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NUMBER 3

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.-157, Rua das Larangeiras THOMAS A. OSBORN,

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worthy of being considered in the same

light as that in which the Jornal places it.

That the planters have kept on their plant-

ations 359,850 free-born children is un-

doubtedly an item in their favor; and may

THE RIO NEWS

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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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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 Diario do Brazil by the following extract from the Diario Official of the 18th "The extract from the Rio News published to day by the Diario 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 apolices 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 (thezourarias 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 --simple but unmistakeable 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 Diario 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 Paiz took upon itself to reply

to the Diario and considers that this has exceeded the bounds of calumny to the limit of a denouncement. The Diario 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 perni cious 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 anprenticeship 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

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 chil dren? 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 con siders 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 th 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 engage ments 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 imortation 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 The government could and should fix a date at which the line would revert to the 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

1 Sept.

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 o the United States. Our esteemed colleague of the Jornal 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 maintenence 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 Nitherohy 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 corticos, a hydrant will be furnished for each six rooms. A plus must be divided between the province source of income to the company also will and the contractor. When the time of

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 (pennas) 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 Itaborahy, 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 Nitherohy, 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 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 responsability, 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 laving 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 over-

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 responsability 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 Nitherohy 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!

n the Jornal do Commercio, 9th January ANNUAL REVIEW.

The very fertile prairies of Paraná would 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 de-mand from French agriculturists for an increase o duty on foreign corn, by advising them to breed cattle, for the consumption of beef might be extra-ordinarily 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 con sumption 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 Brazillian 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, Amster-dain, Berlin, Copenhagen, Drondjem, Vienna, Trieste, Athens and recently in St. Petersbourg, Ninji-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 empo-rium 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 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 intermediarres.

When Brazilian coffees are known and apprecia ted in, and when direct trade is established with Russia, a most extensive consumption of our honour.

principal product will be ready through the vast

rea 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 régimen of paper money pass ...

ien of paper mo 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 ther 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 11th September 1846 for the correction of an excessive sue of paper. Alone, this measure would not saince, it would authorise a respansion 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.

Young 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 (titulos de renda) were examined and accepted in accordance with decree 5,135 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 descendents 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 idemnity. 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 ch indemnity would reach 4,660,000\$ for the first indemnity would reach 4,000,000\$ for the lirst 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 The slave-holders have temperature of the bringing up of andemnity secured to them for the bringing up of eight years. The few 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 (carnnhoso) treatment. This element of voluntary association of slave-holders in the reforms respecting the slavery question seems to us very worthy to taken into account. Let it be remembered to

Jornal do Commercio, 24th December

PROVINCE OF PARAHYBA.

On the 30th June of this year the debt of the province of Parahyba was,: 309,920\$389 493,275 523 35,520 427 Banco do Brazil.....

838,716\$339

In the fiscal year 1882 (which corresponds to the calendar year) the provincial revenue and expenses were:

evenue collectedxpenses paid 98,668\$181 Balance
In the fiscal year 1883:
Revenue collected
Expenses paid 64,379\$895

Balance 3.213\$086
Referring to the sources of production of the province, the president says, that recently they are increased and that the Conde d'Eu railway has assisted to this end. The president goes on:
"The provincial industries are confined to the cultivation of sugar cane and cotton; the breeding of cattle and horses extensively and the manufac-ture of sugar, the distilling of rum and the preparation of rapadura (a kind of inferior sugar). The breeding industry has much to contend with in the irregularities of the seasons, which are, more felt through all the interior extending from Pernambuco to Maranhão. Agriculture, which the soil is very suitable, is hampered by want of capital, and of roads. The manufacture of sugar is so backward, that it may said to be in a primitive state. Nothwithstanding these hindering influences the economic position of the province is improving. The total provincial receipts from 536,966\$557 in 1882-83 increased to 665,368\$889 in 1883-84.

The slave population was estimated to be 19,778. Gazeta de Noticias, 15th January

TELEGRAPHS AND MAILS.

While it is every where a pre-occupation of atesmen to increase the means of transmitting ideas; when by lower charges it is endeavoured to augment the international, and internal relations, and also those between private parties, we, follow

ing a diametrically opposite system, are at stand-still, if we have not gone backwards, in this important branch of public administration.

It is not long ago; when the industrial and commercial movement, international and internal, was less in this city; when the telephone was unknown, or availed of by few persons, that is when communication was less, much less, the director of the post office ordered a mail collection four or five times per day; to-day, when the necessities for that service are increased, it is limited to two or that service are increased, it three collections within the city.

If we look towards the telegraphic service, the obstructing the means of correspondence is still more salient. In 1880 you could a telegram of thirty words to Parahyba do Norte by paying 15\$000, and press telegrams paid 12\$000; to-day you must disburse 21\$000 and 100 reis more for the receipt!

Years ago the receipt for a registered packet might be demanded; to-day it can only be obtained by a pre-payment of 100 reis. And so forth, etc The same thing occurs with the postage on printed matter, if rates are not increased, they remain at old figures, which really means an advance, if we take into calculation the reduction in the price of

publications and notably of periodicals.

The vindicators of high postal rates declare, that as Brazil is a thinly populated country, such rates must indispensibly be maintained, and ipso facto as to telegrams. These advocates of the revenue, however, forget, first; that while the post, telegraphs, etc. are sources of revenue to the state, were not formed to this end, but only as executive measures, and as such, to be conveniently modified; second; that the lower the rates for postage and telegrams, the greater will be the revenue from these sources; and finally that to facilitate these means of communication, is in the social sphere, what the opening of the windows of a room where someone was suffocating would be in the physical. Our statesmen do not so understand it, notwithstanding that the press, and even in parliament on various occasions protests have beer made against this evil state of affairs.

The present minister of agriculture, whose zeal and good intentions all recognize, may perhaps do something at least as to postage; but any attempt in that direction as to the ministry of the telegraphs of the empire would be useless, or rather would produce a new re-action and with this a probable

increase in the charges.

It is really sorrowful to see the banishment, the lack of study and the little care, that these two

powerful factors of improvement have received from the authorities of our country. Nowithstanding the ill will of some people our commercial transactions, our industrial life, all our

a less degree than we have a right to expect, and to which we shall reach when all these obstacles created by a weak (facil) policy have been thrown down. Nevertheless, as to those principal points, those of telegraphs and postage we have loss ground. It is not fair to deny that some improve-ments have been introduced into both departments which have not produced their due effect, because the public so far as it possibly can, refuses to avail of them on account of the heavy demands it is obliged to satisfy. It is not a little to have to contend with; the immense number of those who can not read, and who only rarely and indirectly contribute to the increase of these two departments; how much more important is the repelling (afastamento) of the few who could advantageously use them, but do not do so because of the dearness of the rates

We hope Counsellor Carneiro da Rocha will not lose the opportunity shortly to be furnished by the of parliament for proposing something useful and progressive in the matter.

THE COFFEE EXPORTS OF INDIA. Coffee. The quantity exported (about 340,000 cwt.) was smaller than in recent years. Value about 144 lakhs. About 24,000 cwt. were sent to Egypt, Arabia, Persia and Turkey in Asia; 85,000 to France, England receiving the bulk of the exports. Last year was not a better one for India coffee than the previous years in which the unfavourable position of the trade was stated. Prices still kept low and production increasing in most of the countries with which India and Ceylon have to compete. The low prices of Brazil coffee a yea or so ago, when they stood at half the price of Ceylon coffee, induced consumers to substitute them for these. Java coffee also took its place to some extent. The result was that stocks of Indian and Cevlon coffee accumulated largely and prices

ll heavily.

