

THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1885

NUMBER 3

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 22, Marquês d'Abrantes.
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
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Consul General.

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dren's Service on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month
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English services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 11:30
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Portuguese services: Sunday School 6:30 p. m., preaching
7:30 p. m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.
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Residence: Rua S. Salvador, 97 A.
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Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.
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vices at 11 a. m. every Sunday.
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DQM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:15 a. m. Entre
Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Lafayette (Quilés) 7:38 p. m.,
Rio Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo
Forte Novo) (branch from S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6 p. m.
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 5:05 a. m.,
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., arriving at Barra 4:11 and Rio 7:12
Porto Novo 12:13 p. m.; connecting with Valença line at Desen-
gano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Sítio
raria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezendé e Áreas line at
Surubá; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 6:45 a. m.; arriving
at Barra 9:49 a. m., Porto Novo (central line) 5:20; Cachoeira 6:34
(S. Paulo branch) 5:38 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:34
a. m., Porto Novo 6:19 a. m., arriving at Barra 1:32 and 1:58 p. m.,
Rio 5:38 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:32 a. m., and 3:07, the first
going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirajá.
CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna)
7:15 a. m., arriving at Cantagallo 9:42 and Macuco 3:48 p. m.,
per tramway from Macuco 8:30, Cordeiro 9:48 and Nova
Friburgo 12:25 p. m., arriving at Niterói 4:55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
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PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trápiche Mauá at 4 p. m., week days and 7 a. m. Sundays
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dor, No. 34, 1st floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidor.
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Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos.

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Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do
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Dr. Alexandre Calaza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin. Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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Messrs. JOHN MILLER & CO.,
São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24th, 1885.

We had occasion in our last number to refer to a mischievous rumor as to an emission of paper money. Our only object, as might have been surmised, was to furnish an opportunity for a categorical denial of this from the financial authorities. What might have been refused to our obscure journal has been granted to our colleague of the *Diário do Brazil* by the following extract from the *Diário Oficial* of the 18th inst. "The extract from the *Rio News* published to day by the *Diário do Brazil* is without foundation; there has been no issue of 10\$ and 20\$ notes. If this item was inspired by the circumstance of the *Caixa de Amortização* paying dividends on *apólices* in new notes, the mistake could not have been more lamentable. It is true, that the *Caixa* paid a part of these dividends in new notes of from 500 réis to 200\$ and not only in notes of 10\$ and 20\$. It is not, however, the first time that this occurs, nor will it, certainly, be the last. The treasury agencies (*thesourarias de fazenda*) are employed to exchange with their respective revenues, the torn and called-in notes, and to forward these to the Treasury, as they accumulate. The *Caixa de Amortização* confers them and gives in exchange new notes, which the Treasury forwards to its agencies, or to the Banco do Brazil, or employs them in expenses. There were in the National Treasury, at the end of last year, 2,000,000\$ in notes from these two origins which were sent to the *Caixa*, with orders that after conferring them, the value should be paid over to the treasurer of the dividends, on account of the amount he had asked for." This answer while not quite so categorical as we hoped for,—a simple but unmistakable denial would have satisfied our remarks—is quite as much as could be expected and must be considered as a denial of the truth of, and must silence, all such rumors, as those to which we have referred. Our part in the matter has been concluded; while we did not provoke the answer, still we were instrumental in the official contradiction of a mischievous rumor. As to the remarks our colleague of the *Diário do Brazil* makes in reference to the matter, he is neither fair to us, nor has he correctly translated our remark. "Confidently stated" was the phrase we used and not "informed confidentially"; a wide difference, as the colleague must admit. Moreover, we prefaced this with reference to rumors, which might, could and should be contradicted, and it is hardly fair for the colleague to extract only such part of our item as suited his own uses, without reference to the tenor of the balance of the article. The *Prix* took upon itself to reply

to the *Diário* and considers that this has exceeded the bounds of calumny to the limit of a denouncement. The *Diário* may or may not have had the same idea in view that we had; its principal editor is a high chief in the liberal party, who opposes Senator Dantas' cabinet, which we do not, nor ever have done, and his object may have been to annoy the premier, in which case we were the innocent means of this. It has been a creed among our native colleagues to allow the gravest reports as to financial movements to fly all over our Exchange, without any attempt at official contradiction; a creed that must be recognized as pernicious and needing corrective. If we have been instrumental in causing a reform, we can only say that it gives us the greatest possible satisfaction.

HAVING been successful in one matter, we are naturally animated to repeat our action in asking, if some modification in the manner the Treasury makes its exchange operations, to the end of affecting our market to a less degree, be not possible? *Consule Affonso Celso*, the government had made some arrangement with the Bank of Brazil by which its exchange operations were conducted without the intervention of brokers; but the Bank of Brazil has suspended its operations in exchange and it causes us surprise that the government should not have returned to the old and certainly more business like course of announcing that it will be open to offers of satisfactory paper from any and all. Far better would this be, than as is now the case; when the Treasury makes the greater part—if not all—of its transactions with one bank, and this too, the bank that to our mind is the least able to well serve it. It seems incontestable, that either of the English banks, whose principal business is in exchange, is in better case to meet the wants of the Treasury than that bank chosen by the minister of finance. The theory and practice of exchanges are not learned in a year or two; they require a severe course of apprenticeship and even with this, mistakes are not unfrequent. Therefore it seems that the authorities should in preference choose an institution that is managed by men who have made exchanges their study, rather than one, whose directory by doing a very extensive and general banking business, cannot have the requisite leisure to make them specialists in the matter of exchanges. It cannot be denied that "secrecy is the soul of business," but what avails secrecy, if every one on the Exchange at once knows when the government is in the market? We have no intention of criticising the direction of the bank chosen by government; it is considered very good, and the dividends prove its condition to be sound; our only object is to suggest that the Treasury exchange operations might possibly be made with less disturbance to the market and perhaps on more favorable terms by adopting one of the two ideas we have suggested. Of the two, the announcement that offers of any and all paper of satisfactory character,—which nearly all made in Rio is—would be taken into consideration seems to us the most judicious; but if financial arrangements make the employment of a bank necessary, then we consider and we feel tolerably sure the import trade will agree with us that this employment should be given one of the banks established in this city, for the reasons we have given above. Always providing that one of them would accept it, which is perhaps doubtful.

