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NUMBER 11

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Run do Marquez d'
HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD,

BRITISH LEGATION.— Hôtel des Etrangers.
FRANCIS CLARE FORD, AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—N" 30 Ru Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON.

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REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA, No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Dias Rio de Janeiro. RIO DRAINAGE WORKS.

II. [An abstract of the concluding articles on that subject purby Dr. J. P. Farinha in the Jornal do Commercia

By decree No. 1,929, of April 26, 1857, privilege was granted by the minister of agriculture, Visconde de Bom Retiro, to Col. John Frederic Russell for the organization of a company to construct a mixed system of drainage for rain water and sewage, similar to that adopted in Leiceste sewage, similar to that adopted in Leicesser and other English cities. The city drains of this company, called The City Improve-ments Company, are divided into five independent districts and are so arranged that the house drains are not dependent for their working on those for the rain waters of the streets and public squares. In two of the districts the company was relieved from the street or rain water drainage, which was conceded to another independent company.

The drains consist of galleries ha inclination of six feet per mile, and communicating with the houses by means of iron tubes terminating with a four-inch syphon basin. The galleries communicate with the streets by lateral openings large enough to admit laborers to clean them and which are provided with flushing tanks for washing, by smaller ventilators, and by grated openings for the reception of the street drainage. The essential features of the system are the flushing tanks of the lateral openings and the washing apparatus of the house basins which for lack of water have not yet been brought into effective operation. The main galleries lead to five pumping houses where the sewage is disinfected, the solids being separated and the liquids thrown into the sea after disinfection and filtration.

The main sewers are constructed of brick and cement, are oval in shape, and vary between 2 metres and 1.10 metres in height by 1.50 metres and 1 metre in width. The smaller drains are circular in shape and have a diameter of one-half a metre; the branches of these are of drain pipes of about half the diameter of the smaller drains. Each pumping house is provided with two large tanks for the reception of the sewage from the drains. From these the sewage is raised by powerful steam pumps to the disinfecting cylinders where it is treated with a mixture of sulphate of allumina, charcoal and lime. It is then thrown into the precipitating tanks, two in number, which are provided with filters, where the liquids are separated from the solids and are allowed to run into the sea. The disinfected and dried solid residue, called poudrelle, has not as yet been utilized in agriculture, as is done in Europe, through ignorance of the method of using it. The receiving tanks are provided with large doors which, to prevent flooding, may be opened during heavy rains to allow the sewage to flow directly into the sea without previous disin-

The first district, with an area of 2, 323,200 square metres and 7,632 houses, comprises that part of the city between the Misericordia hospital, the summits of the Santo Antonio and Senado hills, the Campo da Acclamação and the Livramento hill. The pumping house, with two 40-horse power engin is located at the foot of the São Bento hill at the end of Rua 1° de Março, and the district has 7,132 metres of main sewers and 27,343 metres of branches for house sewage. The old ditch of the Rua da Uruguayana was utilized in the extension of 1,227 metres for rain water drainage.

The second district includes the parishe of Santo Antonio, Sant'Anna and Espirito Santo as far as the Rua de São Christovão and has an area of 411,400 square metres with 5,200 houses. It also receives the drainage of Catumby and a part of Rio Comprido through drains constructed by order of the government. The main sewers have an extension of 10,035 metres and the branches 20,594 metres. There are also branches 20,594 metres. There are also three rain water drains emptying into the Canal do Mangue, having an extension of 3,399 metres. The pumping house, with health has been much discussed, and opintwo 29-horse power engines, is located on the Sacco do Alferes beach.

The third district includes the parishes of Sao José and Gloria and is included within the limits of the Santa Theresa hill within the limits of the Santa Theresa hill and the Cattete bridge. It has an area of 3,823,600 square metres with upwards of 3,000 houses. The rain water drains are 2,420 metres long and discharge into the sea cat the Lapa convent. the Care de Santa Catter of the S near the Lapa convent, the Caes da Gloria, and at the foot of Russ Principe and Princeza. The main sewers are 6,943 metres long, and the branches 11,136 metres. The pumping house is located at the foot of the Gloria hill, and has one 20 and one 8-horse power engines. The suburb of Larangeiras was afterwards added to this district.

The fourth district includes the suburbs of Engenho Velho and São Christovão as far as the Cajú cemetery. It has 36,500 metres of drains and contains about 2,450 houses. Its pumping house, with two 20 horse power engines, is located in São Christovão near the Lazeros hospital.

The fifth district includes Botafogo from the Cattete bridge to the Rua de Humaitá. It has 35,500 metres of drains and contains about 1,850 houses. Its pumping house, with two 20-horse power engines, is located on the Botafogo beach.

The rain water drains of the City Im provements Company having been found insufficient on occasions of very heavy rains a contract was made January 30, 1877, with Joseph Hancock, Esq., for the construction of special drains for that purpose. The city was divided into two districts, one extending from the Gloria to the Lagôa de Freitas, and the other including the remainder of the city. The contract calls for the construction of 15 circular main galleries from one to two metres in diameter and with a total length of 14,821 metres; for 45,591 metres of branches varying from 0.46 to 0.60 of a metre in diameter and which, like the main galleries, are to be made of brick and cement; and for 32,625 metres of glazed piping varying from 0.15 to 0.30 of a metre in diameter. Besides these there are to be tanks, sand pits and lateral openings. Seven of these drains have been completed. Those of the suburbs have worked satisfactorily, but the one which commences in Rua de Rezende and discharges at the Passeio Publico has failed to give as prompt as escape to the waters as could be desired. This is owing to the great amount of earth brought down from the Santa Theresa hill and to the slight slope of the drain which permits an accumulation of sand in the gallery.

Since the inauguration of the works of the City Improvements Company in February, 1864, they have been examined by various commissions of engineers and physicians which have been appointed be of the complaints made against them from time to time. These complaints referred to the escape of deleterious gases from the house basins and syphons, the return of sewage to the basins, the bad arrangement of gratings for the reception of rain water from the houses, the bad smells arising through the lateral openings, etc., etc. Among the causes of these defects are the imperfect construction of parts of the system where the foundation was not sufficiently strong to sustain the drains, the filling of the drains with sand brought down by the rains which has been in part obviated by the adoption of sand pits, the lack of proper care in cleansing and disinfecting the galleries, and the carelessness or malice of the occupants of houses served by the company. The principal measures sug-gested by the commissions to remedy these

ions differ greatly. One party, led by the Barao de Lavradio, president of the board of health, maintains that the yearly scourge of yellow, typhoid and bilious remittent lishment of the company. This he attributes to the emanations of gases from the pump-ing houses and lateral openings in the sewers, and to the excavations of the streets for the placing and repairing of drains. The opposite party, led by a number of distinguished physicians among whom is the author of the articles from which we are quoting, Dr. J. P. Farinha, and the former fiscal engineer of the company, Dr. Mello Barreto, maintain that the increase in mortality is due to other causes such as the growth of the city and its greater commercial movement. In support of this they point triumphantly to the fact that the fevers often reign in portions of the city which have not been reached by the drains of the company.

Among the many bad sanitary conditions, independent of the drainage works, that may give rise to fevers, are the marshes existing on many vacant lots in the Cidade Nova and the Cattete, the mud that is left to ferment in the streets, the pools of stagnant water from the street water taps, the horrible unwashed and undisinfected street urinals, the use of refuse for filling low grounds, the grease deposits of the slaughter house, the frequent excavation of the streets for laying or repairing gas and water pipes, and finally the celebrated corticos. These last exist even in the very heart of the city and in places where no one would suspect their existence, the entrance being sometimes through a store or ordinary shop. These habitations are generally below the level of the street, and are dark, damp and badly ventilated. The single opening is a narrow door with a small hole for ventilation when it is closed, and within live families of five or more persons.

FORESTS AND METEOROLOGY.

