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THE CABINET CHANGES.

We give below the reasons of the ministry, as stated by the President of the Council, Counselor Sinimbbé, in the Senate on the 15th inst. for the exoneration of Sr. Leoncio Carvalho, Minister of Empire, who has been substituted by Deputy Francisco Maria Sodré Pereira.

"In compliance with duty and according to parliamentary usages, I come to communicate to the Senate that a new change in the ministry has just taken place. The noble ex-Minister of Empire having dispatched some new regulations to the Polytechnic school in regard to advanced instruction, in order that they might be put into execution, the vice-director of that school understood that he should not simply execute this part of the regulation, but that he should submit the affair to the knowledge of the faculty. This procedure did not meet the approval of the noble ex-Minister of Empire, and looking upon it perhaps with some severity, he notified the vice-director that he was exonerated, requesting him to turn over the direction of the school to his legally-constituted successor. This decision gave rise to a conflict, the professors of the school understanding that the only one competent to perform the duties of vice-director was that professor of the school who had been longest in its service. This done, the noble ex-Minister had to justify his act in the Chamber of Deputies, but the manner in which he did it cannot meet the approval of his colleagues in the cabinet; for referring to the Senate he expressed himself in terms that might excite resentment on its part. The members of the cabinet, then, had to examine the question carefully, and recognized the fact that the act of the noble ex-Minister of Empire had not been very regular, for the nomination of a vice-director could not be made by an order of a minister. It is true that the noble ex-Minister departed from a just and recognized principle of our legislation, that is, that the director of the school should have the confidence of the government, and should be resist legal orders, he could not be retained in that position. But the solution could not be reached by an order of a minister. Under these circumstances the question could not be settled except by the going out of the noble ex-Minister of Empire. Taking cognizance of what had happened, the government saw that it ought not to abandon its rights, and that it was necessary to appoint a vice-director. The noble ex-Minister of Empire, however, feeling that he was in the right in dispatching this order, felt also that he ought not to ask for his exoneration. As a part of his duty then, the speaker had to suggest to the crown that the noble minister should be dismissed, which was done.

This vacancy having to be filled, a noble deputy from Bahia was appointed who is in full accord with the ideas and programme of the ministry; and feeling that it was an occasion for the appointment of a minister of foreign affairs, this charge was confided to the noble deputy for São Paulo known for his talents and his adhesion to the present political situation.

It remained to give another director to the Polytechnic school. It is a current doctrine since the regulations of the Military and Central schools, that the director of these establishments is a free choice of the government, and in these schools it has always been the current opinion that in cases of prolonged absence of the director from duty, it was the place of the government to appoint a temporary director.

The orator demonstrates that position, based upon the provisions of the law of 1858 and the regulation of 1860 in respect to the Military school, and the decrees of 1863 and 1865 in regard to the Central school, and reads article 2nd of the regulation of the 25th of April, 1874, which provides that in fault of or prolonged absence of the vice director of the Polytechnic school, that professor should serve as temporary director who has been longest in the service of the school, observing that this was the only regulation in which such a gap occurred. The idea of the legislator was this; that the director of the Polytech-

nic school is always the free nomination of the government; that the professors only assume the direction of the school temporarily, or in cases of prolonged absence of the director from duty.

This conflict having come about, it has been felt necessary that the directorship of the Polytechnic school should be confided to some one outside of the school itself, and having the confidence of the government.

The government could easily settle the matter by exonerating the director of the Polytechnic school, the Visconde do Rio Branco, and nominating some one to substitute him. But it seemed to the government that so distinguished a functionary, and one who had not taken any part in the conflict, should not be involved in it and be so unjustly treated. There has been nominated therefore a man without exception, a professor who has been pensioned on account of his long services and meriting all confidence, to serve as vice-director during the absence of the Visconde do Rio Branco. These are the explanations I had to make to the Senate.

DEFENSE OF THE EX-MINISTER.

In reply to the reasons which were given by the prime minister for his dismissal from the cabinet, ex-Minister Leoncio de Carvalho made the following explicit defense for his course both in regard to his removal of the vice-director of the Polytechnic school, and to his refusal to hand in his resignation:

The noble President of the Council has just given two reasons which determined my removal from the position of Minister of Empire: first because I did not treat the Senate with due consideration; second for having dismissed the vice-director of the Polytechnic school, qualifying this last act as unjust and illegal, and saying that he had to propose to His Majesty the Emperor that I should be dismissed because I refused to ask for my exoneration.

I will begin with this last point, for I wish to show that if I refused to offer my resignation it was not because I wished to continue in the cabinet, but because my dignity would suffer by such an act. My precedents since my entrance to the cabinet bear me out in this assertion, and the noble President of the Council is witness to the fact that it was with reluctance that I formed a part of the counsel of the crown. I shall speak frankly of the motives that withheld me from asking my exoneration.

Some students, misled by evil-minded spirits who wish to make a political arm of everything, and incited by the voice of the Baron of Cotegipe who had declared from the tribune that Counselor Galvão should not allow himself to be dismissed, that he should resist, on learning of the dismissal of the vice-director of the Polytechnic school, these inexperienced young men on the occasion of the presence of His Majesty in the school, broke forth into applause for the displaced director, whose reinstatement they asked for, and at the same time solicited the removal of the minister who had displaced him. These young men going to the Senate with these same manifestations, there received from two of the senators the assurance that their wishes should be fulfilled. Matters having come to this point, I could not ask for an exoneration that had been intimated to me in public. Moreover, the noble President of the Council has for a long time had in his hands my request for dismissal from the cabinet, to take place whenever His Excellency might judge it convenient to give it and dispense with my services. These are my reasons for refusing to solicit my exoneration upon this occasion.

As to the assertion that the ministry thought the removal of the vice-director illegal, before going into an analysis of the law upon which I based my action, I shall show that the ministry sanctioned this act.

