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

Vol. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 15TH, 1880

NUMBER 17

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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THE TARIFF ON YARNS

Whatever alterations in the new tariff are contemplated by the government, the duty on yarns, in any case, demands prompt

When we reflect how large a part of the revenue of the state is derived from impor duties, it seems incredible that the govern-ment could have been so short-sighted While dyed cotton fabrics are taxed as high as 5\$ per kilo, and woollen fabrics 4\$; cotton yarn, dyed and ready for the looms, is admitted at 100 reis per kilo, and worsted at 80 reis. In linens the duties are equally

There is yet another aspect of the case, no ess important. At a time when the great problem before the nation is how best to promote and develop the real wealth of the country—the produce if its soil—the tariff is so framed as at one blow to cripple the revenue in an ever increasing ratio, and to go far towards annihilating at least one of the sources of the country's wealth.

It is really difficult to assign rational grounds for such a suicidal policy as the vernment has adopted. The introduction of dyed foreign yarns will be the ultimate ruin of the cotton planters as well as the knell of the original spinning and weaving native factories. Owing to causes on which it is unnecessary to dwell now, a large portion of Brazil has practically ceased to export cotton, and the planter has come to depend upon the native factories for the consumption of his crop;—and note that the cotton planting interest is for the most part represented by *free labor*, the class which, of all others, it should be the care of the government to encourage in every way.

There are those who have not been slow

to take advantage of this oversight in the tariff. That fabrics should be taxed at exorbitant rates of duty, while dyed yarns were admitted at a mere nominal rate was too good an opportunity to be lost. Dispensing with the costly spinning machinery, several parties have set up a certain number of looms, and are importing their yarn gaily from Europe. The first mill started on this theory has considerably enlarged its premises and increased its producing power; another has just been built and started; another is being set up; while more are already projected. A considerate govern-ment, in its solicitude for native industries, has, by an exorbitant scale of duties, assured them of splendid profits on their output, while constant steam and cable communication with Europe enable them to supply themselves with yarn at their will. In the native spinning and weaving factories which consume the native cotton, the attempt to compete with these interlopers is a mere compete with these interlogists as a mean to command the same choice of labor, but are besides handicapped with heavy duties on the drugs and dyes necessary for the preparations of the yarn. The capital invested in their concerns is also much greater than that invested in

the factories using foreign yarn.

A greater absurdity than what we have A greater absurdity than what we have endeavored to point out can not well be imagined; the country avowedly needs money, and is largely dependent upon its import duties for its receipts, yet it deliberately forges the weapons for its own destruction. If it is necessary to encourage cotton planting and the breeding of sheep, as well as protect nascent and legitimate native industries, those objects will be best attained by putting a prohibitory duty on yarns, and practically excluding them from the tariff, while retaining more or less the present scale of duties in manufactured goods, or attending in their classification to the just suggestions of importing merchants.

We expect the original native mills will again protest against the lavor shown to imported yarn; perhaps they may find Sr. Saraiva more willing to make them some concessions than was Sr. Affonso Celso and if the former statesman is as far seeing as we give him credit for being, he wil undoubtedly make such alterations in the duties on yarn as will result in permanent

THE WORLD'S COFFEE PRODUCTION.

The manager of the Java Bank (Batavia) gives an exhaustive review of the coffee trade of all an exhaustive review of the cottee trade of all countries, in the last number of a magazine known as the Batavina "Tidjichrift voor nijoerheid on landbouw on Nederlands-Indic." The article extends to 29 ages, but the portion actually relating to supply may be easily condensed within the limits of our columns. The writer first reviews the product in his own country, and thus states the quantities of coffee grown in Java and on the western coast of Sumatra during each year from 1871 to 1878, inclusive:

| | JA. | WA | W. coast of |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| | On gov ment account, piculs. | On private account, piculs. | Sumatra, piculs. |
| 1871 | 446,000 | 121,000 | 156,000 |
| 1872 | 984,000 | 185,000 | 90,800 |
| 1873 | 774,000 | 152,000 | 108,000 |
| 1874 | 1,032,000 | 180,000 | 131,500 |
| 1875 | 494,000 | 122,000 | 145,000 |
| 1876 | 1,266,000 | 203,000 | 102,900 |
| 1877 | 875,000 | 185,000 | 175,000 |
| 1878 | 857,000 | 116,000 | 104,000 |

The entire production in the Dutch Indies, on an average of the three years 1876-1878, is estim-ated as follows:

| ł | the first of the second constitution of the seco | Piculs. |
|---|--|-----------|
| ì | Java, for government | 999,000 |
| ı | Tava, for private account | 168,000 |
| ı | Sumatra, for government | 127,000 |
| ļ | Sumatra, for private account | 20,000 |
| | Celebes, for government | 20,000 |
| | Celebes, for private account, co | 05,000 |
| | Bali and other small islands | 50,000 |
| | Average total | 1,479,000 |

Average tolal ... 1,479,000 It will thus be seen that, on an average for the three years, 1,145,000 piculs was at the disposal of the government, and only 333,000 piculs for home consumption and export through indivilials. The average in 1866-508, ten years previous, was 1,012,000 piculs government, 201,000 piculs private account, or a total of 1,213,000 piculs private account, or a total of 1,213,000 piculs, showing an increase in the crop, during the ten years, of 266,000 piculs, or 21½ per cent. Reviewing the crops of the Philippine Isles, Ceylon, British Indies, etc., the writer gives the following statement of production for each of the eight years ending with 1878:

| eight years eight | R MILLI TOYC | , . | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Philippines, | Singa- pore, etc., piculs. | Ceylon, English cwts. | Br, Indies, English cuts. |
| 1871 53,370 | 28,241 | 945,000 | 301,900 |
| 1872 | 47,938 | 723,000 | 507,300 |
| 1873 56,205 | 47,634 | 952,000 | 375,900 |
| 1874 45,920 | 38,417 | 733,000 | 343,400 |
| 1875 66,620 | 46,552 | 929,000 | 311,800 |
| 1876 57,317 | 43,685 | 667,000 | 371,000 |
| 1877 61,097 | 53,258 | 981,000 | 302,400 |
| 1878 38,282 | 29,585 | 632,000 | 297,000 |
| | | | |

The estimates for Ceylon include plantation well as native coffee; the proportion between the two being about seven to ten of plantation to one of native.

The coffee export of Arabia is difficult of exact

the conee export of Artaoa is clinical of exact statement, but is estimated to have averaged for late years at about 45,000 piculs annually. The entire production of Africa, inclusive of Reunion and Mauritius, is computed at 4,000,000

Reunion and Mauritius, is computed at 4,000,000 kilos annually.

As to the Brazil crop, we hardly need to be informed-from such a distance; for the sake of giving the writer's statistics complete, however, we present the following as his statement of the export via Rio Janeiro: 1871...... 2,885,000 1875..... 3,152,000

| 1873 | . 2,434,000 | 1877 1878 | 2,845,00 |
|------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | os, the shipm | ents for the corre | espondin |
| .0 | Bags. | 1875 | Bags. 648.03 |

The export from the other Brazilian ports may be placed at from 130,000 to 150,000 bags an nually. Venezuela now contributes about 30,000,000 kilos and Costa Rica 12,500,000 kilos. The follow ing figures are given as representing the contribu-tions from Hayti, Porto Rico and Jamaica respec-tively for each of the cight years ending with 1878

| tively for each | or the eight | rema enamb | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | Hayti, | Portorico, kilos. | Jamaica, pounds. |
| 1871 | 19,946,000 | 9,660,000 | 5,611,000 |
| 1872 | 29,797,000 | 8,151,000 | 9,511,000 |
| 1873 | 27,901,000 | 12,461,000 | 7,199,000 |
| 1874 | 25,076,000 | 8,892,000 | 10,351,000 |
| 1875 | 28,017,000 | 11,712,000 | 7,136,000 |
| 1876 | 23,768,000 | 14,099,000 | 8,708,000 |
| 1877 | 29,387,000 | 6,285,000 | 9,533,000 |
| 1878 | | 8,594,000 | |
| | | | |

