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

Vot. VII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1880

NUMBER 24

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

Control of the Contro

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Ai HON, HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minist

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.— No. 1, Rua de Leão, Larange

J. P. HARRIS-GASTRELL,

Chargé d' Alain AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Ru Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADMON

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 30 Rus S. José. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday

at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., every some FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Rezidence.—Laderin do Sd. Larungeirat. Chaplain. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N'ts Travesse da Barreira Services in Orcuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock p. m., every Sanday; and m. o'clock p. m., ever Thursday.

JAMES 7. HOUSTON, Thursday.

Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Nº42, Rua Bellada Piñecra, ut staits. Services in English at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Sunday A. L. BLACKFORD.

SAILORS MISSION—163 Rua da Saude: 3rd floor. Se vices at 2 p. m. every Sunday.

FRANCIS CURRAN.

DINHEIRO & TROUT

SHIP-CHANDLERS & GROCERS 107, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO.

DULLEY, MILLER & BRUNTON, IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SANTOS and São PAULO

PALM & ALLEN,

SHIP-CHANDLERS.

5-Rua Fresca - 5

ARSON'S HOTEL

16c RUA DO CATTETE WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

AMES E. WARD & Co.

General Shipping and Commission Merchants NEW YORK

DR. ANDREW J. INGLIS

AMERICAN DENTIST May be found in his office, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 48, from m. until 4 p. m. Established upwards of twenty years in thi

JEW-YORK AND BRAZIL EXPRESS

Receive and forward parcels to and from Rio de and New-York. -York. Office in New-York, No. 30, Burling Slip. Office in Rio de Janeiro, No. 8, Rua São Pedr

PHILADELPHIA — 1876 EXPOSITION MEDAL MARC FERREZ'S BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Sur Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the

Brazilian scenery a speciality 88 RUA DE S. JOSÉ

BLAIR IRMÃOS & Co. IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN GOODS

Keep castastips on hand a stock of the following articles of American pools: Blue, white and funcy colored financies, and the states of American pools: Blue, white and funcy colored financies of American pools: Blue, white and funcy colored financies of the states of

RUA DA ALFANDEGA 43
RIO DE JANEIRO

REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA,

(PORTUGUESE.) neering Review published in Brazi.

the interests of Brazilian engineers and engineer, et and to all co-ordinate subjects which aid in the velopment of the country. The control of all record of all concessions granted by the and of their administration and condition. Its large circulation among engineers in parts of the will be found a valuable advertising medium.

Published monthly.

idress: Redacção da REVISTA DE ENGENHARIA

No. 28 Rua de Gonçalves Rio de Janeiro.

THE IRON INDUSTRY OF MINAS GERAES.

BY PROF. HENRIQUE GORCEIX.

ny PROF, HENNIQUE GORCHA.

The existence in the province of Minas Gernes of mountains of iron ores of excellent quality has long been known in Brazil and to some extent in the outside world. The few travelers who have visited that province have never failed to go into extacles at the sight of this mineral wealth, but they have not, however, sufficiently emphasized this question which is becoming every day of greater importance.

tance.

What is not known outside of the country and in the other provinces of the empire, what is even little known by a part of the inhabitants of Minas, is that there already exists, in a rudimentary state it is true, an industry which so far as the unfavorable circumstances of the place in which it is located will permit; seeks to utilize this wealth. This industry is, as I have said and as I hear continually repeated on every hand, rudimentary and following defective processes, but it exists, sustains itself and is far from meriting the contemptous epithets with which it it usally characterized. which it it usually characterized

which it it usually characterized.
The iron ores of Miasa are in general mienceous or scaly oligistes passing in places to specular iron, and often presenting themselves without any sensiting gangue. I have never found phosphorns or sulphur in them in appreciable quantities, but oxide of manganess frequently occurs in considerable abundance, as at Gandarella, at the northwest base of the Serra do Caraça, where there is a thick bed of oligiste containing 9 per cent. of this mineral. In certain points' magnetite occurs with the oligiste and may form corrosons masses, as near Pitangay where this muneral was studied by the engineer Francisco de Paula e Oliveira.

In aspect these ores resemble those of the Island of Elba. From the point of view of quality and substance they recall the hest ores of Sweden, Algiers, etc., which are so much sought for in the manufacture of steel and which have attained the price of more than 125000 per ton at the month of the mine. They may be grouped around three types.

18. Olieiste in arenaceous masses with grains The iron ores of Minas are in general m

types.

1st Oligiste in arenaceous masses with grains of quartz, commonly known by the name of jutatinga. These are the deposits that contain the curious good deposits peculiar to Brazil and whose richness in Gongo Socco, Morro de Santa Anna, Ita-bira, etc., attained considerable proportions at cer-

oas good deposits peculiar to Beazil and whose richness in Gongo Soco, Morro de Santa Anna, Italizin, etc., attained considerable proportions at certain levels.

2nd. Compact, scally, or completely amorphous oligiste passing in the latter case to pure red hemalite and frequently mixed with considerable proportions of magnetic oxide.

3rd. Ferruginous conglomerate forned at the expense of the preeding.

These ores constitute inamense beels occupying the upper horizons of the formations of the centre of Minas, and consequently they appear at the surface, offer no difficulty for extraction, and the cost of mining is so small that it would forma missignificant item in the expenses of a metallurgical establishment. Only the transportation to the works will involve any considerable expense and in many cases the works may be so located as to reduce this expense to almost nothing. These beds exist in many parts of Minas and continue in other provinces as, for example, in Goyaz. I will only attempt to indicate the principal deposits grouped around the water shed of the Serra do Espinhaço, between Ouro Preto and the city of Serro.

Startingfrom Ouro Preto the beds curve round the Serra do Caraça to the east, north and west where they unite with the spur which extends between Rio das Pedras and Caethé separating the waters of the Rio das Velhas and the Rio Doce; continuing to Cocaes they are interrupted to reappear in Italiza and, again after another interruption, at the Morro do Gaspar Soares from where they continue to a point about half way between Conceição and Serro. To this principal line many others are joined. I will only mention that which extends along the Piracicala in the basin of the Rio Doce; the one that from the village of Curral d'El-Rei; extends by Taquaril to near Sabará, and a third which lass for eventre the Serra da Piedade.

Numerous and enormous isolated masses, best recogined on a geological map, niciaete with the interruptions of the Beds the crossions to which the formations were subjected, phen

This conglomerate furnishes excellent ore, giving metres.

This conglomerate furnishes excellent ore, giving from 50 to 55 per cent. of iron, and being easy to reat is sometimes preferable to the rock from which it comes. The base of the Serra do Caraça, the vicinity of Rio Treto and of Inficionando, Agua Quente and many other points are covered by one of these deposits. Restricting myself to these beds it so only by a rough approximation that I can give an idea of the quantity of ore that they can furnish. Their mean thickness is certainly too metres but in some points attains 200 or 300 metres; their extension is at least 100 kilometres and their mean width 200 metres. With these figures we have for this part of Minas alone a volume of 2,000,000,000 of cubic metres, or a weight of \$5,000,000,000 tons, more or less, which would certainly give 5,000,000,000 tons of iron; that is, more than the entire world consumes in a century and a half. I do not consumes in a century and a half. I do not conoo tons of iron; that is, more than the entire work onsumes in a century and a half. I do not con-

what the whole province possesses.

Unfortunately there are no 'coal deposits along side of these immense ore masses which would favor their most rapid utilization. The forests which at the time of the discovery of Brazil covered this region would have in great part supplied the needs of the most active industry. The little attention given to these questions, negligence and malevolence have concurred for the dissappearance of the greater part of the forests. The evil is great but not beyond remedy. It requires, however, particular and immediate care. There are still large forests. The reproduction of the better kinds of woods requires on an average 14 years. Carefully used they can furnish the necessary fuel for a great number of metallargical establishments, but the proprietors should treat carefully of their preservation. They represent the fortune of the country.

Up to the present the price of charcoal, which gives a better quality of iron than the mineral fuels, has been less than in Europe. The iron manufacturers estimate it at 300 to 400 reis per cargo of 4 arrobas* which would give a maximum price of 7\$2000 per ton, a price less than that of coke or coal in many furnaces.

What advantage has man taken up to this time of this natural wealth? Up to 1815 Brazil did not furnish a single piece of iron. This fact, extraordinary at first sight, is easily explained.

The Portuguese, an agricultural and commercial people without industry of their own, found on the coast of Brazil excelent lands where, thanks to slavery, coffice, sugar and cotton, they could obtain almost fabulous results without the most elementary knowledge of rural economy. The discovery of gold and diamonds in Minas, Goyaz and other provinces determined an exodus which would have certainly peopled the interior of Brazil, transformed this was region and worked the same produjies as did the engigration to California, if the metropolis with its spirit of initodrance, despotic laws, and harved of liberty, had not sterilized these first attempts w

Agriculture having virgin lands from which t Agriculture having virgin lands from which to provide for the wants of a limited number of inhabitants required but few instruments to till the soil and make it produce harvests of which those of to-day only give us a faint iden. But with time ricessities increased, the mines deepened, their riches diminished and the price of iron must have attracted the attention of the miners and, above all the farmers. Iron became almost a precious metal. We find a striking proof of this in the story of the garintpeiro (contraband miner) Isodoro who transformed into instruments of labor the chains with which he was bound in his flight from the privons of Diamantina. prisons of Diamantina.

An arroba contains 32 pounds.
 At the par of exchange, 158, 6d or \$3.82 per ton

RELIEF MEASURES.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Dear Sir:-Thanking you for your kind Dear Sir:—Thanking you for your kind insertion of my letter, and your notice of same, I would, with all due deference, like to make one or two remarks on your criticals.

The government that sells the D. Pedro II railway had best put aside at least one-fourth of the proceeds for the erection and endowment of a new work-house.

Yours very truly,

Rio, 11th August, 1880.

