EWS

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NUMBER 5

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquez d'Abr HON. HENRY W. HILLIARD, Minister

BRITISH LEGATION.— Hûtel des Etrangers.
FRANCIS CLARE FORD,
Minister

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Ru Visconde de Inhauma. THOMAS ADAMSON, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.— Nº 1 Rus Alfandega. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS.

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THE GROCER.

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YELLOW FEVER STUDIES.

In June 1879 the National Board of Health of the United States appointed a commission of experienced physicians and engineers to go to Havana and other cities in Cuba to study their sanitary condition and to obtain as much information as possible on the causes and prevalence of yellow fever on that island. The gentlemen appointed to conduct the investigations were Dr. S. E. Chaillé, Dr. G. M. Sternberg, T. S. Hardee, C. E., and Dr. I. Guiteras. The commission arrived at Havana July 7th and continued its investigations until near the end of September. While in Cuba the commission received valuable assistance from native societies and physicians, and from the American consuls in the various ports of that island. We extract the following from the preliminary report made by the commission on its return to the United

commission on its return to the United States.

The year 1762 was a notable one to Havana, since it was besieged, captured and held by an English force of some thirty thousand soldiers and sailors for more than a year. In that year a yellow-fever epidemic committed destructive rawages, and it is not singular that many historians should have committed the apparently inconsequent error of stating that the disease first appeared in this notable year. However, ample historical proofs have been secured to establish that the first epidemic occurred in 1761, and the second in 1762. Although the disease made its first historical alpearance in 1761, and the second in 1762. Although the disease made its first historical adjustors satisficient to justify strong belief that yellow fewer had existed in Havana and Cuba in four of the eight years 1648 to 1655. Convincing historical evidence has also been secured that since a1761 yellow fever has been persistently endemic in Havana, present every year from then to the present every year from then to the present time.

Reports have been secured from twenty seabcard towns, including the "ports of entry," and from more than twenty of the chief inland towns. The most general result is that yellow fever habitually prevails in every pare in Cuba from which reports were rece ved provided these places are of any size or commercial importance and contain any considerable number of unacclimated persons to furnish food for the wide-spread poison.

At Havana the yellow fever endemicity is

tain any considerable number of unacclimated persons to furnish food for the wide-spread poison.

At Havana the yellow fever endemicity is most merked; indeed it would not convey a false idea to state that the disease is generally epidemic from June to October, and endemic during the remaining months of the year. This endemicity, however, did not exist prior to 1761, yet before this time the geography, geology and meteorology of Havana were what they continue to be.

It appears that the prevalence of yellow fever in Havana during certain months only has so increased that the disease is present every month, and that the causes must be sought in conditions other than those which existed there prior to 1761.

The whole truth has very certainly not been fathomed; but this much of it is indisputable: Wherever in Cuba a town exists which has the greatest commercial intercourse, the most numerous unacclimated population, the least exposure to the winds, and houses the most crowded together, densely inhabited and dithly, the worst ventilated and drained,—there a town will be found wherein the endemic prevalence of tilated and drained, -there a town will be found wherein the endemic prevalence of

thated and drained,—there a town will be found wherein the endemic prevalence of yellow fever is most marked.

Nature has afflicted Cuba with swamps adjacent to the localities appropriated by man; has provided these places with a magger or inconvenient water supply; and promise and the causation of yellow fever is most marked. With surface soil; and has located this fertile island, so creating not enforced during the summer in some parts of the United States. If there be in Haxana any such prohibition this was constructed the island, for the most part, of coral limestone or other pronsus, friable roots, covered to only a slight depth with surface soil; and has located this fertile island, so tempting to man's greed of gain, in a climate which favors to the utmost decomposition, putrefaction, and the propagation of years which and a naimal life. Man may hold nature directly responsible for any insanitary evils resulting from these conditions, which however, it history be true, failed during the summer of soil, and, above even there. The narrower the streets the less well ventilated the bounds of the three three in the direction indicated. The narrower the streets the less well ventilated the bounds that the chig would be found wherein the causation of yellow fever with upturning of the caustin of yellow fever during the summer in some parts of the United States. If there be in Haxana any such probability of the united within the now demolished walls, and this "intranural" population of sever than the new demolished walls, and this "intranural" population of "the wall the within the now demolished walls, and this "intranural" population of "the wall the within the now demolished walls, and this "intranural" population of "the wall the within the now demolished walls, and this "intranural" population of "the wall the within the now demolished walls, and this "intranural" population of "the wall the within the now demolished walls, and this "intranural" population of "the wall the within the now demolished walls, a

empties into the sea. It is fed chiefly by springs, and the water is said by experts to be good. Since about 16co Havana has received its chief supply from this small stream—first by means of the "Zanja," or water-course (in truth a ditch); second by the "aqueduct of Ferdinand VII." and hird by the "aqueduct of Isabel II," still uncompleted. Although Havana now obtains its water through all three of these channels, these fail to furnish it with a supply adequate, either in quantity or quality. The water of the Zanja, which is still used throughout a large portion of the city in whole or mixed in part with the other supply, flows for some four miles through unprotected mad banks, the fluids from many houses drafin into it, men and horses bathe, and dead bodies have been seen floating in it. It can not be pure. But the impurity of this supply of water to a portion of the population is an evil slight in comparison to that which results from the inadequate supply of water of any kind to the whole population. So costly and so inadequate is this supplyhat very few houses of the working class are provided with it, and a large portion of the population purchase their water daily in kegs and carboys from street vendors.

The insanitary evils which result from this general insufficiency of water in a tropical climate are much greater than would ensue farther north. When bathing becomes difficult, and washing so exhorbitant that it costs from twenty to thirty cents in gold to have a gentleman's shirt washed, it is not strange that personal cleanliness should be so little attended to that an unusually large portion of the people are offensive to the smell. This lack of cleanliness extends within the houses, into the unpased streets, the stables, markets, and for the most part verywhere. Further details are useless, as also insistance upon the pollution of the sin, and of other manifest evils which necessarily result from an insufficient supply of water. It should never be forgotten that "clean water, adequately used, is am

spites.

While a varying proportion of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas and Cienfuegos is built upon ground elevated from ten to one hundred feet above the level of the sea, another very considerable portion occupies the site of former mangrove swamps, which have been filled up, in large part, with the refuse and garbage from the streets. A very large proportion of the population live where the subsoil water is reached in from two to six feet of the surface, and it is very common to find privies wherein the contents rise and fall with the tide. In higher localities the thin surface soil and the foundation rocks beneath it are extremely porous, and permit a high degree of saturation from the subsoil water, from frequent and abundant rains, and from excrementified fluids. So great is this saturation and the defective structure of the houses, that a moisture-mark is found high up on the walls even of many houses located from fifty to one hundred feet above the sea. As a general rule good drainage is found in no parts of these cities, except in the comparatively inextensive localities where nature has needed no assistance.

A comparatively small number of the streets in the most densely populated portions of Havana have sewers, some of which empty into the harber and others into the sac. A well-informed civil engineer testified that the sewers of only three streets subserved any good purpose, and that the remainer were so faulty that the city would be better off without them. Etiologists have repeatedly associated the causation of yellow fever with upturning of the carth, so that this is prohibited during the summer in some parts of the United States. If there be in Havana any such prohibition this was certainly not enforced during the summer of 1879.

About one-fourth of the population of Havana live within the now demolished walls, and the direction indicated. The narrower the streets the less well ventilated the louses thereon, and a large portion of Havana suffers severely from this cause. More than half the populati

soil. In Havana most of the floors are of brick or stone paving. Ventilation between the ground and the floor is almost unknown in Cuba. Most of the houses in Havana and many other cities are of mamboastoria, or rubble masonry, which is very porous and absorbs readily, as the wall moisture abundantly testifies. The roofs are of title and excellent. The ceilings are high and the doors and windows are generally very large; but this is true rather for the front and rear of the main building than for the side rooms which open into the court. The privy is almost a part of the kitchen; it consists of an excavation which often extends several feet under the stone flags of the court; it is never emptied until it will hold no more, which seemed to be from five to ten years; it has no ventilating pipe and belches forth its nauseous odors at times even to the front door. Nothing more unwholesome and disgusting can be conceived. They are so bad they can not be worse. In juxtaposition is another excavation to receive the filthy refuse-water of the kitchen, laundry, and household generally, for police regulations prohibit the discharge of such water into the streets except while it is raining. This refuse-water is said to undergo a putrefaction which renders it intolerably offensive.

More cheerless and comfortless houses than those occupied by the working classes

water into the streets except while it is raing. This refuse-water is said to undergo a putrefaction which renders it intolerably offensive.

More cheerless and comfortless houses than those occupied by the working classes than those occupied by the working classes and the people generally would be difficult to find. Since water is ill supplied the people are not more cleanly in their houses than in their persons. But as badly constructed and kept as are their houses rent is rendered very high, as are also food and clothing, by taxation and by export as well as import duties. Owing to such causes most workmen, even those receiving from \$50 to \$100 wages per month, live in such small tenement-houses as have been described. It is very rare for a workingman to have a house, however small and men, for the exclusive use of himself and family. He is forced to rent out every room, reserving for his own family one, perhaps two. The result is that these little houses, occupying an unusually nisignificant space of ground, are densely crowded. So that in every city proportion of inhabitants to houses is considered. The proportion of inhabitants to houses is considered. The proportion of the civil and military population to the houses in Havana is nearly twelvet one.