Having stated the contributions from the various Having stated the contributions from the various countries of production, the writer then proceeds to state the aggregate figures and gives the following resume as showing the production of the world, respectively in 1855 and 1855 and on an average of the three years 1876-7.8:

| | Dutch Indies Philippines Ceylon & Br. I's | 1855 kilos. 71,322,000 1,358,720 | 2,161,600 | 1876-1878 kilos: 91,404,800 3,396,800 53,422,400 |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| | Arabia | 6,176,000 | 4,632,000 | 2,779,200 |
| | Tot'l for Asia | | | 4,000,000 |
| , | Africa | 4,000,000 63,400,000 | 4,000,000 201,000.000 | 225,500,000 |
| 1 | Oth, S'A states Central Amer' | 3,500,000 | 9,050,000 | 35,890,000 |
| e | West Indies | 29,300,000 | 36,800,000 | 41,800,000 |

Professor Newmann-Spallart, a celebrated German statistician, estimates the production at 37 million kilos higher or 528,240,000 kilos as against the 490,840,000 kilos of this Patavia writer; but probably this is owing to the home consumption of the producing countries being in some cases included in Prof. Spallart's figures. The estimates given

procasy rus is owing to the home consumption of the producing countries being in some cases included in Prof. Spallart's figures. The estimates given above represent the export capacity alone. The increase in this crop, within the last quarter of a century, is very striking. In 1855, the quantity exported from all countries of production was 33,000,000 kilos; in 1865, the quantity had risen 0.422,000,000 kilos; and on an average of the three years ending with 1878, the export reached 491,000,000. Thus, the supply is now 69,000,000 kilos, or 16 per cent. larger than it was fifteen years ago, and 135,000,000 kilos to 47/5 per cent. more than in 1855. This is a very large increase; but when it is considered that it extends over a quarter of a century, during which there has been not only a large growth of population but also a large increase in the purchasing power of the European and American populations; it will hardly appear surprising; nor is the increase proportioned to that which has occurred upon the production of nany other commodities.

It is of interest to note the relative progress of production in the different countries. In the Dutch Indies, the increase, since 1855, has been below the average rate in other countries. In the British Indies and Ceylon, the crop has nearly doubled. The total for Asiatic countries is in about the average rate in other countries. In the British Indies and Ceylon, the crop has nearly doubled. The total for Asiatic countries is in about the awer-age ratio for the whole world. Brazil lalfs somewhat below the average rate in other countries, in the British Indies in the case of Central America, where the crop has risen from 3,500,000 kilos in 1855 to 500,000 kilos in 1855 to some extent indicate the sources from which the future increase in the crop may be most e-epected.—X. Y. Commercial Bulletin. April 12. future increase in the crop may be most e spected

N. Y. Commercial Bulletin. April 12.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The published receipts of the Carangola railway in May were 14,934\$260, against 12,069\$340 in the same month of 1879.

same month of 1879.

—The contract for the extension the Mogyana rallway to Eatre Rios by way of S. Sinaho was signed by the president of S. Paulo and the directors of that company on the 8th inst.

—The "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway of Rio Grande do Norte received 11,344 pine crossites by the Walter L. Plummer which arrived at Natal on the 21st all, from Fernandina, Florida.

—Advices from Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, of the 28th ult. report that three leagues of rails had been laid on the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway. About 2000 laborers are employed along the line.

About 2000 laborers are employed aboug the line.

—The total receipts of the Leopoldina railway in May were 64,1428670. The number of passengers carried was 6,757 first class, and 5,244 second class. The freight traffic included 289½ tons of coffee and 1,239½ tons of offee and 1,239½ tons for merchandise.

—Two locomotives for the Western railway between Sitio and S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, arrived from the United States on the 4th inst. They are from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and are the first purchased by this company.

—The Mexican movernment has granted a railway.

are the first purchased to y this company.

"The Mexican government has granted a railway charter to an American company for the construction and operation of a railway line running north me eity of Mexico. The line will be zoo miles in length and will be known as the Mexican Central Railway. The seat of the company is in Bostom where over five millions of dollars have already been subscribed.

ing contingencies.

THE export of cotton goods from Great Britain to Brazil during the three months ending March 31, 1880, was 63,758,900 yards. The export for the same period of 1879 was 38,852,600 yards.

THE APPEAL OF COLONEL CHURCH.

THE APPEAL OF COLONEL CHUKCH.
The result of the Bolivian loan case appeal to the
House of Lords has greatly grieved Coloned Church.
The gallant Colonel is scarcely wise, however, to
give such clamorous vent to his gird as he jed hong.
He has sent us a lithographed letter of nine closelywritten fookcap pages—which has no doubt gone
the round of the press—esting forth 'how they
treat Brazil, Bolivia, and Perú in England.' Greathavened the deserts of treateners little South ly beyond the deserts of treacherous little South American states, would be the answer, if the point American states, would be the answer, if the point were put interrogatively. Colonel Church, höwever, does not ask the question—the makes assertion. After a lengthy narrative, to show that he has been scandalously teated in no being allowed to spend the moneys of the Bolivian bondholders on-a hopelessly impracticable railway, he sans up his case sarrastically; and his summing-up,is intended to suggest reflection to the countries of the western world at least, when creating trusts here for any purpose, or when seeking financial support in England for enterprises which have for object the opening of new and great resources to dvillsation purpose, or when seeking financial support in England for enterprises which have for object the opening of new and great resources to civilisation and progress." The cool impudence which, threatens to withdraw from England the patropage of peidling little South American republies is very rich. Seeing that they never come to England except to ask for money, and that when they get it they are greatly averse from paying it back; remembering that at this very moment the Peruvian republic and government stand disgraced before the world as guilty, not only of flagrant default, but of adding insult and outrage, we must say we admire the boundless 'cheek' of Colonel Church. His attempt to make a diversion through the press, after his crashing overthrow in the English law-courts, by appealing to the prejudices of his country-ment, will, we promise him, utterly fall. He would fain pose in the interesting attitude of the innocent Vantec lamb threatened with extinction by the greedy English wolf, who has just maddied the waters; but Brother Jonathan has a keen eye for sham, and the references to 'my nationality' will prove profitiess. It won't do, Colonel. Part it to the test. We undertake to say that if the question were raised in the Supreme Court of the United States, it won't the same way as the the test. We undertake to say that if the question were raised in the Supreme Court of the United States; it would be determined in the same way as the House of Lords has determined here. The entire case of Colone Charch rests mon the fact that the Bolivian Navigation Company was organised under charter of the United States Congress. That charter never was worth the paper it was written upon, and the American Supreme Court would so declare, were the question put before it. Under the constitution of the United States, Congress has no power to make a charter operative in a foreign country, and in the bands of a foreign company. It may give such a charter; but how is it to be enforced in regions of the earth where American law runs not, and where United States jurisdiction is unknown?—

The World, London, April 21.

THE CAMOES TRICENTENNIAL.

THE CANOES TRICENTEXVIAL.

The celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Fortugal's genetest poet, Luiz de
Camões, took place in this city on the 10th inst,
and on a scale fally commensurate with the high
appreciation in which he is held by all Fortuguesespeaking people. The preparations for the event
were mainly in charge of the Gabinete Portugues
de Leitura, though almost every corporation and
society, both Portuguese and Brazilian, did something toward it. All the principal streets were
spanned by arches of gas jets and many localities
were attractively decorated with plants, festoriated
of many leaves, Chinese lauterns and lanners. All
private and public buildings were decorated with
flage.

and operation of a milway line running north from the city of Mexico. The line will be 200 miles is length and will be known as the Mexican Central Railway. The sext of the company is in Boat where over five millions of dollars have already been subscribed.

—Tourists are now able to visit the crater of Vesavins without the labor of climbing, the railway being complete. The deposit is situated at a height of 810 meters, or 210 meters above the observatory. A restaurant and east capable of accommodating to people is stateched to the depot. The angle of inclination of this railroad attains at various points 40°, 20°, and 69°. There are two passerger cars, the Vesavins and Etna, accommodating 12 persons each. The system adopted in the construction of the railway is of American invention, and is knowns as "the prismatic system.

—The prismoidal railway of San Jbaquin, California, is a curiosity. At an exhibition of its vooking it gave such satisfaction that it promises to lead to the construction of 250 miles of track, which will bring to market vast crops of wheat now excluded by ost of transit. This is a single rail, elevated on prism-shaped planking. The cars are steadied by side wheels, bearing hortzontally against both sides of the prism. The cost of construction is not a fourth, and the freight is expected to be \$2.25 as against \$6.50 the ton of grain, the speed one-half, and the balk of tonnage will be only in the corter of the table were half by difficult working its greatest of the construction, calling for care estimating contingencies.

at a late hour, the third part not opening until motnight.

