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

Vol. VII

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1880

NUMBER 20

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rur do Marquez d'As HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minis

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THE GAVEA MILK WORKS.

THE GAVEA MILK WORKS.

Milk, one of the most necessary, useful, easily digested and nutritious foods, is the object of dishonest speculation in this city, to the prejudice of the interests and bealth of the consumer. To obviate this disadvantage, a compatriot of ours has acquired a good-sized place at the Gavea where he raises the best vegetables for feeding cuttle in order to supply the people with pure milk obtained from well-feed and carefully-treated cows. To facilitate its distribution agencies will be established in the centre of the city, and the proprietor will undertake to supply houses with it through monthly subscriptions. He proposes also, through medical advice, to administer certain medicines to the animals so as to endow the milk with therapeutic properties, the advantages of which treatment are now generally recognized. One of the essential conditions of such enterprises is the earmenteness of those who have them in charge. One of the essential conditions of such enterprises is the carrentsess of those who have them in charge. From our knowledge of the initiator of this important branch of industry we are confident that his enterprise will be crowned with success, that finally the inhabitants of this city will drink milk in place of the milky water obtained from animals fed on bad food and shut up in narrow stables.—Gazeta, 12me 22.

In addition to the above modest announcement of our esteemed contemporary we have been able to procure some further particulars of this new and promising enterprise which we now place before our readers. As the project has not yet been fully developed and as the parties inter-ested are not willing to place the details of their scheme before the public until every thing is in practical working order and the inventions have all been carefully covered with patents and privileges, we have been able to procure this information only after the greatest difficulty and under the most solemn promises of secrecy as to its source. As the greater part of the scheme is yet in embryo, the following particulars should be considered as an outline rather than the perfected result.

Located near the foot of the Gavêa this improved dairy farm will not only receive the benefits of the salt-laden sea breezes from the Atlantic but it will be under the constant influence of some of the finest scenery in the world. The inhalation of salt air and the slight absorption of the minute saline particles from the air by the sea-exposed pastures are expected to give a delicate piquancy to the butter made here which will be found in no other dairy product in the world. Besides this it is nticipated that these natural agencies will add largely to the keeping qualities of the butter without the work and expense of securing that result through the employment of a large force of butter-makers. This, of course, refers only to the product over and beyond the fresh butter consumption of the city. The relative degree of saltness in the butter will be regulated by the exposure of the pastures and animals to the sea breezes.

As to the influence of the scenery, it is believed that the daily contemplation of the broad expanse of sea, the peaceful, mount-ain-locked valley below, the solemn grand-eur of the Gavêa, and the distant kaleidoscopic beauties of the peaks of Tijuca, Corcovado and Tres Irmãos with the smaller peaks and ridges intervening will so impress the bovine mind that even the butter and milk will become thoroughly impregnated with the genius of poetry, art and oratory. Through this simple process — the daily transformation of nature's art and language into butter, cheese and milk - it is hoped to create in this city such a civilization, such a race of poets, artists and orators, that the still-living glories of Athens and Rome will pale before them.

In the more practical aspects of the en-terprise the plans are no less elaborate and comprehensive. The services of an able engineer and inventor, one whose name has become a household word everywhere from the gamins of the street to the highest and most honored legislators of the realm have been permanently engaged in it, and he is now busily at work developing and perfecting the various mechanical devices con-templated in the scheme. Although central agencies and manual distribution will be first employed in supplying the city with milk it is designed to lay milk mains from the farm to the city from which will radiate

milk pipes through every street. At the farm the cows will be milked by machinery direct into a storage reservoir which will be provided with the necessary strainers and a refrigerating apparatus for keeping the milk fresh and cool. In the city each subscriber's house will be provided with a milk meter for nouse will be provided with a milk meter for measuring the amount used. Subscribers will also be furnished, if desired, with an "infant's milk regulator," an ingenious contrivance for the nursery, now in the hands of the inventor, by which not only will the supply of milk be regulated to the capacity of the shift but milks her milks and the supply of the shift but milks her milks and the supply of the shift but milks her milks and the supply of the shift but and t of the child but which will also fill the child's mouth automatically whenever it cries at night. This invention will be an in-estimable boon to every household. The farm will be lighted by electricity at night by which the enforced break in feeding will be obviated and the per capita supply of milk from the cows will be largely increased.

The medicated milk department, upon

which the success of the enterprise in large measure depends, will be under the personal supervision of an experienced physician who will devote his whole time to the study and practice of this new and wonderful discovery in medical science. Assisted by a scientific agriculturist, the physician will subject the cows in his department to special courses of feeding in order to invest their milk with therapeutic properties through the benign and perfect agencies of nature. Wherever possible the cows will be fed upon the plants and vegetables affording the medic-inal properties desired, and in this work the services of the agriculturist will be largely employed. One of the first undertakings in this line will be the creation of a poppy pasture from which the physician expects to obtain a superior quality of milk for infants. This milk, according to the treatment and feeding of the cow, will be graded as "paregoric" and "God-frey's cordial." In other cases where it is impossible to obtain the medicinal properties in this manner, the animals will be fed with the remedies themselves. The physician has advised his employers to import their own mineral waters, Eno's fruit salt, sulphate of quinine, etc., thus reducing the expense and insuring a good article. In short time he confidently expects that his "Hunyadi Janos milk,"
"Eno's fruit salt milk" "tartar emetic milk,"

etc., will entirely supplant the medicines after which they are named.

Among some of the miscellaneous and no less agreeable applications of this new discovery will be the production of 'milk punch." This article will unquestionably surpass all species of the artificial product ever known, and it is sure to prove the most remunerative feature of the enterprise. A large part of the farm and stock will be specially devoted to this single industry and a special pipe will convey unch" to a central deposit in Rua da Alfandega, whence it will be distributed over the city. Another specialty, from which the most important results are anticipated, is the manufacture of "condensed milk." The inventor is now at work upon an original piece of mechan-ism with which he expects to produce milk in a highly condensed form by simply subjecting the cow to mechanical pressure. Should he succeed, and we are permitted to state that there is no doubt of his eventual success, it is probable that the condensed milk trade of the world will

suffer a complete revolution. Taking it in all its bearings this enterprise is one of the most momentous undertak ings ever conceived. Should it succeed, and of that we are not permitted to doubt, it will prove both an unmixed and mixed blessing to thousands of homes, and a source of incalculable revenue to its beneficent projectors. The Gavêa medicated milk works of Rio de Janeiro will be one of the wonders of the world.

THE export of cotton goods from Great Britain to Brazil in April was 82,797,300 yards, against 54-481,400 yards during the same month of 1879.

DR. GUNNING'S REPLY. To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS

Sir: —When the Rio News: started, its promoters recommended it as keeping clear of personalities. Why this good rule should not be observed with me, I cannot comprehend. Offending no one, why should I be annoyed by a malicious established in the comprehend. Offending no one, why should I be annoyed by a malicious established in the comprehend of offending no one, why should I be annoyed by a malicious established in the comprehending with the same, while disseminating slander, proves himself to be heither a Christian, nor a gentleman, but only a snob. Who is this wretched "us" that I should "just himself, the property of blacks, many of whom as to conduct, comfort and independence can, I believe, compare favorably with himself. But to save myself from the dirt of such a scribbler, and to enlighten those who do not know better, I will allude to his insinuations.

I never held, on could hold a slave, so no "freedom was to be carned." The said blacks were bought and freed at once, and put under the protection of the judge of orphans, who appointed at utor to see the contract properly carried out. They were thus debbors, not slaves, and they had to repay the advance for their freedom by cash, or labour under law of the contract of the property carried out. They were thus debbors, not slaves, and they had to repay the advance for their freedom by cash, or labour under he will be a servipar. Many of them heartily repaid the advance, many ould not, yet all got quilt notwithstanding, to my loss of same thousands of pounds of which I have never complained to any one! Did "Diogenes," or an of his friends, ever risk a cent to help a fellow-creature, or serve a friend? I trow not: it is easier to try to blacken once, but the servipar. Many of them heartily repaid the had in the pocket! No "planter," nor "slave-owner," ever freed, nor meant to free one of them! The contary is only Capt. Codman's romance, repeated by silly "Diogenes." My men were not bought for strength, or gain, but whose business is that?