Last Friday I told the noble President of the Council that I was going to take a decided step in displacing the vice-director of the Polytechnic school, who had refused to obey an order which I had dispatched, and he said, "Desmiss him; the charge is one of confidence." In the evening I went

to the conference, and before it was opened told the noble Minister of Finance that I was going to dismiss the vice-director of the school, which act His Excellency approved. While speaking in the conference of the affairs of the department under my charge, I was questioned by the noble Minister of Finance about the removal of the director of the school, and in reply I told him that I had not spoken about it yet because it was not the subject for a decree, but for an order of the minister, which order I was going to dispatch. The order having been dispatched, when I explained my act in the Chamber, the noble Minister of Marine told me when I had finished that I need not have taken so much pains to justify an act that was so clearly right; and he even added that had he been minister of empire, he would have discharged the director without giving his reason for the order. And His Excellency said well, for in charges of confidence the minister can displace without stating his reasons.

It is clear then that the ministry knew of my act. On Saturday His Majesty the Emperor spoke of the legality of the act, which as he understood it, admitted of no doubt, adding that besides being legitimate, it was an act of good sense. If I have been dismissed because I was thoughtless and foolish, I should say that if I was so, my conduct has met the approval of one who is above the conventionalities and passion of party, by one who is prudent, moderate, and acquainted with the laws. His Majesty said that in the place of the minister he would have warned, and afterwards removed the director. The whole ministry was present at this remark of His Majesty, and no one took exception to it. They all recognized the legality of the act, and up to Sunday my colleagues made no objection to it.

Counselor Galvão having transferred his charge to Counselor Pianga, I called upon the latter on Friday to speak with him about the means to be employed in order to get the students to enter upon an obedience of the order, and His Excellency said that the movement was of little importance, that the students were young men of sound ideas, and that they would be the first to submit to the order. On the same day I received from this gentleman a note saying that all went well.

But my tranquility was disturbed when I learned later that groups of students accompanied by some of the professors were passing through the Ouvidor, some of them saying that they had received an almost official communication that the dignity of the school was saved by the removal of the Minister of Empire, and shortly after I was visited by friends who congratulated me on my exoneration.

On Tuesday I went to the chief of the cabinet to know the meaning of the reports I had heard. On this occasion His Excellency for the first time told me that he did not think my act a legal one, notwithstanding that on Friday he had said I should dismiss the director of the school, that the charge was one of confidence. A conference was called, and I found to my surprise that the Minister of Finance did not consider my act a legal one, but found also that the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine thought it within the sphere of the Minister of Empire to displace the director of the school.

But another motive is presented. It is said that I did not pay due respect to the Senate when I said it was a dangerous place for liberal ideas. I said the Senate needed to be reformed, but I expressed this opinion as that of an individual, and not as an organ of the government. In my first speech in the Chamber, I said that in going into the cabinet of the 5th of January I should not lay aside a single one of my ideas, that when electoral reform had been accomplished, I should insist upon others, and first of all the limited tenure of the Senate. But this was not disloyal to the cabinet. I did not speak of individuals but of the Senate.

I take pleasure in my fall, for by it I shall bring it home to the minds of the people that that body cannot exist with its present

organization and its power to remove ministers; for it cannot be that I was removed by the crown, and if I do justice to the Minister of War and of Marine, I was not removed by the government. The decree of my removal should bear this title: The Senate, for the sake of reconciliation with the government, exonerates the Minister of Empire.

In regard to the order of the Minister of Finance concerning the expenses in the north, I ask how I am to say to a people dying of starvation that they are to receive no more aid after July? This order was nothing more than an intimation of the dismissal of the Minister of Empire, who could not receive such an order without refusing to comply with it, and answering as I have done.

IRON WORKS OF YPANEMA.

We have before us the report recently presented to the Minister of Agriculture by Dr. Carlos Conrado de Niemeyer, chief of locomotion of the Dom Pedro II railroad, on the iron works of Ypanema. The report is a model of clearness and conciseness and contains many interesting details regarding the establishment from which we extract the following.

The present capacity of the works is 900 tons of pig and 150 tons of bar iron per annum, with shops for the manufacture of various machines both of cast and wrought iron. The actual cost of production is 47\$170 per metric ton for pig and 135\$870 for bar iron, which with the general expenses of interest on capital, administration, repairs etc., becomes 67\$365 for the former and 202\$803 for the latter.

The prices at present established at the works are per metric ton:

Pig iron.....	100\$000
Bar.....	200\$000
Castings.....	300\$100
Purge pieces.....	600\$000
Magnetic ore.....	5\$166
Limestone.....	4\$500
Limestone.....	7\$460
Clay for.....	1\$200
Charcoal.....	16\$000

Of the cost of the ore and limestone nearly 60 per cent. is for transportation over a distance of from four to five miles.

Dr. Niemeyer suggests various improvements to increase the capacity of the works and facilitate the handling of the material. These improvements, which include apparatus for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, are estimated at 600,000\$ and by means of them it is calculated that pig iron can be produced at a cost of 35\$ per metric ton, bar iron at 85\$, refined iron at 52\$ and Bessemer steel at 95\$.

The transportation from Ypanema to Rio de Janeiro, a distance of 628 kilometres, costs at present 21\$311 per ton for pig, and 61\$540 for bar iron. These figures, include the sum of 85700 for carrying the iron to the station and for loading and unloading at São Paulo, an expense which will be considerably reduced by the prolongation of the Sorocaba railroad to the works and by some arrangement to avoid breaking bulk at São Paulo. To favor the works it is suggested that bar iron be put into the same class as pig and that the railroads reduce their present rates for the latter by 20 per cent.

Without taking freight into account the Ypanema iron cannot at present sustain itself in the market of Rio de Janeiro because foreign iron which satisfies the requirements of the market, can be obtained here at 60\$ for pigs and 180\$ for bars. Pig iron, corresponding very nearly in quality with that of Ypanema was imported by the Dom Pedro II railway at a cost of 120\$. The bar iron of Ypanema is considered by Dr. Niemeyer to be inferior to the Swedish and Lowmoor iron, probably owing to the process of manufacture.

In conclusion Dr. Niemeyer expresses the opinion that the government can with advantage raise the capacity of the works to 10,000 to 12,000 tons, to be manufactured into railroad material, artillery, telegraph wire, etc.

From the report of Dr. Mursa, the superintendent of the works, we learn that during the past year the expenditures were 85,721\$, the sales, 30,870\$, the stock manufactured and on hand being estimated at 62,350\$ which when sold will leave a favorable balance of 7,498\$; whereas the balance between actual receipts and expenditures is 54,851\$ against the works.

THE RIO NEWS, PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, June 15th., 1879.

