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

Vol. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1880

NUMBER 16

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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THE PEDREGULHO RESERVOIR.

The event which has mainly occupied public attention during the past week has been the unfortunate accident to the Pedregulho reservoir. Scarcely a fortnight had passed after the formal opening of the works and the attendant distribution of decorations when the public were surprised by the announcement that the walls and floor of the lower reservoir had cracked and that it had been at once emptied to relieve the pressure Then came the announcement of the in spector of public works, Dr. Moraes Jardim spector of public works, Dr. Montes Jatolin, from whose plans and under whose super-intendence the reservoir was constructed, that the accident was insignificant and that it was caused in great measure by the vibrations of a stationary engine and inclined plane near one corner of the wails. In ac-cordance with this theory Dr. Jardim gave orders that the engine—a small one—and the inclined plane should be removed im nediately.

However, the public were not at all satisfied with the inspector's explanations, and the Gazela and Cruzeiro repeatedly asserted that the injury was a serious one and that the stability of the work was greatly endangered. The Cruzeiro even urged that the reservoir was irretrievably ruined. Then came the usual newspaper discussion in which Dr. Jardim maintained his first position as to the slight character of the injury he also held that no one but professiona engineers had any right to criticise and judge his work. The contractor, A. Gabri-elli, Esq., also contributed two letters to the discussion in which he stated that he had not only tried to dissuade Dr. Jardim from building the reservoir on the proposed plans, but that he had even procured two separate plans from his friend Mr. Hawksley, a ulic engineer of eminence in London, which he gave to the inspector as substi tutes. These plans Dr. Jardim rejected with the trivial excuse that they were not signed. He has since explained, in addition, that they were not adapted to this country.

On the 1st instant Dr. Jardim re-asserted in the Chamber of Deputies, of which he is a member, that the injury was slight and that there was no cause for alarm. He affirmed that the foundations were uniformly solid and incompressible, that the walls were suffi-ciently strong and that the accident could be easily remedied. He also affirmed that these accidents are of frequent occurrence in such works and cannot be anticipated.

In obedience to an universal distrust of the work the minister of agriculture appointed a commission of engineers on the 28th ult., to make a thorough investigation not only of the Pedregulho reservoir but of the whole system. This commission is composed of Messrs. W. Milnor Roberts, chief, Andre Rebouças, Julio Revy and Borja Castro, and is charged with the task of making a geological examination of the hill on which the reservoir is built and a thorough examination of the work accomplished and of the plans, estimates and specifications.

In view of the early report of this com-mission, which it is anticipated will be complete and impartial, it is undesirable to enter into a discussion of the causes of the accident. It is evident even to an unpro-fessional eye that the injury is far more serious than Dr. Jardim asserts. A crack which extends across the whole reservoir and through a heavy wall of masonry, attended by a corresponding crack in the roof of brick and cement, means that some wing is wrong with the foundation itself, and that certainly is no slight matter. In speaking of it as an "interesting phenomenon" Dr. Jardim forgets that it is likely to be a costly one also—so costly indeed that the country could better afford to send all her engineers abroad to study existing "phenomenons" rather than to build them.

Unwelcome as the conclusion may be so soon after the bestowal of orders and decorations upon Dr. Jardim and some of his assistants, it is clearly evident that this important and expensive work has been current and expensive work has been current trusted to incompetent hands. Hydraulic thing is wrong with the foundation itself,

engineering is a science in itself, and the diploma of civil engineer no more fits a mar to enter upon it without special study and experience, than the degree of doctor of medicine fits a man to underlake a delicate operation of surgery. In older countries, mportant works of this character are almost universally entrusted to specialists; no one would think of entrusting them to a man whose only practical knowledge was a briet visit to one reservoir in Paris. If any further proof be desired of the incompetency of the inspector of public works, under whose sole superintendence these works have been constructed, we have only to point to his theory that the crack was caused by the vibrations of a small stationary engine some fifty feet distant from one of the corners. It is needless to point out the circumstance that the line of fissure is almost perpendicular to the arc of vibration—the vibration itself would have as little effect on the reservoir as a pea-shooter would have on the Sugar

The indirect and prime cause of all this lies in the system itself under which such works are constructed. Just as long as the government continues to do the managing for all works of a public character, just so long will there be defective results. Of ficial supervision in public works is a dan-gerous practice for it generally leads to job-bery, and decreases responsibility. In the case under discussion it should have been considered that Mr. Gabrielli's wide experi ence in the construction of water works enabled him to know just what should be done and how it could best be done. Had the government entered into a contract with him for building the works, under stated conditions and specifications, and then held him rigidly accountable for them until the fullest and most satisfactory tests had proved their strength and durability, the matter would not only have been greatly simplified but better results would have been attained. As it is, Mr. Gabrielli's experience has been set aside and the public will now be compelled to pay for the theories of an irresponsible official whose inexperience and conceit led him to believe that he could construct a great reservoir with a little ill-chosen book knowledge.

ANOTHER RECTIFICATION. To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir :- As a friend of Dr. Gunning, quite share his regret that you did not appeal to him for corroboration of the item in your issue of the 15th May, before its publication, especially as you gave no parspecially as you gave no par-ording the other blacks to which

you referred. I can well understand that Dr. Gunning's modesty would prevent his going into this matter, and hence that in his communication to you he confined his explanations to the Catta Branca blacks, and gave no particulars about the freeing of his own. But as your journal has a circulation beyond this country, it is a pity that information should have been withheld respecting the Doctor's blacks, and the philanthropic work on which he en-tered so many years ago.

It is no breach of confidence to give a few extracts from Capt. Codman's "Ten Months in Brazil," written in 1866; and as the author, during his visit to Dr. Gunning, was favoured with particulars of the system devised by the good doctor for the emanci-pation of his blacks, his statement may be egarded as authentic.

'Dr. Gunning is a practical negro-loving

that time the planters and other slave-owners were gaining enormously by the labour of their negroes upon the railroad, so that the value of a slave was soon cleared. The good doctor asked himself the question. If a planter can clear a negro, why cannot a negro clear himself? A woman's answer, Because would have been more to the purpose than his own. At any rate, the negroes did not clear themselves, and they remain on hand to this day."

his own. At any rate, the negroes did not clear themselves, and they remain on hand to this day."

"The doctor commenced a perfect system of book-keeping. Each coloured gentleman had his name at the head of a page, with Dr. on the left and Cr. on the right: Dr. to his first cost, interest on the same, and subsequent expenses for food, clothing, etc.; Cr. by cash received for his individual labour. When the accounts balanced he was to be free. But none of the accounts ever came to be balanced ** these fellows had the sense to see that with such a master as Dr. Gunning, freedom would not be worth working for 'Ths result was, that they were mearly half the time drunk, or sick in hospital, and when they did work, they worked so unprofitably that the railroad company dispensed with their services.

"The dector is now using them in clearing and planting his own grounds, and crediting them with their daily labour. In this way they will eventually earn their freedom. His neighbours say that the work would be done in a cheaper and better manner if he gave them their freedom at once, and then hired the slaves of others."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A CONSTANT READER.

Rio, 1st June, 1880.

PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

In the discussion of the reply to the speech rom the throne on the 24th ult., Senator Silveira da Motta spoke at some length on the occurrences during the first days of January. Up to this time the highly illegal and arbitrary acts of the government in the enforcement of the obnoxious vintem tax had been allowed to pass almost unnoticed, but been allowed to pass atmost unnoticed, out the flattering report on public tranquillity in the speech from the throne and in the reply of the Senate gave an opportunity for recalling the matter which Senator Silveira da Motta did not fail to improve. It will be remembered that this senator's house was placed under guard during a private meeting of eight senators and deputies on the 3rd of January, and that they were even spoken of as traitors and rebels at the time. In view of these facts and of the significant character of the riots against an unjust tax, this speech will command widespread atten-We extract from it the following:

this speech will command witespreat attention. We extract from it the following:

The speech from the throne says "dublic tranquility remains unaltered." The committee replies "The Senate cannot but attach the greatest importance to the maintenance of public tranquility." This is a perfect mystification. The situation inaugurated January 5th, 1878, was the disturber of public tranquility during the first days of January. When such facts occur in the capital of the empire; when scores of persons are thrown into prison; when the chief of public presumes to forbid lawful reunious; when the same authority presumes to order his subordinates to enter private houses without search warrants; when he orders the closing of the doors of a printing office, preventing entrance or exit, as happened with the Grezal da Aritex when on the pretext of the destruction of start cars the government orders a fusilisade on the people in mass and afterwards exposes the coppess in the Largo de São Francisco; when the distriction of sects occur. I wonder that the committee comes with the commonplace. "The Senate counted that attach the general contents."

I wonder that the committee comes with the commonplace, "The Sendt count but attach the gradical informance to this maintenance of public trensparing the public arranged an incendiary project against the fire arms establishment of Laport. The reason for saying that this project was formed by the police is that the individual who attempted to set fire to the house made no attempt to examp, but on the contrary control arrest. The prosecution of this man should be the defense of the government. If the prisoners taken on that occasion were adversaries, the government should have had the greatest interest in exposing them; but on the contrary they were concealed and therefore I conclude that it was the police that did everything.

In my office in the Rua do Carmo several representatives of the nation, senators and deputies, were assembled on the night of the gal to deliberate. A cavalry force not only hustled the people in the streets but also those in the houses, as many marks on the doors as well as many persons present will bear witness.