We can not see that our correspondent, "C. S.," has improved his case by the explanation above given. It is an easy matter, as we have often found, for a man to sketch out the apparent and possible benefits of a large paper circulation, as many have learned to their cost ere this. We can not doubt the sincerity of "C. S." in his statement that he does not confound the two ideas of money and value, but when he tells us that, with Brazilians, the "milreis has a fixed, an intrinsic value," and then proceeds to prove the correctness of the Brazilian's position, we can not avoid the conclusion that there is something the conclusion that there is something wrong with his logic as well as with his political economy. We are ready to admit that many Brazilians fully believe, as did many in the United States during the late suspension of specie payments, that gold is the fluctuating value and the premium on it in paper represented that difference. Such men, however, were mainly those who dealt only with the current medium, and had little or no knowledge of comparative values or of the laws which govern them. To them the antebellum price of one dollar gold for a bushel of wheat was just exactly one-half of the war price of two dollars currency, and the one was just as real to them as the

other It is probably true that to the majority of people a pound, a dollar, or a milreis is simple a name of a certain medium of exchange and implies no idea of intrinsic But this is no reason why a coin should be debased, as governments have sometimes done, or inconvertible paper should be issued as "C. S.," with many others, are now advocating. Because the milreis is always a milreis to the *caipira*, "C. S." certainly would not argue that it has a "settled value," that it always buys nas a section value, that it aways onlys for him just the some quantity of food and clothing, and that the "high or low exchange" represents fluctuations in the value of gold. To argue that his wages remain unchanged is to admit that he suffering a proposition of the control a grave injustice through the system, for

to make one or two remarks on your criticism.

I do not, as you state, confound the two ideas of money and value for the simple reason that I argue that, with Brazilians, the milreis has a fixed, an intirnise value. Be exchange high or low, the native finds his paper money of much the same worth to him. In matters of dress, groceries, etc., he may have to pay a trifle more if the tate be low; but in such particulars as house rent, schooling, wages, and nearly all the really tells on a man's pocket, the milreis to him has a settled value.

I doubt very much, sir, if in many parts of the interior you would get as much for a sovereign as you would for ten milreis is notes—notwithstanding the 15 per cent depreciation!

In recommending an issue of paper money, had no wish to imply that the country was at once and forever saved; and that for the future, ministers of finance would be driven to the verge of desperation for the want of knowing how to deal with monster surpluses. I merely suggested it as the best of three available means to temporarily med the heavy deficiencies, and sided with of the ward of knowing how to deal with monster surpluses. I merely suggested it as the best of three available means to temporarily med the heavy deficiencies, and sided with of the ward of knowing how to deal with monster surpluses. I merely suggested it as the best of three available means to temporarily med the heavy deficiencies, and sided with of the ward of knowing how to deal with monster surpluses. I merely suggested it as the best of three available means to temporarily med the heavy deficiencies, and sided with of the ward of knowing how to deal with monster surpluses. I merely suggested it as the best of the way deficiencies, and sided with of the ward of knowing how to deal with monster surpluses. I merely suggested it as the best of the future of the f

cial state, the present and all future governments should labour to reduce expenses. In your remedies you advises the sale of the D. Pedro II railway, and here, sit, I consider your avdice bad.

It would be much like a man selling his piano in order to buy a season ticket for the opera. This, indeed, would merely be a "relief" measure.

Of the original purchase money but little would be left for the easing of the country's burdens. A great many individuals would benefit, no doubt, but the country at large would gain but little. And it must be remembered that no company would be not could be had as regards the employment of the company's servants—which would mean that all there now engaged would have to seek "fresh fields and pastures new."

The government that sells the D Pedro. may pass into the hands of some person who knows how to play on it. We are not interested in the philanthropical enterprise of keeping a few hundred officials, many of whom are known to be both corrupt and incompetent, in good salaried positions, but we are concerned solely with the economical phases of the question. If these officials are such miserable specimens of humanity that they can not earn a living if thrown on their own resources, then let the government "erect and endow" the "new work(?)-house" for them, for it will be vastly cheaper and infinitely more creditable. A railway was never designed as an asylum for helpless patriots, and the sooner it is divested of that character the better it will be for all concerned.

In its economical aspects the reasons why this road should pass from under government control seem to us to be conclusive. Since the opening of the first section of this railway in 1858 there has been but one year (1871-72) without a deficit in the im-perial finances, and the aggregate deficits of the 21 years from July 1, 1858, to June 31, 1879, amount to over 575,000,000\$. The permanent investments in the line to date amount to a little over 85,000,000\$. It will be seen, therefore, that the road has really been built with money which now forms a part of the national debt and for which the government is paying 6 per cent. interest, or over 5,000,000\$ per annum. This is five-sixths of the net receipts of the line last year and is largely in excess of every preceding year. The total interest on the permanent investments in the road down to the close of 1879 will exceed forty-five thous and contos, or nearly the net returns of the line. It will be seen, therefore, that the profits of the enterprise are practically nil, profits of the enterprise are practically mr, while through extravagant management and illiberal charges the indirect loss to the coun-try has been very large. A private individ-ual who had undertaken an enterprise on borrowed money, and afterwards succeeded only in meeting interest and running expenses, would not consider it either as profitable or successful; and that is just the reason why we believe the government management of the Dom Pedro II railway to be a failure. Notwithstanding its excessive freight tariffs it is barely able to meet the low rate of interest on its borrowed capital. It must be evident that these tariffs are already a serious burden upon the productive industries of the country through which it passes and that they can not be further increased without grave results. In such cases a government management is less sen-sitive to the demands of the day, and less apt to anticipate the future results arising from a liberal policy, than a private company would be. A government enterprise, what-ever may be its character, is always more or less under political management, and in Brazil, even more than in most countries, that means the very reverse of business

ACCORDING to the census just completed the population of the city of New York is 1,208.471, Philadelphia 847,542, Brooklyn 554,465, Chicago 477,500 and Baltimore 331,000.

THE purchases of railway iron of all sorts in England for Brzzil during the five months ending May 31, amounted to £ 79,841.

THE total export of cotton fabrics of all kinds from Great Britain to Brazil during the five months ending May 31, was 99,790,200 yards, against 67,939,500 during the same period of 1879.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY te eve of departure of the American pack French packet of the 15th., and Royau Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

puecet 0] the 24th, of the month, ins a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aftairs, if the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-lete a temperated price current of the market, a table of treights barters, and all other information necessary to a correct ent on Brazilian trade.

	(Chan theuranety in accounty	
Subscription	for one year in Brazil,20\$00	0
do	for six months do10\$00	0
do	for one year in the United States, \$10.00	>
do	for six months do do \$ 5.00	
do	for one year in Great Britain, £2 o	a
do	for six months do doLI o	C

All subscriptions must run with the calendar y Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:— 8 Rug São Pedro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUCUST 24TH, 1880.

Ir must be said that the necessity of bringing about an equalization between the receipts and expenditures of the government has obtained a firm hold upon the minds of many legislators, but it can not be said that the country has yet received any great ben-efit from the working of the leaven. Such terms as "permanent deficit," "chronic deficit," etc., have now become classic in the legislature, but notwithstanding there seems to be no real effort made to cradicate them from the annual reports of the minister of finance. Deputy Frederico Rego, to be sure, proposes to wipe them out of the budget by clerical processes pure and simple, and then to meet the unprovided for expenses by extraordinary credits. It's a beautiful proposition, but somehow the resulting benefits are not made very clear. Another move, which must be accepted as significant omen of the future policy of the government, lies in few words uttered by Deputy Bulcão on the 18th inst. In discussing the treasury budget he said:

discussing the treasury budget he said:

I will not conclude, however, without making a new appeal to the honored president of the council with respect to that great financial question of the conversion of our consolidated debt.

Mr. President: I have just read a great and memorable act of the Belgian government making a conversion of its lawful bonds. There, Mr. President, an important law was enacted to this effects authorizing the government to convert its honds of 4½ per cent. into those of 4 per cent.—and that, too, without one single creditor reclaiming payment. This grand financial operation of about 500 millions of frances was realized without the least shock to the credit of the country.

Mr. President: this marvellous result, it seems to me, should also be accomplished among ourselves.

At a time when the great coffee-produc ing districts of Brazil are lamenting the coming crisis in labor through the abolition of slavery and are busily devising means to its place by another species of servitude through the importation of coolies, the province of Rio Grande do Sul has undertaken to solve the problem in a totally dertaken to solve the problem in a doubt different and far more intelligent way. The late provincial assembly voted an ap-propriation of 119,000\$ for the service of "colonization" and authorized the president province to carry out surveys of public lands and to reorganize the service throughout. It also provided that the public lands, in plots not exceeding 74 icres, should be sold to colonists at 4\$ pc acre, the purchasers to be allowed time for part payment, or 12 per cent. discount on cash purchases. In locating land preference is to be given to the lands adjacent to colonies already established. Aside from its "colonization" features this measure is one which reflects great credit and foresight upon the legislators of Rio Grande do it is a step which will confer greater benefits upon that province than all the loan banks and servile labor systems that can be devised. Although the illiberality of the Brazilian constitution toward foreigners and the restrictions of the colonization system may still embarrass immigra-tion it is clear that this measure for facilitating the settlement of immigrants in Rio Grande will do much toward filling that province with an industrious, furgal and law-abiding class of people. Contrasted with the policy of the late ministry whose aim was to secure laborers for the saturation and profit of the great landed proprietors rather than for the benefit of the laborers themselves, this measure stand most hopeful legislative acts which have been lately accomplished in Brazil. To Rio Grande, already largely settled with an industrious and enterprising class of Germans, this measure mass the settlement of her unoccupied lands and the encouragement of the lows of the late is that the loss on this venture will be added to consideration of the proprietors in the saturation of the late of saturation of the public and that, too, through he depressed market and the united states and a paralyzed market than the abolitionists and the shave fine the laborers, when contented as to express discourate one challenges as in the case of the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the shave fine the mancipation wave gaining in volume around the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the shave fine the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the state is the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the state is the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the state is sate as the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the state is the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the state is the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the state is the mancipation of the mancipation wave gaining in volume around them and law oblitionists and the state is the mancipation of chastisement by public alm

small proprietorships. The small farmer, who has accomplished so much elsewhere will accomplish no less in Brazil, and instead of the languishing state of agriculture which must inevitably come in the coffee districts under the present regime, the work of his own hand and brain in Rio Grande will insure to her an unchecked prosperity and development. With this beginning it is to be hoped that the enterprising people of Rio Grande will con-tinue their policy of effering substantial inducements to immigration, and that, too, by removing some if not all of the restrictions which still stand in the way. Although they may not be able to remove the political and religious disabilities which imperial government still enforces, the they may render them null or inoperative in all respects where local government is ossible. They may open their whole territory to settlers, give them free choice to purchase where they please, to acquire all local and provincial rights without restriction, and to become subject to the all one common law. Then let the burden of export taxes be taken from the productions of the province, and Rio Grande will find herself not only ready for the total abolition of slavery, but the stronger and better for it.

