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NUMBER 12

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24th, 1885.

THE political situation remains unsettled and the opposition to Senator Dantas is still active. On the 14th Senator Cruz Machado charged that the ministry was in a crisis and should resign after the vote on Deputy Moreira de Barros' motion ; the charge was denied by the minister of the empire, in the absence of the premier. On the 17th Sr. Dantas in replying to Sr. Cruz Machado said that the Senate could neither provoke nor solve ministerial crises and repeated the assertion of the minister of the empire that there was no crisis existing in the ministry, and if there were any other it is in higher regions and only to be solved by the wisdom of the legislature. On the 18th a rumour was current that Senator Silveira Martins had notified the premier, that for the purpose of healing the rupture in the liberal party caused by personal objections, the Rio Grande do Sul deputation would not support the government; but the Senator on the 20th explained that he had not intimated to the premier his withdrawal from place, although he had given him the friendly advice of resigning if he could not secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies; he considered that the ministry had been defeated and his object was to bring about a compromise; while it was his opinion that the premier should bring about the reform, he did not see that because this was undertaken by one, it could not be carried out by another: he quoted a remark from an evening paper; "Either the Emperor causes a revolution, or the people will" and presented a motion for information as to what steps are to be taken to avoid breaches of the public peace. The premier assented as to the facts stated; that the dissidents did not express opposition to the project but to him personally; they were prepared to exceed the project under another ministry. He repeated that he would only accept defeat on a vote on the project and until this took place would maintain his position. The discussion was continued on the 21st when Senator Silveira da Motta defended the action of the government and declared that only on the project should any vote be considered decisive; he wished the conservatives were called to place, could he be certain they would decide the emancipation question, which he was not, for the liberal governments had not known how to do anything (não tem sabido fazer nada) Sr. Silveira Martins defended his motion and made a sharp attack on the press, which he charged was not bought but, as is the case with religious images which are exchanged, was receiving some remuneration employé to use more energy in the execu-

for its support of the government. The minister of the empire replied, and the motion was by leave withdrawn. The Chamber has held no session, the opposition having resolved to meet only for the purpose of electing members. On the 21st the committee report recognizing Dr. Joaquim Nabuco as Deputy was presented five members voted in favor and four against his election in committee but there was no quorum in the Chamber. The above is a rapid summary of the parliamentary occurrences since our last issue and we have only to add that the opposition to Sr. Dantas' ministry arises, it is generally understood, from the arrangement, charged as made, with the Throne, and as a protest against undue interference by the Crown in legislative functions. The position is certainly complicated. On one hand are the Emperor, the ministry, the greater part of the press and the majority of the people; on the other the conservative Senators and Deputies and the liberal dissidents. Heretofore the people have generally, according to history, been on the side of the legislature, but in this case we see them opposing the action of those who claim to be their representatives. and are supporting the executive. What the result is to be, we can only repeat in the words of the Jornal; God only knows! From the committee report in Sr. Nabuco's case, appearances lead to a belief that he will not be elected. A conservative member of the committee, a professed emancipationist and representative from Ceará voted against him. The Ceará deputation are certainly distinguishing themselves this session for inconsistency, and disregard of public opinion. While we do not anticipate disturbances, for the nature of the people is contrary to this, still there can be no doubt that the situation is very much strained and one side must shortly give way. Which it is to be, is the question.

FROM a table we publish in another column, some idea of the reliability of official statistics may be obtained. The sales of coffee for the first quarter of 1885 show an increase of over 400,000 bags. in comparison with the same period of 1884 while the amount of sterling exchange passed shows an increase of only about £100,000 which, if there be deducted the decrease in francs and reichs-marks, becomes reduced to only about £52,000, a sum quite out of proportion to the increase in the quantity of coffee sold even with the most liberal deductions for lower cost. It is perfectly well known that large amounts of exchange are passed which are not officially reported; but the question then arises, of what earthly use are these Brokers' Bulletins? A foreigner desirous of investigating Brazilian commerce and finance would consider the country virtually bankrupt if he took the figures for granted, and from them decided that 400,000 bags of coffee only produced an increased exchange movement of £52,-000! We presume also that government operations are not contemplated; but they certainly should be, and there can be no inconvenience in publishing them in the Bulletins, for these are not so very promptly made public that the interests of the Treasury would suffer. It is perfectly heartrending, an attempt to get up prompt statistics in Rio. We have frequently seen traffic returns of railways in Brazil come back to us from London in the financial papers before they are published in the Rio journals. And the returns of many of the provincial custom houses are so much retarded that for any practical statistic purpose they are perfectly useless. Cannot this matter be corrected in some manner, or is it utterly hopeless to expect the public

tion of his duty? Just at present when last session and then signing a contrary Brazilian affairs are attracting great attention, such figures as would promptly show customs and internal revenue receipts would be of great service, but the returns should embrace the whole empire and not be published piece-meal. It must be granted to the Rio custom house, and to some others at the principal ports, that commendable promptness is shown, and the curious fact is that those fiscal departments which have the least to do are generally most remiss in doing this least; e. g. the Diario Official of the 19th publishes the Pernambuco returns showing total receipts of 719,-000\$; they are dated March 31st; the same journal publishes the February receipts at Ceará, showing 83,000\$; the table is dated March 21st., then the February receipts at Maranham are dated March 19; the January receipts of the Piauhy custom house 27,000\$, required twenty days for tabulation. Here, we have in the same number of the official journal customs receipts for January, February and March, and the only table that shows any energy on the part of the employés is that from Pernambuco, the most important by far of any.

THE dead-lock we have been witnessing in the Chamber of Deputies has attracted such general attention that a cause for the effect must be sought. That ten dissatisfied liberal members of the Chamber acting in connection with their political opponents could so completely succeed in obstructing parliamentary work needs explanation. The cause seems to us to be found in the last electoral law, and the effect only to be removed by such a modification of this law as will greatly increase the suffrage, to the end that the Chamber of Deputies may more nearly represent the country, and not that very small section of it which it now represents. No law can be so passed that its action may be prophecied to show perfection; experience will show perhaps both short coming and over leaping and as these appear, no time is to be lost in correcting such mistakes as occur. A sincere observer of political affairs in Brazil can not claim that the Chamber of Deputies as at present constituted represents the public opinion of the Empire. The manner in which candidates are elected proves the contrary. The modus operandi is for the candidate to issue a circular to the electors of the district he wishes to represent and if possible secure some endorsement of his pretension by the political chiefs of his party; then personal visits to local magnates are made, and it their support be secured, the candidate may calmly and confidently await the result There is no personal contact with the great mass of the people, no speech-making or attempts at raising enthusiasm; the election contests are generally as flat as possible, and when disturbances do occur, the cause can generally be found in the enmity of local chiefs and the actors are their personal followers. It is no uncommon thing for a candidate for a district in the north, or in the interior, to remain in Rio during the time that would be employed in England or in the United States in actively canvassing his proposed constituency. How can it be claimed that (say) a Deputy from Pará who has never left this capital can represent the public opinion of his district, which opinion he has only heard by proxy; and how can the electors of that district know anything of his opinions save from his circular and the endorsements of personal and political friends, relations, etc? It is manifestly impossible to expect such an improbability Did the Deputy from Ceará who has come so unfortunately under public notice really represent his district of a free province, he could hardly have fallen into the incon-

motion in the present session. It, therefore, seems clear that the majority of Deputies, It, therefore, of both parties, are not legitimately representatives of public opinion. Another proof of our argument is shown by the professions of the Deputies. Whereas the House of Commons is to a large extent composed of merchants, bankers and manufacturers, our Chamber is almost exclusively formed of lawyers, with an occasional medical man, and a rare planter, unless in combination with the lawyer. It may be replied that we have no manufacturers, bankers or merchants, and to this there is of course no possible answer. There must be however unprofessional men, who are sufficiently interested in commerce and trade to offer themselves as their candidates and the introduction of a few such into the composition of the Chamber could not but be attended with advantage. Politics are made entirely too much a means of support, and the same members being returned again and again, political cabals are easily brought about and personal questions quite as frequently cause the fall of a ministry as political, economic or other principles. We think an extension of the suffrage would go far to correct the present unfortunate state of affairs. Without expecting that the reform we advocate can be secured at any early date, we nevertheless earnestly call attention to it, and ask that if the chiefs are too busy to lend this attention, that one or more of the younger members take it up.

WE are always ready to give what space we can to such correspondents as sign their contributions, and we have therefore printed the communication respecting immigration. The greater part of the article is entirely opposed to our ideas, but justice calls for a fair hearing and our readers may judge each for himself. The writer is not always consistent; and we positively deny that an English speaking immigrant would meet the same advantages in Brazil, where it is conceded that language, customs and religion are entirely different from those to which he has been accustomed, as he would find in an English colony, or in the United States. We are persuaded that Brazil is about the last place to which an English or American immigrant should direct his steps. Immigrants from the Latin countries must be the principal supply of labour in the empire for many years to come. Their customs are more or less similar to those they find here; the Portuguese immigrant finds his language, the language of the country, and the Italian or Spaniard can soon adapt his mother-tongue to the dialect of his new home. But for an Anglo-Saxon the matter is entirely different; his ideas of freedom, of religion, of civil rights and privileges all meet with opposition by the law as now written. He cannot register his child's (we suppose him to have gone up country) birth, his son's or his daughter's marriage, or their deaths; he is a political nonenity with no voice in the election of those who lay taxes upon him; he and his sons are utterly debarred by their religion from any place of public character; he is little less than an Indian pariah. Under such circumstances what does it avail that land is cheap, game large and small at hand, the raising of fowls and hogs profitable? Our correspondent, in his admiration for what nature has done for the country he so greatly admires, has completely overlooked what man has undone, and this is so serious an error that we cannot allow it to pass uncriticized. We would never be able to forgive ourselves if any publication in our journal induced one single Englishman or American to seek a livelihood as a sistency of signing the government project farmer in Brazil, so long as present laws

regarding naturalization, civil contracts of marriage, and some other less important, but none the less necessary teatures of life, are unrepealed. Our correspondent offers a green old age to the immigrant and cites the instance of a family near Therezopolis. We have yet to learn that the experience of the family referred to has been satisfactory in a financial point of view, and where is the advantage of reaching a green old age without some corresponding improvement in the economic position? That English, Scotch and Irishmen have thrived and grown rich at the River Plate we readily concede; but there the laws are more liberal, the land offers great opportunities for agriculture, grazing and pasturage, and these two latter have been the great sources of Anglo-Saxon success at the Plate. The sections of the province of Rio de Janeiro to which our correspondent refers are however mountainous or are at least decidedly hilly. The plough is rarely or ever available and communication with this city is difficult and where transport is not difficult, it is exces-There is hardly a week passes sively dear. that complaints are not published that the railway tariffs forbid the cultivation of cereals and such other articles as the small farmer could produce, and yet our correspondent actually invites his fellow countrymen to come out to Brazil, in preference to going to a British colony, or to the United States. It seems quite possible that as civilization advances, the necessary improvements may be made and the empire fitted as a home for the Anglo-Saxon, but it is certainly very far from that desirerable condition at present, and if we may venture to advise, we strongly recommend our correspondent to moderate his transports. We readily offer what space we can give for his promised continuation, but beg that his enthusiasm may be tempered by reflection, and comparisons between Brazil, English colonies and the United States abandoned.

SLAVERY.

We venture to translate the following article from the Jornal do Commercio, of the 17th inst, on this subject. It is published as a leader, and may be naturally considered to represent the most advanced ideas of that important member of the Rio press :

It is said that in the Chamber of Deputies con servatives and malcontents are in league not to admit one single government candidate more, of whose elections are still awaiting recogni-We have reached a point at which things are done so openly and brazenly that we do not see why we should any longer make a secret of them. Whether there is any understanding or not, (and we are assured that there is not) whether this or some other plan be carried, one thing is certain. the possibility, nay more, the probability of the ministry having to retire without even getting the debate opened on its slavery bill. What will happen afterwards, God only knows.