On the following the right in the size of the location of the right of the policy in the following days in the doors as well as many persons present will be a following days in the doors as well as many persons present will be a following days and the doors as well as many persons present will be a following days and the doors as well as many persons present will be a followed the days of the doors and the doors and the days of the days

Much was written about the impost and it was aintained that it was about to be collected in an Much was written about the importance to maintained that it was about to be collected in an illegal manuer. The people, therefore, had a reason for cluding it. The government should have enlightened the people, but did not proceed properly. More moderation would have given better residus. The noble ministers gave greater importance to the popular demonstration than it merited, and attributed to it sinister intentions that were not thought of. The people only wished to show their discontent. I do not justily it, but with greater coolness and moderation the authorities would have to be about the cooling of the properties of the remains of the Rund of Carmo. It procured ni immediate demonstration of armed force! Were then Silveira da Motta, Marcellimo Gongelves and Octaviano revolutionary? cellino Gonçalves and Octaviano revolut The government chose to show more confidence in brute than in moral force. It was afraid of appearing weak if it did not ostentatiously employ armed force.

In reply to Senator Silveira da Motta and Visconde do Rio Branco, the ex-prime minister, Senator Sinimbú, addressed the Senate on the 1st inst. In the course of his defense he said:

his defense he said:
The ministry considered that the fate of a populous city should not be allowed to rest on the whims of irresponsible persons, for the leaders of the moment were unknown. To repress them an officer whose bravery is equal to his prudence and moderation, was selected. The force was attacked by the people and many officers and men were worknedd. With reference to the presence of the police during the remition in the Rua do Carmo, the police only cleared the street for transit, having been informed that it was filled with groups of persons who were crying out against the authorities. On that day no ne was wounded.

one was wounded.

The events which all deplore could not possibly be avoided in view of the frenzy with which, on the pretext of the vintem tax, a part of the population of

the city was siezed.

The authorities are censured for not proceeding

The authorities are censured for not proceeding with English moderation but before it can be said that that moderations can be employed we must see among the people and in the language of the press the same spirit as in England.

Few Brazilians were victims of the events of January 1st. Only one, an unfortunate young man from Pernambuco, was found among the corpuses at the barricatle. The others were a Frenchman with said, as the troops approached, "I will show you how we do this at home;" and a Pole who had received an order of deportation for being engaged in the infamous traffic of prostitution.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The laying of the permanent track on the Paulo Affonso railway began on the 9th ult.

-The stations of Monção and S. Pedro on the Carangola railway were inaugurated on the 1st inst.

-The published receipts of the "Recife a S. Francisco" railway for April were 101,482\$050; expenditures 54,244\$934-—The receipts of the "Barão de Araruama" railway in April were 9,011\$510. The line carried 539 passengers and 6,963 bags of coffee during the

539 pa —The Mogyana railway of São Paulo will issue additional shares to the amount of 1,500,000\$ for the extension of its line to S. Simão. The stock

bears 7 per cent interest The receipts of the Feira de Sant'Anna branch railway (Bahia) in April were 18,899\$240; expenses, 17,873\$20. The number of passengers carried was 631 of the first class, and 1,944 of the second.

—The April traffic receipts of the Baturité railway were 22,893\$897; expenses 13,722\$910. During the same month the gratuitous traffic of the line in behalf of public relief and its extension was equivalent to 17,432\$347

—The last Royal Mail packet from Southempton brings the news that the capital of the Conde d'Eu-railway company, province of Paralyka, has been raised in London. The amount is £425,000, divided into shares of £20. The capital has an interest guarantee of 7 per cent.

—According to the recently-published report of the Mogyana (S. Paulo) railway, the net receipts during the last six months of 1879 were 273,4948603, of this 24,2478394 goes to the province, and the re-mainder, after deducting the reserve fund altorment, goes to the shareholders o's a 9.3 per cent division.

—The traffic returns of the Dom Pelto II rail-way for April show that 50-2021/2 first-class and 151,320/2 second-class passengers were carried during the month. The freight traffic included 5-925 tons of coffice and 14,799 tons of merchandise. The total receipts for the month were 717,929\(^2\)729.

-According to the Aurora Barramansense of —According to the Aurora Barramanaenne of the 23d alt., the prosecuting attorney of the conaria of Barra Manas has taken lead proceedings a caused Dr. Passos, director of the Dom Pedro II railway, and several engineers, for the fatal accident of Jan-nary 18th hat. The proceedings will be to fix re-sponsibility on these parties for the wounds and deaths caused by that disaster.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

he eve of departure of the American po e French packet of the 15th., and Ko Mail packet of the 24th, of the month,

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C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, June 5th 1880,

THE Rio Grande Commercial Association met on the 15th ult., for the purpose o receiving the report of a committee charged with drawing up a protest against the new additional tax of 1 1/2 per cent. on foreign goods reshipped from one Brazilian port to another. After calling attention to the injustice of levying this tax on the shipment of goods from Rio Grande to Pelotas and Porto Alegre, which the committee designate as only different anchorages of the same port, the report pronounces the tax abusive, out of place, vexatious and illegal. The committee asserts that the term cabolagem can only and does only refer to the maritime commerce between the ports of different provinces, and that the tax can not therefore be justly imposed upon the trade between the ports of the same province. In respect to the trade between the three cities named the committee declares it to be interior and fluvial and not subject to the provisions of the law. Finally, after pointing out the waste of time and annoyances arising through the enforcement of the imposto expediente, the committee urges the immediate memorializ ing of the imperial government for the re peal or annulment of the same with refer ence to the port of Rio Grande do Sul. The report was at once adopted and the com mittee was instructed to draw up the mem We believe the merchants of Santos have also presented a similar memorial against this unwise and unjust tax, which in the latter case does not refer to the imposition of the tax upon goods in transit between ports of the same province. In this last case the tax is imposed upon foreign goods reshipped to the city of São Paulo by way of Santos and does not tax them when shipped overland by way of the Dom Pedro II railway. A tax which is capable of such discriminations and vexations can neither be just nor politic, and its repeal should not be delayed one moment.

THE municipal authorities New Orleans, Natchez Vicksburg and, for that matter, all the cities and towns along the line of the Mississippi, up to Memphis, are enlarging the powers of their several boards of health, with a view to the avoidance of pestilence on the return of warm weather. Street-eleaning, improved sewage, and the summary suppression of nuisances are the order of the day. The mos hopeful feature of the case is that the merchants and nopetul teature of the case is that the merchants and business men, especially of New Orleans and Memphs, are moving in the matter themselves and not loaving it to local statesmen, who have herefolor pocketed the money and, as has often been the case even in our own city, left the work unperformed.

—N. Y. Com. Bulketin, Feb. 18.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the board of health to the above excerpt with a hope that something will be found in it worthy of emulation. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," says a good old maxim, and no one should have a better appreciation of that fact than municipal health boards. No one has yet begun to predict the calamities of the next hot on, but the possibilities of an epidemic are always with us. In view of the unexpected results of Inspector-general Commen dador Jardim's engineering we may or we may not have an abundance of water, and the street mains may or may not be laid. At all events, a wise policy demands that the health authorities shall at once begin to take precautions against the possible return of yellow fever. They should see to it that all the necessary street work, in the laying of water pipes and paving, should be done during the cool season, that all those filthy alleys, back streets, corticos, etc., should be thoroughly cleaned and kept in order, that all those pestilential cow stables should be removed from the densely-inhabited parts of the city, and that there should be a strict

observance of sanitary requirements in the construction of buildings. We would sug-gest also, as we have done again and again, that there should be some prohibition placed upon those disgraceful, intolerable street nuisances, which no self-respecting people can or would tolerate.

THE minister of finance has nominated a

commission of six treasury and customs of-ficials to revise the new tariff. The public

gratification, as tariff revisions in Brazil have

become synonymous with tariff elevations

will scarcely receive this item of news

of finance, in providing for the last revision were accepted by many merchants as a guarantee that their interests, would receive due consideration. The invitation extended to them to assist in the work of revision was accepted as a proof of the minister's good intentions. The result of this revision is well known, and it will be some time be fore the merchants of this city will forget the deception practiced upon them. After all the time they spent in discussing the subject, and in preparing a simpler and juster scale of duties, they found themselves shut out from participation in the final revision and denied all knowledge of the completed work until its publication, although they were given to understand that it would not be put into force before being submitted to them. They then discovered that wherever they recommended a higher rate, the recom mendation was accepted, but wherever they pointed out the necessity of reducing the ate the recommendation was discarded. In the matter of classification, too, their proposed changes were in very many casignored, and many of the vexatious regula tions of which they had so often complained were either retained or changed for the That tariff went into force on the 1st of January last, and in the short space of five months the government itself has reached the conclusion that something is wrong. It is needless to urge, perhaps that the merchants reached this same conclusion even before the new tariff went into force, and the course of trade since has verified that conclusion over and over again. When a tariff brings the merchant into mediate and continuous conflict with the customs authorities, something is wrong when the tariff decreases the importation and sale of certain lines of goods, something is clearly wrong; when a tariff increases the cost of living to the working classes and therefore decreases their ability to obtain the necessities and little comforts of a frugal life, something is gravely wrong; when a tariff increases the difficulties of collection, increases the burdens of taxation, increases the complaints of the people. and at the same time decreases the public revenue, something is radically and seriously wrong. All this the new tariff has done, and it is full time that it should be changed. In view of the fact that the custom house receipts for the month just closed are 837,426\$ below the receipts of May, 1879, and the receipts for the five months ending May 31, are 41,102\$ below the receipts of the corresponding period of 1879, it is clearly evident that the government is not gaining by the new tariff. Giving all due allowance for the decreased receipts from coffee exports during the past month, the customs income still presents a highly unfavorable appear ance as the receipts from the increased importation of goods in anticipation of the new tariff-including the goods which were entered for dispatch before January 1st upon which duties are still being paid, and the large quantity of goods which arrived just too late for dispatch under the old tariff--will more than offset any apparent balance in favor of the present year. This falling off in the revenue and the late criticism on the legality of the new tariff are undoubtedly causes which have led to this projected revision. Could the treasury and customs authorities be convinced that they have now exceeded the revenue limit of ta and that a decrease in the tariff is the only way to secure an increased revenue, we should hail this appointment of a commission with gladness. The official traditions, however, are all opposed to such a course, and the mercantile community will probably await the issue with resignation.