FORESTS AND METEOROLOGY.

An important prper in Polyhiblion on this subject gives the results of observations made during the last six years under trees, and not far from the edge of a forest, and also in the plain and far from all trees. I. Forests increase the quantity of meteoric waters which fall on the ground, and thus fewar the growth of springs and of underground waters. 2. In a forest region the ground receives as much, and more, water under cover of the trees than the uncovered ground of regions with fittle or no wood. 3. The cover of the trees of a forest diminishes to a large degree the evaporation of the water received by the ground, and thus contributes to the maintenance of the moisture of the latter and to the regularity of the flow of waters of the state and to the regularity of the flow of watershoe, it can be a little lower; but the munima are there constantly higher, and the maxima lower than to receive the second of the moisture of the tree of the constantly higher, and the maxima lower than to receive executions. there constantly higher, and the maxima lower than in regions not covered with wood. These obserin regions not covered with wood. These observations have been made in the neighbourhood of Nancy, and by the pupils of the school of forestry of that city, under the direction of M. Mathien, shad-director of the school. On the other hand, Mr. Fastrat, when sub-imspector of forests at Senlis, nade during four years, but on a different method, loservations on forestial meteorology which fully and completely corroborate in certain respects those of M. Mathien. The laws which seem to follow from the figures given by M. Fautrat, as well as an inspection of the curves which graphically represent them are as follows:—1. It rains more abandantly over forests with trees in agrees condition. 2. The degree of saturation of the air by moisture is greater over masses of Pinna ytherctors than over masses of leaved species. 3. The leafage and branches of leafed trees intercept one-third, and those of resinous trees the half of the rain water, which afterwards returns to the state atmosphere by evaporaafterwards returns to the atmosphere by evapora-tion. On the other hand, these same leaves and company. The principal measures suggested by the commissions to remedy these defects depend on an abundant supply of water, which the government bound itself to furnish, and on legislation similar to the English public health act, obliging house owners to exercise greater care in the collocation and care of the house closets. The influence of the drainage works of the City Improvements Company on public

RAILROAD NOTES

—The British brig *Queen Emma* arrived at Per-nambuco on the 2nd inst. with 2,068 rails for the "Recife ao Limociro" railway.

-The project, No. 167, authorizing the acquire-ment of the Sorocabana railway by the province, has entered on its second discussion in the provin-cial assembly of São Paulo.

-The works on the "Natal a Nova Cruz" rail way in Rio Grande do Norte, are progressing ac-tively. Advices of the 18th ult, stated that in a few days the line would be laid to Pitimbú, 12 kilometers from Natal.

-The receipts of the "Macahé e Campos" railway in March were 84,945 \$300. The traffic consisted of 609 first-class and 1,580 third-class passengers, 43.4 tons of baggage and express matter, 1,523.9 tons of coffee, 207.2 tons of sugar, and 844.4 tons of merchandise.

of mercanduse.

"The published receipts of the "Balia ao São Francisco" railway in January were 46,665\$303 and expenditures 34,557\$606, leaving a presumptive balance of 12,07\$5076. There were transported 1,384 first-class and 4,933 second-class passengers, 87 tons of baggage, and 3,063,9 tons of merchandisc.

The traffic returns of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway in February shows that there was transported 18,126½ passengers, including 657 on government account, 86.5 tons of baggage, including 2,4 lons on government account, 14, 225 lons of government account, 80.5 tons of baggage, includ-ing 2.4 tons on government account, 10.325 tons of merchandise, and 465 animals. The freight traffic includes 7.945 tons of sugar, and 79.5 tons of cotton. —A bill was introduced into the 830 Paulo pro-vincial assembly on the 8th tost, authorizing the pro-

vincial assembly on the Sthinst, authorizing the pro-vincial government to contract with the Mogyana company in accordance with existing agreements, for the extension of its line to São Stinaño, with-out interest guarantee or other obligation on the part of the province. Should this lall pass it will settle the contest between the Paulista and Mogy-ana lines as to which shall extend its road to and beyond São Simão, in the fertile valley of the Rio Pardo,

Pardo.

—Sir Julius Vogel, the agent-general for New Zealand, had a correspondence with many mechanical and railroad engineers on the comparative merits of English and American locomotives. In this Mr. R. M. Bereton, an experienced engineer, argued that the railway systems of India and the English colonics ought to be planned, the bridges built, and the locomotives constructed after American patterns. In actual tests the American engines made from S,000 to 10,000 more miles per year than the English. They were cheaper, more economical in the use of fixed and simpler in construction. Owing to these facts, the English locomotives have been driven not only from New Zealand but from Canada also,—Engineering News, land but from Canada also.—Engineering News Feb. 21.

THE WHEAT HARVEST OF 1879.

THE WHEAT HARVEST OF 1870.

A full estimate has just been published in the Budletin det Hellete a Marché of the wheat yield of all the world, as compared with the average yield. The average production for the whole of Europe is 902,866,150 bushels, while that of 1879 is only 763,-997,500 bushels, being a falling off of 198,878,650 bushels. The average yield for other parts of the world is 1,367,887,500 bushels, and for the past year 1,189,487,500, showing a decrease of 178,400,000. The deficiency of the crop for the whole world is 377,279,150 bushels. The following table is interesting as showing the yield for each country:

Average Yield. Vield for 1870.

	Bushels.	Bushels,
United States	337,500,000	337,500,000
France	230,172,000	172,125,000
Russia	180,000,000	157,500,000
Germany	99,000,000	90,000,000
Spain	94,500,000	78,750,000
Italy	87,550,000	
Austria-Hungary	76,500,000	67,500,000
Great Britain		63,000,000
Turkey	83,500,000	47,500,000
Ronnania	34,500,000	29,500,000
Roumania	27,000,000	22,500,000
Belgium	19,150,000	14,650,000
Portugal.	6,750,000	5,675,000
Algeria	20,500,000	16,875,000
Canada	13,500,000	13,500,000
Australia	13,500,000	14,650,000
Egypt	13.500,000	11,500,000
Netherlands	4,615,000	3.375,000
Greece	3,500,000	3,375,000
Servia	3,375,000	2,812,500
Denmark	2,250,000	2,250,000
	Lona	
	1,0000	ou imes.

THE total value of exports from the port of New ork to Brazil during the calendar year 1879 was \$4,484,910.

THE total passenger arrivals from foreign ports at lew York in the month of January last was 7,512, f which 5,839 were immigrants.

Forth years ago the gold fields of Georgia, United States, produced \$100,000; in 1879 they yielded about \$1,000,000. New mines are being opened up

According to the London Spectator, there are 4,653.551 acres of absolutely waste land in Ireland 2,000,000 of which are capable of easy and profit able reclamation.— Grocer.

THE export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil in the month of January last was 19,759,200 yards, as against 12,207,300 yards in the same month of 1879.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

Mall practed by the 15th, of the moult.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Branilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departure of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of treight and chanters, and oll other information necessary to a recomply and chanters, and all other information necessary to a recomply and chanters, and all other information necessary to a recomply and chanters are the summaries of the necessary to a recomply and the necessary to the ne

ts for the United States ;

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 15TH, 1880.

THE policy of the new minister of agriculture, Counselor Buarque de Macedo, in regard to the important question of colonization was set forth in an official circular to the inspector-general of lands and coloniza tion on the 7th instant, as follows :

As soon as the financial condition of the

As soon as the financial condition of the country will admit the government will proceed to the demarkation, division and discrimination of the public lands in order to place them in the most flowers are conditions for immigrants.

The government will present to the legislative assembly reforms in the colonization law with a view to amplify the gratuitous concessions now in pratice and to favor through a moderate price or payment by installments, the acquisition of public lands by immigrants, native settlers, or transportation companies — grants of land to the latter taking the place of the onerous guarantee of interest.

