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

VOL. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24TH, 1880

NUMBER 21

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'A HON, HENRY W, HILLIARD,

BRITISH LEGATION.— Hôtel des Etrangers.
FRANCIS CLARE FORD, AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rua Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADMASON, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL - Nº 1 Rua Alfandega. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS.

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No. 41.

SÃO PAULO RAILWAY FESTA AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Féte given by Mr. W. Speers, ew superintendent, to the employees of the English Railway Company was made the occasion of the same sort of exhibition of muscular development in São Paulo as that which is said in the last issue of THE RIO News to have afforded so much amusement in the capital,

A special train conveyed everybody to the race course. The weather was as propitious as if it had been made to order. By the kind permission of his excellency the president of the province the Guards' band gave harmony to the proceedings. The committee, including Messrs. J. Barker, D. A. Beaver and W. H. Moxey, judges; Revd. G. P. Quick, M. A., starter; and Messrs, J. H. Riley, Rowland and Sidney Smith, handicappers, made every arrange ment to perfection, and all the events came

The first event was

THE 120 YARDS HANDICAP FLAT RACE. sst prine: Silves-plated Eagle Inkstand; 2nd: Gold Studs; 3rd: Table-Bell.

Vinners:-- 1st, J. Williamson; 2nd, José Porferio, 3rd, J. H. Riley, scratch.

THREE-LEGGED RACE.

1st. prize: Pair of Thermometers; and: Pair of Candlesticks.

Winners: -Ist, G. Taylor and E. O'Neill. 2nd; J. Butler and J. Bueno.

120 YARDS HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

1st. prize: Opera Glass; 2nd: Inkstand; 3rd: Matchbox. -1st, B. Affonso; 2nd, G. Taylor; 3rd, J.

BOYS' RACE, 100 YARDS.

1st. prize: Case of Mathematical Instruments; and: Pencil case; 3rd: Knife.

-1st, J. Bueno; 2nd, O'Neill; 3rd, R Max

300 YARDS FLAT RACE.

1st. prize: Ancroid Barometer; and: Alarm Clock; 31d: Hand Mirror. - Ist, J. Porferio; 2nd, J. Williamson

3rd, J. Wrigg.

WHEELBARROW RACE, BLINDFOLDED. 1st. prize: A Watch; 2nd: A Clock; 3rd: Little Dorrit.

_ 1st, C. C. Cambiage; 2nd, J Butler Winners: - 1st, C. 3rd, W. Sheldon.

This race gave great amusement, the turning round before the start giving most of the competitors delusive ideas about the points of the compass, and causing some to run wildly into the barriers and some in the direction opposite to the winning

1st. prize: A pair of sleeve links; and: A
Thermometer.

ist, H. VanHaut; 2nd, G. Taylor. VISITORS' RACE.

Prize: Album.

Won by Arthur Morris from many competitors

CONSOLATION RACE.

Prize: Gold Pencil-case (given by friends on the Ser Won by D. Campbell.

After the concluding Tug of War, in which British muscle prevailed, the train conveyed athletés and spectators to the Luz station carriage shed, which had been transformed into a large banqueting hall; and there the whole company, consisting of about three hundred persons of various anoun little matter another partial matter and provided. Later on in the evening, when the tables had been removed, Mrs. Beaver, in the absence of Mrs. Speers, distributed the prizes. An address, signed on behalf of the employees, was then read to Mr. Speers, congratulating him on the position to which he had lately been appointed, and conveying an assurance of kind wishes towards himself and Mrs. Speers.

be unity and concord amongst all the

English people.

Speeches were then made by Sr. J. M. de Araujo Costa in Portuguese, expressing in eloquent terms the esteem in which Mr. Speers is held by the Brazilians; and by the Rev. G. P. Quick, who after a few earnest words and a quotation of some curious American poetry, ended with some astronomical good wishes suggested by the appearance the day before of a new son in the superintendent's family; and by the Rev. G. Nash Morton, who spoke in most appreciative such gatherings as the present and of the social customs of England. Dancing then commenced and was kept up with much

spirit throughout the evening.

The English in São Paulo feel that they cannot speak too highly of the liberal hospitality shown in years past by Mr. D. M. Fox, and now by M. Wm. Speers, which for once in the year at least brings them all together for unmixed enjoyment, and gives an occasion for that wide intercourse which tends so much to promote unity of feeling among fellow-countrymen in a foreign land.

THE BOTANICAL GARDEN RAILROAD
PRIVILEGE.

Senate presenting, Tuly 18th.

Senate presenting, Tuly 18th 18th.

Senater fungueira—In order to improve the occasion of the presence of the noble minister of agriculture who will shortly become a nars ardi in this chamber, I will take the liberty of asking his excellency two questions. The first is about the Botanical Garden company? The noble minister should not wonder that I ask this question in the discussion of a credit for railroad works, because in the discussion of this credit it is proper to treat of the acts of the ministries that come to ask us for money.

I wish to ask the noble minister if he sustains the official note of March 1st which decided the Botan-

official note of March 1st which decided the botan-ical Garden question.

In the Diario Official of May 25th of this year there was published under the heading "Diario Official," an article which referring to some cen-sures by the unofficial press, says:

Sures by the unofficial press, says:

We publish below the official note of March 181 of this year
in reply to a petition of the Blussied Garden Rail Road Compony relaive to the termination of its privilege.

By this note it will be seen that the term of the privilege of
that company having been fixed at 30 years by decree No.

2,14,6 Appl 10, 1858, to be counted from 1856, the the company perinosom, the said privilege would terminate in 1866. The
company perinosom that the 30 years should be counted from
the date of opening of the line for traffic, that is from Oct. 1944,

845, terminating in 1858. The examinater of agriculture seeing that the said decree of April 18th, 1858, as well as that of
the original concession had been sitted by the statute of the
company, resolved in conformily with the alteration that the
privilege should be for 25 years and should be counted from
October 194, 1858, expiring therefore Detaber 196, 1895.

If there is anything to notice it is not the desicion of the
minister but the abnormal fact of admitting a revocation of
Corcers by simple statutes. Not even this, however, on serve
as a base of censore for the inter of March 184, because the
statutes, good or bad, were approved by decree No. 3,000 at
November 18, 1850.

We have thus spelled to the observation made yesterday in
the Garetillae of the Parnal de Counterroit.

We have the serve the government, presumably

We have thus replied to the observation made yesterday in the Catefulle of the Formal de Commercia. We have here the government, presumably through the worlty minister of agriculture, declaring that the question could not be decided in any other way because of a disposition of the statutes of 1862 marking the term of 25 years, to count from the date of the opening to the public of the first part of the line, for the enjoyment of the so-called privilege of the company; but at the same time, declaring that the revocation of the dences of 1865 and 1858 by a simple disposition of the statutes, is an abnormal fact, adding, however, that this important of the statutes was afterwards approved by an imperial decree.

The unprejudiced reader will necessarily perceive in this a censure directed by the noble minister of agriculture against this predecessor of 1862. The Senate is aware that the minister of agriculture of 1862 was the honored Cansansion de Siminbid, the same who dispatched the note of March 1st. The censure of his illustrious predecessor by the noble minister is therefore patent. But as it is not for me to raise these points of inter-ministerial honor and courtesty. I limit myself to asking the noble minister if he sustains this note. It is not a question of an imperial decree but of a note which is not even numbered and was not regularly published, coming to light only after being censured by the press on account of a report of its existence.

Does the noble minister austain such a not which may be revoked by another? Will he argue

conveying an assurance of kind wishes towards himself and Mrs. Speers.

In replying Mr. Speers gave warm thanks for the address, and expressed his delight at being able to continue this social custom inaugurated by his predecessor, Mr. Fox, and his earnest desire that the best understanding and most kindly feeling should prevail between the employees and officials of the company and that there should ever of the resident of the province of Bahia to call for tenders for the service of this navigation?

If the noble minister took this course in regard to in imperial decree granting rights to a third person low can he consider himself impeded from revokng a official note?

I, without wishing to enter deeply into the natter, will give my opinion on the object of this

note.

In my opinion this company has twice lost its privilege. The decree of 1856 and 1858 gave the term of 30 years and marked the time within which the works should commence. This term expired in 1861. The decree of 1862 marked the term of 3 years which was afterwards prorogued for two more. It terminated in 1867, and the works were only commenced afterwards.