The condition of the houses has been poorly described if the description does not account for the fact that in the summer season a feat of urniary door prevails generally, and that in traversing the streets a musty, nauscous, or feed old or is distinctly perceptible as it oozes from the doors and windows of almost every house. Moist, foul, stagnant air, confined low to the ground, is found everywhere in Cuba, so everywhere can be seen the refuse of fruits and vegetable substances, furnishing abundant materials for decomposition, while numerous turkey-buzzards, roosting on the trees and house-tops of populous cities, sufficiently testify to ample supplies for animal putrefaction.

It has now been shown that the actual saniary condition of Havana and other Cuba

naws are so violated unit many cutuses are in constant operation to grossly pollute the soil, the air, and the harbor. A violation of hy-geincic laws is prone to be followed by the worse results the warmer the climate and the denser the population—disastrous con-ditions which approach their maxima in Hayana.

RICE CULTURE IN LOUISIANA.

RICE CULTURE IN LOUISIANA.

The cultivation of rice in Louisiana as a staple crop is a comparatively new industry, as it is only since the war that it has assumed any importance. The yield in 1864-65 was only 0,866 bibls. After that there was a steady increase until 1870-71, when the production had reached 61,266 bibls, an increase of over six fold. The crop of 1871-72 was a bad one, the product being only 20,873 bibls. The next year, however, it sprang up to 52,266 bibls, and in 1873-74 it had reached 1971.12 bibls. From that time until 1876-77 there was a large annual increase, the crop for the latter year having reached 181,000 bibls, the largest crop ever produced in Louisiana. The crop of 1877-78 was 143,000 bibls, and of 1878-79, the present year, 164,000 bibls. The value of rice as a money crop can be seen in the fact that of the 164,000 bibls. raised in 1878-79, 150,000 bibls were marketed, leaving only 14,000 bibls. for seeding and home consumption. The light and renumerative priese realized on the last crop of this staple induced planters to cultivate it largely-and fully 50,000 acres were put in rice in the state Under ordinary circumstances this would have produced. — America.

S. PAULO AND RIO DE JANEIRO RAILWAY.

The shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway company met in special session at the company's office in Rio de Janeiro on the 31st ult. * The following report of objects and results of the meeting is taken from the Provincia, of São Paulo

Paulo: A call had been made for this extraordinary meet-ing by many of the shareholders in this province and published in this paper a month ago. The object of the meeting was: 1st.—The discussion and voting upon the act of Oct. 10 in which the general assembly of the share-holders resolved to transfer the seat of the company

from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo.

Oct. 10 in which the general assembly of the share-holders resolved to transfer the seat of the company from Rio de Janeiro to São Paulo.

2nd.—Report of the directory on the use made of the authorization to raise a loan in this country.

3rd.—Report of the directory on the progress of the petition made to the imperial government for carrying out the said transfer.

4th.—Report of the directory on the reasons why neither one of the two dividends due for 1879 has been paid.

The meeting was opened at noon, Mr. Antonio da Fonseca Mello of Rio being called to the chair, who appointed Col. Francisco Martins d'Almeida of São I'aulo secretary. There were about thirty shareholders present who represented many absent ones by powers of autorney. In treating of the first part of the order of the day a long, and at times disorderly debate was engaged in, it being quite evident that it was the purpose of some of the Rio shareholders to disturb the work of the meeting when they found it impossible to overcome the large number of votes favoring the transfer of the seat of the company. Fortunately the majority of the assembly did not accept the challenge held out by four or five members of the minority tending to throw matters into confusion, but reserved themselves for the triumph when matters came to a vote. When this was finally accomplished the act of Oct. 10 was approved by a vote of over 300 against a little over 100.

When the second order of the day was reached, Dr. Marques de Sá, president of the directory, read a long report giving the information asked for by the shareholders. In view of the importance of this subject not and hence-skylof acting deliberately, seeing that it is a matter of figures, dates and other elements necessary for forming a sound opinion, Dr. Falcão Filhs proposed that the report on principal and distributed among the shareholders and submitted to the finance committee to be reported.

The session was elevated to be elevated was a submitted to the finance committee to be reported.

upon when it reports on other matters in its charge Carried.

upon when it reports on other matters in its charge. Carried.

The session was about to be closed when Dr. Perein Dias, in order to avoid the trickery, which has unfortunately already been practised in the company, of the acts of the meeting being annulied by a few of the shareholders who might meet in some future session, proposed that the acts of this measure excited strong opposition on the part of some of the Rio shareholders, but it was carried by a large majority. The chairman then suspended the existin for an hour and a half. During the interval the decision was drawn up, and the meeting being called to order again at 5445 it was discussed and unanimously approved by the shareholders present representing over 300 votes, almost all the opposition having whidrawn. Thus is taken one more step in the just purpose of the province of São Paulo of reclaiming what by all right and reason belongs to her. longs to her.

* A copy of the call for this meeting, signed by forty odd shareholders representing nearly 6,000 shares, was sent us early list month, but failed to reach its destination. Sub-sequently a translation of the call was sent which did not reach us until after the meeting was held.—Eds. News.

THE REPORT of the national commission appointed THE REFORT of the national commission appointed to investigate whatever pertains to the yellow fever in Culas, make public the startling fact that the fever prevails at every point on the island, so far as in the property of the property of the property of the property of the plague, its ravges depending mainly upon the number of unacclimated persons within the influence of the infection.

CHIEF of the Bureau of Statistics Nimmo says that the total tonnage of American vessels entered at the scaports of the United States from foreign countries during the last fiscal year, namely 3,049.-744 tons, shows an increase of only one per centum over the preceding year, while the foreign tonnage entered during the same period amounted to 10,-718,394 tons, an increase of almost twenty-six per American vessels carried \$41,000,000 worth of goods less than during the year before

THE OFFICEM figures show that during the first quarter of the current fiscal year the export of wheat from the United States was sixty-one million bushels, being an increase over that for the corresponding period last year of nineteen million bushels. The increase in the cotton export, as compared with the same quarter last year, is only less marked. Then it was, in round numbers, fifty-one million pounds; for the like period this year it was eighty-free million pounds. For the same time the export of bacon and hams was, in round numers, one han leel and forgrees expending pounds against one hundred and eighteen million pounds for the corresponding period last year.—Inter-Ocean. THE OFFICIAL figures show that during the first

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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

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

(Cath muoriable in adm

An austripuosi must fun with the destinate year.

Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879.

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EDITORIAL ROOMS:—68 Rua dos Ourives.

Agents for the United States : C. Mc CULLOCH BEECHER & Co 41 Wall Street, New Yo

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1880.

In view of the possible breaking out of fever epidemic this season in this city, we have given some extracts from the preliminary report of an American commis sion upon the sanitary condition of Havana ther Cuban ports. These investiga tions, although they do not solve some of the vexed questions as to this dreaded disease serve to show the insanitary conditions and manner of life in some of those cities where it is ever present. They serve to show that wherever there is a combination of certain climatic and insanitary evils there will be tound a favorable locality for the yellow fever scourge. An examination of this report shows many resemblances between the cities of Havana and Rio de Janeiro, and consequently many of the conditions favorable to the existence of yellow fever. As in Havana, yellow fever is endemic here; its victims are recorded in every month of the year. The "annual mean" of temperature at Havana—varying from 77° to 79° Fahr.—is about the same here. The conditions and requirements of life also bear a close resemblance to each other. To particularize we may say that here, as in Havana, there is an insuffi cient supply of water; there are narrow and unclean streets; there are parts of the city built upon low, badly-drained grounds; there re proportion of mud-walled, badly-arranged houses with earth floors, or wood floors in contact with the earth; there is a general disregard as to the location and care of closets; there is throughout the older districts of the city and the low grounds a complete saturation of the earth with organic matter; there is a great crowding together of the poorer people in these unwholesome quarınd b adly-arranged houses; there is great uncleanliness both in person and habit among the masses of the people; there is an imperfect drainage system ; there is the highly danger ous practice of making land-locked bays, like Botafogo and São Christovão, the recipients of drainage and filth of all kinds; and there has been no persistent and scientific effort made to root out the evil. Measures have been taken to check the disease in times of epidemic, and are now being taken in view of its possible return, but the danger once passed has always brought an end to all administrative efforts to suppress it. Although suffering less severely than Havana, this city has long had its rising and falling with the seasons in the death rate from yellow fever, and it has had its periodical returns of that disease in its dreaded character as an epidemic. Besides that it has a history which records a time when this fever was unknown.—a proof that the evil lies in the violations of sanitary science which have arisen somewhere and sometime in its growth. A study of this Havana report in connection with the insanitary conditions of this city shows what special violations are coexistent with the fever; whether the cor-rection of these evils will bring exemption from the disease is the problem to be solved. In many respects the city of Rio de Janeiro differs greatly from Havana, and the advantage is always on its side. A large part of it is built upon many hills and mountain pure air and natural sides, where there is drainage. As a whole there is no city in the world which can be more easily and thoroughly drained than Rio de Janeiro. It has a spacious harbor where all crowding of the shipping can easily be avoided. rise and fall of the tide is much greater than at Havana, consequently there is less danger to be anticipated from accumulating de-

posits or stagnant water. Its drainage system, if connected with an abundant supply of water and carried outside the harbor en trance, is amply sufficient to meet its sana tory requirements. Its streets are in genera excellently paved and its main thorough fares are kept praiseworthily clean. Beside that it has neighboring mountain resorts which afford every relief to the health-seeke that could be wished. All these advantage are already in the possession of the people of this city. Instead of adding to them we find an insufficient water supply, narrow and in many parts of the city unclean streets the presence in almost every street of public urinals without either protection from sight or water to keep them clean, the accu lation of refuse and garbage in various localities, an arrangement of the streets between and leading from Castle and S. An tonio hills which shuts out in great part the free circulation of prevailing winds through the low and densely-inhabited parts of the city, the toleration of stables and crowded tenent houses, the pollution of its bays, and the continuation of a style of building v defeats every hygienic requirement of the climate. A great majority of the busines houses are perfect breeding places of fever because of filthy closets and imperfect ver tilation-and these evils are permitted by men who are abundantly able to correct them. These evils demand immediate attention because of the large number of unacclimated persons brought into immediate contact with them. Every man who keeps an unclean closet in his place of business should be fined. Every one of those indecen and unwholesome street urinals should immediately abolished, and their places should be supplied by structures which mee the sanatory and orderly requirements of a civilized people All badly-ventilated houses should be reconstructed, and the erection of no new building should be permitted whose plans do not show a thorough systen of drainage and ventilation. Then, too, the further building of unsightly mud walls be prohibited, for they obstruct the circulation of air through the city, reflect heat, and offend the eye. These improvements in connection with others can not fail to greatly improve the healthfulness of this city.