On the 26th of June last Deputy Saldanha Marinho addressed an important interpellation to the government with relation to the financial state and administration of the Two months have now passed and the interpellation still remains unanswered. In view of the circumstance tha Brazil is ostensibly a constitutional representative government this failure to ar important questions is a matter of no slight moment. If it is possible for a ministry to avoid or refuse an answer to questions authorized by law and made through regular channels, then its representative and responsible character is gone. It may be possible for a ministry to comply with every constitutional requirement and still fail to give the satisfaction demanded through an interpellation, but in this case not even the common forms have been observed. view of the importance of the questions asked, this delay is a matter for regret. Among other questions Deputy Saldanha Marinho asked:

Saldanha Marinho asked:

What expenses of 1838-79 were paid with the receipts of 1879-80 to the amount of 60,202,388732?
To what year belongs the balance of 28,080,3408-345 said to exist Dec. 31,1879? What are the actual expenditures for the years 1838-79 and 1879-80 to date at current and par rates of exchange? What are the preliminary expenses for the tax of 20 reis per square metre on unoccupied lands in Rio? What are the receipts from the passenger tax of 20 reis? What treatactions have been under by the government in the purchase and sale of office, and the profit or least on the same? What is the actual state of the tragsactions between the government and the Bank of Benzil? What tous the amount of available cash in the treasury volen the present ministry assumed office?

The answers to these questions can not

The answers to these questions can not fail to be highly important to every business man in the empire. We believe that they would be serviceable even to ministers and legislators. It should not be that the minister of finance has delayed his reply for the purpose of studying the question the fullest and most explicit replies should not only be immediately available but they should be always available. The finances of a great empire should be so managed that every expenditure can always be accounted for, and that, too, without delay. Every industrial and commercial interest in a country are unavoidably dependent on the administration of its finances, and it becomes therefore a matter for public concern. When, then, it is known that the receipts of one year have been diverted to the unliquidated accounts of a preceding year, when fictitious balances are announced in the face of known deficits, when con-

amount to \$300,000; it is said here that the loss will be 1,000,000\$; it is also said that the ex-minister finally declined all responsibility and threw the losses upon a great banking institution and a prominent commercial house, through which the business was done. These runois be they true or not, are certain to do the government more real harm than a thorough expect, because enough is already known to cause men to believe that suppression of the facts means something that will not bear investigation. To clear up this question and to throw light upon many of the financial idiosyncrasies of his predecessor it is to be hoped that the minister.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

In the discussion of the annual budget the department of agriculture in the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst. Deputy Joaquim Nabuco made an eloquent and forcible speech on the question of emancipation and the attitude of the min-istry toward it. As the entire speech is too long for the space at our disposal, we give the following extracts as best illustrating its character and scope.

character and scope.

Gentlemen: it is with sincere regret that I see even in the present budget that there is an intention to tamper with the enancipation fund and to deprive it of elements with which it has been endowed by law. I am perfectly well aware that when economists is mentioned it only refers to two branches of our public service, the most important of all—public instruction and enancipation. It is our poor, attenuated forces and our limited resources to which the slave looks for his freedom, which unite to increase the glory of our economists.

Gentlemen: the noishe minister was perfectly right in ealling the Chamber's attention to the service which he has rendered in distributing the emancipation fund, not only for the year of his administration but for preceding years. And he has all theore reason for self glorification in that he has been able to wrest from the treasury the few thousands of contos deposited there for freeing slaves; income is certain that owing to our system of settled deficit the money which once goes into the treasury does not easily the were it avail.

of contos deposited there for freeing slaves; si is certain that owing to our system of s defail the money which once goes into the tre does not easily leave it again. But I am not content with the glory which noble minister of agriculture has achieved in di

But I am not content with the glory which the noble minister of agriculture has achieved in distributing the emancipation fund. I would have him do much more; I would have him do much more; I would have him the emancipation fund to its original state, in all its legal belongings, with all the resources which a law, voted by the country and a solemn law which binds us as much before ourselves as before the whole world, has created for this special and sacred service.

world, has created for this special and sacred service.

Nevertheless, in the present budget, as in its predecessors, 25 per cent. of this small and most insignificant enancipation fund is diverted to a purpose entirely foreign, entirely outside the emuncipation of the slaves—that of the education of their bree-born children. The law devoted to the emancipation fund not only special taxes and fines and proceeds of lotteries, to all of which the law refers, but also an amount which should be annually voted by the legislature, as well as by the provincial assemblies. Very well, then, I ask with the same proceeds of the provincial assemblies. Very well, then, I ask with the same properties of the public service, And besides not voting anything, besides our not devoting to this grand purpose of enancipation those savings which we have obtained after much study from other branches of the public service, we devote to other purpose that which was inalienable to be a supplementation of the council solid that have the supplementation of the council solid that have the supplementation of the council solid that have the supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a supplementation of the council solid that he was a s

The noble president of the council said that he had not considered the question of emancipation, and the minister of agriculture repeated these words: "The government has not taken this question into consideration," and from the benches of this Chamber were heard voices: "Your excellency reassures the country."

Gentlemen: this question is not one of those which the government can ignore. The government which exists that it would be Gentlemen: this question is not one of those which the government can ignore. The government may lave a settled opinion that it would be dangerous to initiate any measures, and that it tought to take no steps in this direction. May be the government thinks that the law of the 28th of Septembers settled the whole question; may be it hunks that this haw is the statute of liberty for all Brezilians and that outside of it there is no hope for the slave: but what the government may not say is that it has not taken into consideration a question of this order, because it is a question which is hound up with the very life of the country, because if the government does not consider it everybody clee does, and the slave-sowers themselves more than the abolitionists and the slaves for they see the emancipation, wave gaining in volume around them every day.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—The sessions of the Senate since our list report have been occupied principally with private bills, as usual. The bill fixing the land forces of the empire was passed on the 12th. The only other bill of importance before the house for discussion has been the budget for the department of empire which has not yet passed its and reading. In this liscussion the difference of 14,000,000\$ in the reports of the late ministers of finance and empire relative to the skear expenses of the north, has been frequently referred to. Ex-Minister Affonso Celso charged the error to the department of empire on the 19th, but it is not yet clear just where the error belongs or what caused it.

—The Chamber has been busily occupied lately

what caused it.

—The Chamber has been busily occupied lately with several matters of more than usual interest. On the 12th Deputy Moreira de Barros, of S. Paulo, presented a bil forbidding all inter-provincial traffic in slaves, under penalties of the law of Sept. 4, 1850. The budget of agriculture passed on the 12th including the authorization for the minister to sign as contract for a steamship service between Canada and Brazil and appropriating 100,000\$ for that purpose. The Senate reduction of the Dom Pedro II railway supplementary credit to 495,000\$ was adopted on the 13th without debate. On the 16th Deputy Tavares Belfort called up the proposal of an American to pay \$1.50 per ton for the privilege of removing phosphates from Rat island, Fernando de Noronha, and objected to the granting of the privilege of removing phosphates from Rat island, Fernando de Yoropiel that the proposal had been rejected. On the same date Deputy Frederico Rego proposed that est person that the proposal had been rejected. On the same date Deputy Frederico Rego proposed that est possible the Potter Sept. The war budget passed on the 17th and the finance budget on the 19th. An amendment to the latter appropriating an annual subvention to the Amazon navigation company of \$80,000.85 for 1877-8 and 1878-79, was offered on -The Chamber has been busily oc amendment to the latter appropriating an annual subvention to the Amazon navigation company of 800,000\$ for 1877-78 and 1878-79, was offered on the 16th, but was withdrawn on the 18th. The bills for the secularization of centereries and defining damages and accountabilities in cases of fire, are still in 3rd reading, the latter having been referred to a judicial committee on the 18th for examination. On the 18th Deputy Bulcho proposed the converted to of government bonds into others drawing a lower rate of interest, but offered no bill or plan for effecting it.

ing it. -On the 17th the Chamber received a proposition from the "Navegação Brazileira" company performance of the service between New Yo performance of the service between New York and Brazil now performed by the American line, and for the same subsidy. On the same day a commi-tee report was received recommending the confini-tion of the original contract with the American company, thus excluding Maranhão, and condemn-ing Teffé's report on the practicability of the call at that port. This bill entered into discussion on the 20th. the 20th.

the 20th.

—The bill granting a ten years' privilege to Guilherme Schuch de Capanema for the manufacture of carbon sulphide in Brazil has been up for discussion frequently since last report and was finally assed on the 20th. An amendment specifies that it is granted "as a premium for the making common of his formichial process." The shameful character of the job becomes all the more apparent by the action of the Senate on the 13th in rejecting a privilegranted to Mr. Theodor Christiansen for the manu facture of a fibre from the husk of the coour-aut.

-The entries for the athletic sports will close to norrow, the 25th.

—By an imperial letter of the 14th inst. Dr. Luiz Felippe de Souza Leão was chosen senator from the province of Pernambuco.

—The Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura delivered 200 copies of its fine edition of the Lusiads to the department of empire on the 16th inst. The books are to be distributed among the pupils of the public schools as premiums.

-Another French society has conferred an hon-—Another French society has conferred an honorary membership on Dr. José Pereira Rego Filho. We did not know that there were so many societies in all Earope. It is to be hoped that some of them will, begin to build an alphabetical ant-hill under the name of Counselor Capanema, the reinventor of sulphureted carbon. In our opinion the latter is much more entitled to honorary memberships than Dr. Rego Filho as his range of specialties is much the wider.

The anglesie of Mr. Impace Capanett of New Memberships than Dr. Rego Filho as his range of specialties is much the wider.

speciatizes is muiton to Wher.

—The application of Mr. James C. Jewett, of New York, for a concession to collect, prepare and export phosphates and guano from the islands of and near the Fernando de Noronha group, paying therefor the sum of \$1.50 per ton, was rejected by the minister of agriculture on the 15th inst. In the opinion of some statesmen the privilege is worth at least 500,000,000\$ to Brazil, and in that of others it should not be granted to foreigners under any

—According to a telegram from Rome of the 19th inst., new difficulties have arisen between Brazil and the Vatican as to the filling of the episcopal chair in the diocese of Olinda, Pernambuco.

—The steam fire engine long since ordered from Merryweather & Sons, London, for the fire department of this city, was passed through the custom house on the 13th inst. This engine will be the most powerful now possessed by the department.