Exchanges these given to a com-

Furthermore these rights were given to a con apany and the company was not organized because the Visconde de Mauit passed the concession to a certain number of American gentlemen, by means of a deed in his own name and which was not properly registered in the commercial tribunal. Thus the transfer becomes null by the law of October 22 1860.

There are opinions of the council of state, state-ments of the municipal chamber of the capital, and other documents, all of which show that the privi-leged zone does not in any way exist.

The question of the privilege having been raise the courts in the contract between this company In the courts in the contract between this company and that of Copacabana, it seems to me that the company was artist in petitioning the government that its privilege should be considered to be for yours; that is, five years more than was permitted by its statutes approved in 1863, a petition that could not be granted because it would be an attack on the interests of the municipal government to which at the expiration of the term of the concession, the enterprise should revert. This petition for 30 years was a subterfuge because the company knew that the minister could not grant it, but it hoped that in refusing this a guarantee of its tottering privilege and its duration for 25 years would be given. In this it succeeded.

The note is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE
AND PUBLIC WORKS.
Rio de Janeiro, March 1st, 1880.

The Botanical Garden Railroad Company petitioned that the term of their privilege should be counted from the day of the opening to traffic of the first part of their line, and for the term of thirty years in conformity with decree No. 2, 142, of April 10th, 1838. I gave the following decision upon this petition:

"The petition cannot be granted because the term of dura-tion is expressly fixed in Art. I of the statutes, approved by Decree No. 3,001, of November 18th, 1862."

In these terms the duration of the privilege is for twenty-five years counted from October 9th, 1868, the date of the opening of the first part of the line. So us will inform the company of this decision, sending them a copy of this letter. God preserve you, etc.,

od preserve you, etc.,

João Lins Vieira Cansansão de Sinimeu.

To the Fiscal Engineer of the
unical Garden Railroad Company.

Thus this note under the appearance of a refusal grants this company what it desired, and affirmed that its supposed privilege is for 25 years, not-withstanding this so-called privilege lapsed twice on account of the holders not having compiled with the legal prescriptions.

The minister, in equity, should have restricted himself to the original decrees. The term would then be for 30 years counted from the date of the decree of 1856, terminating in 1886. The note however counted they rivilege at 25 years, so that commencing in 1866 its enjoyment will terminate in 1893, to the detriment of the municipality.

Librarifor design to know if the mobile minister

I therefore desire to know if the noble minister

sustains this decision.

Connector Burrque de Macedo (Minister of Agriculturs)—"To the question of the noble senator
from Bahia as to whether the government sustains
the note of the noble ex-minister of agriculture of
the 1st of 1st March extending or interpreting the
term of privilege of the Botanical Garden company,
I reply in the affirmative. In the decisions given
by the government the nature of the subjects to
which they refor must be taken into consideration.
In the matter of a contract between the government and the reclaimant, the decision of the government amplies, in my opinion, an acquired right. It
is, so to speak, an innovation of the contract which
cannot be revoked without an accord between the
parties. The government above all proceeds as a
party, it is also a contracting party; and as the
government cannot disappear but is permanent,
what I have to do is to sustain what in such a case
was done, contracted, or interpreted in a contract.
This seems to me the true doctrine."

The speaker developed largely this idea, analyr Counselor Buarque de Macedo (Minister of Agri-

The seems to me the true doctrine.

The speaker developed largely this idea, analyzing the decree of concession, that which approved the statutes on the 18th of November, 1862, and the statutes themselves in which it is said that the term of 25 years is counted from the date of the opening of the first part of the line. Both these acts are approved by imperial decree and consequently the second modified the first.

He continued; "How then can I proceed other-wise? There does not seem to me to be any basis tor revoking the note therefore I have not thought of doing so. I will do it if the noble senator con-tinues me that the note is null and void but until he does so it is my duty to respect it."

RAILROAD NOTES.

The June receipts of the "Nitherohy a Campos" ay were 18,937\$260.

—The semi-centennial of the first railway inaugur-ation in England is to be celebrated in Liverpool and Manchester on the 13th of September next.

and Manchester on the 13th of September next.

—The first locomotive to run on the Paulo Affonso railway was the "Maceió" which ran over
three kilometers of new track at Piranhas on May
o. There were great popular rejoicings "to see
the wheels go wound."

—According to the joint freight schedule which went into effect on the 14th of April last the rates per 100 pounds on freights of from first to eleventh class from East St. Louis to New York were rescuass from East St. Louis to New York were respectively \$1.39. \$1.04½, 81, 69½, 58, 52, 40½, 35, 70, 38½ and 46½ cents. The distance is 1071 miles.

mites.

—A private telegram from Bahia on the 19th inst. states that a frightful disaster occurred on the Paulo Affonso railway on the 17th. It is reported that 31 persons were killed, among them Dr. Novaes the engineer of the line, and a large number wounded. Later reports state the disaster was caused by a construction train jumping the track on a curve, going down grade. In the latest telegram the number of killed is stated as ten.

egram the number of killed is stated as ten.

—A public trial of the Westinghouse air brake on
the Dom Pedro II railway, to which the various
Brazilian railway managers will be invited, will take
place about the first week in August. The trial
train will run between this city and Barra do Pirahy. Wear informed that the trials on the suburban trains this far have resulted very satisfactorily.

City reserving of the Coreage railway in June

urban trains this far have resulted very satisfactority.

"The receipts of the Carangola railway in June were 15,1228720. The returns for the half year ending June 30 shows that the total receipts were 108,2718720 as against 65,5508760 for the same period of 1879. The number of passengers carried was 18,779, of which 160½ were first-class, 3,550½ second-class, and 15,665½ third-class. The freight traffic amounted to 7,436 tons and the total receipts from the rintern passenger tax were 4,0248280.

—In discussing the supplementary credit of 1,280,000\$ for the Dom Pedro II railway, on the

from the viutem passenger tax were 4,0245280.

—In discussing the supplementary credit of 1,280,005 for the Dom Pedro II railway, on the 14th inst., Senator Christiano Ottoni, himself an eninent engineer, expressed his opinion on the government control of the road as follows. "It should be understood that when the income of the road becomes superior to what is necessary for the payment of interest on the loans, the tarifts should be lowered, because the state should not draw an income from it." "The first and greatest evil [in the management of railways by the state] is in the development of functionalism; and the second, in the lack of personal responsibility, because everyone knows that the greater part of the employees are nominated on the petition of a deputy or a senator."

—The sealed tenders for the purchase or rental of the Cantagallo and "Nitherohy a Campos" railway of this province were to have been opened on the 16th inst., but in view of the conditions of the call it is doubtful whether the provincial treasury had much to do on that occasion. At the beginning of the year we called attention to the conditions of the call; since that time the date for opening the tenders has been changed until the 16th was fausly chosen. To say nothing of the onerous conditions which the province imposes in the natter of paying a shigh price for the lines or a rental of seven per cent. upon that price, and the earing free or at reduced rates all the mails, postal officials, provincial officials, police, soldlers, immigrants and their effects, etc., there is still one other condition in the call which would prevent any careful business must from having anything to do with the matter. One of the first conditions of the call is that each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of 20,000, which, in case the tender is accepted, will be forfeited if the party fails to sign the contract. In this no one could complain were everything fair and above board. In another part of the call, however, it is specified that "the govern

TAXATION OF FLOUR AND FUEL.

TAXATION OF FLOUR AND FUEL.

The Toronto Clobe thus shows how unjustly the Canadian high starff is working with reference to the great body of consumers: "The position in which the flour consumers of the East and the coal consumers of the West now find then used to consumer of the the consumers of the West now find the start of the martine provinces are either paying hify cents a barrel tax upon their flour or they are consuming Ontario flour and paying within a few cents a barrel of the price of the American Jahu the tax. The Canadan farmer does not benefit by this, inasmuch as the price he receives for his wheat is often in mention, clinic situated at like distance from the sea. The people of Ontario are apon their fuel. The price of coal would be oppressively high without the tax just now. With the tax, coal is so dear that the people have great cause to be tanafold it at the some foing any good either to the coal owners or the farmers, in whose interests they are said to be imposed. As revenue tax they are courtageously sectional and unjust. Less arbitrary taxes have provoked riots and bloosided. The time will come when the taxers of fuel and bread will be ashamed to show their faces in the streets."

without any authorization, since the clos-

ing of relief credits, and that even the sums

now asked for the various public works are

insufficient to meet the expenses already

incurred. It has transpired that in all thes

departments, notably in that of public works

the expenditures have been largely in excess

of the appropriations, and that monies

The Rio News PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American pac the French packet of the 15th., and Koy Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, a table of the and charters, and all other information necessary to a correc-

(Cash unvariably in edva

All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Pedro, grata for the United States:

C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.