Taking the quantity consumed in India itself, at the very minimum of 100,000 cwt., the production of coffee in India last year may be taken at 440,000 cwt., the value being increased in proportion to 18½ millions of rupees. If this calculation is correct, the value of tea and coffee produced in India in 1883-84 was:

Tea...... R 45,000,00 Coffee..... , 18,500,00

Total.... R 63,500,000 or say five millions sterling. Quantity and value of coffee have gone down since 1879-80. The

value of coffee exported in that year was R16. 267,000. The figures went R13,922,000 in 1882-83, and rent gradually down to and there was the small recovery to R14.388,000 last year.

Coffee in India, as in Ceylon, has fallen from its high estate and must yield the palm to its young rival tea. The contest against the fungus and un favourable seasons might have been carried on with a good measure of success, but we have been wamped by illegitimate influences which we could be control. German and French bounties have not been more injurious to the West Indian sugar producers than the concentration of slave-labour in razil on coffee has been to the coffee-planters of India and Ceylon. It is to the accursed slave system that is due such a fatal figure as 61s opposite middling plantation Ceylon. — Ceylon Observer, Nov. 6.

A FOREIGNER'S EXPERIENCES IN THE INTERIOR.

Dear Fack : Once more I write from a fazenda, an improve ment on the last one certainly, for although the family with its civilizing influence is away, the owner himself is present and is hospitality itself. For instance, I have been provided with a pair of slippers, trodden down at the heel, of course, in the good old Portuguese style, but still there is a good old Portuguese sayer, that sain times is a certain air of comfort about slippers, and by curling down my toes and curbing my usual free style of locomotion into a kind of shuffle, I can generally keep them on for about two consecutive minutes and shall without doubt become an adept before long

The first long excursion in them was from the to the dining room, in the course of which I kick one of them down a flight of stairs and was weal enough to invite a dog to go and fetchit; he went a once, but must have misunderstood me, as he was evidently under the impression that it behoved him to worry the slipper first and afterwards deposit it in the dirtiest part of the farm yard, and I must say he acted up to his convictions admirably.

Slaves seem to spend very little of their time at home; their field labor commencing at cock-crow

and lasting till sunset.

The cocks in the country are more regular in their habits than their brethren of the city and don't crow before about 3.30 A.M; not from any regard for the slaves but probably because there is no one about to stir them up. As many fazendas ossess no watch or clock, but trust solely to chanticleer, it would be a very serious business if some dissipated rooster were to begin piping out

and all the slaves assemble and are marched off to

their daily task without any unnecessary noise.

The huts of these unfortunate descendants Ham are scattered about in no particular order, a the back of the great house; they are airy little edifices made of saplings, mud and sape grass; about three-fourths of the area of the walls are covered with mud, and the rest filled up with holes and, in a climate like that of Brazil they are no doubt healthy enough for any one accustomed to sleep in the open air. Of course, the larger estates have more elaborate accommodations for their slaves and even lock them up at night in some cases, but on small farms the same precaution does not appear necessary.

Every thing in the country seems to be done by main strength; the ox carts look as though they had been carved out of a single big tree like a dugout canoe, but the wheels really are separate for I have seen them turn round,-and heard them too One of these carts will carry about ten bags o coffee and with twelve bullocks yoked to it, will go almost anywhere; if it won't, more bullocks are attached. The trunks of great trees are dragged about, up and down the hills by the same powerful agency; the end of the trunk is slightly raised on to a kind of ponderous sledge and a whole drove of oxen yoked to it till the unwieldy mass moves as

There is a certain automatic machine used for There is a certain automatic machine used for grinding corn, which no fasende is without; it was introduced from Portugal, and must have been invented some time ago, probably about the time that the ancient Britions dressed themselves in a coat of blue paint. It consists of a ponderous beam with a huge wooden hammer at one end and a trough at the other; the beam is mounted as a lever of the first class with the fulcrum somewhere about the middle, and a continuous stream of water falling the trough depresses that end of the level until a point is reached at which the water flow out of the trough almost in one mass, and the weight being thus suddenly removed, the beam regaining its position deals a crushing blow with the hammer on the corn which is conveniently placed in a hollowed block of wood. With a good supply of water about four blows a minute may be delivered, and there is something fascinating about the automatic precision with which the cumbrous contrivance works.

I watched one of these things for so long that I was seized with an irresistible desire to take a bath in the trough, thinking that by bracing up with my feet against the end I could hold on at the extreme slant till the water had been discharged, and

If you are ever taken with the same idea, abandon it at once, it is a delusion. I tried it. The first five seconds or so were delightful, cool, refreshing, delicious; but the trough began to descend and I to hold on; still it was delicious, but somehow o mobile as water, I forced the levnot being someone money to go, and fearing to damage another man's property I thought it better to get out,—it was much against my inclination, but I got out,-over the end of the trough, much in the same manner as a bag of coffee would have done, and dropped into a mud ly pool below, where I remitted myself to make a few cursory remarks in good old Anglo-Saxon. My host at this fazenda is not such a Hottentot as

old Sebastião; on the contrary he has a family and a house in the city and knows how to do the "Piccadilly crawl" down the Rua do Ouvidor as well as the variest dandy there. He shews an interest in the markets and wanted to know this evening how coffee was. I told him coffee was -up a tree in fact, - but have my doubts as having understood my explanation of that exalted position arrived at by his country's staple.

We have been smoking on the *pateo* this evening and telling each other *espanholadas*, which being interpreted signifyeth yarns of a more or less surprising description. I think the fazendeiro has surprising description. I think the fazendeiro had rather the best of it in this pastime, although I freely drew on my recollections of Baron Mun-chausen, and occasionally even found myself on the verge of saying what was not strictly true.

P. S .- Will you allow me to express myself The second was a second with the second with the second was a second with the second with the second with the second was a second with the second with the second was a second with the second

But in justice to myself, allow me to observe that the word fazenda is he word fazenda is a comprehensive one and not olely applicable to the great estates where a claw

hammer coat in the evening is *de rigueur*.

Brazil is a large country, and not a mere modern Arcadia studded with palaces for the recreation of Rio "clerks and skippers."

It would scarcely be fair if a stranger arriving in Rio and going straight to the house of the Baran de—, in the Cattete, were to speak of Rio as a city of palaces. And in like manner, anyone who thinks that one of the great fazenaas is a fair sample of a

believe that Alladin's palace is to be found on the banks of the Xing# !

There are fazendas, mirabile dictu! which don't possess a piano. There are fazendas, and still I use the word advisedly, which have the base earth for a floor and the wayfarer who puts up there, sleeps on a piece of matting laid thereon, with his boots for a pillow; and very comfortably too.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The provincial assembly of S. Paulo was opened on the 16th inst.

-The Monitor Campista thanks Providence for a rain-fall that cleaned the streets and alleys of

-The Rio Grande do Sul custom hous ceived in 1884 2,062,097\$646 against 2,220,143\$672 in 1883,

-The party who attacked the editors of the Diario Mercantil denies any intention of homicide and says he got a severe bite on the hand.