The streets remained decorated throughout the
11th, 12th and 13th, and various commentorative
ceremonies were held by different societies during
these days. On the evening of the 11th the strdents of the various bigh schools held a toreldight
procession through the streets. On the 13th a
regatta took place on Botafogo Bay, and in the
evening that hay was beautifully lighted up with
electric lights and fireworks. This last event was
unquestionably the most attractive display of the
four day's commemoration.

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

ie ene of departure of the American p French packet of the 15th., and Ke Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

ontains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affain list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-tercial report and price current of the market, a table of treight of chatters, and all other information necessary to a correct degment on Brazilian trade.

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C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.
41 Wall Street, New York

Rio de Janeiro, June 15th, 1880

THE political troubles in Buenos Avres have finally culminated in an appeal to arms and to the closing of that port. We have not undertaken to follow the various dis putes which have arisen from time to time at the River Plate: it is sufficient to know that they have been of so trivial a character, so full of the personal rivalries of ambitious partisans that there can be no cause in them for this civil war. It is evident that there has been no dispute there of so grave character that it could not be easily and better settled by peaceful concessions. Instead of this our Platine neighbors prefer war. The Argentine Republic has been making rapid strides for some years past in national wealth and influence. The country has been rapidly filling with immigrants, and the development of her national industries and commerce has received wonderful impetus. No country in South America has a more promising future. In face of all this, a few unscrupulous and ambitious party leaders have succeeded in stirring up civil war, and checking the development of the country. To repair the damages of a few months of revolution, it will take years of hard work and rigid economy. There is but one cure for this bane of Spanish-American government, and is the summary hanging of every man who tries to raise a revolution on personal or party grounds.

AFTER visiting the exhibition of wagon designs recently made by a manufacturing firm of this city we are more than eve convinced that their adoption for exclusive use would be a serious mistake. These designs unquestionably represent the mode some time since adopted by the city council. The firm is interested in securing adoption because its patents will give it the monopoly of manufacture. Aside from any question of motive it is evident that the forcing of these special models upon the city is nothing less that a job, and a job which will work a grievous injustice. Were only the carriages of the rich affected by the projected change the hardships growing out of it would be easily borne, but the change principally affects the hundreds of poor carters who have no means to meet the enforced expense. As far as the designs are concerned we can not see one single reason why they should be adopted to the exclusion of all others. They are complicated in design, and must necessarily be more expensive than the service requires. No one can see the practical utility of attaching high seats and a complicated system of levers to water and dumping carts, nor can there be any practica necessity for the contrivance to lift the cover of a rubbish cart by a lever at the driver's All these features are entirely superfluous for a class of men who always walk at the heads of their mules and who can no afford to pay for seats and levers which they will never use. The essential features o these classes of vehicles are simplicity and strength, neither of which are specially prominent in the designs. While they show some ingenious devices for dumping from the driver's seat, lifting covers, and draining the last drop from the water barrels, these very devices are sources of weakness, as well as of expense. It is just and essential that the city authorities should do something toward supplanting the clumsy, heavy and unsightly carts now in use. The public service and the preservation of th street pavements demand such action. That purpose, however, will be fully secured by a simpler and juster course than the one already twice adopted law that the forty-five thousand blacks

by the city council. Were they to enact a city ordinance specifying the essential features of all vehicles used in the public streets, such as springs, size of wheels, of axles, etc., the desired result would be fully attained without unjustly discriminating between manufacturers or against classes of workingmen. If then the carts of Messrs Fernandes & Irmãos proved better and cheaper than those of any other maker, their interests would not suffer in the least, while those of the general public would be greatly enhanced. There are two things in change which the city authorities should be very careful to preserve—competition in an open market between the manufacturers and the privilege of rebuilding or altering the in use to meet the requirements of the law. These two things will tend to make the change less expensive, and consequently less difficult to enforce.

SLAVE POPULATION OF BRAZIL

The following table exhibits the slave population of the several provinces of the empire at the time of the obligatory matric ulation under the emancipation law of 1871, according to the census of 1872, and according to the latest statistics in the possession of the government. The lates figures obtainable out of ten of the provinces are for December 31, 1878.* All these figures, however, must be considered All as approximate rather than exact, as will be shown by the difference between the matriculation and census reports which are of the same period—the census taking place in 1872 and the matriculation closing in

| september, 10 | 73. | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|--------------|
| province | matriculated | census | last reports |
| - | _ | _ | - |
| Amazonas | . 1,183 | 979 | 994 |
| Pará | | 27,199 | 28,716 |
| Maranhão | | 74-939 | 63,469 |
| Piauhy | 25,533 | 23,795 | 21,119 |
| Ceará | . 33,960 | 31,913 | 33,409 |
| Rio Grande do N. | | 13,020 | 10,282 |
| Parahyba | 27,245 | 20,914 | 26,033 |
| Pernambuco | . 92,855 | 89,028 | 91,992 |
| Alagóas | | 35,741 | 30,317 |
| Sergipe | 32,974 | 21,495 | 26,514 |
| Bahia | | 162,295 | 165,403 |
| Espirito Santo | | 22,659 | 21,216 |
| Rio de Jan'o, city | | 48,939 | 43,409 |
| Rio de Jan'o, pr. | | 270,726 | 279,326 |
| São Paulo | 169,964 | 156,612 | 168,950 |
| Parana | | 10,560 | 10,088 |
| Santa Catharina. | 10,551 | 14,984 | 12,829 |
| Rio Grande do Su | l 83,370 | 66,876 | 81,160 |
| Minas Geraes | 235,115 | 366,574 | 289,919 |
| Goyaz | . 10,996 | 10,652 | 6,963 |
| Matto Grosso | 7,064 | 6,667 | 7,051 |

Totals.... 1,431,300 1,476,567 1,419,168 From these figures it will be seen that the ecrease in the slave population has been only 12, 132 since the date of their matriculation, or at the rate of about 2,400 per annum.

In view of the fact that the last official report of the minister of agriculture gives the total number of manumissions since the passage of the emancipation law as 39,677, of which 35,093 were freed by gift or legal compulsion and 4,584 by the emancipation fund, it is seen that there is a grave discrep ancy between the two results. Admitting that more complete reports would show a much greater decrease than is exhibited in the above table, it is still totally insufficient to account for the discrepancy. Taking the two reports together we have a decrease in the slave population through death and emancipation of 12,132 in the one, and an actual emancipation of 39,677 in the other. Were the above statistics of slave population reliable there would be an apparent illegal increase in the number of slaves of 27, 545, and even after making an ample allowance for the provinces which failed to report December 31, 1878.** there is still apparent illegal increase of over twenty housand slaves.

Were we to take the census returns, however, there would be a decrease in the slave population from all causes of 57.399, or at the rate of about 11,400 per annum. This would show an excess over the official state-ment of emancipations by 17,722 -- an excess which would be far below the total number of deaths during the period in ques tion. As the emancipation law of 1871 made the matriculation of slaves obligatory and declared those not matriculated free we have nothing to do with the census report of 1872. Even admitting that the census gives the slave population more accurately than the matriculation which closed in September, 1873, we are at once confippited with the plain declaration of

which constitute the difference between the two reports are free. They can not, therefore, be included in any subsequent official statement of emancipations, nor can they be included in any tables of slave population to show what subsequent changes have taken place. The only basis which can be taken is the matriculation report legally

The question then arises, whence comes this increase of twenty thousand slaves? The provisions of the emancipation law are supposed to be gradually working the extinction of slavery in Brazil, and yet since that law went into operation there seems to have been one man enslaved for every two emancipated-and that, too, without taking into account the decrease of slave population by death.

If then we include the mortality among the slaves, whose numbers can not be increased by any legal means, the discrepancy is still greater. At a very low estimate the mortality in the slave population should be 20,000 per annum, or over 100, ooo in the period between September, 1873, and December 31, 1878. Adding to this the number of reported emancipations there should appear a total decrease in the slave population of Brazil of one hundred and forty thousand instead of twelve thousand at the end of 1878. These figures are simply On the very liberal estimate astounding! that the full returns up to December 31, 1878, would show a decrease of 20,000, there still remains one hundred and twenty thousand slaves which are not accounted for in the official report.