HERE'S RICHNESS!

A healthy spirit of enquiry still pervades the adventurous Yankee in matters pertaining to the great Southern Empire. It is evident that Fletcher, Smith, Codman and the host of scenic artists who have the "Land of the Cocoa and the Palm." are not considered good and indisputable au thority regarding the material elements of Brazil's bounteous spread. Caution is characteristic of the Yankee. He "wants to know, you know," before he makes move. The following letter recently re ceived is published for the benefit of the author of the next book on Brazil. The points are neatly taken, and will be well worth working up:

OUOGUE, LONG ISLAND, New York.

New York.

Dear Sir—My friend—Please Inform me how you like South America at this time—Is It healthy Country—Please Inform me What Sho Is they In the Railroad Line of Business What wages Does the Railroad Companys Give there Engineers & the Other men In the Railroad Line of Business. What Wages Do they Give Per Day or By the month—Also what wages Do they Give Such as Railroad Agents & Conductors on the Carrs
Please Inform me What Carpenter wages Per Day.

Also what Sho Is they In Organs & Pianos—What Does good Organs & Pianos Worth there In South America—Would It Be a good Paying Bussiness to Ship, Organs & Pianos from the United States, there to Stell—Could there Be Many Sales Made In this Line of Business—Also to teach, Ladies & Gentlemen how to Play & Sing on the Organ —Also What Sho Would they Be In A good teacher In Vocal music In the Seven Character Notes—A New System Can Learn to Sing In the one fourth Less less time than In the old System I mean Church tunes & Spiritual Songs & Antlems, to Learn to In the old System I mean Church tunes & Spiritual Songs & Anthems, to Learn to Sing & Play on the Organ
What Is the Best Business to Go Into to

make money the fastness to Gain In Wealth. Have you Run against Any of the Rod-ers Name In South America. I have some gers Name In South America. gers vame in South America. I have some of the Name of Rodgers Are Relations In South America, I would Be Happy to Correspond with them If I new what part they were In Please Answer my questions Please Rite Soon Yours truly I Remain your Friend Friend.

GENL. J. BAWLEY RODGERS.

Please Give me Several Citys & towns In South America the Post office Address then I can rite & find out If there Is Any of the Name of Rodgers.

RAILROAD NOTES.

-The 14th dividend of seven per cent. of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway was paid or the 3rd inst.

-Two passenger cars and four freight cars : structing in Pernambuco for the city railway taleza, Ceará. -Two pass

-Four kilometers more of the extension of the Sorocabana railway to Boetuva were approved by the president of São Paulo on the 24th ult.

The Camocim railway had received 270 tons of rails up to the 21st ult. Five locomotives and several cars were received from the United States on the 20th ult.

—The semi-annual meeting of the "Paulista' railway company is called for the 29th inst. I can be done—but we hope the company will select another date next year.

-A large number of business and profession men of Valença have petitioned the government against the extortionate charges and exactions of the "União Valenciana" railway company.

against the extortionate charges and exactions of the 'Uniño Valenciana 'Yailvay company.

—A telegram from São Paulo on the 7th inst announced the interruption of traffic on the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro illue because of the de struction of a part of the road bed by rains.

-The general receipts of the Leopoldina railwe for 1879 were 1,100,5265156, as against \$70,321\$44 in 1878. Including the Pirapetinga branch, the company now has 248 kilometers of line.

-It is reported that in the month of April next the estimates and tenders for the prolongation of the railway between Alagoinhas and Serrinha will be delivered to the provincial government of Pernam-

-Decree 7,619 of the 31st ult. concedes a 90-year privilege to Constancio da Franca Amaral for the construction and use of a narrow gauge railway from the bay of S. Francisco on the coast of Santa Catharina to the town of Rio Negro in Paraná.

Catharina to the town of Rio Negro in Paraná.

— Daring the year 1879 the receipts of the Batu-rité railway, Ceará, were 233,278% 150 and the ex-penses 137,750% 258. The line transported gratui-tously during this time 139,510% 887 for public relief, and 37,826% 551 for prolongation of the road.

and 37, 200551 for protongation of the road.

—The track of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway has been laid to a place called Casa Branca,
fifteen kilometers from S. Fidelis. Some of the
station buildings have already been erected at
S. Fidelis. It is expected that traffic on the first
sixteen kilometers will be opened this month.

"The receipts of the "Recife & S. Francisco" railway for 1879 were 902,761\$552; expenses 610,732\$850. For 1878 the receipts were 786,307\$218; expenses 501,199\$197. The returns per kilometer for 1879 show that the average receipts were 7,237\$200, and the expenses 4,896\$086.

—During the year 1879 the Dom Pedro II rail-way carried 1,634,355 suburban passengers and 859,600 passengers to and from the interior. The way carriel 1,634,355 suburhan passengers and \$85,600 passengers to and from the interior. The freight traffic comprised 8,047 tons of baggage and 315,830 tons of freight and merchandise. The total receipts from all sources were 11,472,172\$195, against 10,030,229\$963 in 1878.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch states that during the present month about ten million dollars, principally in gold—eagle and half-eagle pieces—will be coined

WHEN the time ball on the Western Union Co' building in New York is dropped twelve hun-dredths of a second fast or slowthey publish the fact in all the city papers and seem to feel very badly

LOCAL NOTES

—The number of yellow fever burials during the first ten days of the present month was 96, which gives more than double the daily average in January. The maximum number of burials in one day was 20, on the 6th

on the 6th.

—The destruction of so many cortique and the sudden action of the board of health in reducing the number of people inhabiting them raises an important question—"what are these poor people to do for sheker?" The steps taken by the health authorities are certainly necessary ones, but simply turning people into the streets at this season destroys all the good results sought.

all the good results sought.

—According to the Cruzeiro of the 10th the Cear's refugees living in this city at public expense have been notified that they will be required to provide for themselves after fifteen days. They will be furnished with transportation either to the interior or to Ceard, as they may choose. This is perfectly right. These people should have been compelled to support themselves long ago.

to support themselves long ago.

—The Jarnal of the 10th called attention to a driver in the employ of the Misericordia hospital who left his carriage, containing a sick person, in the street twenty-two minutes, the day previous, while he went into a vends for coffee. The following day the hospital authorities admitted the accusation and amounced the discharge of the driver. The promptness with which the matter was settled is highly commendable. is highly commendable.

is highly commendable.

—The United States corvet Maxim is indebted to one of our compositors for the fastest time on record between New York and this port. We intended to give the time as "sisty-eight" days, but the printer knew that the Marim could do it in much less time—so he put it down at "eight" days. We shall hereafter try to fully enlighten this compositor on all such matters before submitting our copy to him for revision.

—The Emperor's visit to Paraná has been post-oned until the end of the month.

—A privilege for a new system of crushing sugar ane was granted to Isidore Moreau by decree 7,610, of the 24th ult.

7,610, of the 24th ult.

—The transport *Purus* has been ordered to ready with all dispatch and then proceed to l

-William Darley Bentley has been appointed trazilian consul for the Dominion of Canada, with out salary.

-The Peruvian minister at this capital has ified the Brazilian government of an absolute pro-hibition on all commerce between Peru and Chili--Decree 7,488. of September 13, 1879, con

cedes a three years' mining privilege to Bud in the comarca of Poconé, Matto Gros —Dr. Eduardo Adolpho de Lima Barros has been appointed fiscal engineer of the Botanical Garden R.R. Company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Antonio Paulo de Mello Barreto.

-The minister of marine has directed that th unboat Principe do Grão Pará shall be made ready a voyage, the object of which is not yet an unced.

-Irregularities are s service of the Dom Pedro II railway. The min-ister of agriculture recommends the nomination of commission to the the minister of finance.

—The recent medical examinations at Bahia turned loose eighty-six more doctors upbn a defenseless world. Forty of them were from the Rio medical college.

...The number of workmen employed in cleaning — The number of working tempoyee in tecaming the Lagóa de Freitas has been doubled, and the lake is to be improved according to the plans of Barão de Teffé.

-On the 8th, 9th and 10th there was a s exposition of the holy sacrament in the Santa Theresa convent to appease the divine displeasure at the excesses of the carnival.

—A fight took place on the night of the 6th inst. between a large number of soldiers of the 10th battalion and some policemen. Several individuals on both sides received wounds. The soldiers were the

-A slave of Custodio da Silva, named Lourenço attempted to drown himself on the evening of the 8th inst, but was prevented. He said that he wished to die because he had been ill-used by his

-The board of health of Montevideo has adopte — The board of neatin of informer/deed has acopy a quarantine of five days on steamers arriving fro Porto Alegre and Rio Grande do Sul, and sew days on steamers and five days on sailing vesse arriving from ports infected with yellow fever.