We are willing to believe in the sincerity of such

as reject the bill in limine: some will do it in their sober senses, others blinded by political passions, but all will probably be sincere. We say political passions, because every one has heard from their lips, both of conservatives and malcontents, that some oppose the bill from party discipline, and others because they have to complain of Sr. Dantas. It is matter for regret; because in a question which is social, and not political, there should be no appealing to party considerations and still less to personal motives; yet such is the fact, and we have

to take things as we find them.

When such is the state of feeling, it is useless to argue, nor have we the presumption to try to dissuade any one from his fixed purpose. We wish, however, while there is still time, to explain with frankness, and without beating about the bush, what we think of this tremendous question; which if imprudently handled may,—not kill the country, for such a country as ours does not die, but— plunge it in disasters the recovery from which will

Among the implacable opponents of the bill there is heard one comforting voice: Sr. Dantas will be succeeded by Sr. Saraiva who already has a fresh proposal and a list of his cabinet in his pocket. This may possibly comfort these hitter

toes: but Sr. Saraiva will make none but moderate reforms, and when they afterwards come into power they will find the ground clear of this nettle which could not have failed to sting them from the very first. It may be so, but what cer-tainty is there of it? What pledge has Sr. Saraiva given, or what pledge could he give if called

Sr. Saraiva is not the man to deny his service to his country; but his Ex. may think that the waters are just a little too unruly, may be rather sceptical about protestations of support, and decline to govern with a House in which two or three votes at any time decide the fate of a ministry. If we wish to go forward safely it is necessary that we should provide for all contingencies.

The conservative party also can effect the reform in question. No doubt it can, for it has been a more truly reforming and liberal party than that which arrogates the latter title; but in the present state of things it would have to come into power in the name of a policy which should more or less satisfy public opinion. Where is this policy? Up satisfy public opinion. to now it has offered none but that of quashing the government bill.

Will this policy be indicated by the vote of want of confidence moved by the malcontents in the Chamber of Deputies? The voting of the conservatives may mean merely an act of hostility to a liberal cabinet, a league to overthrow it; but even if it did imply that they adhered to the doctrine of the vote in question, what is the policy of this doctrine? It is lost in the depths of the infinite. There can be nothing more vague, undecided, or cloudy than to say: we do not want emancipation without an indemnity. It embraces everything cloudy than to say: we without an indemnity. from the real and efficient indemnity, which the country cannot afford to give, and which would hem us within the limits of a meagre emancipation fund, down to immediate abolition with an obligation on the freedmen of working for six months longer as an indemnity to their former owners. The fact is, that whichever way they may turn, disregarded, honeycombed, out of equilibrium as is our genera budget, the emancipation indemnity can only be furnished by the slave-owners themselves, whether as a tax levied on the slaves, or in any other shape; and the entire problem is just how to make this a

easy as possible.

What policy is this, then, of the proposed vote of want of confidence? It is a policy which is no policy at all; it is not enough, for we must have It is a policy which is no something which is humanly appreciable.

something which is humanly appreciable.

They say that Sr. Dantas' proposal is detestable and that he has violently agitated public opinion. Be it so; but the evil is done, public opinion is violently agitated, and now what are these sturdy wiseacres (curões prudentes) goings to do? Are they going to tone down the bill, to allay the agitation or are they going to irritate it and the agitation, or are they going to irritate it and provoke a tremendous explosion?

The fact is that the discussion of this great question has been wrested from the public squares and has been brought before parliament; it is dangerous to thrust it into the streets again. is all the more dangerous because it is certain, that as this is a question which has to be regarded from as this is a question which has to be regarded from two sides—the sentiment of humanity, and social and economic interests,—the public will never be able to regard it but from the sentimental side.

Let us not shut our eyes to the danger; let us provide for the worst, and then we shall not be taken by surprise. In the presence of what we cannot but consider political obstinacy, we will state all that we fear from it. If any ministry, whether liberal or conservative, were to rise to power on the ruins of the present bill and of the hopes of so many people, on what elements could it rely to repress any disturbance of public order? Brazilian soldier, who never flinched under the fire of the savage and warlike hosts of Paraguay, might well feel his rifle tremble in his hands it aimed at the breast of brothers whose cry was Liberty for all!

Such will not, but such might, happen, and that should be quite enough to put us on our guard. Shall we run risks so great and so uncertain for the sake of a handfull of wretched slaves, over 60 years of age!

But the principle, they say, the principle of the thing! But what is the good of talking about are so many who admit the State's taxing the value of the slave for a new registration ? then impose the value of 400\$ for a slave of 40 years of age, 200\$ for one of 50, and is it to be unable to say that the slave of 60 is worth nothing? We must confess that we do not comprehend the objection.

They say too: if to-day we are going to free the slaves of 60 years of age, next year we shall have to free those of 50; we shall no longer feel safe. Just so; but where is the plan that offers perfect security? They want the gradual depreciation of the slave's value in the inverse ratio of his increasing age. Very good: but when this depreciation has been fixed this year in the proportion of 10,

what is to prevent it from going to 20 next year,

what is to prevent in from going security?

For us, however, the 'question is not even o sexagenarian slaves; it is simply that if the government proposal be defeated, something may reremnent proposal of dereated, something may remain to replace it by which the ministry which succeeds may come into power. This is curious; it is said that this state of uncertainty is ruining and exhibiting the country, and that it must be stopped as soon as possible. Meanwhile the only way they can think of, is not to help to do something, but to prevent anything from being done. On the part of those who really want nothing to be done, of those who think that the law of 28th Sept. is enough, — if not too much — this conduct is logical; on the part of the others, quite the reverse.

For anything to be done the first essential is a point of departure, a basis for discussion; well, frankly speaking, it seems to us that the government proposal is as good as any other for the pur pose. Let it be discussed, amended, substituted if they like; and if the government proposal is defeated, there will remain the proposal which defeated it; at all events something will remain, and the public will know what it is, that is proposed to

Sr. Saraiva is preferred to Sr. Dantas, and he has a counter proposal ready? Very good: take advantage of Sr. Saraiva's leading idea, offer it as an amendment to the leading idea of the 1st article stated in Sr. Dantas' bill, and if Sr. Saraiva's proposal gains the day, he will come into

power by right of it, and carry it out.

If it is not Sr. Saraiva's proposal, let it be some body else's; anything may be acceptable, but what is not, is this positive blank. The blank is the unknown, and at the present juncture the unknown is fraught with peril. If there is not prudence, nay self-denial on the part of many, we may drag the country into a frightful cataclysm.

Then too there are those who state that they are ready to vote for the same bill if brought in by Sr. Saraiva, but not by Sr. Dantas, who does not inspire political confidence. This is parliamentary, but these questions of personal confidence are best left for normal times; just now much higher in terests are at stake.

For our part the question is concisely limited to if they have no fears for the public peace, or it, should it be imperilled, they consider themselves strong enough to restore it promptly, and consider that they are defending greater interests than those which may suffer in the struggle, let them go on their way, free and undisturbed by misgivings, each inspired by his own conscience. But if this sense of security is wanting to them, let them reflect that by ceaselessly preaching that emancipation is a personal question of the Emperor's they have only fanned the flame of that propaganda which if it one short year ago almost took posses sion of this city, will to-day brave everything if it supposes itself to be backed by the support of the Crown (which is a force,) by that of the majority of the press, (also a force), and by that of so many eminent men which are worth another force still let them reflect, and let them listen to the dictates of prudence.

We do not advocate abolition in the present difficult circumstances of the country; and i cause we dread it, it is that it may not be effected illegally, that we beg for moderation and for concessions lawfully made; made too while there is yet time. Having thus fulfilled our duty, which can only be that of warning and advice, we shall never encourage disorder, though we may suffer from the consequences of it in common with all. Should we succumb, an hour sooner or an hour later, the death of the individual weighs nothing the destinies of humanity; the country will not die.

This is strong language and the article, as might have been expected has created considerable sensation here. The Jornal, always circumspect (to a fault at times) has shown up the gulf to which the country is rapidly drifting through the cabals of a very few politicians. No language that we, foreigners, could use would furnish a clearer statement that if civil war be not imminent, it is possible and we have therefore allowed a native to explain the position.

BRAZILIAN IMMIGRATION.

In the province of Rio de Janeiro are tracts of well watered and wooded lands, with an European climate averaging between 55° and 75° degrees Fahrenheit — unsurpassed for magnificent scenery and within reasonable distances of railways and markets. When I say reasonable distances, I mean nearer to civilization than in many other countries in respect to land of equal price and quality and per-fectly well adapted to European constitutions. As a proof of this I can cite a "patriarch" known

to most English residents in Rio. He came to

Brazil in 1835 a middle aged man and after various vicissitudes settled in Theresopolis with his wife and family; his boys of from 45 to 50 as well as the father and mother look as though they were just arrived from Somersetshire: their descendents are numerous enough, and all engaged in agriculture and well to do.

The old lady works resolutely in her garden of which she has reason to be proud and is able to supply the table with any amount of green peas, asparagus, strawberries, and potatoes of a very large size and superior quality.

The district referred to is situated to the north

of the capital, about 100 miles from east to west and 50 from north to south and includes the Organ mountains with three paralell ridges running from

The western limit may be considered the Dom Pedro II railway: it is traversed by the high road "União e Industria," the Cantagallo railway, and an old abandoned high road which crosses diagonally from the formerly flourishing towns of Iguassú and Estrella to S. Fidelis and Campos.

The mountain towns of Petropolis, Theresopolis and Nova Friburgo with their surroundings represent but a very small proportion of this territory; the rest is nearly in the same state as it was in the time of the first invaders, Cabral and Villegaignon. In fact the present writer has failed to trace even smallest path from Nova Friburgo to the river Parahyba leading towards the east; if ever such a road existed as people say, it is now entirely obliterated.

The best way of seeing this part of the country is to take the small steamers, that touch at the island of Paquetá, to Piedade thence to Theresopolis descending the borders of the river Paque-quér, which is one series of cascades, for about 30 miles and then strike into the old road already mentioned via Pião, Soumidouro and Carmo, to Sta. Rita, a pretty little town about 10 miles to the north of the city of Cantagallo, situated on a railway called the "Barão de Nova Friburgo" which connects the Cantagallo railway and the river Parahyba at a place called Aldeia, and from which by means of the S. Antonio de Padua railway and a 6 hours river voyage through delightful scenery, you reach the celebrated city of Campos, the most important town in the province; in fact superior to any other in Brazil, not being the capital of a province

A person leaving his own country either from necessity, or from the natural desire which all have of owning a piece of this earth, does not wish, if possible, to exile himself altogether from the occasional pleasures of a city, yet he has to do so entirely in any land known as an emigration field, simply because he can not buy land in any country so near a city as these lands are—for anything like the same money—neither can he secure such ad-vantages, as can be offered him here.

The healthiest and finest climate, unrivalled scenery and under a safe and free government, with no direct taxation to speak of, is as tempting as anything offered in the United States or New Zealand. On the other side, there are different customs among the people likely to be neighbours, differences of religion (or rather none at all), but at all events they need not fear "bigotry" such as, if they came in contact with English or Irish Catholics, and above all of course, the language. This however is soon acquired.

The reason why land is so cheap in proportion to ts production is due in part to slavery, but princirally to the old feudal sentiment which exists in all countries where the struggle for absolute food, has not reached the proportions attained in the old countries of Europe—notably in the highlands of Scotland past and present, where a poor chief was encumbered with any amount of ragged retainers, the same land heavily weighted by taxation, increased luxury among the few and increased poverty among the many. In this case the land almost worthless rises to an enormous

value. Very few proprietors have titles, so it would never do to un-earth this question, the only remedy now being to make the owner declare what he possesses, make him pay land-tax per acre, cultivated or uncultivated, consequently all the land he can not pay tax for, would revert to the state in course of time and the value of land would be doubled at once.

