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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquer d'Aorant HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minister. BRITISH LEGATION.— No. 1, Rua de Leio, Larangaire J. P. HARRIS-GASTRELL, Chargé d'Abbres. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—N° 30 Rua Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL— Nº 7 Ruis Alfandega. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS, Consul General.

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M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the view taken while in that service.

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RIO DE JANEIRO

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA, (PORTUGUESE.)

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THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

To the business community of this city would say, in the language of scripture, "Know Thyself!" The fulfillment of this injunction is not always satisfactory, but at the same time its desirability and practical usefulness are beyond all question. The following extract from the New York Grocer, of May 14th, over the startling signature "Progress," conveys some of this much-needed information which we cheerfully place at the disposal of those long established and heretofore respectable English and American house who have been monopolizing American trade.

American house who have been monopoli-izing American trade.

This vast difference in the imports and exports between Brazil and the United States [some \$40,000,000], and its seeming requirity each year, has puzzled many, yet it is easily explained. The usual idea of the Brazilians, "we are afried you can not compete with the English and French," has been hitherto determined by the cost of American man-ufactures when placed on the Brazilian market. This cost it is important to understand, and we, therefore, shall give an illustration, by which the whole difficulty will clearly appear. A planter gives some commission house in Rio an order for an agricultural implement or machine, getting his idea from some "circular" containing a cut of the manufacture, and deposits, say fifty dollars, if the manufacture, and deposits, say fifty dollars, if the manufacture, and deposits, say fifty dollars, if the machine is to cost one lundred. The commission merchant forwards the order to his correspondent in the United States, who looks over the market and insists upon liberal terms, as the article is intended for export. The machine is supplied for one hun-dred dollars, or more, when the correspondent or commission were rehath it Rio, by an arrangement with each other (as the mere commission will hardly have for the trouble), at once ships the implement with each other (as the mere commission will hardly pay for the trouble), at once ships the implement or machine with an invoice, as costing fifty per cent, more, together with the usual commissions. cent. more, together with the usual commissions. The machine is received and paid for but with some marunarings in regard to the price, but its superiority, in great part, reconciles the disappointment. The English and French, however, can supply a similar article for fifty dollars less, which answers all purposes, but the American production, at the same price, would be much preferred. Therefore, the American manufacturer, by this kind of trading, has ruined the market in Brazil for his productions.

All of which, of course, is as clear as mud! Inasmuch as the article, from which this excerpt is made, has been extensively circulated in proof sheets by one Mr. John C. Kip Hopper, resident director of the prejectted American permanent exhibition, it is fair to presume that this individual and "Progress" are one and the same; and furthermore, as Mr. Kip Hopper advertises himself as an ex-Brazilian merchant—he was a clerk under the still-remembered "Natty" Sands-he probably knows just what he is talking about. Next to hanging, there's nothing like confession, and "Prog-

seems to have made his choice. ress" seems to have made in scholes.

It is to be presumed, of course, that the respectable business men of the United States believe every word of Mr. Kip Hopper's ingenuous circulars. They will believe per singenious circuiars. They will oblive that the poor Brazilian sheep are being devoured by the English and American wolves, and that the aforesaid wolves are the most rapacious and insatiable of their kind; and then they will generously open their pockets and warehouses, and commission those two gentle shepherds, Kip Hop-per and Arthur, to interfere and take the sheep under their tender care. The wolves sheep under their tender care. The woives will protest that they never slaughtered the sheep, but it won't do—Mr. Kip Hopper's word has gone forth that they are the most unmitigated scoundrels living.

With regard to the exhibition enterprise there are many other items of news in this and other circulars which have not yet been and other circulars which nace here. It is with feelings of shame that we confess our ignorance of these matters, but as the Munchausen of exhibition literature has announced them we have no alternative but implicit acceptance. The following are at random from Mr. Kip-Munchausen's article in the Grocer;

chausen's article in the Grocer:

The interest which he [the Emperor] has manifested in the success of the exhibition is sufficiently indicated by the late concession of the buildings and square belonging to the city place, on the water front and near the custom house, with no duties to be paid until the articles are sold, and his recent intimation that he desired as well some shares of the exhibition stock, is a full guarantee that all its business concerns will be managed with correctness and dispatch.

Now that's convincing! It's clear, straitforward, and to the point! Some men might be tempted to draw on their imaginations in dealing with such a subject, but Mr. Kip Hopper leaves himself open to on such charge. To be sure it has been announced that Mr. Arthur has rented the grounds now occupied by the imperial stables on which, together with the rest of the block now occupied and owned by private parties, an exhibition palace is to be erected. Moreover, it is apparent to any observer that this property neither fronts on the water nor on a public square. Both these conditions, however, will be secured by the razing of the department of agricul-ture edifice on the one side, and a block of buildings in front-which will probably be done. And as to the Emperor's taking stock, every thing is now clear. On the 27th of March last, 15 shares of the "Mutuação Philantropica" stock were sold— the only sale within the memory of man. "Who bought those 15 shares" has been the standard conundrum ever since.

standard conundrum ever since.

By the last steamer from Rio we also learn that
the foreign merchants are getting alarmed at the
American exhibition, and are endeavoring to get
to defeat the whole purposes of the projectors of
the enterprise. The directors, therefore, at once
passed promptly a "resolution" that one-half of the
amount of the capital stock issued for the purpose,
shall be reserved for the citizens of the United States.

The truth of this is shown by the anxiety of the "foreign merchants" to find out just what became of those 15 shares above mentioned. We can not doubt but that the whole 15 shares, let alone the majority of eight, would have been gobbled up relentlessly had they remained on the

market.

One very important concession has already grown out of the American exhibition, and secured for American citizens by Mr. Hopper. . . Twelve square inities of mineral territory were secured in the province of Bahia containing deposits of vast value. . . One island containing one ore of a fine quality, the mountains of which extend some fifty feet above tide water, and is reported to be over 90 per cent. pure from.

Now that's what we call business! Twelve squares miles of mineral wealth, and fifty foot mountains are acquisitions of which the American people may reasonably be proud. And as to the ore which contains proud. And as to the ore which contains 90 per cent. of pure iron, nothing like it ever was known before! The highest percentage possible, according to chemical science, falls a little short of 75, but Kip

Hopper's ore leads that by 15.

In addition to the foregoing excerpts from the *Grocer*, which discreetly compelled Mr. Kip Hopper to attach a signature to his article, we cull the following from the article, we cull the following from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, of June 5, which seems to have swallowed the great man,

seems to have swallowed the great man, head, neck and heels. The demolition of the old buildings connected with the place has already begun. Engineers are already at work in preparing the grounds and surveying the same on the water front. The Machinery Hall, which will consist of three buildings, will be in the subarbs, on grounds given by the government, and inclosed with ron railings, with satiable entrances. Orphan hops will be apprenticed to the society and connected with the machinery department. These buildings and grounds will be near the Emperor's palace. A reduction of fares has already been preposed by the car companies, and a system of transfer tickets from different lines has been inaugurated.

That's quite enough! To speak plainly, there's not a single word of truth in all these statements. To deal with particulars —and it is only our interest in the building up of a legitimate, healthy trade that induces us to give so much space to these ridiculous stories—there has been no public demand tor nor sale of exhibition stock in this market and there has been no gift of public grounds and buildings. The Emperor's capieu by the imperial stables, which in when the last emission was spoken of, we itself is only a small part of the block on which it stands. The remainder of the consequences. We were informed the countries that the consequences is a busher.