THE article we publish in another column extracted from the *Jornal do Commercio* relative to the free-born children of slave mothers is, as our colleague says, worthy of note. We however do not think it

worthy of being considered in the same light as that in which the *Journal* places it. That the planters have kept on their plantations 359,850 free-born children is undoubtedly an item in their favor; and may even be placed, as our colleague desires, to the credit of this empire. But have these 359,850 children done nothing for the planters? Have they not picked out the black beans from the coffee; assisted their mothers in their daily toil; taken charge of pigs, fowls, etc.? In fact, have not the planters had value received for their kind, careful and loving treatment of these children? We are not cynical in our appreciation of the actions of our fellow creatures, but when we are requested to express admiration for an act, that at the best does not exceed common charity, we positively refuse the invitation. When the law of 28th September 1871 offered a bond of 600\$ with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, for each free-born child of a slave mother, the intention must have been, that the child would in this manner be withdrawn from his mother's master and so placed, that by education and apprenticeship he, or she, would be enabled to gain his living. The action of the planters, which our *doyen* considers worthy of note, has been to keep these free-born children on the plantations; they are become nothing more nor less than *free slaves*. How can a boy of eight, or even of eighteen years, understand that he is a Brazilian citizen, when he sees his mother marching off to her daily labour? He will necessarily look up to the slaveholder, as his master and will have no idea whatever that he as a free-man can seek more profitable employment, or demand from his mother's master a monthly payment for his services. The action of the planters in retaining the free-born children of slave mothers on their plantations is worthy of note, but not of commendation. Better, much better would it have been for the planters to deliver them to the state as they reached the legal age and to have relieved themselves from any charge of availing of their services at a nominal expense. The state offered a very fair indemnity; 600\$ at 6 per cent. for thirty years (or placing compound interest aside), 1,080\$ *per capita*, and if the planters, who now seek praise for not having obliged the Treasury to meet the engagements it undertook, had not felt convinced that each young negro was worth more to them than 36\$ per annum, we venture to say, that our colleague would have had no occasion to call the attention of the public to the kindness, care and lovingness of the planter towards the free-born children. It seems to us that the question requires quite as such investigation as commendation, for it looks very much as if it were nothing more nor less than retaining in a state of serfdom, if not of slavery, these children which should have under the law become pupils of the state and not *de facto* slaves of their mothers' masters. We know from experience that in this city the *moleque* is the plaything of the daughters and sons of his mother's master; his treatment is more kind than is necessary; he is allowed free run of the house from the drawing room to the kitchen and feels himself almost on an equality with his foster-brother. Whether this also occurs on the plantations, is not so certain. There are many employments suitable for a child of eight years, or over, some of which we have noticed, and all of which are a fair equivalent for his board and lodging, his *camisola de chita*; of greater value than the 36\$ per annum offered by government. It would almost appear that the action of the planters has paralyzed to a certain extent the Rio Branco law. The object appears to have been to create a class of fairly educated la-

bourers, who could gradually displace the slave; but this is rendered void by the retention on the plantations of the free-born children, who brought up among slave parents and companions must inevitably lose all idea as to their rights and privileges under the law. Here is an opening for the next Chamber of Deputies, and we hope any one of the newly elected deputies will take it up;—what is the state of the free-born children on the plantations; are their services remunerated; are they taught the rudiments of education?

The *Jornal do Commercio* in its remarks on the financial movement of the past year, is judicious, but not entirely in accordance with our views as already freely expressed. That a foreign loan for the improvement, nay, for the giving of any value to our currency, meets serious objections is undeniable. Even could such a loan be negotiated and its proceeds imported into the country in bullion how long is it to be supposed that this would remain here? We say just so long as would be requisite to drain the Treasury. It is perfectly true that Italy succeeded in re-establishing specie payments by means of a loan; but this was perhaps a unique fact in finances and its failure was predicted in more than one financial journal. It had been preceded however by various preliminary steps and was accompanied by a very great improvement in the material condition of the kingdom, through which, more in all probability, did resumption become a fact, than through the importation in bullion of the proceeds of the loan. In the United States resumption of specie payments was preceded by a hoarding of coin and a favorable opportunity availed of, namely when the cereal crops in Europe failing, its markets were forced to pay specie for the corn of the United States, so causing an enormous importation of bullion, and rendering resumption easy and safe. Moreover the United States being a large producer of the precious metals, the effect of the retention of its product and the receiving of supplies through the favorable balance of trade must have caused resumption infallibly. Neither the experience of Italy, nor far less that of the United States avails the statesmen of this country. Resumption cannot be secured by a foreign loan, for the very excellent reason that a foreign loan, save on almost ruinous conditions is not practicable. It cannot be secured by an importation of bullion through a favorable balance of trade, for the balance apparently due the country is almost,—if not completely—absorbed in payments of interest on the foreign debt and to guaranteed corporations. What then remains? Two solutions seem clearly manifested. The first is easy of execution, rapid of effect,—but meets the patriotism of the natives of the country. It is the alienation, although for a short time, of the great work of the empire; it is the shame of a confession of incapacity; it is in fact the leasing of the D. Pedro II railway. Upon our suggesting many years ago that this step would be judicious, we were informed that no such action would be taken into consideration. *Tempora mutantur*; and perhaps *nos mutamur in illis*. Where would patriotism be offended? The railway would not become the property of the company formed to work it. The government could and should fix a date at which the line would revert to the state. That immense, we may almost say incalculable, advantages would accrue to the planters and others using the road through its management by private parties, and these such as have made railway matters a special study, no one can certainly be hardy enough to deny. Therefore, even were there no existing necessity for the