Rio de Janeiro, July 24th, 1880.

Some days ago we were shown a few parcels which had been broken open in the custom house and their contents stolen As this instance is only one in the man and as it is a recognized fact that theft has be come an every-day occurrence in this public department, we shall take the liberty of bringing the evil to the attention of inspector and asking that measures be taken to suppress it. In this there are two things to be considered, the interests of usiness community who can not afford the loss, and the interests of the custom house which can not afford to permi such practices on the part of its employees In the first place it is a recognized fact that commerce is now taxed to an excess, and that every additional burden, however light it may be, simply tends to cripple it and to reduce its productiveness. The abstraction of goods from packages stored in or passing through the custom house is a loss which can not be borne without protest. Then, too, the practice of removing the pictures attached to goods, wrappings, and other necessary accompaniments of the goods, is another loss against which merchants have reason to complain On the other score, the *morale* of the custom honse is a matter which directly concerns the good name and business reputation of the country. It is a matter of paramount importance to the government that no public department shall suffer in reputation through the acts of dishonest employees, and in this respect we feel con fident that both the minister of finance and the customs inspector will not hesitate to do all in their power to punish the offenders. If it be claimed that formal complaints are not made, it should be known that the reason lies in the power of the customs officials to obstruct, harrass and fine any merchant who may incur their dislike, and that therefore the merchant has been compelled to submit in silence.

IN THE discussion of the interpellation of Deputy Saldanha Marinho in the Chamber on the 16th instant, the position taken by the government was far from a satisfactory one, although in some respects its declarations were on the right side. We have at no time felt that Brazil is threatened with a special emigration of lesuits though it is possible that some of them will come if driven out of France And, even admitting the danger, we do not believe that the ports of this empire should be closed against them. The declaration, there fore, of the minister of empire to the effect that the Jesuits would not be denied the privilege of coming is clearly right and satisfactory. The ground upon which this famous order should be met is not suppression, but strict and impartial relig ious toleration. Give them no special privileges and powers and prevent their meddling in political matters, and their influence will be reduced to that of other religious orders and sects. In his explanation of the late authorization of a religious establishment the minister failed to remove all doubts, though his statement that the matter had been referred to the imperial council of state by his predecessor and there favorably reported upon, considerably changed the appearence of the matter. The assertion that the ministry looks upon civil marriage as a necessity will be received with satisfaction on all sides, but not so the decision to postpone its consideration until after the electoral reform question is settled. If deputies and senators can find time to legislate upon the granting of petty privileges, the

opposition to faculty regulations, and to indulge in unending quarrels over petty political matters, they certainly can find time to consider a question so important as A reform or the repeal of an unjust this law should never wait upon a legislature's convenience and pleasure. If the government wishes to make the Jesuits powerless in Brazil it should lose no time in passing laws for the complete secularization of the public schools, of public cemeteries, marriage, and of civil registry. We might add, also, the complete separation of church and state, but the apparent effort of the minavoid discussing this question istry leaves no hope for its present consi-

In renewing his attack on the muchcoveted franchise of the Botanical Garden tramway company, Senator Junqueira made an assertion on the 15th instant which places him in an unenviable situation. In this mad scramble for the property and income of the only foreign tramway company in this city it is easy to understand how a man will be continually committing errors; we can therefore readily appreciate the situation ir which Senator Junqueira has thus unguardedly placed himself. We now wish to know if he will stand by his words. In the course of his speech he says : "In my opinion this company has twice lost its privilege "-- in 1861 and in 1867. "Furthermore these rights were given to a company and the company was not organized because the Visconde de Mauá passed the concession to a certain number of American gentlemen by means of a deed in his own name and which was not properly registered in the commercial tribunal. Thus the transfer becomes null by the law of October 22, We have here the deliberate asser 1860. tion of a prominent senator that not only has the privilege lapsed twice before its sale to the aforesaid company, but also that the American company has no right to it because of an imperfectly-executed transfer By consulting official records it will be found that the Emperor and his ministry authorized the transfer to a foreign company November 21, 1866, granted the necessary authorization to the said foreign company to transact business in the empire April 5, 1868, and has since repeatedly approved the articles of association and statutes of the same company, together with its official acts, in every way possible. Such being the case it is incumbent on Senator Iun queira to explain just how it is that the peror and his cabinet have thus acted if the privilege had twice lapsed and if the transfer was null and void? Was it an oversight on their part? or was it a deliberate purpose to induce foreigners to buy a worthless privilege and then swindle them out of their money? Senator Junqueira must choose one or the other of these alternatives or back down squarely from the position which he has taken. It is either a gross error or a swindle on the one side, or a gro false and unsupported charge on the other As to the senator's claim that the late decis ion of the government is keeping this valuable property out of the hands of the municipal authorities, we would ask by what right and title does or can this prop-erty ever belong to them? Where is the contract by which the company agrees to surrender its property? and if there be none, under what law or by what right can the city confiscate private property? If such a thing can be done there surely must be some justification for it.

THE SITUATION.

During the discussion on the extraordin ary credit of 6,880 odd contos on the 20th instant Senator Corrêa asked the minister of finance if the treasury would be obliged to resort to credit operations to meet these extraordinary appropriations, to which it was replied : ves. sir: it will. In view of the straightforward sincerity of Coun-Saraiva, this frank avowal furnishes food for serious thought. The several departr of the government are now seeking to obtain from the legislature extraordinary credits considerably in excess of 10,000,000\$, and all that in addition to the budget estim ates also under discussion. If it is impos sible for the treasury to meet the credits asked by the minister of agriculture certainly will be still more embarrassed by the aggregate credits sought by all the departments combined. Besides that it has transpired in course of the debates in the Senate that over 1,000,000\$ have been

have been diverted from one purpose to another at will. This practice has been especially flagrant in the administration of the Dom Pedro II railway, where appropriations for specific purposes have been regularly diverted to other purposes as the director has seen fit. The result, as might have been expected, is such a confusion of accounts and deficits that no one car clearly understand just how matters stand. The government admits that its resource are exhausted and that it will be compelled to resort to extraordinary measures to meet these demands, but still the credits pour in and the expenditures go on. This state of affairs can not last much longer; it is full time—yes, long past the time when a halt should be called. With all due defer ence to the ministers of state who are now directing the affairs of the nation and to the legislators who are voting authorizations without end for the expenditure of vassums of money, we submit that the fiscal administration and legislation of this country are all wrong, radically wrong. Appropria tions are made from year to year, based upon preceding appropriations rather than pon actual expenditures, and the deficits arising are either met by extraordinary credits or by the diversion of monies from other purposes. The financial record of the country is one long list of deficits, with scarcely a break to show where a minister has had the courage to grapple with the real causes of the evil. And during all this time the public debt has gon on steadily increasing, and that, too, at a rate which long since outstripped the slowly increasing resources of the country to mee it. Instead of meeting the evil squarely and courageously ministries long since began to makeshifts both in their administra tion and in their reports, and this evil has so grown into the life and methods of Brazilian finance that it has become one huge jumble of fictitious accounts and balances The accounts, instead of being promptly settled and closed, are kept open for years and through this the estimates for the two o three following years are nothing less than ridiculous specimens of guess-work. The expenditures are never confined to the appropriations, and the result is extraordi-nary credits. The treasury keeps a running account with a great banking institution through which its necessities are met by private loans to be afterwards liquidated by the issue of bonds. The debts of the nation - its issue of bonds and paper currency are regularly included in its staten resources from which false yearly balances are struck. From such a trick as this the late minister of finance obtained a fictitious balance for the fiscal year 1878-79 of 40,248,103\$203, when in fact the issues of bonds and currency that year amounted to nearly 100,000,000\$ - and this balance not only served to allay the fears of creditors and deceive the public in general, but also to stimulate the continued expenditure of public funds on all sorts of costly public enterprises. This practice is no simply wrong; it is criminal. Through a false security and a false semblance of prosperity. it is bringing this empire face to face with bankruptcy-and that too with a speed which few will dare to admit. Strong as these assertions may seem, they are abundantly supported by facts which can not be disproved. We are not calling up bogies to frighten chil dren; nor are we influenced by unfounded fears and conjectures. Our conclusions are drawn from this array of economic conditions: an overtaxed people, waning industries, an inelastic revenue, an enorn and increasing debt, a large deficit in the budget estimates followed by demands for extraordinary credits to be met either by loans or currency issues, irresponsible administration, great excess of expenditures over appropriations, a disproportionately large civil service, continued expenditures on costly public works, large and increasing interest burdens on the treasury through guaranteed profits to private enterprises, a large annual outlay in subsidies, an impending labor crisis through the evil effects of gradual emancipation, the strangulation of productive indus-tries through export taxes, the desertion of expended on public relief in the north, laborious occupations for political and pro-