—According to Deputy Frederico Rego the num-ber of employees in the treasury department is 649. As this deputy proposes to have the receipts and expenditures balanced in the budget, this regiment As this deputy proposes to have the receipts and expenditures balanced in the budget, this regiment of public officials will now come into active service.

of public officials will now come into acure service.

—According to a recent letter from a member of
the mission to China, every one of the Brazilians
now there are enchanted with the Chinese. They
say that the Chinaman must be seen near by in order
to be appreciated, in order that his physical vigor,
his ardor, and his ability to labor may be fully

known.

-The two jobs of furnishing the military with 12,000 pairs of shoes and 13,000 caps, against which the local press has been so outspoken, have at last been given up. It does not yet transpire whether the troops are tog obare-footed and bareheader for the future, or whether other contracts will be entered into.

will be entered into.

—The Jarnal of the 19th inst, calls the attention of the tariff revision commission to one of the articles (607) of the present tariff which should be so revised as to give it greater elasticity. Our colleague sex This article imposes on hats made from silk, pure or mixed, a tax of 18500 each on plain ones and 30000 on trimmed ones. We have to-day seen hats of cotton and silk, of ordinary quality, suitable for important that of the sex of 50 per cent, that is 48500 in all suits of 50 per cent, that is 48500 in all suits of 50 per cent, that is 48500 in all suits of 50 per cent, that is 48500 in all suits of 50 per cent, that is 48500 in all suits of 50 per cent, that is 48500 in all suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is 48500 in all suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent, that is all the suits of 50 per cent of 50 per cent

hats can not be imported." To remedy such an error the Yornal recommends an ad valoram duty.

—The Bardo de Telfé having charged the inhabitants of Paranagud with moving the buoy placed on the lower end of the Itapenar reef, the latter responded so energetically on the 12th ult. as to stir up even the sleepy little town of Antonina, in whose interests the Bardo has been working for so many years. The total population of Antonina, to the number of 15t, have now signed a manifestation to the eminent hydrographer in which they charge a poor pilot of Paranagud, anamed Antonio Luiz, with the heinous offense of moving the Bardo's buoys. They also cast some unkind reflections on the ruined state of Paranagud, which seems to remind them of Baalbec and Palmyra, and reiterate their undying exteem for the great catorgrapher who displayed so much skill in avoiding the rocks in their harbor. It's all published in the Yorual and archived in the hydrographic department.

—We are informed that the noble and distinguish-

hydrographic department.

—We are informed that the noble and distinguished engineer and statesman, Commendador Fulano de Ragundes SA, is about to petition the General Assembly for a special nitroty years' privilege for the manufacture of his celebrated. "Cimiceda Sa"—an invaluable preparation for relieving the domestic establishments of the country from that irrepressible pest, the cimes lectularius. The principal ingredient in this great discovery is kerosene, whose manufacture and application to this special use in Brazil constitutes a veritable invention, according to the late decision of the Chamber of Deputies in the Capanema sulphureted carbon case. It is anticipated—in fact, from the precedent just cited, it is assured that this privilege will be not only readily conceled, but it will be so drawn as to cover all cases where this ingredient may be used, either in a pure state or in combination as in the "Cimiceda Sa," for the destruction of the cimes. A special prohibition will be included against the further use of the feather and kerosene bottle in anointing the favorite haunts of the cimex and no one will be permitted to purchase or use that fluid for any other than illuminating purposes, under penalty of procention for an infringement on the privileged rights of the inventor. The justice of this concession will be readily admitted. Councelor Fagundes Sú has spent years in the study of this subject—not exclusively, to be sure, but in conjunction with his chaussive labors in studying the remains and tracing the ten lost tribes through Brazil, in deciphering to an ancient Chabladic invasion of the country and conquest of the Buere kinsten benefits at the conquest of the Buere kinsten benefits. -We are informed that the noble and distinguish ing the ten lost tribes through Brazil, in deciphering the cunciform inscriptions found in Goyar relating to an ancient Chaldaic invasion of the country and conquest of the Bugré kings then dominant at the head waters of the Paraná, Marahaba and Araguaya, in his admirable administration of the imperial biographical society, and in his ordinary employment e a legislator, administrator and scientist. In his intervals of leisure, particularly at night, he has devoted his whole attention to the cinner and it can now be said with all confidence that no one knows better than be the fields nature and wayward habits of that interesting bicho. The sacrifices which he has made in this investigation are beyond all recompense. It is believed that the legislature which he has made in this investigation are beyond all recompense. It is believed that the legislature will also grant him a premium and a pension, in addition to the privilege; but that, of course, will be left wholly to their patrioism and sense of justice. All that the inventor now asks is the exclusive privilege of circumventing the cinex lectularint by the use of his great discovery, the "Gimiceda Sa."

—The following table, consulted Grant Sa."

use or ms great discovery, the "Cuntecta Sa."

—The following table, compiled from the Diario de Santos, shows the movement of the slave population of the three maritime districts of Santos, S. Vicente and Conceiglo, province of S. Paulo, up to the 31st of December, 1878.

		lated	register		total
Santos	1,62		. 6		102
S. Vicente		y6			
Conceição		59			69
Total	1,79	94	655		2449
	eed	remove	d di	ed	total
	78	215	10	64	557
S. Vicente	5	4		5	14
	5			9	14
Total	188	210	7	78	585
Existing Dec. 3	1, 18	78 : Santo	s, 1,721		

THE RIO NEWS.

-The American packet City of Pará lest Pará for this port on the 20th inst.

sus port on the 20th inst.

—Decree 7,760, of the talh ult., grants a concession to Diego Duarte Silva da Laz and José Francisca Thomaz do Nascimento for working coal mines and other numerals in the province of Santa Catharina.

—It is reported that the Emperor has appointed Conselheiro Thomas Fortunato de Brito, Barão de Arinos, the Brazilian minister to the court of Bel-gium, as the third arbitrator between the United States and France.

States and France.

—It is said that the malignant fevers which have been afflicting Tijuca for some time past, are caused by the poisoning of the water by some vaper mills attented along the stream from which its water supply is obtained.

water supply is obtained...

—The projected visit of Carlos Gomes to Nitheroly on the 29th inst. will be celebrated by the
organization of a society to be known as the "Congresso Litterard Guarany." The number of members is 80, of which 17 are already provided with
offices.

offices.

—Animated by the success of Counselor Capanema with his privilege for manufacturing sulph de of
carbon, Adolpho Diniz Galvão recently applied for
a similar privilege to manufacture sulphate of
quinine. The maister of agriculture declined to

-The Sociedad : Academica de Emancipação, of —The Societat: Academica de Emancipação, of the military schoe of this city, have finally effected an organization composed of 22 officers and a lim-ited number of private members. The society pro-poses to give "spectacle" on the 28th proximo the proceeds of which will be devoted to the emancipa-

tion fund.

—A treasury circular of the 3rd inst. provides that in the collection hereafter of the 1½ per cent. ta.c on foreign goods shipped from one Brazilian port to another, it may be assessed and valorem on goods according to invoice valuation. Heretofore the tax has been assessed on each article according to the state of t to the tariff schedule and official valuation.

to the tariff schedule and official valuation.

—João José dos Santos was discovered in a house on the 4th of February last and was caught after a brief pursuit. A watch was found in his possession which had been taken from the house. João appeared before a jury on the 16th inst. and restified that the prosecution was an act of ill will on the part of the witnesses. And the jury discharged him.

of the witnesses. And the jury discussive and the jury discussed and the jury discussive and the jury discussive and the julio Ottoni it accidentally ran off the track pailo. Ottoni it accidentally ran off the track padry, who was a passenger, became a little frightened and got off the car in such haste as to bump his head against a building, for which dire catastrophe the tran driver was summoned to appear before the police delegado.

police delegado.

—According to a statement made by Senator Corrèa on the 18th inst. the government had paid over 13,849,000\$ to the house of Francisco de Figueiredo & Co. since June, 1877, for expenditure in relief of the famine-stricken provinces of the north. From the accounts presented the sum expended is 11,791, 2845744, leaving a balance to the credit of the government of 2,048, 1658256.

ernment of 2,048, 165\$256.

—It is now announced that Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza, of Pará, has at last definitely solved the problem of aerial navigation, the aforesaid Julius Cæsar having notified the president of the promote oh his success. We shall give our readers a detailed description of the great invention at some fature time, and in the meantime it would be well to keep a sharp lookout to the northward, as Julius may sail down upon us some day when we least expect it.

expect it.

—In discussing the budget of the department of empire, on the 19th inst., the Barão de Cotegipe took the government to task for not dismissing and panishing corrupt officials. The point is well taken. We now feel at liberty to ask the ex-minister about the dismission and punishment of that finance minister, a few years ago, who was partner in a business house which was caught smuggling. We believe that the minister remained in office.

—The minister of any includure cave instructions to

believe that the minister remained in office.

—The minister of agriculture gave instructions to the director of the Dom Petro II railway on the administ to transfer the service of discharging and storing coffee from the central to the Gambia station at the earliest noment possible. This transfer will apply also to the receipt and discharge of exher will apply also to the receipt and discharge of exher will apply also to the receipt and discharge of exher will apply also to the receipt and discharge of exher when the substitution of the properties that every effort shall be made both in the employment of laborers and the substitution of better veighing facilities for those now used, to meet the demands of the misket.

MON HLY SUMMARY. Meteorological of ervations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Pau o, during the month of July.

1880, by the

Companh a Cantarcira e Esgotos.

Companh à Centurierie e Engoles.

Lat. 25° 25° 25°
Long 25° 25°
Long 25° 25°
Long 25

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

COMMERCIAL

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold. 27 d. do do in U.S.

coin at \$1,84 per £1, stg.
do \$1,00 (U.S. coin) in Brazilian gold.

\$5,00 (£1, stg. in Brazilian gold... \$\$889

EXCHANGE.

Argust 14.—Light transcrition on London at 23/cd a bank paper, and 23/c and 23/cd increasing paper. Consider the state of the state of

The state of the s

shares of \$5\) too.

4.00; 19—Market much firmer though there was but little business dose, and that principally in mercantic paper. Rates unchanged from last quotation. Six per cents 1,007\(\frac{1}{2}\) deg. 20.—The Banco do Brail's schedule of 21\(\frac{1}{2}\) deg. 20.—The Banco do Brail's schedule of

4 ng. 21.—No change from last quotations. Amount of transactions very small.