leasing of the railway, a consideration for the general welfare might suggest the propriety of such a step. We can sympathise with the dislike sure to be felt at the sight of a foreign company working the great railway of the empire; but does it not occur with nations as with private individuals? An expenditure exceeding income, must reduce the one as well as the other to pocket his pride, (or patriotism) and submit to that necessity which knows no law. This is a solution which as we have already said, would produce a prompt effect and be readily realized. The second, is the negotiation of a large internal loan and the establishment of banks of issue under a law based upon the National banking law of the United States. Our esteemed colleague of the *Journal* considers there are obstacles to the establishment of a bank of issue. We quite agree with him. There are not only obstacles, but most serious objections to the establishment of one bank of issue, which would be neither more nor less than the creation of an *imperium in imperio*. But obstacles could be overcome and objections met by the creation not of one, but of many banks of issue, under the restrictions of a national banking law; and if our colleague would concentrate his universally conceded intelligence upon this subject, we feel sure that he would become a convert to our manner of considering it. We have more than once dilated—perhaps even to prolixity—on the subject; but even under a dread of wearying our readers, will venture to call his attention again to the subject. The advantages are: the possibility of negotiating a large internal loan, which would not lock up, but render mobile the capital therein invested; and that such a transaction would be more judicious than any attempt abroad seems incontrovertible; the increased facility in commercial transactions, leading to economy in the use of currency and to a natural reduction of its volume; the political advantage, which would be created by every province through its banks having a direct interest in the maintenance of the general government, and the undeniable improvement in the character of the currency, which, although still possessing the character of a token, would be a token of something and not of nothing at all. The success of the law in the United States, the corrections and amendments of some twenty four years experience are all patent to our statesmen. Will they refuse to avail of this experience? We cannot think they will. When parliament meets let this question be promptly ventilated and its adoption would be a crown of glory for government.

PRAIA GRANDE WATER SUPPLY

The director of public works of the province of Rio de Janeiro asks for proposals for the water works at Niterohy up to April 11th proximo, or to be more correct he says proposals will be received, under the following conditions:

The district to be supplied with water corresponds with that in which house tax (*decima urbana*) is paid. The water is to be brought from the Macacú river and the supply must never be less than 8,000 cubic metres in 24 hours. The water must be accepted by all householders who pay or who may hereafter pay house tax. Houses rented for 20\$ per month will receive 1,200 litres and pay 36\$ per annum; those who require more than one hydrant must pay 30\$000 for the second, 24\$ for the third, 18\$ for the fourth and 12\$ for the fifth. Houses rented for less than 20\$ will receive half a supply, or 600 litres, or a fourth, 300 litres by paying 18\$ and 12\$. In tenements, or as commonly called *cortiços*, a hydrant will be furnished for each six rooms. A source of income to the company also will

be the fines of 100\$ imposed upon such house holders as change the pipes of their hydrants. The houses without the city limits will pay as agreed upon by the company and the householders, which the first will collect and such sums will form a part of its revenue. The public buildings, parks, hospitals and religious (*pios*) establishments supported by the province will be supplied gratuitously, the government being responsible for the pipe laying (? *derivações*) to such as it supports.

The price marked includes all possible expenses and fire hydrants are to be established every 200 metres. The water for the public fountains and hydrants is also to be gratuitous. Two reservoirs, each of a capacity of 8,000,000 litres, are to be constructed. The rights of such parties as received hydrants (*penhas*) by virtue of the law of March 10th, 1860 must be respected. The contractor must place 12 hydrants for the public in the villages through which the mains pass and carry a branch pipe to the town of Itaboraí, erecting a fountain to cost not over 5,000\$, where the municipal chamber elect. The contractor may furnish water, without prejudice to the supply of Niterohy, to the inhabitants of neighbouring towns, and he may collect the rents, where in such places no house tax is paid, the amount to be estimated as revenue, or where hydrants are sold, to be deducted from the amount of guaranteed capital.

The contractor will enjoy (*sic*) the following advantages; a privilege for 60 years and a guarantee of 6 per cent on the amount actually employed in the works up to a maximum of 5,000,000\$; clear profits, to be considered, are such as are earned after deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent per annum on the guaranteed capital, which is to constitute a sinking fund.

Interest will be paid as the work progresses on the amounts expended and by half years as they expire. *The guarantee of interest to which this paragraph refers depends upon the approval of the provincial assembly.* The right to condemn sources of water, houses and the land necessary for the works will be granted, respecting however the law n. 17 of April 14, 1835, the government to have the right to nominate umpires, in case of arbitrations. The contractor will receive the present hydrants, reservoirs and piping so soon as he be in a position to furnish an equal quantity of water to that now supplied, and after the contract is approved by government. He may lay his pipes along the line of the Cantagallo railway. The province will even, without assuming any responsibility, ask the general government to let the contractor have his picks, shovels, etc., come into the country free of duty. The province, so long as its owns the Cantagallo railway, will absolutely allow the contractor or his representative, the chief engineer and two employés to travel gratis on that road, so long as the works are in construction, and will even after they are finished furnish free passes to the engineer superintendent and the guards who may be necessary for protecting the works; further it will grant 50 per cent abatement on such tools and material transported by the railway as may be employed in the works. The contractor must repair the streets, squares and roads he damages by pipe laying and indemnify such other damages as he may cause. Further, all the works must be kept in unexceptionable order. Also, when he makes over 9 per cent per annum, the surplus must be employed in reducing the interest guaranteed by the province. Now; after the province has been paid up and the income still exceeds 9 per cent, the surplus must be divided between the province and the contractor. When the time of

privilege expires, the contractor will deliver everything to the province. Proposers will present with their bids, surveys, final plans and specifications accompanied by a memorial describing the work to be executed. The work must commence within three months, etc. etc.

We feel pretty sure that our readers will have wondered, to what end we were translating a string of conditions. Our answer is, that when the general government is generally considered to be hard pushed to arrange the funds necessary for daily use, it is just as well to know, that the province of Rio de Janeiro considers itself in so enviable a position that it may impose these conditions on such parties as would desire to furnish the capital of the province with water. What is offered to the happy contractor? A privilege for 60 years, which will prevent no water-cart man from serving his customers; a guarantee to the extent of 6 per cent (!) on a maximum of 5,000,000\$, *provided the provincial assembly grants it*; to condemn land and houses, for which however he must pay in conformity with a law passed just half a century ago. The government will even endeavor, while assuming no responsibility in the matter, to get the contractors tools through the custom house free. With all these advantages before them, if our readers, one and all, do not rush over to that delectable place, called formerly *Praia Grande* and now aristocratically baptised *Niterohy* and hand in their bids for supplying water to the hundreds of empty houses there,—why we have lost our time and the provincial authorities are to blame for it. Why should not Mr. Hancox, who has had such cheerful experience make a bid? *The Rio City Improvements Company* also? There are millions in it, gentlemen!