THE immigrant arrivals in New York in June were 42.028, making a total 177,362 since the 1st of January.

block is occupied by dwellings, provision and grocery stores, a lumber yard, car-penter shops, slop shops, an eating house and a school. This property, as far as we and a school. This property, as far as we can learn, has not yet been secured. There are no signs of surveys and demolition of buildings; on the comtany the only building now being torn down is being rebuilt at the same time. As to the "machinery hall," no one here knows any thing about it. No such gift of grounds the been made, no carrian how shave been has been made, no orphan boys have been apprenticed, no reduction of fares and adoption of transfer tickets on the tramway lines has taken place. The whole story is a ridiculous invention. Then, too, no "address" signed by "leading citizens" and endorsed by the "Emperor and his parliament" has ever been prepared. The whole scheme is so improbable that it ought to deceive no one. Moreover there are no "branches" in process of inauguration in the provinces.

We have been thus explicit in this matter in order that the true character of scheme and its projectors may be fully known. The Brazilian government has been deceived before by such schemes and it is likely to be deceived again. But no American manufacturer should allow himself to be drawn into any such hair-brained venture. An enterprise built upon such ridiculous promises and such wholesale falsehoods will never bring profit to any one. The manufacturer who allows himself to be drawn into it will have nothing but a bitter experience to recompense him for so injudicious an outlay.

THE FUTURE.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS

Dear Sir:-Your article anent the financial state of this country in your impression of the 23rd inst., deserves the thanks of all those who have any interest or stake here, or who, in any way, wish the country well.

It must be clear to all thinking minds

that the time is near at hand when matters must be grappled with by earnest, thought ful, painstaking men-men who, having the welfare of the country at heart, will not spare themselves in time, trouble, or study.

Let us hope we have seen the last of financial experimentalists; of men who, out of childish curiosity, or something worse, are willing to jeopardise the credit of their

As you, Sir, well point out-one of the first acts should be to release the country from about one-half of the present blood suckers, yelept "empregados publicos." Of course, to do this a ministry must be very strong, as every leech that is taken off the suffering and almost famished body develops into a determined and, but too often, unscrupulous enemy. It seems to me that these "empregados publicos" should be treated in much the same way as the slaves—let the old ones die off; let no more be added. But this is a matter of time, and in the meanwhile the question arises "How is the gov ernment to make both ends meet?"

There appears to be three means : foreign loan; issue of apolices; paper emis-

Taking them in their order, the first is quite out of the question inasmuch as the 1879 gold bond operation has virtually proved an external loan, and any attempt proved an external loan, and any attempt to demand from European capitalists more money would be sure to meet with a bad reception and greatly prejudice all Brazilian

The issue of apolices appears no wiser. Much injury would be done to present holders; the government would incur fresh half-yearly liabilities; a tight money market would ensue, and many failures would be likely to result.

Sir, as one who can speak impartially on the subject, it seems to me that the emis-sion of currency to a moderate extent, is the only way to tide over the difficulty. It is within the memory of most of us how, steward has rented the ground now oc-cupied by the imperial stables, which in when the last emission was spoken of, we

try had already sufficiency of paper money; that the emission of more would a crisis; that speculators would be the only ones to benefit (why I know not), and the import merchant would be ruined. Where, Sir, is the surplus of money to-day? Of all the disasters foretold what individual one has come to pass?

In very truth the emission was so much new blood thrown into the country. Trade generally has bettered through the operation. The loss to importers, through a sometime fall in exchange, is more than recompensed afterwards by the higher currency obtained on their goods. The government in the home remittances pay more currency, but get recouped by a higher valuation on exports and imports. The faundation, obtaining higher prices for their produce, are enabled to pay off their heavy debts to the Banco do Brazil and others; are enabled to increase their expenditures, and be the means of throwing more life and animation into trade and the country generally. To pinch the agricultural interests in a country such the agricultural interests in a country such as Brazil is to help destroy all development; to retard all progress; to hold back civiliza-tion itself. You can not expect healthy children from a starved mother. You must not look for a good crop from an impoverished soil.

'If dealt fairly and leniently with there may be a great future in store for this country, but she must be helped and nursed onwards. The Paraguayan war cost Brazil 41 millions sterling—the secca in the north has added a trifle on to this sum. After such heavy pulls on her resources she needs all possible care and encouragement.

Cheap money means activity, briskness:

it means the opening up of the interior, en-terprise, a healthy business, a promising

Dear money starves competition, it means a hard pushed and over strained "lavoura" it means bankruptcy.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir:--I think it only right to acknowledge the fair way in which you have acted tween me and my voluntary aggressor Diogenes." I also acknowledge that, in "Diogenes." the hurry of penning my defense, I used words and phrases which I would have withheld had I revised my letter, for hurtful words help no cause. But, not knowing ''Diogenes," there could be no malice, and being attacked in the dark I was tempted to defend myself in an offhand fashion.

With this just satisfaction to you, believe me ever

Sincerely yours, R. H. Gunning. Rio, 23rd July, 1880.

In closing this controversy between two very good friends of ours, we are glad to feel that it can be done without leaving behind any of the bitterness which naturally results from such discussions. Dr. Gunning has frankly stated his position in the matter, and were "Diogenes" to do the same we are confident that he would be no less outspoken and good natured. The world has too long been familiar with the peregrinations of the eccentric old Greek Cynic to feel injured by the inherited inquisitiveness of his numerous progeny, and when pertinent questions are asked in his name we may be sure that it is because he "wants to know, you know."—Eds. News.

THERE has arisen a new industry in the western part of the United States in connection with the part of the United States in connection with the manufacture of glucose from corn. A large number of factories have been set up; one at Chicago, it is said, will have a capacity of 20,000 bushels a day. A bushel of corn produces 30 pounds of glucose (grape sugar) of 3 gallons of sirup. The sugar costs 2 cents a pound, the corn selling at 40 cents a bushel.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

Contains a summary of new 24th, of the manth,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of treights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUCUST 5TH, 1880

Owing to a recent rule established by the director of the Dom Pedro II railway all coffee must be weighed before delivery from its station in this city. Through this rule and an insufficient force of employees only 500 bags were delivered on the 1st instant a quantity totally insufficient to meet the demands of the market. In view of the fact that there were nearly 50,000 bags in store at the station on that date and that the average daily receipts are now 8,178 bags, this blocking the delivery by this rule will soon embarrass the railway as well as the market, a consideration which should receive official attention at once. The important consideration, however, is that of the market itself. If it is impossible to deliver more than 500 bags a day, or even double that number, the market will be seriously embar-rassed. We are now entering upon the new crop season, and we may reasonably expect greater activity in the market at an early day. The export however will be gravely injured if any delays of this character are imposed as prompt delivery is an essential of an active market. It is to the interest of the government, who owns this railway and is therefore responsible for this rule, that every facility should be given to the delivery and sale of coffee, and on this as well as on that of the export merchants there should be no delay in remedying this mistaken regulation.