—Decree No. 7,607, of the 10th ult. grants a privilege to Luiz Schreiner, Frederico José vor Hoonoltz and Luiz Boulieck for the establishmen of a porcelain manufactory in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Visconde de Souto, so long known in fin-ancial circles in this city, was taken gravely ill on the 9th at his office, and has since been confined to his house. The cause of the illness was a con-gestion of blood in the head.

gestion of blood in the head.

—According to the "Jarnal there are about 44ooo slaves registered in this city. They are owned
by some 14,000 or 15,000 persons. Of this number
of slave owners, less than 8,000 have compiled with
the new matriculation law up to the present time.
—Dr. Ladisho Netto, of the national musue,
is making up a collection of fish for the international
fish exposition at Berlin next April. This collection is designed to represent the fish-catching industries of the empire.
—The Dirario de Noticius of Lisbon, of the 10th

-The Diario de Noticias of Lisbon, of the 19th — The Diario ac Noticias of Lisbon, of the 19th ultr, says that the Brazilian corvet Vital de Oliveira had received instructions from Sr. Eduardo Callado to proceed to Tejo where the Chinese commission would embark on the 26th or 28th.

—The minister of agriculture has placed 20,000\$ at the disposal of the president of Goyaz for the improvement of roats, particularly that road connecting with the first port on the Araguaya river. That river is to have a line of steamers.

—The various Portuguese societies of this city have resolved to celebrate the third centennial of the death of Camões on the 10th, 11th and 12th of June next. The corner-stone of the new edific erected by the "Gabinete de Leitura" will be laid at that ti

at that time.

—As two policemen were taking two women of bad character to the "lock up" on the morning of the 6th inst., Manoel do Espirito Santo, a soldier of the 10th battalion, drew his sabre and attempted a rescue. Manoel was defeated, however, and went

-Calculations on the future coffee cross greatly, for in some localities it is short while in others it is abundant. We have endeavored to obtain reliable information and by it we estimate the crop at from four to four and a half million the crop at from four to four and a sacks.—Journal do Commercio, Feb. 4.

—At a recent meeting in New York of the board of directors of the Botanical Garden R.R. Company, George Cecil, Esq., was elected president to fill the vacaucy caused by the death of Mr. Greenough. Mr. Cecil formerly occupied the position of vice-president of the company.

—José Eduardo Chaussé was arrested on the 2nd of January on the charge of attention to see for to

—José Eduardo Chaussé was arrested on ne zano of January on the charge of attempting to set fire to the gun store of Laport & Co. with kerosene. He has been kept imprisoned up to date without an examination. Dr. Pedro Ferreira Vianna has asked for a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf.

—Alderman Soares objects to the public com-plaints against him for obstructing the streets with his lumber vans because he is now receiving large quantities of lumber which he must unload, and because he can point out other establishments which obstruct the street also.

—It is amounced that the road manager Dom Pedro II railway is arranging a new table for passenger and mixed trains in or better meet the demands of suburban travel.

—The amount appropriated by the minister of war for the military colony of the upper Uruguay, Rio Grande do Sul, for the first six months of 1880 is 16,994\$794.

-The director of the house of corre —The director of the nouse of correction is a charged with illegally retaining prisoners in con-finement after the expiration of their terms. One prisoner is said to have been kept some time be-cause the orders for his release were not accompa-nied by a letter to the director notifying him of the dispatch of the papers.

-The recent suspension of direct aid to co from the general government does not refer to those already on the way. The government proposes however to continue the usual aid to immigrants on however to continue the usual and to immigrants on their arrival here, such as affording them shelter and support on landing and transportation to the prov-

-All slave proprietors who fail to register 12th of next month slaves before the 12th of next month will be nined from 40% to 100% for each slave not matriculated. This registry is purely for revenue purposes and does not therefore supplant the registry provided for by the legislative acts of 1871 and 1872. All slaves not registered under the terms of those acts are free, and can not be lawfully registered now.

-Complaints are made of the administration of —Complaints are made of the administration of the Jurujuba hospital. It is charged that the re-sources of that institution are insufficient to meet the increased demands upon it. As this is the sea-man's hospital of the port, to which it is obligatory to send all cases of yellow fever from the shipping, it is highly important that its administration shall be beyond all complaint.

-We have received several complaints ab delays lately in the custom house of merchandise, delays lately in the custom house of merchandise, especially of dry goods. It is possible that the delay is due partly to the great number of dispatches and eduring the month of January, but it is just at the time when work is unexpectedly increasing that extraordinary regulations are adopted, such as the prolongation of the time for dispatching, and others. We are sure that the present inspector will hasten to remove the causes as soon as he learns of this reclamation. — Jornal, Feb. 4.

this reclamation. — Jornal, Feb. 4.

—The inspector-general of public works has instructed the Gabrielli company not to open trenches in the streets beyond the extent necessary for the immediate laying of the water mains, and not to leave them any longer than is absolutely necessary. In the opening of trenches disinfectants are to be used, especially where organic matter is found. These instructions are wise and timely. They may interfere somewhat with the rapidity of the work, but under present circumstances that can not be but under present circumstances that can not be avoided.

—The total number of immigrants arriving at —The total number of immigrants arriving at this port during the year 1879 was 22,189, of which 20,640 came unassisted and 1,549 under government subsidies. The number leaving the country during the year was 8,865, which leaves 13,383 as the actual increase of population through immigration. Of the arrivals (22,189), 9,677 were Italian, 8,841 Portuguese, 2,022 German, 886 Spanish, 312 Austrian, 204 French, 51 British, 7 Russian, and 129 of other nationalities. These figures are from the official report which classifies all third-class passengers as immigrants.

—The president of the board of health, Barão de

-The president of the board of health, Barão de Lavradio, entered a complaint with the minister of empire on the 5th inst. relative to the insanitary results of the manner in which the Gabrielli company real paying water mains in the streets. It is true that the tearing up of the streets at this season is very prejudicial to public health, but why did not the "practical" engineer of the works, Dr. Bicalho, anticipate this? As it is we have the two horns of the dilemma to choose between—detriment from the laying of water mains in the streets. The former might well have been avoided, but for the latter we have the foresight of these engineers to thank. And as for the president of the board of health, how is it that he has just awakened to a sense of this daage? He should have foreseen this state of affairs months ago. empire on the 5th inst. relative to the insanitary

-We regret to announce the death of M. Frede-—We regret to announce the death of M. Frederick Malpièce, manager and ellitor of Le Mesnger du Brisil, who died with yellow fewer on the 10th inst. The deceased was born in Paris in 1843 where was educated as an engineer. He was employed on the French expedition to Mexico, and was afterwards connected with several railway enterprises in the Platine republies. While in Montevideo he was connected with the French journal La France, published in that city. His journalistic career in this city was characterized by a thorough loyalty to the interests of his countrymen and by an intelligent and consistent effort to make the an intelligent and consistent effort to make his journal a thoroughly reliable exponent and critic of Brazilian public affairs.

-According to the *Jornal* of the 12th there seems to be some crookedness developed already in the new regulations in regard to closing business houses on Sundays. On the 10th inst. José Martins Vianna a hardware dealer in Rua dos Ourives, was notified by the fixed of that parish that he had been fined 308 for keeping his store open on the Sunday previous. Sr. Vianna offers to prove by nine merchants of the vicinity that his place was not open. The fixed, Sr. José Maria Gomes, went one step further. He informed the accused that if the fine of 308 was paid at his office on the 11th that the accusation would not be carried before the juiz. Inasmuch as the ordinance imposes eight days imprisonment in addition to the fine, it looks as though the fixed had exceeded his legal authority somewhat. The public wishes to know by what authority this official promises immunity to offenders on certain suspicious conditions, and remits a part notified by the fiscal of that parish that he had been on certain suspicious conditions, and remits a part of the penalty. Are fiscals invested with judicial and imperial functions?

THE RIO NEWS.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

—A passenger was forcibly expelled from a Villa Isabel tram on the 4th inst. because he could not show a coupon, which he claimed to have lost. We believe his fare was not returned. Some people would call this robbery, and in some countries the company would be subject to heavy damages for such an act.

such an act.

—José Antonio Ribeiro Guimarães owns a bakery at No. 36, Run da Candelaria. On the 4th instthe police visited his place and found fifteen boxe of gunpowder stored there, which were taken away to the powder deposit on the island of Boqueirão.
José was fined for infraction of an ordinance which the state of the policy of the state of the s

José was fined for infraction of an ordinance which forbids the storing of powder within the city limits.

—A great many complaints are made by the people who live in the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro and who travel to and fro on the suburban trains of the Outravel to and fro on the suburban trains of the Pedro II rallway. Owing to the increased expense of travel since the imposition of the winter max the people have largely deserted the first-class cars for the second-class, but the directors of the road have not trus far furnished cars of the latter class sufficient to meet the new demand. This results in great delays and inconveniences to the traveling public. For this class of damages there is but one reclamation.

—The government is sending the immigrants now

—The government is sending the immigrants now arriving at this port to Barra do Pirahy so that they may not be exposed to the dangers of the city at this season. This measure is eminently wise and at his season. This measure is eminently wise and humane, and reflects great credit on the ministry. These immigrants are generally poor and ignorant of the dangers of the climate at this season. Even emong those who have spent more than one season here, as the Italians, the mortality is very great, and it becomes therefore a matter of urgent im-portance that those just arriving should be properly cared for. The action of the government in send-ing them away is highly praiseworthy.

cared for. The action of the government in sending them away is highly praiseworthy.