Besides this legislative grants will be asked for

ing the place of the onerous guarantee of interest. Besides this, legislative grants will be asked for the construction of roads, the improvement of navigable rivers that flow through public lands, and the acquisition of a certain zone of unoccupied lands along railroads to be ceded to immigrants. These messures will be pushed forward each year arpidly as the means specially voted will allow. Direct aid within the limits of the appropriations will be given to these immigrants who present a consul's certificate, in the form of subsistence for a term not to exceed fifteen days and in transportation to the locality selected for settlement.

The decree of Dec. 20, 1879, provisionally suspending that of Jan. 19, 1867, and abolishing every form of official or subsidized colonization will be maintained, excepting existing contracts only.

every form of official or subsidized colonization will be maintained, excepting existing contracts only. As these measures depend on legislative appropriations, and the funds voted in behalf of lands and colonization have, for just motives, been considerably exceeded, all service in that department for the present, as well as all all of to immigrants not in execution of contracts, is ordered to be suspended, except only such as may be necessary in preparation for the emancipation of the colonies. Beyond the expenses tending exclusively to this emancipation, which is to be effected by the end of the fiscal year 1881—82, the only ones authorized in the state colonies are those relating to worship, primary instruction and public health.

Although stomping short of the most vital

Although stopping short of the most vital requirements of the immigration question the abolition of all special control and the removal of all political, civil and religious disabilities—this outline of policy contains much that is worthy of all commendation. The survey and mapping of public lands is an urgent necessity, and no time should be lost in accomplishing it. Succeeding this the sale of these lands on easy terms to the purchaser, as proposed, will naturally follow, and the government should seek not only to give the greatest latitude of choice but it should guarantee the protection and casy transfer of titles. The proposal to gran lands to transportation companies in place of interest guarantees is a measure that can not be commended too highly nor can it be carried into operation too quickly. As to the building of roads and improving of rivers, these things can safely be left for time, awaiting maturer consideration. Give the immigrant full political rights, and extend a better system of local government to the municipalities, and many of these things will soon take care of themselves. There is no more need that the minister of agriculture shall direct the mending of a country bridge or road in some remote municipality of Rio Grande do Sul than there is for his directing a thatch to be put on a colonist's

WE understand that the American minister, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, just previous to his departure for Europe on the Brazilian government in relation to an outrageous assault made on a young American citizen, Mr. P. C. Wright, in the early part of October last. As this case illustrates a class of grievances under which the foreign population of this country has long suffered and against which the Brazilian people themselves have every reason to complain, and are omitted in the enumeration but are in-

as it comes at a time when the new minister of justice has undertaken to remedy the evil through his own high sense of its injustice, its presentation to the Brazilian government for redress at this time is mos opportune. Although the case came to our notice nearly a month ago and was soon after placed in Mr. Hilliard's hands, it was impossible to take further steps in it until the past week because of the change of ministry. Briefly stated the case is as fol-lows. Mr. Wright was a foreman on the

water works near this city. On the 6th of October last he was brutally attacked by a man, who bore a bad reputation, and was knocked down and beaten about the head with some heavy instrument. Deeming his life in danger he drew a knife and inflicted some slight wounds on his assailant. He was then arrested by a policeman, who sent to the nearest station, some three or four miles distant, for assistance. About eight o'clock four policemen arrived, who in turn called upon four bystanders to assist in conducting the prisoner to the station. On being ordered to start, Wright protested on account of some severe bruises which he had received and which made walking extremely painful, if not impossible. He offered to pay the passage of himself and officers on the railway, beside which they were standing. This was refused and the refusal was

emphasized by a blow in the face from a policeman. A general attack was then made upon him by officers and bystanders, he was knocked into a trench between two water mains where he was badly injured, his life was threatened with a knife, and he was most cruelly beaten. He showed his passport as an American and demanded tection under it, but no notice was taken of it beyond taking the paper away from him. He was finally thrown upon the ground, his hands and feet were tied to-

gether and in this state he was strung upon a pole and carried across country to the police station where he arrived about mid-night. There he laid almost helpless until the 11th when he was brought to the house of detention in this city. His trial took place on the 17th of last month, after nearly six months of imprisonment. With no wit nesses for his defense, he was discharged by the jury, after barely a half hour's hearing, on the grounds that the plaintiff had as-saulted him and that the wounds inflicted were slight. On that score he stands acquitted. But on the other score, that to which the attention of the government has beer called, he stands defrauded of nearly six months' liberty and the victim of outrages at the hands of certain police officials which no civilized people can overlook. He made no attempt to evade nor resist arrest; his injuries precluded all that. His only offence, if it should be so called, was resist-ing the mob after it had set upon him and when he believed that the officers and by standers intended to kill him. So bruta and unwarranted was this usage at the hands of Brazilian police officials, and so clearly unjust was this long imprisonment that we feel certain the minister of justice, Counselor Dantas, will give it his prompt attention and will render every redress which it is in his power to make. We do not need to call his attention to those personal rights of all men- the right to protection and humane treatment when under arrest, and the right to a speedy trial in order that no unjust imprisonment may be suffered — for we are confident that the better guarantee of those rights torms a part of his purpose in his proposed reforms in Brazilian criminal

ELECTORAL REFORM.

The Gazeta de Noticias of the 9th inst. gave its readers a genuine surprise by publishing an abstract of Counselor Saraiva's project for electoral reform. So liberal and comprehensive were the provisions of this bill, so far in advance of the complicated and illiberal measure of his predecessor so far in advance, in fact, of any measure which the public had expected at this time, that, although its authenticity remained in doubt, it gave rise to the liveliest expression or satisfaction. On the 11th the Jornal do Commercio published the text of the bill still subject, however, to study and some slight change—which confirmed the correct ness of the Gazela's abstract, with one slight modification. In the abstract the "noncatholics" were enumerated with all other Brazilian citizens as elegible voters; in the fornals draft of the bill the non-catholics

cluded indirectly in the reference to Art. vi of the constitution. They are afterwards referred to as eligible candidates for the office of deputy. Aside from this indirect and partial inclusion the bill is everything that could be desired. It is clear and explicit in its provisions and is thoroughly com prehensive and direct as a measure of reform.

We give herewith an abstract of its provisions leaving the publication of the bill in full until a time when it is completed and ready for legislative consideration.

for legislative consideration.

ART. I.—The election of senators and deputies, general and provincial, shall be liy a direct vote.

ART. II.—All Brazilians, either native, naturalized, ingennes or freedmen, comprehended in Art. VI.

Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of the constitution*, are qualified voters, subject to the following conditions:

I.—They must have an annual income of 200\$, derived from real estate, commerce, industry or profession, employment, national or provincial bonds, or stocks.

or stocks.

ARTS. 111, 1V, V and VI refer to proofs of income.

ART. VII.—Proofs of income will not be required from persons holding degrees frem any national or foreign faculty of letters, public and private teachers and the directors, active and retired, of educational institutions, the authors of published works, and the observated lab benefits.

htte clergy and lay brothers.

ART. VIII.—Every Brazilian citizen included in Art. It is eligible for the offices of senator, general

or provincial deputy, and alderman.

1.—No public official can accept an election 1.—No public official can accept an election these offices without resigning his employment. ART. 1x.—The following public officials can be candidates:

T. 13middates:

—Provincial presidents in the provinces over

ART. XI.—Horized presidents in the provinces over which they have charge;

2.—General officers of the army and navy, arsenal a lispectors, and chiefs of military or police districts, anywhere in the empire;

3.—Bishops in their dioceses;

4.—Cluurch prelates and magistrates in the province within which lies their jurisdiction;

5.—Members of the supreme court; and the judges, justices of various courts, the chiefs, delegades and unbdelegades of police, prosecuting attorneys, and probate guardians in the provinces in which lies their jurisdiction.