-The Victoria, Espirito-Santo, custom house receipts were 3,256\$984 in November ulto. against 11,931\$853 for the same month of 1883.

-The custom houses of the province of Rio Grande do Sul received in November 1884 451,-849\$651 against 403,354\$751 for the same month of 1883.

-A privilege has been granted for the navigation of the river Pardo, in the province of Bahia, Cannaviciras at its mouth to a place called Jacarandá ; distance is not stated.

--Our colleague of the *Diario Mercantil.* S. Paulo, misunderstood us. What we asked was, whether the *interest* for the last six months of 1884 was included in its table.

-The hoisting of the Argentine flag at Erê is enied by the Brazilian authorities; for, says the magistrate, there is no flag of any kind at that place. This must carry conviction with it.

-The September receipts of the Matta Grosso reasury agency were 43,793\(^351\), against 53,-74\(^3\)\(^225\) in the preceding year. Of the receips the Corumba custom house contributed 43,665\(^375\) (the Diario Official prints 47,665\(^375\)).

-The Pernambuco custom house received dur ing the first half of the fiscal year 1884-85 4,816,-\$91\$191, against 5,990,141\$265 for the same period of the preceeding year. Import duties were \$71.418\$355 and those on exports 293,771\$366

-The Correio Paulistano of the 13th gives the receipts of the Companhia de Navegação the past year, at 137,309\$660. About 511 tons of salt and 1,107 tons of sundries were imported and 3,564 tons coffee and 105 tons of sundries export-The figures are extracted from the Piracica-

-The receipts at the S. Paulo treasury agency for December last were 961,143\$908, a 939,475\$998 for the same month of 1883. against Santos custom house contributed 667,980\$145, divided as follows:

	667 0805	. 1 5 15
Sundries	69,234	271
	376,450	
Port dues		
Importation	219,603	

-The slaves in Piauhy on the 30th June were estimated to be 17,280. Registered under the Rio Bra

nco law	and a	24,898	
Arrivals	3,821 6,270	2,449	
		22,449	
Deaths Emancipations		5,169	
	1000,000	17.080	

Some inaccuracies in the tables would however reduce the number to 16,998. There are 8,114 free-born children, beyond the number delivered to emancipated mothers and to the state.

-The Fornal do Commercio says that the operations of the engineers employed on the river S. Francisco improvements have produced satisfactory results. Boats of 10 to 20 tons measurement and drawing .80 to 1.25 metres, some fully lader and others with half cargoes have easily and safely passed the Sobradinho rapids both by the channel opened for the steam boats and by that called *Barcas*, which has also been improved by the engineers. During the four months, September-December, 149 boats had passed the Sobradinho rapids, the draft varying from 1 to 1.30 metres. In this period the river is lowest. The internal trade seems to be important and the labours of the engineers deserve praise. Eight provinces con-tribute to the traffic on this important river, and steam should be at an early date introduced; heretofore the navigation has been entirely by sail, or commercial transactions, our industrial life, all our some dissipated rooster were to begin piping out that one of the great fazenaar is a fair sample of a social machinism increases day by day, although to at midnight. After the second crow, a bell tolls Brazilian farm, may easily go a step further and sible, the plans of Mr. Mi'nor Roberts.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is proposed to inaugurate the Paraná mil way on February 2nd.

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The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has accepted the lowest tender, 19,200\$ per kilometre, for the extension to Macahé 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 (vaudeuile). The thing may be called: noti me tangere or the Portuguese éscapade."—Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels. 21 December.

—The bids for the construction of the Rio Bonito branch of the Cantagallo railway to Macahé, province of Rio de Janeiro, were opened on the 16th. There were 13 tenders ranging from 19,200\$ to 26,625\$ per kilometer. One bid was at 23,980\$ 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 radlways 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 radlways is indispensable.

RIVER 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 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 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 were at 2 to 3 per cent premium. Gen Mansilla wrote the president in strong terms as to was arrested as mutir pains.

Standard 6th January

-The latest 'on dit' about the Missiones question is that it will be left to the arbitration of President Arthur for this country and Emperor William to 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 24811.

er 31st:-	
January	. \$2,000,000 m/n
February	. 1,633,000
March	. 1,964,000
April	. 1,783,000
May	. 1,940,000
June	. 1,763,000
July	
August	. 1,544,000
September	. 1,669,000
October	2,029,000
November	. 1,768,000
December	. 2,282,000
Total	. \$22,199,000 m/n

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

1880	13,000,000
1881	15,710.000
1882	16,400,000
1883	19,000,000
1884	22,200,000

The average monthly returns have risen from 1,083,000 in 1880, 1,366,000 in 1880 in 18,33,000 in 1884. Such a striking advance shews the swelled proportions of the trade of the Republic. The returns of 1884 shew 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 25½ millions. All the Custom Houses up riveres shew 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
1879	1,900,00
1880	2,000,000
1881	2,300,00
1882	2,800,000
1883	3,250,000
1884	3,800,00

This heats 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 Montevides.

-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. 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 shews 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 45½ 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 ountry; 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 Argentino

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 exag-geration 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 figure. The fact is that the National Governmen 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 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 the present indebtedness is about 12 million 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 o the Republic. The Roca Government has pledged it self to make no more loans and to curtail expense 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 appy 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 unscruptious 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 attent in the market, whether arising from 'bonafide' 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 shew an increase of 18 per cent, over 1883, which is a fair test of the growing prosperity of that province.

Year	1883 1884	849,000
	Increase	157,000

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

LOCAL NOTES

—The Chilian ironclad *Blanco Encalada* arrived here on the 16th from Valparaizo, on her voyage to England.

—The flying squadron has not flown. The Sete de Setembre [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 do Brazil against the directory of the Bank of Brazil has attracted considerable attention.

We congratulate our colleague of the Revue

Commo ciale, Financière et Maritime on his annual review, which shows judicious labor and great care.

—All right collegeno cheline favith an inclusion.

—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.

—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 *Grounde*.

- 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 *Rinchuelo* gave an entertainment to their Chilian colleagues of the *Blanco Entalul* 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 Parz for publishing the result of the plibiscite 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 freating 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 Itaoco, wants to be appointed a notary public at Macahé it does strike one as peculiar. The Falha Nova prints the news, and news it is!

—The Biazil is unlucky. The Diario Official gives it another slap, opropos 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 ap 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 aright in their endeavors to break up the raulette 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, 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 nouces 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 Paiz published that a committee of seamstresses had waited on the minister of marine to protest against the partiality (Apizid) and injust (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 adjec ives.

—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 Damias can agree that they are better is a mystery. The Mint seems to have done its best to make the Emperor ridiculous; for the portrait 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 Malin uses strong language about the Gironde affair. It will hardly interest our readers.

What a result will come of the special corres-

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

 $-O\ Paiz$ 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 ament expenditures.

—Our colleague of the Folka 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 be n 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 tonjours per drix, 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 *Jonnal* 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 Patis, 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 for may use the word] petiticousts!

