Тексика—Prt seh *Reie & Co.;* 131 tons; Senna; ballast.

NEW YORK-Port bk Villa de Bellas; 645 tons; Costa; ballast.

New Yorks—Port lik Fills de Rellar, Say tune Conte ballout.

AUGUST 9.

ASTWEEN—Gr lik Paulet; 440 tone; Parlom, sundries.

PERSANDEC—BOT hip Paulet; 345 tone; Pinet market.

BUMPH and Canancia—Port yt Parlo Allgert; 100 tone;

AUGUST 20.

AUGUST 21.

AUGUST

COREC.
UNITED STATES -Br bk Mary Hogarth; 597 tons; Shields; ballast.

AUGUST 22.
CHARLESTON—Br bk Duchess of Lancaster, 378 ton Parry; ballast. Panys ballast.

Yalivikataso—Br bk Zeebirg, 523 tons, Dunlog.

Care Vennu—Br bg Perelea, 221 tons, Jackson; ballast.
Sawros—Fr bk Lamentin, 437 tons; Plensin; salt.
Pakasacou—Port lag Maria Claudina, 232 tons; Correundries.

VESELS LOADING

Loudon and Havre—Br str Minha; 330 bags coffee and sun ies ; 40 and fis 35, New-York—Am bk Eltinorr, 5500 bags coffee and sundries

5

——Gr bk Carl August: 3000 bags coffee: £250.

——Nor bk Fido: 7000 bags coffee: Wrigt & Co; 12f6.

Baltimere Am lug George Peabody: 9000 bags coffee: Phip

Nor its: "Nor its Congress Postbarg; good ungs rea & Co.

as & Co.

An lak Serine good hags gelber. Phipps Brutler & Co.

An lak Serine; good hags collee and sundries say

An lak Jennydor." Sood hags college and sundries say

New-Orienns—Br str Ruben; 25,000 bags coffee and sundries.

New-Orienns—Br str Ruben; 25,000 bags coffee coffee; Phipps ts. naz f. o.—Nor. bgn Varing; 4000 bags coffee; Phipps

— Nor his Mann's quote bags contee; within in rord & Co.; 20th, Mobile Bay f. o.—Br sch L. C. A.; 4000 bags coffee; Ed. Johnston & Co. € 233. Cape Good Hope — Br bg Silver Cleud; 2,000 bags coffee and sundries.

EXPECTED TO LOAD

London an Antwerp—Br str Rosse.

Marseilles—Fr str Poltn; 3500 bags coffee engaged; fr 60.