We can not assert that this startling resul represents the actual number of men which have been illegally reduced to slavery between 1873 and the close of 1878, nor can we determine what proportion of it represents an error in the returns. To admit an error, which of course would be that the matriculation returns of 1873 did not give the full slave population of Brazil, is to admit an of the registry law. More than that it is an admission that a large number of unregistered blacks have been kept ir illegal slavery and that the public officials have winked at it by allowing these same blacks to be returned in December, 1878. On the grounds of error, the case is certainly grave enough to demand attention.

It is clear, however, that this discrepancy can not and should not be wholly accounted for by a plea of error. The frequent reports and occasional prosecutions for the illegal reduction to slavery of free and freed blacks. the sale of the free-born children of slave mothers as reported from Cantagallo last year, and the unchecked traffic in Indian children on the Amazon, as reported by travelers from Bates down to Ernest Morris and affirmed by a late article in the Fornal do Commercio, all prove that there has been a widespread practice throughout Brazil of reducing free men to slavery. Notwithstanding the steady shipment of negro slaves from the northern to the southern provinces, the slave population of Para has increased from 19,729 in 1873 to 28,716 in 1878. How much of this is due to Indian slavery? The question is certainly a grave one, and one which can not be explained by mere rhetoric. If the pro-slavery party of Brazil wishes to strengthen its weakening position in regard to the gradual emancipation of slavery, it must not only explain this astounding illegal increase in the slave population but it must also see to it that gradual emancipation is something more than a mere name. It must see to it that the de-crease in slave population must represent something more than a mere fraction of he annual mortality, and that every provision of law guaranteeing the freedom of slaves is faithfully observed. As the case now stands, gradual emancipation is a failure and a fra aud; it deceives the world with fair promises and deceptive protestations. The time has now come for the abolition party to strike a telling blow for that only just and politic measure—the immediate anconditional emancipation of slavery.

The last reports from the following provinces were made December 31, 1878: Annazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piauhy, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Alagôas, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeto and Santa Catharia

** Of the ten provinces not reporting December 31, 1878, to sorted at the close of 1875, and eight at the end of 1876.

THE new emancipation law in Cuba was pub-lished on the 8th ult., and went into effect at once. The regulations accompanying the law are still subject to the approval of the Spanish government.

THE first transatlantic steamer to ascend the St.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR.

UNIVERSITY OF PHILADELPHIA. Persons who desire to obtain the degree of do in Law, Philosophy, Medicine, Surgery, Dentis Theology, Arts, Sciences, Letters, etc., from American University of Philadelphia will find in office of the Diario the precise information so -Advertisement in the Diario do Gram Pará We can conscientiously recommend these

degrees to every young man who feels the necessity of possessing the title of "doctor" and yet is either too lazy or idiotic to work for it. The title of "doctor" is, naturally, a necessity of life. To the aspiring noodle is is as indispensable as long finger nails and corns. The terms of course will be propor tionate to the relative dignity of the degree conferred, that of Law and Medicine rank ing highest. That of Theology is more difficult to classify, owing to the very limited demand for it in this country. The terms will probably be very high. The degree in Sciences is a very popular one and is in great demand. As it doesn't mean anything, and as the "doctor" will never be called upon to classify anything more difficult than a tadpole, the price will be appropriately low. The cheapest and best degree in the whole list for those who feel inclined to resort to this manufactory, is that of "etc." The boundless possibilities comprised in the title "Doctor of Etcetera," the charming vagueness, the subtle inferences, the plastic adaptabilities, and the total irresponsibilities, are all in its favor. It affords the title but it imposes no burden upon the wearer, neither intellectual nor social. As far as dignity goes it answers all existing purposes, but it binds its possessor to the defense of no system nor theory. It conveys no idea of special traning n occupation; its application is universal For these reasons it should be highly popular among young men of weak intellects and subdued physical activity. It is to be regretted that the branch office of the Philadelphia doctor factory is so far away, similar agency could only be established If a Rio, we are confident that it would be actively patronized. This city contains a vast amount of raw material which needs only the revivifying influence of some such agent to cause it to blossom forth into a "thing of beauty and joy forever."

COFFEE ADULTERATION.

COFFEE ADULTERATION.

In speaking of a bill then before the United States Congress "to regulate the manufacture and sale of articles of human tood and drink," a correspondent of the New York Commercial Bulletin gives (April 21) several extracts from the chemical analyses of different foods and drinks. Among them the following analysis of coffee by Prof. Collier, chemist to the bureau of agriculture, was siven. given:

"Six packages of coffee, each containing two small boxes of coffee berries, were purchased in Baltimore. These berries were accurately weighed, well washed with water, and the turbid washings the statement the following quantities of substantiates of substantia

| | | | | | ٠, | Ċ | olored erries. | Uncolored berries. | Per cent |
|-----|----|----|--------|--------|----|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| No. | 1. | | | | | | 147 | 79 | 68 |
| No. | 2. | ١. | ٠. | | | | 72 | 53 | 19 |
| No. | 3. | | | | | | go | 82 | 8 |
| No. | 4. | | | ٠. | | | 128 | 64 | 64 |
| No. | 5. | | | | ٠ | | 114 | - 5Ì | 63 |
| No. | 6. | | ٠. | ٠. | | ٠,٠ | 91 | 33 | 58 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

ACCORDING to the latest reports the great cotton spinning industry embraces throughout the world 17,150,000 spinidles, of which 39,500,000 are in Great Britain. The United States have 10,050,000 spinidles; France has 5,000,000; Germany, 4,800,000; Sustina, 1,800,000; Spain, 1,775,000; Italy, 000,000; Belgium, 800,000; 'India 1,275,000; Sweden and Norway, 310,000; 'India 1,275,000; Sweden and Norway, 310,000; Holland, 230,000; Greece, 36,000; and other countries (including Denmark and Portugal), 44,000 spinidles. Britain has to every 1,000 of its inhabitants, 1,180 spinidles, Switzerland, 675; United States, 218; Farlese, Switzerland, 675; United States, 218; Farlese, 135, Germany, 108; Spain, 103; Holland, 57; Sweden and Norway, 48; Austria, 42; Russia, 30; Italy, 20. According to the latest reports the great cotton Italy, 29.

LEGISLATIVE NOTE

-The record of the General Assembly since ou — He record to the denied resembly since our last issue shows no event of unusual importance. There has been a large amount of routine work and private legislation in both houses. The Senate has spent some time discussing the authorization of a city loan of 4,000,000\$\$ and in the Chamber the electoral reform bill has been under regular discussions. sion. Both houses adjourned on the 10th in honor of the poet Cambes, and on the 12th in honor of the Duque de Caxias. The Canadian steamship subsidy passed the Chamber on the 11th with discussion.

LOCAL NOTES

—The past week has been a very good one for etry. The harvest was abundant.

poetry. The harvest was abundant.

—A soap factory in Rua do Sacco do Alferes took fire on the 5th inst. from heated machinery.

—The postoffice celebrated the tricentenary of Cambes on the 10th by inaugurating the collection of mail from the street letter boxes.

ofmail from the street letter boxes.

—The Cruzeiro is receiving subscriptions for Dona Maria Generood Estrella, to assist her in completing her course of study at the New York Women's McGiacl College.

—The government has allowed Messrs Lage & Son 16,000\$ salvage on the Solinaire which was discovered and towed in by their tug Ajudanti. Their claim was for 200,000\$.

-Two street letter boxes have already suffered injuries from the irreverent public. One of them stands at the door of the national treasury and the other near a police station. But what are the police

—The morning papers of the 10th all issued special editions, the Jornal and Gazeta issuing Cambes supplements. The portraits were beautiful at least we suppose they were. There was to much ink to enable us to judge the artistic merits of the noments. the portrait.

-Soon after his return from Parana. —Soon after his return from Parana, on the morning of the 7th, the Emperor visited the Pedre-gulho reservoir and inspected the accident. He was accompanied by the minister of agriculture. Commendator Jardim was present and explained the interesting phenomenon. the interesting phe

the interesting phenomenon.