From the *Journal do Commercio*, 9th January.

ANNUAL REVIEW.

The very fertile prairies of Paraná offer the same advantages to sheep raising, which requires no great care and would in a short time become a flourishing industry, so that we should not see ourselves reduced to the admiration of those fine quarters of mutton that the cold air steamers take regularly from New Zealand to England, touching at Rio de Janeiro as if to upbraid us with our negligence. Not long ago, the eminent editor of the *Economiste Français* replied to a demand from French agriculturists for an increase of duty on foreign corn, by advising them to breed cattle, for the consumption of beef might be extraordinarily extended, while that of corn had reached its limit in Europe.

We will not say the same as regards coffee, their being still extensive fields for consumption unexplored, and into which we must necessarily penetrate, thanks to the intelligent propaganda initiated by the *Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio*, and by it continued with admirable perseverance.

Through the efforts of this worthy association Brazilian coffee, considered to be of inferior quality and only worthy of miserable prices (although sold under the name of the most appreciated qualities) has confounded its libellers and secured a place of honour at expositions organized in New York, Boston and St. Louis in the United States; Quebec, Toronto and Montreal in Canada; Buenos Aires, London, Paris, Nice, Agen and Ville-neuve-sur-Lot in France; Genoa, Lausanne, Zurich, Amsterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, Drondjem, Vienna, Trieste, Athens and recently in St. Petersburg, Nijni-Novgorod and Odessa. Every where the quality of Brazilian coffee was appreciated, while the diversity of grades excited wonder. Every where were diplomas granted to the producing country and the exposition promoting association. None of these prizes was more flattering than the grand diploma of honor obtained at the Amsterdam exposition, for it was adjudged in the great emporium of coffee; none more promising than those secured in Russia, a European country where the least coffee is consumed [6,300 to 8,000 metrical tons per annum, against 11,000 tons within the narrow boundaries of Switzerland]. This limited consumption can only be the result of excessive prices demanded by intermediaries.

When Brazilian coffees are known and appreciated, and when direct trade is established with Russia, a most extensive consumption of our

principal product will be ready through the vast area of that great empire.....

But, of all the questions which demand the attention of parliament there is none so serious and urgent as that of the improvement of our circulating medium. Of the various causes of the decline in exchange, our paper money is considered the principal, for it is permanent. The differences that occur in international trade, and which a metallic currency would denounce with necessary promptness, pass unperceived for long periods under a régime of paper money and are manifested when dangerous, after the disease is firmly settled. In internal trade also the existence of paper money, which can neither contract nor expand in accordance with the demand, causes at times serious disturbances. A sudden displacement, through large shipments from one to another market of the empire of this agent renders difficult, paralyses the commercial movement in the places, where it has become scarce. In the past year we had an example of this, where we were very close to a financial crisis, only prevented by the prudence of the banks. It was, without doubt, under the influence of this fact, a more marked repetition of what had occurred in previous years, that some members of the Chamber of Deputies proposed a change in the form of the bills issued by the Treasury in anticipation of revenue, to the end that the capital represented by these bills, might circulate more freely than was possible under their previous form, and so aid their currency. This step however only in certain cases will be of utility and lessens only in part one of the objections to paper money.

If our economic and financial position does not permit at once of such credit operations as will secure a specie currency; if serious difficulties are also present as to a bank of issue; we have nevertheless the provisions of Art. 2 of the law of 17th September 1846 for the correction of an excessive issue of paper. Alone, this measure would not suffice, it would authorise a restriction of circulation, but not permit an expansion in times of scarcity. The renewal of law No. 2,565 of May 29th 1875, would furnish the means, while mitigating the faults of our currency.

We thus close our remarks, made rapidly, upon some of the questions which have attracted the greatest attention of commerce during the past year.

Journal do Commercio, 18th January.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The collectors general must report without delay the number of free-born children delivered to the state, in virtue of the right of option created by the law of 28th September 1871, as well as whether the respective protests of the masters, who have chosen to receive bonds (*títulos de renda*) were examined and accepted in accordance with decree 5,133 of 13th November 1872. These reports are ordered by the ministry of finance for the purpose of preparing at the Treasury a proposal for the supply of the necessary funds to pay the interest on these bonds. The par is 600\$, interest 6 per cent, and they lose all value at the expiration of 30 years. At present, the estimate is that not less than 360,000 free-born descendants of slaves exist, free-born in virtue of the law of 28th September 1871, and only 150 have been delivered to the state in exchange for the promised indemnity. While these children commenced to reach the age (8 years) when they could be delivered to the authorities five years ago, not one (*nenhum*) bond has been issued or at least no interest has so far been paid. Now it is sought to remedy the evil, through an application to the legislature for the requisite credit, which will be insignificant. It is curious to observe, that upon the approach of the date, when the children free-born under the law of 28th September 1871 would attain the age of eight years, the authorities estimated that, if a sixth part of these, or 4,000 per annum, were delivered to the state, the amount of interest payable to masters who chose indemnity would reach 4,660,000\$ for the first eight years after such date. This estimate was prudent, but facts prove how difficult it is to foresee and calculate in social problems. In the eight years, when it was presumed that an expenditure of 4,660,000\$ was necessary, the state will not have to pay out more than 50 or 60,000\$. This fact in the history of slavery in Brazil deserves attention. The slave-holders have rendered nominal the indemnity secured to them for the bringing up of these children to an age of eight years. The few children turned over to the state, have been so delivered by parties who own an insignificant number of slaves. Of the larger slave-holders, who might have chosen indemnification to a large extent, not one has availed of the law, and many are pointed out who give to the children of their slaves, mild, careful and even loving (*carinhoso*) treatment. This element of voluntary association of slave-holders in the reforms respecting the slavery question seems to us very worthy to be taken into account. Let it be remembered to our honour.

RAILROAD NOTES

It is proposed to inaugurate the Paraná railway on February 2nd.

The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has accepted the lowest tender, 19,200\$ per kilometre, for the extension to Macaé of the Rio Bonito branch of the Cantagallo railway.

The Banco Rural e Hypothecario of this city has taken the balance of the debentures of the Leopoldina railway at a price of about 78 per cent. The minimum was fixed in the call for tenders at 80 per cent.