MOVEMENT OF THE STUCK MARKET FROM AUGUST 13th TO AUG. 20th INCLUSIVE.

ares	Company	Price
221	Banco do Brazil	260 000
100	,, ,, ,,	260 500
45	" hypoth. notes (13c)	8716 %
140		901/2 °/c
185		17 250
250	Banco Nacional	17 000
550		188 000
5	(outside sale)	220 000
50	1 " * . *	216 000
50		214 000
100	Predial	131 000
25	"	130 000
1115	" "	129 000
650		128 000
2:	hypothecary notes	781/2 %
1	Rural	250\$000
- 1		207 000
6		72 0/0
5	Macahé e Campos R R. Debs (of 250\$)	210\$000
8	Leopoldina R.R. debentures	208 000
2	5 ,, ,, ,,	205 (101)
1		
3	Sorocabana R.R. (100\$)	63 %
	2 Sorocabana K.K. (100.5)	15 000
2	5 S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro R.R., subsid'y Carris Urbanos (for 31 of August v/c)	200 000
		197 000
20	g " " " "	195 000
. 5	Novagação Resvileira	190 000
1.00		190 000
1,09	5 Comp. S. Fidelidade	129 000
		1,028 000
		1,027 000
	is	1,025 000
	5	1,025 000
10		510 000
	1 ,, (01 5003)	1,158 000
8,500		1,147 000
		91 %
		. 90% %
		10 600
6,000		10 640
3,65		10 650
5,00	,, ,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	. 10 600
3,50		. 10 55
5,00	o ,, ,, (end of money 1/1/11)	

—The following table, which we reprint from the Diarlo de Santos, gives the receipts of the custom house at the port of Santos, province of São Paulo, during the fiscal years, 1877-78, 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Totals.... 4.399,713 554 5,409,253 464 5,583,531 373

Petropolis .

Macaché e Campies .

Paulista do dedentures .

De de des control .

Los de des control .

Los de des control .

Los de prefered els .

Los prefered els

3,338 tons. We quote: 19\$000-20\$000

Cardiff. 18 000-19 000

New Castle. 18 000-17 000

Sundries. 24 000-28 000

Coke. 24 000-28 000

Coke. 25 000 28 000

Coke. 25 000 28 000

Coke. 25 000 28 000

Second 25 000

Sec

Rio de Janetto.
Nittherwy, Nitthe

Market stendy.

White Pinn.—The arrivals have been 106,815 feet per Ulrika

White Pinn.—The barrivals have been sold at 100 reis per foot.

Market well supplied.

Recipts soo barrels per Ulrika from New York.

Larrid—Has increased in framets owing to the continuance

Receipts goo kegs per Ulrikn from New York.

**Receipts goo kegs per Ulrikn from New York.

Armente.—Continues from at 95000 per case in retail and \$300-\$\$ \$2500 per case in large lots
Receipts 6.00 cross per **Chittore** from New York,

Succliait Pine.—One cargo has arrived per **Hormung from from, han yet soil.

We quote 3,\$5000—37\$000 per dozen according to quality.

—The number of cattle killed in the River Plate and Rio irande slaughter houses during the six months ending June 30 given as follows: Buenos Ayres ±05,500 head, Montevideo 1,000 head, Rio Urugayy 75,000 head, and Rio Grande ±05, 50 head; 10tal 1,562,000 head.

The receipts of sugar and cotton at Perere as follows:

 1880
 1879

 Sugar.
 25,354 bags
 1,517 bags

 Cotton.
 1,724 sacks
 1,247 sacks

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 13.

ARDIFF—Hr shy King Cenric; 1,491 tons; Bass: 53 ds; coal to Norton Megaw & Co.

—Hr bk: Tane Urr; 482 tons; Davis; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Soons & Co.

MONTEVIDEO—Port tra Christina; 253 tons; Caiado; jerked beef to F. Figueiredo.

AUG. 14.

GASPE—Br bg C. R. C.; 248 tons; John: 57 ds; cod-fish to P.
S. Nicolson & Co.

GASSE—Belty C. A. C.; ag4 toos; John; 37 occ Goodson or J.
A. Nicolson & C. N.
Loutersot.—Be hk Princess Butterie; 34 toos; Erichsen; 6dos sumities to J. & J. Peake.
Start Jet.Aste.—Ber hk America; 65 tong Sorres; 32 de; salt
to Mende of Oliveira & Co.
Rossaton in S. Fin—Avr ik America; 64 tong Peterserson in S. Fin—Avr ik America; 64 tong Peterserson in S. Fin—Avr ik America; 74 tong Peterserson in S. Fin—Avr ik America; 74 de; wood to
capuling arrived in distress.
4 M.G. d.
Now. Post:—Gripp in Krompfring; V. Premann; 290 tone Kleen;
29 de; cand to order.
RANGORS—Be big Latona; 217 tone; Tidmarsh; 92 de; rice to
order.

order.

Lua Terceira—Port bgn Terceirenae; 222 tons; Vidigal; sundries to captam. AUG. 17. HAMBURG—Gr bk Vesta; 315 tons; Frees; 62 ds; sundries to Brandes Kramer & Co.

Buenos Avres—Sp bg Recurse 2°, 192 tons; Pon; 17 ds; jerked beef to J. Romagueira.

AUG. 18.

New You.—The ble Chiltory: 217 tone; Gortley: 42 de sundives of the Hime & Co.

Culloch Beeche & Co.

AUG. 20.

AUG. 20.

ARTHOOSE—Am ble Grey Engle: 448 tone; Lucae: 26 de; flour to Philips Bres & Co.

ARTHOOSE—Am ble Grey Engle: 448 tone; Lucae: 26 de; flour to Philips Bres & Co.

nour to Pinpps Bros. & Co.

BARCELONA—\$D bgn A Idalyador, 250 tons; Giberman; wine and gartic to José Romagueira.

BRUISSWICK—Am bk Adda Carter, 435 tons; Thurston; 70 ds; pinc to order. BRUSSWIEE,—Am bk Ada Carter, 435
pine to order,
MESUIT.—Dan bgn Hernung; 195 tons; Andersen; 75 ds; lumber to order.

Nancy Hell; 319 tons; Hamburg; 50 ds; Der to order. Liverroot.—Br bkt Nancy Holft 319 tons; Hamburg: 50 ds; sundries to J. J. Oliveira de Faria.

CAPITAL

SALT ISLAND—Sp bg Amable Ross; 174 tons; Marsal; salt to J. Romagueira.

PAYARADI—Gr sch Helurich; 112 tons; Kagelmacker; 34 ds; jerked beef to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

A UGUST 13.

PENNECODA—He ship Greenack; 1, 1925 tone: Slater; builbast.
Planamaterini—He k Greenit City; 726 tones; builbast.
Nine Vorne—He ship Leqid; 556 tone: Downier builbast.
A UG. 15.

BALT; HOUNE—Ann Byza A Hive; 310 tone: Northe coffice.
GALVESTRO—GA Bit Hills; 200 tone: Holms: coffice.
CALVESTRO—GA Bit Hills; 200 tone: Holms: coffice.
Nor Byza Medicate; 295 tone: Houndeloude; coffice.
ANTILIES—Fith. Pitto-Pitte: 134 tone; Growthet; builbast.
CASAL—G-Ug and Carterior; 240 tone; Growthet; builbast.
CASAL—G-Ug and Carterior; 240 tone; Growthet; builbast.
A UG. 13.

GAST—B- sch H'arriver; 24 tone; Romeric Hoallsast.
A UG. 13.

ABUR — III sch Warrior; 94 tons; Romerik ballast. AUG. 17. BALTMORR— Br bg Winifred; 212 tons; Dulton; coffee. ABUR OF GOOD HOVE—Br bk. Silver. Cloud; 155 tons; Ward; coffee. .180-Br bk Oleander; 342 tons; Williams; ballast.

COURT VALEARAISO—Br lik Oleander; 342 was AUG. 18.

AUG. 18.

Coquimios—Br ship Duke of Sutherland; 1,047 tons; Jones Coquimios—Br ship Duke of Sutherland; 1,047 tons; Jones ballast.

Cogrumose—Hr ship Tube of Suddenland: 1,047 tons; Jones cond.

MIXICO—Hr bk. Ganzlor; 333 tons: Brown Italiant.

AUG. 19.

CHORNELL—Hr bh. Ellian Campbell; 393 tons; Jones London.

Park Cognitude; 275 tons; Martin; Italiant.

Park Cognitude; 275 tons; Martin; Italiant.

New York—Fr bi: St. Advance; 388 tons; Liberani; 1,134 tons.

MONTEVIND—Sp and Ladin 193 tons; Abian; Italiant.

MONTEVIND—Sp and Ladin; 193 tons; Abian; Italiant.

——Sp ind Parks; 412 tons; Cussia; sandries.

——Sp ind Ladin; 412 tons; Cussia; sandries.

—There were 5 salling vessels anchored in the port of Mar-uhlio on the 20th uit.

—There were a sailing vessels anchored in the poort of Manshin on the egot of Min.

—The number of vessels entering at the Rio Grande har July was 33: the number clearing was 47.

—The half of the shipwrocked look Machine, near Saint together with the crops sill remaining on board, has been so attaction to Meers. Heyland & Co., of Saintes, for a forest, —The F bk Sainte Meers, Louding the Minester and 11 security of the the Sainte Meers, Louding the Montage of the Sainte Meers, and the Manshing a volgage from General with the master and 11 security of the Manshing a volgage from General Montage of the Manshing a volgage from Charles and Montage of the Manshing a volgage from Charles and Montage of the Manshing confidence of the Manshing Confidence. But we was a fact that the Manshing Confidence is the Manshing Confidence of the Manshing Confidence in the Manshing Confidence of the Manshing Confidenc

PESSELS LOADING.

London and Havre—It str Elic; aq and aq. New York—Helg str Copernicas; 16,000 bags coffee and drives 40 cone. Battimore—An b. R. C. Wright: 2,000 bags coffee; Pl. Brus, R. and bkt Spotless; 8,000 bags coffee; Wright & Co.