- The annual report of the Misericordia hospital for 1879 shows the following results. General hospital: number of patients under treatment Jan. 1851, 1,191; number received during the year, 13-287; total number under treatment during the year, 14-428; number discharged, 1,1258; number of deaths, 2,053; num ber remaining Dec. 31st, 1,167. Peltor II hospital: number under treatment Jan. 1st, 336; received during the year, 81; total, 417; discharged 21; died 33; remaining Dec. 31st, 363. Saude hospital: number under treatment Jan. 1st, 200; received during the year, 2,463; total, 2,663; discharged, 1,735; died, 710; remaining Dec. 31st, 218; deaths from yellow fever in the Saude hospital during the year, 394.

—The recklessness with which the Correspondentia das Estadae Unides talks about international intercourse, grand results, boundless resources, fraternal ties, humanity, civilization, and John C. Kip Hopper's "Exposição Americana," is a matter of deep regret; it suggests waning powers. We can say for the American merchants and manafeaturers that when they desire to exhibit their goods in Rio de Janeiro they will do so without calling upon the Brazillan people for subscriptions in support of the enterprise, and without requiring the assistance of foreigners to bolster and manage it. The fact that the Conde d'Eu, Visconde do Rio Branco, Eduardo Arthur and other Brazillans are at the head of this enterprise is proof sufficient that it is not an American enterprise.

—One of the newsigatherers of the London Times (weekly ed., Dec. 11, 1879) has picked up the fol

—One of the news-gatherers of the London Times (weekly ed., Dec. 11, 1879) has picked up the following curious incident:

lowing curious incident:

"The whims of some people has a curious illustration in an order received a day or two since by a well-known undertaker's firm to furnish a rich ollut-covered casket, with velvet trimmings and solid silver plate and handles. The interior of the casket was to be linde with white satin and silk trimmings. All this was for a dead dog belonging to a wealthy family up town. The animal hand been nursed and taken care of for the past 20 years. The dead annual lay in the casket wrapped in a mantle of white satin, with white-like ribands are the neck. The remains were Six carriages, containing the french of the dog, followed the remains to centery. What neat?"

Can't say !—unless ilbe that they returned home

Can't say I—unless it be that they returned home again! A living Anglo-Saxon never takes up his abode in the cemetery until he is obliged to do so by force of circumstances.

-According to the Gazela and "Caipira" of the —According to the Gazeda and "Calipira" of the Torsul, there seems to he some "true inwardness" in the saniary administration of this city. The Gazeta relates how a house is visited by a saniary official who orders it disinfected. He writes an order for the purchase and use of "disinfectant No. 4"—or whatever the number may be—and then intimates that it can be purchased at a certain druggists. The poor man prefers another drug strong, but the mysterious "No. 4" is unknown there. He tries others with the same result until he comes to the one specially recommended to him, where it is readily put up for him—and at an enormously high price. "Calipira" goes further—and with good reason. He relates that he has seen printed pre-compositions of the second parish commissions, which read as follows: "Mr. Carlos Pereira Rego will have the kindness to furnish for the house in Rua——the following disinfectants: - the following disinfectants:

. . . . kilos,"

—The wonda at the corner of Ruas Santo Amaro and Cattee took fire at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst. and was burned out completely. It was a great success. The fire companies were engede at the great fire in the Rua de Santa Luzia, the police were comfortably enjoying themselves one block distant, and no alarm was given. The firemens aw the blaze from the other fire and came without notification—but too late. The proprietor was absent in Campos. The fire broke out in the centre of the building and secured a good start before it could possibly he seen. The stock was insured for 15,000\$ in the "Confiança," and the building for an equal amount in the "Argos."

—A commission, at the head of which is Sr. -The venda at the corner of Ruas Santo Amar

building for an equal amount in the "Argos."

—A commission, at the head of which is Sr. Capanema, was appointed by the government on the 33rd ult. to prepare a table of charges for the land telegraph lines. This step was taken in response to the protests of the cable company which considered itself injured by the administration of the land line. Would it not be better to remove the land line entirely? If the public are to be denied all the benefits of competition between the two lines then one will serve all purposes and the government will be saved the trouble of appointing regulating commissions. The spectacle of competing lines whose rivalry is gauged and regulated by the government is nothing more nor less than an absurd farce.

COMMERCIAL

			Febr	uary, 14t	i, 1880.
Par value of	the Brazili	an mil reis	(150	oo), gold.	27 d'
do	do	do	do	in U.S.	
do		oin at \$4.5 stg. in B			54 - 45 cents. 8\$880
		sig. iii Di		gota	opoug
Bank rate o	f exchange				231/4 d.
		on Londo	n to-d	ау	231/4 d.
	f exchange	on Londo	n to-d	ау	
Present vale do	f exchange ae of the Br do coin a	on Londo	n to-d l reis do	paper) in U. S.	23 1/4 d. 856 reisgold. 46.60 cents.
Present vale do	f exchange ae of the Br do	on Londo azilian mil at \$4.811/2 i per £1.	n to-d l reis do per s	paper) in U. S.	23½ d. 856 reisgold. 46.60 cents.

Feb. 3.—The state of the market remains unchanged sine our last issue. Banking rates on London 23½, mercanil 33 16. Soverigan held at 105½ owith 10580 offerendil 33 16. Soverigan held at 105½ owith 10580 offerendil Peb. 4.—Rates on London unchanged and market little mor active. Six per cent. apolices sold at 102\$ and 1010\$; tover eign held at 105½ owith 105½ offered.

Feb. 5.—Rates unchanged.
Feb. 6.—Rates on London unchanged. Banking rates on Paris 41: 18. per franc, on Hamburg 510 18. per mark. Sovereigns held at 10\$500 with 10\$500 offered.

Feb. 7.-Transactions limited at the same ra

Feb. 7.— Transactions immedia at the same rates.
Feb. 9.—Rates adopted by the banks on London 23/6 on
Panis 41 rs. per france on Hamburg 510 rs. per mark. Sovereigan held at 108880 with 10820 offered.
Feb. 11.—Rates remain unchanged with limited transactions.
Sovereigan held at 108880 with 108820 offered.
Feb. 12.—Rates on London stand at 23 ½ d. Sovereigas
held at 108790 with 108750 offered.

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM

2	ANUARY 23 TO FEB. 13 INCLUSI	VE.
SHARES	COMPANY	PRICE
78	Banco do Brazil	265\$000
22	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	264
40		263
300		260
50	Rural	236
17		235
60	Predial	130
20	n n	129
48	" Industrial	210
8a	" " "	205
17	" Commercial	
100	,, do Commercio	
88	Obrigs. Leopoldina RR	203
289		200
330	Carris Urbanes	
105	Carris Orbanos	210
20		195
371/2		100
40	Docar D. Pedro II	. 80
75		56
2/		
40	Cautelas d'Associação Commercial	25
	National Loan 1868	1125.
4000	Sovereigns	11 080
1000	,,	11 200
1000		
3000	,, for Feb. 29	
2000		
2000		
	Debents. Sorocabana R.R Lets Hypoth. Banco Predial	
10		77 %
323		
8.		. 0456 1
18400	Provincial Apolices	. 90. 7
11	Debents Macabé e Campos R.R	. 000000
10	Cacapaya mines	. 300
513	Six per cent applices	. 1005
4		. 1003
12	0 0 0 0	
19.		. 1007
14.	, , , , ,	
6		
22		
2		
		1007
550	, , , ,	

BANK STATEMENT

f cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call ar

the official monthly balance 1880.			.
BANKS	Deposit in contor of reis	Cash balances	Propor- tion per cent.
co do Brazil	30. 105 11.241 4.021 941 3. 649 5.081 1. 352	5.189 924 472 224 1.617 861 628	17.23 8.22 11.73 25.93 44.31 16.94 46.45
Total	56.390	9 935	17 62

The total sales since the 4th instant a

23,730 bags for United States 80,000 ,, ,, Europe 1,00 ,, ,, Cape of Good Hope 2,880 ,, ,, Elsewhere

1,000 m, Elpert bree

Total. ... 108,110 lags.

Receipts continue on a very low scale, the daily average since the 1st instant being 5,000 bags against 10,285 bags in February last year.

We quote to-day, per 10 kilos 1

Whahed. ... Noninal.

Superior. ... \$8,000 - \$\$100

Good first. ... \$\$600 - \$\$700

Regular first. ... \$\$200 - \$\$300

Ordinary first. ... \$\$900 - \$\$100

Good second. ... \$\$400 - \$\$700

Ordinary first. ... \$\$900 - \$\$100

Good second. ... \$\$400 - \$\$700

Orn cable advices from Santon under yesterday's date report the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted concludes the some some enquiry. Superior wan quoted the market quite hat with some enquiry. Superior wan quoted concludes the some enquiry. Superior wan quoted concludes the some enquiry. Superior wan quoted concludes the some enquiry. Superior wan quoted concludes quote some enquiry. Superior wan quoted concludes quote some enquiry. Superior wan quoted concludes the som

5,900 ,, American 2,000 bags River Plate

5,000 tags. River rate

7,000 barrels.

Stock in first hands consists of 60,000 harrels, viz:

5,000 in Haxail

6,000 in Dunlop

10,000 in Baldimore.

300 in St. Losis

37,000 in River Plate

60,600 barrels

uote :
Gallego
Haxall
Dunlep
Baltimore
St. Louis
River Plate
at which quotation

quality, at which quotations the market closes firm with a good demand.

Pitch Pitc. —The arrivals consist of \$100.00 to \$100.00 to

Bangor, of which a part was used to be be presented to be be a proper of the company of the comp

No arrivals.