Notwithstanding his clear appreciation of the present financial situation of this government and his agreement with our views as to the necessity of reducing expenditures through a redution in the civil service, our correspondent "C. S.," whose letter appears in another column, is clearly and gravely at fault in his proposed remedies. The three means which he offers for meet ing present emergencies, viz : a foreign loan, apolices, and currency issue, are at best only temporary expedients and insufficient to meet the grave requirements of the case.

To tide over the difficulty something more is needed than a "relief" measure, something more than a makeshift which does no more than to postpone the day of reckoning and to impose upon a helpless posterity the burden which should be now met and "C. S." very properly discards the foreign loan because of its influence on existing issues and he rejects the issue of apolices because of the resulting liabilities. There remains, therefore, but the one remedy, the emission of paper money, which he not only ac-cepts as the sole remaining alternative but with all the customary arguments in its Confounding the two ideas, money and value, he argues that in "cheap mone is found the panacea for all the ills that afflict us. The importer is benefitted because he gets higher currency prices for his goods, the planter is benefitted because he gets higher prices for his produce and can therefore pay off his debts, and the government loses nothing because of a higher currency valuation on imports and exports Now, with all due respect for the opinions o our correspondent, we submit that this is all wrong. It is a doctrine which is not only mistaken, it is dangerous and misleading Money is simply a measure of value and a medium of exchange. To serve these pur-poses best it must have a fixed value, else becomes speculative and untrustworthy. Gold coin has been universally adopted as the standard of value because of its slight fluctuations, hence all money which is based on the gold standard is most reliable and unchanging. Gold has intrinsic value and is therefore worth just what it represents as an

article of commerce. But how is it with paper currency? It has no intrinsic value; it is simply a promise to pay the value specified on its face. Its exchange value is therefore determined by the ability of the issuer to redeem it value for value. If it is convertible into gold on demand its face value will not be diminished as long as the issuer is solvent; if it is not so convertible its face value will be determined by the credit of the issuer. These are all simple fundamental principles in finance. In applying these principles to the financial affairs of Brazil, we find and inconvertible paper currency of 189, 199, 591\$ now in circulation whose gold value is to-day only 852 reis per mil reis—a depreciation of nearly 15 per cent. The country is burdened with debt, its revenues are insufficient to meet its expenditures, its regularly-recurring deficits all go to swell its debt, the revenue limit of taxation has been passed, industries are stagnant, and the government seems blind to the situation. In such a state of affairs what can 'cheap money" do? The credit of the country will not bear anything more. Increase the issue and you have more paper, less credit, less value and less probability of final redemption. It may mean "activity" in business, but it is the activity of liquidation. The planter may have more money, but it will have less value and will buy less than before. The government will receive more money in taxes but that excess will be more than swallowed up in that significant entry in all its foreign accounts "difference in exchange." In our opinion no effectual remedy will be found short of the tollowing: thorough administrative reform, including reduction of the civil list, inclusion o expenditures within appropriations, official accountability and a new system of treasury book-keeping; 2, the immediate sale of lease of the Dom Pedro II and other imperial railways, and the suppression of all further pecuniary aid to them; 3, the conversion of railway interest guarantees into land grants and their suppression in the future; 4, 4 similar conversion of the interest guarantees on factories and other private enterprises with a suppression of all further grants; 5, suspension of the large annual outlay in subsidies as soon as the terms of contract will admit. If the government needs money to meet present demands let it borrow

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

ment just as we would an individual

through internal loans and pay interest for the same in an honest, straitforward manner.

There are no two species of honesty in this world; we therefore would treat a govern-

On the 10th of November, 1877, a contract for a steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil was executed in this city between the Brazilian govern ment and the representatives of Messrs. John Roach & Son. This contract was authorized by an imperial decree, No. 6,724, of the same date.

By the conditions of that contract the term of service was fixed at ten years, and the annual subvention at 200,000\$, upon which sum total for the entire, ten years (2,000,000\$) a tax was levied and paid into the imperial treasury of 1\$000 per conto, or 2,000\$ in all. It was required that the ships should be specially constructed for the ser vice, that they should be of not less than 3,000 tons each, and that the service should be in full operation within six month from date-all of which conditions were fulfilled. The ports of call indicated were Bahia, Pernambuco, Pará and St. Thomas
—the port of Maranhão never having been referred to in the negotiation either by word

or implication It was stipulated, moreover, that no clause of the contract should be altered without the common consent of both parties thereto, and in event of any difference between them the question should be settled by arbitration. The usual clause providing for the approval of the legislature was also included, the law requiring that no money could be paid without such approval and consequent ap-propriation. In the event of a failure to rove the company was to have no claim on the government.

In strict accordance with the requirements of the contract two steamers were constuc-ted for the service at a cost of one million dollars. These steamers were accepted by the Brazilian government and the service began within the specified time.

more than one year, the legislature appropriated the money and paid the first subvention. This act was a practical ratification of the contract as originally made under whose terms the service had thus far been performed. Subsequently, however, and in obedience to the demands of a narrow, provincial jealousy, the Chamber saw fit to include Maranhão in the ports of call, and that, too, without consulting the company or even notifying it of this intended alteration, as it was bound to do by the terms of the contract. This, in itself, was practical annulment of the contract.

As a matter of course the company objected to this irregular proceeding, and to the risks incident to sending its expensive steamers into so dangerous a port as Maranhão To meet the objection that Maranhão lacked a sufficient depth of water for vessels of this class the government sent a commission under an engineer, whose work elsewhere has been repeatedly called in question, to investigate. The commission were only three days there, including arrival and departure, and then returned with the report that there was a sufficient depth of water, if not in the port itself certainly near by-or some five or six miles distant. Upon this irregular change in the contract and upon such a shuffling, imperfect report as this, the government now declines to pay the subvention without regular calls made at Maranhão-and that, too, in direct opposition to the opinion of the council of state, to whom the question was referred by Counselor Sinimbú in November, 1879, to the effect that there was no precedent to justify such a change in the schedule by including Maranhão as a port of call.

In view of these facts it would seem that the government is now insisting on this impossible condition, over two and one-half years after the signing of the contract, with the purpose of breaking it rather than of serving the petty traffic of Maranhão. It is evident from every survey ever made that these steamers can not enter that port, nor can they even approach the outside anchorages without risks totally unwaranted by its trade. These facts were clearly demonstrate ed in a recent article on that port, by Col. W. Milnor Roberts, in which not only was the insufficient depth of water and dangers of approach set forth, but also the further fact that the company would actually sink money by making these calls. The monthly freights would barely equal one-half the extra insurance charged on coffee freights they would not even meet the interest on the capital and the extra running expenses made necessary by the call. Under such circumstances the company finds itself compelled to refuse this condition introduced into the contract without its knowledge and consent. Its only alternative is the substitution of smaller steamers for those now running—a substitution which the government would undoubtedly decline to sanction. The determination of the govern ment to break the contract is therefore the only possible explanation of the course now taken.

The contract was violated by the addition of Maranhão as a port of call, and the agents of the line were notified on the 26th of June that the subvention was suspended from and after that date and until further action should be taken by the legislature In view of these facts there can be ification for the charges now made that "the Americans are obstinate" because it has been suggested that the coastwise service would be abandoned in event of the Maranhão call being insisted upon. In the larger sense the American steamship line is a business enterprise and it is justified on this and every ground in refusing to perform an unremunerative and dangerous vice. The company stands ready to perform not only its part of the original contract, but all service that may not incur an unjust-ifiable expense and risk; more than that can not be expected. As the case now stands we have authority for stating that, should the chambers not approve the original contract, the steamers will begin a direct service be tween this port and New York in Septem ber and the contract will be considered at an end.