THE REGULAR instalment of our general discussion of Brazilian railways is omitted in this issue because of the pressure on our columns and because it is desired to gain time for a further verification of some features of the subject and accompanying figures which will enter into the special treatment of the question at some time in the future. The general discussion of the government roads will be continued in our next.

IN ANOTHER column we give an account of the recent collapse of an adventurer who has been imposing upon the Brazilian government, and with him of the end of a grand scheme with which he had been hoodwinking the people of both Brazil and United States. It now transpires that he was no more nor less than a swindler, and it will probably be surprising to everybody, except his victims, that he managed so well with so clumsy a scheme. This case, and it is simply one among the many, will serve a good purpose as a text upon this subject and as an illustration of the mistakes into which both this government and the citizens of other countries have fallen in their efforts to build up paying enterprises in Brazil. The Panama horse-breeding scheme was in no sense a clever swindle; it was too exaggerated, too visionary, too little founded on a substantial basis of fact to deceive anyone who looked into it thoughtfully. But, as it promised to do much for Brazil, to add a new source of wealth to her producing industries, to bring in capital and enterprise from a foreign country, the gross stories of Reticker about himself, his resources, and the responsible parties who were backing him, were accepted without question. He was accorded the high honor of being invited into the council chamber during a session of the Imperial Council and allowed to explain his grand scheme—and by-the-way how many of the highly respected and respectable foreign merchants of this city have ever been accorded this honor?—and he was furnished with transportation and letters to enable him to travel in southern Brazil as a person upon whom the imperial government conferred special favors and privileges. It is well enough now to call him a swindler, and to cry out against the class to which he belongs, but is that enough? For years the Brazilian government has been using every means to advertise the boundless wealth and resources of this country and the advantages which it offers to enterprising men of every class and occupation; it has encouraged by special privileges and by pecuniary assistance very many enterprises which might better have been left to private capital; its ear has always been open to every scheme which promised wealth and prosperity to Brazil. As a result the country has been flooded with adventurers who were only too glad to find so promising a field for their operations, and the creditivity both of the minister and of the foreign capitalist, has been thoroughly imposed upon. If it were not for the exaggerated representations concerning Brazil which have been so long and so industriously circulated abroad, these rogues would not only be fewer in number but they would find fewer dupes to invest in Brazilian bonanzas; and if this government were a little more careful in its dealings with such men there would be a much less promising field for their operations. As long as a common swindler can obtain access to the imperial council chamber and can get an official carte blanche to travel where he likes in this empire, there will be no end to the Retickers and their ilk.

Let us blame the swindlers of course; but let us not forget the government here and the merchants at home who often give them all the necessary assistance and encouragement to ply their occupation.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EXCHANGE.

The Minister of Finance, in a speech in the Senate on the 11th inst., replying to Senator Junqueira who had referred to the country's poor credit abroad, and the difficulty the Bank of Brazil had in raising a credit for 9,000,000\$, among other things said:

The noble senator is mistaken when he supposes that I expect to rule or influence exchange in this market. This has never been my idea. Exchange is not ruled; it obeys the laws of supply and demand. What I wished was to have another institution, such as the Bank of Brazil, to enter into competition in the exchange market. And I will take occasion to say that the noble senator is very badly informed about the transactions that have been effected lately in the markets of London and Paris by this establishment. The Bank of Brazil has never met any check, nor encountered difficulties which it could not surmount of itself. If it did not open a credit for more than 9,000,000\$, it was not because it did not need a larger sum. Contrary to what the noble senator has said, the bank has realized advantageously all that it expected to realize, and for this purpose it made use of its own resources only, and not of the influence of the government, which had nothing to do with the matter as the noble senator has been informed. I regret to say that I cannot reveal the nature of the credit operations that I expect to make; this is a matter I must not reveal until the operations shall have been realized. The minister who would lightly reveal what he intends to do in such a matter may count upon the most complete failure and miscarriage of his plans from the very outset.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The ministerial modification gave rise to animated discussions both in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in the session of June 5th. In the Senate, Senators Silveira Lobo, Corrêa, Teixeira Junior, Candido Mendes and Cotejipe took part in the debate, criticising severely the manner in which the ministry had resolved the question in the dismission of the acting director of the Polytechnic school. In the Chamber, as was to be expected, the discussion was more interesting on account of the participation of the ex-minister, Leoncio de Carvalho. The question was unfortunately allowed to become personal and aroused great excitement not only among the members of the house but also the people in the galleries, a feeling of sympathy with the dismissed minister being very freely expressed. After presenting the reasons for the modification the ministry withdrew, an action which was severely criticised by Silveira Martins, José Bonifacio, Martinho Campos and others.

An attempt to continue the debate on the ministerial modification on June 6th, gave rise to an incident which seriously disturbed the quiet not only of the Chamber but of the city. The ex-Minister of Empire having asked for a suspension of the rules to interpellate the government, the voting took place amid great confusion and was declared lost, a result which provoked a manifestation of disapproval from the galleries, the excitement and interruption being added to by certain deputies addressing the galleries instead of the chair. The president, unable to restore order, suspended the session. The ministers on their arrival at the Chamber were hushed and hoisted at, which led to the calling out of troops to maintain order. The Chamber having been surrounded by an armed force the session was resumed, Silveira Martins speaking in opposition to the electoral reform bill and in favor of granting full political rights to the non-catholics.

The electoral reform bill passed the third reading on the 9th. The vote was of peculiar interest on account of the recent occurrences as it was considered to be a vote of confidence in the present ministry. Eighty-one deputies voted for and sixteen against the bill. This vote, as compared with that on the second reading, shows a gain of three for the opposition.

In reply to the letter of the Minister of Finance to the Minister of Empire published in our last issue, the latter addressed the following reply:

... In reply observe to your excellency that I have upon various occasions recommended to the presidents of the northern provinces, that in the expenses they may authorize on account of the drought, which have not gone under the head of public aid and amelioration of the sanitary

condition, but of special credits opened for that purpose, they should limit themselves to those which may strictly have such character, and that those made in the construction of chapels, repairing of provincial and municipal buildings, and other works of this nature, should not be considered as such; and it is fitting that I declare to your excellency on this occasion that it is not possible for me to inform the said presidents that public aid will no longer be granted them after July, for the reason that this aid being guaranteed by the constitution of the empire, and it not having come to my knowledge through the proper channels, which are the presidents of those provinces, the news of the prosperous condition of the north by the termination of the drought, it would be out of place to take any independent step in the matter.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The total expenses of the government in behalf of the Santa Catharina colonies up to the 31st of March, 1879, were 7,629,791\$832.