—As a force of solilers and band of the 7th battalion were parading the streets on the 6th inst., in
the Santa Rita procession, a fight occurred between
them and a band of appeiror as the corner of Ruas
Ouvidor and Ourives. The soldiers charged upon
the capearing with drawn bayonets and several
wounds were inflicted.

wounds were inflicted.

—The criminal records of this city show the commission of the following crimes in 1879: 25 homicides committed by 28 persons, of which 7 were condemned, 2 acquitted, 1 committed suicide, 2 escaped, and 18 are still subject to trial; 7 attempts to kill by 8 persons, of which 1 has been condemned, 1 committed suicide, and 6 are still to be tried; and

a committed suicide, and 6 are still to be tried; and 15 assaults occasioning wounds.

—Comparing the news of the war on the west cost which come to us from both parties, it seems that neither side has yet been defeated. From Chili, by way of the River Plate, we hear of nothing but victories. Likewise from Peru, through American newspapers, there are victories and unconquerable enthusiasm. The judicibus reader will take either grount with a grain of salt. report with a grain of salt.

-While at Antonina the Emperor and Minister

Buarque de Macedo inspected the anchorage and channels of that port. In the course of some soundings they found several dangerous rocks which do not appear on the chart made by Barão de Teffé. We fear that the reputation of that eminent carnot appear on the chart made by Barão de We fear that the reputation of that eminent tographer will suffer if these discoveries go on— to the extent of doubting his report on the h of Maranhão.

of Maranhão.

—The Emperor and Empress returned from
their visit to the province of Paranã on the morning
of the pit inst., after an absence of 21 days. Daring that interval they visited a large part of the
province and its most important clitics. Now that
the Emperor has inspected the wretched state of
the colonies in that province, the schools, and public
roads, we shall expect to soon see steps taken
toward their improvement.
—The number of recibints to precess in this

—The number of accidents to persons in this ity during 1879 was 416, from which resulted 96 eaths, 106 serious wounds, and 214 light wounds. —The number of accidents to persons in this city during 1897 was 416, from which resulted 56 deaths, 106 serious wounds, and 214 light wounds. Of the deaths, 11 were killed by railway trains, 11 by street cars, 7 by other public vehicles, 8 by drowning while bathing; 10 by the upsetting of boats, 9 by burns in domestic service, 8 by falls from scaflotds, 8 by accidents on shipboard, 8 by accidents in workshops, 2 by accidents in quarries, 1 by the fall of a house, and 1 by accidental shooting.

fall of a house, and I by accidental shooting.

—We regret to announce the suspension of the
Economista Brazileira which has been for some
time past published for the purpose of discussing
the problems of political economy. This suspension
is greatly to be regretted as the need of independent
and fearless discussion of political questions at this
time is necessary and urgent. We have not wholly
agreed at all times with the opinions of the Economista,
but we have always believed in the sincerity
and good faith of its editor. Though mistaken in
a few things the Economista was right in the main.
It deserved success.

—The masters of many merchant these is not

It deserved success.

—The masters of many merchant ships in port entered a protest at the Cruzeiro office on the 9th, against one of the port regulations which indicts a fine upon a vessel whenever one of its boats ashore is found without rowers. The masters do not complain so much against the fine, as against the practice of charging it against them without rowing the practice of charging it against them without rowing the practice of charging its against the practice of charging its against the state of the practice o of masters to require their boats to wait for them when they come ashore, and the sailors take advantage of their absence to leave the boat unoccupied while they visit the drinking salcons on shore. Of this the masters have no knowledge until the account of fines is rendered at the last moment. Prompt notification of a fine would put the master on his guard and prevent its recurrence,

72,510 bags.

THE RIO NEWS.

-The coasting steamer Rio Grande left for southern port on the 11th with 149 immigrants.

-The exequies of the late Duque de Caxias, celebrated by the government, took place on the

12th inst.

—During the month of May the number of cattle killed in the public slanghter house of this city was 10,752, hogs 1,747, and sheep 1,352.

—During the four months February to May, the board of commerce of this city granted registers to seven sailing vessels and two steamers.

—There was a meeting of the liberal party direc-tory at the house of Senator Octaviano on the evening of the 9th. Senator Octaviano was chosen president.

-The publishers of the *Diccionario Universal*Portugues, which is being issued in parts, have dedicated the roth part to Camões. It will contain his portrait.

—Senator Silveira Martins sailed for Rio Grande do Sul on the 11th inst. He was announced to deliver the address at the tricentenary commemoration of Camões at Rio Grande.

—The sanitary state of the islands and shores of the upper part of this bay seems to be very bad. Epidemics of fever, resembling yellow fever, are raging at Sapucaia and on Ilha Governador.

-George H. Allen, formerly of New York, junior partner of the firm of Messrs. Palm & Allen, died at the residence of Capt. Andrews, Nictheroy, on the 12th inst., of pulmonary consumption, aged

—A contract was signed on the 11th between Annibal Vespa Giglio and the city council for the construction of bath houses at various points along the shores of the lay. The terms of the contract are not yet known.

—The foreign passenger arrivals at this port in May were 2,672, of which 2,299 came from foreign ports and 373 from domestic ports. The departures were 1,781, of which 819 went to foreign ports and 962 to the provinces.

—Rosse Francisco is an unhappy man. He pos-sesses a hand-organ and five dogs with which to amuse and instruct the inhabitants of this city, but the patres conscripti won't grant him a license Rosse thinks that the pequena lavoura stands no

—The city council amuses itself, when it has nothing else to do, by clausging the names of streets. One of the latest was the transformation of Rua da Barreira into Rua do Club Gymnastico. If the population of Rio de Janeiro don't eventually die from lockjaw, it will not be the fault of the new names of the streets.

names of the streets.

—The conductors' reports of the Botanical Garden tramway line for the 13th inst. show that over 58,000 passengers were carried over that line during the day. From the crowded state of the cars it is probable that enough more were carried, whe escaped payment, to bring the total up to 60,000. And with all this heavy traffic and the crowdee state of the streets, there is not one accident reported.

Our obligations are due to the Gabinete de Portuguez Leituma for a copy of Camões. Or Lusindar, which has been issued by that society in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the great Portuguese poet. This edition was printed in Lisbon, and is a model in the art of book-making. It is clearly printed on good paper, well bound, and is enriched with copious notes and a biographica sketch. Great credit is due the society for briging out this edition. The society has presented 200 copies of the work to the government to distributed as premiums in the public schools.

—At the session of the city council on the control of the city council on the control of the city council on the control of the city council on the city council o

aspremiums in the public schools.

—At the session of the city council on the 12th inst. a petition was received from Gomes, Carneiro & Co., asking that the wagons of their manufacture should be permitted to receive freight, including coffee, without restrictions. The request was received from Fernandes & Irmãos against the issue of licenses to any wagons not of the official pattern. As this firm possesses a monopoly of the official wagons, the protest needs no explanation. Two altermpts to force this shameful job on the working classes of this city have already failed through popular protest; it now looks as though, the third attempt were to be made. There seems to be but use effective way to put an ead to these jobs—and that is by relegating the present city council to the shades of private life.

THE New York gas companies advanced their rates from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to a uniform rate of \$2.25 on the 15th of April last. There having been on advance in the cost of coal nor manufacture of gas, the manufacture being actually cheaper than one year ago, the Yournal of Commerce at once denounced the extortion and advised the use of kerosene. It even went further; it offered to insert free all advertisements of the best oils and the new-est approved inventions in house and store lamps. There is a public spirit in that act which is worthy of emulation.

A NEW idea as been introduced in the English postal system. It is a new system of postal orders or checks. These are of four sorts—two shillings six-pence, five shillings, ten shillings and fixed shillings, for which one pence and two pence are charged. Any one can secure a supply of these on payment of the money and use them by filling in himself the names and addresses to which he desires the money to be sent, and by indooring them they may be made available at banks, thus saving the bother of obliging persons to go to the post-office creety time they wish to send or receiver money by mail.—St Louis Commercial Gasetts.

A COMPANY has been organized in the United States, called the Mexican Telegraph Company, for the laying of cables along the American coast between the United States and South America.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of May, 1880, by the

Companhia Cantarcira e Esgotos.