fessional callings, dependency on servile labor, the retention of political and religious disabilities to the injury of immigration, and the persistent refusal of public, men to me these evils face to face. These evils can not all be met to-day, nor this year, but when we see the ministry checking unnecessary expenditures, cutting down the great army of civil employees who are now drinking the heart's blood of the nation, and rigidly confining expenditures within appropria-tions, we shall then have hopes for the rest.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

EGISLATIVE NOTES

—The discussions upon the various election troubles throughout the empire have continued to occupy much time and attention in the Senate, but less time in the Chamber. These difficulties have given good excuse for partisan discussion which the conservative opposition in the Senate has not neglection, and the series of the series of the series of the total proceedings of the conservative opposition in the Senate has not neglection.

—In the Senate the extraordinary credits, asked by the minister of agriculture at the opening of the session have been under regular discussion. The first, asking for 1,280,000\$ for the Dom Pedro II railway, called out many interesting disclosures at to the diversion of appropriations. On the 19th Senator Cotegipe introduced an amendment reducing the amount to 465,000\$—300.000\$ for the rebuilding of the Santa Cruz (datatoir) branch and 105,000\$ for loconnotives,—which was adopted. The second credit, 6,808,819\$370, entered on discussion on the 19th and received some ed on discussion on the 19th and received some slight amendments on the 21st. The prime min-ister admitted in the discussion of the 20th that the treasury had no resources to meet these extraor-

dinary credits and would have to resort to credit operations. On the 17th Senator Corrèa asserted that over 1,000,000\$ had been spent in public relief in the north without authorization.

—In the Chamber the extrnordinary credits of 218,460\$535 for department of justice, 464,802\$878 for that of war, and 301,681\$826 for that of empire all received favorable committee reports on the 13th. A bitter personal altercation arose between Deputies Moreira de Barros and Costa Acevedo on the 13th and 14th in which the former was badly routed. The budget for foreign affairs passed its third reading on the 15th, reducing the appropri-

the 13th and 14th in which the lorner was badly routed. The budget for forbeign affairs passed in third reading on the 15th, reducing the appropriation from 86j, 2025990 to 81j, 202596566. The budget for empire also passed on the same day with large reductions. The budget for justoce is still in its second reading. On the 20th the minister of agriculture advised that the government considered the Canadian steamship service as reproductive and would not oppose its subsidy.

—In reply to an interpellation as to the position of the ministry and the gas company of this city, which is move before the Senate, Minister Buarque de Maeedo said on the 15th inst: "The government does not accept the countract as it stands, but with modifications; if, then, it does not arrive at an agreement with the company it will not give the contract its assent. If the government thought otherwise, I would not be a minister twenty-four lowers."

mores."

—The chief event in the Chamber on the 16th was the discussion on the interpellation of Deputy Saldanha Marinho relative to the religious question, in a long and foreible address the speaker placed the various points of the subject before the house, and argued, as he had repeatedly done before, that there should be an entire separation of church and state and a restriction of the powers and employments of religious orders. In replying to the questions proposed the minister of empire, Basia Homeun de Mello, stated that the government held that no papal bull, brief or decree could have force in the empire without the placet of the imperial government, that no opposition could be made to the compine of exided jessits because of their religious beciles, that they would not be permitted to found establishments, orders, or proselyting societies, that "the government recognizes the institution of civil marriage as a necessity of our country" but can not consider it until electoral reform has been accounplished, that the law against the recourse of the clergy to existent conscientia would be maintained, and that the projected law for civil registry was still before a Senate committee. On other questions relative to the separation of church and state and the late authorization of religious orders. ...The chief event in the Chamber on the 16th state and the late authorization of religious orders the minister gave evasive and unsatisfactory replies
Deputy Joaquim Nabuco and Minister Pedro Luiz
made eloquent armosts for reliations for the control of t made eloquent appeals for religious freedom and against further concession of privileges to religiou

LOCAL NOTES

--Owing to the absence of Rev. J. J. Ransom who left for São Paulo on the 20th inst., the Sunda

who left for São Paulo on the 20th inst., the Sunday morning services of the Methodist church in this city will be conducted by Rev. Van. M. Brown.

—Mrs. Annie Ranson, wife of Rev. J. J. Ransom of the Methodist mission in this city, died of puerperal peritonitis on the morning of the 18th inst., after a severe tilness of lear days. Mrs. Ransom was the daughter of Rév. J. E. Newman of Santa Barhara, São Paulo, and had been married only a little over six, months. São was formerly engaged in teaching in Campinas and São Paulo, where she leaves a wide circle of friends.

—The Montevideo agent of the "Companhia Nacional de Navegeado," Sr. Antonio Fernandes Braga, offers to send 50 barrels of seed, wheat to the province of Paranta for an experiment in wheat-

Braga, offers to send 50 barrels of seed wheat to the province of Paraná for an experiment in wheat-raising by the colonists. This generous offer should be accepted by the minister of agriculture, and every facility should be given to make the experiment a success. It is well known that some portions of Paraná will produce a fair, quality, of wheat, and it is highly important that its growth there should be encouraged to the fullest extent.

The new emancipation law in Cuba has been michally proclaimed.

Joaquim José de Souza Coelho has inven rocess for making shoe blacking and has obt-ten years' privilege for it.

-The two small war vessels now building at the marine arsenal have been named by the Empthe Almirante Barroso and Primeiro de Março.

—We learn through the Jornal that a "perverse and savage" act was recently committed on the "Nitherohy a Campos" railway. Some one cut the cane bottom of a first-class seat.

-Owing to some reflections on two physicians of this city, a newspaper war has broken out between the French medical lecturer, Dr. Fort, on the one side, and Drs. Freire and Maximiano, on the other.
The latter's son, Alberto de Carvalho, at present
occupies the most bloodthirsty position.

Occupies the most obsolutinsty possible.

—Another musician artired in this city on the 20th inst. His name is José Lino de Almeida Férming, the came from Minas Gernes, and he is credited with great talents. The prayers of the outside world are respectfully solicited for the afflicted people of Rio de Janeiro.

ameted people of two gluenos.

—In view of the circumstance that the obnoxious vintem tax is no longer enforc d on the tramway lines would it not be well to have it withdrawn? It is well understood that there will be little opposition to such a step, and the Assembly should lose no time in taking it.

lose no time in taking it.

—The exports from New York to Brazil for the week ending June 8 amounted to 236,703 dollars in value. Among the various items were 251 cases of rifles valued at \$60,084; 50 cases of carbines, \$10,000; 305 cases of cartridges, \$9,250; 4,265 barrels of flour, \$30,465; 170 packages of domestics, \$10,000; 300 cases of carbines, \$10,000; 305 cases of carbin \$17,326.

-The composer Carlos Gomes arriv

—The composer Carlos Gomes arrived in this city on the morning of the 18th inst., anids great popular rejoicings. He was met at the harbor entrance by a large number of friends and admirers. The streets of the city through which he passed were decorated with hanners, evergreens, etc., and the city was illuminated for two nights.

—A meeting will be held at the British Consulate on the 27th inst. at 2 o'clock, p. m., to devise ways and means to give a permanent character to the Sailors' Mission of this city. The necessity of this step has long been recognized, and now that it will receive so cordial and united a support that its future success will be placed beyond all question.