RAIN-FALL AT MORRO VELHO.

The last number of the Revista de Enharia contains an interesting article by our friend Prof. Orville A. Derby, on the rain-fall at Morro Velho, province of Minas Geraes, based on the records kept by the Sao Joao d'El-Rey Gold Mining Co. These were kindly turnished by the superintendent Mr. Pearson Morrison, to Prof. Derby in his recent trip through that province.

In a country in which statistical informa-tion of all kinds is so difficult to obtain even when it exists, no better proofs of the enlightened management that characterizes that company and has made it so great a success can be produced than the fact that it has carefully recorded and tabulated the rain-fall of the place during twenty-five years and has freely placed the record at the service of the public

The article being too extensive to quote entire we make the following extracts from it referring for fuller information to the table in the Revista.

Morro Velho is situated in the valley of the Rio das Velhas some thirtcen Braillan leagues from the source near Ouro Preto and about two leagues from the city of Sabara, the head of navigation on that river. It is close to the western margin of the high mountainous plateau of Minas which forms a part of the great mountain system to which Von Eschwage gave the name of Serna do Espinhaco and is at an elevation of about 700 metres above the level of the sea, the mountains in the vicinity rising from 360 to 1,088 metres above the valley in this place. The climate is therefore that of the high mountainous lands and although the rain-fall its probably lower than in the eastern portion of the mountainous belt than in the eastern portion of the mountainous belt Morro Velho is situated in the valley of the Rio lands and attnough the rannoan is processed, than in the eastern portion of the mountainous belt it is higher than in the lower plains to the westward which characterize the greater portion of the valley of the Rio das Velhas and the upper portion of the

valley of the São Francisco.

The annual mean of the rain-fall for the 25 years The annual mean of the rain-fall for the 25 years (1855-1879) is 1,637 mm., being higher than that of Nio de Janeiro (1,120 mm.) and of Ceard (1,437 mm.), the only points of the empire in which records have been kept for a sufficiently long time to permit a comparison. The range is from 1,154 mm. in 1873 to 2,220 mm. in 1857. The rain-fills very unequally distributed throughout the year there being a well marked wet, and dry season each of six months duration—the former extending from October to March, the latter from April to September. The mean for the wet season is 1,457 mm. or 89% The mean for the wet season is 1,457 mm. or 89% of the whole, that for the dry season being 180 mm. or 11%. The wetest month is December (390 mm.) the dryest, July (11 mm). The wet season maximum is 2,002 mm. in 1857-58, the minimum 985 mm, in is 2,002 mm. in 1857-58, the minimum 955 mm. in 1857-13. The dry season maximum is 340 mm. in 1857-1, the minimum 71 mm. in 1878. The greatest rain-fall in any one month was 762 mm. in December 1856. The least occurs in the months of June, July and August, the mean of which is 39 mm. for the three months, there having been twelve years with absolutely no rain (or less than 5 mm.) during all three. In 1869 only 2 mm. fell between the end of May and the beginning of October, a period of four months.

all three. In 1609 only 2 mm. ten occured one and of May and the beginning of October, a period of four months.

With the exception of the annual drouth of the dry season the region has not suffered during these 25 years any severe drouths, the minimum annual rains is months of the year is sufficient for ordinary agricultural purposes. During the three years 1877-join which a great portion of northern Brazil suffered so severely, the rain-fall at Morro Velho was above the average in the season of 1876-77, considerably below in that of 1877-78 (1.071 mm.), and but slightly below in that of 1877-78 (1.071 mm.) and but slightly below in that of 1878-79. The table presents no evidence of periodicity corresponding to the eleven years' periods discovered by Hunter in the rain-fall of southern India, and in that respect differs from the tables of Rio de Janeiro and Cerá which show some evidence of such periodicity.

THE ATMOSPHERE AND YELLOW FEVER,

During the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, Mr. William Van Slootin, C. E., of New Orleans, made chemical analyses of the air from September 9 to November 24, and found, according to Dr. Clendinning, of Fort Lee, N. J., a series of extraordinary variations in the amount of free and albuminoid ammonia to the million of cubic feet of atmosphere. These corresponded very curiously with the prand fluctuations of the epidemic. For instan and fluctuations of the epidenic. For instance, on September 9 the analysis showed 125,62 grains of free and 330,56 grains of albuminoid ammonia to each 1,000,000 of cubic feet of air. On September 19 the amount of albuminoid ammonia stood at the extraordinary figure of 400.75 grains. This was its highest point, and, with many fluctuations from day to day, it gradually declined as the epidemic wore out its fury, until on November 24 the amount was only 47°25 grains. The curve of the free ammonia was less regular, but the decline had a general correspondence with that of albuminoid, until on ce with that of albuminoid, until or November 24 the amount had fallen to 23.31 grains. The amount of ozone showed a similar variation The amount of ozone showed a similar variation from half a grain per 100 cubic feet of air on September 18, to seven grains on October 22, from which it appeared that the increase of ozone was accompanied by a constant decrease of ammoniacal products. The fluctuation of both from day to day and week to week, at the wave of the epidemic rose and fell, was very striking.—Scientific American.

THE two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the ettlement of Boston, U. S., will be celebrated on the 17th of September next.

THE number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York in March was 21,658; and during the quarter ending March 31, 35,825.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

ow that the two chambers have finally settled the harness, the sessions have been less inter-and more business has been accomplished into the harness, the seasons move never never rupted and more business has been accomplished though the great bulk of it is of a private or routine character. In the Senate much work of a political character has been transacted through the medium of the reply to the speech from the throne, which entered into discussion on the 24th uit. As this subject generally gives occasion for endless discussions on all sorts of political questions, it is likely to continue for some time yet. In addition to this the Senate has spent some time in discussing a bill on the legitimacy of sparrious children. On the 4th inst. the Visconde de Pelotas and Counsedro Gaspar Silveira Martins were admitted as senators from Rio Grande dos Sol whother discussion.—On the 24th Senator Teixeria Jr. addressed an

—On the 24th Senator Teixeira Jr. addressed an interpellation to the government on the disturbances in Campos and in various parts of the empire. He called attention to the general lack of personal security and the frequent breaches of law and good order. In reply the minister of justice said that the wavenment would not fail to withdraw its congovernment would not fail to withdraw its confidence from all police delegados who proved themselves unworthy of it. The Visconde do Richard Confidence from the provential of the provential transfer of the prov themselves unworthy of it. The Visconde do Rio Branco also alluded to the question on the 25th. On the 1st inst. the minister of justice presented a bill in the interests of this subject. It provides for a special chief of police, having extraordinary powers, for the upper Rio S. Francisco, who shall have a special force of 100 men to preserve order.

have a special force of 100 men to preserve order.

—In discussing the reply to the speech from the
throne on the 24th, Senator Silveira da Motta
referred to the imperial announcement that public
tranquillity remains undisturbed and then called up
the disturbances of January 1st. He condemned
the course of the late ministry in the severest terms.
On the 25th, the Visconde do Rio Branco also condemned the acts of the Sinimbú ministry with
relation to the wintem riots, and contested the
legality of its course in its revision of the tariff. He
argued that the commission had no right to impose
duties on free goods, nor to elevate the rates on
articles not mentioned in the laws of Oct. 20, 1877,
and Oct. 31, 1879. and Oct. 31, 1879.

and Oct. 31, 1879.

— In the Chamber the work has been much more varied. One of the chief topics has been the discussion of Rio Grande affairs. As this is simply a political quarrel between two branches of the liberal party in that province, it has no special interest. It serves as a pretext for Deputy Fernando Osorio to go into opposition. Mr. Morris N. Kohn's procet for erecting a hotel in the Passeio Publico came before the Chamber on the 24th, and was at once the Chamber on the 24th, and was at once killed by a few timely words from Deputy Joaquim Nabuco in favor of the retention of the Passeio as a Nabuco in favor of the retention of the Passeio as a public gardea. The special committee on the Saraiva project for electoral reform made its report on the 25th, a few slight modifications having been made in it. It entered into discussion on the 2nd inst. Deputy Carlos Affonso returned to the defense of his brother, Ex-Minister Affonso Celso, on the 25th, in the reissue of redeemed currency, and of the late ministry in the matter of re-affirming the duration of the Botanical Garden transway privilege. On the same date Deputy Fernando Osorio made an effective exposé of the present ruinous state of the Drazilian navy, and urged the acquirement of new vessels, not by purchase in Europe, but by building them in Brazilian shippards.

—The accident to the Petereulhor reservoir was

ing them in Brazilian shippards.

—The accident to the Pedregulho reservoir was brought before the Senate on the 26th and 31st by Senator Correa, and before the Chamber on the 28th by Deputy Freitas Coutinho. On the 1st inst. Deputy Moraes Jardim, inspector of public works, replied to the interpellations in the Chamber. He seasted that he interpellations in the Chamber. he had not "the least hesitation in assuming the fullest responsibility not only for that construction, but for all the works executed under his direction." but for an use worsa.