The unavoidable conclusion which this affair fully warrants is that contracts sol-emnly signed by the imperial government and sanctioned by the imperial signature have no longer binding force. The introduc-After the steamers had been running to the entire satisfaction of the government for tion has been thus far a mere formality—

that body never before taking upon itself the right to break formal contracts of this character. With contracts which require this legislative ratification before they can go into execution changes can be effected without loss and without breach of faith, but with those which have the characte of a final agreement and through which large sums of money are invested, the case is radically different. Under such circum stances we have no alternative but to advise capitalists that the imperial signature now has no value and binding force, that their investments based upon contract and the imperial signature are without any security whatever, that their contracts can not be considered final until after subjection to the opinions and amendments of some 175 senators and deputies each one of whom has a right to impress his personal opinions and wishes upon it, and, finally, that no contract has any binding force upon a minister whenever, in his opinion, it is not in consonance with public interests. Much is we regret this state of affairs, we feel obliged to call attention to it in the most public manner possible, in order that every capitalist who enters into a conditional contract hereafter may know just what he is doing. No one can wish to see this country crippled by the withdrawal of foreign capital and enterprise, but if foreign investments are to be subjected to such obligations and arbitrary, irresponsible changes as are illustrated in this American steamship contract, it will certainly bring upon itself that highly disastrous result.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—The sessions of the General Assembly since our last report have been occupied chiefly with private bills and discussions of local interest. Then has been some discussion on the various supple mentary credits but nothing new has been elicited mentary credits but nothing new has been elicited. In the Senate the supplementary credit of 6,880, 8198379 for the minister of agriculture is now in its 3rd. reading, and the supplementary credit for the Donn Pedro II railway, reduced from 1,280,000\$ to 405,000\$, has been passed and sent back to the Chamber. In the discussion on the first, on the 1st inst., ex-Minister Affonso Celso declared that in financial administration Brazil already occupies an advanced position among the first nations of the world. This will be news of a high order to our foreign readers.

world. Inst will be news of a large offer to foreign readers.

—In the Chamber the supplementary credits for the departments of war, justice and empire were passed on the 26th ult. and the supplementary credit of 1,326,485\$470 entered on its 3rd reading on the 30th. The budget for the department of agriculture is now in 2nd reading.

—The miscellaneous business transacted in the Senate includes the discussion of the bill fixing the naval force which was passed on the 28th. On the

27th Senator Silveira Lobo presented a petition

27th Senator Silveira Lobo presented a petition from the printers of this city protesting against the limitation of suffrage proposed by the electoral reform bill. The petition was referred to the committee now examining that bill. The Rio S. Francisco police bill has been discussed in 2nd reading.—On the 24th ult. the Chamber was treated to a vehment defense of the state church by Deputy Jeronymu Sodré. The bill for the secularization of cemeteries was up on the 27th and 20th in 3d reading. On the 28th the bill exempting herva maté, exported to the United States, from export duties was finally passed and sent to the Senate. The bill, known as No. 54 A, of 1879, which exempts the building materials for the proposed American exhibition edifice from import duties, passed to its red reading on the same date. On the 31st, Deputy Galdino das Neves introduced an interpel-3rd reading on the same date. On the 31st, De-puty Galdino das Neves introduced an interpel-lation on prison management in Brazil. He called attention to the circumstance that prisoners had been kept in prison at Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, long after their terns had expired simply lecause the records had been lost, and also that the arrest of persons without charges ever being preferred was common all over the engine. This subject is cer-tainly a fruitful one and demands legislative consid-eration.

LOCAL NOTES

—The City of Rio de Janciro will take out 44,000 bags of coffee.
—The number of slaves declared free in this city since the enancipation law went into effect, on account of abandonment by their masters, is 246.

—The Crown perfumery company of London has received a special distinction by being appointed "purveyors to their imperial majesties." —The Gnzeta de Noticias entered upon its sixth year on the 2nd inst. The success of our spirited contemporary has been deservedly earned.

contemporary has been enserveruly earneu.

—A bill is now before the Chamber of Deputies which proposes to grant a ten years', privilege to Guilherme Schuch de Capanema for the manufacture of sulphureted carbon, the principal ingredient used in his "Formicida Capanema."

-The Gazeta calls attention to the lax manage ment of the government lottery bureau by stating that it has recently seen a half ticket so numbered that while one of the "tenths" was stamped "2,555,"

that while one of the "tenths" was stamped "2,555," the other four were stamped "4,255,"

—The Misericordia mortality returns for this city in July show the total number of deaths from all causes to be 805. This gives a daily rate of 26, or at an average of 29,2 per 1000 per annum. The deaths from glow fever were 18, from other fevers 51, and from consumption 141.

-Cable communication with Bahia was resumed

Owing to the long-continued drouth there is now another water famine in this

The thirty-fourth birthday of the Princess Imperial was celebrated on the 29th ult, with the usual ormalities.

-The minister of finance has directed that monthly reports of the postal money order shall be made.

—The vessel upon which the fugitive juiz mini-icipal of Victoria, Dr. Nicoláo Rodrigues da Cunha Lima, took passage for Liverpool was the Chrisolite.

—The police authorities have been somewhat troubled lately by returning caffens. But the evil for which these men were banished still continues unchecked.

unenecken.

—The Caixa da Amortisação announced on the
30th ult. the immediate issue of 20\$ notes of the

""" estampa," The notes are printed on white
linen paper and the colors of the face of the note
are light yellow, green and black.

—A subscription has been started to raise money for the purchase of aphilices for the little son of Carlos Gomes. It is presumed that the object is to secure an income for the youthful Carlos which will enable him to live without labor and to support the inherited tame of his father in a becoming manner.

-The convention between Brazil and Italy rela-—The convention between paral and tady real-tive to a reciprocal exchange of information regard-ing penal sentences which was signed in this city on the 2nd of June, 1879, was promulgated on the 28th ult. Each country agrees to communicate to the other all penal sentences imposed in its courts on the other's subjects.

-War has broken out between the church and —War has broken out between the cauren and the free masons a Victoria, Espirito Santo. The bishop of this diocese who was in that city last month, supplied himself with a list of members of that order, and when they presented themselves to receive the sacrament they were ignominiously ex-pelled from the church.

pelled from the church.

On the 25th ult. a tilbury was engaged to convey a sick man from a house in Rua da Imperatriz to the Misericordia hospital. While on the way the driver saw that the man was dying, where upon he returned to the house whence he came. The man died while being helped out of the tilbury. The people of the house then refused to receive the body and it was left upon the walk until removed by the police some time after.