ART. XII.—The following officials can be candidates for the office of senator or deputy in any part of the empire without resigning;

1.—Counselors of state;

2.—Envoys extraordinary on special missions;

3.—Provincial presidents outside the provinces over which they preside.

ART. XIII.—General deputies during their term of office, and senators can not accept any national or provincial public employment except the positions of minister of state, consessor state, pro-

or provincial public employment except the povincial president, commander of the army and navy in time of war and envoy extraordinary on special

mission.

Art. XIV excepts those senators now occupying public offices until the completion of the term necessary for retirement on pension.

Art. XIV.—Deside the foregoing requirements a candidate for the office of adderman must have read-to we years in the municipality.

Art. XIV.—No contractor, director or solicitor interested in the farming out of public revenues, works and supplies, or in any subsidized company, can be detected senter or identity.

ART. XVII and XVIII refer to further qualifications under the election laws of 1875 and 1878 and to the arish lists

Sec. 1 of Art. XVII states that non-cath

Sec. 1 of Art. XVII states that non-catholic cit-icens are eligible for the office of deputy. **
Art. XXI.—The parish boards of registry and of election simil be composed of the twenty-five highest tax-payers of the parish.

The municipal board will be composed of the municipal judge, president of the municipal council, and the justice of the peace receiving the highest number of votes.

The succeeding articles up to Art. xxxiv refer

The succeeding articles up to Art. xxxtv refer to the registry of voters and the conduct and verifi-

cation of elections.

ART. XXXIV.—The provinces will be divided into

ART. XXXIV.—The provinces with the deviated most many districts as there are deputies to the General Assembly, preserving an equality of population in the districts as far as possible.

ART. XXXV.—The city of Rio die Janeiro will be divided into fair" districts. Balia and Pernambuco into three each, and the capitals of Pará, Maranhlo, Ceartá, Parahlyla, Alagons, Minns, São Poulo and Kio Grande do Sul Will constitute one district each.

Rio Grande do Sul will constitute one district each.

ART. XXXVI.—Each district will elect one deputy
to the General Assembly.

ARTS. XXXVII and XXXVIII provide that senators
shall be elected by provinces and on triplicate lists

this project of electoral reform he has grappled with abuses which have long since made the administrative and electoral systems of the country a farce and scandal, he has cut off useless and complicated restrictions and regulations which have served only to vitiate all true representation and to obstruct all political growth among the people, and in place of all this antiquated, obstructive rubbish now in force he substitutes a simpler, juster and more liberal system which can not fail to enlist the warmest support of all the most liberal and progressive men of the empire. It is to be regretted that the bill is not more explicit in regard to the political status of non-catholics, and that it does not declare them invested with each and every political right of Brazilian citizenship. It is to be seriously regretted that Brazil will still continue to deprive a large, intelligent, progressive and increasing element in her population of a just share in her legislation and administration. In this, however, the ministry must stand acquitted of intentional exclusion in this bill; they probably regret it as keenly as those whose claims we advocate. It is evident that Counselor Saraiva and his colleagues have sought to incorporate in the bill every reform possible under the constitution; they have even gone beyond the strict letter of that instrument (Art. xcv, Secs. 2 and 3) by declaring non-catholics eligible for the office of deputy. They have sought to do everything that could be done by the ordinary course of legislation; the rest must be done by a change in the constitution itself, and until that most just and necessary change is made no electoral reform bill, however good in itself it may be, can fully meet the needs of this empire.

ART. vi, Sec. 5 [Constitution].—Naturalized foreintatever may be their religion, are Brazilian citizens, unlifications necessary for obtaining a letter of natural ill be determined by law.

hill be determined by raw.

* Arr. xcv [Constitution]—All those entitled to lectors are eligible to be nominated deputy; excepting Sec. 3.—Naturalized foreigners;
Sec. 3.—Those who do not profess the religion of state.

LOCAL NOTES

-The General Assembly opens to-day -Four provincial presidents were relieved from neir charges on the 13th inst.

—The new Normal School was formally inaugur ated on the 5th inst. with 175 students, 88 of whor are ladies.

—A rigorous opposition to the new ministry has arisen in Pernambuco, principally against the minister of agriculture.

—The ironclads Sitvado, Colombo and Herval have been condemned and their armaments and engines are to be removed.

engines are to be removed.

—The minister of agriculture wants to know why it is that the contractor is not running his coaches between Petropolis and Entre Rios.

—The Pacific Mail packet Araucania, which arrived on the 4th inst., brought 282 immigrants, of which 233 were Portuguese, 47 Spanish, one Italian and one French.

—In our discussion of the new ministry in our last issue we stated that Barão Homen de Mello had been president of three provinces. We should have said four.

—The total expenditures of the national treasury in behalf of the drouth and famine in the north,

in behalf of the drouth and famine in the north, from 1876-7 to the 22nd ult, amount to 74,153,9063,159. This includes all the expenditures under that head which have been made in other provinces than those of the north.

—The Pascal, which arrived on the 2nd inst, brought from Lisbon a bust of Cambos for the Portugeese literary society of this city. The bust is the work of the sculptor Simões de Almeda, and

is the work of the sculptor Simões de Almeida, and will figure in the coming centenary celebration in honor of Portugal's great poet.

—The retrograde step of the uninister of finance in re-establishing the second examination (conferencia) of goods for clearance in the custom house has caused great dissatisfaction, and the leading importing merchants have memorialized the Exchange committee to lay the matter before his excellency without delay, pointing out the great its excellency without delay, pointing out the great in the great change commune to by in cellency without delay, pointing out the great in-convenience and utter uselessness of the measure, and petitioning for its immediate withdrawal.

to the General Assembly.

ARTS, XXXVI.—Each district will elect one deputy to the General Assembly.

ARTS, XXXVI and XXXVIII provide that senators shall be elected by provinces and on triplicate lists as now, except,

ARTS, XXXI.—Each voter will vote for only one senatorial candidate, the three receiving the highest number of votes forming the triplicate list.

In case of two or more vacancies the second election will be helds soon after the first vacancy is filled, and so on.

The succeeding articles up to Art. LIII contain further regulations for the conduct of elections.

The remaining eight articles define what shall be considered as violations of the law with their corresponding penalties. It is specified that any person voting in the name and with the certificate of another shall be subject to not less than 2005 fine and two years' imprisonment.

If Counselor Saraiva shall succeed in carrying this bill through the Senate and Chamber of Deputies without material change he will have accomplished a work of the most vital importance to Brazil. In

—Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, the American minister at this capital, salled for Europe on the 11th inst., on board the Pacific Mail steamer Galicin. Mr. Hilliard goes away for only a short vacation, his departure having been delayed longer than anticipated by some important basiness connected with American affairs in this city. He goes directly to Paris where he will meet his family, and from theace to the United States. He expects to return on the American steamer in July.

—It is reported that Counselor Dantas, minister of justice, is engaged upon a project of law for the establishment of summary courts of justice for the trial of petty criminal offences. A more urgent reform than this could not enaily be found. The court records are full of cases where prisoners are brought to trial after six months or more of instonement and discharged with but the fraction of an hour's hearing. And in cases of condemnation, the records are full of cases where prisoners have waited from six to twelve months for trial on offenses which are punishable with from thirty to sixty days imprisonment. The injustice of all this is only too evident.

— In our last notice of the Sailors' Mission -It is reported that Counselor Dantas, minister

too evident.

— In our last notice of the Sailors' Mission (March 15) we stated that its first half year ended with the month of January; we should have said February. During the past month the work effected has not been as great as in previous months, owing to the port regulations requiring the anchoring of vessels farther out in the harbor, and to a brief illness of the missionary, Mr. Gurran. The financial statement of the mission for March is a follows: Balance on hand March 1st, 156; received during the month, 56\$250; total receipts 212\$250. Expenses: salary of missionary, 100\$; rent of Bethel Feb. 15 to March 31, 67\$250; botal hire 10\$; printing first semi-annual report 20\$; total 197\$250. Balance on hand April 1st, 15\$000.