Steamers:	Sailing-Vessels:					
London 407 Liverpool 407 Antwerp 307 Hamburg 407 Hawre. 16, 40 Bordeaux 16, 40 Marseilles, 16, 60 New York 40 ets.	Channel f. a					

RESERVE FUND QUOTA-TION

9.447.527\$864 269\$500 10\$3000 2.031.708 0553 250 000 1.657.274 277 220 000 50.000\$5000 210 000 175.669 800 100 000 4.512 860 131 000 4.512 860 131 000 6.000 000 302,848\$701 188 000 9\$000

70,000\$000 50\$000 1 500 Dec. 1876
900 000 20 000 6 000 June. 1876

| Non. | 2 000 | 58,793 377 | 18,6500 | 50 000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

| 31,000,000\$ | 165,000 | All | 30,000,000 | 40,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 20,000 | 40,000,000 | 30,000 | 40,000,000 | 30,000 | 40,000,000 | 30,000 | 40,000,000 | 30,000 | 12,000,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 12,000,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,000

4,000

6,000 20,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 6,000 10,000

6,000 1,800 A11 A11 300\$ 100

12,000,000\$ 60,000 3
1,000,000\$ 5,000
7,500,000 37,500
15,000,000 75,000
4,000,000 12,000
2,400,000 12,000
600,000 3,300
10,065,000 5,1,75

1,000,000 700,000 1,200,000 540,000 800,000

1,800,000 180,000

8,000,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 800,000 500,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000

Paulista
Amazon Steam Navigation
Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)
INSURANCE

INSURANCE
Fidelidade
Argos Flummense
Garantia
Nova Permanente
Nova Regeneração
Confiança
Integridade
Previdente
Popular Flummense
Gloris
MARKETS

Harmonia
Mercado Nictheroyense
Gas COMPANIES
Rio de Janeiro
Nictheroy
MISCELLANEOU

VALUE

16,500 All All All All 3,000 All All 7,000

All All 200‡ 200

All 200\$
All 200
3,168 200
3,168 200
42,500 £ 20
200 20,000 3,000 1,000 3,200 2,500 50,000 750

4,000 1,000\$
All 1,000
All 1,000
All 1,000
All 1,000
10,000 200
200,000 200
25,000 100
All 200 8,000 3,000 2,500 800 500 20,000 40,000 50,000 5,000

All 200\$ All 200 All 100 2,500 1,000 3,000

> All 160\$
> 100
> All 145\$
> All 100\$
> All 150\$
> All 150\$
> All 50\$
> All 50\$
> All 70\$

£ 750,000 37,500 36,000 £ 20 £ 75,000 7,500 All £ 10

7,500 All A
3,000 All
50,000 I
50,000 I
50,000 All
2,000 All
4,000 All
12,500 F
12,500 All
12,500 All
12,500 F
12,500 All
12,500 All
12,500 F
12,500 All
12,500 Al

All 4 All 2 All All All All All All All 200\$

All 100\$ All All All 100\$ All All

All All 500\$

30c≸ All

All All 100\$

All All

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

,, 13	NAME Haltimore, Gr Bessel, Br K. F. Wilh'm, Gr Tycho Brahe, Bg Buenos Ayres, Gr	Santos, 1 Santos, 1 London*, 28 Hamburg*, 25	CONSIGNED TO Brandes K'r & Norton M'w & Brandes K'r & Norton M'w & Ed. Johnston & Messageries Mo
, 14 , 15 , 15 , 16 , 17 , 17 , 17 , 18 , 18	Equateur, Fr Galicia, Br Pliny, Br Biela, Br Trent, Br Copernicus, Blg Horrox, Blg S. Martin, Fr Henry IV, Fr Pascal, Br Paranaguá, Gr Iberia, Br	River Plate, 3½ Valparaiso*, 16 River Plate, 6 Liverpool*, 25 Southampton* 23 River Plate* 10 River Plate*, 5 Havre*, 35 River Plate* 8 Liverpool*, 22	Wilson, Sons & Norton M'w & Norton M'w &

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

;	DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
s;	, 15 , 15 , 15 , 15 , 16 , 16 , 17 , 18	Tycho Brahe, Blg	Bordeaux* Bremen* Liverpool* New York River Plate Antwerp* R. S. Francisco S*	Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries Sundries

· Calling at intermediate ports.

ling vessels a	nchored i	n the por	of Mar-		RIO I	E J.	ANE	ко, лос.	20, 1000.
lt. ressels enterin lber clearing w	ens 47 -			1	NAME	NAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNEE
dripwrecked b go still remai Heyland & C	ark <i>Hale</i> ning on b	oard, has	been sold	-		TON			
A Library bonne	d from Ro	sario to N	ew York,		AMERICAN	1100	May 2	New York Baltimore. Boston	In distress.
and how wi	th the ma	ster and 1	seamen	shp bk	AMERICAN Canada Femplar Virginia	391	July	4 Baltimore.	To order. B. F. Costa &Souza
same of No	mles Tl	ie Messae	grie was	bk	Virginia	750 566	,, 1	7 Baltimore.	J. Sauer & Co.
				bgn	John Watt.	1166 258	Aug.	4 Cardiff 6 Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & Co.
untered in lat.	32°20′ S.	long. 5	defi her	bg l	R. C. Wright John Shay	382	.,	7 Brunswick	Wright & Co.
he went down	a soon afte	r ner crev	ha nort	bkı	Spotless	418		Baltimore.	Phipps Bros. & Co.
ber of foreign alf year ending ners and 76 sa	g June 30	, 1880, W	as 147, c	- 1	Fstella Fstella John Watt R. C. Wright John Shay Spotless Grey Eagle Ada Carter	435		Brunswick	In distress. To order. J. Sauer & Co. Tio order. Phipps Bros. & Co. Tio order. Phipps Bros. & Co. Tio order. J. M. Frias & Fäho
					ARGENTINE Octavio	178	April	17 Saito	. J. Mt. Pilas & Time
				-	AUSTRIAN Plod	1	Aug	r Frapani .	To order
ian. Of thes	se 83 broug	ght genera	u cargoe	bg bg		1 412	Aug		
					BRITISH	122	May	8 Cardiff	Messageries Mar. Wilson, Sons Co. M. J. Monteiro Ba.
				sh	Macedon p Viola Scotscraig				. Wilson, Sons Co. M. J. Monteiro Ba.
ESSELS L	OADIN.	G.		bg	Scotscraig p Mohur	141	July	2 Oporto 4 Cardiff 13 Liverpool 14 Salt Islan	Norton Megaw &Co
Br str Elbe	; 40y and 4	oy.	e and se	Lab	o Asiana	119	3	13 Liverpool	d. J. M. Minanda Leone
tr Copernicus	; 10,000 I		Distance	lik lik				19 London	Wilson Sons & Co.
R. C. Wrigh				sh	p Prince Lou- p Prince Lou- p King Coelri F. & Amand Prince Victo	S 132	9 ;	20 Cardiff	
tless; 8,000 ba	igs coffee;	Wright 8	¿Co.	bk	F. & Amand	a 37	0 11	13 New Yor	k Entered in distress W. Ritchie & Co.
				SE	Prince Victo	137	7	24 Cardiff	Messageries Mar.
FREIG	HTS:		ales	101	Manager	1 54	7 "	24 Cardiff Rangoor 30 Rangoor Cardiff New Cardiff	Messageries and To order. D. Pedro H RR. J. J. dos Reis & Co. Dom Pedro H R. R. dle Watson Ritchie & C. Miranda Leone
57		iling-Vess		13	Figure do Chi	le 55	6 ,,	30 Rangoor	Dom Pedro H R. R
	Channel	f. a 3	o) a 37,			. 70	7 Aug	. 4 New Cas	tle Watson Ritchie &C
	Lisbon 1. Gibraltar	f. a 3 0 3 L a 3 . S	of a 40	sl sl	n Atney	k 40	7 "	A New Y	Miranda Denie Miranda Lenie Moss & Co. Nitheroby Gas Co. A. Moss & Co. Watson Ritchie &C
	North U	. S :	12/6 a 17. 12/6 a 20	76 16	k S' H' Hav o	6	98 ,,	5 I ondon	A. Moss & Co.
40 40 60	J 0			- 0	k Ben More	. 5.	3D ,,	Greenoc 8 Cardiff .	Watson Ritchie &C
Go cts.				s	hp Eagle	17	15	B Cardiff .	Norton Megaw& C.
				- s	k Jane Ure	ric 14	82 ,,	13 Cardiff .	Wilson Sons & Co. P.S. Nicolson & Co.
ADA MI	EC			li li	k Vanguard hp Eagle hp King Cen k Jane Ure og C. R. C k Pr. Beatrice	. 3	48 ,,	14 Liverpoo	J. & J. Peake.
IPANI!	E5			h	g Latona	2	7	16 Rangoo	rk. Monteiro Hime & C
		LAST	DIVIDENT	- 1	og Latona okt Chitoor okt Nancy Ho DANISH	ii. 3	101	20 Liverpo	k Watson Ritchie &C Wilson, Sons & Co. Norton Megaw&C. Wilson Sons & Co. P.S. Nicolson & Co. J. J. & J. Peake. a. "To order. Monteiro Hime & C. J. J. Oliveira de Faria
ESERVE FUND	LAST OUUTA-			-1.	DANISH ok Concordia.	. ,	49 Jul	y 4 Lisbon	Braga & Barboza Isale Hamann & Co. J. Domingos Santos To order.
	TION	AM'T	PAID				77 75 Au	27 New Cr	b'o J. Domingos Santos
	i	1		1	ogn Harriet.		95 70	Memel	To order.
9,447,527\$864 2,651,768 055 1,657,274 277 £ 140,000 900,000\$000 175,669 816 4,512 860 £ 80,000 302,848\$700		10\$000	Inly				24 M	r. 29 London	A. Soares Dias &C. Arr in Distress E. J. Albert & Co.
9.447.527\$864	259\$500 250 OK	9 000		880	bk Chuquisac bgn R. & Va bk Louise Co	e'e	64 Ju	y 14 Lisbon	E. J. Albert & Co.
1,657,274 277	220 000	10 000	Luiv :		bk Louise Co German	net .	, ,	11	Brandes Kra & Co. Brandes Krame&C. Brandes Krame&C. Brandes Krame&C. Brandes Krame&C. Brandes Krame&C. Brandes Krame & Co. Bra
900,000\$000	216 000	9\$000	July	880	bk Amalia		388 Ju	y 20 Hambi	ng. Brandes, Krame&C.
175,669 816 4,512 86s £ 80,000 302,848\$70	5 200 and	4 900	July July July	6880	bk Galvestor bk Wodan		439	, 26 Cardiff	astle To order
£ 80,000		3 1/2 0 9\$000	Dec. July	1878	bg Diana	olst	470 A	ng. 3 Philade	Thia Mc. C. Beecher & Co
	1		July	- 1	L Marriant		181	Alarsei	idů. José Romaguera.
34,783\$40			, ,,,	1000	bg Gustav bk Marie bgn K'z V bk Vesta		281	" 10 Cardiff	To order.
_	72 %	0 6½ % 0 10 %	Mar.	1880	bgn K'z V.	Prin	315	., 17 Hamb	org. BrandesKramer &
	50 00	10 /		- 1			112	,, 20 Paysa	idu . 10 bruci .
-	75 %	6 % 6 % 6 % 7 00	interes		1 FALIAN		429 A	lay 16 Trapa	ni Fiorita & Tavolara illes . H. N. Dreyfus.
=	230 00	0 7 00	o July. interes	1880	bk M. Galate tru Perseide bk Dom. La	ola	509 J	uly 12 Marse 25 Salt Is	ni Fiorita & Tavolara illes . H. N. Dreyfus. kard. To order. JNVincenzi & Filh
_	25 00	0 255 76	interes		bk Dom. La	nata	579 A	ug. 10 Trapa	ni JNV meenzi & Fila
=	25 00 Non		Dec.	1870					ock. Watson Ritchie & paol. To order. 6. Ed Shaw & Co. If Shaw & Co. If To order. & co. If To order. & co. Wilson, Sons & C. ioSFé E. J. Albert & Co.
Ξ	196 oc	м:	-	- 17	bk N. H. K bgn Favorit bgn Bams bk Emma	nu'n	284 1	lay 11 Green	pool. To order.
34,600\$00	15 0	×10°0	June.	1878	bgn Favorit		303	17 Oport	n Ed Shaw & Co. F. Sanwen & Co.
			١	1880	bk Emma		278	23 Cardi	To order.
64,276*4	65 300\$00 Non	00 13 00 0	n July	1000	las Albatrass		295	., 3: St. T	nomas To order. Wilson, Sons & C
_	Non Non	n 10 0	July.	1880	bgn Leif bk P. C. Pe	ter'n	647	Rosa	noSFé E. J. Albert & Co
7.471 3	1 NO		, Jy.	.000	SWEDIST	1		Calle	1. M. Leone.
=	costo	ani			bg Gustaf A bg Galathea	dolf.	331	unera Cado uly 8 Salt l	sland. Miranda Leone
20 162 0	163 180 0	00 4 0	oo Ang.	1880	tra Karnen		296	" 20 Cadia	erwick Hatwig Wil'sn&C
2,800 0	300 10 0	60			her Saga		304	22 West	erwick To order.
=	No	n	no Tele	1830	bg Hugo	3	272	Aug. 11 West	J. M. Leone. J. M. Leone. M. Leane & Co. Hatwig Wil'sn&C crwick To order. Hamann & Co. crwik, To order. Cerwik, To order. Vork J. C. Beecher & Vork J. J
-	19740	6 % 5	00 July intere	:1000 JE	bg Hugo bki Emanu bgn Sophia	Am'	177	" it West	erwik. To order.
-				e 1879			394	18 New	P. St. Ulle S. C.
180,000	000 105≸0 Nα	no 15 0	, , , , , ,	- 10/9	spanis pol Pepa		250	Mar. 6 Pays	andú. Freias Hijo & Co Evideo Freitas & Mirand
			ogo July	, 1880 . 1878	suk Maria bgNuevaV		305	, 24 Mon	andú. Freias Hijo & Co Uvideo Freitas & Mirand Uvideo Alex Wagner. Alex Wagner. Uvideo M. Azevedo & Co le M'ca J. Romagueira.
300,000	753 190\$0 000 100 No	000 7	oo Dec	. 1878	do Campr	mez.	150	May 6 S. N	t video M. Azevedo &Co
3	l No	411			polCamage	ieyan	177	Luna 6 P. 6	e M'ca J. Romagueira.