Lat. 23° 22 58° S. Long. 46° 36′ 46′ W. (Greenwich.) Height of barometer. 2,393 ft. above mean sea level, Do of rain gauge: 2,378.5 ft do do.

The of ring gauget 3,378 g it. above tend to the control of the co

usimum fall of rain in one day (13th), o.y runese. in fell on y days, planing seen, thunder not heard, on the 13th and 17th, go nhe mornings of 12 and evenings of 3 days, we on the mornings of 20 and on the evenings of 93 days, and corona observed on the night of the 16th. shibow was observed on the afternoon of the 29th.

HENRY B. JOYNER A.M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S. Engineer in chief.

COMMERCIAL

Value of £ 1 sterling

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Jour 5 —Exchange somewhat fumer than at last report.
Bank rate on London 1/5d.; mercantile rates, 21/6 to
21/6d. Sorrerigas 11/370 to 11/840.

June 7—Light transactions to-duty at previous 'quotations.
Bank rates on Paris 443 and 44783; on Hamburg 4378.

Mercantile rates ranged from 21/6 to 21/6d. on London,
and 435 to 43/68 on Paris. Banco do Bravil shares 27/5.

June 8.—Banking rates unchanged. Mercautile paper 21 11/16 to 22d on London, and 436rs on Paris. Six per cents 1,038\$.

June 9.—The Banco Commercial elevated its rate on London today to 11/64, the other banks continuing business at yes certary's rate. Light transaction in mercantile paper at at 15/166.

June 11.—No change from last quotations. Banking: nominal, there being 10 business. Light transaction mercantile paper at from 22% to 22d. Sovereigns 11\$340.

June 12.—Rates elevated to 21½d., bank paper, on London Mercantile paper quoted at 21½ to 22½d. on London, 432 r. per franc on Antwerp, and 535 rs. per mark on Hamburg.

—The directors of the Commercial Association closed the Exchange on the 10th, in homage to the memory of the poe Camões.

-The customs returns of the export of gold, paper and bonds from Rio de Ianeiro in May are as follows:

| and bonds from Rio de Janeiro in May are | as ionowa. |
|--|--------------|
| Gold, in bar: To Great Britain | 103,581\$560 |
| Gold dust: To Great Britain | 24,412 710 |
| Gold, in coin: To Great Britain | 31,270 000 |
| Gov't. bonds, 4½ per cent, gold loan; To Great Britain 700,000\$000 To Hamburg 150,000 000 | 850,000\$000 |

To Maranhão.....
To Pernambuco.....
To Bahia.... 44,000\$00 The customs receipts at this port for the months Jan fay inclusive of the present year, as compared with the te same months of 1879, were as follows:

| | IMPORT DUTIES | |
|------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| ž | 1880 | 1879 |
| January | 3,581,694\$000 | 3,099,257\$000 2,258,767 000 |
| February | 2,415,906 000 | 2,250,707 000 |
| April | 2,731,833 000 | 2,687,660 000 |
| May | 2,777,434 000 | 2,795,868 000 |
| | 14,143,404 000 | 13,309,037 000 |
| Balance in | favor of 1880 | 834,367 000 |

|) - west | 1880 | 1879 |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| January February March April | 596,036\$000 1,095,384 000 340,298 000 764,212 000 203,914 000 | 633,866\$000 677,025 000 846,352 000 698,062 000 1,026,491 000 |
| Balance against 1880 | 2,999,844 000 . 881,952 060 TOTALS | 3,881,796 000 |
| 4. 4 | 1880 | 1879 |
| March April May | 3,511,290 000 11,976,835 000 3,496,045 000 2,981,349 000 17,143,249 000 | 3,733,123\$000 2,935,792 000 3,313,837 000 3,385,723 000 3,822,358 000 17,199,833 000 |

___ MARKET REPORT

Rio de Janeiro, June 13th, 1880.

Coffee.—On the day of our last report, on the 5th ins some activity set in which increased on the 7th instant v sales of kufficient magnitude were effected to establish the foliag quantitions, per 10 kilos:

| ons, per to kilos: | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Washed | . 5\$850 - 7\$800 |
| Superior | . 6\$100 6\$400 |
| Good first | . 5\$750 — 5\$900 |
| Regular first | . 5\$500 - 6\$650 |
| Ordinary first | . 5\$200 — 5\$350 |
| Good second | . 4\$550 4\$800 |
| EMPLY AND OTHER | |

Florestal Paramense...
Mehoramentos de San Carroagens Fluminens Commercio e Lavoura...
Economia (lavanderia). Associação Commercia Tritão Fluminense...
Minas de Caçapava...
Architectonica...
Petropolitana... Ordinary, second. 35500 +445150
Since then a fair amoint of business has been done be the last few days the activity has again been chocked or of the unfavorable advices from the United States.

The total sales since the 5th instant, amo 1,660 tons 253' 55 7-7 55 348 55 624 55 1,414 15

42,740 bags for United States
22,350 , , , Europe
2,500 , , , Cape of Good Hope
4,920 , , , Elsewhere

Paggio Dogs.

Receipts continue on a very moderate scale, the daily average since the rat instant being 2,921 logs against 8,833 bags in the same period of June, 1939.

Stock is estimated to-days 129,800 bags.

For details of cont cleamances during the first 11 months of this cup year we refer to annexed comparative table from which it will be seen that they show a deficiency 63,923 as a compared with the clearances in the 11 months of the previous comparative will be considered.

compand with the company of the comp

Total clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro during the

| DESTINATION | 1879'80 | 1878'79 | 1877'78 |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| UNITED STATES. | Bags. | Bags. | Bags. |
| Vew York | 1.136.515 | | 692.457 |
| Paltimore | | 519.721 | 368.875 |
| Iampton Roads f. o | 31.365 | 40.590 | 73-299 |
| Richmond | 3.600 | | 7.200 |
| Savannah | 19.532 | 15.992 | 13.261 |
| Mobile | 16,700 | 19.285 | 51,400 |
| New Orleans | 170.131 | 141.556 | 179.321 |
| Salveston | 22 258 | 37.094 | 31.000 |
| St. Thomas f. o | 12.800 | 12.076 | |
| Total A | 1.819.031 | 1.901.888 | 1 4 6.81 |
| EUROPR. | 777 | | |
| Channel t. o | 14.900 | 27.028 | 29 - 355 |
| Havre | .) 83.520 | 187.497 | 130.571 |
| Antwerp | 68.335 | | 47.87 |
| North of Europe & Baltic | . 206.345 | 321.571 | . 186.68: |
| Liverpool, London & Sout'ptor | 178 020 | | 159.05 |
| Bordeaux | 29.396 | 61.866 | 70.981 08.678 |
| Lisbon f. o | | | 8.02 |
| Portugal | 126,060 | | |
| Mediterranean | 126.000 | 190.200 | 144 95 |
| Total | . 879.68 | 1.283.299 | 885.17 |
| ELSEWHERE | 100 | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | 62.80 | 87.248 | 66.25 |
| River Plate & West Coast | 19.76 | 39.085 | 28.18 |
| Total | . 82.66 | 126.333 | 94-44 |
| * | | | |
| United States | . 1.810.03 | 1.901.888 | 1.416.81 |
| Europe | 870.68 | 7 1.283.299 | 885.17 |
| Elsewhere | 82.66 | 6 126.333 | 94 - 44 |
| | | - | |

Flour.—Our market is still suffering from the effects of the late excessive supply, but as most of the River Plate flour, which so long weighed upon the market, has now been reshipped, some improvement may be looked for if the shipments from the

are moderate.

thands to day consists of 35,000 barrels, viz:
3,000 barrels Gallego

| 1,000 , | , Haxali |
|-----------|--------------|
| 8,000 , | Dunlop |
| 20,000 | , Baltimore. |
| 3,000 , | River Plate |
| 35,000 ba | rrels. |
| Gallego | 22 000- |
| Haxall | 22 500- |
| | |

Dunlop 22 000—
St. Louis. 22 000—2 000—3 000
Baltimore 21 000—21 500
River Plate 16 000—18 000
ntinues steady at

We quote:

River Plate 16 000—18 000

Land.—Cumbinus steady at 30—320 reis per 1b, for George 30—320 reis per 1b, for George 30—320 m n n_n, leakins 30—320 m n n, leakins 30—300 per down.