—The historical editor of the Critecine in noting the anniversary of William Penn's death on the 30th of July, 1718, says that he founded a fine colony on the western bank of the Delawate—"to-day the flourishing city of Pennsylvania." We don't happen to have a spare alsa about us, but we trust that our neighbor will procure one at the earliest day possible. A little more geography of that description will completely change the whole face of the western continent. -The historical editor of the Critzeire in noting

—It is interesting to note that the manufacture of artificial wines, that important national industry about which so much has been said and which has been publicly endorsed by some prominent mercanicle houses in this city, receives no slight assistance from the importation of productor enologica, the perfumes and essences which give to the counterfeit product the flavor, smell and appearance of the genuine. These "essences" are occasionally advertised in the daily papers. It is not at all unlikely that the friends of this native industry will try to get the new tarfif commission to raise the duties on the genuine importation as a measure of protection, and to assist them in this endeavor we would specially call attention to these advertisements. Drugged cane juice should be protected by all means; our only doubt in the matter is the counterfeit labels and brands which often deceive people who prefer the genume article.

—The Crussiro is greatly troubled about the use -It is interesting to note that the manufacture

counterest ances and ormans wince once deceivepeople who prefer the genuine article.

—The Cruzeiro is greatly troubled about the use
of the revolver in the United States. It's lamentable, to be sure; but still it fails to keep down a
rapid increase of population. We shall suggest the
importation of a few juizes municipal, police
delegadar, the secretary of the Rio city council, some
pase de familia from Utal and other interior localtities, and a small force of appearing, through whose
patriotic efforts to reduce population within proper
limits we shall probably secape the immediate ill
effects of over-crowded territory. At present the
incessant hail storm of revolver balls in the States
is so totally inadequate to meet the demands of
the time, that they have been compelled to resort
to a wholesale massacer of the people by steamboat
collisions, explosions and fires. These instrumentalties for depopulating the country are now
working very satisfactorily, but it is feared that they
will be only temporary as the people will stop
travelling. In new and improved revolvers lie the
future hope and prosperity of the great American
resubits. For the herefit of our humane contempfuture liope and prosperity of the great American republic. For the benefit of our humane contemp-orary we would say that these things are looked orary we would say that these things are looked upon as simple necessities of life in the United States. Revolvers are commonly used there as mursing bottles and when loaded are given to babes a rattle boxes. Miniature revolvers are worn by young ladies as charms, and as they are always loaded they are considered to be highly useful as well as ornamental. A young man's education is never considered complete until he can put a pistol ball through a finger ring thrown into the air at thirty paces—and that too in nine shots out of ten. His every-day equipment consists of a navy revolver in each boot leg, a double action 38-calibre revolver in his hip pocket, two double hardeed Derringers in his vest pocket, and a bowie knife down the back of his neck. In election time every man carries, in addition, a loaded Gattling gun and a thousand cartridges. It looks dangeroes to be sure, but we can assure the Cruzin's that it's only a phyful habit of the Yankee. It's really nothing, when you get used to it. upon as simple necessities of life in the United

THE RIO NEWS.

—It is the opinion of Deputy Jeronymo Sodré, as expressed in his defense of the state church on the 24th ult., that teh "effect of republican education is the observate and suppression." He doubts that there is as much liberty in the United States as in countries governed by a constitutional monarchy — as, for instance, " in Great Britain, Belgium and Brazil." Deputy Sodré is the author of a compendium

of geography.

The meeting which was held at the British Consulate on the 27th ult. in behalf of the Sailors' Mission at this port, was largely attended and steps were taken to put the enterprise on a substantial footing at an early date. Many prominent merchants were present who expressed themselves heartily in favor of the maintenance of such a mission. A committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration and report at an early day. In the meantime the work is going on as usual under the active superintendence of Mr. Curran, who is accomplishing much good in a quiet, unostentations way. way.

COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold. 27 d.
do do do in U.S.
coin at \$4 per £1. stg. 54.45 cents
do \$1,00(U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1\$527
do of £1. stg. in Brazilian gold. 8\$889

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day 23 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)

852 rs. gold

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ľ	inteRuling a	***************************************	(ex div)		190
ł,	t12 - C	minos R	(with o	tside sal	e)	70
ŀ	Comp. Tern	torial (red	eem 5 3	ears)		85
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ó	Rio & S. Pa	ulo R.R.	(subsid	ary)		105
2						196
3	Banco Pred	ial		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	127
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ō	. 17 . 13	(outside	sale, 3	r Augus	st)	130
0	Petropolis R	R. (outs	ide sal	e)		180
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EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

They 32—Rates unclassed from last quotations, viz: 235/d. on London and 4117s. on Pairs, bank paper; 33/5 to 33/6/d. on London and 4117s. on Pairs, bank paper; 33/5 to 33/6/d. on London and 410 to 49 sr. on Paris, mercandis poper. Size of the special special

real state of affairs. Six per cents 1,024\$ and 1,025\$: new 4½ per cents 100½ per cent.

4/4 per crosts 10-5/2 per cent.

1/4/1 per crosts 10-5/2 per cent.

1/4/2 per conts 10-6/2 per cent.

1/4/2 per conts 10-6/2 per cent.

1/4/2 per conts 10-6/2 per cent.

1/4/2 per cent.

1/4/2

yn/y 29.—Market firm but inactive. In the absence of business rates are nominal. High transactions in mercanile paper at 23 31/6 to 23/fd. on London and 412 to 409 rs. on Paris. Six per cents ;005\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Banco do Brazil 270\$\frac{1}{2}\$ sovereigns 10\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$costs.

paper reported. Light transactions in mercantile paper at 33/4 and 43/4d. on Lendon, and 410 rs. on Paris. Six per cents 1,078/8 nn 1,070/8.

7/1/9 31 — General elevation of rates by all the banks to 23d. on London, 413 and 4418 rs. on Paris, 512 rs. on Hamburg. Little business done. Mercantile rates 23/4 to 23 yird. on London, and 409 rs. on Paris.

Aug. 2.—Rates unchanged from last quotations. Light trans-actions at 23½d. reported. Mercanille rates 23¼ to 23 776d. on London, 407 rs. on Paris. Sovereigns to\$590, cash.

—The sens-cannual report of the "Companhia Fluvial" of Rio Grande do Sul, published at Porto Alegar June 20th, statesead of the Alegar June 20th, statesead of the Alegar June 20th, statesead on an excepts 47,458,60. The directors declared a dividend of an ext receipts 47,458,60. The directors declared a dividend of the account of reservo found.

. —The total revenue receipts of the province of São Paulo for the half year ending June 30 were as follows:

	* *** ***
Sundry deposits	432,253 176
Receipts for special purposes	. 29,781 100
Extraordinary	25,642 822
Internal revenue	. 1,405,798 186
Maritime clearances	11,471 100
Export duties	. 1,736,893 962
From import duties	. 1,433,897\$361

The custom house receipts of this port in the month of July

From export duties	. 795,701 038
From other sources	
	4,014,996\$258
Deposits for hospital, city and div- erse taxes	. 28,785\$275
Restitutions	. 22,539 175 . 607,656 566

MARKET REPORT Rio de Janeiro, August 4th, 1880

Rio de Yanniro, Anguri 4th, 1880.

Offer.—A Rew days after our last report on the 21rd illt. our market became excited, the activity being stimulated by the sudden fall in exchange. The latter, however, was hat temporary and when mers returned to their previous level the coffee market became quiet again.

Currency prices are unchanged.

The soles since the 23rd with. have been 127,650 logs, viz: 70,710 logs for United States.