The blacks were

Rio de Janeiro, July 5 1880.

Aside from the questions in controversy between Dr. Gunning and "Diogenes," upon which we will not enter, there are two points raised in the above communication which we can not allow to pass without comment—the charge against us of bad faith in the matter of personalities of support of the confident that he will not hesitate to do full justice to this position.—Eds.

and the indirect charge of admitting a very disreputable character into our columns. It will be remembered that a misstatement appeared in a recent missionary report about the liberation of the Catta Br blacks which purported to come direct from Dr. Gunning himself. As we, with others, had been deeply interested in that case we felt bound to correct the misstatement and to give credit where it was due, and in so doing we took the only possible ground that was open to us — that of ascribing the error to a misunderstanding as to the blacks in whose liberation the Doctor was interest-ed. We could not charge Rev. Mr. Vanorden with the deliberate publication of a false statement as his sacred calling entitles his words to all respect and credence; nor could we charge Dr. Gunning with so absurd a misrepresentation. We therefore ascribed the error to a confusion of the two subjects — the Catta Branca blacks, and the other blacks in whom Dr. Gunning has been so long interested. As to the correction, simple justice demanded that it should be as public as the misstatement to which it referred, and as Dr. Gunning was associated with the one, it was unwas associated with the one, it was un-avoidable that his name should be associated with the other Since that time the discussion has been wholly between Dr. Gunning and other parties.

In the matter of personalities it is claimed that we have departed from our rule in this case simply to annoy Dr. Gunning with malicious slander. If he will look into this matter more closely he will see that this charge is wholly unfounded. Our rule is simply to exclude from our columns all discussions of a purely private or personal character, and this rule we have carefully observed all the way through. In questions of general concern, questions which involve principles and which affect either common or public interests, we find legitimate ground for comment and discussion. We have not hesitated to discuss the public acts of of-ficials and corporations because there were persons involved, nor have we hesitated o attack individuals when their conduct has become a matter for public inquiry. In the Catta Branca slave case Dr. Gunning fully endorsed our course although there several persons involved both directly were several persons involved both directly and indirectly, and although we held the present superintendent of the company, who was not in any degree to blame for the acts of his predecessor, in the highest esteem. In that case any false delicacy as to person-alties would have thwarted the just purpose we had in view. As we acted in that case so shall we act in others, especially in those affecting the freedom of injustly enslaved men. We are so opposed to the institution of slavery, even to the restraints placed upon 'the libetry of debtors, that we can not countenance it in any form or feature, and in this the frequently-expressed anti-slavery sentiments of Dr. Gunning himself will full bear us out.

On the other point, it should be considered that our columns are open to respectable.

fully bear us out.

On the other point, it should be considered that our columns are open to respectable men only. The terms which Dr. Gunning has applied to "Diogenes," thoughtlessly as we believe, charges us indirectly with a gross violation of this rule. Although we can not hold ourselves responsible for their or the properties of the properties of

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

Contains a summary of news and a review of Beazilian affain a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of treight and charters, and all other information necessary to a corre-judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1880.

WITH a view to fostering the domestic iron manufacture the government has, for more than a quarter of a century, expended large sums annually to supply the item "expenses over receipts," at the Ipanema iron works. A few days ago it suddenly occurred to the minister of affairs maritime that it wouldn't be a bad idea to use the iron produced at these works in the various arsenals and workshops of the navy, and he forthwith, in his desire to aid in the general reduction of expenses, appointed First Lieutenant Francisco Augusto de Paiva Brandão to proceed to Ipanema, in the province of São Paulo, nearly 500 miles from the nearest arsenal, and there examine the various qualities of iron produced by the works, and report upon their adaptability to the uses of the department. The gallant officer will, of course, print a "Paracer," as long as his distinguished name, in which he will describe every thing he saw or thought—leaving out, probably, the very facts desired, but containing no end of poetry, science and puzzling tables from or some other available authority. A grovelling Gradgrind may ask why didn' the minister order samples of each kind of iron produced at the Ipanema works to he sent to the marine arsenal in Rio. ere every facility for testing exists, where experts in each department could apply their practical knowledge to critical question of quality? They "order things differently in France."

A DAILY journal of this city has suddenly conceived a fright at the possible emigration of the Jesuits from France to Brazil. Promas is this new interest in the future liberties of the country and praiseworthy as is this outspoken denunciation of the vicious influences of Jesuitism, we can not see that the fear of an invasion from this famous religious order is well founded. The Jesuits have shown no disposition to with draw from Europe and from interference in European politics; the leopard has not yet begun to change his spots. Were they come here, they would be too far withdrawn from the centres of European power and wealth, a step they are not likely to take as long as there is the slightest foothold left for them in Europe. Some of them may come, it is true; and enough to introduce more than one objectionable element into Brazilian politics. But, if our contemporaries pursue the right course and lead the General Assembly to pass several muchneeded laws, the danger can be very easily met and overcome. The great strength of the Jesuits, and of many other orders as well, lies in their control over four of the most important phases or events of life: baptism, education, marriage and the closing scenes of life. Take away from them their power over people through these matters and their presence will no longer be a source of fear and evil. As long, however, as the Church has the power to refuse its sacred offices to the unbaptized, to warp and narrow the mind through its control of schools and text-books, to deny marriage or render it difficult at the pleasure of the priest, and to refuse burial or raise ful distinctions in it at will, just so long will there be Jesuitism, even though that famous order itself be driven out. The education of a people into manly independence and liberal principles is the best safeguard against all such fanatic influences. When there are schools established in every parish and education is as free as the air; when the

its power to enforce its wishes upon the people; when all unjust distinctions are razed to the ground and all men stand before the law; and when free and equal every man is left to worship as he please without check or disability, then Brazil can open her doors to the whole Jesuit community and fear them not. Personal liberty and liberal culture are potent ant idotes against the poison of Jesuitism.

IN COMPLIANCE with imperial instructions the provincial government of Rio de Janeiro has taken a census of the slave population of that province preparatory to the distribu-tion among the municipalities of their quotaof the emancipation fund recently set apart by the ministry for the manumission slaves. The amount falling to the province of Rio de Janeiro is 951,376\$620 and the slave population just taken, as officially published on the 7th inst., is 289, 239. An examination of the official report of December 31st, 1878, shows that the number of slaves existing in the province on that date was 279, 326, from which it is seen that there has been an increase in the slave population of 9,913 during the eighteen months which have elapsed since that enumeration. The number matriculated under the emanci pation law was 304,744, from which it is seen that the total decrease since that time has been only 15,505. According to the report of December 31, 1878, the number of slaves introduced from other provinces after the matriculation of 1873 was 43,-875, reduced to slavery by judicial sen-tence 78, total 43,953. At this ratio the total increase up to the end of June last would be 56,314. The number of deaths among the slaves of the province during the above mentioned period ending Decem ber 31, 1878, was 34,329, an average of 6,437 per annum, or a little over two per At this ratio the total number of cent. deaths to June 30 last would be 43,191.

The number of slaves taken out of the province up to December 31, 1878, was 27,879, voluntarily emancipated 5,393, compulso rily emancipated 492; total 33,764. At this ratio the total removals and manumissions to June 30 last would be 43, 260. The number of slaves freed by the first distribution of the emancipation fund, March 29, 1875, was 674. Tabulating these results, we have.