Plike Pline.—The arrivals costial of 150,004 feet per Plitatin, from New York, which have been sold at tog 1s, per foot.

Market steady at 100—110 rs. per flore nominally 24 floor—37600 per downs coording to qualify.

Cants.—The arrivals siace the 1st instant have been

Banco do Brazil.

Rural e Hypothecario.

Commercial do Rio de Jane
English (limited).

Industrial e Mercantil.

Mercantil de Saitos.

Banco Predial.

New London and Braziliau
Banco de Commercio.

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CAPITAL

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BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

All 200\$ All 200 200 All 200 200 200 10,200 200 All 15,000 200 All 15,000 200 200 200 200\$

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All 160\$
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40
All 70\$
All 70\$

tons per An e Gondey from Cardiff Solide Greenoek Rinaddino New Cot Kan Alfren New Cot Yan Yan Go Zimi Cardiff ons & 47 tons coke, all on order

Quote:
New Castle:
Cardiff....
Sundries...
Coke.... 21 500 16 000—18 000 26 000—28 000 Coke ... 20 600-20 ... 20 6000

-The cacáo crop in Pará this year is reported to be good The number of cattle received this season at the Pelota slaughter houses up to the close of the 28th ult., was 306.98 head.

—The castanha crop of Trombetas, Pará, is est from 20,000 to 30,000 hectolitres. The pickers are greatly from intennittent fevers.

| -The receipts of st | igar and cotto | n at Pernambuco in May |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| ere as follows: | | |
| | sugar | cotton |
| t880 | 108,598 bgs | 6,166 sacks |
| 1879 | 31,817 ,, | 2,507 ,, |
| | | |

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 4.
asnox—Port bk Alexandre Herculano; 419 to
39 ds; salt to Briga & Barbosa. salt to Briga & Barbosa.

—Port bk Sullana; 459 tons; Almeida; 40 ds; wine to ex Oliveira & Co.

rr—It bk Rinaldine; 497 tons; Gazzole; 39 ds; coal to

order.

New Castle.—Nor log Knot Alflent, 292 long, Petersen; 32 des coal to offee coal to offee.

New Castle.—Nor log Knot Alflent, 292 long, Petersen; 32 des coal to offee.

JUNE 5.

New York Alflent—Pouchting 1/1/1: 184 long, Horn So.

New York—Arg the Juliation; 455 long, Horn So.

New York—Arg the Juliation; 455 long, Jenke, 48 de; general argos to McCuloch Reccher & Co.

PAMA 101 MALLOSCA—So Low Course.

PALMA DE MALLORCA. -- Sp bg Carmen, 202 tons; Roca; 83 0 general cargo to J. Romaguera; arrived in distress. general cargo to J. Komaguera; arrived in distress.

MONTEVIDEO—Port bg Sem Par; 223 tons; Santos; 15 c

jerked beef to Alexandre Wagner.

Person neet to relexandre Wagner.

TUNE 7.

New Castle—Sw bk Nanny; 598 tons; Anderssen: 85 ds; cr to order.

to order.

"YUNE 3.

CARDIFFS—Be shp Zimi; 962 tons; Jenkins; 44 ds; coal
Royal Mail Co.

Wesleyness avergeou.—Br ship Burthena; 1,381 tons, Woolston; 40 coal to Rio Gas Co.

TUNE 10.

Concondia—Por bg Julio; 183 tons; Vianna; 20 ds; jerked b to Sauchez Romaguera & Hijos. PAYSANDU—Sp bgn Antonio Pomar; 116 tons; Fanega; 25 jerked beef to J. M. Frias & Co.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Annazon; 229 tous; Myrick; 36 de; fl to Wright & Co. to Wright & Co.
ROSARIO—Gr bk Minna Helena; 340 tons; Lindmann; 25 alfafa to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

TUNE 4.
BULL RIVER—Bribk Coomassie: 415 tons; Taylor; ballast.
ST. THOMAS—Am bkt Adda T. Bonnert 488 tons; Bonballast. VALPARAISO-Br bk Lady Vere de Vere; 999 tons; Griffit ballast.

ballast.

**JUAE 5.

Wast Ismus—Not bis Kragerner, 530 tons; Barth; bollast.

Unstrub Stratus—He slip Algeona; 1184 tons Growes; balls

Bensons Avans—He bis Algeona; 1184 tons Growes; balls

Bensons Avans—He bis Algeona; 1285 tons; Front; Hour.

JUNE STRUKE—Am bis Albernarder, 435 tons; Forbes; ballse

Hart Though Albert fog tons; Durch ballost.

Unstrum Stratus—Am bis **June Frantelli**; 331 tons; Scuri
ballost.

Nom 203\$000 205\$ Nom.

SANTOS—Am of the general c -Am bgn John Sherwood; 530 tons; Mankin; part general cargo entered from New York.

TUNE 8. CAPE HAYTIEN-TUNE 9. -Sw be Augusto; 238 tons; Carlson; ballast MONTEVIDEO—Sp bgn Victoria; 943 tons; Maristany; ballast.

TUNE to.

See (Mexico) —Sw bk Christina; 542 tons; Holmstedt; Tanasco (Mexico).—Sw bk Christina; 542 tons; Holmstedt; general cargo.
PBHNAMBUCO.—Port bk Arabella; 337 tons; Pacheco; general cargo. Rio Grande do Sul-Nor'bgn Zaritza; 167 tons; Brustad flour.

JUNE 11. -Nor bk Vegn; 393 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

—The Brazilian sloop Nestor which arrived in port on the 6th inst., reported a dismasted Spanish brigantine tenmiles south-cust of Cape Frio. The brigantine asked the Nestor for a pilot, which the latter did not send to her on the plea of bad weather.

which the latter did not send to her on the place of total westiner.

"The Br. Br. De Treid which cleared at this port for St. Johns, New Brunswick, on the synd of February, carried at the destination on the rish of April in the charge of three men. The master, Captain Matheesen, died with yellow fever on the fifth day on from this port and the entire evere excepting the menta and two suitness, were down with the same disease. The three name were thoroughly calmated with overwork.

FREIGHTS: Sailing-Vessels: Steamers: Channel f. o. . . 35/ a 37// Lisbon t. o. . . 37/6 a 42/ Gibraltar t. o. . 37/6 a 40/ North U. S. . . 15/ a 20/ South U. S. . . 20/ a 25/

| So Co. | FOREIGN SAI | LIN DE 3 | G VE. | SSELS IN | THE PORT OF E 12, 1880. |
|-----------|--|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|
| ds; | NAME | TONNAGE | ENTERED | WHERE | CONSIGNEE |
| ds; | . | Ī | | | |
| oal | bk Adelaide bkt Geo. Peab'y bk Yamoyden bgn. H. G. Bird | 391 494 487 141 | 4 | Baltimore. Baltimore. Rio Grande | Ent. in distress |
| to | bgn John Wesley bk D. Pedro H shp Canada | 458 490 1190 | ,, 24 26 | New York | In distress. |
| ds; | bk May Queen bk Aquidneck bk Amazon | 184 | 9.5 | Baltimore | Wright & Co. Phipps Bros. & Co. Wright & Co. |
| eef | ARGENTINE | 178 | April13 | Salto | J. M. Frias & Filho Miranda Az & C |
| ds; | bg Moro bk Paladin | 455 | June 5 | New York | McCulloch B'r &Co |
| lour | bk Guenevere bk Amalia british | 488 | May 2 | Liverpool. | |
| ds; | bk D Auterson shp Montagnais bk Macedon | | | Liverpool. Glasgow Cardiff | |
| | bk Mary Durkee | 880 | ,, | Cardift | Messageries Mar. |
| | slip Sen. Weber | 1230 | " | | Rio Gas Co. J. G. Illius. e Rio Gas Co. |
| | shp Banner shp Rutland bk Martha Reid | 1058 | ,, 1 | Glasgow Newport . | Watson Ritchie & C |
| ner; | bk C'y of Tanjore shp Col. Adams | 1516 | ,, 1 | Glasgow | Wilson, Sons & Co. |
| ths | bk Northern Star bkt Cather, Leed | 220 | .,, 2 | London. Hambarg Marseilles | Bra. Kramer & Co. |
| | bg Okenbury bk Samuel shp Viola | 427 | ,, 2 | 5 Cardiff 6 Cardiff | Alexander Wagner Wilson, Sons Co. |
| ast. | bk Wanlock shp Importer | 745 | ,, 2 | 6 Rangoon. 8 Cardifl | Norton Megaw& Co |
| | slip Tewkesbury bg Scotscraig | 1088 | 3 | o Curdiff 1 Operto | M. J. Monteiro Ba. |
| st. | shp Annie Gou'y | 11135 | | 2 Cardiff | Hartwig Willu'n&C |
| rich; | shp Zimishp Barthena | 96: | - ,, | 8 Cardiff 8 Liverpool. | |
| | lug Vlyt | | | 5 Marseilles | |
| | bk Chuquisaca. | 524 | Mar. | London | A. Soares Dias &Co |