45,540 m. Europe 300 m. Cape of Good Hope 5,100 m. Cape of Good Hope 5,100 m. Elsewhere

127,650 bags.

and the total sales for the month since 5th ult. amount to 275,
490 bags, viz:

viz:			
127,710	bags	for	United States
125,216	,,	**	Europe
3,800	,,	.,,	Cape of Good Hope
18,770	.,	,,	Elsewhere.

Total... 27,400 bags.
The clearance in the month of July have been:
The clearance in the month of July have been:
The clearance in the month of July 1879
166,525 ... Europe ... 83,815
5,692 ... C.C. Good H. ... 5,299
5,225 ... River Plate ... 24,73

245,290 bags ,, 260, 186 bags ,, ,, and the total clearances for the 7 months since the 1st of Jar

ock is estimated to-day at 99,000 bags.

per to kilos:	
Washed	5\$500 7\$200
Superior	6\$000 — 6\$300
Good first	5\$450 5\$600
Regular first	5\$200 — 5\$300
Ordinary first	4\$700 — 4\$900
Good second	3\$800 — 4\$000
Ordinary second	3\$300 3\$550

Ordinary second... \$\$500 - \$\$550

Ordinary second... \$\$500 - \$\$550

Ordinary second... \$\$500 - \$\$550

market firm at 5,000 5,000 5,000 formions. Receipts during last week had averaged 95 bags per day and stock was estimated at 5,000 bags.

Plick Plate—Arrivals are:

**Style See per Alletrus* from St. Thomas, this being the cargo shipped from Branswick per Kate Uphans and transshipped at St. Thomas.

The errog is not should, and as no sales have taken place for \$\$9\$ months it is impossible to give quantions.

**White Plate—The arrivale consist of:

**24,500 feet per Allet from Ibdimore, sold at 105 reis per foot.

foot. Market quiet. We quote 100—105 reis per 5001.

Market quiet. We quote 100—105 reis per 5001.

Swedish Pine—The 565 dwene per Patria, noticed in our tast were sold at \$85000 per duene.

Since there have arrived 700 duene per 5040, from Westerwick, which are reported sold at \$85000.

Figure—The arrivals during the month since the 4th ult. have been 90,829 horrels, viz:

29,829 barrels

The sales since same date were 35,329 barrels, viz:
2,250 barrels 'Trieste
32,079 , American
1,000 bags River Plate

35,329 barrels Stock in first hands to-day consists of 26,500 bar

2,000 barrels Haxall 8,000 ,, Dunlop 13,000 ,, Baltimore. 3,500 ,, St. Louis 26,500 barrels

Trieste Haxall Dunlope Baltimore St. Louis

Lard.—Is weaker. We quote:

George 320 reis per lb.

Jenkins 305

New York 300

16,378 tons from Cardiff
2,813 ,, , Greenock
1,721 ,, Liverpool
862 ,, New port
628 ,, New Castle
30 ,, Hamburg

22,432 tons coal and,148 tons coke.

Cardiff. 21\$500—21\$500
Mew Castle 19 500—20 000
Sundries 15 000—17 000
Coke 26 000—28 000

The export of salted hides from Rio Grande do Sul during six months ending June 30, was 301,019 in number. -On the 16th ult., 20 vessels were receiving cargoes of erked beef in River Plate ports for Brazil. Their total cargoes

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BALTIMORE—Am bgn Alice; 312 tons; North; 48 ds; flour and pine to Wright & Co. pine to Wright & Co.

WESTERWICK—Sw bg Sagu; 304 tons; Engstrom; 57 ds; pine and iron to order.

GREENCK—It shp Prince Victor; 1,217 tons; Calder: 49 ds; cool to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

TARRAGONA—Fr bg Fête Dieu; 134 tons; Grouhel; 101 ds; wine to E. J. Albert & Co.

Series to E. J. Albert & Co.

7/1/1/2 3

CARGINF—He ship A feare Statemend; 1, 134 tone: Sutherland; 206 coul to the Dom Pelro II R.R.

Now the Kimmat 292 tone: Gunderson; 20 dic coul to F.

The Market of the Company to the Statement & Co.

The Market of the Company to the Aughle Berlian statements telegraph service, arrived in this port to-day.

7/11/2 4

CARGINF—He ship X. Ring; 1, 1371 tone; Lyouw 44 dic coal to Messageries Martiness.

RAMORON—He kit Now-meetrs 294 tones: McWhinnice 2 dick.

RAMORON—He bit Now-meetrs 294 tones: McWhinnice 2 dick.

RAMORON—He had the The Market of tone American statements.

SALT ISLAND—Port bk Tentadora; 528 tons: Aranjo; 34 ds; salt to order.

ds, salt to A. C. Abraiches & Ca.

— It to Prevaile, 95 to turns (Sazzola; 20 ds; salt to onder.

PULLY 96.

BATTSORIE—Bei là H'Iniferot; 217 tons: Datton: 45 ds; flour
and lardto Wright & Co.

CAROIPE—Ghe He Podars; 439 tons: Nielsen: 53 ds; coal to the
captain; serived in distress and gues to Macassar.

BURSON APPRES—Phe Her Prevaileman; 38 tons: Curell; 20
ds; pleted beef to J. Romoguera.

Care or Good Horne—Hr sch. Pullorg; 133 tons: Albertain;
33 ds; tollists to the captain.

PULL 2:

Next Los Lamenton & Co.

Ton—Co. and Retail 131 tons: Réos; if de; jerkel beef to

"Ton—Co. and Retail 131 tons: Réos; if de; jerkel beef to

Trije—Sp. sink *Betsabi*; 137 tons; Réos; 11 ds; jerked beef to Miranda Azevedo & Co.

order. YULY 30.

CARDIEF—Br shp Albula: 1,315 tons; Passmore: 50 ds; coal to the Dom Pedro II R.R.

the Dom Pedro II K.R.
New-Carliste—Br bg. Union; 193 tons; Le Dain; 54 ds;
odd-fish to P. S. Nicolona & Co.
Rancoons—Br bk. Estrella do Chile; 556 tons; Neighton; 128
ds; rice to José don Reis & Co.
2 ULV 3:

NEW-CASTLE-Grbg Diana; 241 tons; Heicken; 66 ds; coalto order.

St. Thomas—Nor bg Albatross; 295 tons; Juell; 71 ds; pine to order.

CAPE OF Good Hope—Br bk Silver Cloud; 155 tons; Word; 42 ds; ballast to Norton, Megaw & Co. AUGUST 1

Trapani—Aus bg Plod; 414 tons; Tarabocchia: 72 ds; salt to order. orger. Lisson—Port shp Marianna VI; 1,480 tons; Santos; 46 ds; salt to José dos Reis. AUG. 2.

NEW-CARLISLE—Br bgn Robin; 151 tons; Renouf; 57 ds; cod-fish to John Moore & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS.

DEFARTURES OF FOREIGN PRESELS.

PRISACOLA—Br ship Astrocama; 1,193 tones Ricci ballast.
Burson Avents—Gr sch Ellin 590 tone; Falls flour.

PARAMAGA—Gr ship As Association in the sown Sealer; ballast.

PULY 23.

ONTO—For the Interview 1:17 tones Loureiro sundries.

PULY 24.

MIXECO—Br bk Irlev; 332 tons: Waser ballast.