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

province	staves	oo years ota
Minas Geraes		23,662
Rio Grande do Norte.	9,500	270
Sergipe	25,000	1,673
Alagôas	26,500	1,865
Paraná		88
Goyaz	6,500	321
Pernambuco	83,000	5,835
Rio de Janeiro	260,000	29,227
	600.201	62.041

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, rom 1st November 1883 to 31 December 1884. The seat of the School was removed after the

The seat of the School was removed after the Christmas holidays from the Saude district to the Larangeiras. 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 % 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 expen-

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.

Receipt Balance in hand 1st Novem! Subscriptions and Donation Pupils' fees Interest on Bank deposit	per '83	. 857 200
Expendi		1,652\$980
Miss Galt's salary	840\$000	
do travelling expens.		
Rent of schoolroom, 12 mo.	240 000	
Stationery	600	1,330 900
Balance to 1885	1.0	322\$080
Rio de Janeiro, 15th	anuary 18	385 Fred.
Young, Chaplain 7 no. R		

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 19 3116 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mitrels (paper). 11 fs. gold
do do in U. S.
coin at \$4.80 per £1 stg... 38 38 cts.

Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1 stg.] in Brazilian
currency [paper]. 2600

Value of £1 sterling , 12\$508

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses and freight by steamer		Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses		Euchorge on London private		Sales in Olitte Survey, ongo		Stock title morning, case		
at 3\$850 8 11116 c	9 15 16 c	at 4\$500	30 C & 50/0	b %101	firm	2,000	14,000	6,000	208,000	Jan. 14
8 11116	9 15116	4,500	30 € 8 50/0	7,61	firm	3,000	16,000	9,000	194,000	Jan. 15
85%	9%	4,500	30 6 & 5%	193%	firm	1	10,000	9,000	187,000	Jan. 16
9116 8	9 73116	4,500	30 € 8 5%	7,61	firm	l	1	9,000	186,000	Jan. 17
85%	3.850	4.500	30 c & 50/0	193%	firm	2,000	3,000	22,000 *	184,000	Jan. 19
85%	3.850	4,500	30 € 8 50%	193%	quiet	ĺ	4,000	21,000 *	199,000	Jan. 21
8%8	3.850	4 500	30 € 8 50/0	193%	quiet	3,000	8,000	25,000	219,000	Jan. 22

WEEKLY SUMMARY.		
yanı	ary 17th.	
Sales for United States during the week	71,000 t	pags
Sales for Europe do do	19,000	
Sailing clearances for the United States	8,000	,,
Steamer clearances do (4)	61,000	,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	30,000	,,
Stock at Santos this morning	181,000	,,
Receipts during week to and Jan	52,000	,, :
Sales for United States during week	13,000	"
Clearances do do	8,000	,,
do Europe do.		,,

EXCHANGE.

lanuary 14.—The market was steady at the following rates: on London 19516 on bankers and 19½ on head office, 402 on Paris and 658 on Hamburg at 20 dt; on New York at sight 28620—88506. Commercial sterling was done at 19716—19½ and fnnes at 187-196. Not much doing. Sovereigns cloted with buyers at 12\$650, sellers at 13\$800.

12\$800.

January 15.—The market was not so firm, there being no bills at 15½. The rates as posted were unchanged and the market quiet. Commercial sterling was quoted at 19716. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$700. no sellers.

January 16.—Market flat. The Banco Commercial drew over the counter at 19516, but the other banks would not draw at over 19½, and in the afternoon all retire. Commercial sterling was done to a small amount at 19516–193%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$700, no sellers.

January 17.—The English banks and the Banco do Com-mercio drew att. 19/6 on London, 497 on Paris and 613—614 on Hamburg at 90fs, and 24850 at sight on New York. Something was done on head offices at 19 3116. Com-mercial sterling was quoted at 19/4. Market quiet, but rather steadler. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128700, no sellers.

no sellers.

January 19—The market opened firm at an advance. The English Bank and the two native banks drew at the following rates: 19 3116 on London, 495—496 on Paris and 611 on Hamburg at 90 dps: on New York at sight 2540. On Head office a transaction was reported at 19½. Commercial set quiet. Sovereigns sold at 19½—694 and farses at 491. Market quiet. Sovereigns sold at 19\$850, closing with buyers at 19\$780, no sellers.

at 132,900, no besiers.

January 21.—The market was very quiet at unchanged rates.

Commercial sterling quoted at 19%—19%, but there was
money at the former rate and the market was rather flatter.

Commercial france were quoted at 491. Soversigns closed
with buyers at 12\$780, sellers at 12\$850.

anuary 22.—Rates are unchanged viz: 19 316 on bankers and 19 30 on head offices for sterling, 495—496 on Paris, 61 on Hamburg at 90 dts, and a\$640 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 19 34—316; market quiet. Sovereigns were reported sold at 19\$800, closing at the Board with buyers at 12\$810, sellers at 12\$850. January 23.—Posted rates are unchanged, but the market continues quiet and is considered rather flatter.

—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 left instead of the monthly losses made during the two preceding half years. The present yield of 8 dwsts, 1g or (old per ton leaves a profit after paying all expenses both at home and abroad, with the present out—put of, say 300 tons per month. The cost of raising and treating the ore, including the cost of every kind in Brazil, for the last six months was 25s. 2d. per ton.—Railway News, Dec. 20th.

-The receipts at the Santos Custom house for the first six

Exportation	129,124	895
Deposits, etc	21,281	651

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST-15TH JANUARY

Exchange passed:

\$\int \(\frac{\(\mathcal{L}\)}{\(\mathcal{L}\)}\) 5514 at 19 5[16 d.

Francs 1,730,910 , 484-498 rs.

R. Marks 164,000 , 602-608 rs. Coffee sold :

132,131 bags weighing 7,927,860 kilogrammes.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

1	anuary 14.		
	Six per cent. apolice	,050	000
7	do	,052	000
5	do	1.053	000
. 5	Banco Brazil	248	000
100	Banco Commercial	235	000
20	deb. Leopoldina RR £50	496	000
407	Jardim Botanico tramway	135	000
1	anuary 15.		
61	Six per cent apolices	1,052	000
200	do	1,053	000
1,400\$	do	104%	96
4005	do Prov. Rio	100	96
140	Banco Brazil	248	000
12	do	250	000
50	Banco Commercial	235	000
100	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	157	
170	do	158	
50	hyp. notes Banco Predial	07%	6 9
50	,, do	673	4.9
	January 16.		
50	Six per cent apolices	1,053	00
3,500\$	do Prov. Rio	1011	6 9
10.000	Gold Lean 1879 41/2 0/0	1,185	00
8	Banco Brazil	248	000
100	Banco Rural	275	00
26		120	00
40		496	00
6	do 200\$	157	50
135	do	158	
. 33	D C Deal de Decail (60/.)	6614	. 0

194	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (60/6)	6012 %
J	lanuary 17.	
5	Six per cent apolices	1,052 000
24	do	1,053 000
2,000	do Prov. Rio	103 %
70	do Prov. Bahia	8o %
85	Banco Commercio	224 000
30	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50	496 000
50	do 200\$	158 one
43		54 000
45	어프 이 시민은 그 회에 가게 그리고 하고 하지만 보고 그리고 있다.	41 000
50	(A. B. S. C.) 프로젝트 시간 (1987년 1987년 -	120 000
	어느 그 아니는 아니는 아니는 그 사람이 되는 것이 없는 것이다.	85 0
150	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%)	78 500
150 38		661/2 %
	January 19	