He would guarantee that when the infiltration of water through the fissure was checked, for which he had taken provisions, no other measures would be necessary and the reservoir would last eternally.

LOCAL NOTES

The American packet City of Pará arrived a on yesterday, after an unusually long voyage. -Major Samuel A. Porter, retired list, U. S. A well known to many Americans of this city, died in Boston, April 21st.

Boston, April 21st.

—We are pleased to note that one of the features of the Cambes celebration is to be a regata on the 13th inst. on the bay of Botafogo. This is recognizing an element in education only too long neglected in Brazil. Even the foreign residents of the city, like the Brazilians, are too apt to plead the climate as an excuse for every phase of exercise tending to develop physical manhood. Boating has almost classical authority for its practice, and in Europe many leading men of every line have been rowers. welcop physical manhood. Boating has almost classical authority for its practice, and in Europe many leading men of every line have been rowers of boats in friendly contests. A few disclaim this phase of physical education as opposed to high mental development, yet Thomas Hughes, at Oxford, was no lower in the class lists for being a scricketer and boatman; George Denham, now on the bench, was not prevented from attaining the honors of the classical tripos by twice rowing in the Statesman, rowed in the winning crew while at statesman, rowed in the winning crew while at the statesman, rowed in the winning crew while at the statesman, rowed in the winning crew while at the statesman, rowed in the winning crew while at the statesman, rowed in the winning crew shile at the statesman, rowed in the winning crew while at the statesman, rowed in the simple of this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping this city should make boating a means of theveloping the promisent colleges will be represented on the course—two of the boats entered being manned by the students of the Escola Militar. The result of the course of the Guannabara Club in the lists is an evidence of continued vitality which will be gratifying to its friends.

-On the 24th ult., 336 immigrants were sent up to the barracks at Barra do Pirahy.

—The quarantine at Buenos-Ayres on vessels ar-riving from this port has been reduced to three days. —Decrees 7,719 and 7,721, of the 15th ult., grant concessions for coffee machinery to Luiz Jose Gonçalves Neves.

-The late elections in Minas Geraes have confirmed the promotion of Deputy Lima Duarte to a seat in the ministry.

—The public debt of the city of Rio de Janeiro,

according to a report to the minister of empire of the 21st ult., is 2,171,073\$779.

—The Camões celebration begins on the 10th inst. Every one will celebrate, even the United Blacksmiths and Crispins' Union.

—At the instance of Alderman Nobre the city council has voted an annual premium of 3,000\$ for the education of two young ladies who shall dedicate themselves to some learned profession and pursue a course of study necessary to its attainment.

—Antonio José dos Santos suaminent—
—Antonio José dos Santos suaminente
27th ult., in the act of robbing two trunks at No.
25, Rua do Regente. Six months hence, Antonio
will appear before a jury where he will deput
knowledge of the charge, and will be discharged
accordingly.

accordingly.

Has anyone heard anything about the confiscation of the São Christovão tramway? According to
the annual report that line carries more passengers
than the Botanical Garden line, and as it expends
little money in keeping jits track, rolling stock and
animals in good order, its gains must be very large.
Besides that it does n't carry so many grateful govermment officials on free passes, under government
requirement, hence its large traffic means larger
dividends. Truly this line would be a mine of
wealth to the other aldermen. wealth to the other aldermen.

-Alderman J. Ferreira Nobre presented a protest —Alderman J. Ferreira Noire presented a protest in the manicipal council on the 22nd ult., against the extension of the time of the Botanical Garden street railway privilege, in which he proposed that he city authorities should respect the rights of that company no longer than 1886. Even this moderate concession on the part of the council is more than the reputation of that body warrants us in expecting. There has been no extension of time, as Alderman Noire well knows; and there is no agreement by which this property will reiver to the city. It will therefore be in perfect order for the illustrious pater conscript to move for the immediate confiscation of the company's property. tion of the company's property.

-An enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the —An enthusiastic demonstration in honor of the popular Rio Grande statesman, Senator-elect Gaspar Silveira Martins, took place on the evening of the 27th ult. A great crowd of his friends and admirers assembled at his residence in Run de Olinda, Botalogo, where many speeches were made congratulating him on his recovery from his late liness and on his return on a nactive participation in the legislative affairs of the nation: The illustrious orator of the advanced Brzillian hlerals replied briefly to the addresses, after which he received the personal congratulations of his friends. The prophecy of Silveira Martins, on leaving the Sinimbé eabinet, that he should fall on his feet, has been more than realized. realized.

—Senator Junqueira has "some doubts" about the "pretended rights" of the Botanical Garden line in "its statutes of 1862," because "ill petitions so many times for the recognition of the term marked in them." Now if the illustrious Thomas will just look back a little and see how easy it has been for ministers to violate the terms of this contract, even to the granting of the Copacabana concession in open violation of the company's contract, his doubts will all be removed. The company has grown rich, and its cash box has become a powerful temptation to the hungry and unscrupulous pol--Senator Junqueira has "some doubts" about rict, and its cash box has become a powerful temptation to the hungry and unscrapalous politician. It is quite natural, therefore, that the company should seek to protect listeff by an official assurance from every minister. The time when senators, and deputies, and aldermen can be fully and implicitly trusted in such matters, will put an end to all further anxiety.

to all intther anxiety.

—The new iron steamship Columbia, Capt Frederick Bolles, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, or route for San Francisco, entered this port for coal on the morning of the 29th ult. She left New York on the 9th ult, and made the trip to this port in 1952 days, running at medium speed. The Columbia was built by Messrs. John Roach & Son for the San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, service and is unquestionably one of the finest specimens of marine architecture afloat. Her dimeasions are 334 fect over all, 384 feet beam easions are 334 feet over all, 384 feet beam easions are 334 feet over all, 385 feet beam service and is unquestionably one of the finest specimens of marine architecture affoat. Her dimensions are 334 feet over all, 38½ feet beam and 43 feet in depth of hold. She has an indicated horse power of 2,300, a register of about 3,000 forst-class passengers. She is furnished with 200 Edison is electric lights—the first steamer fitted up with them—which have thus far worked in the most satisfactory manner. Every stateroom, the cabins, as officers rooms and all the passages are provided with thee lights, the electricity for which is furnished by four Edison dynamo machines in the engine room. Each light has a lock-switch and is the under the control of the steaward. The powerful electric head-light is of 1600-candle power and is the part of the steamer are connected by telephones and electric bells. The vessel is also provided with the Holly water system from which all parts are constantly provided with water and at a pressure sufficient for uses in case of fire. The inside finish is of hard woods and is noteworthy for its substantial and elegant character. In all respects, the Columbia is one of the most complete and well-built ocean steamers that we have ever seen. She carries a full cargo of locomotives, cars, and rail-way supplies for Portland, and this fire finished in the passages on the morning of the 31st. We are indebted to Captain Bolles and Chief-engineer Henderson, who supervised her construction, for late papers and many courtesies.

THE RIO NEWS.

-The quarantine at Montevideo on shipping arrivals from Brazil has been abolished.

-The coasting steamer Rio de Janeiro sailed for the southern provinces on the 28th ult. with 141

—The committee of arrengements for the Camões commemorative celebration announce a regatta on Botafogo bay on the 13th inst.

—Decree 7,720 grants a five years' privilege to Luiz Augusto Marins Freire for the manufacture and sale of a sewing machine of his invention.

—A counterfeit treasury note of 2008 was detected at the Caixa de Amortização on the 31st, where it was offered for exchange. It is said to have come from S. Paulo.

come from S. Paulo.

—According to a statement made by Saldanha Marinho in the Chamber on the 1st, Brazil has a voting population of 4,318,000, of which 3,000,000 cannot read and write.

—We are informed that no water has been supplied to the city through the Pedregulhor reservoir since its opening on the 12th ult. The water simply flowed out into the bay. The haste to get water into an unfinished reservoir was simply fara Tunles ver. Inglez ver.

Ingree over.

—It is now understood what caused that great earth slide on the Santos railway last February. It was the vilcation of the mountain caused by the stationary engines and inclined planes used by the railway company. We would suggest the immediate removal of those inclined planes to level

—A man named José Lopes Peres was found fatally stabbed in the Praça da Acclamação on the evening of the 27th ult. He lived long enough to tell his name, and to relate that he had been attacked and stabled by an unknown person. The same night some soldiers were caught in the same square rifting the pockets of a drunken man.

—The city council, on the 29th ult., renewed its contract with Pedro Bossissio for four years for the preservation and repair of the street pavements of Rio de Janeiro. The contract calls for an expense of 150,000\$ per annum. This is probably one of 150,000\$ per annum. This is probably one of the most lucrative jobs in the city, judging from the questionable manner in which the streets are generally repaired. erally repaired.

—The minister of finance has nominated the following officials as a commission to revise the new tariff now in operation: Conselheiro Joaquim Antão Fernandes Leão, Sr. Antonio Luiz Fernandes da Cunha, Acting-inspector Carlos A. de Sampato Vianna, Inspector (Pernambuco custom house) Fabio Alexandrino de Carvalho Reis, Sr. Alexandre Affonso da Rocha Sattamini and José Ribeiro da Cunha. The two first are treasury official; the four last are customs officials.

last are customs officials.

—The daily mortality reports of the Misericordan hospital show that the total deaths from all causes in this city during the month of May was 941, an average of 304, per day. The number of deaths from yellow fever was 105, an average of 3.4 per day. The number of deaths from other fevers was 80, and from consumption 155. The annual average death rate was 3.41 per thousand. The number of deaths from yellow fever in this city from January 1 to May 31 is 1,318, which added to the 164 deaths of foreign sallors at Jurujuba up to April 30, as reported to the British consulate, gives a total of 1,482.