PULY 24.

Lasmac—Nor by Collega; 219 tones: Dombell; collec.

Lasmac—Nor by Collega; 219 tones: Dombell; collec.

PULY 25.

SALT ISLAND—Fort bk A. Hervalann; 419 tone: Ramon Indi't.

PERMAMICEO—Brity the Componen; 169 tones; Ries sundries.

S PERMAMICEO—Brity the Componen; 169 tones; Ries sundries.

S PERMAMICEO—Brity the Componen; 169 tones; Ries sundries.

Parakasion—Sp bg 4 nor 200 tons; Bertrant ballist.

7ULV 31

HILLISTOPHER Gyller; 489 tons; Ostensen; coffee.

HILLISTOPHER BB DG Chrown 227 tons; Clement; coffee.

—Anable New Light; 434 tons; Snow; coffee.

Gylls Brailler; 36 tons; Menihand; coffee.

HAYTH—F isk Sourmbays; 437 tons; Testoris kallist.

New York—Ana, 188 and 394 Aug. 4. Lang. 388 tons; Carrier cof

AUGUST

New York—Am bk Virginia; 750 tons; Thurland; ballast.

-The American packet Colorado arrived at New York or the 28th ult.

the e8th with

"The Franch steamer La France was delayed two days by a
heavy gale during the bast voyage from the River Plate to this
port. She arrived here on the 25th wit.

"The Gaivenstaight, Part river, was inon gurated on the 26th
alt. It is a white refracting light of the 6th order, and is visible
nine milles. It is position is lat. o⁹ 33' 20' S, long, 48' 3' 10'
West, Greenwich.

were unter the control of the contro

VESSELS LOADING.

CARDIFF—Br bk Medusa; 760 tons; Dom Pedro H R.R.	Jones; 51 de	s; coal to	the C	Cape of G	ood Ho	pe=Br bg Sili EXPECTEL	ver Cloud TO LC	0.4 <i>D</i> .			shp King Coeffic 1542 7 13 New York Entered in distress by Primee Victor 1227 7 26 Greenock W. Ritchie & Co. D. Pedro 11 RR. 54 Agnes Suthe'd 1334 7 23 Cardiff D. Pedro 11 RR. 42 Cardiff Messageries Mar.
CAGLIARI-It bkt Sollecito: 564 ton W. Gross & Co.	s: Giacomo;	67 ds; sal	lt to	Antwerp-	-Brstr	Kepler, freight	30/.				sp Z. Ring 1371 , 24 Rangoon To order.
	CAN	D P	LIBI	IC (CON	MPANI	ES				bg Winifred 217 bg Winifred 217 sch Valborg 133 sch Valborg 133 sch Valborg 134 Sch Valborg 135 Sch Valborg 137 Sch Valborg 138 Sch Va
DAINI	is his	D 1	0 151.					LAST			sp Aibula 1315 30 Cardill D. Pearo Pearo 1315 bg Union 193 80 New Carlise P. S. Nicolson & Co New Carlise p. S. Nicolson & Co 1 J. dos Reis & Co
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Banco do Brazil	33,000,000	65,000 40,000	All	200\$ 200		9,447,527\$864 2,051,768 055			July	1880 1880	FRENCH 524 Mar. 29 London A. Soares Dias &C.
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Steamers Channel f. o... 307 a 357 Lisbon t. o... 307 a 357 Gibraltar t. o.. 307 a 357 North U. S... 157 a 1776 South U. S... nominal London... 497
Liverpool... 407
Antwerp... 307
Hamburg... 407
Havre... 1fr. 35
Bordeaux... fr. 40
Marseilles... fr. 60
New York... 40 ets.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
24 25 26 26 26 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	La France, Fr Copernicus, Blg Cw of R. de L. Am	Santos, 21h Bremen*, 25d Liverpool*, 26 River Plate, * 6 River Plate*, 11 Santos, 19h South pton*, 20t	Messageries Mar. Wilson, Sons &C E.J. Albert & Co N., Megaw & Co Wilson, Sons &C W. C. Cross Brandes &T-8 C Norton M-8 C Norton M-8 C Korton M-8 C Ed, Johnston &C Ed, Johnston &C Ed, Johnston &C John, More & C John, More & C John, More & C Messageries Mar Messageries Mar

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DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
,, 24 ,, 25 ,, 25 ,, 25 ,, 25 ,, 26 ,, 27 ,, 28 ,, 28 ,, 29 ,, 30 ,, 30	Rio, Gr Douro, Br Corebo III, It Sirius, Br Patagonia, Br Equateur, Fr La France, Fr Copernicus, Blg Leibnitz, Br Theben, Gr Bessel, Br Montevideo, Gr K. F. Will'in, Gr Hevelius, Br Ellbe, Br Valparaiso, Gr	Hamburg* Southampton* Genea* New York Valparaiso* River Plate Marseilles* River Plate Southampton* Hamburg.* Santos Hamburg* Southampton* River Plate Southampton* River Plate Southampton* River Plate	Coffee Sundries Coffee Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries Coffee Sundries S

* Calling at intermediate ports.

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

NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE

port	NAME	TONN	ENTE	FROM	
her ring into lors oat Frio se to and	AMERICAN shp Canada bgn Nettie bk Templar bk Virgunia bk Estella bkt Sarah bgn Alice ARGENTINE gO CLAVIO bg Moro AUSTRIAN bg Plod	503 391 750 566 661 312 178 190	June 21 July 4 ,, 13 ,, 17 ,, 20 Aug 22 ,, 24 ,, 22	Boston Baltimore Baltimore Baltimore	A. Moss & Co. To order. B. F. Costa & Souz J. Sainer & Co. D. Pedro 11 RR Wright & Co. J. M. Frias & Filh Miranda Az. & C.
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INSTEAS LOADING.

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376.

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Murch & Co.; Freight 90;

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—Am bg Alice; 1,600 hags coffee; on the berth; friight 20;

Cape of Good Hope—Help Silver Cloud.

EXPECTED TO LOAD.

BUTTEN

BUTT

—A telegram from Bahia on the 30th ult. states that the captain of the port had captured contraband silks to the value of 60,000\$, after a fruitless search of five days.

search of five days.

—Abundant raius are reported throughout the northern provinces. Provisions are abundant and the crop prospects are unusually promising. The sugar crop will be exceptionally large.

—Francisco Quirino Cardoso, an employee on a plantation near Vascouras, caught a thief in his pooltry yard on the morning of the 17th Li. In the fight which ensued the thief was killed.

—Counterfeit postage stamps of 500 rets de-nomination are circulating in the province of Bahia. They have a deeper yellow color than the genuine, the color being nearly that of coffee on the bust and the words "500 reis."

-A slave, who had been punished by his overseer, at Cantagallo, 11th ult., attacked him with a hoe. As the slave was getting the advantage in the fight, the overseer, Joaquim Teixeira Gomes, drew a revolver and shot him dead.

—A private telegram says that Dr. Nicoláo Rod-rigues da Cunha Lima, the juiz municipal who was so largely responsible for the bloody election conflict at Victoria, Pernambuco, has made his excape from the country by taking passage on a sailing vessel for Liverpool.

a sating vessel for Liverpool.