38	do do (6%)	661/2	0
J	anuary 19.		
37	Six per cent apolices	1,053	
	do	1045	69
100	Sovereigns	12	85
50	Banco Commercial	235	00
10	Banco Commercio	224	00
	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2005	160	00
28	Amazon Navigation	120	00
30	deb. Docas D. Pedro II	192	00
	,, Ferry Co	8:	9
80	hyp.notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%)	78	50
	January 21.		
21	Six per cent apolices	1,053	00

\$00\$	do	105
50	Banco Commercio	224 001
	deb. Grão Pará R.R	85 0
5.	" do	87 ?
34	", Leopoldina R R. 200\$	160 00
20	Ferry Co	85 °/a
	anuary 22.	
10	Six per cent apolices	1,054 00
75	do	1,056 00
mat	do Prov. Rio	103 9
13	Grão Parà R.R	215 00
51	deb do	87 °
20	1.0 DD	112 00
21	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	165 oc
21	,, do (28 Feb)	162 00
		138 00
100	deb. Ferry Co	85 0
12	hyp.notes Banco C. Real do Brazil(gold 5%)	
100		
180	do do	

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. That receipts would increase after the holidays were over might have been expected; but to so marked a degree, will probably have affected consuming markets. Quotations are still unchanged. We have received up to yesterday 2,674.444 bags since the beginning of the present crop year.

The sales since our last report have been:

69,078 bags for	
19,990 ,,	Europe
4,413 "	Elsewhere
93,481 bags,	
nd since the 1st inst. are	1
141.532 bags for	United Sta

	58,523	1,657,428.0149	
" Else	10,868	16,378 490	
		1,592,880 507	
bags.	210,923	129,124 895	
es have been:	The clearance	21,281 651	

United States

Elsewhere:

Jan.	14	Baltimore Amer bk Adelaide	7.529
	16	New York Br str Laplace	7,700
	16	New Orleans Bi sti ii iii. Dirimine	20,151
	17	do " Crinto	15,222
	17	New York ,, Humber	11,854
	19	do Gerbg Columbus	5,720
	22	Galveston Swed lug Imes	5,500
	22	Baltimore Amer bk Amy	8,420
	E	Europe :	
Ian	14	London Br str Coptic	852
	14	Bordeaux Fr str Oreneque	157
	15	Antwerp Ger str Baltimore	556
	16	Marseilles Fr str Savoie	3,021
	16	(19일이 ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1,709
		Genoa &c do	3,493
	10	Hamburg Ger str Paranagua'	6,516
	10	Trieste Ital str Maria	4,001
	.,	Venice do	217
	20	D 1001 1 D-L/s	5,649
	22	The state of the s	6∞
		Italy do	149

Jan. 17 River Plate Br str Trent..... 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:

3,389			
	,,	in	1884
,508	11		1883
3,005	.,		1882
0,078			1881
4,760	.,,		1880
5,366	17.5		1879
		7,508 ,, 3,005 ,, 0,078 ,,	7,508 ,, 8,005 ,, 0,078 ,, 4,760 ,,

Brokers' still quote :		
	per 10 kilos	per arroba
Washed	4\$490 5\$580 nominal	6\$600 8\$200 , nominal
Good first	4 700 - 4 830	6 900 - 7 100
Regular first	4 430 - 4 560	6 500 - 6 700
Ordinary first	4 090 4 220	6 000 - 6 200
Good second	3 750 - 3 950	5 500 - 5 800
Ordinary second	3 270 — 3 540 nominal	4 800 — 5 200 nominal
Escolha	2 660 - 2 860	3 900 - 4 200

Escolha Stock was this morning estimated to be 217,000 bags in first and about 80,000 bags in second hands.

Vessels loading and to load

	bags.	
New York Brit bark St. Kilda	. 10,000	
do Brit str Lassell	. 11,000	
do do Humboldt		
Baltimore Amer bark Glad Tidings	. 6,000	
do Arg. ship David Stewart	. 5.000	
do Amer bark D. Pedro II	. 3,000	
do Dan str Magnus		
Galveston Norwg bark Bams	. 5,000	
London and Antwerp Brit str Neva	. 1,000	
Antwerp Germ str Montevideo	. 1,500	
do and Hamburg Germ str Condor	2,000	ı
		ŀ.

TERKED BEEF

The importance of this article to our population is such that we transcribe the following figures, furnished us by the cour-tesy of Mr. Gustavus Gudgeon, merchant, of this city. Receipts in 1884:

Receipts in 1994		
Rio Grande do Sul	kilos.	1,778,720
Argentine Republic	,,	6,871,893
Oriental Republic	,,	22,732,608
Total	kilos.	31,383,221

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 460 for that from the River Plate. In comparison with the four preceding years:

	Receipts:				
		Rio Grande	River Pl	ate	Total
	1884 kilos.	1,778,720	29,604,5	10	31,383,2
į.	1883	1,847,990	25,449,8	156	27,297,8
į	1882	1,104,420	22,127,0	80	23,231,5
,	1881	1,466,020	22,091,1	20	23,557,1
,	1880,	1,596,940	28,621,8	300	30,218,7
,	Consumption:	1884	kilos.	28,1	84,878
		1883		25,8	101,996
		1882	.,	23,4	50,500
ŝ		1881	.,	23,9	17,240
		1880	,,	27,0	70,740
1					

There has been very little movement in the markets. The holiday season is only just over and lis effects are still apparent. Flour has been rather dragging: Fine 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.	
Castilla	1,000 ,,	
Chesapeake	1,000 ,,	
Araby	625 ,,	
Silver Spring	500 ,,	
Mapleton	550 ,,	zoe brls.
Aconcagua from Chili:		
6,166 sacks	3.5	., 83
Elisha Gibbs from Richmond	100	
Haxall	3,740 brls.	
Crenshaw	1,200 ,,	
Clara	300 ,,	
Rosebud	100 , 5,	340 ,,
	13,	623 brls.

Sales since our last report have been about 10,000 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be.

stock in first hands is estimated to be.

33,500 brls American
2,500 ,, Trieste
3,000 ,, Chili
39,000 brls.

Brokers quote the market rather flat and with little demand at the following quotations:

Triest 16\$000-18\$000
Richmond 1st 18 000-18 500
2nd 17 000-17 500
Baltimore 1st 18 250-18 750
2nd 17 500-18 000
Western & Int. 16 500-18 000
Chili
S 1000-17 000-17 750
Platch Plate 17 000-17 750

Pitch Pine.—Arrivals are: Isabella Balcom z64 feet from Wilmington, which is unsold. A changed and firm at 42\$000—43\$000 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receips have been:

103,135 feet per Mark Trauin from New York
sold to arrive at 125 reis per foot. 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 38\$000—41\$000 per dozen.

Kerosene.—Receipts are:
21,500 cases per Mark Twain from New York
The market has become very flat under advices of large shipments. We are given quotations of 6\(^5_{1300}\)—6\(^5_{200}\) per case on
the spot and 6\(^5_{200}\)—6\(^5_{200}\) to arrive.

Lard.—No receipts. Market unchanged at about 420 réis per lb.