—The millitary cadests of this city have taken steps.

inture success will be piaced teyond an question.

—The military cadets of this city have taken steps to unite the students of all the schools in a petition to the General Assembly for a subsidy to enable the budding musici in. José Lino de Almeida Fleming, to pursue the study of music in Italy. In view-of the financial needs of the national treasury this petition. tion is good. Won't some one instruct the aforesaid José Lino how to raise corn and beans !

José Lion how to raise corn and beans!

—The Emperor's steward has rented to the "Companhia Mutuação Philiantropici e Protectora" the crown property comprised between Ruas S. José, D. Mancel, Cotovello and Fresca for the purpose of an American exposition. This ground is at present coupied by the imperial stables and a large number of tendas and rickety dwelling houses. It is proposed to erect an exposition building on the ground, for which the present tenants will be ejected. Some private lots in this space will probably command good prices. good prices.

good prices.

—Messrs: Manoel José Borges, José Pinto Mon-teiro de Almeida and José Appolonio da Silva Leite, retail merchants of this city, have issued a pros-pectus for the establishment of a new hank to be known as the "Banco Auxiliar." The capital is placed at 2,000,000\$, to be divided into 10,000 shares of 200\$ each. This bank is designed, according to the prospectus, to occupy the same position with relation to the retail business and small industries that the other great banks occupy

toward the greater enterprises.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 21st inst, relates toward the greater enterprises.

—The Grate de Notician of the 21st inst. relates the following interesting occurrence. In the second half of the fissal year 1877-8 a proprietor paid a decima tax of 1158020 for which he had been assessed by the government. Recently, however, it was discovered in the treasury that this amount was a discovered in the treasury that this amount was a discovered in the treasury that should have been assessed. Taking account of the interest on this balance to date the whole amount due the treasury was 1889. So far the transaction is beyond censure, but the treasury did not stop; at this. In collecting this small amount the treasury added 45000 for stamps and 68938 for the exercised and collection, which added to the tax due (1891) made 138029 which the proprietor had to pay in order to correct an error made in the treasury department itself.

order to correct an error made in the treasury department itself.

—A fine specimen of the book-hinder's art has been on exhibition for some days at Messrs. Leuzinger & Sons, in the shape of a couple of subscription books for the projected American exposition company in this city. The elegandly made and ornamented cover, upon which the clasped-hands trade mark occupies a conspicuous place, colutains two well bound blank books which are destined to hold the names of the multitude who are scrambling for shares in this great scheme. It seems a great pity to soil such elegant books with common ink; it the names of the multitude who are scrambling lor shares in this great scheme. It seems a great pilys to soil such elegant books with common ink; it will be far more fitting to inscribe the names in liquid gold, and in so daing to symbolize the fond dreams of the two great men—the Siamese twins of the exhibition world—who are now gently leading the two great nations of the west into a peaceful conflict between purse and pelf. The inscription of names will probably begin as soon as the new and costly exposition palace is erected on the site now occupied by the Emperor's stables. Photographs of the books will be sent to the American twin at an early day for the delectation of impatient I American exhibitors and as occular proof of the pr gress which is marking at this end of the line. A medal will be struck as soon as the Herculean task of preparing the site is accomplished, on which the Bratilian twin will figure as Hercules engaged in—but we will not anticipate.

THE RIO NEWS.

-The American packet City of Rio de Janeir left Para for this port on the 16th and Pernambuc on the 21st inst.

—A second crop of poetry is now upon its. The year 1880 promises to be the champion poetic epoch of Brazilian history.
—Decree 7,753, of the 5th inst., grants a concession to Morris N. Kohn for a city and domestic telegraph service.

ph service.

—A ten years' privilege has been conceded to Paulo José Moreira for the manufacture and sale of a hydraulic motor of his own invention.

The number of passenger arrivals at the port
New York in May last was 58,702, of which
5,250 were immigrants. For the twelve months
adding May 31 the arrivals of immigrants were 236,017.

Decree 7,759 of the 30th ult. grants a ten years' privilege to Henrique Brianthe for the manufacture and sale of an apparatus of his invention for the production of illuminating gas from air and production naphtha.

—A break in the cable between Bahia and Per-nambuco was announced on the morning of the 18th. The cable steamer Norseman being in Bahia she was at once sent to repair the break, which will be done with but little loss of time.

will be done with but little loss of time.

—The "Club dos Calvinistos" held an inaugural ball on the evening of the 17th. We don't mention this because of any special merits in the club or its ball, but because John Calvin failed to put in an appearance at this sacrilegious use of his name.

—The body of a Portuguese named Joaquim Esteves was found on the Gambba extension of the Donn Pedro II railway, near Run da Providencia, on the morning of the 16th inst. From bruises and wounds upon the body it is evident that Esteves was murdered.

—A merchant in this city shipped May 12th several packages over the Dom Pedro II railway for the station of S. Geraldo on the Leopoldina railway. over two months have passed and the goods have not yet been received. The Leopoldina company denies having received them at all.

not yet been received. The Leopoldina company denies having received them at all.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the placing pf four electric time regulators in this city-one in the department of agriculture facing the ferry station, one at the Polytechnic School facing the Ouvidor, one at the Polytechnic School facing the Ouvidor, one at the Polytechnic School facing the Inst. to take steps toward their erection of a theatre and circus building in that suburb. It is proposed to organize a company for this purpose with a capital of 50,000\$\frac{5}{8}, in shares of 50\$\frac{5}{8} each. Dr. Ferreira Nobre was elected president of the company.
—The minister of agriculture has notified the director of the Dom Pedro II railway that the suspension of the payment of premiums to the Jockey Club referred only to the race of June 6. That means, we presume, that the minister has withdrawn from his praiseworthy refusal to continue these subsidies, and that the imperial government of Bratil will hereafter pay regular horse-racing premiums.

premiums.

—Owing to the frequent robberies and burglaries which are now occurring every precaution should be taken by householders to guard against them. It is clear that no great help can be expected from the police force as these robberies are constantly the police force as these robberies are constantly taking place where it would seem impossible without detection; householders should therefore undertake to care for themselves. A few warm receptions for burglars would be the most efficacious remedy against their present operations.

against their present operations.

The Emperor has granted permission to Dr. José Augusto Fort to practice medicine in Brazil without passing through the usual formalities of examination, etc. Dr. Fort arrived here a short time ago from France and has been employed in visiting all the hospitals and public institutions to this city. He has uniformly given the most favorable reports on everything he has seen, and the unquified character of his practice together with the perfect state of everything with which has some in contact has evidently led him to decide upon practising his profession here — hence this unusual mark of imperial favor.

An experiment with turf oas took place on the

practising his profession here — hence this unusual mark of imperial favor.
—An experiment with turf gas took place on the 15th inst. in the presence of the minister of agriculture. It was satisfactorily demonstrated that a superior quality of gas could be made from this turf, which is found in abundance at Bahia and other places. The economic value of the light, however, was not shown. For the benefit of the inventor and the minister we would say that this same turf was fully tested in the United States some twenty years ago where it was conclusively shown that though the turf afforded a large percentage of superior gas, its great bulk rendered its transportation too expensive for economic use. Had it been superior to coal for the manufacture of gas, it would have been in use long ago.
—Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, United States minister to Brazil, arrived in Augusta yesterday morning, for a brief visit. He is in excellent health and is looking remarkably well. He was heartily shaken by the hand by a lost of friends in Augusta, who were glad to welcome him. In conversation with a Chronicle representative, Mr. Hilliard stated that he would return to Brazil early in July. He is much pleased with the country and the Emperor, Dom Pedro, who had an opportunity to become acquainted with our republic during his recent visit. The Portuguese is spoken almost altogether, but French is used to a great extent in court circles, and the Emperor also speaks English very well. Emancipation of the slaves is proceeding gradually. Judge Hilliard will be in Augusta several days.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 5, 1880.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

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

Companhia Cantaretra e Esgotos.

Lat. 23° 32 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.