Mew-York—Br str Others; 2400 bags coffee engaged at 40cts
—Gr str Krogprins. Fredbrick Wilhitm.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES										bg Silver Cloud bk Glasgow bg C. R. C	190			Norton Megaw& Co Rio Gas Co. John Moore & Co	
NAMES	CAPITAL	SHARES	SVED	ALUE	AID UP	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	LAST 1			bk Arabella bk Union lø Electra	507 384 158	,, 20 ,, 20	Jersey	John Moore & Co. Wilson Sons & Co. W. Guimariics & Co Ed. Johnston & Co.
		*	S.		٤		TION	AM'T	PAH		sch Nemandi	145	Ma) 8	Paysandú	Sza.Irmão & Rocha
BANKS anco do Brazil	000 000\$	16r noo	All	rooS	All	8,428,89t\$220	afia Kaan	9\$000	Inle	1840	bga Dana bgn Venus	191	Aug 17	Marseilles	A. Wagner. F. Sauwen & Co.
ural e Hypothecario	8,000,000	40,000	All	200	All	2.053,050 602	243 000	0 000	July. July.	1879	bk Perigny				
ommercial do Rio de Janeiro aglish (limited)	£ 1,000,000	50,000	20,000 AB	£ 20	£ 19	1,587,882 137 (116,944,811	100 000	5 sh	July . July . July .	1879	" Morin bk Reine Mgtc	181	May 5	R. Grande	Alex. Wagner. D. X. Silva Braga&C
		30,000	Ali 5,000	200	All All	850,000,000 816	227 900	92000	July. July.	1879	bk Franciscopolis	378	" 18	Havre	rl. N Dreyfus. Potey Robert & Co
inco Predial	1,000,000	20,000	10,200	200	All	4,512 860	110 000	7 000 3 1/2 ° o	Dec.	1878	bk Lametin	457	,, 18	Cette	l'o order.
ew Lendon and Brazilian ew Condon and Brazilian anco do Commercio	£ 1,000,000 12,000,000\$	50,000 60,000	30,000	£ 20 200	£ 10 200\$	282,933\$227		3 1/2 ° ° ° 5 \$000	Dec. July.	:878 :879	bk Heros bk Von derHeydt	662 354	June30	Wilmingto. Wilmingto	Fo order.
etropolis . Jacabé e Campos . audista . rorcabana . sopoldina . ictheroyease . mpos a S. Sebastião . Paulo e Rio de Janeiro . raño Valenciana .	1,000,000\$	5,000	All	200\$	All	34,783\$400	185\$000	12\$000	July.	1879	bk Irma bg Bertha	460			Sauwen & C. Norton Megaw & Co Fo. muster
acahé e Campos	7,500,000	37,500	14,380 All	200	All 180\$	=	70 000	1 1			bgn Oberon	141	" 13	Magdalena	Vicenzi & Filhos. Monteiro Hime& Co
procabana	4,000,000	20,000 12,000	All	200 200	All	-	55 000 195 000	!!	July.	-0	bk Stephanie bgn Etzhoru	302	1, 17	New Castle	To order.
ictheroyense	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	All	· =	25 000 Nom	7 500	July.	1079			,	D. Comite	Miranda Az. & C.
ampos a S. Sebastião	600,000	3,300	All 30,000	200	All	_	Nom 200 000		June.		bgu Icamia lug R.de Janeiro	203	" 11	Genoa	Fiorita & Tavolara.
nião Valenciana	800,000	4,000	All	200	All	34,600\$000	Nom.	1000	June.	1878	bgu B Genova. bk Orco				Fiorita & Tavolara.
TRAMWAYS	1.000.000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$	An	64,276\$465	280\$000	13 000	Intv.	1870	bk M. Galatola.	466	July 8	Marseilles.	Alex Wagner. H N. Dreyfus. To England
		10.000	All	200	All		750 000 Nom	1,5 2	,,.	,,	bg Rolando bkAntod'Abundo	350 788			F. M. Brandon.
Pauloernambuco	1,200,000	3,500 6,000	All	200 200	100\$	7,471 399	Nom	8 000	July.	1870	bk Angiolina	612	,, 20	Cadiz	Hais.
elotas	540,000	2,700 4,000	ΛII		All	***	Nom 205000		J, .	,	lug Silvia bk Leonida	473	. 2	Cadiz Cadiz Genoa	L. Zignago. Fo order.
		6,000	3,000 All	200	100\$	=	5 000	1			bgn Alba bk Alfa	250	, 11 2	Genoa Cardiff	E. Cresta & Co. MessageriesMaritim
illa Izabel	2,000,000	10,000	All 7,000		Ali	30,163 063	190 000 Nom	8 000	July.	1879	bk Giulio & Clm.	357	Aug.	Marseilles.	H. N. Dreyfus.
orto Ategre illa Izabel. Iontevideo. ietheroy raxellas arris urlanos.	1,200,000	1 1				-					NORWEGIAN bk Fido	200	١.		
ruxellas	5,400,000	6,000	All AP	2005	All All	=	Nom 220\$000	0 000	July.	1870	lug Varing	302	,, 2	Cardiff	To order.
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June 30 Glasgow ...
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21 New Port.
22 Cadiz ...
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FREE TRADE VICTORY IN CANADA.

It is with no small feelings of gratifica tion that we announce to-day a great triumph for the reform government of Ontario. The Conservative party, by de-lusive cries, carried the province at the general election on the 17th of September last by a majority of 66 to 33. The ver-dict then given has been reversed, and Mr. Mowat's provincial government will enter Mowars provinces government will true the new house with a majority of not less than 26, which will doubtless be increased shortly after. The change is a significant one. The Con. Patitive party were flushed with their victory of tas! September, confident of success, strong in Dominion patronage, and having as they supposed, a powerful cry that their "national policy" of last session would be destroyed if Mr.

Mowat's government were sustained.

The Conservatives forced the national policy as an issue upon the province. was not formally taken up by the admin-istration, who rightly contended for a separation between dominion and provincial questions as tests at the polls; but never-theless in a large majority of the constit uencies the debates on the subject of pro tection were constant and warm, and it is impossible now to say that a majority the people of Ontario are favorable to the ade policy of the dominion government We congratulate the whole people of th

dominion upon the result. It will be welcomed with joy by the majority of the population of the maritime provinces and staunch Liberals of Quebec, who recently achieved an equally significant victory at St. Hyacinthe.

Of the 88 constituencies 51 have turned supporters and 26 opponents of the government, while one, South Lanark, has elected an independent. Of the remaining ten constituencies, one may be set down as very doubtful, while four may be regarded as safe for the opposition and five for the government. Allowing the opposi-tion both the doubtful seat and the independent member elect, the government can still claim a majority of 24, while it is more likely to be 25 or 26 from the very outset.—[Toronto Globe (Free Trade), June 6.

[As the province of Ontario contains population of 1,620,851 out of a population of 3,686,096 in all of the seven Can-adian provinces the importance of the election referred to above as an evidence of the change of sentiment on the protective pol-icy of the present Canadian ministry is apparent. - [Editors Evening Post,

THE AMAZON NAVIGATION Co.