The tragedy of the Portuguese railways, it seems, will wind up in a comedy (vaudeville). The thing may be called: noli me tangere or the Portuguese escapade. --Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels, 21 December.

The bids for the construction of the Rio Bonito branch of the Cantagallo railway to Macaé, province of Rio de Janeiro, were opened on the 16th. There were 13 tenders ranging from 19,200\$ to 26,625\$ per kilometre. One bid was at 23,080\$ in provincial six per cent apolices or 28,700\$ in five per cent apolices

The minister of agriculture has sent circulars to the presidents of seven provinces asking for information as to the railways and tramways in each; viz: length in traffic, under construction and under survey, technical characteristics, rolling stock, etc.; passenger and freight movement during last year, in relation to preceding years, receipts and expenses, guarantees or other concessions, etc., etc. This is very necessary for an authentic table of railways is indispensable.

RIER PLATE ITEMS.

The legal tender decree was issued at Buenos Aires on the 10th. It makes the notes of the Banco Nacional legal tender in public departments and in private transactions; the bank is authorized to suspend for two years the conversion of its notes into coin; the maximum issue is fixed for head office and branches at \$28,000,000; the bank may not diminish its present metallic reserve; during the suspension of specie payments and one half of its net profits must be employed in metallic money and added to the reserve, this amount to be divided upon the resumption of specie payments. The action of the government in excluding the Banco de la Provincia from this decree is unfavorably received by the press, and it was reported that this institution had asked to be contemplated; confidence was expressed as to its position and its notes were at 2 to 3 per cent premium. Gen Mansilla wrote the president in strong terms as to the decree, and was arrested as mutinous for his pains.

Standard 6th January

The latest 'on dit' about the Missions question is that it will be left to the arbitration of President Arthur for this country and Emperor William for Brazil.

As will be seen by the immigration figures which we give in another column, the number just passes 100,000; and but for the cholera in Europe, the figure would have been over 120,000.

The Custom House of this port for the month of December gave the largest monthly returns on record very nearly \$2,300,000 m/n. The following are the figures of the twelve months ending December 31st:--

Table with 2 columns: Month and Amount (\$2,000,000 m/n). Rows for Jan to Dec, total \$22,199,000 m/n.

The following are the total receipts for the last five years:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Rows for 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.

The average monthly returns have risen from 1,083,000 in 1880, 1,366,000 in 1882, and 1,533,000 in 1883 to 1,833,000 in 1884. Such a striking advance shows the swelled proportions of the trade of the Republic. The returns of 1884 show an increase of nearly 17% over 1883, of more than 35% over 1882 and of 69% over 1880. At this rate the returns of 1885 ought to exceed 25 1/2 millions. All the Custom Houses up rivers show increased returns also, but their figures are not yet known. It is quite possible that the total Customs' returns of the Republic for 1884 exceed 27 million dollars.

Entre Rios, we hear, is getting heavily into the timber trade with Europe. There is a wood called "Guayabo" that has found special favour in old England, because of its durability.

The returns of the Rosario Custom House for 1884 amount to 3,800,000 m/n, about half a million more than in the previous year, and twice as much as in 1879, as will be seen by the following figures:

m/n

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Rows for 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884.

This beats the increase of the Custom House of this city; whilst Rosario has an increase of 100 per cent. The Custom of Buenos Ayres only show one of about 70 per cent. The day is not distant when the returns of Rosario will be on a par with those of Montevideo.

Several Argentine colleagues appear to be writing in bullock carts when dwelling on the progress of the country and casting the horoscope of the future. Only the other day a leading native newspaper contained a lengthy article on the prosperous retrospect of 1884, and, indulging in optimistic views, very gravely argued that the revenue of the nation would reach 35 million dollars in 1886 and 50 millions in 1892. The forecasts are most amusing, as the revenue of the Argentine Government for 1884 amounted to 37 millions, or two millions more than our deluded colleague's optimistic calculation for 1886. At the rate the revenue is growing the returns for 1886 will exceed 50 millions, if no untoward financial changes affect the present progressive ratio. The revenue of 1884 shows an excess of seven millions over that of the previous year, an increase of 23%. If this ratio keeps up, the revenue of 1885 ought to exceed 45 1/2 millions and that of 1886 fifty-six millions. Our colleague reminds us of the days when he sighed for a revenue of 12 millions per annum, and 400 miles of railway. 'Tempora mutantur' when writing of the progress of this country; editors should sit on the cow-catchers of the engines of the Southern Railway and not sleep on bullock-cart yokes of the days gone by.

The home and foreign debt of the Argentine Government amounted to 120,000,000 m/n on the 31st ult. Owing to the many loans sanctioned by Congress during the last two years there has been much confusion in this regard, and it is no exaggeration to say that in this market the debt of the Government was calculated at a much higher figure. The fact is that the National Government has at present about 60 millions of money voted by Congress in loans, and not launched yet. About one-half this amount--say thirty millions--is in the hands of negotiators in London and Paris. Owing to the critical position of this market it is very probable that these loans will be limited to the amounts which are being negotiated. The service on the present indebtedness is about 12 millions per annum--about 32% of last year's revenue. When we consider that Australia owes over 100 millions sterling we may well say that the Argentine debt is an insignificant burden on the resources of the Republic. The Roca Government has pledged itself to make no more loans and to curtail expenses on a sweeping scale; the revenue of the country, meantime, surpasses all expectations and the storm that is threatening the market will probably be of short duration.

The gigantic applications for exchange at the National Bank were the favorite topic of discussion in all circles to-day. Owing to the Board's policy of merely granting a fraction of the amounts applied for it has become a normal line of conduct in the market to apply for double the amount of exchange required. This is so visible that it is acknowledged all round, and this coupled with the unscrupulous speculation which is supposed to be rampant, increases the difficulties of the situation. Some opined that the Bank should not give a farthing but it is known that the Board have decided to grant about £200,000 of the fifteen hundred thousand pounds asked. It was rumored this evening that the Banks, backed by the Government, would adopt further steps to put a stop to these unscrupulous applications, but all are at a loss to guess what steps can be taken in this matter. It looks pretty clear that there is a determined attempt in the market, whether arising from 'bona-fide' wants or from speculative motives, to exhaust the Banks and to drive the Government into forced currency. The Government will do its utmost to defeat this purpose, but the query arises can it successfully grapple with the market?