—The Formal do Commercio, of the 6th inst.

Balance on hand April 1st, 15\$000.

—The Jornal do Commercio, of the 6th inst, calls attention to the fact that the emancipation fund, which now amounts to 4,000,000\$\$, has not been employed during the past four years as provided by law. It deems illegal the appropriation of this fund for any other use than emancipation, and points out the significant fact that while 45,000 slaves have been freed through private benevolence since the emancipation law entered into operation eight years ago, only 4,500 salves have been liberated through its fund. In this municipality alone, asyst the Jornach, there should have been liberated, up to this time, 500 slaves, while in fact only 186 liave received their freedom through this fill from this it is seen that over 200 blacks are now in slavery, for whose freedom the emancipation law has made all necessary provisions.

—Another effort is now making to raise the duties

has made all necessary provisions.

—Another effort is now making to raise the duties on wine in order to protect a national industry—the manufacture of falsified wines. In connection with this the pelition of several important farms interested in the sugar and liquor trade—among them Francisco de Figueirelo & Co., Grarcie Ferreira & Co., and others—which was published last November and which represents that the sugar and native spirits industries are suffering because of the importation of cheap foreign wines, is again brought to notice through the columns of the *Jornal*. Now that these influential farms stand sponsor to this so-called national industry perhaps they will undertake to explain why it is that foreign labels are used on the home-made article in order to deceive the purchaser in to the belief that he is buying a genuine importation. Perhaps, at the sime time, the seizure made some months since at the instigation of F. Sauven & Co., in which the national article bore the brands of a well known foreign house, will also be explained. And then there is the manufacture and sale of counterfeit labels, and the open sale of flavors for the artificial manufacture of any kind of wine or spirit—all of which are part and parcel of the industry which some respectable farms are trying to protect on the specious plea that sugar and rum are used in the manufacture. If the sugar industry which some respectable farms are trying to protect on the specious plea that sugar and rum are used in the manufacture. If the sugar industry which some respectable farms are trying to protect on the specious plea that sugar and rum are used in the manufacture. If the sugar industry as the couragement of so disreputable an industry as the manufacture of artificial and falsified wines, it seems best that it should die—and that specifity.

—"Cherubin," our local aussical critic, says of one of the next season's over tronge. Wills Nove. -Another effort is now making to raise the duties

best that it should die-and that speedily.

—"Cherubini," our local musical critic, says of one of the next season's opera troupe, "Villa Nova is unknown to me. I once knew a concert tenor named Newton, but can hardly imagine this to be the same under different plumage." Now that's just our fix likewise. We once knew a tenor in a Methodist choir named Newtonse, but this Italian fellow can scarcely be the same. Now that we're speaking of Newtonse—"Sam." Newtonse we used to call him—we are reminded that he had as thig a voice as Tamagno, and with timber enough in it to build an elevator. We don't exactly know whether he was a tenor dramatice or a tenor leggio-the choiristers were never known to call each other such hard names—but we think we can safely classify him as a tenor tremends. His solfggior planitatimes, poor fellow,—le's dead and gone these many years!—were perfectly entrancing and never failed to bring the house down in a paroxysm, and as for his orthogon dead to the proper of the continuous propers. It was not a paroxysm, and as for his orthogon dead the propers of the prope

A Thomas and the second

THE RIO NEWS.

—We gather from the mortality reports of the Misericordia hospital authorities, 'published in the Misericordia hospital authorities, 'published in the daily papers, the following statistics in regard to the deaths from fevers and all causes during the three months ording March 31. The annual average per 1000 is based upon an estimated population of 35,000. The total number of deaths from consumption in March was 1540.

				per 1000
33	89	1,087	35	39-3
	153	1,373	44.9	50.4
71	391	3,761	41.3	46.4
	119 119 171	153 119 149 171 391	119 153 1,301 119 149 1,373 171 391 3,761	119 153 1,301 44.9 119 149 1,373 44.3

Daily average from the Visconde de Pelotas on the 4th inst., accepted the invitation of Counselor Saraiva to take the portfolio of war in the present ministry. He is expected to sail from Rio Grande on the 20th.

on the 2001.

—To prevent any further imaginary frauds in the use of revenue stamps, the late minister of finance advised the use of stamps made at the Brazilian mint instead of those made in New York. According to his opinion, this will remedy the evil

COMMERCIAL

1	April 14th	1880.
	of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold.	
do do	coin at \$4 84 per £1, stg. \$1,00(U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold	54.45 cents 1\$837 8\$889
Bank rate Present v	e of exchange on London to-day alue of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	21 d. 778 reisgold.

I pril 3.—No change from last quotations of 22d. on London, 433 rs. on Paris and 536 to 535 rs. on Hamburg, bank paper. Little doing in mercantile paper at from 22½ to 22 3/16d. Outside sales of six per cent. apolices at 1020\$. Sovereigns,

433 π. on Paria and 336 o. 353 π. on Hamburg, lonk paper.
Little doing in mercennile paper at from 2015 to 22 gft-6.
Outside assist et a few cent. σράθετα 1 π200\$. Soversigns, cash, 115020.

Mell 3—1 1036 με for cent. σράθετα 1 π200\$. Soversigns, cash, 115020.

Mell 3—1 1036 με for tent. σράθετα 1 π200\$. Soversigns, cash, 115020.

Mell 3—1 1036 με for cent. σράθετα 1 π200\$. Soversigns, cash, 115020.

Mell 3—1 1036 με for cent. σράθετα 1 π200\$. Soversigns at four and Market unsentled, with closing rate of 224 με for cent. σράθετα 1 π200 με for cent. σράθετα 1 με for c

ARES	COMPANY	PRIC
8	Banco do Brazil	263
300	,, ,,	260
60	" (sold outside)	201
35		200
10	" Industrial	210
7º 50		238
26	", Rural	238
20	Facilish Bank	110
100	English Bank Lets. Hypoth. Banco do Brazil, (3c) Predial. (outside)	8 ₃
n. lot		400
161/2	Seguros Argos Filininense	125
2		10
50	Leonoldina RR	210
100	Previdente. Leopoldina RR. (outside). Debents. of Soroc'a RR., 100\$ each (outs') São Paulo & Rio de Janeiro RR.	20
85	Debents, of Soroc'a RR., 1009 each (outs)	200
10	Carris Urbanos	18
100		4
250	Companhia Platina Brazileira Sovereigns for cash	:
5371	Soveteigns to "	1
goo	SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	1
793	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1
2000	" L May 15 VIV	1
31119		
5000	n ior casa	1
1885	", 3,856 cash; 10,000A'l22;5000 My15v/v	
35	for cash	
732		2001
270	" 200 cash; 2,500 Apr. 30 v/v	
700	o ,, for ,,	
500		
700		
500	o " " "	
3000	" so oon cash: 20,000 Apr. 30 (outside)	
1250	o ,, 5000 ,, 7,500 ,, "	
30		
1000		
500	NO " Marr 10"	12380
1000		10
	(6) ,, ,, ,, ,,	10
	22 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	10
24	22 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	10
	21 " " " " " "	1275
LI STA	5 New Loan of 1579	F
50000	os " " " (outside sales)	0
	50 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	10

—Complaints being made against the payment of interest on the new gold loan in paper at 22d, the rate for 90 days sight bills on London, the minister of finance has ordered the pay-ments to be made at 215fd. the rate of sight bills on the 1st inst.

s of 1879, were a		C. Parker
	1880	1879
January	3,581,694\$000	3,099,257\$050
February		2,258,767 000
March	2,636,537 000	2,467,485 000
A STORAGE	8,634,137 000	7,825,509 000
Balance in favor	of 1880	808,628 000
4.014 15 COM 2	EXPORT DUTIES	
	1880	1879
January	596,036\$000	633,866\$000
February	1,095,384 000	677,025 000
March	340,298 000	846,352 000
Balance in fav-	2,031,718 000	2,157,243 000
or of 1879	125,525 000	
	TOTALS	
	1880	1879
Innury	4,177,730\$000	3,733,123\$000
	3,511,290 000	2,935,792 000
March	2,976,835 000	3,313,837 000
,	10,665,355 000	9,982,752 000
Balance in fav	or of 1880	. 683,103 000

—The total amounts of exchange drawn upon London France and Belgium, and Hamburg during the first three months of the present year, together with the amounts drawn

in the first quarte	rs of 18/9 a	nd 1878, were as toll	ows:
January, February March	£1,426,059	2,426,644	Hamburg mks. 316,691 732,908 507,708
	3,637,009 3,221,953 2,863,202	13,016,615	1,557,307 \$86,469 901,339

.... The Banco do Brazil gave notice on the toth inst. that is would raise the price of six per cents on the Monday following from 1.020\$ to 1.025\$.