The seventh ordinary general meeting of the share holders of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was held the company's offices, No. 105, Gresham House, London, E. C., on Friday, June 27, 1879. In opening the meeting the chairman, Viscount Gort made the following statements in regard to the affairs of the company:

lowing statements in regard to the aftairs of the company:

I appear in a somewhat awkward position, at a very critical time in the history of the company:

I appear in a somewhat awkward position, at a very critical time in the history of the company:

I have come before you on other occasions as deputy chairman, and have been them, speaking on behalf of my occellent and respected friend. Viscount de Mand. He had originally established this company in Brazil, he had managed it until he brought it over to this country, and, after a stay here, returned to aposition of great success and then brought it over to this country, and, after a stay here, returned to Parall, where, as chairman, he was on the spot and was always prepared to give us most valuable advice, and, in fact, took a very leading part in the management of the company's business.

Under the Arteles of Association my excellent friend, hitherto the chairman, has ceased to be a director, but he has not cossed to take the same exmest and warm interest in the company; that he ever has taken. He has, between his own relations and his intimate friends, a deep interest in a very large proportion of the capital of the company; in fact, I may give as an instance that this very day one of my brother directors read to us a letter from a friend, who, with a gendeman on whose behalf he writes, represents mere shares than the entire body of shares in England; they hold between them 13,500 shares, and we calculate that enumber of shares in England, held by other than Brazilian gendeman; is no moverthem 12,000 shares of the company. He presses upon us the necessity of great comouny on the other side, gives several saggestions for improving the financial position, and goes on to express regreat the rather cut reterence to our late chairman in the report. He says that he thinks the high character and high position, earnest activity, and great interest in this company taken by the Viscount de Mans, for somany years, meristis the greatest confidence on the part of the S

but I can assure you that we greatly appreciate his efforts on our behalt. Gentlemen, the position was very delicate in Rio during the critical periods that have elapsed, and we could not have managed to face the difficulties if we had not, with your aproval at the time of the last meeting persuaded our colleague, Mr. Bartlett James, to go out to Rio. He arrived there at the right moment, when the necessity for action in connection with our officers was pressing, and took possession of the books and established the office, and did every thing that was required at Rio, and that in a manner which merits your full appreciation. In addition to the help of Viscount Mani, Mr, de Salles went out at that time also to thelp, and when the veacaey occurred by the Viscount Mani, Mr. de Saltes went out at that tune also to help, and when the vacancy occurred by the retirement of the Viscount de Mani, the board called upon Mr. Pimenta Beancy occurred by the retirement of the Viscount de Mani, the board called upon Mr. Pimenta Beancy occurred by the return of the Mr. De Mr. Beancy, for many years past, has been amanging the company's affirs on the River Amazon, and he has a perfect aquaintance with the locality, stemens, and work. We, therefore, felt that in placing Mr. Bueno at Rio, and appointing the fore in their efficient state. We also hope that the result of that will be to diminish the expenses of our officers on the River Amazon. In the meantime his presence there, with that of Mr. James and time his presence there, with that of Mr. James and time his presence there, with that of Mr. James and time his presence there, with that of Mr. James and time his presence there, with that of Mr. James and time his presence there, with that of Mr. James and time his presence there, with that of Mr. James and time his presence there with that of Mr. James and time his presence that the result of the working the year down and meeting last year, if may remind you that our new oncession was sent to a commission to report upon the matter fully. You received a copy of the report, and they recommended that our concession he renewed for a period and exceeding the previous one of 20 years and for an amount not exceeding the previous one, 720,000 milicis, say, 72,000 on year. The commission so recommended and the government acted upon it, but the lizabilian parliament is very much like the English one, there are parties and differences and some of these differences and for government, and bye-and-bye the Viscount Mana, who was then representing us, faund the ground being cat away from under him—first, the zo-government, which we have a present the private company wall have been recognited to be got, and that, therefore, there was a private company. This was the state of the case when we absidy. When the contract is finally settled, and when the subsidy has been received, we shall call you together again to accept the contract and for the declaration of a dividend. With regard to the acounts, I am asked by the auditors to draw atten courts. I am asked by the auditors to draw atten-tion to mother matter coming on to flex very se-rious francial difficulties which have existed lately in Brand, and that is the ever great fall in the ex-change. It is the custom of any Brazillan under-taking with which I am connected to keep accounts at the par of the exchange, that is to say, the Bra-zillan milreis is assumed to be 27d. There has been a constant fall daring the last two years. I do not know the exact exchange, just now, but it is under 2nd, and if the munes we have in Brazil, or due 20d., and if the momes we have in Brazil, or due to us by Mauá and Co., were turned into English to us by Manai and Co, were turned into English money at the present exchange, the anditions wish us to remind you that the amount that it would represent in England would be much less than ap-pears in the accounts. As regards our remaining ladances in Paria, we are negotiating for the pur-chase of two ships which we think you require, and we should buy them out of your reserve fund, and, therefore, there would not then be loss, because it is only when the money comes to England that there is a loss. **Prestil and River Plate Mail.