Cost.—The arrivals during the month of January were:
7,954 tons from Cardiff
3,168 , , Liverpod
1,95 , , , Dundee
2,9 , , , Hamburg
15 , , , Hamburg

total 13,511 tens 10,458 tons in January 1879.

Cardiff 21\$000 New Castle 19\$000 Sundries 14\$000

The latest returns from the slapether houses of the River Plate give the number of cattle killed during the present season as follows: at Montevideo up to Jan. 23rd, 49,956 head; 12 met 8 heads Oriental by Jan. 14th, 50,00 head; 12 met Rios up to Jan. 14th, 16,200 head; 12 met 7 heads 12 met 14th, 16,500 head; 12 met 7 heads 12 met 14th, 16,500 head; 12 met 7 heads 12 met 14th, 16,500 head; 12 met 7 heads 12 met 14th, 16,500 head; 12 met 7 heads 12 met 14th, 16,500 head; 12 met 14t

-The number of cattle received at the slaughter houses of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, up to the 28th ult. was 46,418

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BANGOR—Am bk Wm. H. Genn; 517 tons; Pilsburn; 56 ds wood to J. Saner & Co. You York—Br bgn Alvin Kelly; 327 tons; Kelly; sundrie to Monteiro Hime & Co. FEB. 4.

RANGOON-Br bk Japan; 394 tons; Stoll; 107 ds; rice t Norton, Megaw & Co.

to order. FEB. 6.

PENROO—Nor bk Allegre, 237 tons; Hesselberg: 7 ds: to J. N. Vincenzi & Filho.

FEB, 11.

BUBNOS AYRES—Sp lug Nova Villa de Tesa; 246 ton Puig; 23 ds; jerked beef; put in for repairs, bound for Cuba.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

P

PRINSAURCO—Cr bg Melta; 165 tons; Krugeri ballast.
F.B.B. 6.
ARACAJu—Dan bgin Dargmar; 185 tons; Peterseni ballast.
Porrs Norti—The bit Harvecket, 165 tons; McCall ballast.
ST. Tinoaxs—Sw bk Activ; 295 tons; Hassler; ballast,
F.E.B. 2.
BURNOS AVRES—Sp bk. Sumrise; 295 tons; Riogi; ballast,
PEB. 3.
FEB. 3.
FEB

F.E.B. 8,
BRBADORS—Be bga Arctic; 272 tons; Brinton; ballast.
FALMOUTH 6.0—Dan bga Freya; 223 tons; Larsen; coffee.
PENSACOLA—Am lug Saruh Potter; 365 tons; Wall; ballast
WEST INDIES—Br bk Queen of Ceylon; 422 tons; Taylor
allast.

PERNAMBUCO—Port bk Amazonas; 392 tons; Fernandes sundries.

FEB. 12.

ailway.

—The Portuguese bark Ristori carrying supplies from Fert-aleza to the railway operatives at Camocim was lost on the bar of the latter place last month. As usual the date and partic-ulars are not given.

-Am bk Proteus; 648 tons; Battie; 54 ds; pin

London... 407 Liverpool. 407 Antwerp. 307 Hamburg. 457 Havre... fr. 40 Bordeaux. fr. 40 Marseilles... fr. 60 New York... 40 cts. FEB. 4.
RNAMBUCO—Gr bg Metta; 165 tons; Kruger; ballast

RIVER PLATE—Sp bg Saireador; 165 tons; Osta; ballast.

PARANAGUA—Gr bg Gustav; 184 tons; Nielson; ballast.

FEB. 9.

RANGOON—Er shp W. G. Russell; 1284 tons; Evans; ballast.

ies.

FEB. 10.

RBADORS—Br bk Suck Sing; 388 tons; Marshall; ballast

BARRADORS—Br bk Suck Sing; 388 tons; Marshall; ballast FEB, 11.

BARRADORS—Br bk Scaufell; 488 tons; Hawth; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Gr sch Alvoine; 212 tons; Schade; ballast.

S. Francisch do Sul—Sp bgn Alfredo; 198 tons; Sisa; allast.

-The British brig Rebecca arrived at Pernambuco from

railway.

—Permanhato papers of the 27th ult. amounce the arrival at Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, of the British seamer Chir-toick with ,600 tons of traits for the Norts-Cruz railway.

—Taria advices of the 25th ult. report the shipwreck of the Portuguese brig Browninds northwest of the Salinas sighthoses and some ten or twelver miles from Ind. The vessel was making a woyage from Lisbon to Pard with a general cargo.

—Advices from Marnahio of the 23th ult., report the sinking of the Braislian yacht Grucion at Vicen, casting the loss of total control with the property of the Braislian yacht Grucion at Vicen, casting the loss of the disnoter were not given.

—The Cearli mail of the 31st thi, reports the arrival of the Br. kb. Kairj Halle from Philadelphia with five Icomonives and some cars for the Camooi milway. The bair, after calling at Fortalera, arrived at Camooi m 100 at 100 a