Rosin.-None arrived and quotations unchanged.

Turpentine.—Arrivals nil and no change to report Indian Corn.—No arrivals and rather steadier at 4\$000 -4\$200 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts have been:
732 bales per Favorit
756 ,, Bessie May
from the River Plate and to dealers or contractors.

Bran.—Receipts have been:

520 bags per Bessie May from River Plate
7,550 Paramagnd do

There is no change in quotations which are still 2\$700—3\$000

There is no Change ...—

The Hobe from Gaspe via Bahia brought 2,450 tubs and 119 cases. Quotations are unattainable; at retail tubs are quoted at 185000—245000.

443 tons per Amazone from Newcastle to a dealer.

Cement.—No receipts and quotations unchanged.

Rice.—None arrived and the market is firm. Invoices may be quoted at 9\$200—9\$300 and retail lots 9\$500—9\$700.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

9ANUARY 14. Rosario—Nor bg Favorit; 269 tons, Andersen; 24 ds; hay

to order.

7AN 15.

BALTIMORR—Amer bk D. Piedro II; 465 tons; Johnston; 43
ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co.

Ocostro—Port bk Humildade; 333 tons; Velho; 42 ds; sundries to Barbosa Cotta & Co.

PORTO ALEGIE—Ger schr. Retaile; 101 tons; Asmussen; 20 ds; beans to order.

7AN: 17.

PORTO ALEGIER—Ger schr. Catrina; 110 tons; Hink: 15 ds; beans to José da Rocha e Souza.

7AN: 18.

JAN. 18.

Buenos Aires-Br bg Bessie May: 341 tons; Buck: 25 ds;

Buenos Airas—tro og Bestie may, 34 tons. Buenos hay to Gustavus Guidgeon.

Porro Alkorr—Dan schr Andreas Linemann; 121 tons:
Fischer; 20 ds; beans to Wencesláo Guimarães & Co.

Pisener, 20 ds; beans to Wenceldo Giimaržes & Co. JAN. 19.
OPORTO—Port lik Alexandre Herculano; 419 tons: Gomes; 45 ds; sundries to Veiga Pinto & Co.
IIIA DE MAD—Swed bis Vere; 293 tons; Shilberg; 44 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.
BAITA—Br bg Hebr; 236 tons; Pennell; 9 ds; codfish to Edward Johnston & Co.

JAN. 20.

CADIE—Nor bk Anna; 278 tons; Wingaard; 42 ds; salt to C. W. Gross & Co.

SETURAL—Nor bk Codan; 405 tons; Scheen; 45 ds; salt to

order.

NRWCASTLE-Ger bg Amazone; 316 tons; Grumund; 71 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

NRW YORK-Bt bl. Mark Twain; 765 tons; Melvin; 43 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

YAN. 21.

RICHMOND—Amer lug Elisha Gibbs: 465 tons: Woods: 45 ds: flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

WIMINGTON—Br bg Inshella Balcom; 301 tons: Bonnell;
45 ds: pine to order.

	Di	SPARTURES (OF FOREIGN I	ressels.
	3	ANUARY 14.	aria Carolina; 33	tons: Reis: sun-
dri		AN. 15.	and the second	
	7	AN. 16.	1141 tons; Kellett	
BALT PRNS	IMC	RE-Amer bk A	delaide; 377 tons; berior; 1559 tons;	Baiky; coffee. Slenulyn; ballast.
PERM	CS.	BUCO-Port bk	Gratidão; 258 to atrine; 159 tons;	ns; Mathias; sun-
	7	AN. 17.	bania: 1459 tons; Philipp Weyergang	
de	abu	rg; do.	Philipp Weyergang Augustine Kobb	
tig Port ker	an; rose		Margaretha; 91	
Peri	7	A N. 18.	linheiro; 182 tons	
las	_В		149 tons; Butel; d	0.
CAD	ız—	AN. 19. Br lug Dawn; 1	54 tons; Le Clerce	q: ballast
	7	AN. 20.		
CAD		Br bg C. R. C.; AN. 21.	248 tons; Le Con	teur, ballast. ,
	7	AN. 22.	'umbus; 261 tons;	
UNI	Yo	STATES—Br bk	Kate Burrill; 690 Dictator; 830 tons;	tons; Bell; ballast, Muller; do.
	<i>,</i> 1	RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STA	- EAMERS.
DAT		NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
 Jan.			Wellington 26d	Wilson Sons & C
	14	Coptic Br Laplace Br Orénoque Fr Cavour Br Argentina Gr	Wellington 26d Liverpool* 27d River Plate 4d Porto Alegre* 7d Hamburg* 24d London* 23d	Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C Messageries Mar Norton, M'w & C E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C
	15	Cavour Br Argentina Gr Pascal Blg V, de Bahia Fr Chahuim Chil Savoie Fr Umberto I Ital	Glasgow* 20d	E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C A. Leuba & C For coals
	15	Savoie Fr Umberto I Ital Baltimore Gr	River Plate 4d do 4d Santos 21h Rosario*	For coals K. Valais & C F. & Tavolara H. Stoltz & Co. Norton M'w & C
	16 16	Chahuim Chil Savoie Fr Umberto I Ital Baltimore Gr Buffon Br Humber Br Trent Br Coventina Br Aconcagua Br Maria Ital Paranaguá Gr Magnus Dan	South ton t and	do
	17	Aconcagua Br Maria Ital Paranaguá Gr	Genoa* 30d Valparaiso* 18d Santos 22h Rosario* 18d	J. Bradshaw & C. Wilson Sons & C. F. & Tavolara E. Johnston & C.
	20 21 22	Magnus Dan Strathelen Br Condor Gr Humboldt Br Orione Ital	Santos 30h	Wilson Sons & C F. & Tavolara E. Johnston & C Hard, Rand & C E. Pecher & C H. Stoltz & C Norton, M'w & C G. Cresta
	22	Orione Ital	Hamburg* 37d Liverpool* 27d River Plate 5d	G. Cresta
	DE	PARTURES O	OF FOREIGN S	TEAMERS.
DAT	epraje.	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Jan.	15	Uruguay Gr Coptic Br Orénoque Fr Savoie Fr Baltimore Gr Umberto I Ital Pascal Blg Buflon Br	Santos London Bordeaux* Marseilles*	Sundries do do do
	16	Baltimore Gr Umberto I Ital Pascal Blg	Bremen* Genoa* River Plate	do do do
	17	Paccal Big Buflon Br Orator Br W. Burkitt Br Humber Br Aconcagua Br Laplace Br Maria Ital	New Orleans	Coffee do do
	18	Aconcagua Br Laplace Br Maria Ital	New York Liverpool* New York* Trieste	Sundries Coffee do
	19	Trent Br Cayour Br	Trieste River Plate Porto Alegre* Hamburg* Valparaiso*	Sundries do do
	20		Valparaiso* Santos do Genoa*	do do do do
			Genon	1
	22	Later State	ate ports.	
	Ca	lling at intermedi	40 mm	
Aca	Ca VE	lling at intermedi	AT & LOADIN	nond 13 Dec
A ca A da A lii	Ca VE	lling at intermedi	AT & LOADIN	nond 13 Dec tore 5 Dec : 9 Sept
Aca Ada Alii Asp Ans	Ca VE	SSELS AFLO.	AT & LOADIN Richn Baltin Havre New Liver Antw	nond 13 Dec tore 5 Dec : 9 Sept York 29 Nov bool 26 Dec erp 22 Dec
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Aca Adi Ash Ans Ans Ans Bri. Car Cha	Care VE	lling at intermedi SSELS AFI.O. n. Bonner. Pon. nerva	AT & LOADIN Richn Baltin Havre New Liver Antw New Liver Cardit Baltin Bruns	nond 13 Dec 5 Dec 9 Sept York 29 Nov 000l 26 Dec erp 22 Dec York 5 Dec 000l T 23 Dec nore wick 2 Dec
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Acade Alin Asp Ann Are Aus Brr. Car Cle. Cla	Care VE VE vadia vatorelie gitta relie relie rene re	lling at intermedi SSELS A FLO. n 1. Bonner. ron. nern 1. Platt tine 4. tine 6. tine 6. ne. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.	AT & LOADIN Richh Baltin Have Livery Antw New Livery Cardit Baltin Bruns Caspa (New Cardi New Cardi New Cardi New Cardi New Cardi	nond 13 Dec 5 Dec 9 Sept 9 York 29 Nov 9000 26 Dec 20 Dec 7 Vork 5 Dec 10 1 23 Dec 10 1 23 Dec 11 3 Dec 11 3 Dec 12 Dec 13 Dec 15 Sept 16 5 Sept 17 5 Sept 17 5 Sept 18 Nov
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Acad Adii Asp Ann Arc Ann Brri. Can Clar Clar Corn Gaa Gaa Gaa Gr. He He	VE dia otogo dia	lling at intermedil SSELS AFLO A. C. Bonner Foun Platt Grand Gran	AT & LOADIN Richn Baltin Havre New Livere Livere Cardi Richn Bruns Gaspa Cardi Richn Richn Liver Cardi Richn Liver Cardi Richn Liver Liver Liver Liver Gred Liver Gard Card Card Card Liver Card Liver Card Card Card Card Card Card Card Car	13 Dec 5 Dec 5 Dec 5 Dec 5 Pec 5 P
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M'w & C	lug Fly's
M'w & C	bk S. Ki
5 ie & C	bk Ring bg Rose bk Lady lug Caci
volara	lug Caci
M'w & C	bk Selm bg Bessi
haw & C	lug Caci lug Can bk Selm bg Bessi bg Hebe bk Mark bg Isab.
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	bk Heler
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5 Dec.	bk Zulm
29 Nov.	bg S. L
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5 Dec.	bk Impi
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	francs f