Matriculated, 1873...... 304,744 Imported and reduced to slavery...... 56,314

... 56,314 361,058

Deaths since Sept. 1, 1873... 43,191
Exported and freed...... 43,260
Emancipated by fund, 1875.. 674

Estimated slave population June 289,239 15,306

87,125

From this it will be seen that the excess of slaves over and above the estimated slave population on the 30th of June is 15,306. After making every allowance for an increase in the importation of slaves from other provinces, and that certainly could not have been very great in view of the demand for slave labor in the neighboring provinces of São Paulo and Minas Geraes, there is still a large excess to be accounted for. We are well aware that it will be urged that the statistics are defective, and that we are prepared to admit; but if these official statistics are sufficiently correct upon which to base an expenditure of nearly one thousand contos, then they are sufficiently correct for an examination into the practical workings of gradual emancipation.

WHATEVER may be the benefits secured by the electoral reform bill now before the Senate, it is clear that it fails and must fail to meet one of the great evils connected with the electoral system of Brazil. Whether senators and deputies are elected by a direct vote or not, whether they are elected by districts or not, and whatever may be the qualifications imposed, the evil of armed interference and bloodshed at elections will still remain. the general elections which have just taken place throughout the empire it has trans-pired that conflicts have occurred as well when the troops have been absent as when they have been present at the polls. It is clear therefore that though the government's interference may provoke conflicts, it is not the sole or necessary cause for them. Church is divested of its abused control The evil exists independently of this or over marriage and burial and stripped of that ministry, or of this or that electoral

An inquiry into any disturbance system. generally brings to the surface some two or more influential men, who are not only antagonists in a political sense but are also powerful rivals for local influence and power The elections generally give these men the opportunity to test the strength of their tions; they furnish the opportunity, rather than the cause. The personal fol-lowers of these local chiefs are generally men of desperate and lawless characters who stand ready to commit any act of vio lence, even that of assassination. In such a state of society the authorities are either partisans or are powerless to secure the punishment of the criminals. inevitable result is a total disregard for law and personal rights, and the powerful chiefs not only enjoy immunity from all legal responsibility for their acts, but they also secure it for their followers. Ever in this city, the capital of the empire, we have the spectacle of a municipal officer directing the movements of desperadoes and causing bloody fights in several parishes. And yet this man, who has long enjoyed the distinction of having the capoeiras of this city under his control, is powerful enough to enjoy not only immunity from arrest but also the continuance of official confidence and esteem It is evident that as long as influential men are permitted to violate the laws with impunity there can be no genuine in elections and no respect for reform law and personal rights. The arrest of a few capangas and the removal of a few partisan officials will be totally inadequate to suppress the evil; nothing short of unflinching blows at the chiefs themselves will be effective. When the government brings the secretary of the city council, who has been accused by the president of parish election board with violent interence in elections at the head of a band of capangas, when this man has been arrested and held responsible for his conduct, and when the powerful party chiefs of interior municipalities are punished for their lawless acts, we shall then have some faith in electoral reform, and in the suppression of future disturbances. As long however, as the government does not enforce the laws against the leaders in these conflicts, there will be no end of bloodshed. There must be an impartial observance of law among all classes of men before there can be any respect for it, and any security for life and property.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—There has been little done in either house o the General Assembly since our last report asid from the discussions on the various election conflict reported from different parts of the empire. The bloody affair at Victoria, Pernambuco, has been before the Senate at every session, and the disturbances in the provinces of Santa Catharian, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Minas Genes, and in this city have all received a large amount of attention. The debates have been totally devoid of any practical suggestion for suppressing these constantly-recurring conflicts and bringing their promoters to an account for them. In the Senate the only other important discussions have been on the extraordinary credit of 1,280,000\$ for the Dom Pedro II railway.

—In the Chamber the land subsidy project for the Philadelphia and Caravellas railway passed its third reading on the 5th, and now goes to the Senate. The estimates for the departments of empirement of enging affairs have both been under discussion in second reading and the former has undergone several amendments. On the 6th the minister of war asked for a supplementary credit of 464,802\$878 for the general service, and on the 7th the minister of empire asked for an extraordinary credit 301,381\$826 to meet the expenses of the extraordia ssion of thirteen days last November, and upplementary credits of 23,209\$962 for the astro-nomical observatory and 100,000\$ for the sanitar nomical observatory and 100,000\$ for the sanitary, syeness of the past year. An application fron Thomas A. Edison for the privilege of introducing his electric light into Brazil was received on the 7d and referred. A representation against the recentlection at S. João d'El-Rei, Minas, was received the

same day.

On the 6th an interpellation was addressed to the government by Deputy Tavares Belfort relative to a concession granted to Charles James Jowett, of New-York, for mining mineral phosphates on Fernando de Norouha and neighboring islands. On the same subject Deputy José Basson stated that the estimated deposit is five millions of tons which at 100\$ per ton, the impost collected by Perf, would widd the state a revenue of 900.000.000. yield the state a revenue of 500,000,000\$. He urged that the state should not lose this sum.

that the state should not lose this sum.

—On the 10th Deputy Joaquim Serra asked the government for copies of Barão de Teffe's report on the port of Maranhão, and the report of the last soundings made there, which he claimed to confirm each other. In passing, he observed that a Canadian company had offered to perform the service contracted for with the American steamship company and would make all the calls required.

LOCAL NOTES

-The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro sailed from New York for this port on the 3rd

—Jeronymo Alves de Macedo has received a five years' privilege for a coffee-hulling machine of his

The Emperor has presented the sum of 600\$
to the Misericordia hospital to be distributed among the poor patients.

—The election at the Misericordia hospital on the 4th inst. resulted in the choice of Visconde de Jaguary as provedor.

-Decree No. 7,738, of the 30th ult., grants a privilege to J. Maxwell Jones & Co. for a towing and life-saving service on the Rio Grande bar.

The government has ordered new elections in the parishes of Sant'Anna and Sacramento, because of the destruction of ballot boxes in the late election.

The faculty of the Polytechnic School has accepted the invitation of the minister of agriculture to complete the projected official vocabulary of technical engineering terms.

technical engineering terms.

—The state government of Louisana has declared that all vessels arriving at New Orleans from Havana, Vera Cruz and Rio de Janeiro on and after the 10th of May last shall be subject to such quarantine as the board of health may direct.

quaratine as the board of neatin may uneed.

—By decree Ne. 7,743, of the 30th ult, the government grants a five years' privilege to Francisco Maria de Souza for certain improvements which he has introduced into the manufacture of stearine candles. The privilege is limited to the province of Rio Grande do Sul.

-Cherubini says in one of his late musical re

—Cherabini says in one of his late musical reviews, "Probably there is no subject in Rio that leads itself more easily, or furnishes bigger scope for talking twaddle, than music does." To which the afficted mortals of this city respond "Amen!"
—In response to an inquiry from the Espirito Santo company the minister of funace has decided by an official communication of the 18th ult., that all subsidized steamship lines, whether inhand or escagoing, are subject to the passenger tax of 20 reis.

—After capturing a disorderly negro in Rua do Riachuelo on the 4th inst. three policemen started for the station with him, beating him unmercifully all the way. When remonstrated with for this cruelty, the one in command said that it was done in accordance with superior orders.

-Three policemen with drawn swords pursue —Three policemen with drawn swords pursued a man into the interior of a house in Rua do Senhor dos Passos on the 4th, and when the proprietor protested they threatened him with their swords. The police authorities forget that such an invasion is a gross violation of law.

—The director of the house of correction in this city protects are mainty the samples of condemned crime.

city protests against the sending of condemned crin from other municipalities to serve their term of imprisonment here. Among his reasons are th bsence of all provisions for furnishing labor to orisoners and the lack of room for any beyond those

prisoners and the lack of room for any beyond those sentenced in this city itself. The minister of justice has stopped the practice as suggested by the director.