١	ooo head.				uids a	C HOV B.					-	spP.G.Blanchard bk W. H. Genn.	1317 517 648	Feb.	31		D. Pedro II RR. J. Sauer & Co.
١	BANKS AND PUBLIC COM						MPANII	ES				bk Proteus AUSTRIAN bk Guenevere	- 1		- 1	Brunswick.	To order. Wilson Sons & Co.
١			I w 1			ŝ		LAST	LAST	DIVIDAND	-	BRITISH Lk Yanwath			- 1		Alves & Martins.
1	NAMES	CAPITAL	SHARE	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID U	RESERVE FUND	QUOTA-	AM'T	PAID	- [bk Monsoon	283 1751	Dec	20	London	A. Moss & Co. Rio Gas Co.
ı			1 2	ž,	3	2		TION	ANT	PAID	-[bk Puniaub	570	,,,,	14	Lisbon	J. M. Leone. For repairs.
l	BANKS		. 1				da.		10\$000		.	bg Rob. & Mary bk L. Dalglish	296 463		10	st. Stephen	To order.
1	Banco do Brazil	33,000,000\$	40,000	All	200\$	All All	9,447,527\$864 2,051,768 055	236 000	9 000	Jan. 188 Jan. 188	30	lug Indiana bgn Ethel	298	"	21	Lisbon	Hime & Co. To order
1	Commercial do Rlo de Janeiro	12,000,000	50,000	20,000 All	£ 20	∠ All			6 sh	Jan. 186	80	bk D Auterson	256		23	Liverpool.	Rio Gas Co. A. Moss & Co.
١	English (limited)	6,000,000	30,000	All	200	All		208 000		Jan. 188	3o	bk Thames bg Mary Stowe bk Lea	236	-77	29	New York	Monteiro Hime & C
.	Mercantil de Santos	4,000,000	20,000 20,000	5,000 10,200	200	All	175,669 816 4,512 860	130 000	4 000 3 12 0 0	Jan. 188 Jan. 188	Bo	bk Lea bgn Alvin Kelly.	747	Feb.	3	New York	J. Sauer & Co. Monteiro Himo & C
1	Banco Predial	£ 1,000,000	50,000	30,000	£ 20	200\$	£ 80,000 302,848\$701	180,000	3 1/2 ° 0 9\$000	Dec. 18; Jan. 188			394	"	4	Rangeon	NortonMegaw&Co
			1	30,000 All	200\$	All		Nom.	12\$000	July. 18:	- 1	bgn Ane Cath'ne	157	Jan	27	Cadiz	J. M. Leone.
1	Petropolis	7,500,000\$	5,000 37,500	14,380	200	All	34,783\$400	65\$000			' I	DUTCH spSGrovenhagen	2000	Nov	23	Cardiff	To order.
	Paulista Sorocabana Leopoldina	4,000,000	75,000	All	200	All All	=	230 000 50 000	8 1/4 1/0	June. 18;	79	FRENCH bk Perigny			- 1		Alex. Wagner.
	Leopoldina	2,400,000	12,000	All All	200	All	-	205 000	7 000	July. 18;	79	bk B. Marguerite	276	Nov	16	Genoa	E. Cresta & Co. Potey Rabert & Co.
٠	Nictheroyense	2,000,000 600,000	10,000 3,300	All	200	All	=	25 000 Nom				bk Claire	412	Dec	27	Havre IlhadeMaio	Potey Rabert & Co. A. Dreyfus. P. S. Nicolson & Co
	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro União Valenciana	15,000,000 800,000	75,000	40,000 All	200	All	34,600\$000	180 000 Nom.	7 % 10 %	Dec 18		bk Angele bk Jean Pierre	393	"	17	Liverpool.	P. S. Nicolson & Co Camara & Gomes.
1	S. Christovão	4,000,000\$	20,000		200	All	64,276\$465	205\$000	13 000	Jan. 18	80	GERMAN	455		- 1		
ı	Botanical Garden	2,000,000	10,000	16,500 All	200	All	-	750 000 Nom	,	,		bgn Adonis bk Medea	300	jan.	19	Carlshamn.	L. Lartigue. To order. E. Cresta & Co. Brandes, Kramer&C Wilson Sons. & Co.
ı			3,500 6,000	All All	200 200	All	7,471 399	Nom.	8 000	July. 18	79	bgn Brillant	146 335		20	Genoa Hamburg	E Cresta & Co. Brandes Kramer&C
1	Pelotas	540,000 800,000	2,700 4,000	All 3,000	200	All	=	Nom. 20\$000				bg Picolet bk Eduard	602		24	Cardift	Wilson Sons & Co.
	Dorto Alagra	1.200.000	6,000	All	200	100	_	5 000	8 000	Jan. 18		bk A. C. Meyer. bgn Avance	520 196		20	Cangoon	10 order.
	Villa Izabel	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200 200	All	30,163 063 2,800 000	195 000 Nom.	8 000	Jan. 10	00	bgn Johanne	200	"	27	Marseilles . Cette	F. Sauwen & Co. F. Sauwen & Co.
	Nietheroy	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	All	=	Nom.	1			ben Diamant	172	,,,	30	B. Ayres	A. Wagner
		5,400,000	27,000	All	200	All		210\$000	8 500	Jan. 18	80	bgn Christine bk Wanderer	222	Feb.	2	Marseilles .	Alex: Wagner. F. Sauwen & Co. F. Sauwen & C ₃ . A. Wagner Messageries Marit. H. N. Dreyfus.
	TOLL ROADS União e Industria	1,800,000\$	6,000	All	300	All	180,000\$000	tou\$con	15 000	July. 18	79	bk Ricardo	955	Dec	3	Indep. Bay	For repairs.
	Magé e Sapucaia	180,000	. 1,800		100	All						bk Nova Carlota.	564	"	30	Cadiz	For repairs.
1	Brazileira de Navegação Espirito Santo e Campos	4,000,000\$ 600,000	3,000	All All	200	1605		100 000	7 000		80 78	bg Agat	328	Jan	20	London	Burnett W & d. C. J. N. Vincenzi
,		200,000	1,000 3,200	012	200	All	· -	Nom.				bk Allegro	1	1			
	Ferry	500,000	2,500	3,168 All	200	All	717 060	100 000	7 000 9 sh	July. 18	79	bg Hildegard	250	Dec	26	Hernosand Lisbon	Gross Kohler & Co
٠	Amazon Steam Navigation Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	£ 20	1003		105 000	9 sh	Dec. 18	77	bg Maria Luiza . bk Robert bk Carin	331	Jan	9	Gothemb' g	Braga e Barboza. Gross Koeler & Co
1	INSURANCE Fidelidade	8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,0003	125	200,000\$000	1205000	10 000	Jan. 18	180	ble Gallatea	383	,,	14	Memel	To order. J. Sauwen & Co.
			3,000	All	1,000	250	300,000 000	410 000	25 000	Jan. 18	180	bgn Frithjof bk Thongny	203 348		18	Carlshamn. Westerwic	To order. Hartwig Willumser Antonio Gabrielli.
3	Garantia Nova Permanente	2,500,000	2,500 800	All All	1,000	100 250	156,500 000	400 000	20 000	Jan. 18	180	bk Jupiter bgn Experiment	284	:	19	London	Antonio Gabrielli.
3			20,000	All 10,000	1,000	100	35,593 963		6 000	Jan. 18	80	bk A. Fredholm	434	.,	19	Stockholm.	E. J. Albert & Co. Gross Koehler & Co.
3	Confiança	4,000,000 8,000,000	40,000	20,000	200	50	250,000 000	56 000	2 000		80	bk Atlantic lug F. Wilhelmine	715	,,	20	Oporto	John Moore & Co. E. S. Zenha & Co.
•	Previdente Popular Fluminense	5,000,000	50,000	25,000 Ali	200	100	184,426 740	25 000	5 000	Dec. 18	78	bg Clio bg Lizette	305		20	Cadiz Hernesund	To order
-	Gloria	500,000	2,500	All	2005	AI	70,000\$000	50\$000	2 000	Jan. 18 Dec. 18	80	bgn Laura lug Ellida	210		28	Genoa	E. Costa. Braga & Barboza.
2	Harmonia	200,000	3,000	All	200	Al		Nom 20 000	3 000	Dec. 18 June. 18	76	SPANISH	199				
e	Mercado Nictheroyense		1			Al		260\$000	1	June 18		bgn Jaime Millet bk Rosario	223	d	24	B. Ayres B Ayres	JNVicenzi& Filhos Miranda e Azevedo
đ	Rio de Janeiro	£ 750,000	37,500	36,000 All	£ 20	Ai		50 000	20/0	Dec. 18		pol Audacia bgn Juanito	231	:		Colon Gualguay .	S. Romaguera & Co Souza Irmãos.
	MISCELLANROUS Transportes Marit. de Sav		1	All	2005	AI	96,544\$531	Nom	7\$400	Jan. 18	80	bgn Moralidade. bgn Julito	186	Jan	28	B. Avres	Hosé Romagueira
	Bonds Maritimos	600,000	3,000	15,000		160	=	Nom. 80\$000	6 000	l lan. 18	80	smk layme	191	Ι.,	8	B. Ayres.	Moreira Azevedo&C G. N. Vincenzi.
	Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial	1 000 000	50,000	I All	200	Al	<u> </u>	55 000 Nom	55 000	,		pol Modesta	188		25	B. Ayres.	J. Romagueira.
f	União Industrial	400,000	2,000	All	200	1455 A	=	_	2 000			bg Barcelo bk Mario	302	,,,	26	B. Ayres Paysandú	J. Romagueira. S. Romagueira &C
,	Melhoramentos de Santos	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	A	1	Nom 170\$000	0.000	Jan 18	180	pol Mercelita smk N. Carlota.	136		27	Montevid o	M. Azevedo & Co Souza J. & Rocha
t	Carroagens Fluminense Commercio e Lavoura	2.000,000	12,500	7,500	200	1005	90,000 000	160 000	6 000	Jan. 18	80	bg Fortuna bgn Hortensia	202	l	28	B. Ayres	Bound to Havana. S. Romagueira &C
	Economia (lavanderia) Associação Commercial Tritão Fluminense	3,000,000	6,000	Al	100	1505	š	25 000	80 0	Jan. 18	880	PORTUGUESE		1			Mendes d'Oliveira
1	Tritão Fluminense	800,000 800,000	16,000	Al	200	40 Al	=	Nom 3\$000	1			bk Alegria bk Casilda	345	Dec	7	B. Ayres.	A. Wagner Mont ^o Braga& Filh
	Minas de Caçapava	T 800 000	9,000	6,000	200	503 A	-	Nom				bgn Veloz lug Angela	284		24	Penedo	Evaristo & Co.
0	Petropolitana	1,000,000	40,000		100	70	š!	Nom Nom				yt Port Alegre bk Villa Margão.	18c	7	26	Iguape	Reis Dias & Co.
,	Indust. Flum. (kiosques) Pastoril Agricola e Industrial	400,000	50,000	4,400	50	Al	1 37,866 000		7 000	Jan. 18	180	bk loven Eliza	253	٠	20	Oporto	M. Leone & Co.
-	rasioni Agricola e industrial	1.0,000,000	30,000	1 40,000	1 -30	1 "		1	1	1		bgn D. Antonia	150		26	oan Nicolos	Alex. Wagner.

VESSELS LOADING WITH DESTINATION

Passatus Sections of the Chiefry studies to fix.

Channel f. o.—Sw lug Friedrich Wilkelmina; 3000 bags office: Norton Megwa & Co.; 376.

Elsinore f. o.—Sw bx June; 5000 bags coffee: Wille, Schmilmsky & Co., 527.

Lisben f. o.—Grach Avance; 3300 bags coffee Alexander Wagner, 407.

Baltimore—Am bk Serone; 6000 bags coffee and sundries, no.

-Am bk Aquidneck; 3500 bags coffee; on the berth,

-Am bk Dom Pedro II; 6000 bags coffee; on the berth,

—Am bk May Queen; 3000 hags coffee; Wright & Co.
—Am bg Water Witch; on the berth, 20;
don—Br lng Indiana; 1500 hags coffee; Norton Megaw

EXPECTED TO LOAD.

London and Answerp—Br str Tycho Brahe; 10,000 bags ngaged, 40 and 30, Rew York—Wist Gallieo; 40 cts.
Bordeaux—Fr str Equateur.

FREIGHTS:

Channel f. 0.... 35, a 37,6 Lisbon I. 0.... 35, a 40,7 Gibraltar I. 0... 35, a 40,7 North U. S... 15, a 20, South U. S... 15, a 20,

Note.—No change since our issue of the 5th. Rates are ominal both for steamers and sailing vessels.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
" 3 " 8 " 8	Senegal(Fr) Gassendi(Br) V. de Bahia(Fr) City Pará (Am Nurnburg. (Gr. Douro(Br. Hevelins(Br. Gironde(Fr.	Santos Santos New York * Bremen * Southampton* Southampton* River Plate	Sundries. Sundries. Coffee. Coffee. Sundries. Sundries.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

ł				
	DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
		Numburg (Gr) Douro(Br)	Santos18 hs	Royal Mail Co. Messageries Maritimes
	,, 8 ,, 8	Cordellera. (Br) Hevelius (Br)	Liverpool 25 Riv. Plate 8	Pacific Mail Co. Norton Megaw & Co. Ed. Johnston & Co.
,	,, 9 ,, 11	Newton(Br) Galileo(Br) Baltimore (Gr)	Liverpool. 30 Liverpool* Genoa22	Norton Megaw & Co. Norton Megaw & Co. Brandes Kramer & Co.
l	. 12	Escuriel(Br)	Santos20 hs	Mee, Allen & Co.

* Calling at intermediate ports

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE TANEIRO, FEB. 13, 1880

WHERE FROM

4.5

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Beri-beri has broken out in the Brazilian vessels at Bahia.

-The extraordinary session of the provincial as-sembly of Santa Catharina closed on the 30th ult. -The Santos subscriptions to the Osorio monument fund amount to 3,220\$.

-Heavy rains have fallen in various parts of the province of São Paulo.

province of São Paulo.

—Dr. Burque de Macedo is said to be a candidate for the senatorial vacancy from Pernambuco.