The Customs receipts of Entre Rios show an increase of 18 per cent. over 1883, which is a fair test of the growing prosperity of that province.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount (\$). Rows for 1883, 1884, and Increase.

The ports of greatest income are Concordia and Gualeguaychú, each standing for \$122,000 Customs dues.

LOCAL NOTES

The Chilean ironclad Blanco Encalada arrived here on the 16th from Valparaíso, on her voyage to England.

The flying squadron has not flown. The Sete de Setembro [ironclad] has been detached, as needing repairs.

A new decoration has been instituted in the form of a medal to be used by the members of the protective association of the Poor House.

A furious article in the Diario de Brasil against the directory of the Bank of Brazil has attracted considerable attention.

We congratulate our colleague of the Revue Commerciale, Financière et Maritime on his annual review, which shows judicious labor and great care.

All right colleague, chelim [with an m] or shilling. If we only can secure enough of the coin, we will not quarrel as to its orthography.

How is this for geographical knowledge? Par steamer Ville de Bahia. Messieurs....., Negocians, Rio de Janeiro, [United States of America] and yet the letter reached its destination!

We have to get our local news from abroad, or from the provinces. The Portuguese papers say that France had demanded satisfaction of our government for firing on the Gironde.

For the first time republican deputies, elected as such, will have seats in the Chamber. S. Paulo sends two and Rio Grande do Sul one. The coming session promises to be a lively one.

The officers of the Riachuelo gave an entertainment to their Chilean colleagues of the Blanco Encalada on the 20th; there were toasts, and dancing etc, and the affair seems to have been a success.

We have to thank our colleague of the Paz for publishing the result of the plebiscite for the election of the three most eminent Portuguese writers, who it seems are: Castello Branco, Pinheiro Chagas and Latino Coelho.

The Gazeta de Noticias does not use kid gloves in treating of the contract between the Municipal Chamber and the son of one of the ediles, by which the space heretofore occupied by the market gardeners at our market has become private property.

That B. As. are door-keepers of government departments is no news. But when a Baron, Lord Duoro, wants to be appointed a notary public at Macaé it does strike one as peculiar. The Folha Nova prints the news, and news it is!

The Brazil is unlucky. The Diario Oficial gives it another slap, apropos of an attack on a newspaper office in Pernambuco, which the president of that province almost gives us to understand was a case of exaggerated imagination.

The telephonic service here needs a speedy reform. Subscribers do not pay 160\$000 per annum to hear conversations at the central station, nor do they wish to be obliged to ring up the employés, two, three, and some times, four times before the slightest attention is paid to the call. It is better to walk!

The police do not proceed aight in their endeavors to break up the conlette tables that are swarming here. When an establishment is entered and players and machines captured, the latter should be immediately burnt and the names of the former published in extenso. It might not be of general interest, but we think such a list would have a salutary effect.

While the daily papers are admiring the model of a statue of Progress, to be cast in iron and placed on the central station of the D. Pedro II railway, one of them notices that a letter from a station in the interior about 184 kilometres from Rio was from the 8th October to the 15th January in reaching its destination.

O Paz published that a committee of seamstresses had waited on the minister of marine to protest against the partiality (parcial) and unjust (injusto) manner in which the sewing was given out. In its next number our colleague makes the amende honorable by stating that the protest was not against the employés who distribute the sewing, but against the place of distribution. Our colleague was too strong in his adjectives.

The minister of finance paid a visit to the Mint (where stamps are coined) and among other things he observed with the greatest attention the benefits arising to the post office from the use of stamps, better and cheaper than the old ones. That the postage stamps should be cheaper, for they are nasty enough, could only be expected, but how Senator Dantas can agree that they are better is a mystery. The Mint seems to have done its best to make the Emperor ridiculous; for the portraits as on the cheaper stamps, is the likeness of nothing; above, on the level, or beneath the level of this world.

The City Improvements Company is to receive 775,818\$500 for the six months, June-December 1884.

The French paper Le Matin uses strong language about the Gironde affair. It will hardly interest our readers.

What a result will come of the special correspondents' trip south! Snakes three metres long are already promised.

O Paz is on the track of another Castro Malta mystery. The colleague would have made a splendid retriever of police victims.

Who is David da Proster? The Gazeta de Noticias says he is an American Admiral who has furnished certain figures to the Navy department annual expenditures.

Our colleague of the Folha Nova has made a curious mistake. He accused the husband of the lady who directs the shop where the poisoning was attempted by a basket of fruit, and very naturally the gentlemen gets up on his ear.

A basket of fruit, into which strychnine had been put was sent to a sewing girl on the 19th. As she was not in, her companion attracted by the present ate a fig and was immediately seized with convulsions. The police hope to catch the guilty party.

The 61st concert of the Club Beethoven was only sparsely attended. In fact it is too hot for concerts. The programme was good and well executed, but there was a lack of variety. Partridge is good and so is violin-playing, but toujours per dix, you know?

Progress? A slave boy was taken charge of on the 16th by the police; he had on a tin mask, which his master said was placed on him to prevent his eating clay. It seems to us that medical treatment was more necessary than what the Jornal calls barbarity.

It is stipulated in this project that to the north of this parallel (46° Dakota is in question) the district will remain a territory, where all the officers scattered over the present territory will be sent. O Paz, 22nd January. Does it not seem just a trifle hard on the officers?

A police patrol picked up a negro boy on the morning of the 20th who was ornamented with a chain and ball, well secured by a padlock. He said he had availed of his master going to a ball to escape from the hard life he was leading; a feature of which was, that to conceal his irons, he was forced to use, [if you may use the word] petitions!

The Jornal de Commercio prints the following in reference to the slave population of the empire:

Table with 3 columns: Province, Slaves, 60 years old. Rows for Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe, Alagoas, Paraná, Goyaz, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, total 699,294 62,941.

Or say as near as possible 9 per cent. Our colleague calls attention to the fact as a contradiction to a statement made at the Council of state when one half of the slaves were estimated to be over 60 years of age.

BRITISH EDUCATION AUXILIARY FUND.