—In response to a petition from Antonio Verissimo de Mattos Jr. asking for a seven per cent guarantee on 250,000\$ invested in a central sugar mill at Itajahy. Santa Catharina, the minister of contentiates he spitied that the concennent would agriculture has replied that the government woul concede no further interest guarantees on new central factories, but would simply limit itself to existing contracts. This resolution reflects great credit on the present ministry as these interest guarantees are becoming a serious burden to the

—The 477 immigrants which arrived on the La France on the 4th inst. have been very poorly pro-vided for since their landing. Although not com-pelled to live in the streets as were some of their predecessors they have been so huddled together in the quarters provided for them that their situation is probably little better than street exposure. In view of the hardships to which these people are sub-jected would it not be well for the government to conside negrous immigrants, ungerter, in some provide permanent immigrants' quarters in some part of the city?

—Since the 1st inst. the new chief of police, Dr. Moniz Barreto, has discharged 26 men from the police force for drukhenens, neglect of duty, abuse of prisoners, indecent conduct, etc. This measure will receive hearty commendations from all quarters as the necessity for holding vagabond policemen in strict check has long been urged upon the authorities. Such steps as this will not not jumprove the discipline and character of the force but it should lead to the suppression of many discorders which are now permitted.

—A disturbance took place in the Praga da Constitucjúo on the evening of the 7th between a soldier and policeman, in which other policemen and soldiers afterwards joined. The only complaint which the public make is that the blows were not confined to the -Since the 1st inst. the new chief of police, Dr.

public make is that the blows were not confined to the two parties in question but were freely distributed two patties in question but were freely distributed among the spectators. One valiant policeman who was afterwards found wiping his sword with a hand-kerchief remarked that he had not used it as an ornament but for work. The frequent abuse of power among both soldiers and policemen should wanken the minister of justice to the necessity of protecting the people against their brutal aggressions.

-The June report of the Sailors' Mission in this city shows that the cash receipts during the month were 165\$000 which added to the balance of 16\$500 were 165\$000 which added to the balance of 165\$00 from May gives a total of 181\$500. The expenditures were 91\$500 toward Mr. Curran's salary and 90\$000 for the rent of the bethel in May and June: total 181\$500. The number of vessels visited was 50, and the missionary announces his ability to wisit many more were the donations for this work increased. It is to be hoped that the friends of this work will not delay longer to place this charitable enterprise on a permanent basis, as its support at present is clearly inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. made upon it.

...The public lecture courses at the National Museum opened on the 12th inst

—A concession for five years has been granted to Samuel Beavin for the manufacture and sale of a machine of his invention for washing clothe.

A five years' privilege has been conceded to Luiz Godfredo Escragnolle Taunay and Augusto Carlos da Silva Telles for a coffee-drying machine of

—The duration of the contract with the Espirito Santo and Campos steamship company has been ex-tended ten years counting from the 28th of April last.

—The faculty of medicine in this city has granted permission to Dr. Fort, lately arrived from France, to deliver free courses of fectures in the lecture-room of the medical college. Dr. Fort proposes to deliver three courses.

—Appeals for assistance against. Indians have neen received by the government from Mucury, Minas Geraes. The settlements in that locality are said to be greatly injured by the frequentizates of the neighboring tribes.

—A Belgian society of the "red cross" confe

—A Belgian society of the "rear coross" connect a diploma of merit upon Dr. José Pereira do Rego Filho. This the hundred-and-some-odd-th distinction conferred upon the illustrious doctor. There are three thousand agricultural societies in the United States yet to be heard from.

the United States yet to be neard rown.

—Deputy Becerra de Menezes deprecates the use of troops at the polls, and in the Chamber on the 7th instant he even condemned the disorderly acts of certain groups of appearies. That's all right, but will the president of the municipal council dertake to bring the leaders of these cutthroats to justice?

to justice?

—Mr. Morris N. Kohn presented a request to the Chamber on the toth inst. for an authorization to establish an aquarium in the Passio Publico, It does not transpire what grudge the petitioner bears this pretty little garden, but he seems determined to establish some kind of a job there even if it executions; it consultants in a present the present that the present that the present the present that the present that the present the present that the present the present that the present the present the present the present the present that the present the pres it overthrows the government.

it overthrows the government.

—The election rows in this city during the first four of five days of the month resulted in the breaking up of the election in two or three parishes where new elections are to be held. Many persons were wounded more or less severely, two or three of whom have since died. The president of the Santa Rita election board charges that his parish was threatened by a band of roughs under the exceptors of the city connect. secretary of the city council.

secretary of the city council.

—An association has been recently organized in this city under the title of 'Emprera Colonisadora Brazileira,' for the purpose of introducing immigrants and supplying planters and others with laborers. The association will accept orders for laborers in any industry, and will also undertake to supply sevents for domestic service. Its support will come from commissions charged upon the service rendered. The old immigranti lodging house in Rua da Boa Vista, Saude, has been secured for the reception of immigrants. The association is under the direction of Messrs. Julio Rossi, Francisco Antonio Fritsch, and William de Lara

-One of the incidents of the late parlie elections in Ireland was the defeat of the O'Conor Don in Roscommon by no less a personage than Mr. James J. O'Kelly, formerly of the New York Herald. Our readers will remember Mr. O'Kelly as the Herald correspondent who came to Rio de Janeiro in 1876 for the purpose of attending the Emperor on his visit to the United States. He re-Emperor on his visit to the ed to Ireland with Mr. Parnell only se turned to Ireland with Mr. Parnell only some few months ago. His career thus far has been a check-cred one and this last event will strike many as the most curious freak of them all. Were there not a danger that our English friends would believe us serious about it, we would offer our congratulations, but we decline the risk.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The directors of this company have issued the following report, which will be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of shareholders:

The directors submit the accounts for 1879, duty added to the West Coast, and to the war which broke out there in April to the continued depression of try dead on the West Coast, and to the war which broke out there in April the receipts have fallen off; besides which the loases in exchange caused by violent submitted to the continued of the continued have in a count in \$2.08,128 feb 11d. After debiting 219,113 feb for depreciation, and also the expenses of land-up steamers, &c., the balance at the credit of profit and loss account is \$28,65 as. Adding the balance brought forward from 1878 (28,764,158 dt). The total amount at the credit of profit and loss and a dividend of £1 top per share, which was paid on a dividend of £1 top per share, which was paid on a dividend of £1 top per share, which was paid on a dividend of £1 top per share, which was paid on a finantial try. This shoots £8,657 too, and caves a sum of £8,805, 88.88 to be carried forward. The infortunate loss of the Illimania, off Mecha Island, in July, has left the underverting account only a finantial for the count of the count of the count of 1878. The count of the count of the count of 1878. The count of the count of the count of 1878. The count of the count of