Lewis Ehrmann	Richmond	22 Nov.
	Oporto	
Lessa	London	
Lufra	London	22 Dec.
Maita	Cardiff	
Martha Reid	Swansea	ı Dec.
Minnie Burrill	Cardiff	22 Dec.
Mornington	Cardiff	24 Dec.
Nansik,	Newport	g Dec.
Nevada	Newcastle	
Nordenskjold	London	2 Dec.
Ocean Wave	Cardifi	25 Sept.
Peter Supercich	London	26 Dec.
Rodrigo Norton	Savannah	
Robert Kerr	Cardiff	
Когиена	Newcastle	15 Dec.
Kuby	Liverpool	
Sophie	Laurvig	4 Dec.
Sophie Gorbitz	Hamburg	
Sorensen	Cardiff	
Speculant	Westerwick	15 Nov
S. Stefano	Cardiff	1 Sept.
Terra Nova	New York	6 Nov.
True Briton,	Cardiff	22 Dec.
Vigilant	Brunswick	
Valkomeren	Cardiff	15 Oct.
Wave King	Greenock	•
FOREIGN SAILING VESSEL RIO DE JANEIRO, JANE		

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

NÁMR	TONNAGE	ENTERE	PROM	CONSIGNER
American				3,344
hle Amer	66-	Dec 10	R Aires	Phipps Bros & Co To order F. Clemente & Co Cerl, Dale & Co. F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros & Co
bk Amy bk Abd-el-Kader. lug Glad Tidings bk J. H. Pearson bk D. Pedro II. lug Elisha Gibbs.	394	13	Rosario	To order F. Clemente & Co Cerf, Dale & Co. F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros & Co
lug Glad Tidings	626	Jan. 4	Baltimore.	F. Clemente & Co
bk J. H. Pearson	401	. 9	Raltimore	E Clemente & Co.
lug Elisha Gibbs.	465	21	Richmond	Phipps Bros & Co
British				
hg Romola the Eliz, Mary, ble Cambay ble Cambay ble Cambay ble Had'onshire lag Fly g-Scud to Ada Brown ble S. Kilda the Kilda ble Kilda ble Kilda the Cambay ble Lady Cartier luc Cacique luc Cauning ble Selma the Cambay ble Hebe the May the Hebe the May the Hebe the May the Had the Mark the	208	Nov. 2	Cadiz Rosario Cardiff Glasgow Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Glasgow Brunswick Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Nosario Newcastle	V. M. Leone & Co G. Gudgeon Wilson Sons & Co Rio Gas Co
bk Eliz. Mary	808	Dec 26	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
bk Had'onshire	680	28	Glasgow	Rio Gas Co
lug Fly'g-Scud	164	29	Penedo	To order
bk Ada Brown	1028	Jan. 2 4	Cardiff	To order D. Pedro II R.R. Norton, M'w & Co J. C. Pacheco & C Phipps Bros & Co Wilson Sons & C Grão Pará R.R. La distance
bk Ringdove	398	4	Glasgow	J. C. Pacheco & C
bg Rosella Smith	509	4	Brunswick	Phipps Bros & Co
bk Lady Cartier.	108	5 7	Cardiff	Grão Pará R. R
lug Canning	657	8	Rosario	In distress
bk Selma	398 509 723 108 657 348 341	.9	Newcastle .	Kahle & Noeilner
hg Hebe	236	10	Bahia	E. Iohnston & C
bk Mark Twain	657 348 341 236 765	20	New York	Kahle & Noeilner G. Gudgeon E. Johnston & C F. Clemente & C
bg Isab. Balcom.	301	21	Newcastle . B. Aires . Bahia . New York Wilmingt'n	To order
Norwegian				
	202	Dag	Liverpool	P S Nicholson & C
bg Bamsbg Hermanus bk N. H. Knudsen	221	Dec 4 Jan. 3	Hernosand.	Hartwig, W. & Co
bk N. H. Knudsen		4	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & Co
lug Banta	264	4	Westerwick	Hartwig W & Co
bk Helene	372 266	8	Westerwick	Hartwig, W. & Co
bk I Benham	908	9	Newport	Hamilton & Faro.
be Favorit	290	14	Cadiz	C. W. Gross & C
bk N.H. Kinidsen lug Banta	908 296 278 405	20	Setubal	P. S.Nicholson & C. Hartwig, W. & Co. H. Stoltz & Co. J. C. Pacheco & C. Hartwig, W. & Co. Hartwig, W. & Co. Hamilton & Faro. Souza A. & C. C. W. Gross & C. J. A. Moura
German				
German hk Lina Schwoon bk Freya bg Pollux bk Vorwarts sch Rosalie sch Catrina	856	Oct 30	Cardiff	For repairs
bk Freya	653	Dec 31	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co
bk Vorwarts	376	Jan. 9	Newport	Hamilton & Faro
sch Rosalie	tot	15	P. Alegre	To order
bg Amazone	110	17	Newcastle	For repairs Wilson Sons & Co H. Stoltz & Co Hamilton & Faro To order José da R. e Souza J. C. Pacheco & C
		100000	Research Control of	
Swedish lug Imes	251	Nov. 28	Westerwick	Hartwig, W. & Co C. W. Gross & Co To order L. Carvalho & Co
bk Mary Ann	435	Jan. 1	Copenha er	C. W. Gross & Co
lug Imesbk Mary Ann bg Fritzbk Vere	242	7	B. Aires	L. Carvalho & Co
DR Vere	393	,,,	A SECTION SEC	List Carriagion (Co
Danish	.6.	N 6	Macéo	Affonen Silva & C
bg Fam. Haao	151	Dec 4	Antwerp.	F. Sauwen & Co
bg Fam. Haab bg Dorothea bk Therese sch And Linem'n	430	Jan. 7	Westerwick	Affonso Silva & C F. Satiwen & Co Hartwig, W. & Co W. Guimarães & C
sch And Linem'n	121	18	P. Alegre.	W. Guimaraes & C
Argentine shp Dav. Stewart			Paltimon	F Claments 9. C.
shp Dav. Stewart	050	Jan. 6	isa umore.	F. Clemente & Co
Russian	-00		Cadia	To order
bk Lennatar	588	Dec 21	Cadiz	10 order
Italian	235		c:	7
bg Zio	330	Dec 18	Genoa	L. Zignago
Portuguese bg Ame'a Norton sp Cons. Fontes. bk Zulmira bk Laura Norton bg S. Lourenço. bg Armando bk Rita Norton bk Africa	77			A. M. Norton C. M. Leone & Co C. M. Leone & Co V. M. Leone &
bg Ame'a Norton	690	Mar an	I. do Sal	A. M. Norton
bk Zulmira	446	Apr. 25	I. Boa Vista	A. M. Norton
bk Laura Norton	997	Aug. 8	I. de Maio.	V M Leone 9 Co
bg S. Lourenço	164	Nov. 12	Oporto	To order
bk Rita Norton	822	25	Brunswick.	A. M. Norton
bk Africa	618	Doc 25	Uporto	V M. Leone & Co
bk Sultana	421	14	I. do Sal	Veiga Pinto & Co
bk Triumpho	477	18	Cadiz	V. M. Leone & Co
lug Joven Alberto	430	22	Caravellas	A. M. Marinhas
bk Ceres	324	Jan 2	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
bk Noemla	324	4	Oporto	L.B.G. Pereira & C
bk Rita Norton bk Africa. bk Africa. bk Sultana bk Trimpho. lug Joven Alberto bg Marinhas. bk Ceres. bk Noemla bk Pereira Borges bk Novo Silencio lug Nova União bk Humildade. bk Alex. Herc'no	329	9	I. do Sal	J. A G. Santos
lug Nova União	406	9	I. do Sal	J. A G. Santos