—The law passed by the São Paulo jprovincial assembly revoking the municipal ordinance for the closing of business places on Sundays and church holidays, has received the signature of the president and
was officially published on the 21st ult. Thus ends the fechamento farce in São Paulo.

the fechamento farce in São Faulo.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 30th ult. reports the assassination of Rodolpho Arruda Beltrão at Victoria, the scene of the late election fight. The victim was shot from an ambush. It is hoped that the government will finally conclude to hold some one accountable for these murders.

some one accountable for lines induces.

—A poor Cearense was recently assassinated at Iraja, not far from this city. The body remained exposed and uncared for nearly 48 hours, and was then removed by the authorities. The assassing one about with impunity and is not disturbed because he is protected by influential men of the variety.

 A dispute arising between two laborers named Manoel Vital and Moses at Quilombo, São Paulo, one day last month, the latter attacked the other and killed him with a gushot and two knife thrusts. The son of Manoel coming up at once attacked the assassin. Shots were exchanged between them from which both died.

from which both dued.

"The dioceans bishop of Pará, D. Antonio de Macedo Costa, has petitoned the president of that province for a grant of unsettled land, one and mon-half leagues quare, in the municipality of Mocajuha. The hishop proposes to establish stock farms for cattle raising on this land, the proceeds of which will be devoted to works of public utility.

-The Parahyba correspondent of the Jornal de —The Parahyla correspondent of the Journal de Commercio reports on the gad ult. a good witner season in that province. There are well-founded lopes for a large production of sugar this season. The cereal crops are all in inc condition and Jarinha is so plentiful as to be worth only from 30 to 40 reis a liter. The price of fresh ment ranged from 480 to 640 reis a kilo.

—We learn from the Gazeta de Posta Alegre of the 17th ult. that a German-Brazilian exhibition has been authorized by the Rio Grande provincial as-sembly and will be held in Prot Alegre from Go-t 10 Dec. 31, 1881. A prominent German society has taken the matter in hand and the project will be fully carried out. The large German population of Rio Grande do Sul will contribute largely to its suppress.

-The Cruz Allense, of Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do —The Crue Altense, of Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sal, relates that two men named Eduardo Borges and Pedro Maciel, forcably abducted two girls, of 11 and 16 years, daughters of one Gonçalves, of Soldede, and carried them away to the house of Maciel where they were subjected to the most inhuman reatment. The abduction took place in the day, time and in the presence of the parents who were threatmened with death if they resisted. The younger girl was carried into the woods the next morning by a slave where she was left half dead.

a slave where she was left half dead.

—A correspondent of the *farmal do *Revije* at Quipapa*, an interior townof Perambuco, writes on the 8th ult. to the effect that the people of that place are the *most Catholic, most orderly and most Golishi* of any people. Their crops have been good, so good that 10 *legellat* (porringers) of larinha are worth only 120 reis, of com 100 reis, and of beans 1\$coo. And yet these poor wretches are compelled to pay—and they do it with few murmurs—for a baptism 3\$coo., for a poor hurial \$\$500 and for a marriage 1\$\$500. In so primitive a community as that, 150 "porringers" of beams is a pretty large marriage fee.

RAILROAD NOTES.

-The receipts of the "Recife a São Francisco" railway in June were 62,766\$206 and the expenses 39,394\$440.

-Traffic on the "Santo Antonio de Padua" rail-way of this province is now open to the Vallão d'Antas station.

d'Antas station.

—Decree 7,967 of the 20th ult. conceded a go years' privilege to the Barão do Pinhal for a narrow-gauge railway in 580 Paulo. The conditions imposed in the concession not being accepted by the grantee the government now revokes the

—Late mil advices from Camocim, Ceará, report labor troubles on the railway at that place. The chief engineer had reduced the daily wage of the laborers from 200 to 100 reis, the ration remaining as before. The men at once abandoned work and all operations are now at a stand-still.

CENTRAL DEPOSIT: No. 8 Rus São Pedro.

—Decree 7,769 of the 20th ult. authorizes changes in the line of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway between the 44th and 46th, and 82nd and 95th kilometers.

kilometers.

—The Parahyba correspondent of the Jorial, writing on the 3rd ult., reports the arrival of the engineers entrusted with the construction of the Conde d'Eu rallway. The inauguration of work was to take place at an early date, but actual work will not begin until some time in August or September.

—In view of the frequent defalcations in the administration of the Donn Pedro II rallway, the minister of agriculture appointed a commission on the 30th ult. to make a rigorous examination of the accounts of that line in all its departments and stations. The chief of the commission is Dr. Homorio Bicalho, late engineer of the water works.

—The prefiminary surveys on the projected line

stations. The chief of the commission is Dr. Ilmonoio Bicallo, late engineer of the water works.

—The preliminary surveys on the projected line from this city down the coast to Angra dos Reis began on the 38th ult. The read will be narrow gauge and will touch several promising localities along the coast. The necumulation of statistics by Dr. Carlos A. Morsing, the energetic projector of the road, proves conclusively that under the same economical management which characterized his superintendence of the Baturité railway, the "Ibotafogo a Angra dos Reis" will be one of the most promising roads of the empire.

—A Peneulo correspondent of the Yornal do Reisigns and the train of the ears, loaded with 35 tons of rails and a large number of engineers and laborers was going up a grade at place called Clops. The engineer there detached his bocomotive for the purpose of getting water, and as the train was still on the grade it at once began to descend. Seeing this the engineer pursued the train, and when some of the cars jumped the track, he literally ran his locomotive upon the first car crushing eleven men to death and gravely wounding three. Deputy Ferriera de Novaes was among the killed.

—The recent attempt of the provincial government of Roi de Janerio to sell or lease the Cantagal-ment of Roi de Janerio to sell or lease the Cantagal-ment of Roi de Janerio to sell or lease the Cantagal-ment of Roi de Janerio to sell or lease the Cantagal-ment of Roi de Janerio to sell or lease the Cantagal-

us ocata men gavecy womaning taree. Deputy Fercirin de Novaes was among the killed.

—The recent attempt of the provincial government of Kio de Janeiro to seil or lease the Caningallo and "Nikheroly a Campos" railways was not
successful. On the 23rd tilt, the president of the
province announced the consolidation of the two
lines and the consequent suppression of the separate
offices and management of the latter line. The
section of the "Nitherohy a Campos" line hetween
Nitherohy and Villa Nova will hereafter form a part
of the Cantagallo railway, thus making a continuous
line from the first named city to Meacen. The
remaining part of the "Nitherohy a Campos" line,
from Porto das Caxins to Rio Bonito will form a
branch of the Cantagallo railway under the designation of the "Ramal do Rio Bonito." This change
dispeases with a large force of officials and materially reduces the expense of operating the lines. The
change is so clearly wise and business-like that
the public will be surprised that it has never been
accomplished before.

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City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará City of Rio de Janeiro City of Pará	Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell Capt. Lewis Capt. Crowell	July 28 Aug. 28 Sept. 28 Oct. 28	Sept.
	de and Dio de Tane	iro set cla	\$170

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

DATE	STEAMER	DESTINATION
Aug. 1*	Elbe Guadiana	Santos and River Plate. Southampton and Antwerp via Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
,, 18* ,, 24	Trent	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. Southampton and Havre via Bahia, Macció, Pernambuco, St. Vicent and Lisbon.

* Approximate date

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