The present report covers a period of 14 months, from 1st November 1883 to 31 December 1884. The seat of the School was removed after the Christmas holidays from the Saude district to the Lagrangeiras. This measure while involving some additional expenditure, has resulted in a considerable increase of attendance. 20 children have attended school during the year now ended, 16 of whom have paid the regular fees. The average attendance of each scholar during the time that he has been regarded as belonging to the School is about 83 1/2 of the regular school-days. The number attending during December was only 11, of whom 8 were paying fees.

Subjoined is a statement of receipts and expenditure for 14 months ending 31 December 1884; the subscriptions for 12 months having been found sufficient, with the balance already in hand, to cover the expenses for the longer period.

Table with 2 columns: Receipts and Amount. Rows for Balance in hand 1st Nov 83, Subscriptions and Donations, Pupils' fees, Interest on Bank deposit, total 1,652\$80.

Expenditure:

Table with 2 columns: Expenditure and Amount. Rows for Miss Galt's salary, travelling expenses, do bonuses on fees, Rent of schoolroom, Stationery, total 1,330 900.

Balance to 1885 322\$800
Rio de Janeiro, 15th January 1885. -- Fred. Young, Chaplain. -- Jno. R. Statham, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 23rd, 1885
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (5000), gold 27 d.
do do do do in U.S.
do do do do in U.S.
do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 8 3/8 stg.
do of 2 1/2 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 8/8

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 19 3/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)..... 7 1/4 rs. gold
do do do do in U.S.
do do do do in U.S.
do coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg..... 38 3/8 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. stg.) in Brazilian currency [paper]..... 7 6/8
Value of £1 sterling " " " " " " " " 12 5/8

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Table with columns for Stock lists remaining, Receipts yesterday, Stocks for United States, Status for Europe, Exchanges on London, and various coffee prices.

Receipts for 7 days.

Table showing coffee sales for various dates from Jan 14 to Jan 22, including stock lists, receipts, and prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly sales for United States, Europe, Santos, and various commodities.

EXCHANGE.

January 14.—The market was steady at the following rates: on London 19 3/16 on bankers and 19 3/8 on head offices...

January 15.—The market was not so firm, there being no bills at 19 1/4. The rates as posted were unchanged and the market quiet.

January 16.—Market flat. The Banco Commercial drew over the counter at 19 5/16, but the other banks would not draw at over 19 1/4, and in the afternoon all retired.

January 17.—The English banks and the Banco do Commercio drew at 19 1/4 on London, 497 on Paris and 613—614 on Hamburg at 90 ds, and 28 5/8 on sight on New York.

January 19.—The market opened firm at an advance. The English Bank and the two native banks drew at the following rates: 19 3/16 on London, 495—496 on Paris and 611 on Hamburg at 90 ds, and 28 5/8 on sight on New York.

January 21.—The market was very quiet at unchanged rates. Commercial sterling quoted at 19 1/4—19 3/8, but there was money at the former rate and the market was rather flat.

January 22.—Rates are unchanged viz: 19 3/16 on bankers and 19 1/4 on head offices for sterling, 495—496 on Paris, 611 on Hamburg at 90 ds, and 28 5/8 on New York at sight.

January 23.—Posted rates are unchanged, but the market continues quiet and is considered rather flat.

—At the general meeting of the St. John d'El-Rei mining company held in London on the 18th December, the chairman stated that after paying debenture interest and London expenses a small profit was made during the two preceding half years.

—The receipts at the Santos Custom house for the first six months of the fiscal year 1884-85 were: Importation..... 1,637,428 \$149
Port dues..... 16,378 490
Exportation..... 1,592,880 507

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies and commodities for the fortnight ending 15th January.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 20, 21, and 22.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 23.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 24.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 25.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 26.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 27.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 28.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 29.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 30.

Table showing sales of stocks and shares for January 31.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd January, 1884.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has again been a fair movement since our report of the 14th. The market however closes quiet and rather flat under the combined influences of a very considerable increase in receipts and unsatisfactory advices from abroad.

The sales since our last report have been: 69,078 bags for United States, 19,990 " Europe, 4,413 " Elsewhere, 93,481 bags.

and since the 1st inst. are: 141,539 bags for United States, 38,573 " Europe, 10,868 " Elsewhere, 210,923 bags.

Table showing United States exports for various dates from Jan 14 to Jan 22.

Europe: Jan 14, London Br str Cephe..... 852, 14 Bordeaux Fr str Oranque..... 157, 15 Antwerp Ger str Baltimore..... 556, 17 do do Orator..... 12,222, 17 New York " Humber..... 11,854, 19 do Cerbg Columbus..... 5,770, 22 Galveston Swed lug Ines..... 8,500, 23 Baltimore Amer bk Amy..... 4,420.

Italy: Jan 14, Trieste Ital str Maria..... 4,001, 19 Venice do..... 217, 20 Havre Fr str Ville de Bahia..... 5,649, 22 Marseilles Ital str Oriane..... 600.

Elsewhere: Jan 17, River Plate Br str Trent..... 286. The receipts for the past nine days have averaged 11,508 bags against 8,312 bags for the preceding eleven days and the daily average since the 1st inst is:

Table showing vessel loading and load for various dates and locations.

Table showing vessel loading and load for various dates and locations.

Stocks was this morning estimated to be 217,000 bags in first and about 85,000 bags in second hands.

Table showing vessel loading and load for various dates and locations.

The importance of this article to our population is such that we transcribe the following figures, furnished us by the courtesy of Mr. Gustavus Gudgeon, merchant, of this city.

Table showing receipts in 1884 for Rio Grande do Sul, Argentine Republic, and Oriental Republic.

The consumption was 28,184,878 kilos and 3,840,843 kilos were re-exported. Stock on 31st December last was 1,754,570 kilos. Prices varied from 160 to 300 reis for Rio Grande beef and 200 to 450 for that from the River Plate.

Table showing consumption for various dates from 1884 to 1880.

Table showing consumption for various dates from 1884 to 1880.

Imports. There has been very little movement in the markets. The holiday season is only just over and its effects are still apparent. Flour has been rather dragging; Pine holds its position firmly; Kerosene is flat, the quantity on the way being very large; Lard is dull and shipments are also considered large.

Flour.—The receipts since our last have been: D. Pedro II from Baltimore: Codorus..... 1,525 brls, Casilla..... 1,000 " Chesapeake..... 1,000 " Araby..... 625 " Silver Spring..... 500 " Mapleton..... 550 " 5,200 brls.