Leaving the remedy in the hands of those whom it may conern.

very finest land in the district I name, can be purchased with a secured title at about £3 an acre, with water power, timber for construction and good clay for bricks and tiles.

Say: a lot of 60 acres, with 100 braças [225]

	€200.0.
Plan and survey	15.0.0
	185.0.0
Extras	2.10.0.0
Copy	10.0.0
Documents	2.0.0
Cost	£180.0.0
a litolitage on the interior	

An Englishman with a small capital could live as well as the provision of ammunition, arms, and and enjoy life here, as well as anywhere else; the like, would give an impetus to the iron trade, namks to the indirect taxation exclusively or nearly and enjoy life here, as well as anywhere else; thanks to the indirect taxation exclusively or nearly exclusively adopted by this government, his quarter days would be real holidays, and if he still wishes to keep up old English customs, he need not see

in the Michaelmas goose an income tax-gatherer.

In comparison with the United States all live stock such as pigs, sheep and poultry fetch very high prices proportionate to the cost of rearing, therefore more attention ought to be given to small farming, as in France and Italy, than in attempts to produce for exportation such articles as cotton and coffee. A few coffee trees, however, are not to be despised, but they should not be considered in the first place. Should the propose emmigrater be a sportsman, he will find a consider Should the proposed able quantity of small game, and even some good sized leopards, still existing and destined by Providence to provide for his amusement.

Transport is not a great difficulty and railways are advancing in all directions.

Verdant groves, perpetual fountains, a delight-fully sunny climate with moderate breezes, and above all, cool nights he certainly will find, almost realizing the ideal of the ancient poets; he must however put in the nymphs or satyrs according to his means or wishes.

The manner in which a small capital might be applied to the best advantage will be the subject of another paper should the Editor have space as well as inclination at his command.

Statist March as

WAR AND TRADE.

As the dispute between this country and Russia becomes more serious, and active war preparations becomes more serious, and active war preparations are being made both at home and in India, people are naturally asking,,—What would be the effect of a great war upon trade? The first effect, doubtless, would be adverse, Already, indeed, the apprehensions excited are increasing the commercia pression. No one knows what may happen, and each is preparing for the worst. There too, that the Money Market would be disturbed were hostilities to break out; and doubtless there would be a crisis in the Money Market, and also in the Stock Markets. But as soon as the first in the Stock Markets. But as soon as the life shock was over, trade would speedily accommodate itself to the altered circumstances, and an eager demand would arise for the productions of certain industries. War on the scale anticipated would necessitate the issue of considerable loans, British and Indian, and would compel the Government to charter a large number of ships for the despatch of troops to India, and of all the matériel of war. It would also render necessary a great addition both to the Army and Navy; and it would give rise to an immediate demand for everything necessary to put a large army in the field, and to maintain it there in efficiency. One of the first measures that would be taken, as a matter of course, would be to call out the Militia and to add very materially to the Army; while all the Regular troops available would be sent to Kurrachee, and pressed forward thence to Afghanistan. Supposing that 50,000 men were sent in this way to India, and that recruiting were to be carried on at the rate required to maintain so considerable an army in the field; and supposing also that the whole of the Militia, as well as the Reserves, were called out—the mere addition to the Army and Navy would take out of the Labour Market between two and three hundred thousand able-bodied men. This alone would go far to put an end to all labour disputes. Just now there are apprehensions of labour disputes on a very great scale; and it is quite clear that if peace be preserved, and if prices remain as low as they are, disputes must occur sooner or later. But labour disputes on a great scale would disorganize the whole trade of the country, and might give rise to very serious rioting. The calling out of so many men for the Army, Navy, and Militia would deplete the Labour Market to such an extent that masters would rather be inclined to increase than to lower wages, and thus labour disputes on a great scale need not

apprehended. At the same time, the chartering of the ships necessary to send a great army to India, and to keep the army properly reinforced and supplied with everything necessary for its efficiency in the with everyning necessary for its emicincy in the field, would still further case the Labour Market and would at once raise freights, thus putting an end to the depression, which has weighed so long upon the shipping trade. Furthermore, the Gov-ernment would have to give— aid outracts for men-of-war of all kinds, and for torpedo-hoats. The dockyards would probably for some months a least, be fully employed in making ready for sea

and to the coal trade; and if once activity were imparted to the shipbuilding, shipowning, and iron and coal trades, we should see a general revival of industry all over the country. It is well known how the prosperity of any great industry transmits itself from industry to industry, until the whole commercial community shapes in the prosperity that a few property and the community shapes in the prosperity that a few property and the commercial control of the community shapes in the prosperity that a few property and the commercial control of the co munity shares in the prosperity that at first was enjoyed by only a single industry. In the case we are assuming, however, three of the greatest industries of the country would at once be set working in great activity; and the influence of the three, therefore, would be immediate and considerable. The great loans that would be brought ou the great toans that would be brought out would, at the same time, impart activity to the Money Market, and enrich large numbers of persons who would be immediately inclined to employ their profits in productive enterprises of various kinds. The increase of investments, too, would have a sti-mulating effect upon all producers. Owing to the steady and long-continued diminution of first-class investments, the return from money employed has been growing less and less for several years. great war, however, by leading to the creation of fresh securities, would change this; and by increasing the return from money invested, would increase the incomes of investors, and give them, therefore, a larger margin out of which to spare. No doubt taxation would increase also; but the increase in the public burdens would hardly be so great as the increase in the value of money therefore, the incentive to enterprise would greater than any check imposed by additional taxation.

We are assuming in all that we have said that the supremacy of this country at sea would be un disputed; that we should sweep not only the fleets, but the cruisers of our enemies from the waters and that our flag would be safe and our supplies of all kinds unmolested. It is possible, of course, that while no hostile fleet would be able to keep the seas, cruisers might be fitted out and might prey upon our commerce; that war risks would, therefore, become very heavy; and that, of sequently, many ships would be transferred f the British to some neutral flag. It is hardly likely, however, if the war were confined to this country and Russia, that anything of the kind would occur Russian seamen hardly have the enterprise to make the sea really dangerous to this country. Our shipbuilding resources are so great, and the courage, dash, and enterprise of our sailors so well-proved, that any cruisers which might be fitted out under the Russian flag would very soon, we think, be settled with; while, as we observe elsewhere, the "Alabama" decision closes neutral ports to Russian cruisers. It is only in the case that the war were to spread, and that countries with a large supply of good sailors were opposed to us, that any risk of this kind would really be run. Still, the risk must not be lost sight of. It is the one thing that makes a great war dangerous to this country Our wealth and commerce are so great, our Empire so vast and so spread over the world, that scarcely any war, however successful it may be, can compensate us for the sacrifices we shall have to make. We covet no gains, and, therefore, whatever gains we may make will weigh lightly against our certain losses. But if the Empire is attacked, it must, of course, be defended with the whole strength we can bring to bear; and wise policy would enjoin that we should at once take the offensive, and deal such blows against our ad-versary as would disable him from repeating the attack for a generation at least. If this policy were pursued—if the war were prosecuted so vigorously that no great maritime Power would be tempted to enter the lists against us—we need hardly fear serious damage to our shipping; and if we escaped that risk, the immediate effects of war would be as we have said, to stimulated many of the most important industries in the country, and to produce, therefore, a temporary prosperity. The prosperity, of course, would be based upon a false foundation—it would be based, that is, upon the destruction of wealth—and it would be followed by as collapse of longer or shorter duration; but for a time, unquestionably, the effect of a great war would be relieve the Labour Market, and to give activity to the shipping, the iron, and the industries.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

-The Rosario Railway will be inaugurated to Baradero on May Day, and completed to Rosario in October next.

-Every day the political excitement engendered

-Argentine paper-dollars are current at Asuncion for 76 cents of araguayan money

-No stronger proof could be had of the sound ness of our market than the fact that not a single failure has occurred since the suspension of specie payments on the 9th January. In these 3 months, since elapsed, the gold premium has risen steadily, having reached last week 65 per cent. At present it ranges between 50 and 60.

-As soon as Congress meets, next month, we may expect a further increase of the ponderous import duties, which average 26 per cent. on the total value of imported merchandise, the President having declared at Mendoza that Protection is the remedy for existing ills. Some duties already exceed 100 per cent. ad valorem.

-All true friends of the country rejoice to see that conviction that some of the State Railways must be sold, as the first genuine step to save from blue ruin, is rapidly gaining ground; and there is a strong hope entertained that the new Finance Minister will rise to the situation and do what is obviously the first and best thing to be done under the serious circumstances of the case. Several months ago, when things were beginning to look unpleasant we urged the expediency of selling the State Rail ways, the stupendous outlay on which has been the main cause of present financial woes. Some people say that the railways cannot be sold, as they are dged for the loans raised to make them; but this is a difficulty easily overcome.

-The trade-returns for the past quarter, of the B. Ayres Custom House, compare with those of 1884 as follows : -

1884. 1885. \$ 19,308,000 Imports.... 14,713,000 Exports..... 19,375,000 23,003,000

As the valuation has been raised 15 per cent or ccount of the fall in papermoney th the past quarter are really equivalent to \$16,820,000 for imports, and \$20,002,000 for exports, being an increase of 14 per cent in imports and 3 per cent exports, over the same quarter of 1884.

-The Capital Lottery has produced during the last quarter the sum of \$126,425.93 m/n.

-The exports of wool from Rosario during March were 4,695 bales, and 28,929 hides.

-- The Riachuelo improvement works committee have asked for \$200,000 m/n towards the construction of the works.

-The Montevideo Custom House received during month of March \$1629,724 for import duties, and \$1 113,349 for export duties.

The construction of the telegraph line between San José de Metan and El Federal, in the province of Entre-Rios, will be suspended on account of the inancial difficulty.

-So far there is no policy, plan, or settled deterimation with regard to financial administration We are drifting, helpless and rudderless, on to the ks of disaster

-Murders, robbery and highwaymenship are becoming alarmingly common in the South, espe-cially in the partido of Olavarria; in fact, these occupations seem to be the safest and most profitable

-It is stated that the Minister of Finance will raise an internal loan on security of the National lands, valued at \$1,000 m/n per league, on similar onditions to those of the loan which was obtained for the General Roca's expedition to the Pampa in

1879. -Owing to the friendly intervention of General Osborn, the United States Minister, the National Government has agreed that the guarantee granted by Congress to the railway from Concepcion to Concordia shall be paid in gold.

The works will be commenced within six months.

-The money which has been spent on the official to Mendoza would have l applied in completing the new filters at the Reco leta. It is desirable that the water should be made fit to drink, because few of us will be able, much longer, to afford to drink anything else.

-During last month (March) there were 699 deaths in the city, of which 443 bodies were buried in the Chacarita cemetery and 255 in the Cemetery del Norte. The causes of death were: bronchitis 18. consumption 31, croup 13, brain diseases 28, defective organization 48, scarlatina 13. intestinal 38, pneumonia 43, menengitis 41, pulmonary complaints 28, small-pox 31, still-born 45, etc.

—We note the following custom house receipt dur

ing March. San Nicolás, 31.831.85\$ m/n,; Blanca, 15.635.37 id; Uuruguay, 1,296.46 snips arready built and now laid-up. New ships could be constructed only in private dockyards, and the orders of the Government would thus give employment to the building-yards throughout the country, and at once infuse life and energy into the shipbuilding trade. Shipbuilding on a great scale,

-The Buenos Aires Custom house receipts during last quarter amount to \$6,459,996.49; compared

ith other years the receipts v	vere as	follows :
1 1879		3,671,595 50
1880		3,588,452 91
1881	"	4,114,981 90
1882	"	4,450,098 17
1883	"	4,729,405 83
1884	14	5,599,562 71
1885	"	6,459,996 49

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The March receipts of the Maranham custom

house were 140,404\$865.