— The Galicia, which sailed for Liverpool on the 11th, took ut £ 50,000.

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to habilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official monthly balances published March 31, 1880.

BANKS	Deposit in contas of reis	Cash balances	Propor- tion per cent.
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio Banco Commercial. English Bank New London & Brazilian Bank.	28 967 10 676 3 297 1 000 3 364 3 297 943	1 320 670 319 1 486	12 36 20 32 31 90 44 17 9 97
Total	51 544	14 898	28 90

BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31, 1880.

ASSETS.

Commercial Department:

Bill discounted:

at	National Treasury bills	8,314,2003000	
the ons	National Treasury bills	3,354,027 818 3,960,795 669	30\$
nc.	Bills secured by collaterals :	7.5	304 N
ıris	By commercial documents	56,000 000 402,701 000	ï
rns	By Government bonds, and shares	2,233,574 423	
100	Securities in liquidation	1,672,940 269	
cd		659,900 900	7
	National Treasury account current	4,326,619 733	
her		a 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 7
ates	Mortgage Department:		
per and	Capital account	25,607,123 925 2,300,059 369	
340	Accounts Current, guaranteed:		
lay	Sundry loans Loans to Provincial governments	952,454 692	,
	Loans to Provincial governments	5,565,150 910	
mall	Loans in inquidation	583,730 090	
s of	Acces and the contract of the		
	Government Bonds:	100	
142 ₀	General, 6 % interest, of nominal value		
420	General, 0 % interest, or institute	2,464,109 510	ve
\$.	2,477,000\$000 Ditto, deposited as security, nominal value	d	in
	Ditto, National loan of 1879, nominal value	12,186,250 043	
OM	Ditto, National loan of 1879, nominal value	28,213,136 570	fre
	20,228,500\$000 363 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail-	20,213,130 37-	
-	363 debenture bonds of Sorocatomia Real	181,500 000	ac
CE	way Co	1,944,000 000	
		4.4	1
_	Quissima company 165 preferred shares of the Macahé & Cam-	690,039 000	
\$000	165 preferred shares of the Macane & Cam-	41,250 000	ı
	pos company	9,693,993 174	1
•			
	São Paulo Branch;		1
9	Capital account	800,000 000	
Ď,	Capital account	125,470 000	1
0	Account current	768,199 803	
8	Mortgages:		1
8		910 500	
0 3½% 5, %	Rural, at long dates	22,291,810 720 6,536,961 252	1
50%	Rural, at long dates		
5 %	City, at long dates	489,017 400 502,551 406	h
5	City, at long dates. ,, short ,, Accounts in liquidation.	502,551 400	1'
\$500			1
0			
90	In cash	214,752 027 56,800 000	Ш
6 %	hypothecary notes.	30,000 011	
0100		₹74,065,132 937	1
90	LIABILITIES.		
10			1:
1 02	o Commercial Department:	the second section	.
11 05		33,000,000 000	1
11 18	o Reserve Fund:		
11 15		3,273,214 780 6,168,665 58	1
11 30	Special ,, ,,	0,100,005 50	٠.
11 31	O . Mater in circulation !		
11 34	(M.) 다 이 : 10 M. 1 M	23,780,550 00	0
11 35	In notes of Head Bank	1,299,450 OO	0
11 37		30,531,102 57	
11 40		23,966,966 21	7
11 4	Sundries, balances of various accounts	15,052,211 82	0

174,065,132 937 E. & O. E.
Bank of Brazil, April 5, 1820.
Visconde de Tocantins, President.
Manuel José Mudeira, Accountant.

Unclaimed dividends...

Mortgage Department:
Capital supplied by the commercial department
supplemental loan do.
Hypothecary Notes in circulation.

Accounts current.

226,045 810

25,607,123 925 2,300,059 369 3,793,600 000 66,142 851

Dividends :

MARKET REPORT

Rio de Justino, April 14th, 1880.

Dry goods.—Sales found prices unaffected by the decline in exchange. Accounts from parts of the interior state that stocks generally are in excepts of requirements, and this mail leaves our matter in a very depressed condition.

Total ... 72,540 bags.

Prices, however, are unchanged and we continue
er to kilos:

trances of coffee from Santos during the nine months from July 1st 1879 to March 31st 1880.

1879 80 1878 79 1877 78 1876 77 1876 7 1879'80 1878'79 1877'78 1876'77 1876'77

11,175 barrels American 680 bags River Plate and Chili

680 lugs River Plate and Chili
1,855 lurnis,
1,655 lurnis,
tee the same date have been 1,4680 lurrels, viz:
1,4050 lurnels.
1,5050 lurnels.
1,

Baltimore.
2,000 , St. Lonis
20,675 bags River Plate & Chili
43,975 barrels

Gallego 43\$000—33\$500
Haxall 23\$000—33\$500
Dunlop 23\$000—33\$500
Baltimore 23\$500—33\$000
River Plate 16\$000—31\$000
(according

arrivals of flour during the first trimester of this to 53,635 barrels, viz : 45,997 barrels, American 6,668 lags River Plate 50 barrels, Trieste The total

go barrels Trieste

5.3.45 barrels

6.3.45 bar

2,452 tons.

count.

We quote 7\$300—7\$300 per case for Devoe's Brilliant.

Retail sales are being effected at 8\$5000.

Land.—The arrivals have been

24,000 kegs 200 pails

200 pails

200 pails

3,866 kegs , David Slowers from do

os barrels.

;366 kegs , Dreid Shewart from do
4415 packages,
he market is steady at
310-313 to per lh. for George
330-310 , n , n , Henthin
300-395 , n , n , Wilcox.
sain.—Remains unchanged at \$500-8\$500 per harreleipts have been
\$5 harrels per City of Parid from New York
40 , n , 7, b , S , do
on harrels.

The receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco in March ast as compared with the receipts for the same month of last year were as follows:

—In January and February the receipts of rubber, eacio, castanhas and pirarucá (fish) at Pará, for consumption and export, were as follows, in kilogrammes: january ... 846,574 ... 831,094 ... 776,699 ... 871,361 1,566,697 1,669,164 1,492,201 1,525,698 200,237 38,648 129,126 367,932 528,270 331,688 720,295 781,684 436,016 328,950 323,471 239,010 1880. 1879. 1878. 1877. 720,123 838,070 715,502 654,337 152,601 27,956 64,547 243,538 423,310 321,588 566,977 700,084 201,249 210,326 160,919 871,361 47,636 14,636 14,639 124,094 104,960 9,500 163,320 75,600 13,624 162,532 137,908

—The export duties on the 614,546 bags of coffee exportee from Rio de Janeiro in the first quarter of 1880, were 9,933.4998 of which 9,00,1158 went to the imperial government and 833,3848 to the provincial government.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 3.