—There were too burials in the public cemetery of São Paulo during the month of January.

—Counterfeit street-car tickets have appeared in Part.

-The Italian corvet Scilla anchored in the por of Sambaquy, Santa Catharina, on the 21st ult.

-A public garden was inaugurated at Campina the 1st instant.

-The matriculation of slaves in the municipality of Nictheroy has been extended to the 7th of March

—During 1879, there were 10,429 books drawn from the public library of Rio Grande do Sul. The number of visitors during the year was 6,109.

-A noted cattle thief, Boaventura Pereira da Silva, was recently killed at Passo de Pinto, Rio Grande do Sul.

-The people of Pernambuco are complaining of short weights and an increase in the price of fresh

—The city and vicinity of Victoria, Espirito Santo, have been suffering greatly from drouth lately.

—The municipal council of São Paulo has ap-proved the plans for a new public slaughter house presented by Mr. Albert Kuhlmann.
—The Recombus of the 29th ult. says that the Parahyba river has lately risen considerably above its usual level.

its usual level.

—The police of Campinas are compelling all

—The Epocha of Ampavo, S. Paulo, says that the coming coffee crop will be limited in that locality. The drouth is given as the cause.

—There were 1,759 burials in the cemeteries of Pará during the year 1879. This is 565 below the burials of 1888 burials of 1878.

—The first grand lottery of the province of Minas Geraes will be for the benefit of the parish church at Juiz de Fóra.

-The receipts of the Pará custom house for 1870 were 1,952,294\$592, as against 1,371,035\$157

—The city council of Campinas has asked the São Paulo provincial assembly for an appropriation of 50,000\$ for the construction of a jail.

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom house for January were 1,060,071\$913, of the general collector's office 47,286\$955, and of the provincial collector's office 219,063\$341. - A slave woman owned by Dr. Antonio Tojal,

of Campinas, recently committed suicide by throwing herself into a well. The cause, it is said, was a

ing herself into a well. The cause, it is said, was a whipping inflicted upon the unhappy woman.

—Maranhão dates of the 18th ult. state that the president of that province has been instructed by the general government to erect a custom house on the grounds of the old marinearsenal.

—An Italian woman, Philomena Gervasoni, was assassinated by one Antonio Gralla at the Caxias colony, Rio Grande do Sul, on the 15th of Decem-ber. The assassin was not captured.

-The recent elections in this province for pro incial deputies is accounted as a victory for the gov-ernment. As an election never resulted otherwise, this instance possesses no unusual significance.

this instance possesses no unusual significance.

—Beraldo José da Silveira, of Campinas, offers a reward of 1,000 for the apprehension of the person who killed Theodoro da Silveira Francoon the person of February, 1878. The authorities have thus far been unable to discover the name and whereabouts of the assession.

—On the evening of the 3rd inst. an English merchant of São Paulo, Mr. Andrew Miller, was attacked by a soldier and robbed of a watch and chain in one of the public and central streets of that city. So says the Pewinesa of the 5th inst.

—The Maranhão correspondent of the Cruscins says that the prime minister notified the president of that province that the government had suppressed the popular disorders of the 1st ult. without the effusion of blood.

-The city council of São Paulo has put an embargo upon the laying of rails in the suburbs of that city by a tramway company, because of the embar-rassment to wagons and trucks caused by tearing

up the streets.

—The receipts of the Bahia custom house for January were, general 837.5318812, provincial 85,6598824; and of the collector's office, general 69,1178016, provincial 55,2878552. The post-office receipts were 5,5968760.

receipts were \$5,590*700.

—A bottle containing a letter directed to "F. II. Mayer, Ainsterdam," was found on the Itacolumi beach, near Maranhão, last month. It was written on the bark Oceano, July 20, 1879, in lat. 6°33' N. and long. 22°51' West.

An arong, 22-51 West.

—An accident took place on the Baturité railway, near Agua Verde, on the 15th ult. It was caused by running against one of a drove of cattle which the engineer could not frighten off the track one was killed though the fireman and some others were severely wounded.

The atmospherical fireman and some others were severely wounded.

-The steward of the German steamer Bahia was caught smuggling at Santos on the evening of the 26th. He was detected with a clock, two dozen cravats, a box of cigars, etc., in his possession, which he had brought from the steamer in a small

—The public is informed through a Buenos Ayres journal that the establishment of some coin counterfeiters has been discovered in Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul. Where were the Bagé journals all this time? How is it that such news are obtained

this time? How is it that such news are obtained only through foreign papers?

—A Santa Catharina correspondent says that about 1,000 bags of coffee were shipped from that port to the River Plate and Rio Grande do Sal during the past year. This coffee was produced on the island near that city and is said to be superior to the São Paulo or Rio de Janeiro coffee.

—A letter from Pesqueira, Pernambuco, to the Jornal do Rexife, dated Jan. 20, says that there has been a great scarcity of mins in that locality, and the heat is very great. The people of the uplands are emigrating, and are suffering the greatest hardships. Provisions, especially meats, are very deer

dear.

—The Imparcial, of Casa Branca, São Paulo, relates that a woman named Emilia, wife of Ignacio Curiango, was publicly whipped in that place recently. Her body was fearfully Incerated and bruised. The man who achieved notoriety by this barbarous act is one Manoel, nick-named Perrador, who is a public official of some kind.

pione omean o some inst.

— The Jornal de Reife of the 24th ult. relates that an infirm negro was recently found begging in the streets. His right side was covered with uleers. He said that he was a slave of Sr. Antonio Gon-çulves, a sugar planter in the district of Goyanna, who had turned him out into the world to get his own living because he could do no more work.

own living because he could do no more work.

—Santos has caught the fechaments fever also. An alderman proposes to have the doors of business places closed on Sundays and saints days excepting drug stores, eating houses, hotels, and billiard saloons. Saloons, barber shops, confectionary stores and bakeries will be permitted to keep open until noon.

—An American, named Martin, an employee on the facenda of Sr. Octaviano Pompeu, was found dead on the 4th inst. near the track of the Mogyana railway between the Anhumas and Tanquinho stations, São Paulo. Martin was seen drinking the evening previous and it is supposed that his death

evening previous and it is supposed that his death was caused by being knocked from the track by the Iop.m. train

10 p.m. train.
—The Portuguese brig Aprição haxing discovered a submerged rock in the Antonina channel, bay of Parnasqua, by running upon it, the ceptals of the port of Parnasqua proceeded to an examination and found the report correct. The rock is 90 meters distant, N, 70 °E, from the last buoy. This rock is not mentioned in the charts of Mr. Mouchez and Baxão de Teffe. Mouchez and Barão de Teffé.

—They have a very flattering opinion of Sr. Silveira Martins down in Rio Grande do Sul. A writer in the Reforma, of Porto Alegre, makes him the peer of Gladstone as a statesman, and believes the peer of Glastsone as a statesman, and believes that, had he been a military nan, he would have been the rival of Grant, Osorio and von Moltke. As an orator he is the superior of Gambetta, Disraeli, Glastsone, Blaine and Rodrigues dos Santos. They will match him against anything down there.

—Two little boys, brothers, living at Timbatha, Pernambaco, were engaged in gambling on the 18th ult. One of them, José, seemed to have the lack all on his side and his winnings soon mounted up to the sum of eighty reis. The other boy, Antonio, then became so enraged with his losses that he dew a kmife and stabbed his brother, causing a dangerous wound. He afterwards exaped. With such youthful training it is easy to predict the future career of these lower. boys.

boys,

—A father visited his daughter at a girls' seminary in Ita, São Paulo. While conversing with her
about her studies, he took occasion to mention that
her name did not appear among those receiving the
best prizes, while the daughters of Sr.
who were unquestionably less intelligent, took
rank above her. The daughter innocently replied:
"It is true that F——and F——have prizes
much higher than mine; but, papa, you have ade
no presents to the college, and their papa, as the
sisters asy, has made many."

—It seems that the definite and circumstancial

-It seems that the definite and circumstancial

—It seems that the definite and circumstancial charges against the customs officials made by the Telegrapho, of Maranhão, on the 20th of November last, have thus far produced no result beyond a few folicial letters. The Telegrapho gave dates, names, amounts and descriptions of smuggling enterprises since 1874. It likewise arraigned high officials in the custom house for completity in these illegal transactions. It is probable that the reform tidal wave now sweeping through the treasury department, has not yet reached Maranhão.

—According to the recent report of the president

ment, has not yet reached Maranhão.

According to the recent report of the president of São Paulo to the provincial assembly the revenue of the province for the year 1877-88 was 7,042,3188-63. The report also gives the revenue for 1878-79, exclusive of the months of December and March and inclusive of the months of July, August, September and October, 1879, as 8,454,1285-05. Why the returns are given in this way is a puzzle; it affords no basis whatever for a comparison. Subtracting the receipts for the our months, July-October, 1879, there remains 6,564,11885-961 as the revenue of 1878-79, exclusive of the receipts of December and March.

—Cambrians was visited by a heavy rain storm on

of the rereipts of December and March.

—Campinas was visited by a heavy rain storm on the 4th and 5th inst. which filled the streets and the basements of many houses with water. On the 5th a little child, almost lifeless, floated down the stream which flowed through Ran do General Osorio, and was about to be precipitated into a culvert which empties into the market canal. A large number of men, among them a soldier, stood looking on and made no other effort to rescue the child than to cryfor assistance. A woman, however, saw the imminent danger and unhe-sittingly rushed into the current and saved the child. The woman's heroism received unbounded praise of course; but what of the men's cowardice?

A conditional of the course of the men's cowardice?

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