—The Ceará custom house receipts in March were 74,866\$290.

-The Nitherohy tramway has been sold for, it is said, 700,000\$. The purchasers assume all li

-The Pará custom house receipts in March were 504, 172\$857, against 946, 177\$798 in March 1884 and 920,879\$530 for the same month of 1883.

—The Victoria, Espirito Santo, savings bank received in March 7,802\$ and paid 5,113\$439. The balance due depositors is not given.

-Illuminations are not dear at Victoria, Espirito Santo. The illumination of the palace of the pre-sident of the province on the 25th ulto cost 4\$800, six packages of candles being consumed.

There does not seem to be much anxiety to take hold of the Santos harbour improvement works. The time for presenting bids is extended for sixty days.

-If our colleague of the Diario de Santos correct the str. Orion that sailed hence for Falmouth f.o. carried the champion coffee cargo. Our colleague puts it at 147,537 bags!

-A former slave, the mother of a boy by her master, who dying left his fortune to the child, has just fallen heiress to this fortune estimated to be 400,000\$ by the death of the child. The S. Paulo papers are our authority, and they say the boy died in Paris where he was being educated.

-The Paraenses were to vote for the prettiest girl there and the elected candidate to receive a prize. The number of votes cast was 3,422, of which one candidate received 1,956, a very con siderable plurality. The name of the queen of Para beauty is not published.

-The Diario Popular, S. Paulo, of the 17th says that the sub-delegado of police of a place called Sapucaia offerered the commandant of the police detachment 50\$ if he would have a certain party well, thrashed and he would further defend him if called up by law!!!

-The Folha Nova of the 22nd says that on the 26th, 12 slaves are to be emancipated by the fifth quota of the fund in Barbacena, Rio de Janeiro and that as many more might have been, for there are some who are valued at 1,000\$,1,200\$ and 1,600\$. This is positively scandalous.

-The Diario Popular of April 15th says, that it is informed that among the immigrants in S. Paulo are some, who after having re ceived the premium from the provincial (S. Paulo) government as immigrants are now trying to get to Santos, with the purpose of proceding to the River Plate.

-The quantities and official values of rubber and other exports for January and February from Pará are given as follows.

Rubber kilos. 3,244,035 2,196,500 1,634,249 1,054,249 1,054,249 2,196,500 1,634,249 1,054,249 2,054,005 2,054 2,05 7.362,308\$632 6,227,401\$267 5,670.374\$124

RAILROAD NOTES

-The January traffic receipts of the Dom Pedro II railway were 921,142\$024 and e 563,737\$518.

-In February the traffic receipts of the Great Western of Brazil railway were 41,414\$660 and expenses 30,148\$730.

-The February traffic receipts of the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway were 120,698\$410 and expenses were 69,330\$329.

-The traffic receipts of the Great Western of Brazil for January left a balance of 16,545\$530; receipts being 58,976\$880 and expenses 42,431\$350.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 18th says the minister of agriculture has authorized the director of the Dom Pedro II railway to reduce the freight on sugar cane to 20 reis per ton per 100 kilometres. Seems cheap enough.

At the general meeting of the shareholders —At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway on the 19th a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared and the directory authorized to raise the capital for the second section of Jahû branch. The February traffic receipts were 36,905\$790 and expenses 16,343\$930.

-The January returns of the "Bahia ao S. Fran. cisco" show receipts of 48,820\$450 and expenses 53,503\$250. The report it dated 25th March, or 53 days after the time under review was closed.

-The fiscal engineer's report gives the January traffic receipts of the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railwa at 50,996\$040 and expenses at 42,192\$400; balance 8.803\$640. The report being dated 2nd March it seems that thirty days were requisite to get it up

-The directors of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway in their report for the half-year ended Decr. 31st, 1884, state that a balance of £59,099 is available for distribution, but is insufficient to give a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. As however, the working capital has now increased to a sum greater than is required for the service of the railway, they recommend that £3,900 be drawn from it, and that a dividend be declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, or 14 s. per share, less income tax at 7 d. in the pound, leaving the working capital at £56,733. The work of constructing the branch line by the Timbó undertaking is in active operation, and is progressing satisfactorily.

—Statist Mar. 28.

-The report of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia railway states that the traffic receipts for the past year amounted to £49,475, as compared with £35,614 in 1883; and expenditure to £43,376, as compared with £32,724. The net result is a surplus of £6,099 as compared with £2,890 for 1883. An interim dividend for the half-year ended June 30th, 1884 was paid on September 13th last, and the directors recommend a further dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The Board regret that the £66,240 new stock was not taken up by the shareholders, as they were led to believe it would have been; other arrangements for its disposal had, therefore, to be entered into, Of the stock reserved for the conversion of debentures the sum of £156,820 has been issued and the conversion is daily continuing.—Statist Mar. 28.

LOCAL NOTES

-What is a forobodo? We ask for information and with no intention of criticizing

-The Jornal do Commercio continues to publish decrees and decisions before Diario Official prints

-We are sorry to see that our colleagues are quarrelling over the Japonese immigration scheme. It hardly seems worth while.

-Two citizens fell out in the S. José Church the other day and one broke the other's head with a broom-stick. Curious place to quarrel in.

-Our colleague of the Folha Nova is printing portraits of murderers. Look out, colleague, or you will be called the Newgate Calendar

-A list of persons who attended a requiem mass a day or two ago included; 1 Count, 5 Viscounts, 3 Barons and 18 Commendadores.

-A daily colleague says a fellow struck another so hard with his open hand, that he split the hand. The condition of the adversary is not stated.

Of the immigrants arrived here in March 633 left for the provinces; of these 328 went to S. Pau 167 to Minas Geraes and 84 to Rio Grande do Sul.

-John Bull has awfully funny names for his war steamers if one of our provincial exchanges is right. Among others are: Audacions, Smift,

-As the custom of publishing birth days is becoming more and more a la mode, we publish any body's birthday, in exchange for a certain quantity of the currency of the realm.

-The arrivals of so called immigrants in March were 1,586, of which 1,056 Portuguese, 328 Ital ians, 87 Germans and 80 Spaniards; 1,240 males and 346 females; 1,385 over, and 201 under 10 of age.

-Why not do as the Paráenses have done and elect the queen of beauty in Rio? A ticket might be charged at, say, 500 reis and the necessities of the Treasury relieved. We know for whom we will vote, if our idea takes root.

-The complaints of want of water are nearly —The complaints of want of water are nearly general. The daily papers every day publish some and there seems to be something radically wrong in our supply. This is so important a question, that the sooner it is attended to, the better.

-This is good! A grocery man hearing the Bank of Brazil was about to suspend drew a number 3,000\$ he had deposited there and hid it among some barrels etc in his venda, when he came to seek for it, it had disappeared, and he was very rightly served!

-A celebrated (conhecido) clergyman of New —A celebrated (connected) clergyman of Sec-Vork, Dr. Newman, received for a funeral dis-securse in S. Francisco to the memory of a youth aged Io years the insignificant sum of 20,000\$.— Folha Nowa, Apr. 17. Five such discourses per annum would produce a very fair income.

-There is a rumour here, we do not know with what foundation, that the British Government has offered to purchase the Aquidaban.

-We offer our sincere congratulations to the author of the French article in the Gazeta de Noticias of the 21st. It is the best thing we have vet read in Rio.

-O Paiz learns that on the 21st the Unide Telephonica purchased the telephonic lines in the provinces of Bahia and S. Paulo, including Santos, and also the lines in Juiz de Fora.

-The children's fancy dress ball in Petropo on the 19th is said to have been a great success. The little ones generally look well in fancy dress, but we are not so enthusiastic, when it comes certain ages.

-A rather alarming telegram dated London 21st was published by the Paiz on the 22nd, in which it is stated that military preparations continue in England and Russia; that all the available British troops had been ordered to the Afghan frontier, and war premiums were being paid by British that exporters.

-- A broker here was virtually robbed of quite considerable sum in apolices and shares by an employé. He complained to the police who had both parties called up, but the broker withdrew his complaint after receiving a part of the securities. As brokers are forbidden by law to speculate, it would be just as well that the Junta Commercia looked into this occurrence.

-Can there be no possible manner of obliging the scavenger carts to get through their service at earlier hour? The stench is sometimes horrible and the cool, espere um pouco, manner in which the service is done, is disgusting. Why not oblige service is done, is disgusting. Why not oblige every one to have his barrel, or box, to be placed in the street, so that the cartmen may not have to ascend to a second floor and perfume the whole house, while the necessary service is proceding?

-The Statist of March 28th says: During the year ended December 31st last the New York Life year ended December 33st and the New York Ene Insurance Company issued 17,463 new policies, insuring £12,651,142; the accumulated fund on January 1st 1885 was £12,127,930, having increased £747,985 during the year; the income for the year was £2,846,245, and the interest received was £591,232; the cash bonuses paid to policy holder-amounted to £368,329; and the surplus over all liabilities was £2,036,332.

-The Gazeta de Noticias of the 18th says an called at the Palace in Petropolis, sent in a card and asked for an interview the Emperor, who granted it. Upon being intro duced the visitor informed H. M. that he had come from S. Paulo especially to warn him, that the conservatives must be called to take the govern-ment. H. M. said this required reflection, and invited the visitor to remain in an ante-chamber, from which he was expelled by the servants.
Whether it was a madman—or a slave-holder—or oth, the visitor should undoubtedly have been detained and investigations made.

—O Paiz seems the only one of our colleagues who appreciates the importance of the possible war in Europe, and has another telegram from London dated 22nd. This reports that the Russian naval authorities had ordered the concentration of the torpedo fleets at Cronstadt and Sebastopol; that the Grand Duke Wladimir would command a corps d'armée in Turkestan; that the British government endeavours to secure an alliance with Turkey, or failing this the neutrality of the Dardenelles; that the movement of troops to the Afghan frontier is delayed by bad weather and further contradicts the delayed by how weather and until contrained the requested to interpose with a view to peace. If, to all this be added the Havas telegrams of the 21st and 22nd from which it seems that the British government had asked for a vote of £11,000,000; and that General Wolseley is on his way from Egypt, matters may be considered grave, and the news of the declaration of war possible at any moment.

-A most brutal murder was committed in the Rua da Candelaria on the night of the 15th. man was absolutely crushed to death by blo from a hammer and the heavy arm of a tobacco The details are horrible and great mystery hung over the crime, until the murderer made a confession to one of the police delegates. He said the victim gave him 32\$ to pay an account, which amount disappeared, and as he was called a thiel (ladrão) and the hammer was handy, the remembrance of the Campinas murder entered his mind, and he killed his opponent. This only goes to show how much care is necessary in giving the sickening details of murders and suicides, which daily papers, all over the world, seem to delight in.
We desire here to congratulate the delegate, through whose tact and hability the confession was secured and we may further say, that ill-policed as the city certainly is, the improvement in the maintain ence of the peace since the famous urbanes were dissolved is agreeably satisfactory. Let us hope it will continue

—The tribulations of those using the telephone are thus graphically described in an American paper:—Husband—"My wite has a severe pain in the back of her neck, and complains of a sort of sourness in the stomach." Physician—"She has malarial colic." Husband—"What shall I do for her?" (The girl at the "central" switches off to a machinist talking to a sawmill man.) Machinist to husband—"I think she is covered with scales inside, about an inch thick. Let her cool down during the night, and before she fires up in the morning, take a hammer and pound her thoroughly over, and then take a hose and hitch it to the fire plug, and wash her out." Husband has no further need of this doctor.