THE PARANA RAILWAY.

The following is the text of the decree The Johnward is the text of the decree authorizing the transfer of the Parana rail-way, to be built from the port of Paranagua to the city of Curritha. The transfer has occastoned great rejoicings in the province of Parana, owing to the assumence which it

of Farana, owing to the assurance which it offers of a speedy building of the road.

Decree 7,420 of the 12th of August, 1879.

In view of the requisition made to me by Joé Gonçalves Peccey Jr. and José Maria da Silva Lemos, I hereby authorize them to transfer to the

French company known as the Compagnie Générale de Chemins de Fer Brésiliens, the right and obliga-tions which they possess in virtue of the concessions Prenar company accounts an ecomogane centeriar de Chemins de Fer Brésiliens, he right and obligations which they possess in virtue of the concessions of decree, 5/12 of May 1, 18/5, 5, 6995 of Mag. 10, and 7,035 of Oct. 5, 18/5, and a contract celebrated in he ght of Sept, of that year in the articles hereinafter contained, and signed by Jaão Lins Vieira Cansanção de Sinimbi of my council, president of the ministry, minister and secretary of agriculture, commerce and public works, who may so under, stand and pat into execution.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12, 1879, 58th year of the independence of the empire.

Seal of his majesty the Emperor.

JOÃO LINS VIEIRA CANSANÇÃO DE SINIMBU.

e articles referred to by decree 7,420.
José Gonçalves Pecego Jr. and José Maria de Lemos, contractors of the Paraná railway, ar rized to transfer to the French company known as the Compagnie Générale de Chemins de Fer Bré siliens, the concession obtained by them of the imsiliens, the concession obtained by them of the im-perial government for the construction of the said road with the guaranteed interest of seven per cent. on a fixed capital of 11,492-45797, together with the favors and privileges specified in decrees 5,912 of May 1, 1875, and 6,905 of May, 10, 1878, and the contract celebrated with the imperial government on the 9th of Sept. of the same year. The capital of 11,492,0425707 fixed by decree 7,035 of Oct. 5, 1878, and which has the guarantee of seven per cent. interest per annum, is computed at 32,500,000

interest per annum, is computed at 32,500,000 frances.

II. The contracting company binds itself to build the railway from Paranaguá to the city of Curitius, having it ready for traffic within three years, to count from the beginning of operations which should take place in five months from this date, this being the term marked also for said company to begin operations as such in the empire.

III. In virtue of the preceding article the imperial government will pay the Compagnie Cefericale de Chemius de Fer Brisiliens, the guaranteed interest of seven per cent. on the expital of 32,500,000 frances a follows:

frames as follows:

1. 1,925,000 frames, representing seven per cent.
interest for one year on 27,500,000 frames to be
computed from the day on which this sum is deposited with the financial agents of Brazil in London,
the deposit to be made at one time or in payments,
the interest however being counted only upon the
values really deposited and from the day on which

 350,000 francs, representing the gua interest at seven per cent, per annum on 5, francs, the amount of the balance of the gua interest a seven per cent. per anium on \$5,000,000 in ferness, the amount of the ladance of the guaranteed capital will only be paid two years after the deposit mentioned in the previous paragraph has been made, a deposit being made on this occasion of the balance of \$5,000,000 fmans in case this sum shall not have been previously used in the construction of the coal. If however the road should be completed and roadly fortraffic before the expiration of the two years specified, the interest on said capital of \$5,000,000 francs shall begin from the day of the opening of the whole lane to traffic.

IV. The company binds itself to apply exclusively to the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the capital of \$2,000,000 fmans, which sum may be realized by means of mortgages emitted on account and at the risk of said company, the sum of 1,670,055 francs which will be deducted from the whole amount of interest guaranteed by the third article.

article.

V. The continuation of the payment on the part
of the imperial government of the guaranteed interest will depend upon the faithful execution of the
preceding article, it being required of the company
to prove to the imperial government that the payment stipulated in Art. III was made during the

previous six months.

VI. Reimbursement to the company for sums deposited by it in conformity with Art. III will be made by payment, ninety days after a petition has been made to the imperial government by the company's representative in Rio de Janeiro.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 12, 1879.

João LINS VIEIRA CANSANÇÃO DE SINIMBU.

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City of Pará	Capt. Carpenter	Sept. 28	
City of Rio de Janeiro	Capt. Weir	Oct. 28	

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