Mean pressure at 3,0 an. 2,7 83; inches; at 9 p.m. 27,833 inches. Mean pressure at 3,0 an. 2,7 83; inches; at 9 p.m. 27,833 inches. Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 a.m. 3,0 of inches; at 9 p.m. 3,0 af 6,0 inches. Mean term, of air at 9 a.m. 8,6°; at 9 p.m. 8,1° Fahr. Mean of max. tem is abade, 5,0° f.0 onin. in shade 6,5° F. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, 6,0° Fahr. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, 6,0° Fahr. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, 6,0° Fahr. Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm, 8,0° Fahr. Mean temperatur Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade (15th) 80.98

Lowest reading of min. of thermometer in shade (15th) 31.98

Lowest reading of Grass minimum thermometer (15th) 31.98

Mean elastic force of vapor at a .m., .390 in; .310 p.m., .389 in Total rainfulf for the month; 10.31 min. often.

Maximum fall of rain in one day (13th), 0.49 inches.

Maximum fall of rain in one the artl, on the evening of 16th.

Fog on the mornings of 13 days.

Dev on the mornings of 13th and on the evaling of 24 days.

Lunar comon with small ring around it observed on the even ing of the 13th.

HENRY B. LOWEN.

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

COMMERCIAL

July 23rd, 1880 Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do do do do in U. S.
do \$1,00(U. S. coin at \$4 \$4 per £r stg \$4 \$5 \$5
do \$1,00(U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1833;
do of £1 stg in Brazilian gold. 8\$389

Bank rate of exchange on London today ... 23½6 d. OlPresent value of the Brazilian mit resi (paper) \$50 fm. g. M.
do do in a S. \$1, 00 in U. S.
Coin a S. \$1, 00 in U. S.
Value of \$1.00 (\$1, 14, 50 pm. \$2, 10 in Irazilian
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EXCHANGE.

FAIV 14.—Market from and unchanged. Little business done.
Banking rates, as last quarket, 23½d. on London, 43 to 41;
to on Varis, and 50 ors. on Hanhung; mecnatuli terates, 23½
to 23½d. on London, 40d and 407 rs. on Paris, and 500 on
Hamburg. Six per cents 1,200\$; Amazen Steam Navigation Co. 140\$.

Yuly 15.—Market paralyzed. A few small transact mercantile paper constituted the business of the day.

July 13.—Market pandyach. A few small transactions in mercantile paper constitued the business of the day.

July 16.—Business opened with a general adoption of the rate on London by the banks of 215/6. Later in the day Telmano Commercial advanced its rate to 215/6. Later in the April Telmano Commercial advanced its rate to 215/6. Light business done at 215/6 to 215/6 on London, 411 to 49° 18° on Parks, and 59° s. on Hanburg, nitsey days bills. In more castile paper there was fittle done.

July 17.—Market quiet and unchanged Loan of 1868 1,140% considerable sales: six per cents, 1,018% to 1,200%.

July 18.—The transaction paper, 23/64 on London, 420° s. on Parks, and 59° s. on Hanburg. Soverigin 1,050° on Conformation, 41° it. on Paris and 59° s. on Hanburg. Little basiness the conformation of 1868 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1,140° s. on Paris and 59° s. on 1,018% risk in the downward-tendency boun of 1868, 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1868 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1868 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1868 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1869 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% soversign 10,50° on 1860 1,144% Rio Gas Co. 500% sover

-According to advices from London of the 25th ult. the gold 4% per cent. loan of 1879 was quoted at 84% and 85.

MARKET REPORT
Rio de Janeiro, July 23rd, 1880

Coffee.—During the last few days dealers have gradually reduced their prices 350—450 reis per to kilos and this has promoted a fair amount of business, chiefly for Europe.

The total sales since the 14th instant amount to 93,130 bags, viz:

23,410 bags for United States 59,960 " " Europe — " " Cape of Good Hope 93,130 bags " Elsewhere

93,130 bags.

Receipts continue increasing, the daily av justant being now 6,801 bags, against 8,62 period of July last year.

period of July but year.

We quite, per 10 kilos:

\$\frac{\phi00}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi00}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi000}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi000}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi000}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi000}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi000}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi000}{2}\text{shock} \quad \frac{\phi0000}{2}\text{shock} \quad \qq \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad

pe's Brilliant.

Rozin.—Continues quoc s. ...
No arrivals.

Land.—The stocks in second hands are still very large

We quote:

| Jenkins 305-310 "" " "
| New York 300-395 " " " "
| Arrivals 3,00 kesg per Chewas from Baltimore.
| Pitch Pine - Prices are nominal in the absence of any supply
| Holders of cargoes to arrive ask 2,000 per drozen.
| Pitch Pine - The arrivals consist of 70,370 feet per Estella
| Thing Pine - The arrivals consist of 70,370 feet per Estella
| Market well supplied.

om Baltimore, which have been now.

Market with supplied.

Storetisk Pine.—The Patries has arrived from Westerwith the 56 dores, which have been sold on private terms.

We quote 338-00—338-000 per doren according to quality.

Flouri.—The arrivals consist of 1,335 barrels per Choreon from Baltimore 5,135 barrels per Choreon from Baltimore 5,111 do 0.

r.—The arrivals consist of

1,335 barrels per Chowan from Baltime

5,000 , , , Ettella , do

4,861 , , New Light , do 11,196 barrels.
Stock in first hands consist of 27,000 barrels.
We quote:

Richmond 21 000—22 500
Baltimore 20 000—21 500
Trieste 20 000—22 000
River Plate nominal

Market quiet.

Coals.—The arrivals have been:

524 tons per Margaret Falcon
1,721 , Asiana
862 , Laju
1,988 , Prince Lonia
640 , Elian Gampbell
24,36 , King Coelric
1,002 , Sarah

21 000—21 500 15 000—17 000 20 000—28 000

—The winter piles of ferhed seef at the River Plate, at the beginning of the month, was placed at 29,000 quintals, or 59,000 quintals increased of the potent of that years.

—During the fixed year 1899-80 the province of Parabylan capacited ulters to England 2,459,50 kags of sugar weight 2,549,50 km, and 13,427 ackset of conton weighing 222.4 tons. —There were sy weedse receiving cargone of jewice blood for Bradia at River Plate purs on the 4th inst. Their cargoes will amount 10 4,300 quintals. During the last half of June 4 yes-clied for Bradia with 19,000 quintals.

—The receives of sugar and conton at Pernambuco in June were as follows:

Sugar..... 53,596 bags 6,592 bags Cotton..... 2,736 sacks 1,736 sacks.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 13.

BALTIMORE—Am bgn Chotenn; 227 tons; Clements: 54 ds; flour and lard to Wright & Co.

BOSTON—Am bk Vir ginla; 750 tons; Thurlow; 51 ds; ice to B.

F. Costa e Soura. F. Co. CARDIFF—Hr bk Margaret Falconer; 379 tons; Morlay; 52 ds; coal to Gabrielli.

LIVERPOOL.—Br shp Ashina; 1,193 tons; Williams; 47 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. r bgn Favorit; 296 tons; Steinert; 57 ds; sundries to

——Nor bgn Favorit; 296 tons; Stemen; 57 ds; sundres to order.

NEWFORT—Brishp Laju; 556 tons; Downie; coal to order.

GUALBGUAYCHU—Sp bgn Pepe; 152 tons; Marti; 22 ds; meat to order.

order.

New York via Guayaquil—Fr bk Francis & Amanda; 370 tons; Sainterlich; 62 ds; sundries to captain; entered in distance with a sighters of the master.

JULY 14.

ANTER—F. Fign. Rand. & Palenther; 16, tons; Lecamer 96 de; sundies to order, arrived in distress.

Oroctro—For the News Gaz; 714, tons; Olivein; 50 de; sundiest to A. Go Samies.

Sacrada and Egib. Patter; 331 tons Evanc 42 dt; salt to Miller.

YULY 15.

JULY 16

Lisnon-Fr bk Louise Collet; 469 tons; Beckmann; salt to E. J. Albert & Co.

JULY 17.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Estella; 566 tons; Poole; 65 ds; flour and pine to J. Sauer & Co. OPORTO-Nor bgn Bame; 303 tons; Jensen; sundries to Ed. Shaw & Co. 7ULY 18.

BALTIMORE—Am bk. New Light: 474 tons; Snow: 52 ds; flour to Wright & Co.
AMACAJE—Port bgn Garibaldi; 159 tons; Alforia Jr.; 20 ds; sundries to Arantes & Cardoso.

JULY 19 LONDON—Br bk Persewrance; 1,197 tons; Morice; 90 ds; cement to Burnett Wright & de Castro.