A telegram from Pernambuco on the 8th inst., says that copious rains have fallen in Icó, Cariry and other places in the province of Ceará.

The Paraná colonies cost the government during the fiscal year of 1877-8, a total sum of 1,801,025\$815, and during the first half of 1878-9, 1,438,857\$972.

On the 3d inst. the municipal authorities of Rio Claro, province of São Paulo, publicly inaugurated the system of lighting their streets with 'globe gas.'

A letter to the Jornal do Recife, Pernambuco, from Caruarú, dated May 23rd, says that no rains have fallen there and that some plantations are wholly destroyed by the drought. Some cases of small-pox have also appeared.

A cotton factory was recently opened in Jundiayá, province of São Paulo. It is owned by an association entitled 'Industria Jundiayana,' and is operated by Messrs. William Turk & Co. The first manufacture was distributed among the poor people and lepers of the province.

Bahia has an unfortunate police force: it seems to be constantly in trouble. On the 1st inst., on the occasion of some religious festivities, there was a conflict between the police and the populace. Several persons were wounded on both sides, and the house of the sub-delegado was stoned.

According to the Liberal, of Paris, the president of that province has awarded the contract for building the railway between the city of Pará and Bragança, to Ledro Borges Monteiro and Francisco de Siqueira Quisroz. The award now awaits the final ratification of the provincial assembly.

The total expenses of the national treasury in behalf of the Espírito Santo colonies of Santa Leopoldina and Rio Novo since their establishment to the 31st of December, 1878, were 4,755,679\$371, of which 3,236,309\$717 were expended in behalf of the former, and 1,519,369\$654 in behalf of the latter.

The state of the weather in the northern provinces is just all finding out. It seems to have learned something from the late elections there. On one day we are informed that there have been abundant rains in Ceará; on the next that the country is parched with drought. We don't object to recording weather changes, but we don't want too many of them in one issue.

The Blumenau colony in Santa Catharina, one of the most prosperous in Brazil, has a population of over 12,000, and cultivates an area of 102,000,000 square metres. It possesses 121 sugar mills, 101 stills; 125 mills for making farinha, 22 mills for grinding corn, and 30 saw mills. It has cost the national treasury since the date of its establishment, January 13, 1860, to the end of March of the present year, a total sum of 2,414,924\$672.

The government has ordered the surveys for the Recife and Ceará railway to be continued. This road will be fifty-two kilometres long.

The Minister of Finance, in a speech in the Senate on the 11th inst., stated that the drought in the northern provinces had already cost the government about 60,000,000\$.

The word which in the Russian language means son, and is used in determining patronyms. The son of George Sand is known in Paris as Sandwich.

The Estrada de Ferro do Oeste made a contract on the 15th ult. for the building of the first section of their road extending from the village of Barroto to the station of Sítio on the Dom Pedro II road. Work is to begin this month, and it is hoped that this section will be completed in less than two years.

THE RIO FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture, just issued, gives the following summary of fires in this city during the calendar years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878, together with those of the first four months of 1879. According to the basis of classification adopted, all fires causing a loss greater than 10,000\$ are called great; those less than 1,000\$ and more than 1,000\$, medium; and those less than 1,000\$ and more than 100\$, small. There are two other classes, called insignificant and chimney fires which are really not worthy of notice; but which we give under one head in order to preserve the official totals.

Table with columns: YEAR, GREAT, MEDIUM, SMALL, OTHERS, TOTALS. Rows for 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879 (4 months).

The fire department now possesses three Babcock chemical engines, four Knauast engines, two steam engines and fifteen hand engines. In addition, one other steam engine, to cost £ 400, has been ordered from Merryweather & Son, of London. There are twelve electric fire alarm stations within the city and 217 hydrants more or less available in cases of fire. The department is officered and manned by one director, two assistants, one physician, two section commanders, two instructors, one chief of shops and stables, two section chiefs, ten foremen, one machinist, ten engineers, eighty firemen, twenty-four substitutes, thirteen stablemen, and twenty drivers—in all 169 men of which 32 are officers.

The expenses of the department for the years above mentioned were: 215,985\$297 for 1875; 253,658\$636 for 1876; 212,749\$876 for 1877; 169,204\$176 for 1878; and 60,980\$302 for the first four months of 1879. This gives an average monthly expense of 17,550\$, which is certainly a very moderate sum for a city of three hundred thousand inhabitants. The very limited use of wood in building, the non-inflammable character of the Brazilian woods used for inside work, and the limited use of fire about the buildings, accounts for both the small number of fires in this city, and the slight losses occasioned by them. Under these circumstances, it will be seen that Rio de Janeiro offers a very poor field for steam fire engines.

AND HAS IT COME TO THIS?

Capt. Williams arrested Chan, Reticker and his secretary, Jay C. Denel, in the Rosemont Hotel, last evening, on the charge of two young men from Kentucky, whom Reticker had induced to come on to New York on the promise of employing them on lands which he claimed in Brazil, and then cheated them out of their money they had. One of these young men, John McCormick, of Springfield, Washington county, Ky., said he had seen inventors of Reticker, in Western newspapers, in which he pretended to own some 5,000,000 acres in Brazil, and wanted farm hands and other help, to whom he would pay good wages. McCormick answered the advertisement, and Reticker wrote him to come on. On arriving in this city, McCormick was taken by Reticker to a boarding-house in West Twenty-seventh street. Reticker paid for a week's board for McCormick, and borrowed of him \$350—all the money he had—giving him his note. He drew up articles of agreement, in which he promised to employ McCormick as a farm hand, for which he would pay him at the rate of \$30 a month. Any of the parties desiring to discontinue the contract were to give 60 days' notice, and Reticker pledged himself to pay McCormick's passage back to the port in the United States nearest to his home. The contract, however, bore no date nor the name of the place where signed. McCormick remained four weeks at the boarding-house after which his landlady told him that of course he was to do his duties as secretary for Reticker.