—The total receipts of the Sailors' Mission since our last report (April 13), including 15\$00 left over from the month of March, have been 290\$500. The expenses during the same period were 27\$600, of which 90\$ were expended for rent, and 18\frac{1}{2}\$ fo the salary of the missionary, This leaves a balanc on hand of 16\$500. We would call the attention of our readers to one item of this report which should appeal strongly to their sympathy. The salary of the missionary, Rev. Mr. Curran, is given as only 18\frac{1}{2}\$ for two months' service. This sum is clearly inadequate tor the service rendered, and it is to be hoped that the friends of the missions will lose no time in advancing it to a sum in keeping with the class and amount of work performed. -The total receipts of the Sailors' Mission sine class and amount of work performed.

class and amount of work performed.

—The Gazeda of the 1st inst. relates that the glassware and crockery merchants of this city entered a protest with the Commercial Association some time since against the new customs stariff. The association received a committee from the merchants and were convinced of the justice of their protest. A memorial was their set to the treasury by the association in the interests of the merchants whose trade was suffering injuries from the operations of the tariff. After waiting some time for a reply one of the interested parties when to the treasury and there discovered that the memorial was still in the hands of a door-keeper, who had kept it because a stamp was lacking. From this it seems that event door-keepers have the power to inffict vexatious delays and annoyances not only upon an important branch of trade, but upon the leading commercial body of Brazil.

a stamp was lacking. From this it seems that even door-keepers have the power to inflict vexalious delays and annoyances not only upon an important branch of trade, but upon the leading commercial body of Brazil.

—Among some of the strange proceedings of the police authorities, for which there is no apparent reason, is the custom of seizing upon all 3rd-class passengers as immigrants, transporting through the city under guard, and sending them up the Dom Pedro II milway to Barra do Piraly. Its well known that many people come out 3rd-class who are not immigrants and who have friends or families here. The sending of such people the city under guard, and sending them up the Dom Pedro II milway to Barra do Piraly. Its well known that many people come out 3rd-class who are not immigrants as the refore absurd, often very unjust. And as to the immigrants, often very unjust. And as to the immigrants, often very unjust. And as to the immigrants who have treated through the streets in strongly-guarded carts or route to the railway station. It is certainly an ungracious welcome to the poor immigrant who has left his home at the glowing representations of Brazilian emigration agents.

—A society for the emancipation of slaves was naugurated at the military school on the 28th ult.

inaugurated at the military school on the 28th ult.

—The tricentenary commemoration of Portugal's great poet, Laiz de Camões, will take place in this city on the toth inst. under the auspices of the Gabinete Portugaez de Leitura. The ceremonies of the day will be opened by the laying of the corner stone of that society's new library building in Rua de Laiz de Camões, fronting the S. Luiz thenter. The chief event of the day will be the commemorative celebration in the evening in the Dom Pedro II theatre. The programme is divided into three parts; the first, an oration by Dr. Joaquim Nabaco and poems by D. Adelina Vieira and Dr. Monie Barreto; the second, a one act representation entitled The the second, a one act representation entitled Tu so, tu, $puro\ amor$; the third, music.

Dr. Guillasse, of the French navy, reports that in the early stages of the disease, coffee is almost a specific against typhoid fever. He gives to adults a specific against typhoid fever. He gives to adults two or three tablespoonfuls of strong black coffee every two hours, alternating with one or two teaspoonfuls of claret or Burgundy wine. The beneficial effect is immediate. A little lemonade or citrate of magnesia should be given daily, and after a while quinine.

COMMERCIAL

June 5th, 1880. Pur value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), gold. 27d.
do do do in U.S.

coin at \$4 \text{ 8 aper £1. stg. 54.4.5 c}
do \$1,00(U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold. . \$8839
do \$1,00(U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold. . \$8839

May 22—The Baroo Commercial monourced the following rates for the day's Instituents: red, on London and egg as on Daria, ninerly days sight. Little huminess done. Mercarolite paper quanted at 21½ to 21½d. on London, and 450 ns. Paris. Sike per cents 1,642%. Annanco Steam Navigation Co., 150%. Sovereigns 11½00.

May 24—Market prandyred and without any general basis for business. The tuble of miss adopted by the Baroo do Brailmoure; the other huminess are the state of the Hamburg; the other humis deeper at 21d. on London, 452 ns. for 18ma, and 54 ns. on Hamburg; the other hunks drew at 21d. on London, 452 ns. (except Banoo Commercial at 454 ns.) on Paris, and 56 ns. on Hamburg. Six per cents 1,645 to 1,642%. May 25—No settlements in the market. Mercantific rates on London from 21½ to 21 11/fed. Six per cents 1,641%. Sale of 100 application of 4½ per cent. (1879) loan at £59 gold Sovereigns 11½100 cash.

Sowerigus 13/100 cash. May 36—Ceens devasion of rates among all the banks to 21/3d. on London, 443 and 442 rt. on Paris, and 5/4 and 5/4 rs. on Hamburg. Little activity in the market. Light transactions in mercantile paper at 27/3d. Ske per cents 1,4415; 300 aphilics, 4/5 per cents, fogs gold provincial adulties as per cent. Large sits overeigns at 11/510

May 28.—Rates unchanged from last report. Little be done. Six per cents 1,041\$ and 1,042\$; loan of 1,150\$.

1,150%. May 50—Market inactive. Last quotations ruling except in one small transaction on London, bank paper, at a 1/64, and others on Paris at 4/2 and 4/20 r. Mercantile paper 21/5 to 22d. Six per cents 1,041%. Sovereigns 11/50/20 cash. May 31—Bank rates unchanged. Mercantile paper 21/5 and at 1/64, on London, and 4/27 m. on Paris. Market still inactive.

nactive.

June 1.—Market completely paralyzed. Rates nominal, both for bank and mercantile paper. Banco do Brazil shares 278\$; Banco do Commercio 196\$.

278. Battles do commercia gos.**

**(wine 2. — Market unchanged, there being a great scarcity both of money and paper. Rates nominal. Loan of 1868, 1,140\$.

Sovereigns, 11\$220 to 11\$280, cash.

Soweriegns, 11\$200 to 11\$365, cash.

"June 3—Rates unchanged. Light transactions in bank paper on London at 21\$64, and on Paris at 4437*. Mercantile paper 21\$fd.

"June 4—Martet weakening, but without any change from last quoted rates, except a fall to 21\$fd. for mercantile paper. Sowerings 11\$350 cash. Banco do Brazil shares 27\$\$.

2745.

—A telegram from London, dated the 28th ult., states that sales of the gold 4½ per cent. Ican (1279) had been made at 455 234.

—During the month of May the Barco do Brazil got rid of its 6 per cent. currency 4,64/fer to the nominal value of 85,75,85 and 25,85 and 25,8

-The customs returns at this port during the month of May

were,

From imports.

, 2,772,190\$095

, exports.

190,344 606

Hospital and city council deposits.

2,5019 055

2,0019 057

2,0019 846 Total 3,009,120 876
29,826 540
ecceipts 627,255 023

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET MAY 31, 1880. ASSETS.
Commercial Department:

Bill discounted 10,714,200\$000 11,948,123 827 3,716,594 224 433,800 000 384,601 000 2,202,176 010 3,553,761 246 810,018 937 6,950,170 743 25,607,123 925 2,700,059 369 13,758,367 257 744,839 322 5,565,150 910 583,730 090 Loans to Provincial governments.

Loans in Riquidation.

Real Estate of Provincial Control Con 174,089 30 12,186,250 043 29,582,835 290 181,500 000 655,747 00 41,250 000 7,536,270 616 800,000 000 124,640 000 492,604 835

315,190 288 382,800 000 LIABILITIES. 3,206,283 895 6,168,665 584 23,783,400 oc Drotaments:
Unclaimed dividends.
Mortgage Department:
Capital supplied by the commercial department
ment
Supplemental loan do
Hypothecary Notes in circulation.
Accounts current. 212,204 310 25,607,123 925 2,700,059 369 4,187,500 000 87,313 582

E. & O. E.

Bank of Brazil, June 3, 1880.

Visconde de Tocantins, President

Eduardo Braga, Chief-Accountant.

175,973,894 829

MARKET REPORT

Kin of Juneiro, June 5th, 1880.

Coffee.—We have no change whatever to report in market which remains in the same-pulset state noticed in last. Business has been of a rettill nature and the total is since the 22nd left. amount to 10th 370 pol lags, Viz: 1,070 lags for United States

1,070 l

Total... 22,070 bags.
The total sales for the month since the 5th ult, have be 38,160 bags, viz:

7,600 bags for United States 20,040 ", " Europe --- ", " Cape of Good 10,520 ", " Elsewhere ,, Europe ,, Cape of Good Hope ,, Elsewhere

The coarse of the month of May have been 1,0,520 m. Elsewhere 2,8,160 lags.

The clearances in the month of May have been 4,1,00 lags for United States spaines 1,74,650 lags in May 1889, 18,771 m. Early 18,

3,000 barrels Gallego 1,000 , Haxall 8,000 , Dunlop 20,000 , Baltimore. 14,000 , River Plate 46,000 barrels.

We quote:

40,000 barrles. "

Glapo 22 con-22\$300

Haxill 22 500Dunlop 22 500Baltimore 22 500Baltimore 21 500Dunlop 22 50021 500-22 500

Market quiet.