-The Jornal suggests that the inhabitants of such sections of the city as are not under police protection should inaugurate a system of private night—watchmen, to be paid by the interested par fties and says it has succeeded very well in Lisbon. The idea is far from new and might be of use in the city, but we doubt its efficacy in the suburbs The most necessary feature is, for each person who lives in the suburbs that are utterly disregarded by our police, to purchase some fire-arm, revolver, pistol, gun or rifle, and use it. There would be fewer complaints after, if the householder aim straight. We recommend about an ounce and a quarter of No. 6 shot, with one and a quarter or wo drams of powder as a propulsive power, in a owling piece as a cure for suburban burglaries

MR. "Blank of Blank," in Yorkshire, had a fever about Christmas time, and his parrot was taken from the dining room to the kitchen for greater quiet. It remained there several weeks, during which it stole the raisins intended for a plum-pudding. The cook in anger threw some hot grease at it and scalded its head. When Mr. Blank got better the parrot's cage was taken upstairs again. Mr. Blank, with newly-shaved head, approached. The parrot turned one eye upon him and said slowly: "You bald-headed rulfan: So you stole the cook's plums!". There may have been some appropriateness in the mind of Dean Stanley's parrot on a memorable occasion. While the lamented Dean was a canon at Canterbury, a gentleman who was invited to breakfast found all the servants assembled in the garden gazing up at a laburnum in which the parrot was at large. At that moment the canon came out. The parrot looked down at him and said in a low but distinct voice, exactly like Stanley's, "Let us pray!" Here is a clear example to prove that some hing very like a thought passed through his mind. The servants were assembled as he had seen them assemble for morning prayers. They were standing as they stood when the lesson had been read, and they were about to kneel; and the parrot said exactly what was always said under such circumstances. Perhaps the most curious of these examples to some which comes to us from a private bird lancier. A gray parrot was stationed in a nursery, where his greatest delight was to see the baby bathed. An infantile complaint seized the child, and the parrot was removed to the kitchen. There, after a time, he set up a terrible cry. "The baby!" All the family rushed down, to find the parrot was removed to the kitchen. There, after a time, he set up a terrible cry. "The baby!" All the family rushed down, to find the parrot was removed to the kitchen. There, after a time, he set up a terrible cry. "The baby!" All the family rushed down, to find the parrot was removed to the kitchen. There, after a time, he set up a terrible

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

-Campanha Abolicionista no Recife (Eleições de 885). Discursos de Joaquim Nabuco: Janeiro. Leuzinger e Filhos, 1885.

This collection of speeches, aside from its merits as a lucid and eloquent exposition of the great question now agitating the country and which have led the Commissão Central Emancipadora to publish them in furtherance of its propaganda, has for us a special interest as indicative of the beginning of a healthy revolution in political methods and modes of thought in the empire. One of the results that was to have been anticipated of the recent electoral reform, which brought the candidate into more immediate contact with the electoral body, was the introduction of the Anglo-Saxon system of popular meetings and addresses. Mr. Nabuco is, we believe, the first to introduce this valuable means of popular political education and is to be com-plimented not only for this fact, but also for having furnished his country-men such excellent and dignified models of what the Americans denominate stump oratory. While his speeches are characterized by all the fervor that this species of oratory demands to be successful, one looks in vain for the abuse of adversaries, demagogic claptrap and shuf-fling statements of principles into which it is too apt to degenerate. On the contrary, these speeches

are very eloquent and straightforward enunciations of statesman-like views without reference to what may please the prejudices, or catch the votes, of the audience. That the voters of the 1st district of Pernambuco should have responded at the polls so handsomely to Mr. Nabuco's appeal is greatly to their credit, and is one of the most hopeful signs of the recent elections. Naturally the subject of abolition with which Mr. Nabuco has so thoroughly identified himself, occupied the greater share of h attention, but incidentally many other subjects such as colonization, naturalization, political and administrative reform, etc., are treated of in the same manly and fearless fashion.

-Mappas Estatisticos do Commercio e Navegação do porto do Rio de Janeiro; organizados e publicados pela Alfandega; Exercicio de 1883-84. These tables are of great importance to all who are interested in statistics, showing as they do the values of the exports and imports of our port, and so far as a rapid glance permits us to say, seem very well organized. We are indebted to the Custom house authorities for their attention.

-Twelth Annual General Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders for the year 1884; London, February, 1885.

-Le Problème du Mal by Ernest Naville; Geneva, Cherbuliez, 1869. This book contains seven discourses on the Good and the Evil, the Battle of Life etc., and is distributed by the Livraria Evangelica of this city. It seems written in an unpre-tending style and its distribution should produce good.

-Revista Maritima Brazileira; Nos. 5 and 6; November and December 1884.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

During my absence from Brail, Mr. Wenceslau Guimaräes

83. Rua da Alfandega, will attend to all business connecte
with the Agency of American Underwriters.

HENRY S. WETMORE
American Underwriters' Agent

Rio de Janeiro, March 18, 1885.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Faneiro, April 23rd. 1885

 Rio de Zantiro, April 23rd, 1885
 Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), gold 27 d.
 do do do in U.S.
 coin at \$4, 8 per £1 *181. ... \$4 45 cents.
 do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold ... 1 \$837
 do of £1 *181, in Brazilian gold ... 1 \$837
 do of £1 *181, in Brazilian gold ... 1 \$839
 Bank rate of exchange on London to-day ... 18 d.
 Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) ... 666 *s. gold
 do do in U.S.
 coin at \$4, 80 per £1 *182. ... 36 *60 cts.
 Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. *182.] in Brazilian Value of \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian

EXCHANGE.

April 14. —The market opened at 1814, but the Banco Com-mercial advanced its rates to 18 516 on London, and 518 on Paris. Something was done in head office bills at 18 516 also; commercial was quoted at 1834—18 716 with market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128970. sellers at 135020

sellers at 138200 Commercial advanced posted rates to 18¾ on London and 517 on Paris; the others maintained yesterday's rates, but at the close the market was weaker. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18716. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 128950, sellers at 138010.

April 16.--The market opened at 181/2 at all the banks, but this rate was withdrawn in the afternoon and 18 substituted: this rate was withdrawn in the afterion and 18 studiented, the New London and Brazilian Bank drawing at 18½ on head office. Market quiet with only one transaction in commercial reported at 18316. Bank on Paris was reported at 330–233. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$100, sellers at 13\$100.

April 17 -- The rates were advanced to 181/4 on London. on Paris and 649 on Hamburg at 90 dgs; New York at sight 2\$790. The English banks only gave bills on head office at 181/6. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 3116---183/6 and reichs-marks 644. Market rather quiet. Sovereigns sold at 13\$150---160, closing with buyers at 13\$140, sellers at 13\$170.

buyers at 13\$140, sellers at 13\$170.

April 18.—Market quiet. The English Bank and the native banks drew at yesterday's rates, the first on bankers, while the New London and Brazilian would only give bills at 1815 on head office. Bank paper from second hands was done at 18316—1814. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 1814—1835 and reicht-marks at 645. Soverigins sold at 13\$150—160, closing with buyers at 13\$140, sellers at 13\$170.

sellers at 13\$170.

April 20.—Rates were unchanged until the afternoon when the English banks advanced them to 18 316, the native banks continuing at 18½. Quotations were 18½—18 316 on London, 521—523 on Paris and 644—649 on Hamburg at 20 odgs; 2\$780—2\$790 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18½—18¾. Sovereigns closed with bryers at 13\$130, sellers at 13\$170.

April 21.—All the banks were drawers at 18 316 and commercial sterling was quoted at 18 316—18¾. Very little doing. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$140, sellers at 13\$200.

at 13\$200.

The market opened at unchanged rates, but became weak in the course of the day; the New London and Brazilian withdrawing and the English Bank affixing 15% on head office. After hours some business was reported at 18 on bankers. The market was rather quiet, with commercial sterling quoted at 18 (516. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$200, sellers at 13\$250.

Exchange passed in Rio for the first Quarter of 1884 and 88s. reported by the Board of Brokers.

MONTHS		1885		1884
January February March	£ 975,968 989,920 1,024,847	Exchange 19 5/16—195% 1876—1958 1874—19	£ 1,108,332 1,127,124 656,363	Exchange 213%—221/ 21 13/16-22/ 21 —22/4
Total	2,990,735	1814-1958	2,891,819	21 -221/2
January February Mərch	Francs 2,965,228 1,448,378 1,501,114	Exchange 484—498 493—511 500—516	Francs 2,725,184 2,436,221 1,589.404	Exchange 428—441 425—436 432—453
Total	5,914,720	484-516	6,750,809	425-453
January February March	Marks 246,045 76,266 86,000	Exchange 602—614 609—630 625	Marks 259,700 312,550 136,390	
Total	408,311	602-630	708,640	526-554

The Sales of Coffee in Bags for the first quarter of 1884 and of 1885 were.

		9-9-15-12 (2007)	A SHARWAY AND A					
U. States 213,608 251,346 264,725	Europe 81,955 40,974 51,961	19,417 18,928 34,659	Total 314,980 311,248 351,345					
729,679	174,890	73,004	977,573					
	1884							
U States	Europe	Elsewhere	Total					
139,916	73,301	13,411	226,628					
216,220 71,110	18,4°9 3,886	21,441	246,243 96,437					
427,246	95,596	46,466	569,308					
	213,608 251,346 264,725 729,679 U. States 139,916 216,220 71,110	213,608 81,935 251,346 40,974 40,974 729,679 174,890 U. States Europe 139,916 73,301 216,220 18,409 71,110 3,886	213,648 81,955 19,417 231,340 40,974 18,985 204,725 31,967 34,659 729,679 174,890 73,004 1884 U. States Europe Elsewhere 139,916 73,301 13,411 214,420 18,400 11,614 71,110 3,386 21,444					

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York

	Apr. 14	Apr. 15	Apr. 16 201,000	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 20 216,000	
Stock this morning, bags	195,000	193,000	201,000	202,000	198,000	216,000	
Receipts yesterday, bags	7,000	5,000	11,000	10,000	* 6,000	23,000 *	
Sales for United States, bags	13,000	5,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	-	
Sales for Europe, bags	1	1	1	1	1	1	
State of the market	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	steady	
Exchange on London, private	181/2 1	181/2	1814	181/	1834	1836	
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	at 4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4.300	4,300	
and freight by steamer	9 c	9 the	91116	8 15116	ō	9	
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	at 3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	
and freight by steamer 7 15[16 c	7 15116 c	ce	so .	77%	7 15116	7 15116	

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

			A	ril 18th	
Sales for United States durin	ng the	week		33,000	bags
Sales for Europe etc. do		do		18,000	,,
Sailing clearances for the Un	ited S	tates		26,000	.,
Steamer clearances do		(2)		12,000	,,
Cléarances for Europe and E	lsewh	ere		42,000	,,
Freights by steamer				35 c. 8	£ 5%
do sail			8	17/6 8	k 596
Steamers loading for United	d State	:s		1	
			, repr		
Stock at SANTOS this morning	ng			260,000	bags
Receipts during week to 17t	h Apri	il		37,000	,,
Sales for United States duri	ng we	ek		4,000	,,
do Europe	do.			38,000	,,
Shipments to United States	do.			20,000	
do Europe	do.			34.000	
Steamers loading for United	State	s			