CARDITS—Br shp Perince Lents; 1,329 tons, Dill; 51 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

Watson Ritchie & Co. BOLOGNE—Fr bk Valentine; 466 tons; Lebeau; 54 ds; cement

BANKS

União Valenciana
TRAMWAYS
S. Christovão...
Botanical Garden...
S. Paulo...
Pernambuco...

Monte edicionici del Monte edicionici del Monte e Mont

rantia.... ova Permanente... ova Regeneração.

Popular Fluminense.

Glerin MARKETS
Harmoria Mercado Nicheroyense.
GAS COMPANIES
Rio de Jametro.
Nichleroy MARCHANIES
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Nichleroy MARCHANIES
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Associação Commercia Lavoura.
Associação Commercia Lavoura.
Associação Commercia Lavoura.
Minas de Cepapava.
Minas de Cepapava.
Minas de Cepapava.

LONDON—Br bk Oleander; 342 tons; Williams; 54 ds; coal to Burnett Wright & De Castro. CARDIFF—Br shp King Coelric; 1,512 tons; Melville; 46 ds; coal to Wilson, Sons & Co.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

5,000 All 37,500 14,380 75,000 All 20,000 All 12,000 All 3,300 All 53,325 All 4,000 All

1,800

8,000 3,000 2,500 800 500 20,000 40,000 50,000 5,000 4,000 1 All 4 All 5 All 5 All 1 10,000 20,000 25,000 All

2,500 1,000 3,000 37,500 7,500

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36,000 £ 20 All £ 10

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3,000,000 2,500,000 800,000 500,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 5,000,000

£ 750,000

Am bkt Sarah; 661 tons; Atkins; 48 ds; coal to the ; 296 tons; Nordfeldt; 42 ds; salt to M. Leone & Co. WESTERVIK -Sw trn Patria; 292 tons; Kalgren; 65 ds; pine to Harwig Willumsen & Co.

HABRING—Gribk Amalin; 388 tons; Klindtwooth; 48 ds; sun-dies to Brandes, Kramer & Co. 7ULY 22

HAMBURG-Gr bk Galveston; 619 tons; Sunkel; 52 ds; sundri to Brandes Kramer & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

YULY 13.

New ORLEANS—Be shp Annie Gouday; 1,135 tons; Bent ballast.

ballast.

NITED STATES—Aus bk. Amalia; 488 tons; Randick; ballast.

7ULV 14.

AMPTON. ROADS—Nor bk. Sorkummeren; 214 tons; Wohl; ballast.

last.

JULY 15.

TIMORR—Am bk M. V. Hugg; 494 tons; Dill; coffee.

TIMORR—Am she M. V. Hugg; 494 tons; Dill; coffee.

TIMORR—An she Continental; 1,712 tons: Clark; ALTIMORE—Am bk M. V. HIRES 494 von.

5. FRANCISCO (Cal.)—Am shp Continental; 1,712 tons: Cl.

SUL V 16.

PORT ELISABITH—Grbg Littlen; 253 tons; Drees; coffee.

IT ELISABETH

7UL V 17.

XICO—Nor by Daemring: 243 tons: Jacobsem ballast.

SACOLA—Br shp Pegatus; 1,183 tons: Black; ballast.

NAMBUCO—Dutch lug Vyt; 216 tons: Boon, Jr.; balla

PREMANDUCO—Dutch by UPt; 118 jons: Black ballast.

YULI-19
BALTIMONE—Am bk Seven; 550 tons: Segemon; coffee.

SALT ISLAND—Port by V. of Monday: 290 tons; Sivas ball;

NORTHERS PORTS—Norby N. IV. Kentun; 281 tons; Peter
Ballast.

PERMANDUCO—Port ben Control.

sen; ballast.

PERNAMBUGO—Port bgn *Coriolano*; 187 tons; Reis; sundri STA. САТНАКІNA—Port bgn *Margarida*; 125 tons; Væ ballast and sundries.

ballast and sommers.

7ULI '22.

GUAYAQUIL—Fr bk Frances-Amanda: 376 tons; Sainberlich; same as entered.

ANTONINA—Utug smk Cella; 96 tons; Rey; ballast.

-During the month of June there were 46 vessels entered, vessels cleared at the bar of Rio Grande do Sul.

38 research at the bar of the Grande do a Garge of 250 tons of Lay from Rat island, one of the Fernando de Noronha group, for New York, sailing for the latter port on the 16th ult.

The lighthouse department announces that the flash light now used at the Abrolhos islands will shortly be succeeded by a fixed light until some necessary repairs can be made to the machinery for revolving the light. Due notice will be given of the completion of repairs and the change back to a revolving

the competents of reports and as the same and the competent of reports and the land of the 20 slt. A pilot had been taken on boat of the 20 slt. A pilot had been taken on boat of under whose charge the vessel was the time of the disaster. Everying was lost. The crew was received on board the lighthship. The Delmin's was making a vogage from Lisbot to Park.

—The new ion stranter, Kis Branco, bailtic filosope for the vier rancipation between Corumbia and Cuishsh, province of Matto Grosso, survived at this port on the 14th. Our notice of this new steamer, of April 24th, gove her dimensions as follows: length 225 feet, breadth 27 feet by inches, depth of dold of feet, height between main and upper deck learn 7 feet 3 inches. She is to be re-measured at this port before proceeding south.

Legar Limins, 2,000 large coffee and sundries, freight and the company of the com Dondom—Brest Durre, 5000 lags coffee and sundries; freight
40.

Hamburg—Gester 7/0: 13,000 lags coffee and sundries; freight
40.

Marwilles—It at Correlo 111: 1,500 lags coffee and sundries; freight 45 freight 45 fr.

-Br lug Solid; old iron; freight £150. timore-Am sch Chowan; 1,500 bags coffee; on the berth; Baldmore—Am sch Chowan; 1,500 wags freight 20.

Am bk Templar; 1,500 bags coffee; on the berth; freight

Grbk Brazileira; 4,500 bags coffee, McKinnel & Co.; freight £180.

EXPECTED TO LOAD.

London, Antwerp and Havre-Br str Henelius; 3,000 bags coffee engaged; freights 407 and 307 and 35 frs. Börleaux-Fr str Sewigal; freight 40 frs. Manseilles-Fr str La France; 10,000 bags coffee engaged; freight 607s.

FREIGHTS:

London... 40/ Liverpool... 40/ Antwerp... 30/ Hamburg... 30 Havre... fr. 35 Bordeaux... fr. 40 Marseilles... fr. 45—60 New York:... 40 cts. Channel f. o. . . . 307 a 357 Lisbon t. o. . . . 3076 a 357 Gibraltar t. o . . 3076 a 357 North U. S. . . 157 a 1776 South U. S. . . nominal

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

i	DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	₹CONSIGNED TO
	11 13 11 13 11 14 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15 11 15	L'Italia, It Ville de Rio J., Fr	River Plate*, 5d Montevideo, 5 Santos, 22h Hamburg*, 25d River Plate, 6d London*, 37 Liverpool*, 90 South pton*, 23 Havre*, 25 River Plate*, 5 Santos, 22h Liverpool*, 29d	Fiorita & T. Fiorita & T. A. Leuba & Co. Ed. Johnston & C. Messageries Mar N., Megaw & C. Voorton M'w & C. A. Leuba & Co. Norton M'w & C.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE NAME W	The second secon				
	HERE TO CARGO				
" 19 Donati, Br South " 19 Guadiana, Br Rive " 20 Thales, Br South " 20 Lolande, Br Have " San Martin Fr Rive	en" Coffee Sundries Coffee Coffee Coffee Sundries				

Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 22, 1880.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

-The receipts of the Uruguayana, Rio custom house in May were 20,256\$322.

—The public debt of the province of Rio de Janeiro on the 20th of April last was 15,773,500\$.

-The total receipts of the collector's office in the rovince of Sao Paulo during the year 1879-80 were 81,702\$768.

-The gunboat Mandos, now building at Para, will be completed, it is announced, about the 7th of

-Telegraphic communication south of Santos was errupted from the 12th to the 15th because of

-The Cruzeiro correspondent in Desterro, Santa Catharina, condemns the globe gas system recently adopted in that city.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo provincial postoffice in June were 18,909\$060; expenses 16,-787\$527; balance 2,121\$533.