| Maria | Mari

| 5 000 | Dec. 1876 | Section | Sect

260\$000 & 1 50 000 3 0 June. 1877 July 1880 96,544\$531 Nom. 7\$460 Jan. 1880 Nom. 6 000 Jan. 1880 So\$000 4 000 Jan. 1880 Nom. 5 000 Nom. 7 000

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The city council of Santos has authorized the purchase of a small fire engine.

—An extraordinary session of the Maranhão pro-vincial assembly is called for the 26th inst. to vote the provincial budget.

the provincial budget.

—The Mandos custom house receipts in June were 23,76549,8. The total receipts for the year 1879-80 were 312,322\$077.

—The police delegada and promotor publice at S. Francisco, Carafi, have been dismissed because of the part taken in the election conflict of June 30.

The S. Paulo papers state that the river steamer Piraciaba arrived at Piracicaba from Porto dos Lenções on the 31st ult. with 800 arrobas of

that a "minute examination of the island of Alaska" has lately been made by a naval officer of the United States.

nited States.

—A municipal election fight at Codajaz, province f Amazonas, early in July, resulted in four persons ounded and three bruised. Troops were sent there from Manáos at once.

Tring Annaus at once.

—The Artista, of Rio Grande, complains of the existence of a daring gang of thieves in that city through whose industry many people have recently suffered considerable loss.

—The provincial assembly of Bahia has applied to the General Assembly for the creation of a second legislative house for that province in accordance with Art. III of the additional act.

—The receipts of the Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, custom house during the fiscal year 1879-80 were 336,123\$256 as against 365,184\$123 in 1878-79. The falling off in revenue was therefore 29,061\$857.

0018867.

—That item about the female journalists of the United States has now nearly completed the rounds of the provincial press. It would quite break the hearts of our fair collengues to see the pithable state to which their names have now been reduced.

to which their names have now been reduced.

—The Provincia, of São Paulo, of the tIth instannounces the arrest of Domingos Calderaro the previous day for passing counterfeit coin. The coins were gold took and silver 500 rels, and were made of some base metal galvanized with gold and either.

anu suver.

—At a meeting of the Sociedade Auxiliadora da Agricultura, of Pernambuco, on the 5th inst., a representation to the General Assembly was adopted against the unconstitutional exclusion of the great anses of agricultural laborers and tenants from the right of suffrage.

The Gazeta of Porto Alegre is still den —The Gazeta of Porto Alegre is still denounce-ing the bad management of the postofice of that province. There seems to be no regularity in the mails service and no certainty in the receipt of mails. The continued abuses would seem to prove the complicity of those who have the power to check them but who have thus far failed todo so. The meaning agreement of Ilio Grande do

to check them but who have thus far failed tool so.

—The provincial government of Rio Grande do
Sal has taken measures of its own to encourage
immigration to that province. The last provincial
assembly appropriated the sum of 119,000\$ for this
service and authorized the president to survey
public lands and to reorganize the service of colonitation. The price fixed for public lands is one real
per square metro, or at the rate of 48047 per acrethe maximum extent of land allowed to each octool 12 per cent, discount.

—The brigantine Echo was recently wrocked on

—The brigantine Echo was recently wreeked on the S. Thome beach, some fifty miles above Macaba, province of Rio de Janeiro. According to the Montior Campita, of the 18th inst., a police force had gone to that place to assist in saving the cargo. It was said that fully two thousand persons had collected at the place to rob the wreek, and that the most andacious robberies were committed in open day. They stole even the spurs and riding whip of the police delegade. The woods reading why were filled with concealed casks of wine, boxes of beer, pieces of canvas, etc.

—An unusually practical turn of mind led a nurse -The brigantine Echo was recently wrecks

—An unusually practical turn of mind led a nur

heer, pieces of canvas, etc.

—An unusually practical turn of mind led a nurse at the Hotel Univers, Pernaminec, some two weeks since, to test the heat of her flat iron on the body of a child. Two tests were made before she could fully make up be mind about it, and then only because the child went into convulsions. Similar similities cunnutur, was the next practical expression of her mind, and accordingly she thrust the unlucky child into a bath so hot that it was literally cooked from the waist down to its feet. It died within an hour. No check to her practical expression of her mind, and accordingly she thrust the unlucky child into a bath so hot that it was literally cooked from the waist down to its feet. It died within an hour. No check to her practical experiments had been made by the police at least accounts.

—The city council of Baturité, Cearl, has at last distinguished liself. At a menting of that illustrious body on the 15th tht. a formal testimonnal was drawn up and signed which conveys to the Dunguea de Caxias. The editor of 10 Ondon published the testimonial and adopted it as the best expression of his own feelings in the uniture. As the Duqueza has been dead these many years and the Postal Union does not include her present address, the conveyance of the testimonial promises to defeat the patriotic efforts of the Baturité aldermee.

—The Brazillan war vessel 'Piinngar which left Pernambuco for Bahia on the 24th ult, broke her server shaft in the vicinity of the light bouse and was brought back into port on the following morning by the steamer Emperars. An examination showed that the break was not a serious one and that it could easily be repaired at the Pernambuco marine as estamer Emperars. An examination showed that the break was not a serious one and that it could easily be repaired at the Pernambuco for Bahia one result to the chief of squadron at Bahia who, in reply, at once ordered the Pfirangae to proceed to Bahia under sailt ob repaired there. An order from the minister of marine at the

RAILROAD NOTES.

--Decree 7,793, of the 17th inst., approves the plans for the extension of the Dom Pedro II line from Queluz to Itabira do Campo, Minas Geraes, a distance of 61 kilometers.

—Some planters and merchants of Bananal, São Paulo, are trying to raise capital for the construc-tion of a railway between that place and Barra Mansa, on the Dom Pedro II line.

—The testing of the Westinghouse air brake on the mountain grades of the Dom Pedro II is to take place on the 26th inst. The directors and engineers of various railways have been invited to be present.

of various railways have been invited to be present.

—The two men who introduced the first railway locomotive into the United States in 1829 are still living. Three locomotives were bought in England for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. for use on a wooder milway connecting the Lackawama coal fields with tile water. The first trial was made at Houesdale, Pa, August 8, 1829. The engines weighed seven tons and proved too heavy for the wooden track.