FOREIGN MARKETS

HAURE.

Mastra. Guimardes & Hutchinson's Market Report, ember aund.

Fee—The most striking feature of the market during rinight was reserve. Under the influence of increased is in Ro and principally in Santos, prices for time ses gradually declined and are at present 1:50 france quotations in our last report. Recent advices from Rio ting the present crop at 3,700,000 bags also cooled the rament of the more sanguine. Transactions in good grades at 31-31,50 francs, cost and freight, were the respective positions of the markets favoring salest ding to some reports the transactions reach file, occ while others estimate them at only 100,000. About the specific proper realized at 56-36.50 for 1st regulars. Some small lots of Ceara's were also 150 francs.

LATEST LONDON	QUOTATIONS	OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.
EXTRACTED FROM	THE "STATIST,"	AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF DECEMBER 20TH.

		Governmen	nt Stocks.
	1863 434 per ct Loan	. 96-98	1875 5 per ct. Loan, 97—99 1879 4½ ,, , 85—87 1883 4½ ,, , 82½—83½
	The state of the s	Rails	iunys.
20 100 20	Alagoas, Lim. 7 per et guarantee	16-17 98-100 211/2-22	paid 20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz
5 20 20 20 100 20 100 20 100 20 20	do Timbó br Inzilian Great Southern. Juny. Cent Bahia do deb 6 per ct. Lampus & Carangeja deb 5/4 per ct. Campus & Carangeja deb 5/4 per ct. Cande d'En Lin. 7 per ct guar. do deb 5/4 per ct. D. Therea Christian deb. 5/4 per cent. Or per ct. guar. Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct grar.	3 12-14 18-19 100-102 100-102 101-103 19-20 98-100 94-96 14\(\frac{1}{2}-15\)\(\frac{1}{2}-21\)\(\frac{1}{2}-22\) 115-120	20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar 20 10 - 21 / 20 10 0 deh. 6 per ct 20 10 10 10 0 deh. 6 per ct 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	The state of the s	Miscelle	aneous.
15 10 20 100 20 25 100 100 100	English Bank of Rfo, Lim. New London & Brazilian Bank, Lim. Bahia Cent. Sugar, Lim. Cantazeira Paulo Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref. Rio City Improvements. do deb 5 per ct. Recife Drainage Lim.	9 11—11½ 12—13 10 86½ 13 25 104 86 11½—113%	2/5 West & Biraz. Tel. Lim. prefer. 4\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\text{ do defer. 15\frac{1}{2}\rightarrow 15\frac

GOVERNMENT BONDS

BMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,675,100\$000 2,158,400 000 119,600 000 8,142,800 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000	1,997,200 000 119,200 000 22,443,500 000		6 % { 5 % { 5 % 6 6 % 6 4 % 70	1,000\$000 800—200 1,000 000 1,000 000 500—200 1,000 000	1,056\$000 105 °/0 86 °/0 103 °/1, 1,315\$000 1,185\$000

0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$142,800 30,000,000 51,885,000	0 000	22,443,500 000 43,319,000 000			vincial apolices of Rio de Janeiro	4 % 6 % 4 % %	1,000 500- 1,000 1,000	000 -200 000 I	103 °/., 1,315\$000 1,185\$000		
- No. 16.			BA	NKS	S AI	ND PUBLIC COM	MPANIES					
	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSURD	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA-	LAST D	PAID		
	\$3,000,000 \$,000,000 £1,000,000 6,000,000 1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 5,000,000 500,000	00,000	All All 30,000 All 5,000 10,000 All 30,000 12,500 All 1,556	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	All	Rural e Hypothecario. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. English (limited) Industrial e Mercantil. Mercantil de Santos Banco Predial New London and Brazilian Banco de Commercio. Banco de Credito Real do Brazili. Banco de Credito Real do Brazil. Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo	7,391,682\$102 2,104,723 702 1,647,969 524 4 170,000 825,000 000 375,000 000 123,150 557 4 225,000 730,000 000 36,442 004 3,053 598	248\$000 275 000 235 000 140 000 225 000 50 000 	9\$000 10 000 10 000 8 s 7 000 10 000 6 000 11 s 9 000 3 000 3 500 5 000	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1883 Oct. 1884 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885		
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