A. M. SAUNDERSON, Manager and Secretary

Liverpool, May 22, 1886

	T	HE RIO NEWS		3
Commercial	EXPORT DUTIES.	Lard.—The market is quiet and there is little demand.	TRIESTE—Gr bkt Blits; 206 tons; Blohm; 78 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. & Co.	VESSELS LOADING. New York—Br trn Solide; old iron; freight £150.
	1880 1879 January 596,036\$422 633,865\$961	We quote: 320 reis per lb. for George	MARSEILES-Fr bk Coquimbo; 725 tons; Martin; 54 ds; general cargo to Dreyfus & Co. LISBON-Dan bk Concordia; 349 tons; Smith; 46 ds; salt to	Br str Lassell; 17,000 bags coffee and sundries; freight
Yuly 14th, 1880. Sar value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do do U.S.	February 1,005,384 557 677,024 779 March. 340,997 638 846,352 394 April 764,211 947 698,062 134	310 ,, ,, ,, Jenkins 300 ,, ,, ,, New York	Barbosa & Braga. MONTEVIDEO—Sp pol Amittad; 172 tons; Roses; 19 ds; jerked beef to Souza, Irmão & Rocha.	Baltimore—Am bk Serene; 3,200 bags coffee; on the berth; freight 20. ——Am bk Maggie V. Hugg; 1,500 bags coffee; on the
coin at \$4 84 per £1. stg. 54.45 cents.	June 387,235 064 470,588 667	Arrivals 150 kegs per Templar from Baltimore. Rosin.—Remains unchanged at 8\$000—8\$500 per barrel.	beef to Souza, Irmão & Rocha. Porro Alegre—Grach Eliza; 90 tons; Falck; 24 ds; general cargo to Carneiro & Irmão.	
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold 5\$559	3,387,080\$050 4,352,384\$735 Balance against 1880, 865,304\$685.	No arrivals. Kerosene.—We continue to quote 7\$500-7\$700 per case for		EXPECTED TO LOAD.
tank rate of exchange on London to-day 23½ d. resent value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 856 rs. gold. do do in U.S. coin at \$1.846 per ft. ster. 46 fo cents.	TOTALS. I January 4,177,730\$287 3,733,123\$102	Devoe's Brilliant. No arrivals. Pitch Pine.—Continues in demand. We quote nominally	GREENOCK.—Br bk Granite City; 726 tons; Phillips; 50 ds; coal to A. Wagner. 7ULY 7.	New York—Br str Glenlogan; for about the 20th. Br str Sirius; for the 25th.
/alue of \$1.00 (\$4.84½ per £1. stg.) in Brazilian	February	8\$000 per dozen.	LONDON-Br bg John Robert; 207 tons; Thomas; 48 ds; cement	
'alue of £ 1 sterling ,, ,, 10\$378	April 3,496,045 021 3,385,722 587 May. 2,981,348 867 3,822,358 483 June 2,982,548 593 3,168,135 190	No arrivals. White Pine.—The market is well supplied. We quote 100 105 reis per foot.	SALT ISLAND—Port ble Bedemar; 283 tons; Freitas; 83 ds; salt to D. X. da Silva Braga. 7UL V 8.	FREIGHTS: Steamers: Sailing-Vessels:
EXCHANGE.	20,125,797\$567 20,358,969\$552 Balance against 1880, 233,171\$985.	No arrivals. Sweaish Pine.—No arrivals. We quote 33\$000 to 38\$000	SALT ISLAND—Sw bg Galathea; 331 tons; Westerberg; 30 ds; salt to Miranda Leone.	Livernool 407 Channel f. 0 357 a 3776 Livernool 3776 a 4276
fuly 5.—Exchange firm but with little demand. Bank rates nominally 2236d. on London. Light transactions in mer-	Caparity is	oer dozen according to quality.		Lordon 49 Chamel 1 37 37 37 37 4 476 Liverpool 49 Lisbon 1. 0. 376 4 476 Antwerp. 39 Gibraltar 1. 0. 376 4 49 North U. S. 151 4 176 Havre. 16 40 South U. S. 10 10 176
nominary 22/34. Six percents 1,022\$ to 1,023\$. Outside sales of Banco Nacional shares at 15\$. July 6.—The following rates were adopted by the Commercial.	MARKET REPORT Rio de Janeiro, July 14th, 1880.	A T. Ye 1879 1876 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875 1875	YOLKY 9. PHILADRIPHIA—Am shp Continental; 1,712 tons; Clark: 58ds; sundries to J. M. Wright & Co.; entered in distress owing to sickness of the master. High Sha—Urug smk Cellar; 96 tons; Rey; ballast; returned in	Bordeaux fr. 40 Marseilles fr. 60
Outside sales of Bisnor Nacional shares as 15.8. They do, — The following rates were adopted by the Commercial, New London and Brazillam and English banks: 19/46, on Hondon, 47.15. on Perisa saudice pairs in good demand at 28/46 to 34/6. On Hondon, 47.15. on Perisa saudice pair in good demand at 28/46 to 34/6. on Hondon, 47.16. on Ho	Dry Goods The slight improvement observable at the be-	Year Year 879-80 879-80 878-71 875-75 873-73 871-73 871-73 871-73	distress.	New York 40 cts.
2234 to 23d. on London, and 420 to 414 rs. on Paris. Six ger cents 1,035\$: loan of 1868, 1,140\$; sovereigns 10\$840.	inning of this month has been checked by the rapid advance and rising tendency of exchange. Our market is weak and	showing t England and Channel Channel 111,236 5,470 164,470 164,754 16	MARSRILLES—It bk Michele Galatola; 509 tons; Ferrara; 78 ds; sundries to H. N. Dreyfus & Co.	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.
for future delivery at 267\$. Outside sales of Banco Nacional at 17\$.	ible only at considerable concessions on rates current a few	England and Channel Ch	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO
rates, excepting that on Paris which it quoted at 422 rs. Market firm and active, some transactions in bank paper	lays ago. Coffre.—The day after our last report, on the 5th instant, our market became very quiet and has continued so since then,	457 Hollar	JULY 3. MONTEVIDEO—Sp smk Dorotéa; 205 tons; Pagés; gen. cargo.	July 4 La France, Fr Marseilles*, 20ds E. J. Albert & C.
at 22 %d, and 417 rs. Six per cents 1,022\$; sovereigns	owing chiefly to the further increase of cost by the rise in ex- change and the absence of better advices from consuming		JULY 4. Baltimore—Am bk Aquidneck; 342 tons; Raffle; coffee.	Rosse, Blg Montevideo, 5 Norton M'w & C
7919 8.—Market firm with no alteration in banking rates.	countries. Currency prices of the better grades, which are scarce, have	Lisbon Mediter's 45-024 89,548 89,548 89,548 137,553 1	——Am bk Amazon; 229 tons; Myrick; coffee. Phenamoro—Port bgn G. de Castro; 148 tons; Fernandes;	"7 Archimedes, Br River Plate, \$5. Rorion at w & C. River Plate, \$5. Rorio
	advanced too reis per to kilos, whilst those of the lower qual- ities, which are abundant, have declined 200 reis.	in base in bas	Rio Grande-Port bgn Armando; 180 tons; Coelho; genera	9 Bahia, Gr Santos, 1 Bordeaux*, 20 Messageries Mar.
Yuly 9 —Rates elevated by the Banco do Brazil and Banco Commercial to 223/d on London, 417 and 415 rs. on Paris, Market week and inactive. Light	The total sales since the 5th instant have been 54,710 bags,	Hambu and Brene 1393,31 323,33 325,44,84 320,5,54 320,57 170,68	CARC OF GOOD HOVE—Gr bk Heres: 423 tons; Ulrich; coffee	11 Thales, Br Liverpool's, 31 Norton M. w & C 11 Lassel, Br Santos, 22h Norton M' w & C 12 Graf Bismarck, Gr Santos, 22 Brandes K'r & C
transactions in mercantile paper at 23/6d. on London. Six	27,590 bags for United States	from Santos chring , in bags of col klopy and and hamburg ind hard hard hard hard hard hard hard har	JULY 7.	THE STATE OF THE S
and 1,021\$; sovereigns 10\$500 cash.	3,500 ,, Cape of Good Hope 3,910 ,, Elsewhere	957.57.589.555 SG late	BARBADORS—Br bkt Lotus; 463 tons; McLellan; ballast. 7ULY 8. PLSINORE—Nor bkt Ina; 234 tons; Tomelthy; coffee.	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS
7uly 12.—Bank rates elevated to 23d. on London, 44 and 43 rs. on Paris, 512 rs. on Hamburg. Rate on London elevated to 23\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. during the day. Mercantile rates, 23\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 23\(\frac{1}{2} \) d. on London and 408 to 405 rs. on Paris.	54,710 bags.	80.012042411	SALT ISLAND—Port bk Sullana; 459 tons; Almeida; ballast. PARANAGUA—Sp bg Cecilia; 191 tons; Carreras; ballast.	DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO
on London and 408 to 405 rs. on Paris. July 113.—Market regular and unchanged at 231/4d., bank paper. Six per cents 1,020\$; sovereigns 10\$450 cash.	Receipts are increasing, as usual at this time of the year, and the daily average since the 1st inst. is now 5,508 bags, against 6,814 bags in the same period of July last year.	Z o o	Dalhousiri.—Br bk Recovery; 1,027 tons; Gray; ballast. Philadelphia—Nor bk Gudvang; 494 tons; Salvensen; ba	July 3 Rivadavia, Fr Havre* Coffee
	Stock is estimated to-day at 108,000 bags.	years years Plate Plate 1256	last. TRINIDAD—Fr bk Indien; 422 tons; Lebesque: ballast.	Leibnitz, Br River Plate Sundries La France, Fr River Plate Sundries Sundries Sundries
BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1880.	We quote, per 10 kilos: Washed	Ouly 5 5 5 6 8 8 7 7 0	MEW YORK—Nor bkt Ideal; 323 tons; Claussen; old iron.	", 6 Colorado, Am New York* Coffee
ASSETS.	Superior 6\$100 — 6\$400 Good first 5\$800 — 5\$900	Fotals Fotals Fotals Fotals Fotals 500,007 500,007 500,007 500,007 500,007 500,007 500,007 500,007	PRNS ACOLA—It bk Rinaldino; 497 tons; Cristofara; ballast. QUBBEC—Br bk Zimi; 962 tons; Jenkins; ballast. Like Ringer, acottons; Celler ballast.	" 7 Valparazo, Br Southampton* Coffee and sund's
Commercial Department: Bill discounted:	Regular first 5\$550 — 5\$650 Ordinary first 5\$050 — 5\$200	The export of coffee from the port of Santos in the month	ILHA DE MAIO—It ble Binnen; 200 tons; Celle; ballast. NORTHERN PORTS—Gr ble J. H. Jessen; 303 tons; ballast.	" to Rosse, Blg New York Coffee Hamburg* Coffee
Bill disconted: National Treasury bills	Good second 4\$250 — 4\$500 Ordinary second 3\$650 — 3\$850	June last was 68,215 bags, viz:	SINGARE (China)—Br bk Southern Queen; 879 tons; Eyno the same as entered.	
Bills secured by collaterals: By commercial documents 443,800 000 108,801 000	Our cable advices from Santos under date of yesterday re- port the market quiet at nominal prices. Exporters were offer-	United States. 7.495 England and Channel. 9.088 France, Belgium and Holland. 36,214 Hamburg and Bremen 12,860	Sr. Thomas—Gr bgn Pfil; 189 tons; Freyer; bollast. ——Fr bk Berthe; 368 tons; Motay; ballast.	Calling at intermediate ports.
By Government bonds and shades. 1,158,314 242 Securities in liquidation 2,728,400 926	ing 5\$900 for superiors, which dealers refused. The entries last week had averaged 1,106 bags per day and	Hamburg and Bremen	NORTHERN PORTS—Br bg Okenbury; 232 tons; Ball; ballast. Antonina—Gr bg Helios; 246 tons; Hetter; ballast.	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
National Treasury account current 9,623,600 363	stock was estimated atgo,000 bags.	68,215 b	gs JULY 12. HAMPTON ROADS—Nor bk B. M. Width; 317 tons; Moll	PIO DE TANEIRO, TULY 12, 1880.
Mortgage Department: 25,523,123 925 Capital account. 27,00,059 369	TOTAL clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro in the crop-years 1879'80, 1878'79, 1877'78.	-The entries of jerked beef from the River Plate betwee June 23 and July 7 were 29 vessels carrying in all 439	ballast. PARANAGUA—Sp pol Feliz; 190 tons; Pagés; ballast.	NAME Z H WHERE CONSIGNEE
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	DESTINATION 1879'80 1878'79 1877'78	tons. —There were 16 vessels in River Plate ports on the 20th u	-The Uruguayan smk Celia which sailed on the 26th t	dt. Z Z Z
Account Current, Sulvanta Control of the Control of	UNITED STATES. Bags. Bags. Bags.	loading with jerked beef for Brazil. Their cargoes will amou	in consequence of injuries sustained in the late southwester	rly AMERICAN
	New York 1.171 678 1.256 926 752.905	to 73,300 quintals. -Four vessels cleared at Rio Grande do Sul in June w	gales. -Three sailing vessels were loading at Liverpool for a port on the 5th ult., the Princess Beatrice, Nancy Holt, s	his bk Serene 550 June 14 Baltimore. Philips Bros. & Co.
General, 6 % interest, of nominal value 142,500 000 1141,758 420 Ditto, deposited as security, nominal value 12,186,250 043	Richmond	cargoes of jerked beef which footed up to 668.8 tons in all. No other vessels were receiving cargoes at the end of the month.	D. H. Morris; two at London, the Benmore and Felicite;	bga Amy A Lane 388 220 September 2018 September 201
12,250,000\$000 12,186,250 043 Ditto, National loan of 1879, nominal value 26,990,500\$000 26,186,829 120 363 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Rail- 186,500 000	Mobile 181 121 141 516 183 12	Cupping News	at Glasgow, the Mallerille. —The shipping movements of this port during the six mor	ths sp Conditional 177-177
363 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Kailway Co. 181,500 000 18,400 000 18,400 000 3,477 Deb. bonds of the Engenho Central de 657,153 000 657,153 000	St. Thomas f. o	SHIPPING NEWS.	just ended were 563 entries and 497 departures in the fore trade, and 676 entries and 795 departures in the coasting tra	de. bg Octavio 178 April 7 Tujú Miranda Az. & C
Quissania de la Marché & Cam-	Total 1 875.511 2.098.948 1 484 79	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	The entries from foreign ports included 400 saining vessels and steamers, the departures 309 sailing vessels and 188 steam In the coasting trade the entries included 436 sailing ves	98. Australia 488 May 20 Liverpool J. & J. Peake.
pos company	EUROPE. 14.900 30.528 29.35 Channel I. 0. 14.900 30.528 29.35 Havre. 91.267 195.831 134.89 Antwerp 71.494 149.230 57.09	YULY 4.		and nertisu 1238 May 8 Cardiff Messageries Mar.
Can Paulo Reanth:	North of Europe & Baltic 290, 143 334 362 181 78	CARDIFF—Br shp Mohur; 1,413 tons; Clarke; 56 ds; coa Norton, Megaw & Co. BALTIMORE—Am bk Templar; 391 tons; McLean; 57 ds; ft	our and 426 Brazilian) and 245 steamers (61 foreign and 184 B	32- ba Scottermia 240 une i Oporto 31. J. Muntello Da
Capital account	Lisbon t. 0	g to order.	amily	
Mortgages: 22.018.038 400	Portugal 1 000 8.410 8 02 Mediterranean 135.284 205.683 155.98 Total 937.967 1.336.233 957.38	BANKS AND PU	JBLIC COMPANIES	shp Astracana 193 " 15 Cardiff D. Pedro II RR
City, at long dates	FISTWHERE	S al	B	bk Hebe 332 "28 Liverpool Watson Ritchie & V
Cash account:	River Plate & West Coast 24-549 41-748 30-30	-	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	
Hypothecary netes 433,700 000	10131	_ BANKS	All 200\$ All 2,437,57\$864, 267\$000 10\$000 July All 200 All 2,051,768 055 241 000 9 000 July 0,000 200 All 1,657,274 277 220 000 10 000 July	DANISH bk Concordia 349 July 4 Lisbon Braga & Barboza 1880
LIABILITIES. 175,135,201 37	United States. 1.875.511 2.098.948 1.484.75 Europe. 937 967 1.336.233 957.35 Elsewhere. 89.946 135.496 101.66	Banco do Brazil 33,000,000\$ 165,000 17 17 17 17 17 17 17		1880 BOTCH 210 June 5 Marseilles. Berla Cotrim & Co