Acocagna from Chili: 6,166 sacks..... 3,081 " Elisha Gibbs from Richmond: Haxall..... 3,740 brls, Crenshaw..... 1,200 " Clara..... 300 " Rosebud..... 100 " 5,340 "

Sales since our last report have been about 10,000 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 33,500 brls American, 2,500 " Trieste, 3,000 " Chili, 39,000 brls.

Broken quote the market rather flat and with little demand at the following quotations: Trieste 16500—18500, Richmond 1st 18 000—18 500, 2nd 17 000—17 500, Baltimore 1st 18 500—19 000, 2nd 17 500—18 000, Western Int. 16 500—18 000, Chili 15 000—16 000, River Plate 17 000—17 750.

Pine.—Arrivals are: Isabella Balcom with 255,264 feet from Wilmington, which is sold. Market unchanged and firm at 42500—43500 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts have been: 103,135 feet per Mark Train from New York sold to arrive at 125 reis per ft. The market is steady at this quotation.

Spruce Pine.—None arrived. Swedish Pine.—There have been no arrivals and the market is nominally unchanged at 38500—41500 per dozen.

Kerosene.—Receipts are: 21,500 cases per Mark Train from New York. The market has become very flat under advices of large shipments. We are given quotations of 65300—68500 per case on the spot and 63200—65300 to arrive.

Lard.—No receipts. Market unchanged at about 420 reis per lb. Rosin.—None arrived and quotations unchanged. Turpentine.—Arrivals nil and no change to report.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals and rather steadier at 4500—48200 per bag. Hay.—Receipts have been: 730 bales per Favort, 370 " Besse May, from the River Plate and to dealers or contractors.

Bran.—Receipts have been: 520 bags per Besse May from River Plate, 1,550 " Favort, from the River Plate. There is no change in quotations which are still 27500—38000 per bag.

Codfish.—The Hebe from Gaspe Brs Bahia brought 2,450 tubs and 112 cases. Quotations are unobtainable; at retail tubs are quoted at 18500—24500.

Coal.—Receipts are: 443 tons per Amazon from Newcastle to a dealer. Cement.—No receipts and quotations unchanged.

Rice.—None arrived and the market is firm. Invoices may be quoted at 95200—97500 and retail tubs 95300—97700.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels for January 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, including ship names, origins, and cargo.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates. Includes entries for JANUARY 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates. Includes entries for Lewis Ekermann, Lufra, Malta, Marika Reid, Minnie Burrill, Mornington, Navah, Nevada, Nordenskjold, Ocean Wave, Peter Sverdrup, Roberto Norton, Robert Kerr, Revuena, Ruby, Sophie Corbita, Sophie Corbita, Sorensen, Srecland, S. Stefano, Terra Nova, True Briton, Vigor, Wave King.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table of financial data including Government Stocks, Railway, and Miscellaneous. Lists various companies and their stock prices.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 23rd, 1885.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists various ships and their origins.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists various ships and their origins.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists ship arrivals.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Lists ship arrivals.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Large table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, QUOTATION, LAST AM'T, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists various banks and public companies.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists ship departures.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Lists ship departures.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, Date. Lists ships currently at sea or loading.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Table with columns: Name, Price, Date. Lists market prices for various goods.

Insurance.
GUARDIAN-FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.
 No. 69, Rua 1º de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.
 No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
 Established 1782
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
 No. 49, Rua 1º de Março.

HOMF AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.
 No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
 Reserve fund..... £ 410,000
 Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
 No. 49, Rua 1º de Março.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
 Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.
 Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
 Capital..... £2,000,000
 Accumulated Funds..... £5,245,104
 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.
John Moore & Co. agents.
 (Agents for Lloyds) No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co. LIMITED.
 Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite
 In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight
 Also patent Detonator caps and Blockford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
 Agents for Brazil:
Watson, Ritchie & Co.
 No. 25, Rua Theophilus Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.
 The packet
MERRIMACK,
 to arrive about 1st February will sail after usual delay for
NEW YORK
 calling at
 BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,
 [entering the two last named ports]
 PARÁ and St. THOMAS
 For passages and information apply to
Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
 No. 3 Praça das Marinhas
 And for cargo to
W. C. Peck,
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
 UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
 BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.
 January Departures:
To New York:
 [Every Saturday]
 Memnon [Loading also in Santos] Jan. 23rd
 Biotia 10th
 Lancel 29th
 Rubens 24th
 Laplace [do] [do] 31st
To Europe:
 Puffin Belgian Mail Jan. 15th
 Galileo do 29th
 Dalton Liverpool via Pernambuco, 10th
To Rio Grande Ports:
 Catour Every
 Chatham Wednesday
 or Canning

LAMPORT & HOLT,
 21 Water Street, Liverpool.
ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,
 17, Leadenhall Street, London
 For freight and passages apply to
 Agents:—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.
 No. 82 Rua 1º de Março.
 Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen,
 Rua 1º de Março No. 35.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK (LIMITED)
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
 BRANCHES:
 LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.
 Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Capital paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 225,000
 Draws on:
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., LONDON,
Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co., PARIS,
Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., HAMBURG,
Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
A. WHITNEY & SONS,
 PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.
Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.
 WHEELS IN ROUGH, BORED, OR FITTED ON AXLES.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
 Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 24	Neva.....	Southampton, touching at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.
Jan. 29	Gudiana.	Santos.
Jan. 29	La Plata..	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 1st, 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 26th, 29th and 16th. The latter two proceed to the River Plate the former going on to Santos only, where she loads for New York.
 The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.
 The steamer to New York will call at Barbadoes and St. Thomas, thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports.
 For freight and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
 Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)
 HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
 BRANCHES:
 Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará
 Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
 Reserve fund..... £ 170,000
 Draws on
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
 and transacts every description of Banking business.

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 For a gentleman: shower bath and separate entrance; near Largo S. Salvador, Catete, private house. For information apply to office of this paper.

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THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN,
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 Compiled from the record of the cruise published in *The Brooklyn Eagle*.
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 The office will keep in stock all the commercial forms in regular use, and is now prepared to furnish:
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 THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.
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 We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is
"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

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

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1870, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1884 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.
 The policy adopted by THE NEWS at its outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy THE NEWS has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its eleventh volume (January, 1884) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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