Pitch Pitc.—No arrivals.

Market frau 36500-38500 per dozen.

With Pitc.—No arrivals. We quote 100-110 fs. 15

Market from 1-The arrivals have been two cargoes, the Lunket from Lubeck soldat 37\$500 per dozen, and the Hermann, Cothenburg seld been ravival on private We quote 36\$500-37\$500 according to quality.

Larrl.—Remains steady at 370-330 r. " "

Merco 370-330 r." " Ween Scale 10 500 per dozen.

Receipts during the month.

8,925 kegs 250 pails 186 cases

order of the control of the control

16,068 tons from Cardin 4,506 , , , New Castle 3,051 , , Glasgow 1,856 , , , Liverpool 1,056 , , , New Port 1,094 , , , Burnt Island 407 , , Greenock 20 , , Hamburg

Total..... 28,788 tons.

20\$000 21 500 16 000—19 000 26 000—28 000

-The Br. bk. Wanlock, which arrived on the 26th ult. from Rangoon, brought 17,307 bags of rice.

-The total number of cattle received at the Pelotas slaughter touses up to the close of the 24th ult., was 298,743.

nonescu up to the cucker or texpa tust, was 90 kg. River Plate along the former of cattle killed in the River Plate slaughter houses up to the 15th ult., was 813,500 head, at 14,605 in excess of the number of last year. From the sta-tute the 14th ult., 2 vessels saided for Brazil with 23,300 quintals of jetted beef, and on the 15th 22 were looding 98,600 quintals for the same destination.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ACAL 24.

RICHMOND—Am likt Adda 7, Bonner; 488 tons; Bonner; 47
ds: flour and bran to J. Sauer & Co.

CARDIFF—Br shy Colonel Adams; 1,516 tons; Williams; 56 ds;
coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

MAY 22.

CARDIFF via Cork—Sw bk Sandvik; 536 tons; Hogstrom; .03 ds (40 ds from Cork); coal to order.

ANTWERE—Nor bk Deodata; 372 tons; Hannevig; 42 ds; rice

0.6 (to 18 mean-comp.) and the Medicate 272 tons: Homewig 42 des rice to order.

18 seh Fauny Fern; 147 tons: Putt, 41 des codfish to Ed., Johnston & Co.

MA 1 23,

Rosano ne Saurz Fe via Montevideo—Port lak Ceres; 32 tons: Lesses; 46 de (to des from Montevideo), allafa to order.

MA 1 24,

Laston—He lik Northern Stary; 38 tons; Worthley; 47 des general cargo to Montevi time & Co.

Lawmen—He lik Caliberine Leoft; 220 tons; Leed; 49 de general cargo to Monteiro Hime & Co.

HAMMURG—Br bkt Catherine Leed: 220 tons; Leed; 49 ds; general cargo to Brandes Kramer & Co.

MARSHILLES—Brbk Okenbury; 232 tons; Ball; 54 ds; wine and tile to Berki Cotrim & Co. Fr bk Indien; 422 tons; Leberque; 70 ds; general cargo to H. N. Dreyfus.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Dom Pedro II; 490 tons; Hudgins; 42 ds; flour and lard to Wright & Co. es, nour and tard to Wright & Co.

AFTWRING—Port lng Finged; 332 tons; Palesen; 44 ds; general cargo to L. Laureys & Co.

TRADANI—I to Raman; 200 tons; Selle; 6t ds; salt and massa to Fiorita & Tavolana.

Concordia—Sp pol Camagueyana; 177 tons; Demata; 25 ds: jerked beef to Sanchez Romaguera & Co. Drorto—Port shp Camões; 574 tons; Cardia; 41 ds; general cargo to Mendes de Oliveira & Co. NEWFORT—Nor bk Jafuhar; 476 tons; Olsen; 42 ds; coal to

ender.

Fava I Bexto reia Montevideo—Port bgn Rare e de Lago; cor tons Casanoux 23 ds (1 td from Montevideo); jerked heef to Alexandre Vaglener.

Moservenueo—Sp pol Reiner.

12 tans: Casat; 18 ds jerked beef to Scalette Noungetien & Co.

—Sp snik Lutan; 193 tons: Alzinn; 17 ds. jerked beef to Miranda & Alexandre.

MAY 25.

HAMBURG—Grik Herrer, 423 tons; Ubich; 42 ds; general cargo to Brandes Kramer & Co.
CARDEF—Br bk Saihud; 427 tons; Jones 47 ds; ceal to A. Wagner.

CETTE—Nor bg Daemring; 243 tons; Jacobsen; 58 ds; wine and salt to Berla Cotrim & Co. LUBECK—Gr bgn Lubeck; 180 tons; Fietchens; 60 ds; pine to Hartwig, Williamsen & Co.

Hartwig, Williamsen & Co.
Liverroot—Gr fign Florar; 246 tons; Keyser, 46 ds; general cargo to Norton Megaw & Co.
New Castrat—Nor bk Gyda; 362 tons; Ohlsen; 48 ds; coal to order. Nor bk B. M. Width; 317 tons; Moller; 50 ds; coal to order.

erder. MAV 26. Cannive—Ir slip I'idit; 1,134 tons; Sulis; 45 de coal to Wilson, Sous & Co. Rasserone—Ir like II'imin'e; 745 tons; McCarrin; 91 ds; rice to Norton, Magow & Co. Oreitro—Port like Ii'il'; 290 tons; Noltro; 55 de; general earge to Aguir & Elgésiass.

EW YORK—Am shp Canada; 1,190 tons; Trowbridge; 8: ds iron for Portland; arrived in distress. MONTRYIDRO—Port slp Montenegro; 134 tons; Leite; 11 ds; jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Co.

jerked beef to J. M. Frans & Co.

MAI '2 :
Lasson—Port by Vandor do Mondego; opo tous; Jesus e Silva;
g ds; salt and sundries to Hraga & Harbona.

Baltristone—Am bk May Queen; 184 tous; Berry, Jr.: 47 ds;
flour of Wright & Co.

MAI '96:

Cardiff — Br shp *Importer*; 1,447 tons; Sutherland; 65 ds; coa to E. W. May. MAY' 29.

Liveriron:—Aus bk. Amalia: 488 tons; Chiavelli; 52 ds. general cargo to J. & J. Peake.

MAY' 30.

MAY yo.

Gorittspunker in Pernambaco—Ner bgm Hermann; 240 bons.
Michelsen, 65 de pine to Hamman & Co.

Cantire—Hr shp Tenderbary; 1,688 bons. Clement; 39 des cost to D. Pedro H radius;
Haven—Fish Berthe; 368 bons. Monay; 39 de general cargo
by Histon—William Co. 1981 bons. Monay; 39 de general cargo
by Histon—Fish Berthe; 368 bons. Monay; 39 de general cargo
by Histon—Fish Berthe; 368 bons. Monay; 39 de general cargo
by Histon.

os rotay Albert R. Co.

JUNE

Bartrasones—Am ik Aspublac &; 342 tone Raffle; 34 de dou

b Phippa Boss. R. Co.

Orotro—Port ik Hisemonis; 413 tone; Soure; 32 de beneral

cargo to Menkes &; 6.

— Il by Nothering; 540 tone; Duncau; 35 de; general

crypt Menkes Hisemonis Hispa;

JUNE

**JUNE

— Ill by Notervite; 290 tons Duncou 33 de general cargo 60 J.) Montion Berga.

PUNA z.

Lossone— Fr M. Sourabaye; 437 tons: Testoris; 39 de general cargo in the state of the sourabaye; 437 tons: Testoris; 39 de general Campre— Ille villy Antolic Gondey; 1,135 tons: Bentt; 38 de coal to Messaggrée Martinues.

Inostra—Ill rus Solida; 135 tons: Thomson; 34 de coal to Hartseig Williamen & Co.

ETUBAL.—Nor bk Gudvang: 494 -ous; Salvesen; 60 ds; salt to Gross Kohler & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

MAT 9:

SAVANNAIN—Sp blk Porvenie; 494 tons; Curell; ballast.

New York—For bg Glindar; 337 tons; Cumha; ballast.

PRANANGAN—Sp B Wifferde; you tons; Berman; ballast.

MAT 9:

New York—Am bk Creamder; 669 tons; Mems; old iron.

MAT 9:

SANTA CATLARYA—Sp smk detaile; 168 tons; Millert bal

AZA 1 25.

SANTA CATHARINA—Sp smk Acancha; 168 tons; Millet; MAI V 26.

MOULMEIN—Br sbp Webfoot; 1,233 tons; Patrick; ballast.

Star Falance—Fort bit Andrein: \$57 tons: Stares, ballest.

Mark 1 39.

Mary Star Mangaret Resear. \$68 tons: Robertson: halt.

PERMANDE OF The Mangaret Resear. \$68 tons: Robertson: halt.

ROG GRANDE DO SEL—See hit Sjobolete; 144 tons: Engstromt ballest.

PERMANDEA—For the Mangaret Stares, \$10 tons: Lollast.

MAY 32.

PERMANDEA—For his Roging of the Stares of the St

PESSAGE-SEAS POTES—By high Oligit 233 tons: Pennycook half's AMACASAN Brack Holm Oligit 233 tons: Pennycook half's AMACASAN Brack Holm Peters, 147 tons: Putt hallast. St. Turoass—Fy high Regulators, 201 tons. Le Roy; hallast. TURS.
BARCLONA—Sp high Pelifikit 231 tons: Ventura; general capo. Wars I hours—Fy bell y Taking is tons: Ramboff hallast. St. Turoass—North Ursun Minor; 244 tons: Gurtain; ballast.