Commercial Department: Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000 33,000,000 000		9 Industrial e Siercantii	All 200 All 900,000\$ 000 200 00 10 000 000	1880 FRENCH 1880 bk Chuquisaca. 524 Mar. 29 London. Arthur Moss & Co. 1878 bk Sourubaya. 457 June 2 London. Arthur Moss & Co.
Reserve Fund: 3,584,312 11		Banco Precial	5,000 £ 20 £ 10 £ 80,000 190 000 9\$000 July	bk Jacques Cœur bk Coquimbo 725 July 4 Marseilles Dreyfus & Co.
Special , , , , Notes in circulation :	gust gust y cobern veembe county y y y y y y y y To	Petropolis 1,000,000\$ 5,000 Marché e Campos 7,500,000 37,500 1	4.380 200 All 70 000 to "/o Mar.	bon Amalia 120 April 22 San Nicolas A. Wagner.
Branch Banks	3	Paulista	All 200 All — 50 000 7 000 July. All 200 All — 25 000 7 000 July. All 200 All — 25 000 Nom	bgn Cathrine 148 May 21 Colon To order. 1879 bk Brazileira 306 June 15 Richmond Trinks Munch & Trieste Phipps Bros. & C bkt Blitz 206 July 4 Port Alegre Carneiro & Brothe
Accounts current 34,653,946 of Sundries, Balances of various accounts 7,973,904 of Bills payable 226,453 74	6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Nictheroyense. 2,000,000 10,000 Campos a S. Sebastião. 600,000 3,300 C. Pindo a Pinde Inneiro 15,000,000 75,000	All 200 All — 25 000 Nom 10,000 200 All — 25 000 7°/0 Dec. All 200 All 34,600\$000 10 000 10 00 June.	
Dividends : 94,166 31 Unclaimed dividends : 1,650,000 oc 1,6	187677 18	Unido Valenciana	16.500 200\$ All 64,276\$465 300\$000 13 000 July	
The 53rd on 165,000 shares	1 1 2 2 2 2	S. Christovão. 4,000,000\$ 20,000 10,000 S Potanical Garden 2,000,000 3,500 S Paulo. 700,000 1,200,000 Pernambuco 1,200,000 6,000 Pernambuco 2,700	All 200 100\$ — Nom Nom 8 000 July.	1879 bk N. H. Knu'n 284 May 11 Greenock. Watson Ruchie & Berla Cortin & Cette. Berla Cortin & Cette. Serial Cortin & Cette.
Mortgage Department:	Page 1 Pa	Pelotas	All 200 All — 20\$000 All 200 100\$ — 5 000	1879 18 N H Katu's 284 May 11 (Freemock. 1870 min. 284 May 12 1870 min. 285 May 12
Supplemental loan do	the last 1877'98 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Villa Izabel. 2,000,000 10,000 Montevideo 2,000,000 10,000	7,000 200 All 2,800 000 10 000	ORIENTAL
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	2 99999999999	Nichteroy	All 200 All - 195\$000 8 500 July	1880 Smk Celia 96 July 9 High Sea. Returned in distre
E. & O. E.	- 318044000P4000	National		1880 bk Nanny 298 June 7 New Castle To order
Bank of Brazil, July 6, 1800. Visconde de Tocantins, President. Eduardo Braga, Chief. Accountant.	6170764260400	Heija Nictherovense 200,000 1,000	All 200 160\$ 300,000 000 100 000 7 000 Dec.	og Gustar Adon bg Galathea 331 July 8 Salt Island Miranda Leone
	5 7 1 9 10 0 00 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Paulista	All 200 All 717 960 150 000 4 000 July 142 500 6 20 All 6 21, 321, 75: 4d 149 5000 9 sh Dec.	1850 Park
—The minister of finance has ordered the withdrawal of t	W 9 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Cearay)		bgNuevaVictoria 305 224 Mont'video Alex Wagner. 1880 bg Ana. 222 21 B. Ayres. José Romaguera 1880 bg Lira de S'ho 144 Aprilto B. Ayres. JNVinceaz & F
-The amounts of exchange drawn on the three princip	7,133,264,1903	Argos Flummense	4,000 1,000\$ 125\$ 200,000\$ 205 15\$\$00 10 000 10 1	185
monetary centres of Europe during the man year periods of t	ed he 8,130	Nova Permanente 500,000 500 Nova Regeneração 500,000 20,000 Confiança 4,000,000 40,000 Integridade 8,000,000 40,000	All 1,000 100 35,593 963 Nom 6 000 Jan. 10,000 200 20 130,000 000 42\$000 20°7,010. July 20,000 200 50 250,000 000 57 000 2 000 July	polt.amagueyana 142 24 Mont'video Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 pol Doria 142 24 Mont'video Marevedo & Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 smk Luiza 193 24 Mont'video Marevedo & Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 polt.amagueyana 193 24 Mont'video Marevedo & Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 polt.amagueyana 193 24 Mont'video Marevedo & Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 polt.amagueyana 193 Mont'video Marevedo & Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 polt.amagueyana 193 Mont'video Marevedo & Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 polt.amagueyana 193 Mont'video Marevedo & Sanchez Rom'ai 1880 polt.amagueyana 193 Polt.am
two previous years. The monthly totals are as following	S S S S S S S S S S	Previdente 1,000,000 5,000		pel Jones Pornin 161 16 Mont video Romaguera.
January £1,426,059 4,339,137 francs 316,691 mai	ks Coals.—The arrivals since the 1st instant have been small, consisting of only two cargoes, viz:	very Cloria MARKETS 500,000\$ 2,500		1880 bgn Elvira
R86.240 1,730,658 507,708	small, consisting of only two cargoes, viz: 2,007 tons per Mohur from Cardiff 996 ,, Grauite City ,, Greenock	Mercado Nictherovense 300,000 3,000	***	
June 7,019,581 1,553,977 292,000	both on order.	Rio de Janeiro		For Process 175
Total, 1880 £6,984,171 15,457,571 frs. 2,377,204 mk do 1879 6,084,384 21,240,570 1,309,443 do 1878 5,776,156 22,034,231 1,675,710		Bonds Maritimos	15,000 SS 000 SS 000	bgn Coriolano. 187 , 3 Mont video Sza Irmão & Russi U. Hortense 150 , 7 Fray Bento A. Wagner.
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the six months ending June 30, as compared with period of 1879, were as follows:	Flour.—The market remains quiet and we cannot note	Carruagens Fluminense 1,200,000 1,500	5,461 200 All 58,793 327 180\$000 8 000 Jul	7 1830 sip Montenegro 134 , 26 Mont'video J. M. Frias & C. 1880 bg V. do Mond' 290 , 27 Lisbon Braga & Barbo & Herrulano, 410 June 4 Lisbon Braga & Barbo
IMPORT DUTIES.	The total arrivals during the first six months of this year	Economia (lavanderia) 400,000 4,000 4,000 4,000 6,000 6,000 6,000	All 100 All — 1 000 80/0 Jul	y 1880 bg Sem Par. 233 "6 Mont video A. Wagner. bg Julio 183 "10 Concordia. S. Romaguera
-17	161,018 barrels, 712: 146,743 barrels American 2,735 ,, Trieste	Tritão Fluminense. 800,000 16,000 Minas de Caçapava. 800,000 9,000	6,000 200 500 Nom.	sch Margarida. 125 , 19 Mont video Bomfiglio & V slp Porto Alegre 120 , 21 Iguape Reis Guia & C
January 3,581,693\$865 3,099,257\$141 February 2,415,906 012 2,258,707 451			Nom Nom	bk Casilda 24t ,, 22 Paysandú Alexander Wa
January 3,581,69,5865 3,099,93,75141 February 2,415,906 012 2,28,767 451 March 2,636,535 592 2,467,485 506 April 2,731,813 074 2,687,660 453 Mer 2,777,434 445 2,795,867 683	8,965 bags River Plate 2,575 ,, Chili	Economica Auxiliar 4,000,000 40,000 10dust. Flum. (kiosques) 400,000 8,000		bgn Lidador 197 , 24 Concordia A. Wagner. bk Bedemar 283 July 7 Salt Island. D. X. S ilva P
January 3,581,69\$865 3,009,37\$\$*i.i.* February 2,415,906 015 2,458,705 415 March 9,505,035 932 435,705 415 Mary 3,731,313 79 425,7560 433 May 5,731,313 79 425,7560 433 June 3,555,313 439 3,774,65 33 15,738,717\$\$71 16,006,324\$\$71	to the second servers in	Economica Auxiliar	5,000 100 70\$ Nom. 7,500 100 70\$ All 37,866 000 68\$000 7 000 Jan 44,000 200 All 208,497 496 Nom.	188