	1 11	F 1	`
	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		ľ
A	pril 14.		1
17	Six per cent apolices	1,065 000	
500\$	do		1
20	Banco Brazil	32 000	
30	Banco Brazil. Crorovado R. R. deb. Leopoldina R. R. £50 " do	519 000	
50	" Mogyana R.R	202 000	1
775	Carris Urbanos tramway x. d	256 000	
5	Argos Fluminense Insce. Cc	540 000 98 000	
100	Nova Permanente do	731/2 %	
A	April 15.		
2	Six per cent apolicesdo	1,065 000	
11 1,000\$	dodo	1,066 000	
1,000\$	deb Leonoldina R R / ro	520 000	
200	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50	520 000	
50	,, Macahé and Campos R.R April 16.	76 %	
,	Circ new cent applice	1,067 000	1
49	do	1,069 000	
35	do	1,070 000	
50	do		1
50	Carris Urbanos do	256 000	13
50	Carris Urbanos do do hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	257 000 67 %	1
550	April 17.	٥, ١٥	0
		1,069 000	10
172	Six per cent apolices do do Prov. Rio.	1,070 000	(
1,000\$	do Prov. Rio	1021/2 0/1	I
4,000	Sovereignsdo	13 150 13 160	6
40	do deb. Grão Pará R.R. , Macahé and Campos R.R.	02 06	1.
50	" Macahé and Campos R.R	76 °/0	
11	Confiança Insce. Co	55 000 203 000	18
100	hyp notes Banco Predial	66 %	1
254		67 %	
1	April 18.		1
94	Six per cent, apolices	1,070 000	1
1,000	Sovereigns	13 150	
1,000	do Banco Industrial deb. S. Antonio de Padua R R, Macahé and Campos R.R	13 160	1
6o	Banco Industrial	210 000 200 000 76 %	1
100	" Macahé and Campos R.R	76 %	
6	" Leopoldina R. R. £50	520 000 136 000	
50 35	, Leopoldina R. R. £50 Jardim Eotanico tramway deb. Ferry Co hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	90 000	. 1
246	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	67 96	
A	April 20.		1
2	Six per cent apolices	1,071 000	1
30	do	1,072 000	
14	Banco Brazil	210 000	
66	Banco Commercial	235 000	
50	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	520 000	
100	lardim Botanico tramway	136 000	
14	Carris Urbanos	257 000	
12	hyp.notes Banco C. Keal do Braziligold 5%. April 21.	, 51 000	
10	Ciu nau sant apolicas	1 070 00	
33	do	1,072 00	
90	do Banco Brazil. deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50 b. o. 4 May.	235 00	1
119	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50 b. o. 4 May	523 go	
2	,, do 200\$ Argos Fluminense Insce. Co	546 000	,
36	Docas D. Pedro II	125 00	1
34 10	Docas D. Pedro II. deb. Ferry Co. hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6°/c].	90 °/ ₁	
22	,, do [gold 5%] 2 series	79 50	
	April 22.		
109	Six per cent apolices	1,072 00	1
500\$	do	1,072 00 106½ 9 96 9	
2,600	Sovereigns b. o. 30th	96 9	
50	Apolices Rio G. do Sul	. 76 9	1
64 4/10	S. Christovao tramway	285 00 136 00	
40 15	Brazileira de Navegação	205 000	
50	Nova Permanente Insce Co	. 27 00	
40	hyp. notes Banco Predial	66 0/6	-
	MARKET REPORT		1

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been quiet since our last report and a decline of too reis per arroba was submitted to on the sist. Under unsatisfactory advices from consuming markets, caused perhaps by our continued very fair average of receipts, the possible political complications in Europe, with their attendant disarrangement of business and the season of the year, we can see little expectation of any very considerable business here, unless the decline in exchange may bring the gold cost of the Bean to such a figure as will tempt exporters. The stock in second hands is now reported at between 18,000 and 29,000 hags. The market is quiet, but as exchange continues to decline prices are steady.

Sales since our last report have been:

28,547 bags for United States 13.749 ,, Europe
2,200 ,, Cape of Good Hope
4,269 ,, Elsewhere 48,765 bags. and since the Inst., the sales are:

33,101 bags for United States.

38,699 , Europe

3,500 , Cape of Good Hope

11,860 . Elsewhere 137,100 bags.
The clearances have been:

THE	TO NEWEL	
STOCKS AND SHARES.	Europe :	
And Section 1975 The Section 1975	Apr. 14 Mediterranean Ital str Orione 5,706	
apolices 1,065 000	Apr. 14 Mediterranean Ital str Orione. 5,706 14 Falmouth t.o. Russ str Orion 14,537 15 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos. 26 18 Bordeaux Fr str Orenoque. 94	
106 %	15 Havre Fr str Ville de Santos 26	
	18 Bordeaux Fr str <i>Orenoque</i>	
R 32 000		
ina R.R. £50 519 000	Elsewhere:	
do 520 000 a R.R. 202 000 000 tramway x. d 256 000 tense Insce. Cc 540 000	Apr. 14 River Plate Br str Halley 244	
os tramway x. d 256 000	16 do Br str Trent 540	
iense Insce. Ce 540 000	Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 9,491 bags,	
nente do	against 8,762 for the preceding ten days, and the daily	
anco C. Real S. Paulo 73½ %	average since the 1st inst is	
	9,142 bags against 6,170 ,, in 1884	
apolices	against 6,170 ,, in 1884 ,, 14,738 ,, 1883	
t,066 000	,, 12,525 ,, 1882	
106 %	8,628 1881	
lina R.R £50	,, 5,739 ,, 1880	
and Campos R.R 76 %	,, 9,682 ,, 1879	
7- 10	The receipts from July 1st to 22nd inst inclusive have been	8
apolice 1,067 000	3,586,915 bags.	0.
	Brokers' quotations to-day are:	
	per so kilos per arroba	q
	Washed 4\$150 5\$450 6\$100 8\$000	-
os do	Superior	
os do 256 000	Good first	
anco C. Real do Brazil [6%] 67 %	Ordinary first	
	Good second 3 6:0 — 3 750 5 300 — 5 500	
apolices	Ordinary second 3 060 - 3 270 4 500 - 4 800	
	Capitania nominal nominal	
Prov. Rio 1021/2 0/10	Escolha 2 590 — 2 720 3 800 — 4 000	C
	Stock was this morning estimated to be 233,000 bags in	
rá R.R	first and about 20,000 in second hands.	I.
and Campos R.R 76 %	Vessels loading and to load.	
sce. Co 55 000		-
itimos 203 000	New York Amer str Merrimack 4,000	
nnco Predial 66 %	do Br str Biela 2,000	1
mco C. Real do Brazil (6%) 67 %	do Nor bk Familiens Minde 7,500	
보다 하는 이번 이 사람들이 없었다.	do Swed bk Mentor 6,000	
apolices 1,070 000	Baltimore Dan str Skjold 26,000	
1,071 000	do Amer bg Alice 3,000	C
	do Amer lug Spotless 2,000	
trial 210 000	Port Eads t.o. Ger bk Sophie Gorbitz	-
nio de Padua R R 200 000	London and Antwerp Br. str Neva	
and Campos R.R 76 %	Hamburg Ger str Argentina	R
ma R.R. £50 520 000	Havre Fr str Ville de Bahia	
ico tramway	Mediterranean Fr str Savoie	P
o	do Ital su Maria 3,000 do ,, Sirio .	
	Trieste ,, Bengala	
	do Ger str E/be	
polices		C
1872 000 1873 000 1874 1875 000 1874 1875 000 18		
strial 210 000	Imports.	L
ercial 235 000		
ina R.R. 200\$ 169 000	Brokers again report a fair amount of business doing, but	
do £50 520 000	with little change to note in prices. Flour shows a slight de- cline, at which it is steady with a fair demand: Pine con-	c
nico tramway	tinues firm at unchanged nominal quotations; Kerosene is	
nco C. Real do Brazil(gold 5%) 81 000	firm; Lard shows a slight advance; Rice continues weak,	C
이 경상이 나는 기계가 하셨다. 그리	although quotations are not changed.	
apolices	Flour Receipts since our last have been:	>
	Merrimack from New York;	
235 000	Mighty Dollar 375 brls.	F
lina R.R. 650 b. o. 4 May. 523 000	Neva from River Plate;	
200\$ 168 000	100 bags 50 .,	-
nense Insce. Co	425 brls.	
edro II	425 0115	F

Sales since our last report have been about 12,500 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

47,500 brls. American 3,500 ,, Trieste 1,000 ,, New Zealand 52,000 brls.

Trieste 15\$500—17\$500
Richmond 1st 17 250—17 500
., 2nd 16 250—16 500
Baltimore 1st 16 750—17 500
., 2nd 15 750—16 250
Western & Int. 14 000—16 500
Chili nominal Chili nominal
River Plate 15 000—15 500
New Zealand 15 500—16 000

Pitch Pine.—We have had no receipts and brokers now uote the market firm at about 42\$000 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts have been: 148,975 feet p E. S. Poterll from New York which were on order. T quotation is unchanged at 130 reis per foot with market firm. Spruce Pine.-Nothing to report

Swedish Pine. - No arrivals and nothing to report.

Kerosene.—Receipts have been 10,100 cases per E. S. Powell from New York. The market is steady at 6\$200—6\$300 per case.

Lard.—None arrived. Invoices are now quoted at 430 reis and at retail the quotation is 450 reis per lb.

Bran.—Receipts have been:
1,coo bags per Littaden from River Plate
Brokers now quote at 2500—25000 per bag, showing no change.

Rosin.—Receipts are some 40 brls. per Merrimack from New York and the nominal quotations are unchanged at 7\$000

Turpentine. - Receipts nil and quotations are still 440-460 reis per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—We have still no receipts to note the market is rather firmer for River Plate corn at 3\$80 4\$000 per bag

Hay.—Receipts have been:
2,706 bales per *Tamera* from Rosari
1.659 ... *Fairy Belle* do
1,917 ... *Isabel* do

Codfish.—Receipts nil. Retail quotations are 23\$6\$6000 for Canadian tubs and 24\$000—25\$000 for cases.

Coal.-Receipts have been :

61 tons per Helios from Gloucester 1,107 ,, Arlington from Liverpool " Cardiff 1.647 Alvega Elisif 1,384 Argosy Maria Stoneman 1,590 1,379 Enchantress do 1,816 British Princess do Ganymede Milo from Leith 614 do 628 Diana do Gemma from Glasgow 609

Robert & Mary do " Planteur from Newcastle Cement.—Receipts are nil and brokers still quote: En-dish 7\$100—7\$300, German 6\$300—6\$500, French 7\$800—

Rice.-There have been no receipts and the nominal otation remains at 9\$000 per bag; market weak.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

491

352

GLOUCESTER-Russ bk Helios; 592 tons; Elfong: 33 ds; pipes

LIVERPOOL—Br bk Arlington; 849 tons; Seeley: 55 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co:

——Nor lug Schiller; 435 tons; Larsen; 55 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

LIAA DO SAL—Nor bg Nordstjernen; 132 tons; Bucholdt; 25 ds; salt to order.

CARDIFF-Nor bk Alvega: 662 tons; Gallass; 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

-Nor bk Ellisiff; 944 tons; Abrahamsen; 43 ds; coal to

ROSARIO-Br bk Tamora: 406 tons: Slocomb: 16 ds: hay to J. de Souza & Co.

ORTO ALEGRE — Dutch bg Reprise; 174 tons; Seifexers; 19 ds; beans to José da Rocha e Souza.

APRIL 16

CARDIFF—Br bk Argosy; 1061 tons: Thurber: 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

LEITH - Br bk Mile; 692 tons; Long; 46 ds; coal to order.

APRIL 17

GLASGOW—Nor bk Gemma: 429 tons; Clementsen; 47 ds; cool to Watson, Ritchie & Co.
CARDIFF—Br bk Maria Stoneman; 959 tons; McLarren: 59 ds; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

NEW YORK—Amer schr Carmelita; 41 tons; Snow; For stores; bound for San Francisco:

ROSARIO—Br bk Fairy Belle; 621 tons; Lesson; 30 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co. Br bk Isabel; 350 tons; McClure; 20 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co.

Рокто Alegra -Ger schr Cathrine; 110 tons; Hinch; 25 ds; sundries to Carneiro & Irmãos.

MARSKILLES--Nor bg Hermann: 244 tons: Deiry; 56 ds; sundries to Karl Valais & Co.