MONTEVIDEO—Port bgn Coriolano: 187 tons; Lopes: 21 ds; jerked beef to Sonza Irmão & Rocha.

APRIL 4.

JERSEY-Br bg Brothers: 173 tons; Vibert; 42 ds; codfish order.

JERSEN-- DE GE BERGETZ 173 UNIS. HANCE 4 - A CHEMICAL PRESENT 1 - TO STATE THE PROPERTY 173 UNIS. HANCE 4 - A CHEMICAL PRESENT 1 - TO STATE THE PROPERTY 1 - TO STATE THE PROP

Sanchez Romaguern & Filhos.

PORTO ALEGER vie Rio Grande—Port (m. Rio Grande; 251 tons; Lenus; 20 & (16 ds. from. Rio Grande); provisions to Telesira Pinho & Co.

APRIL 8.

APRIL 8.

PORTO ALEGURE via Rio Grande—Br by Harry Blackwood;
232 tons. Prowse: 13 dd. (6 ds from Rio Grande); provisions to
José da Rocha e Souza.

APRIL 9.

APRIL 9.

BALTHORIE—Are ship David Stetenri; 673 tons; Holt; 55 ds; flour and sundines to order.

JERREY—Br bign (). Blanchard; 260 tons; LeProeq; 44 ds; codfish to John Moore & Co.

comsn to John Moore & Co.

San Nicotas—Sp sch. Dondá; 205 tons; Pagés; 25 ds; jerked beef to J. M. Frinas Fillos & Co.

Toju—Sp by Flour; 214 tons; Morales; 18 ds; jerked beef to Miranda & Azevedo.

Miranda & Azevedo .

APE or Good Hove via St. Helena—Br bg Silver Cloud;
135 tons; Ward; 32 ds (15 ds from St. Helena); ballast to
Norton, Megaw & Co.

основи, аледам & Co.

Можтечинко. .Sp pal **Pelis: 100 tons. Pagés y Orta; 19 ds;
jerked beef to J. N. de Vincenzi & Filhos.

JURNOS Avess—Br tm Harriet Upham; 551 tons; Hibby;
9 ds; alfala.

RACAJU—Port bgn Garibaldi: 159 tons; Alfarra, Jr.; 9 ds salt and corn to Domingos Fernandes Grillo.

mat and corn to Domingas Fernandes Grillo.

APRIL 10.

Mantentalses—Fit in Stande de Norringer, 410 toats: Rival: 61

de general corpoto H. N. Devgliss.

Bernson Avurs.—Sp. loga. Liru de Suphier, 142 toats; Arimon;
31 de jerkelt det to J. N. de Vinenni & Gilbo.

APRIL 10.

GARGORS—He sha, Montagonis; 1, 207 toats; Dugol: 48 de tubing and coal to J. G. Illius.

Commen. New his Ursun Minor; 205 tons; Jahmen; 50 des.

ing and coat to J. G. Illius.

CARDIPS—Nor like *L'rank Ninor; 305 tons; Jahnsen; 36 ds; coal and coke to Watson Ritchie & Co.

TARREMONA.—Sp sink *Anila; 133 tons; Pascual; 69 ds; wine to E. J. Albert & Co.

APRIL 12.

BURNOS AVRES—Sp bg Terrer Barrelo; 280 tons; Maymas; 17
ds lerked beef to José Romaguera.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 3.

SANEMAL—Se bign Verla; 242 tone Hogberg; coffee.
PERSACUA—Se bit Rimilie; 645 tones Sloar; ballout.
New Vork—Am bign Angulatoric; 350 tones; Jahonov coffee.
ARACA;—Dan bign Angulatoric; 350 tones; Jahonov coffee.
ARACA;—Bign Angulatoric; 350 tones; Jahonov coffee.
Lita A. IREL

Lit

PERNAMUCCO—Port bk Humilidade; 312 tons, eral cargo, eral cargo.

Batta—Gr bg Edmund Richardson; 292 tons; Turner, ball't.

—The Royal Mail packet Trent, after repairing the damages
ther serew received last month, sailed for Southampton direct

during the first three months of the present year, compared with those of the carresponding mouths of elsps, were stollows:

| Section | Content |

—The Port bgn Terceirente, which sailed for Ilha Terceira on the 4th inst., took 86 Portuguese passengers who are returning to their native island.

ting all inst, sook 60 Portuguese passengers who are returning to their native island.

—The total number of foreign arrivals at the port of Nev York in February was 1920 of which 112 were assumes. The clearnaces were 1920, of which 112 were steamers. The domestic arrivals were 527: Clearnaces 312.

—The Brig Metal Upham, 200 tens, Holder, master, troon Brunswick, Ga., bound to Riv de Junier with a case to the comment of the start of the start

March 12.

—The Gr sch Filorn, Ode, master, bound from Richmoad to Rio Grande do Sul, arrived at her destination March 23. She feft Richmond Nov. 18th, thus making an unusually long voyage of 124 days.

voyage of 124 days.

—During the quarter ending March 31, there were 120 shipping arrivals at the port of Santos, of which 68 were steamers and 52 sailing vessels. Nearly half of the number—32 steamers and 33 sailing vessels—hailed from domestic ports.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNED TO
2 2 2 2 2	Araucania . Bi S. Martin Fi Neva Bi Halley B Sénégal F	Santos 20 h Santos 15 h Riv. Plate 6d	Messageries Maritimes

DAT		NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Apri	5 5 6	Niger Fr Kr. Fd'kWil'Gr Magellan Br City of ParáAm Araucania Br Balermo Fr	Liverpool* New York * Riv. Plate	Sundries, Coffee, Sundries, Sundries,

7 Belgrano... 8 Halley... 8 Pascal... 9 Neva... 9 Trent... 10 Sénégal... 11 Galicia... Fr Santos Sundries.
Br Southampton Sundries.
Br Sautos. Sundries.
Br Southampton* Sundries.
Br Southampton* Coffice.
Fr Riv. Plate. Sundries.
Br Liverpool* Wilson Sons & Co.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, APIRL 12, 1880

WHERE CONSIGNER

APRIL 3.

SANAMAL—Se big Festing 242 toms; Hogberg: coffee, Persaccata—Se bit Ruillie; 663 toms; Slour, ballate. New Yorks—Am bigs Asymptotic 250 toms; Slour, ballate. New Yorks—Am bigs Asymptotic 250 toms; Slour, ballate. Hand Teacures—Port bigs Tescrivense; 292 toms; Vidigal; hallate possengers.

BIRKOS AVERS—Sp bigs India; 169 tons; Pagics; gen. cargo. APRIL 5.

APRIL 6.

SAT ISLAND—Ur lags Tretadors; 231 tons; Armiyo ladiast. Caraba—Brillie; 150 tons; Chiefe, 150 tons; Armiyo ladiast. Caraba—Brillie; 150 tons; Chiefe, 150 to

rm Harriet Up'nu style to the control of the contro

73

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The rains are continuing throughout the north-

-In March the street cars of Santos carried 15,-

Abundant rains have fallen throughout the

-A few cases of yellow fever are reported from sterro, Santa Catharina, The receipts of the Manáos custom house in

February were 25,898\$027

—An epidemic of fever has been making serious ravages at Pombal, Parahyba.

—The assembly of São Paulo proposes to ex-pend 3,000\$ on the public garden of that city. —The passenger traffic on the Campinas tramway line during the month of March amounted to 18,-

—The provincial assembly of São Paulo has authorized the erection of fifty additional street lamps in that city.

—Owing to the recent rains in Ceará, the pres-ident of the province has decided to send the refugees back to their homes.

—It is said that the next cotton crop at Tatuhy, S. Paulo, will be much reduced by the cornquert which is now injuring the plauts.
—Itú, São Paulo, wants to borrow 10,000\$ for the construction of a cemetery and Sorocaba wants the same sum to build a market house.