—The main line of the "Philadelphia a Caravel-lash railway, to which the government has recently gratted the privilege of purchasing six kilometers of unsettled public land each side of the line, will be 30 kilometers long, and will connect the interior of Minas Gernes with the port of Caravellas, prov-ince of Mahia. The surveys of the line have been contracted at 600% per kilometer, and the cost of construction is estimated at 23,000% per kilometer. The total cost of the line, exclusive of the projected branches, is estimated at 7,360,000%. The provinces of Minas Gernes and Bahia have conceded to it a subvention of 9,000% per kilometer, or a guarantee of 7 per cent. interest, the former on a maximum of 3,600,000% and the latter on a maximum 5,500,000%. The lands specified in the recent legislative authorization are to be devoted to the foundation of colonies along the line. It is expected that on the -The main line of the "Philadelphia a Caravel authorization are to be devoted to the foundation of colonies along the line. It is expected that on the completion of the road the port of Caravellas will at once become of great importance and will be the outlet for all the productions of interior Minas. It is believed that Caravellas will then become a port of call for foreign steamship lines and will have direct communication with foreign countries.

GEORGE BUCKERIDGE, LIBRARIAN.

No. 48, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd Floor

Agent for English Books, Periodicals and Newspapers For Sale:

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS; edition of 1879, by J. C. Fletcher..... 10\$00

British amateur athletic SPORTS.

(Open to amateur athletes of all countries.)

SECOND MEETING for the present year will take place on the

CRICKET GROUNDS

Rua de Paysandu, Botafogo,

on the

7th of September.

nts will consist of the following handicaps

The events will consist of the bottowing nanuscipes:
150 Varils Flat Race,
300 Varils Flat Race,
410 Varils Flat Race,
11aff Mile Flat Race,
1,000 Varils Steeple Chase,
80 Varils Children's Race (competitors under 12

years), 100 Yards Married Men's Race,

Intending competitors are requested to send in their names as early as possible to the Secretary at No. 20 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

By order of the committee,

I. K. BRODER,

DEPÔT OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. 71 - Rua Sete de Setembro — Rio de Janeiro The Holy Scriptures, sold in all languages. 22

W. R. CASSELS & CO. RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies in the principal towns of the surrounding provin

The introduction of goods of Arnesiem manufacture into this market for competition with those of European origin, has been many years a specialty of their business, and reference to the various manufacturers they represent—which are kindly seemed to be a subject of the control of the suppose. The seemed was a subject to their lines of business, hardware agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hardware agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hardware agencies, suitable to their lines of business, hardware agencies of the suppose of the suppos

Mauricio swain, Mechanical Engineer CURITYBA, PROV. OF PARANÁ. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Export and Commission Merchants. 41 AND 43 WALL STREET NEW YORK P. O. Box No. 2364

cilitate the introduction into Hrazil of American products, sincey, Agricultural Implements, Rairord Supplies, Manuer's gooks, Hardware, Day Good State of S

ENGLISH BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

RIO DE JANEIRO, PERNAMBUCO AND SANTOS

Draws on the London Joint Stock Bank and tra

Rubber hand stamps

ffice use.

Monograms, autographs, etc., made to order.

S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacture

8 Rua de S. Pedro

Rio de Janeir

$U^{ m NITED}$ states and BRAZIL S. S. LINE.

Carrying the United States and Brazilian Mails Performs a regular monthly service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, stopping at the intermediate ports of St Thomas, Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The steamers of this line, 3,500 tons measurement each, are new and first-class in

Steamers will arrive and clear at this port as follows:

١	Steamer	Commanuer			
ļ	City of Rio de Janeiro	Capi Crowell	Aug. 30 Sept. 28 Oct. 28 Nov. 28	Oct. 5 Nov. 5	

Fore between New York and Rio de Janeiro, 1st. class \$175 General and Passage office,

WILSON, SONS & Co., Limited.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails. TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

DESTINATION

Southampton and Havre via Babia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent and Liston. Sont St. Wincent and Sont St. Wincent and Com-tain the Company of the Company of the Com-pany of the Company of the Company of the Com-pany of the Company of the Comp Aug. 24 Elbe.

For freights and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Supt.,

Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

LIDGERWOOD M'F'G. Co., (LIMITED).

MILFORD & LIDGERWOOD,

Engineers, Machinists, Importers of Machinery and Material for Agricultural and Industrial Establishments, and Cotton and Woolen Mills

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

COFFEE-CLEANING MACHINERY. No. 95, Rua do Ouvidor

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA Agent for the DOMESTIC" and

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES

very article pertaining to Sewing Machiner stantly on hand.

AMERICAN BANK NOTEC

OFFICE: 142, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FFICE: 147, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
ENGRAVES AND PRINTS
NOTES, BONES FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORBRATIONS, BILLS, GOVERNMENTS AND CORBRATIONS, BILLS, GOVERNMENTS AND CORBRATIONS, BILLS, GOVERNMENTS AND REVINVESTMENT, FORTAGE AND REVINVESTMENT, TOLICIES OF SECURITIES
WHAT SECURITIES
MOST AND ALL KINDS
SURANCE, AND ALL KINDS
WEST YORK, FORWAY, 1879.

THE YORK, FORWAY, 1879.

THE YORK, FORWAY, 1879.

THE YORK, FORWAY, 1879.

THE YORK FO

der its consolidation Note Companies :
A. G. GOUDALL, der its Consonication
Note Composition
Note Composition
Note Composition
A. G. GODOLLI,
President
J. T. ROBERTSON,
J. T. ROBERTSON,
GEO. H. STAYNER, J. T. ROBERTSON, GEO. H. STAYNER, Vice-President Treatment Theo. H. FREELAND, JNO. E. CURRIER, Ast's Correlation of the Conference of the

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

Materials and supplies for Railroads.

Street Tramways,

Plantations, end General Engineering Work

Locomotives, Cars, Bridges, Turn-tables, Switches, Car fat-ngs, tools and railway equipment at large. Street cars, frogs and crossings, shop supplies. Machinery, engines and portable railreads &c. for sugar and offee plantations and mines. Hydraulia machievy, and appliances. Estimates and Plans for special work furnished in application. All orders filled at manufacturers, own prices, and all work toroughly guaranteed.

AGENTS IN BRAZIL For the following manufacturers.

THE GILBERT & BUSH Co. TROY, N. Y., U. S. A.,

ad cars of every description, and of the best material as of the most serviceable quality, and elegant designs d attention given to foreign work.

THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH Co

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Safety railroad switches, frogs and crossings. Street railway work of all kinds.

EHIGH CAR WHEEL WORKS CATASAUQUA, Pa., U. S. A.

Chilled iron carwheels for passenger, freight and street can Chilled iron castings of all kinds.

Edge moor fron Co. WILMINGTON, Del., U. S. A.

Light portable railways for plantations and r

K. PORTER & Co. PITTSBURG, U. S. A.

Light Locomotives for narrow gauge and plantation railways any gradients up to 8 per cent.
Will burn any fuel.

OOKS SMELTING Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

Trimmings and fittings for railway and street Tools and machine supplies of all kinds. Telegraph materials.

ULMER SPRING Co. PITTSBURGH, Pa., U. S. A.

Railroad and street car springs of all descriptions.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR

PITTSBURG, Pa., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the Westinghouse Automatic Railway Brokes. Instantaneous stoppage of railway trains from any car, or from the engine.

EO. K. TRYON, SON & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., U. S. A.

ti-friction journal bearings for railroad and street cars and al machinery, of phosphor-bronze, babbitt metal and brass.

THE JOHN A. ROEBLING & SONS Co.

TRENTON, N. J., U. S. A.

Iron and steel rope, wire netting, telegraph wire, &c. St ension bridges of all sizes. Manufacturers of cable for S. Thereza Inclined Plane.

ANNEY CAR COUPLER CO.

The simplest, safest and most economical systems and buffers for freight and passenger cars.

BLAKE ORE CRUSHER CO.

Stone and ore breakers for use with steam, an and power. For mines, railroads and road-making generally.

THE HOLLY MANUFACTURING Co. LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.

of water works, pumping, drain

RIO DE JANEIRO 115 RUA DA QUITANDA Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & COMPANY

Import and Commission Merchants 47 RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA

RIO DE JANEIRO

Caixa no Correio No. 115-

Receive consignments of American products, Machinery Agricultural Implements, Manufactured Goods, Hardware etc, etc., subject to the approval of their New York house, fo the prompt and satisfactory handling of which they posses untwilled facilities.

THE NEW LONDON

BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAH RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, AND MONTEVIDEO.

on of capital fund

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS. PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-ives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, to, etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed, ed catalogue furnished on application of Agent for Brazil,
O. C. JAMES,

No. 8, Rua São Pedro. Rio de Janeiro.

ACKSON & SHARP COMPANY WILMINGTON, DEL.

Manufacturers of all styles and qualities of Passenger, Mail and Freight Cars. This establishment is one of the largest in the United States, and has furnished the cars for nearly all the narrow gauge railroads in the United States, the Control States of the São Paula and Kôo de Janeiros nilvay, the Ituana, the Mogyana, Nichtoryseus and other carrow gauge railways in Brustl are from those exik-in.

CHAS. S. HOW Labor

AGENT FOR A.A.A.
O. C. JAMES, 8, Rua São Pedro
Rio de Janeiro.

WHITNEY & SONS, CAR WHEEL WORKS.

(Established 1847) ALLOWHILL STREET, SIXTEENTH TO SEVENTRENTH STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PEN :.

Chilled cast iron wheels (steeled by the Hamilton process) or milways, street cars, and mines. Axies of iron or steel. ed catalogue furnished on application of custo Agent for Brazil,

O. C. JAMES, 8 Rua São Pedro.

THE RIO NEWS Published three times a month for the American and

European mails. In entering upon the second year of their publication of this journal, the publishers beg leave to call the attention of the English-specking residence to Brazil, and all persons interested in the trailed of that country, to the second since the second of the second three since their assuming charge of this journal, they have succeeded in making charge of this journal, they have succeeded in making it an authority in commercial matter, and a retiable exponent of the events and tendencies of Brazilian political and social life upon which the security of commercial and financial investments to inimately depend.

For the coming year the same course will be pres-together with such improvements as it may be possible to from time to time in the commercial department. No will be spared to secure the earliest and most reliable in tion on all matters affecting Brazilian trade. The mark

ion on all matters affecting Brazilian trade. The market re-ports will be prepared by experts whose neutres of informa-will enable them to give in the briefest possible space an exact epitoms of the market.

In its treatment of current events, the Naws will seek only to give an exact idea of the acts and tendencies of the govern-ment and people in order that business men may be enabled to know the prospective risks of their investments.

TERMS:

All subscriptions should run with the calend

BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS 8 Rua São Pedro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS :- Caixa no Correio, Nº 721