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PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The conservatives are reported to have won the election at Curityba, Paraná.

—The ballot box at Itabapoana, province of Rio de Janeiro, was captured and destroyed on the night of the 4th inst.

or the qui that.

—A small sloop, named the Billa Maria, was sunk in the Lagda dus Patus on the 25th ult. She was laden with a general cargo for Jaguarão.

—The Monitor of Bahia announces that "Mr. Cilceu" declined the presidential nomination at Cincinnati. It is presumed that Mr. Tilden is

—The receipts of the postoffice of the city of São Paulo during the fiscal year 1879-80 were 61,920\$-230. The receipts for the year 1878-79 were

-According to the Gazeta do Povo of São Paulo the Visconde de Tres Rios has given the sum of 80,000\$ to the Misericordia brotherhood of that city

80,000% to the Misericordia brotherhood of that city for thein new hospital building.

—Deficits are contagious. The municipalities of Posso and Curumbá, Goyaz, report respective deficits of 35000 and 35705. That's worth at least a week's debate in the Senate.

—Some parties in the interior are asking for a further extension of the time for the matriculation of their slaves. The simple registry of a man's slaves seems to be a matter of great difficulty.

- The police delegado of Itaquiri, S. Paulo, is said to have invaded the church of that place during the late election, armed and followed by a force of capangas. The republicans were driven away from

—The Rio Grande assembly voted a supplemen-tary credit of 310,126\$383 on May 31st to meet deficiencies in the expenditures on public works in the fiscal year 1879-80. The amount is to be raised by a loan.

—According to a telegram of the 28th ult. to the Correio Mercantil, of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, the Banco da Provincia of Porto Alegre had been broken into and 125,000\$ stolen. The authors of the burglary were not known.

—A Rio Claro correspondent of the Diario of Campinas, S. Paulo, says that the vote there stood: republicans 174, liberals and conservatives 166, republican fraction under Dr. Cesar 69. This ows the republicans to have a large majority over

—A new submarine cable has been received at Rio Grande do Sul for a telegraph service between that city and the bar. The necessity for this line is very urgent, and it will be a valuable addition to the commercial advantages of that port.

or may port.

—A question of plagiarism has arisen in S. Paulo in connection with the Camões celebration. Affonso Celso, Jr., a student there, published a book in commemoration of the poet, the greater part of which it is now charged was stolen. The accused is about to write a pamphlet in reply to the charge.

to write a pampinet in reply to the charge.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 6th inst. reported that a dispatch has been received there from the Pedro 11, published at Fortaleza, Ceará, saying that a fight took place on the 30th ult., at S. Francisco between the people and military force. Four persons were killed and several wounded.

Four persons were killed and several wounded.

—According to a representation from the president of the election board at S. José d'El-Rei, Minas Geraes, to Deputy Fernando Osorio, which was read in the Chamber of Deputies on the 7th inst., the election in that parish was carried by fraud and violence. It is charged that the conservatives brought in 200 Portuguese laborers from the railway and paraded the streets at night with armed contents.

capangar.

—The Monitor Campinta of the 6th inst., relates that a settlement of fugitive slaves at Loanda, not far from Campos, was broken up by a small force of soldiers under Lieut. Tertuliano de Moura. The capture included 5 men, 18 woman, and 28 children under 14 years. Three others were also captured in Campos. The fugitives were denounced on the 4th inst. by an old negro who had been beaten and his son killed by them.

his son killed by them.

—A fight took place at Jahd, São Paulo, on the 1st instant between the two rival parties in the municipal election. It is admitted that two were killed and twelve woonded, though some accounts state that three were killed. The actual facts of the case have not yet been made known, for which reason the blame for the fight can not be placed upon either one of the parties. Some accounts state that the soldiers fired upon the people from the church, others that the soldiers were not engaged at all. The report of the lieutenant does not even give the number of killed and wounded, and he shows such an anxiety in it to reply to certain slanders that there is strong suspicion that he had more to do with the trouble than oppears in the more to do with the trouble than appears in the

THE following figures for exports of grain and flour from the United States are furnished by the Bureau of Statistics for the nine months ending with the 31st of March respectively of 1880 and 1879:

Corn. Bushels. Burnels. 1880 . 57,980,706 99,131,972 39,941,716 1879 . 51,287,246 78,036,159 3,565,611

THE German Reichstag has adopted a coasting trade bill, leaving the trade open alike to foreign and German vessels, but providing that the privilege may be refused to ships of states which exclude German vessels from their coasting trade or only admit them under onerous conditions.

THE city of Philadelphia, United States, proposes THE city of Philadolphia, United States, proposes to make the immates of the House of Correction of the work of street cleaning, thus saving the city some \$\$150,000 a year besides compelling the prisoners to do something toward their support. The work will be done at night.

Sall bulk with no reaction is what required, and the use of a temporodial or two of thereous Congress required, and the use they want. For the work will be done at night.

CENTRAL DEPOSIT: No. 8 Rua São Pedro.

RAILROAD NOTES.

,—The Gamboa prolongation of the Dom Pedro II railway in this city has already cost about 3,000,000\$.

3,000,000s.

—By decree No 7,754, of the 7th inst. the tim-marked for the commencement of work on the Conde d'Eu railway has been extended to the 31st of December. The line is to be completed to Molungu-within three years from that date.

within turee years from that date.

—The São Paulo papers of the 9th inst. state
800,000\$—worth of the shares of the Mogyana
railway extension to S. Simão have been faken by
the old shareholders. This is over half of the
authorized capital for the extension, the preliminary
surveys for which have already begun.

surveys for which have already begun.

—The Rio Verde Railway Company has been organized in London and the work of construction will be begun in November. The following of feers have been elected: engineer in chief, James Brunless, Esq.; resident chief, Mr. Hunt; managing director, Daniel M. Fox, Esq., formerly of the Sao Paulo railway. The contractor for the construction of the line is Mr. Waring of the Vera Cruz and City of Mexico railway.

The interest of feeres particular believes

-The minster of finance notified the directo ad interim of the Dom Pedro II railway on the are inst, that the defalcation in the accounts of that inst. that the dedication in the accounts of that line reported Nov. 27 and Dec. 23, 1879, had been inquired into and proved. The amount of the dealcation is 130,423\$\$90 and arises from the non-collection of freights. The minister adds that this amount will probably be reduced to 83,605\$\$643. The director is advised to proceed against all resonable narries.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The total number of deaths from all causes in the city of Rio de Janeiro during the first six months of the present year was 6,586, or an average of 36,2 a day. Assuming the population of the city to be 325,000 this gives an annual average of 40.64 per thousand. These statistics are taken from the daily published reports of the Misericordia hospital. The totals for each month and from certain principal causes are as follows: causes are as follows:

Yellow fruer.	Other Severs.	Consum tion.	Total	Daily a	An. av.
January 133 February 420	89 164	169 138	1087	35 46	39.4 51.6
March 419 April 242	149	154 148	1373	44.3 33.6	49.7 37.7
May 105 June 55	80 50	155	941 845	30.3 28.2	34.I 31.6

1374 645 909 6586 36.2 40.6

Adding to the total deaths from yellow fever in this city, the number of yellow fever deaths at Juriyuha hospital during the first three months of 1880 (164) as reported to the British consulate, the total number of reported deaths in this port since January 1st is 1,538. There are still lacking the reports from Nictheroy and from Jurujuba hospital since April 1st.

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ed above.

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mens so inmutely depend. For the coming year the same course will be preserved, together with such improvements as it may be possible to make from time to time in the commercial department. No exists will be spared to occure the earliest and most reliable information on all matters adecing Bruillan trade. The market reports will be prepared by expert whose sources of information will enable them to give in the briefest possible space an exact epitoms of the market.

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