—Pará is receiving hides, tobacco, pork, and other productions, from the province of Goyaz, by way of the Rio Araguaya.

—The receipts of the Bahia custom house in March were 918,0387/42; of the collector's office 135,-6558/301; and of the postoffice 5,275\$100.

The receipts of the Para custom house in February were 347,549\$668, of the collector's office 46,827\$793, and from other dues, 3,136\$824. -The selection of Barão Homem de Mello as a

member of the present ministry has given great satisfaction throughout the province of São Paulo. —Peregrina Maria José undertook to light her pipe from a kerosene lamp on the 15th ult, at Mar-anhão. If she lives she will know enough not to do so again.

—The lighthouse at the Gaviotas, Pará, having been finishted, the engineer, Mr. Hector von Bayer, has gone to Pernambuco to next erect the Rocas

—The Provincia of São Paulo says it is reported that an order of arrest has been issued against the collector of Tieté, he being a defaulter to the extent of 5,000\$.

Law No. 12, of the São Paulo provincial as-mbly authorizes nine lotteries - seven for the nefit of churches, and two for the benefit of a

-The Actualidade, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes of the 3rd inst., specifies the recent arrest of thir-teen criminals in various localities, nine of whom are guilty of the crime of murder.

—The Diario of Santos, states that the residents of Ponta da Praia are suffering greatly from intermittent fevers, the greater part of them being without medical advice and medicines.

mentea arvice and melicines.

—Dr. Americo Marcondes, president of the prov-ince of Rio de Jaueiro, has offered his resignation.
His name appears among the candidates for the three vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies from São Paulo.

— At Mimosa in Pernambuco, on the 20th ult., a boy named Manoel asked a man, João Paes, if it was true that he had stolen some goats belonging to him. João assented, whereupon the boy shot him

-- Pedro Pereira de Barros stabbed Iosé Gome de Assis Camargo, at Taubaté, São Paulo, on Good Friday. The latter, in order to show his profound veneration for the day, declined to prosecute his ascailant. That eclipses the *Jornal*.

ascatiant. Inat eclipses the Jornal.

—The president of São Paulo has signed the assembly bill providing for the organization of a fire
company, to be attached to the police department,
and appropriating 20,000\$ for the purchase of fire
engines and for the organization of the company.

—On the 1st inst, a man named João Pedro was
arrested at Mogr-mitim, S. Paulo, on the charge
of having commutted two murders. Soon after he
was bilten, by some poisonous saukes and the set.

was bitten by some poisonous snake, and the next day was found dead in iail.

-According to the Liberstade, of Pernambuco, the French steamer Corgo, which sailed from that port for Europe on the 21st ult., took out the first shipment of cacio ever sent from that province to Europe. It was only 40 kilos.

—A German died in São Paulo on the 4th inst. with yellow fever. He had just returned from Rio. His wife was thought to be affected by the same disease, and was at once sent to the hospital.

—The S. Paulo elections for deputies to fill the vacancies made by the promotion of Counselors José Bonifacio and Carrão to the Senate, and Barão Homem de Mello to the ministry, will take place

-The city authorities of Atibaia, S. Paulo, have been authorized by law to contract a loan of 10,000\$ for len years and at a rate not exceeding ten pe cent, per annum. Tatuhy is authorized to borrow the same sum, the money to be expended on cem

etery repairs.

—A inuscian named Antonio Gallego of the 22th infantry lantialion, stationed at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, assassinated a comrade on the 21st ult. in one of the public streets of that city. After his arrest he confessed that this was the third murder which he had committed, one of which was Manoel Joaquim do Canto, who was found 'dead in the streets July 8, 1878. In this latter case the police dismissed the case at the time by declaring that Canto died from a fit of apoplexy.

—A republican reunion was held at São Paulo on the 3rd inst., at the house of one of the most prominent leaders of that party, Dr. Americo Braziliense. It was resolved to hold a convention of republicans on the 2nd prox, for the purpose of devising means to forward the questions of general naturalization and the concession of political rights to approached.

to non-catholics.

—The celebrated Brazilian composer, Carlos Gomes, arrived at Bahia on the 6th inst. There was the usual tumultuous reception, and, as the Grazela telegram puts it, a "solemn manifestation" the evening at the S. João theatre. On the 7th there was a ball in his honor, etc., "tal." We may, hear of something else in Bahia during his stay, but we doubt it.

doubt it.

—According to the Yanema, of Sorocaba, São Paulo, 24 Guarany Indians, 19 men and 5 women, arrived at that place on the 2nd inst., on their way to the capital. They came from Paraná, and are said to live at Miranda, Matto Grosso. Their chief bears the familiar name of Pedro de Almeida. They wanted nothing but food and money, poor fellows, and then continued their journey.

—The means of the hierostands and the said to the continued their journey.

and time continued their journey.

—The managers of the blevarl party in Pernambuco met on the 6th inst. and selected the following candidates for the vacant senatorship in that province: Souza Carvalho, Epanimondas de Mello, Laiz Felippe, Deto Faria and Costa Ribeiro. We are glad to see the name of the illustrious Souza Carvalho in the list; he will have something to fall back on in case he does not get the Parahyba vacancey.

—The chief of police of S. Paulo received a tel-egram on the 7th inst. from Capt. Elias Thomax de Cannago, of Jundialby, to the effect that five of his slaves had escaped and were en route for S. Paulo. The fuglives made their appearance in Sao Paulo on the morning of the 8th, having travelled some twelve leagues in twenty-four hours, and were at once arrested. They hore marks of the whip, which probably accounts for their attempted escape.

probably accounts for their attempted escape.

—The extinct Leopoldlina colony in the province of Alagoas has been selected as an agricultural establishment for the education and training of poor friendless orphans and the free children of slave mothers. The children must be eight years of age before they can be admitted. The minister of agriculture has appropriated 18,000\$ for the preliminary expenses of the establishment.

numary expenses of the establishment.

—Depthy Inglex de Souza presented a Normal School project to the Sto Paulo provincial assembly on the 6th inst. The bill provides for four professorships and a writing-master, and fixes the course of study at three years. It is also provides that two primary schools shall be annexed, so that practical teaching may be combined with theory. The tuition will be free. To start the school, an appropriation of 18,000\$\tilde{s}\$ is specified.

tion of 18,000\$ is specified.

—The Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, of the 23rd ult, relates that the river steamer Gaucha, during her last voyage, had a slave woman on board, sent from Rio Igrado, to be sold in Porto Alegre. The woman did not wish to be taken away from her birth place, nor to be sold to strangers, so at the first place, more to be sold to atrangers, so at the first opportunity she undertook to escape by leaping into the river. The poor woman was hand-cuffed and drowned. drowned.

unownen.

—Captain Guatemosig, a young artillery officer
at S. Gabriel, Rio Graude do Sul, undertook to
show his company one day last month liow to with
draw a shell from a gan, in case of necessity. He
is now learning to write his name left-handed, and his company is feeling a little doubtful about the ex-istence of a necessity for withdrawing a shell from a loaded gun.

TEA is being successfully cultivated in Georgia,

THE foreign trade of California in 1879 amounted o \$32,924,279 in imports and \$31,395,174 in

DURING the six months ending December 31, 1879, the United States exported provisions and tallow to the value of \$51,424,767.

THE TRADE of the city of Chicago for the year 1879 is estimated at \$746,000,000, a gain of sixteen per cent. over that of 1878.

THE United States sent on an average 5.135 quarters of beef to foreign ports per week in 1879. This does not include live cattle shipped.

THE sugar crop of the world for the year 1879-80 is estimated at 4,806,500 tons. This is a deliciency of 333,870 tons as compared with the year 1878-9.

THE Italian government sequestrated and sold, between 1861 and September, 1879, 130,514 lots of church property, for which it received 546,472,-481 line.

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