Reticker's other victim is Thomas Hamilton, from Marion county, Ky. He showed a letter from Reticker, in which he urged him to come on to him, as he would place him in a position to earn five times as much as he possibly could in Kentucky. He advised him not to drink any liquor on the way, and especially not to make any acquaintances on the cars, lest he might fall into the hands of thieves. He would himself meet him at the depot. On Hamilton's arrival, Reticker found that he had not much more money than enough to pay expenses, and got rid of him. When Capt. Williams arrested Reticker and his secretary, they could not give any satisfactory answer to the questions nor as to what their business was. On Reticker's person a number of papers were found, among which were bills for money, and a note against him, and his secretary, amounting to over \$400, due to the land-lord of the Rosemont Hotel. A letter dated March 20, 1879, was also found, that had been sent from a young man in San José, who wrote that the only reason why he did not avail himself of Reticker's offer and come to New York was that he could not raise sufficient money.—New York Times, April 20, 1879.

An so ends the second chapter of the once-promising 'Paraná horse-breeding association.' It was but a few months since the persuasive voice of the more pensive 'Chan'—or 'Chan'—which it is?—was heard at the Cosmopolitan and elsewhere dwelling with loving enthusiasm upon the pleasures and rewards of stock-raising and upon his ability to enrich the Brazilian market with a breed of horses which should have an equal in no country in the world. The noble Arab was to be nowhere—that is, scarcely anywhere.

Every fazendeiro was to have his stud of roasters; the bonds were to be run at a rate of 2400\$ a month, capities and min-sticks were to travel at 2300\$, the Emperor and escort were to be whirled through our streets at 2300; and the bank directors and cashiers were to be furnished with equine locomotion at the high-pressure rate of 215. The campos of Paraná were to present a boundless vista of flowing manes and tails, and gaily-apparelled English and American gauchoes. Forgive me, but of the lasso, it was a bewitching picture; nothing has equalled it since the days when broken-down Portuguese gentlemen were accustomed to come to Brazil amid lead away the blushing native princesses to the matrimonial altar.

After the ambitious 'Chan' had left us also his expectant creditors—and had begun work on the second part of his scheme, we took occasion to call attention to him and to his company—including the engineer and private secretary. We tried to speak encouragingly of his delinquencies, because of the many hopes which had been built upon his return! But it has been of no avail! In a moment of youthful indiscretion the high-minded 'Chan' has betrayed a couple of co-adjutors and has borrowed some money from them; and an unperturbed police captain—who knows more about clubs than horses—has fallen upon him, and has brought him before a police court like a common criminal. It's all a mistake—'Chan' is no common culprit! His game of thimble-rig had no common, and should go further and a serious wrong should be done him, we re-publish the following extract from the Anglo-Brazilian Times of Oct. 23, 1878, together with a letter which was extracted from the prime minister at that time to further his equine purposes.

While in Rio Mr. Reticker had the honor of being invited into the Council Chamber, during a session of the Imperial Government, to whom he submitted proposals of various improved breeds which it is the intention of the minister to introduce into Brazil, and from H. Ex. the Minister of Agriculture we received the following letter which testifies to the interest the Government feel in an undertaking of such good promise to most important industries of the Empire.

Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, October 11th, 1878. Mr. Chan Reticker.

Sir, I have received your letter, dated yesterday, in which, declaring your wish to fix your residence in the Empire with the purpose of developing the grazing business by introducing various breeds of the finer kinds, you ask for information as to suitable lands therefor in the provinces.

Appreciating the utility of your project and being sincerely desirous of contributing to its success, I take the liberty of observing to you that the province of Paraná is of all in the Empire that which affords the best conditions for the undertaking. I therefore inclose to you a letter for its President, requesting him to furnish you with every facility for seeing and consulting with whatever public lands are suitable for grazing purposes.

Should you need any assistance from this Ministry, to enable you to carry out your views in conformity with the conditions you set upon you, it will be within the powers of the Government.

I am, Sir, Your very obedient Servant, JOÃO LINS VIEIRA CANSANÇÃO DO SINIMÉU.

When a bottle of milk spoils in other parts of the world they speak of its parts as sour cream, curd and whey; here they call it butter, cheese and water.

A colony of Italians is to be established on the site of the extinct military colony of Avanhandava, São Paulo, an authorization having recently been given for the disposal of one square league of the lands for such purpose.

According to the report of the inspector general of colonization there arrived at this port during the year 1878, 23,205 immigrants. Their nationalities are as follows: Italian 11,836, Portuguese 6,736, Russian 1,904, German 1,535, Austrian 1,185, Spanish 678, French 183, British 52, all others 596. Of this total number 16,999 left for other parts of the empire, the larger proportion, 6,302, going to the province of Rio Grande do Sul. From the 1st of January to the 25th of April of the present year, the total arrivals were 1,055 of which 229 departed for other parts of the empire.

The use of cotton seed for the manufacture of fine oils has developed into an important industry in the United States. A few years ago the process used could produce only the more ordinary qualities of oil, but by using machinery to remove the black hull of the seed, the oil is extracted by hydraulic pressure clear and pure, and equal to olive oil. The hulls are pressed into cakes, and find a ready market as food for cattle. But the machine for hulling the seed has never been patented, and it is kept a profound secret. The inventive genius of Brazil has here an opportunity to turn cotton seed to account in this country. He has already invented nearly everything to be found in the patent offices of the world, and we have no doubt he will have no difficulty in inventing a machine known to exist, though it is not to be found in a patent office.

THE RIO NEWS.

Daily record of observations on temperature, as made at the Imperial Observatory, Rio de Janeiro, since our last issue:

Table with columns for date, time (4 a.m., 10, 11, 4 p.m., 10 p.m.), and temperature readings.

We are trying to make arrangements to quote immigrants in our market reports.

The American bark Asorian, arriving at this port on the 11th inst., brought 107 Portuguese immigrants from the Azores.

His excellency, Count Koskull, the Russian envoy at this court, sails for Europe on the French packet Cigno to-day, on a brief leave of absence.

During the month of May there were 3,850 arrivals of strangers at this port, of which 419 were from the interior and 3,401 from abroad.

On the 11th inst. the "Club Germania" gave a banquet in commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the marriage of Emperor William of Germany.

There will be a lecture this evening, the 15th, at the English church, by the very reverend, the Bishop of Falkland. It is given in aid of the South American Missionary Society.