Deorto-Port bk Miramar; 345 tons; Cardia; pa PATAGONIA—Fr slp Daphne: 136 tons; Courtois same cargo entered. PERNAMBUCO-Port tru Alves; 325 tons; Conceição; general

NORTHERN PORTS—Br bk George Peake; 550 tons; McDonald; ballast.

—There were 64 vessels anchored in the port of Rio Grande do Sul on the zand ult.

—The Br. str. Theresian entered the port of Causeian, Cani, on the zolu thi, with a cargo of supplies for the laborers on the Sohral railway. The steamer drew re feet and crossed the bor with ease. The opation advanced somed the bor and reports to feet at low vater. He speaks very highly of the port.

—According to mail advices from Gibralter of the 5th ult, the Sw bis Amantan's lade been towed into that port by the Gr. Thetrom, having suffered damage by a collision with an Indian ship. The Emanard saided from Mancalles March 30 with a general cury for this port. She was consigned to Berla, Curim & Co.

—According to blace Rio Grande account the Co. 2.

whit is gesteral engo for time poir. Size was consequent on Derh, Corina & Con.

—According to late Rio Rio Grande papers the Gr. Ingn. Extraor was lost on the Biguirul seeds, Rio Grande do Sul, on the neight of the colu sils. She was loaded with rails for the Parto Alegre and Urugawyana railway and hissile from Antweer Prise seems to be the fourth or fifth vessel destined by Rio Canade with railway materials lost lefter execting destination.

—The Bishish steamer. Beard, from the Kiver Plate, Irought in playing materials lost before reacting destination, and crew of the Mettre were picked up by the Spanish seek. Europya and arrived at Rio. Grande do Sul on the 19th with was found alamadured at sea. The master, Capt. S. A. Withster, and crew of the Mettre were picked up by the Spanish seek. Europya and arrived at Rio. Grande do Sul on the 19th will. The mater elasts that the vessel had lost her raided as spring a look in a storm and beabandoned her with his crew on the 19th will. The mater elasts that the Vessel had lost her raided as found to the 19th will. The mater elasts that the Vessel had lost her raided vessel material in the playing the second of the 19th will be the Resear. The Autte saide from Antwerp for Rio Grande do Sul March 1s with a crapper drisby and telephapa material, and was consigned to Ranniger & Co., of the later place.

: d	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 3, 1885.							
2	NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHIERE FROM	CONSIGNEB			
d a	AMERICAN bk Edwin Reed by Adelaide			Cardiff Baltimore	To master. Phipps Bros. & Co.			
i d	bkt Geo. Peab'y bk Vantoyden. bk Albentarle bgn. H. G. Bird	494 487 435 141	" 4 " 6	Baltimore Baltimore Baltimore Rio Grande	Phipps Bros & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. Ent. in distress			
o 7	bgn John Wesley bkt A. J. Bonner bk D. Pedro H. shp Canada	458 488 490 1190	7 15 7 21 7 24 7 26	Mobile Richmond. Baltimore. New York	J. Sauer & Co. J. Sauer & Co. Wright & Co. In distress.			
1	bk May Queen. bk Aquidueck ARGENTINE bg Octavio by Maro	184 342 178	June 1 April 17	Baltimore. Baltimore. Salto Tujú	Fo master. Phipps Bros. & Co. Wright & Co. Wright & Co. Wright & Co. Mright & Co. J. M. Frias & Filho Miranda Az. & C			
0	AUSTRIAN bk Guenevere bk Due Fratelli bk Amalia	592 394 488	Oct. 9 May 1	Swansea Cette Liverpool	Wilson Sons & Co. Gross Kohler & Co J. & J. Peake.			
е	bk D Anterson. shp Montagnais. shp Algoma bk Macedon	256 1297 1184 1238	Jan 23 April 1 28 May 8	Liverpool Glasgow Cardiff Cardiff	Rio Gas Co. J. G. Illius. NortonMegaw&Co Messageries Mar.			
o I	bk Mary Durkee shp India bk Lady V de V bk Coomassie shu Sen, Weber	1163 999 415	. 8 . 8 . 8	Cardiff Cardiff New Castle Liverpool	Messageries Mar. E. W. May. Watson Ritchie & C Rio Gas Co.			
0	bg Octavition. bg Morn. Alternation of Morney and Mor	1195 1195 1028 189	" 9 " 10	Glasgow New Castle Glasgow, Antwerp	Rio Gas Co. J. G. Blinder, Marca MegawakCo Messageries Mar. To order Messageries Mar. To order Messageries Mar. To order Messageries Mar. E. W. May. Watson Richie & C. Rio Gas Co. Rio Gas Co. Rio Gas Co. Magadhias & Wegar Mason Richie & C. Wilson, Sons & Co. Wilson, Sons & Co. Messaghias & Wegar Messageries Maria Casader Walson, Sons & Co. Messaghias & Wegar Messageries Maria Messageries Maria Messageries Maria Messageries Maria Haratrig Will and Co.			
0	bk C'y of Tanjore shp Col. Adams- bk Northern Star bkt Cather. Leed	799 1516 328 220	, 18 , 21 , 24	Glasgow Cardiff London. Hamburg.	Watson Ritchie & C Wilson, Sons & Co. Monteiro Hime & C Bra. Kramer & Co.			
0	bk Samuel shp Viola bk Wanlock	232 427 1134 745	, 24 , 25 , 26 , 26	Marseilles Cardiff Cardiff Rangeon	Alexander Wagner Wilson, Sons Co. Norton Megaw& Co E. W. May			
	shp Tewkesbury. bg Scotscraig shp Annie Gou'y trn Solide	1088 240 1135 154	June 1	Cardiff Oporto Cardiff Iroine	D. Pedro II RR. M. J. Monteiro Ba. Messageries Matit's Hartwig Willu'n&C			
;	bk Plata bk Indien bk Berthe bk Sourubaya	524 657 422 368 457	Mar. 29 May 4 ,, 24 ,, 30 June 2	London Cardiff Marseilles Havre London	A. Soares Dias &Co To order. H. N. Dreyfus. Potey Albert & Co. Arthur Moss & Co.			
d	GERMAN bgn Pfil	180	i		i .			
1.	GREMAN bgn Pfil bgn Amalia bk Batavia bgn Amanda bgn Cathrine bk Heros bgn Lubeck bgn Flora	129 370 225 148	Apriles May 6	San Nicolas Hamburg. Marseilles Colon.	To order A. Wagner. Brandes Kramer&C. E. J. Alkert & Co. To order. Pra. Kramer & Co. H. Willomsen & C. Norton Megaw&C.			
	bgn Lubeck bgn Flora	180 246						
0	tra S. Michele bk Salvatore bk Bianca	283 429 200	May 14 ,, 10 ,, 24	Genoa Frapani Trapani	Luiz Zignago Fiorita & Tavolara, Fiorita & Tavolara			
ıl	bk Vega bgn Zaritz bls Kragero bkt Ina	393 167 630 244	Aprile 2 7 27 7 28 May 10	Liverpool, Hamburg, London Liston	I. J. Oliveira deFaria Brandes Kramer & C Foorder Braga & Barboza			
d	bk N. H. Knu'n tra Ideal bk Deodata lug Fingal	323 372 337	, 11 , 11 , 22	Liverpool, Hamburg, London Listen Listen Greessek, New Castle New Castle New Castle New Castle New Castle	I. J. Oliveira deFaria Brandes Kramer & C Lo order. Braga & Parliera Watson Pirchie & C Pachero Cune & C L. Lameys & Co. Teo order. Berla Corrini & Co. Tro order.			
ıl	bg Daenting bg Gyda bk B. M. Width bgn Hermann	362 317 240	,, 25 ,, 25 ,, 30	Antwerp Antworp New Post Cette New Castle New Castle Goth'burg Setubal	Berla Cotrium & Co. To order. To order. Hamann & Co. Gross Kohler & C.			
0	ORIENTAL sink Celja	494 96						
	NORWEGGAS IK VEGGA IK VEGGA IK KEGGA IK WEIGH IK GAGCA SWEGGS IK WILLE IK SAMCHA IK SAM	212 186 542 306 238 536	Jan 20 April21 3, 28 May 10 3, 10	Oporto Salt Island. London Hamburg. New Castle Cardiff	Miranda & Azevedo E. S. Zenlin & Co. J.M. Miranda Leone Jahn Moore & Co. Brandes Kra. & C. J. C. Pacheco & Co. To order.			
	pol Pepa bg Cecilia smk Maria	250 191 153 305 222	Mar. 0	Paysandú. B. Ayres. Mont'video Mont'video B. Ayres.	Freias Hilo & Co. J. N. Vincenzi & C. Freitas & Miranda. Alex Wagner. Joe Romagner. J. M. Frias FS & C. J. Vincenzi & Filho J. Romagnerita. Fringa & Mackado. Ulex Wagner. S. Romagnera & Co. Saucher Romanoc. M. Aeveedo & Co.			
t.	bg NaevaVictoria bg Ana. sch Dorotéa. pol Feliz. bgn Lira de S'ho bg TercerBarcelo hgn Victoria. sly Camponez. bk NaevaLgnacia polCamagueyana pol Doria. smk Luiza.	142 280 943	, 10 , 12 May 6	Mont'video B. Ayres. B. Ayres. Ria Grande	J NVincenzi & Filho J NVincenzi & Filho J, Romagueira Jinga & Machado, Alex Wagner.			
	bk Nuevalgnacia polCamagueyana pol Doria smk Luiza	376 177 142 193	,, 1/ ,, 24 ,, 24 ,, 24	Cadiz. Concerdia Mont'video Mont'video	A Wagner. S. Romaguert & Co- Sanchez Roma&C. M. Azevedo &Co.			
	bgn Libertador.	175	Mar. g	Rio Grando	Put in for repairs.			