Ітадану—Dutch bg *Hebe;* 167 tons; Bœlen; 10 ds; timber to Queiroz, Moreira & Co.

APRIL 19

CARDIFF-Br bk Enchantress; 933 tons; McClure; 43 ds; coal

MARSEILLES-Amer bk Agate; 595 tons: Brown: 44 ds; sundres to Cerf, Dale & Co.

Newcastle—Ger bk Planteur: 320 tons: Drews: 49 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner.

New York...Amer lug E. S. Powell; 558 tons; Hanna; 45 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

APRIL 20.

CARDIFF...Br bk British Princess; 1345 tons: James: 55 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co.

——Nor bk Ganymede; 411 tons: Ohlesen: 60 ds; coal to Minas and Rio railway. LEITH-Nor bk Diana; 409 tons; Gundersen: 47 ds; coal to

GLASGOW-Br bg Robert & Mary; 296 tons; Baker; 51 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner.

ILHA DO SAL via BAHIA—Fr bk Trait a'Union; 355 tons: Reneuf; 51 ds; salt to Viuva Miranda Leone & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 14.

PORT NATAL-Swed bg Lorely; 134 tons; Abrahamsen;

APRIL 15.

BALTIMORE -Amer lug E. A. Sanchez; 475 tons; Fooks, ballast. PERNAMBUCO-Port lug União; 314 tons: Castanheira: sun-

APRIL 16

SYDNEY--- Br ship Henry; 1.113 tons; Thompson; ballast.
DIAMOND ISLAND-Br bk Mallowdale, 1309 tons; Dorman;

coffee APRIL 10. WEST INDIES—Br lag M. APRIL 20. BALTIMORE—Amer by V. APRIL 21. BALTIMORE—Br bg Miss APRIL 22. GASPE—Br bg Brethers. APRIL 23. APRIL 24. GASPE—Br bg Brethers. APRIL 24. Adda 7. Benner Any. Adda 7. Benner Any. Adda 7. Benner Any. Adda 7. Benner Any. Any. Allampa. Addama. Advance Arommor Anua. Bussorah Catharina. Catharin		
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DEPARTITUES		PARTURES O

· Calling at intermediate ports.

	IPRIL 17.				FOREIGN SA	ILIN	IG VE.	SSELS IN	THE PORT OF
	ORKSwed lug	Patria; 2;	34 tons; 1	Iallegren; coffee.				O, APRIL	
	PRIL 18.	lug Ann	a E. K.	rans; 657 tons;	NÄME	TONNAGE	RNTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNRE
	; ballast orkAmer lug A	da P. G	ould: 405	tons: Henrohen:		To	w .		
coffee			, 495		A merican				
	IPRIL 19.		CI	antoni ballant	lug Josephine bg Alice lug H.G. Moseley			Brunswick. Baltimore. Brunswick.	W. Guimarães & C Watson, R. & Co W. Guimarães & C
	NDIESBr lug Na 1PRIL 20.	faila; 175	tons; Ch	aries; banast,	lug Spotless schr Carmelita	446 397 41		Raltimore	Phinne Bros & C
	oreAmer bk 1'a	moyden;	470 tons;	McClean; coffee.	bk Agate ug E. S. Powell	595 558	19	New York Marseilles New York	For stores Cerf, Dale & Co Phipps Bros & Co
A	IPRIL 21.			* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	British				
	ORE—Br bg Missis	sippi; 228	8 tons; B	asham; coffee.	sp Malta	1600	Mar.29	Cardiff New York Rangoon	Wilson Sons & C Phipps Bros & Co
	PRIL 22Br bg Brothers;	en6 tone: 1	Vihert: bo	llast	sp Maltalug Falmouth bk Comussp Arklow	1434	Apr. 1	Rangoon Cardiff	Watson R. & C Norton, M'w & Co Rio Gas Co
PASPEB	IACBr bg OBian	chard; 26	4 tons; B	riard; do.	sp Ruby sp Ismir sp Barbadian	1392	6	Cardiff Liverpool Cardiff Greenock	
	-				sp Annie Goudrey	699 1135 942	10	Cardiff	Watson R. & Co D. Pedro II R. R. J. F. Alves & Co
VE	SSELS AFLOA	T & 1.0	DADING	FOR RIO.	bk G. B. Doane sp C. of Yarm'th sp Rossignol	2154 1502	10	Cardiff Cardiff	J. F. Alves & Co Norton M'w & Co Wilson Sons & Co J. F. Alves & Co
	. Bonner		Baltimor Baltimor				10	Newcastle Caravellas Penedo	Vincenzi, O. & C. M. Nothmann D. Pedro II R.R.
Atalant	'a		Glasgow Cardiff		lug Scudlug Cacique bk Emilie L. Boyd sp Ellen A. Read	1240	11	Cardiff	Hamilton & Faro
America	in		Oporto		bg Lydia	806	11	Oporto Cardiff	J. J. Gonçalves Wilson Sons & Co
	7			11 Jan. ter 23 March	sp Regent bk Arlington bk Tamora	849 496	1.4	Liverpool Liverpool .	Rio Gas Co Rio Gas Co L de Souza & C
Alliança Advanc	t		Oporto Laurvig		bk Argosy bk Milo bk M. Stoneman	1061	10	Rosario Cardiff Leith	J. de Souza & C Wilson Sons & Co Kahle & Noellner Mess. Maritimes Frias Herm. & C
Avonne	ore	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Liverpo	ol ·	bk M. Stoneman bk Fairy Belle bk Isabel	021	17	Cardiff Rosario	Mess. Maritimes Frias Herm. & C Frias Herm. & C
Bussora	h			nd	bk Enchantress	933	10	Rosario Cardiff Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C Royal Mail Kahle & Noellner
Cathari C. S. B	na aylis		Newcast Brunswic	le 18 March k	bk Br. Princess bg Robt. & Mary	1345 296	20	Glasgow	Kahle & Noellner
Caleb .			Liverpoo	1	Norwegian				1 N 8 C
Cambus	doon		Cardift		bk Fam. Minde bk Birgitte bg Frode	777	27	Gloucester. Liverpool. Fred'stadt	J. Moore & C J. Moore & C Hartwig, W. & C V. M. Leone & C Mess. Maritimes
Dr. Las	landker		Shields	27 Feb.	hk Her Herlofsen	770	Apr. 1	Cardiff	V. M. Leone & C Mess. Maritimes
	G		Liverpoo	d 11 March	bk Ung. Venner. sp John Houg'dl bk B. C. Boysen sp Prof. Mohn.	910	6	Newcastle.	Wilson Sons & Co J. C. Pacheco & C Royal Mail
Frank :	Stafford		Cardiff	23 March ol	ok India	956 832 266	12	Cardiff Cardiff V . Nova	Messageries Mar
Glad Ti	dings		Baltimor	с	bk Helene bk Ingolf lug Schiller	366 435	1.3	Antwerp	To order Laureys & Co. J. Moore & Co E. Schouw & Co
Hants (Stanwood,		Brunswic	k 12 March	bk Alvega	132 662	14	Liverpool . I. do Sal Cardift Cardiff	Wilson Sone & C
Huntres Hausa	3		Richmon	d 31 Jan. ick	bk Gemma	944 429 244	17	Glasgow Marseilles	To order Watson, R. & C K. Valais & C Minas & Rio R.R
Herman	n Behrendt		London	28 Feb.	bg Hermann bk Ganymede bk Diana	411	20	Cardiff Leith	Minas & Rio R.R Kahle & Noellner
Hercules	·		Cardiff		German				Oneiroz M. & C
Yava	deline		Greenock	k 21 March	sch Speculant bk Sophie Gorbitz sch Margaretha.	340	30	Hamburg. P. Alegre	Queiroz, M. & C H. Stoltz & C W. Guimarñes & C
7. W.	Parker		Richmon	nd		218	Apr. 7	P Alegre. Cardift Hamburg	
John T.	Ives		Liverpoo	1 30 Dec.	lug Allemania schr Adele bk Gerd Heye	800	11	Newcastle Cardiff	H. Stoltz & Co D. Pedro II R.R. Kahle & Noellner Carneiro & Bros
Lessa	ia		London		bk Rose	95 309 110	13	P. Alegre. Liverpool. P. Alegre.	John Moore & Co
Margen			Lisbon Rosario	17 March	sch Catharine bk Planteur	320	19	Newcastle.	Carneiro & Irmãos Kahle & Noellner
Marini Mira	A		Cardiff Cardiff	14 March	Swedish bk Ex. Sibbern bk Balder	373	Mar. 30	London Marseilles. Gothenb'g	J. Moore & C. K. Valais & Co.
Mornin	g Light		Cardiff		DK Mentor	302	12	Gothenb'g	To order
Magnoli	a		Cardiff	17 Feb.	Russian bk Helios	592	Apr. 14	Gloucester.	J. Moore & Co
Nourma	hal		London	13 March	Dutch by Paprice	174	Apr. 15	P Alegra	I da R. e Souza
Ole Smi Ornate.	th Plough		Newcast Hambur	le 27 March g 11 March	bg Reprise bg Hebe	167	18	Itajahy	J da R. e Souza Queiroz, M. & Co
Robert 1	Kerr		Cardiff		French bk Trait d'Union	355	Apr. 20	I. do Sal	V. M. Leone & C
Rock Te	rrace		Cardiff	14 March	Portuguese	600	Feb. 11	Brunswick	A. M. Norton
Ross			Liverpoo	ı l	bg Ame'a Norton sp Cons. Fontes. bk Zulmira	1482 446	Mar. 29 Apr. 25	I. do Sal I. Boa Vista	A. M. Norton A. M. Norton
			Hambur New Yo		bk Rita Norton	997 8 ₂₂	Aug. 8 Nov. 25	I. de Maio. Brunswick.	A. M. Norton J. A. G. Santos
Sirian	Star		Cardifi New Yor	26 March	bk Novo Silencio bk Probidade bg D. Anna bk Arcelina	478	Mar. 30 Apr. 2	Oporto	A. M. Norton A. M. Norton A. M. Norton J. A. G. Santos Placido & Bros. G. dos Santos J. A. G. Santos
Sorenser	ı		Cardiff		bk Arcelina	576	12	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
Thos. N			Cardift				san II	\	
Thrush Vendom			Rosario Liverpoo	i 14 March	FORE	EIC	iN	MAF	RKETS
Warrio	r		Liverpoo	l 21 Jan.		10	4875	An e	
W. H.	Dietz		Richmor	id			HAI		
85"			Jersey	16 March	March.	rum	araes c	P Co. s Mi	urkel Report, 21st
А	RRIVALS OF F	FOREIG	N STE	AMERS.	Coffee In s	pot c	offees c	onsiderable :	animation has been
DATE	NAME	WHERE	FROM	CONSIGNED TO	not satisfactory e	cause	ally tor	Rios. Thi	rted, but prices are is quality had been lders and the com-
14	V. de Bahia Fr Orion Br Trent Br	Havre* 20 River Pla South'ton	d te 4d 1	A. Leuba & C Norton, M'w & C Royal Mail do	part of the busines supposed to be v	throu ss dor vithou	gh its ra ne has b nt stock	pid fluctuati een in Hayt s, have been	ons. The greater is. Second hands, buying from hand
15 15 16		Santos 20 do 2 Imbetiba	4h /	A. Leuba & C	their surprises have	e app	eared: d	ullness wher	since time sales and prices rise, activity
17	Britannia Br Chatham Br	Imbetiba Liverpool P. Alegre New York River Pla	* 23d	Wilson Sons & C Worton, M'w & C Wilson Sons & C E. Johnston & C Mess. Maritimes	night was very irr	egula	r and pe	rplexing.	res during the fort- The majority of our
19	Merrimack Amer Lissabon Gr Orénoque Fr	River Pla	te* 16d l	E. Johnston & C.	operators seem to	be &	bulls, b	ut the conti	nued enormous re- ideavours to bring
- 19 22	Orénoque Fr Scotia Br Neva Br	do River Pla		Royal Mail	about an advance	e; to	these	endeavours,	however, may be re relatively higher
					than in the other	prine	cipal ma	rkets. Th	e bear campaign is
DE	PARTURES OF	FORE.	IGN ST	EAMERS.	assisted by circu	mstar	ices. A	s happened	no have been much last year, the buils
DATE	NAME	WHER	е то	CARGO	have furnished the	bear	s the ba	sis these des	ired for their opera- The stock here
	1	72.700 10.000	0.000		to day is a and so	a had	s of wh	ich 010.000	are Brazilian