First we had Mr. Waldman Moss, the watchmaker, and now comes Mr. H. K. Boston Moss who calls upon the Emperor. We feel called upon to protest against this Moss family.

The American steamer, City of Paris, arrived in New York on the 7th inst.

The fire in Rua da Misericordia on the 30th ult., which destroyed the keroseene deposit of Sr. Ventura Garciand two adjoining buildings, is said to have destroyed 8,000 cases of keroseene.

The Minister of Finance has issued a notice to the effect that all drafts on the treasury or sub-treasuries, when presented shall be accompanied by the payee's copy of the advice, otherwise payment will be delayed until the official advice of the draft is received.

One who inspires the most respectful awe in these revolutionary times, is the student. Every one, from minister to newspaper reporter stands in awe of him, and tells him, and keeps it before his mind that he is not going to make any disturbance because he is an educated and well-bred gentleman.

Our thanks are due to his excellency, the Minister of Agriculture, for a copy of his annual report to the General Assembly at the opening of the present session.

Mostly, the report is in its treatment of the questions of slavery, colonization, agriculture, and all the public improvements in which the government is engaged.

The present Minister of Empire has sustained the action of his predecessor in removing Sr. Galvao from the vice-directorship of the Polytechnic school, and has nominated Sr. Raposo to fill the place.

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We quote, per 100 kilos: Wheat 6900 a 8500, Superior 6100 a 7300, Good 5600 a 6300, Ordinary 4800 a 5500, Flour 2800 a 3500.

Total: 5,578 tons. The arrivals since the 31st inst. have been: 3,350 tons per Brasilia from Richmond, 2,228 tons per Madrid from Baltimore.

Gallego 215000, Haxall 215000, Donlop 225000, Baltimore 105000-27000, River 95000-29000, Wiper Plate 105000.

White Pine. The arrivals consist of 105,301 feet per Ruth Robinson from New-York, which have been sold at 120 reals.

Pink Pine. The 385,508 feet arrived per P. P. Berg from Pensacola went on order for dealers account. The position of the market remains unchanged.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JUNE 4. LONDON—Br. lgn. Smt. Colthart: 205 tons; Brown: 85 tons; rice to Canaia & 200 tons.

MASTERS.—Br. lgn. G. P. Pad: 410 tons; Parlow: 215 tons; sundries to P. Palm bank for Antwerp, and put in for repairs.

RIO GRANDE.—Br. lgn. Uca Luna: 150 tons; Queen: 100 tons; beef and tallow to Miranda Azevedo & Co.

JUNE 7. BRASILIAN.—Br. ship Chancellor: 1,970 tons; Williams: 102 tons; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

NEW YORK.—Am lgn. Ruth Robinson: 106 tons; Bogus: 45 tons; sundries to Antwerp & Co.

ROSARIO.—Br. lgn. G. V. Hall: 230 tons; Gibbons: 30 tons; sundries to Mayer, Bond for Fal-mouth; 105 tons in supplies.

MONTEVIDEO.—Sp. bk. Amelia: 108 tons; Bertrand: 29 tons; jerked beef to José Romagnolo. Bond for Antwerp; put in for repairs.

ROSARIO.—Br. lgn. G. V. Hall: 230 tons; Gibbons: 30 tons; sundries to Mayer, Bond for Fal-mouth; 105 tons in supplies.

GLASGOW.—Br. ship Ephraim: 1,643 tons; Fullerton: 45 tons; iron bars to J. G. Gillis.

CARDEFF.—Br. lgn. Maria Fyfe: 375 tons; Peter-son: 128 tons; coal to Braudes, Kramer & Co.

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ROSARIO.—Br. lgn. G. V. Hall: 230 tons; Gibbons: 30 tons; sundries to Mayer, Bond for Fal-mouth; 105 tons in supplies.

NEW CASTLE.—Nor lgn. Fido: 286 tons; Thomson: 70 tons; coal to T. C. Pacheco & Co.

GLASGOW.—Br. bk. John Dallas: 1,013 tons; Taylor: 170 tons; per J. G. Gillis.

OPORTO.—Port bk. J. P. Berg: 450 tons; Santos: 60 tons; wine and merchandise to J. M. Davis.

FAYAL.—Am bk. Aurora: 480 tons; Miran: 47 tons; sundries to order and 100 packages passengers.

LIA DO SAL.—Br. bk. Ana Bal: 235 tons; Morgo: 65 tons; salt to J. M. Thielens.

RICHMOND.—Gr. bk. Brasilia: 300 tons; Jackson: 37 tons; flour to Philip Bryn. Co.

BALTIMORE.—Br. bk. Maria Fyfe: 375 tons; North: 50 tons; flour and lard to Wright & Co.

GENOA.—Br. lgn. Rio de Janeiro: 203 tons; Castroggio: 70 tons; merchandise to Floria & Tavolara.

RANCOON.—Gr. bk. Aurora: 480 tons; Miran: 47 tons; sundries to order and 100 packages passengers.

MONTEVIDEO.—Sp. bk. Amelia: 108 tons; Bertrand: 29 tons; jerked beef to José Romagnolo.

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DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists various steamships and their destinations.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Table with columns: NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists arriving steamships and their agents.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table with columns: NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists departing vessels.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 11, 1879.

Large table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, DESTINATION, AGENT. Lists numerous foreign sailing vessels.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

June 4.—Market more active than yesterday with exchange on London at 10 3/4 d. for banking and at 10 1/8 d. for mercantile paper; on Paris at 48 1/2 re. per franc banking and 47 re. for mercantile paper.

June 5.—Transactions on London fewer than usual at same rates as yesterday; on Paris 48 1/2 re. per franc for mercantile paper. Six per cent. apolices held at 1,000 re. without finding purchasers.

June 6.—Banking paper on London 10 3/4 and 10 1/8, mercantile paper, 10 1/2 and 10 3/4 d.; on Paris 48 and 48 1/2 re. per franc banking, and 48 re. for mercantile paper. Six per cent. apolices held at 1,038; 1,058 being offered. Sovereigns 124,830.

June 7.—Banking paper on London 10 1/2 d.; mercantile paper 10 1/8, 10 1/4 and 10 1/2 d.; on Paris banking paper 48 re. per franc, and 48 1/2 re. for mercantile paper. Sovereigns 124,830.