189 Mar. 29 Gualegua a To order 129 Aprilas San Koolas A. Wagner. 290 May 6 Hamburg. Brandes Kraner K.C. 245 8 Marseilles E. J. Albert & Co. 426 21 25 Hamburg. Brander & Co. 126 25 25 Hamburg. Brander & Co. 216 25 Hamburg. Brander & Co. 216 25 Hamburg. To order. 217 21 22 Hamburg. To order. GREMAN
bgn Pfil...
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PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-Pará now possesses ten telephone line -Malignant fevers are raging at Parnahyba

-Ice is manufactured in Pará and sold at 250 reis per kilo.

-The April receipts of the Manáos custom house

were 61,532\$117.

-That S. Paulo black butterfly story reached Pará on the 18th ult. The sub-treasury of Ceará has been authorized

to draw on the national treasury for 1,500,000\$ to meet public relief expenses. -Mail advices from the Rio Madeira of the 23rd

ult., state that the overflow of that river has been greater than for three years past,

—The people of Obidos, Pará, are having much trouble with their police protectors. Several attempts at assassination are reported.

—Some slaves on the plantation of Aurelio Sivate, S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo, revolted on the 31st ult. and killed their overseer.

—The Diario do Gram Pard, of the 15th ult, published a letter of two and one-half columns from Colonel Church, on the Madeira and Mamoré rail-—The overflow of the Amazon this year at Obidos, Pará, exceeds that for many years past, and has caused some damage to the river plan-

-The winter season in Ceará continues favorable. The rains are abundant, 140 millimetres of water falling at Fortaleza during eleven hours of the 13th and 14th ult.

—A slave woman belonging to José Antonio de Arruda, of Pirassununga, S. Paulo, threw her two children into a cistern on the 30th ult., and then jumped in herself. All were drowned.

—The provincial treasury of Pará has been advertising for proposals to complete the president's palace in that city. The proposals were to have been opened on the 11st inst. The appropriation for that work is 209,981\$570.

-- The municipal council of Manáos held an ex traordinary session early last month and resolved to send a representation to the general government against the provincial assembly. At the same time, the city fathers sent their compliments to the pro vincial president. That explains it!

-The Diario do Gram Pará of the 19th ult., re — The District do Gram Para of the 19th ULT, re-ports three assissinations near Cametá, Pará. One was the strangulation of an old man, another the stabbing of his wife and niceo by an ensign, and the last the assassination of his father some time since by the collector of Cametá. None of the assassins had been arrested.

—The president of Cenrá has entered into a con-tract with João Cordeiro and João da Rocha Mor-cira for the establishment of cotton factories in that province. The province agrees to guarantee six per centum annual interest on a capital of 100,0005 for ten years. It is specified that one of the facto-ries shall be established in the orphans' colony where 120 orphans are to be received, fed and edu-cated during a term of five years.

-On the night of the 30th ult, José Pereira dos —On the night of the 30th ult, José Percira dos Reis, eighten years of age, and a companion named Manoel, broke into the house of one Manoel de Abren at Pubeiros, S. Paulo, with the purpose of assaulting his daughter. The girl's brother Joän, ten years of age, was awakened by their entrance and cried out to his father, whereupon Rels at once stabbed the boy to death, even dragging the body outside and mutilitating it after life was extinct. The father alarmed the neighborhood and Reis was centured.

—Late mail advices from the Amazonas state that the acting juiz de direction of Barcellos has acquitted a man named Telles de Menezes, who has suffered an "unjust imprisonment for three year?" on a charge of being concerned in the hor-rible butchery of Dona Cecilia Brazil and two others ritole hutchery of Joan Gecilia Brazil and two others on a plantation of the Rio Branco. The innoceance of the man does not seem to be clearly established. One thing, however, is clear—the accused has been imprisoned three years without trial. If guilty he should certainly be punished; if innocean, he should not have been compelled to suffer three years' imprisonment.

personment.

—Joaquim Manoel alists Joaquim Punaré, was arrained before the authorities at Ceará last month on a charge of cannihalism. The judicial inquire clicited the following. The criminal is a native of Quixeramobim. He went out hunting with a minor named José. After some days, during which they found no game, he resolved to kill the boy and eat thim. He killed him with a club, cut of his head and dressed his body. He then broiled the body so as to keep it, not having any salt. He threw the head and clothing into a water hole, where they were afterwards discovered.

—According to the Guzetta, of Bahia, a young man in that city, named Telesphoro de Araujo Costa, has discovered the only true and original philosopher's stone. The young investigator, who is said to have no knowledge whatever of chemistry and alchemy, is a resident of Amargoso. He has discovered, "as by divine inspiration" says the Guzetta. "A process by which gold is obtained, from 14 to 18 carats fine, from reduced copper." The result is obtained through the use of certain salts and chemicals, of which the Guzetta is ignorant. It seems that the young inventor, ignorant of clientity as he is, has been shreed enough to keep the secret of his marvellous discovery to himself, thus preventing a general abandonment of all other industries for the production of gold from copper. This new industry is destined to confer great benefits on this happy country. The importation of copper has not yet set in. -According to the Gazeta, of Bahia, a young

—The Monitor Campista issued a special Camões lition, containing three pages of selections from

—The Pernambuco senatorial election has resulted in the choice of Drs. Lux Felippe de Souza Leão, Antonio José da Costa Ribeiro and Antonio Epamin-ondas de Mello.

—The public receipts at Bahia in May were as follows: from customs, general 788,067\$770, provincial 66,026\$632; internal revenue, general 69,21\$5-211, provincial 108,573\$391; postoffice 5,597\$991.

—The customs and internal revenue receipts of Pernambaco in May were as follows: customs 806,073\$10,8, same month last year 574,228\$785, consulado 162,250\$474, same month last year 112,-930\$500; recebedoria 52,864\$117, same month last yar 49,816\$104.

yar 49,816\$104.

—According to telegrams from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, a riot occurred in that city on the 8th and 9th. The occasion was purely local. An unpopular contract for the drainage of the city came up for affirmation in the provincial assembly on the 8th and through the exertions of certain deputies was rejected. This was vocierously applauded by the people in the galleries. A military force then attempted to drive the people out of the assembly building, but was repelled. On the following day there was a popular demonstration, during which the provincial president was hooted and the office of the Reforms, the official paper, was stoned. A conflict took place between the people and the police, in which the latter were routed. A few wounds but no deaths are reported. few wounds but no deaths are reported.

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May, R. C. Shannon, Comm. A Napoletic
dus Santos, Dr. Carlos França, Alfrédo de
Barros, H. K. Brudie, E. Tourinho, J. S.
Oliver, M. Pinto de Miranda Montenegro, R.
Dickson,

N. B.—Owing to the limited number of boxes, the commission will distribute by means of a ballot which will be held at No 60 Rua de S. Pedro to-day [June 14] at 4 o'clock.

An early application for seats is therefore requested.

Mauricio swain,

Mechanical Engineer CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

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| Rio de Janeiro | Capt. Lewis | Aug. 28 |
| Capt. Lewis | Capt. Rio de Janeiro | Capt. Lewis | Capt. Rio de Janeiro | Capt. Lewis | Capt. Rio de Janeiro | Capt. Lewis | Capt. Ca Steamer

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| DATE | STEAMER | DESTINATION |
|---------|---------|---|
| June 24 | Tamar A | Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco and Lisbon. |
| July 9 | Minho | Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Pernamuco, S. Vicente and Lisbon. |
| . 2 | | |

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