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The customs receipts at Uruguayana, Ric Grande do Sul, in April, were 35,188\$322.

—The Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, is publishing. Portuguese version of Dicken's "Oliver Twist."

-Curityba, Parana, is said to have consumed 8,000\$-worth of rockets in honor of the Emperor's

-The foreign consular corps at Fortaleza, Ceará have given 1,600\$ for the projected orphans colonin that province.

in that province.

—The contract for building an iron fence around
the Praça dos Andradas in Santos has been awarded
to Messrs, Heyland & Co. for 23,600\$.

to atesess. Heyama & Co. for 23,6005.

—The Gazetn, of Porto Alegre, opposes the movement to restrict the coasting trade to Brazilian vessels. The Gazeta is not an advocate of protection.

—A quarrel has broken out between the provincial assembly and president of Amazonas. The whole province is said to resound with thoracte orbos.

—A man named João Lopes Salgado, of Mojú, Pará, waylaid and killed his own brother, Pedro Jayme de Castro, on the 29th of April. He was

-In taking an inventory of the effects of the

—In taking an inventory to the constraint and internal revenue office at Balia last month, the new warden found 4,793\$ in false stamps stowed away among some old papers in an unused box.

—On the 17th ult, the lottery concession projects introduced into the Balia provincial assembly, provided for 40 of those highly valuable sources of income. And it was n't much of a day for lotteries either

either.

—The Diario do Gram Paris says that there is a merchant on the Rio Purus whose name is Aristoteles Tupiniquin Tupinanha Jury-pary-guassi Gupendaya Riberio de Mello. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

name would smell as sweet."

—The receipts of cattle at the Pará slaughter house in April were 1933 head, of which 439 came from up the Amazon, 1489 from Marajo island, and 5 from the vicinity of the city. The number of cattle slaughtered during the month was 1933.

—The Jarnat do Reife declares itself in favor of the property of the city.

protection because Bismark has adopted it and the United States has practiced it. For this and other reasons the *Jornal* seems to favor the restriction of the coasting trade and the protection of home

-The cost of the public festivities of Curityba, Paraná, in honor of the Emperor's arrival, was about 115,000\$. The city council borrowed 80,000\$, and the popular subscriptions exceeded 30,000\$. There were also other sums raised whose source is un-

known.

—The Provincia, of Pará, says that several mer-chants of that city have formally complained of the commanders of the English steamers who bring out goods on their own account to which they give the preference in discharging cargo. Goods are some-times delayed on board until the commander's goods

are landed.

—The late Pernambuco papers contain accounts of an unusual number of assassinations, so many in fact that a transcription of them to our columns would take more space than we can spare. The good name of that province certainly requires a more thorough and rigid administration of justice than one exists, judging from the frequent acts of violence reported from all parts of the interior.

The semantical control of the page and is Page.

lence reported from all parts of the interior.

—The representatives of the press now in Paramá with the Emperor seems to be quite unanimous about the worthlessness of the campus generac. Will not the Brazilian press now do tartly justice to those unfortunate Russians to whom the Marcondes family sold extensive tracts of those worthless lands, and who have been treated most cruelly because they left the country rather than starve on them?

-A soldier at Rio Grande got into an altercation —A soldier at Rio Grande got into an altereation with some washerwomen on the evening of the 23rd ult, in a public square, when the women captured him and thew him into a cistern. They then put the cover on this improvised guard house, and left him to get out as best he could. There was searcely water enough in the cistern for a plunge bath and too much for a bedroom. After some hours a police-man was attracted to the spot, when the unlucky soldier was released.

-Two men named Manuel Anselmo and Nica de Vasconcellos entered the house of José Pereira de de Vasconcellos entered the house of José Pereira de Matos at Palmeira, Pernambuco, on the and ult., with the purpose of killing one José Manoel who happened to be calling there. José de Matos and his mother endeavored to protect their guest and to calm the infuriated intruders, but to no purpose. The assassins not only killed the object of their watch but the two persons who sought to prevent the consumation of their crime.

the consumation of their crime.

—Major Manoel Agostalino da Silva Moreira and his son Antonino are residents of Sergipe. The son proposed to marry one of his consins, and, unsicyl is seems, took his father with him to far matters. How it happened no one knows, but from that time forth the fair one preferred the father to the son. On the rath ult, the son called on his cousin where he met his father, and was informed that she had concluded to marry the latter. Asking for a few last words in private, the exasperated lover for a few last words in private, the exasperated lover stabled the faithless girl and fled. The wounds

were not latal.

—In attempting to arrest a disorderly character, known as "Chico Mineiro," at Pereiras, S. Paulo, on the 15th ult., a policeman was rendered here decembed by a club. Thereupon the nut-decembed need to detect thico's capture. Chico at once met the enemy with a pistol in hand. The exercise, in order to save his precious life and to prevent the deleat of his forces, gave the order to fire, which was done in gallant style. Chico was so completely routed by this that he at once retired into the woods, thus evading capture. woods, thus evading capture,

The epidemic of yellow fever at Santa Catharina s nearly disappeared.

—The latest papers from Paraná report two sinations in that province.

shations in that province.

—The Emperor is said to be greatly dissatisfied with the public schools of Parana.

—The Iniciador of Cuyahá, Matto Grosso, complains of the ragged state of the paper money now circulating in that province.

—The president of Santa Catharina has opened a credit of 8,000 for public relief, to meet the expenses incident to the late epidemic of yellow fever these.

—According to the Gazeta correspondent the ex-penditures at Curityba in honor of the Emperor's arrival were 130,000\$, and in the whole province

-Antonio Rodrigues and two companio

—Antonio Rodrigues and two companions governed into a dispute at Ponso Alegre, Minas, one day last month as to which could sing the best. Antonio's voice is heard no more.

—The corner stone of the penitentiny at Carityba, Paraná, was laid on the 2nd inst. The Emperor, together with those members of his party who had been found, were present.

—The São Paulo papers are acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet from the city council of Rio de Janeiro, explaining the charges made against it for mal-administration.

if or mal-administration.

—The delegade of police at Rio Claro, S. Paulo, has called the editor of the Corrois d'Octat to an account for publishing two editorials on 'demoralized police.' The police of that place are too gain dup ure for newspaper criticism, it would seem; for, according to sworn charges, they only break into vendar where they drink a foreigner's cachapa, smash his furniture, cut boys across the face with their swords, call in all the vagabonds to get drunk with them, and decline payment. They're nice fellows—those Rio Claro police! We are not at all surprised that the editor of the Corrois has been called up for slandering them!
—Thirty-Oper river larges left Sabará, Minas

all surprised that the editor of the Correio has been called up for shandering them!

—Thirty-four river barges left Sabard, Minas Geraes, on the 10th ult., with machinery for a cotton factory at Montes Claros in the extreme north of that province. The barges will carry the machinery was the fits of as Velhas and Rio Sao Francisco to a point near Montes Claros, whence it will be transported overland some twenty leagues. The machinery was purchased in the United States, and on reaching its destination it will have been transported some Spoom willes by sea, 364 kilometers by the Dom Pedro II railway, about 30 leagues by carts, 170 leagues by river anviagation and 20 leagues by carts again. It has been delayed some time in Sabará awaiting transportation down the river. The establishment of cotton factories so far in the interior of Minas speaks well for the enterprise of the people of that province and may be accepted as a good omen for the future. These factories has a good omen for the future. These factories are already attain d no mean success in their enterprise, as they are already supplying a large part of the cotton goods consumed throughout the interior,

CLAIMS FOR SALVAGE SERVICES.

CLAIMS FOR SALVAGE SERVICES.

In the Admiralty Division, on Monday [April 26], an action was brought by the Weymouth and Chanuel Islands Steam-packet Company, the owners of the paddie-wheel steamship Aprilla, against the owners of the schooler Agnes Broom for slave services. The Aprila while coming from the Channel Islands with passengers and mais on the 16th of February last, came up with the schooler in about mid-channel. The schooner had lost her foremast and several spars and sils, and was rolling heavily and leaking. At the request of the master of the schooler the Aprila was steamed round to the leverant of her, and a rope passed to and made fast on the Aprila. After the towage had lasted a quarter of an hour the hawser parted. Two more hawsers were then made fast, and, though one of the hawsers afterwards larvice, the towage was continued with the remaining hawser until the shipsarrived in Portland Roads on the following morning, after about ten hours' towage. The schooner was lacken with a cargo of locomotive engines, &c, bound from Antwerp for Brazil, and her total value was about £7,100. The defendants tendered the tender, and warded the sum of £400, with costs,—Liver-pool Journal of Commerce, April 28.

Messus, P. & T. Collins, contractors of the

MESSRS. P. & T. Collins, contractors of the MISSIS. P. & T. Collins, contractors of the Madeira and Mamoré railway, have petitioned the Congress of the United States to instruct the President to lay their claims before the British government, in order that their right to remuneration for work done shall not be destroyed by the late decision of the House of Jords. They claim that they undertook the work of construction in good faith and on the security offered by this trust fund and by the promises of the Bolivian government. Their expenses and liabilities amount to nearly a million of dollars. ofdollars

Mauricio swain,

Mechanical Engineer CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION					
June 9	Neva	Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernamuco, S. Vicente and Lisbon.					
June 24	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco and Lisbon.					

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