June 8.—Very little doing at 10 1/2 and 10 3/4 d. for mercantile paper on London, and 48 and 48 1/2 re. per franc on Paris. Six per cent. apolices held at 1,038; sovereigns held at 124,830.

June 9.—Very few transactions on London at 10 1/4, 10 1/2 and 10 3/4 d.; and on Hamburg at 60 re. per mark. Six per cent. apolices 1,008; sovereigns held at 124,830.

June 10.—The market a little firmer with mercantile paper at 10 1/4 and 10 1/2 d. on London; on Paris 48 and 48 1/2 re. per franc banking, and 48 re. for mercantile paper. Six per cent. apolices at 1,008; sovereigns at 124,830.

June 11.—The market a little firmer with mercantile paper at 10 1/4 and 10 1/2 d. on London; on Paris 48 and 48 1/2 re. per franc banking, and 48 re. for mercantile paper. Six per cent. apolices at 1,008; sovereigns at 124,830.

June 12.—Quotations on London 10 1/8 d. for banking and 10 1/4 d. for mercantile paper; on Paris 50 re. for mercantile. Six per cent. apolices 1,000; sovereigns 124,830.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: NAME, CAPITAL, SHARES, INTEREST, VALUE, PAID UP, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists various banks and companies.

THE MARKETS.

Rio de Janeiro, June 14th, 1879.

DRY GOODS. Our dry-goods market, notwithstanding diminished imports since the beginning of the year...

RECIPIES.—Under the influence of decreasing receipts our market remained very firm and active and prices advanced 100 to 300 re. per 100 lbs. on the 1st inst. a verification of our stock proved that, for some time past no allowance had been made for home consumption and that there was a deficiency of nearly 40,000 bags.

THE CURRENCY.

There appears to prevail an idea with some of our people, otherwise intelligent, but who have taken no trouble to inform themselves as to the principles of monetary science, that the financial position of the government, which has for some years shown a small deficit in its budget, is an important, if not the sole factor in the present depression of our exchange; and that no matter what measures may be taken by the government, short of presenting an equalized budget, while they might produce a fictitious rise of the exchange, they could not result in a permanent amelioration of the value of our currency.

Those who so think and argue ignore the fact that the value of money—a fiduciary character—is amenable to the same law of supply and demand as merchandise, and that, like this, its value depends upon the relations of its volume to the legitimate necessities for it. This is true even of a currency purely of metal, although within a more limited range, because of its absolute intrinsic value in relation to all other forms of value.

Hence it follows that any improvement of the value of our currency, induced by a reduction of its volume, and which would be immediately indicated by an improvement in the rate of exchange, would not be fictitious, but entirely legitimate, and if this operation were carried out until the volume of the currency were reduced to the limits of the actual and legitimate wants for it, the exchange would rise to par and there remain subject only to such fluctuations as might be determined by the varying phases of the "balance of payments" in the foreign trade; and as it is an ever-equilibrium law of foreign trade to seek an equilibrium, should a failure of crops, or other adverse circumstance, temporarily disturb this equilibrium, resulting in an unfavorable "balance of payments," and consequently depressing the exchange, this would return to the par as soon as the cause of the depression were removed or neutralized, and the equilibrium of the foreign trade re-established.

This is so self-evident that it seems almost idle to argue the point.

If, indeed, the indebtedness of our government were so large as to render it hopeless, or even in any degree problematical, that it could ever redeem its obligations, if we were in that condition of financial demoralization such as characterized the periods of the American and French revolutions, when a cart-load, almost, of continental money or of assignats was necessary to pay for a damning needle then the views and arguments, we have referred to in an opening passage of this paper, might have some semblance of plausibility.

But happily for Brazil, happily for all those whose destinies are allied with her future, her financial condition and resources present nothing at all approaching the state of things existing in the United States and in France at the periods in reference.

In the mere infancy of her development, with a population estimated at eleven millions, possessed of boundless territory, rich in minerals and precious stones, of exceeding fertility and capable of supplying the whole world with the richest products of the tropics, her whole public debt, some fifty-five millions sterling, and a deficit of four or five more per annum, sink into utter insignificance in view of the future which, under wise counsels, she may justly anticipate.

The present condition of our currency demands the immediate attention of the government. Its excessive amount and consequent depreciation are productive of the most serious inconveniences and sacrifices not alone to the import trade, but to all classes of our people, and its early restoration to par is a duty from which the government cannot escape; and when we take into account the immense saving which would be secured in government expenditures at home and abroad by re-establishing the par, it must be apparent that it should shrink from no sacrifice to accomplish this important result and that no halting or delay, which may not be altogether unavoidable, can possibly be justified.

ROBT. CLINTON WRIGHT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th June, 1879.

* This is at the par of twenty-seven pence per milreis, and without reference to Treasury notes or circulation.

DURING THE YEAR 1878, St. Louis, U. S. A., produced 1,916,630 barrels of flour.

Boston sold 44,000,000 lbs. of fresh fish during her past year.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

In the session of the Senate on the 11th inst. Senator Candido Mendes de Almeida, of Maranhão, spoke of the contract of the Brazilian government with the American line of steamers. The agent of the company, he said, had presented the following objections to the contract as modified by the legislative decree of the 2nd of May which obliged the steamers of that company to touch at the port of Maranhão.

1st. That the legislative body had nothing to do with indicating the ports at which the steamers were to touch.

2nd. That the steamers of the company could not enter the port of Maranhão without danger of being lost.

3d. That no insurance company could take risks upon such steamers entering that port.

Inasmuch as the approval of the contract depended upon the legislative body, it is unquestionably the right of that body to estimate the value of the contract, and in doing so it thought two hundred contos a year a very high price to pay for having the American steamers touch at three ports in Brazil. For this reason the legislative body says: I do not approve of this contract except on condition that the steamers touch at Maranhão only. It belonged to that body to make this provision as thoroughly as it belonged to the representative of the company to reply that the contract was not acceptable with such a modification.

The second objection is that these steamers which draw twenty-four feet of water cannot enter the port of Maranhão. But these packets draw only twenty and twenty-one feet, and it is only when they are overloaded with coffee that they draw twenty-four feet. The bay of São Marcos is fourteen fathoms long and six leagues wide, and the city of Maranhão has four ports. If these steamers cannot enter the commercial port, let them go to the others and be more secure.