-The estimates for the city of Santos for 1780-81 place the receipts at 141,445\$ and the expenditures at the same amount.

—The municipal government of Santos imposes a revenue tax of 400 reis on every kilolitre of salt sold in that municipality.

sold in that municipality.

—The provincial government of the Amazonas subsidizes a theatrical company in Manáos to the tune of 6,000\$ per annum.

—The number of slaves shipped at Rio Grande do Sal for northern ports during the fiscal years 1879-80, and destined for sale, was 112.

1879-30, and cestinea for sue, was 122.

—The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 650,097\$985, of which 579,042\$507 were from imports and 70,506\$598 from exports.

—According to the Graeta do Norte, of Fortaleza, Ceará, an attempt was made to kill the president of the election board at Mossoró, on the 1st inst.

—The new cable between the city of Rio Grande do Sul and the bar was laid on the 8th inst. and telegraphic communication was at once re-es-

tablished.

—The receipts of the Bahia custom house in June were, national 926,9288629, provincial 65,1158856; and from internal revenue, national 115,5788520, provincial 45,5486974.

—A representation from the merchants of São Paulo against the existing tax on tobacco has been sent to Deputy Leonicio de Carvalho for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies.

—A telegram to the Monitor, of Bahia, from Sergipe on the 3rd inst. says that the president of the election board at Riachnelo, Sergipe, had been expelled from the parish church by military

force.

—The receipts of the postoffice of the city of Sao Paulo have increased from 21,50\$\$250 in 1859,50 to 61,020\$\$230 in 1879,80—an increase of 30,416\$\$95 in ten years. This one item points out clearly what kind of progress the province of Sao Paulo is making.
—On the 13th ult. all the slaves belonging to the Retreat of Macahuthas, province of Minas Geraes, ever acclared free by the prelate of that diocese, D. Autonio Maria Corréa de Sá e Benevides. The whole number of slaves thus freed is a little above one hundred.

one hundred.

—The election at Maranguape, Ceará, says a telegram of the 2nd inst. to the Diario de Pernamburo was carried by posting a police force at the church door and preventing the entrance of any conservative. The election, however, is said to have been pacific.

-The Diario of Santos announces the completion —The Diario of Santos amounces the competcion of the new custom house at that port and commends the artistic merit of the work. We trust that the Diario will now insist that the future administration of the customs shall be in strict keeping with the new edifice.

-The construction of a central station for the projected tramway line in Desterro, Santa Cathar-ina, has been begun. Should there be any available funds after the completion of the station, it will then be expended on the line itself.

then be expended on the line user.

—The commander of the troops at Victoria in the late election fight, Captain Ursulmo, says that he was inside the church when the fring began and does not know how it began. According to all the testimony thus far it seems that the leaders of the "ilons" did some tall running on that occurrent the command of the seems that the leaders of the "ilons" did some tall running on that occurrent the seems of the se

casion.

—The postoffice agent at Campo Bello, Rio de Janerro, Joaquim de Souza Barreto Faria, was shot by an unknown person on the night of the 10th inst. while sitting with his family within his own house. The shot was fred through the window from the street, and the assassin escaped undetected.

detected.

—The São Paulo journals have taken up the religious question brought forward by the Gastal de Naticus and are discussing it with a praiseworthy appreciation of its merits. They are not at all favorably disposed toward the chartering of new religious establishments, nor ollowing the Jesuits to obtain a dangerous foothold in Brazil.

to obtain a dangerous foothold in Brazil.

—The Gazeta, of Porto Alegre, announces the projected establishment of a steam bakery, on the American system, in that city. The capital is fixed it 50,000 ft in batrees of 50 seach, 30 of which had already been taken on the 27th ult. The enterprise is highly commended by our wide-awake contemporary not only as a lucrative investment but as an undertaking of great benefit to the community at large.

at large.

—A law student at Pernambuco has written a poem on the "Martyrs of Victoria." Aside from the nonense of calling such men martyrs, would it not be better for law students to devote their leisure moments to the study of means for improving and enforcing the law instead of writing poetry? Election riots and conditiets are poor subjects for poetic sentiment; a treatise on scientific hanging would be far more to the purpose.

-The São Paulo papers are complaining of the cost and quality of their illuminating gas.

—The balance remaining in the provincial treury of Pará on the 30th ult. was 1,150,356\$698. vincial treas -Three fishermen were drowned near Rio Gran

do Sul on the 10th inst. by the capsizing of their

-A plantation overseer named José Paraná was recently assassinated by slaves at Santa Rita, S.

—The juiz municipal who was chiefly instrumental in bringing on the late conflict at Victoria, Pernambuco, is still at large.

-The administration of certain departments in the Santos custom house is occasioning complaint in that city.

-An Italian merchant named Carlos Palmeiri was found murdered in his own store at Uberaba, Minas Gernes, on the morning of the 9th inst. The assassin is unknown.

assassin is unknown.

—A Swiss planter in the municipality of Limeira,
S. Paulo, named Jacob Veiller, was killed by a brother on the 19th inst. The cause was a quarrel over
a debt.

—The June receipts of the Pará custom house
were 384,7596045, as against 449,110\$031 in the
same month of 1879 and 327,152\$177 in 1878. The
receipts for the year ending June 30 were 6,119,
489\$714. against 4,075.643\$091 in 1878.79 a
4,136,1136078 in 1877.78.

—A Santa Calharina correspondent says that the

4.136,1135678 in 1877-78.

—A Santa Catharina correspondent says that the recent order of the minister of war for the withdrawal of the 17th battalion of infantry from that province "fell like a bomb" upon them. In view of the pacific disposition an order-preserving habits of the troops this expression is good. The correspondent then expands upon the necessity of retaining this battalion in the interests of "order and security," and calls attention to the fact that the province contains 60,000 colonists, to control which the ordinary police force is insufficient. As these colonists are generally known to be peaceable and industrious, being largely German, and as the late elections have brought others, not confusit, to the form as disturbers of "order and security" this wail for protection is something worthy of great and unqualified admiration. qualified admiration.

Figors seventy five cents' worth of iron ore may be made, it is said, \$\$,50 worth of bar iron, \$\$ to worth of horseshoes, \$\$180 worth of table knives, \$\$6,800 worth of fine needles, \$\$29,480 worth of shirt-battons; \$\$200,000 worth of watch-springs, \$\$400,000 worth of hair springs, or \$\$2,500,000 worth of pallet arbors (used in watches).

of patiet artors (used in watches).

The whistling buoys now in use weigh about fifteen tons catch, and in their plunging, even during calm weather, a force of nearly three-horse power is evolved. To utilize this waste energy Mr. Edison has divised a small dynamo machine to be carried by the buoy, the current from which will sustain an electric light equal to one gas jet. If successful these self-filluminating buoys must be of great use to mariners.—Scientific American.

W. R. CASSELS & CO. RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provinces.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture into this market for competition with those of European cripin, has been to many years a specially of their bissiers, and references to permitted,—will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they pressed and have successfully employed for this purpose. Further agencies, satisful to their lines of brainess, hard-Further agencies, satisful to their lines of brainess, hard-Further agencies, satisful to their lines of brainess, hard-Further agencies, satisful control of their properties of the properti

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M AURICIO SWAIN,

Mechanical Engineer CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ.

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ed above.

The weakness following long continued fever or any serious items of convalescence.

The weakness following long continued fever or any serious items of convalescence.

toms of convalescence.

Alcoholic stimulants are objectionable, as their use is always followed by depression after the stimulating effect has passed off.

off.

Small bulk with no reaction is what is required, and the use of a teappoinful or two of Brown's Ginger in a half tumberful of sweetened water very hot or tee cold, as preferred, meets the want. Brown's Ginger sustains the strength, causes the skin to act well, and promotes digestion.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

١	1000		
	DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
	,, 24	Douro	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vicent and Lisbon.
1	Aug. 3*	Elbe Guadiana	Santos and River Plate. Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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In the most artistic style, and in a building proof against New York, February 6, 1879.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this day, the ollowing gentlemen were elected officers of this Company are its consolidation with the National and Continental Bank

der its consolidation with the National and Communication Note Composite A. G. GODDELL C. L. VANEANDT, C. V. V

C. P. MACKIE & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

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