The third objection is that there is no insurance company that would care to take risks on these steamers if they went to the port of Maranhão. This is an entirely erroneous exaggeration. The ports of Saint Thomas and Pará are much more dangerous, and there is no lack of companies to insure steamers touching at them. The authorities here read some of the best authorities to show there never was any one who considered the port of Pará more secure than that of Maranhão, on the contrary it is much more dangerous. So that neither on account of the tides or the nature of the port will the American steamers run any greater risk in touching at Maranhão than at Saint Thomas and Pará. He believes that he has shown that the reasons given for the steamers of Roach & Son not going to Maranhão are without foundation, and appeals to the patriotism of the President of the Council and his love of agriculture that he should not allow himself to be moved by an argument that has no weight, and hopes that he will sustain the legitimate interests of the province of Maranhão.

A CURIOUS PARALLEL.

A correspondent of the New-York Herald, writing from Tashkend, Turkistan, Jan. 24, 1879, gives the following curious history of the reigning family of Afghanistan:

The history of the reigning family of Afghanistan is a curious one. The persons who narrated it to me drew a sort of parallel between it and that of the "royal house" of France, as he called it, which is not devoid of interest. The legitimate sovereign of Afghanistan named Iskander (say Charles X) was dispossessed by the younger (say Orleans) branch, represented by Dost Mohammed, the prince who reigned in 1842, at the time of the war with the English.

The eldest of Dost Mohammed's sons, Azal Khan, succeeded his father at Cabul, and the younger, Shere Ali, went as governor to Herat, where he became the creature of the English, who assisted him to form an army with which he marched on Cabul, passing by Candahar. The Amer Azal Khan sent his son Abd-ul-Akman to confront his rebel brother, and the nephew beat the uncle. Shere Ali after his defeat went to Candahar to reorganize his routed troops, and while thus engaged, Iskander, the legitimate heir of the throne (say the Comte de Chambord), went and made his submission to Azal Khan, and offered to proceed to Herat to raise the population against Shere Ali, who would thus have found himself deprived of a base of operations. The proposal was naturally accepted, and Iskander, followed by about a hundred horsemen and well provided with money, took the road to Herat. On the way he began to reflect over the position, changed his mind, proceeded to Candahar and made his submission to Shere Ali. (The Comte de Chambord betrayed the Comte de Paris for the Duc d'Aumale.)

Abd-ul-Akman was defeated; his father, Azal Khan, died just at this time and Shere Ali entered Cabul, where he has left his son Yakob, who will perhaps have dispossessed him of the throne by the time you receive this letter. It looks as if the spirit of treason and rebellion runs in this family. Iskander (who is the legitimate heir to the throne of Afghanistan, and who, in this conflict of usurpers, may end by getting it), after having been dispossessed of his money and everything else by Shere Ali, after his submission to him went and offered his submission to General Kaufmann, who made him a lieutenant colonel in the Russian army and sent him to the Worozoff Hussar regiment. In consequence of a dispute in which he displayed a good deal of temper Iskander resigned his commission and proceeded to London, where he made his submission to the English. It can be said of this prince that he has the mania of making submissions. In London he adopted English habits, drank freely of whiskey and dressed himself in the most snobbish style. In 1876 he proceeded to Constantinople to offer his submission to the Sultan. Since that time he has not been heard of. Perhaps he has been occupied in offering fresh submissions, of which we shall hear later, or it may be that he is in Afghanistan awaiting the time when his own countrymen may in their turn offer their submission to him. Providence owes him that, at least.

THE BUREAU VERITAS publishes the following statistics of maritime disasters, reported during January, 1879, concerning all flags: Sailing vessels reported lost—97 English, 31 American, 14 French, 10 Italian, 7 Greek, 8 Norwegian, 4 German, 4 Spanish, 4 Dutch, 2 Danish, 1 Austrian, 1 Librarian, 1 Portuguese, 1 Russian, 1 Swedish, 6 of which the nationality is unknown—total, 192. In this number are included 17 vessels reported missing.

Steamers reported lost—13 English, 2 German, 2 American, 2 Spanish, 1 French, 2 of which the nationality is unknown—total, 22.

THE YIELD of winter wheat for the present year, in the United States, is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, against 27,000,000 last year.

PROFESSOR MORTON of the United States light-house board is making a series of experiments to determine whether the electric light can be used advantageously for light-house purposes.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL 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 St. Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers of this line, 3,000 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in every particular.

Table with columns: Steamer, City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Pará, City of Rio de Janeiro. Includes names like Capt. Weir, Capt. Carpenter, and dates of arrival and departure.

Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

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There are also in course of construction two locomotives for a 1 1/4-foot gauge railway in Nicaragua, the first railway in that country, which has thus secured its first equipment from the United States. While the works are employed in filling these foreign orders, the usual amount of domestic work is going forward. They are engaged in building at this time the largest and most powerful engine they have ever constructed. It is what is known as a "consolidation engine," having eight driving wheels and a two-wheeled truck, with a tank on the boilers, and will weigh, when in full working order, from 115,000 to 120,000 pounds. It is to be employed in working a temporary track of the New Mexico and Southern Pacific railroad, in the Rocky Mountain region, and is designed for climbing grades of three hundred feet to the mile. With its usual large force employed at the works, it is expected that all these contracts will be speedily completed.—American Express.

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THE BUREAU VERITAS publishes the following statistics of maritime disasters, reported during January, 1879, concerning all flags: Sailing vessels reported lost—97 English, 31 American, 14 French, 10 Italian, 7 Greek, 8 Norwegian, 4 German, 4 Spanish, 4 Dutch, 2 Danish, 1 Austrian, 1 Librarian, 1 Portuguese, 1 Russian, 1 Swedish, 6 of which the nationality is unknown—total, 192. In this number are included 17 vessels reported missing.

Steamers reported lost—13 English, 2 German, 2 American, 2 Spanish, 1 French, 2 of which the nationality is unknown—total, 22.

THE YIELD of winter wheat for the present year, in the United States, is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, against 27,000,000 last year.

PROFESSOR MORTON of the United States light-house board is making a series of experiments to determine whether the electric light can be used advantageously for light-house purposes.

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