New Y	orkAmer lug 2	Ada P. Gould	d; 495 tons	s; Henrohen;	American						1
	I <i>PRIL</i> 19.					568	Mar. 31	Brunswick. Baltimore.	W. Guim	arães & C	
WEST 1	NDIESBr lug No	<i>italla</i> ; 175 to	ns; Charle	s; ballast,	lug Josephine bg Alice lug H.G. Moseley lug Spotless	440			Phinne B	R. & Co arães & C ros & C	
	I PRIL 20.			cı	lug Spotless schr Carmelita bk Agate ug E. S. Powell	397 41 595 558	17 19	Baltimore. New York Marseilles	Cerf, Dal	e & Co	
	OREAmer bk Ve	tmoyaen; 470	tons; Mc	Clean; conec.		558	19	New York	Phipps B	ros & Co	
	I <i>PRIL</i> 21. ore—Br bg <i>Missi</i>	ssippi; 228 to	ons; Basha	um; coffee.	British on Molto	1600	Mar.20	Cardiff	Wilson S	ons & C	
	PRIL 22.				sp Maltalug Falmouth bk Comus	501	Apr. 1	Cardiff New York . Rangoon	Phipps B Watson I	ros & Co R. & C	
	-Br bg Brothers; IACBr bg OBian				sp Arklow sp Ruby sp Ismir	1434 1392 1259	4 6 6	Liverpool Cardiff		ons & C fros & Co R. & C M'w & Co Co ons & Co	San Carrie
	-				sp Barbadian sp AnnieGoudrey bk G. B. Doane sp C. of Yarm'th	699 1135 942	10	Cardiff	D. Pedro J. F. Alv Norton	R. & Co II R. R. res & Co I'w & Co ons & Co	Christian Company
	SSELS AFLOA			OR RIO.		2154 1502 404	10	Cardiff Cardiff Newcastle.	Wilson S. J. F. Alv	ons & Co	1000000
Amy	. Bonner	Ba	altimore	15 March	bk Br. Queen lug Scud lug Cacique bk Emilie L. Boyd	171	10	Penedo	J. F. Alv Vincenzi, M. Noth D. Pedro	O. & C.	No. of Parties
A talant	'a in	GI	lasgow ardiff	12 March	sp Ellen A, Read	1/50	11	Cardiff	Hamilton	& Faro	
America	a	0	porto	8 March	bg Lydia	424 896	12	Oporto Cardiff	Wilson S	nçalves ons & Co	-
Eolus.	7	G	loucester	11 Jan. 23 March	sp Regent bk Arlington bk Tamora	1289 849		Liverpool Liverpool Rosario	Rio Gas Rio Gas L de Sou	Co iza & C	
Allianço	1 6	O	porto aurvia		bk Argosy bk Milo bk M. Stoneman	496 1061 692		Rosario Cardiff Leith	Wilson S Kahle &	ons & Coons &	
Avonne	ore	L	averpool		bk Fairy Belle	959 621	17	Cardiff Rosario Rosario	Frias He	rm. & C	
Bussora	h	Su	osario inderland		bk Isabel bk Enchantress	35° 933	10	Cardiff	Wilson S	ons & C	-
Cathari C. S. B	na aylis	No	ewcastle unswick	r8 March	bk Br. Princess bg Robt. & Mary	1345 296	20	Cardiff Glasgow	Kahle &	Noellner	
Caleb .		Li	verpool		Norwegian						
Cambus	doon	Ca	ardift		bk Fam. Minde bk Birgitte	347 777 164	Mar. 27	Gloucester. Liverpool. Fred stadt.	J. Moore	& C	
Cumber Dr. Las	landker	Li	iverpool ields	27 Feb.		776 534	Apr. 1	Lisbon Cardiff	V. M. L.	& C W. & C eone & C laritimes ons & Co	-
Smilie .		Li	iverpool	rr March	bk Her Herlofsen bk Ung. Venner sp John Houg'dl bk B. C. Boysen	1410	6	Cardiff	Wilson S J. C. Pa	ons & Co checo & C ail	-
Frank :	G Stafford	C:	ardiff	23 March	bk B. C. Boysen sp Prof. Mohn bk India	956 832	12	Newcastle Cardiff Cardiff	Messager	ries Mar	
	dings				bk Ingolf	266 366		V. Nova Antwerp	To order Laureys J. Moore E. Schoo	& Co.	
7. 11. 5	tanwood	R	osario unswick	 12 March	lug Schiller bg Nordstjernen	435 132 662	14	Liverpool I. do Sal Cardiff	Wilson S	one & C	1
Tuntres	Co	Ri	chmond	31 Jan.	bg Nordstjernen bk Alvega bk Ellisif bk Gemma	944	15	Cardiff	To order Watson,	R. & C	ı
	n Behrendt		esterwick ondon	28 Feb.	bg Hermann bk Ganvmede	244 411		Glasgow Marseilles Cardiff	K. Valai Minas &	R. & C s & C Rio R.R	1
Hero		Li	iverpool	ı March	bk Diana	409	20	Leith	Kahle &	Noellner	1
Tane A	deline	No	ardiff ew York	4 March	German sch Speculant bk Sophie Gorbitz	99 34º	Mar.27	Itajahy Hamburg. P Alegre.	Queiroz,	M. & C	-
ava	Parker	Gi	reenock ichmond	21 March	sch Margaretha.	55 218	Apr. 7	P. Alegre. Cardift	W. Guin Kahle &	narães & C Noellner	-
John II	esley	No	ew York	19 Feb. 30 Dec.	lug Allemania schr Adele	209 140	11	Hamburg . Newcastle	H. Stolta D. Pedro	Noellner & Co H R.R.	1
usitan	ia	O _I	porto	30 Dec.	bk Gerd Heye	95	12	P. Alegre. Liverpool.	Carneiro	Noellner & Bros oore & Co	
Lessa Mario		Le	ondon isbon	17 March	bk Rose sch Catharine bk Planteur	309 110 320	1.7	P. Alegre Newcastle.	Carneiro Kahle &	& Irmãos Noellner	
Margen	 А	R	osario ordifi		Swedish bk Ex. Sibbern						1
lira		Ca	urdiff .	14 March	bk Balder	373 420	Mar. 30 Apr. 5	London Marseilles. Gothenb'g	J. Moore K. Valais	& Co.	-
fary %	g Light	Sa	vannah	28 Feb.	bk Mentor	302	12	Gothenb g	To order		
lagnoli	a	Cr	ardiff eith	17 Feb.	Russian bk Helios	592	Apr. 14	Gloucester.	J. Moore	& Co	
Vourma	hal	L	ondon	13 March	Dutch bg Reprise	174	Apr. 15	P. Alegre. Itajahy	J da R.	e Souza	
Prnate.	th Plough	H	ewcastle amburg	27 March 11 March	bg Hebe	167	18	Itajahy	Queiroz,	M. & Co	
Robert I	Kerr	C:	ardiff unswick	6 March	French bk Trait d'Union	355	Apr. 20	I. do Sal	V. M. Le	eone & C	
Rock Te	rrace	Ca	ardiff	14 March 22 Feb.	Portuguese be Ame'a Norton	600	Feb. 11	Brunswick	A. M. No	orton	
Poss		Li			bg Ame'a Norton sp Cons. Fontes bk Zulmira bk Laura Norton bk Rita Norton	1482 446	Mar. 29 Apr. 25	I. do Sal I. Boa Vista	A. M. N A. M. N	orton orton	
hetlane	 /	N	amburg ew York	8 March 14 March	bk Laura Norton bk Rita Norton	997 822	Nov. 25	Brunswick I. do Sal I. Boa Vista I. de Maio. Brunswick I. do Sal Oporto Lisbon Oporto	A. M. N	orton Santos	-
irian	Star	Ci	ardifi ew York	26 March 3 Feb.	bk Novo Silencio bk Probidade	478	Mar. 30	Oporto	Placido 8 G. dos S	Bros.	1
orenser	ı	Cr	ardiff		bg D. Anna bk Arcelina	576	12	Oporto	J. A. G.	Santos	
overeig Thos. N		Cr	ewport ardift	19 March		10000	1000				
Thrush		R	osario iverpooi	14 March	FORE	EIC	iN	MAH	RKET	rs .	
Varrio	r	Li	verpool	21 Jan.		100	4,977	A. A. S.			
V. H.	ed Dietz	Ri	altimore ichmond				HAI				-
85"		Je	rsey	16 March	From Messrs. (Fuim	arães d	Go.'s Mi	irket Ref	lord, 215t	-
А	RRIVALS OF	FOREIGN	STEAM	EKS.	Coffee In s	bot c	offees c	onsiderable	animation	has been	
			1		shown, actual sa	les er	cc eeding	those repo	rted, but	prices are	
DATE	NAME	V'HERE FR		SIGNED TO	quite neglected be	cause	of the	views of ho	lders and	the com-	l
April 14	V. de Bahia Fr	Havre* 29d	A. I	euba & C on, M'w & C al Mail	petition of Santos	s dor	ne has b	een in Hay	is. Secon	nd hands,	
15	Orion Br Trent Br Minho Br	River Plate . South'ton* 2 Santos 20h			supposed to be v	vithou	at stock	s, have been	buying fi	rom hand	
15	Minho Br V. de Santos Fr Skjold Dan		A. L. Hare	euba & C	their surprises have	e app	eared; d	ullness wher	prices rise	e, activity	
17	Chatham Br	Imbetiba 14h Liverpool* 2 P. Alegre* 9 New York* River Plate*	d Nort	on Sons & C on, M'w & C on Sons & C	when they declir night was very irr	egula	r and pe	erplexing.	The major	ity of our	
19	Merrimack Amer Lissabon Gr Orénoque Fr	River Plates do 31/20 do 5d	16d E. J	ohnston & C	operators seem to be buils, but the continued enormous re- ceipts in Brazil have counteracted the endeavours to bring						1
19	Orénoque Fr Scotia Br Neva Br	do 5d River Plate			about an advance	e; to	these	endeavours,	however,	may be	
		1			than in the other	prine	cipal ma	arkets. Th	e bear car	mpaign is	
DE	PARTURES O	F FOREIG.	N STEA	MERS.	still managed by a assisted by circu	half- mstar	-dozen c	s happened	io have b last year,	the buils	1
DATE	NAME	WHERE T	-0	CARGO	have furnished the tions. Stocks are	bear	s the ba	sis these de	ired for th	eir opera-	
	Desir Pr	London	Suno	lries	to-day is 1,298,70	bag	s, of wh	ich 919,000	are Brazili	ian.	-
April 14		Genoa*	do		Sto	cks o	of coffee	on March	ıst.	1	1
15	Argentina Gr Orion Br Orion Russ	Southampton Falmouth	o do	e					1885	1884	1
15	V. de Santos Fr	River Plate	Sund do do		England A.					8,400	1
15	Minho Br	Porto Alegre New York River Plate	Coffe Sund		Hamburg			,, 1		6,000 9,900	1
17	Biela Br	Santos	do		Havre			,, 7	,200 7	2,400	1
17 18 18	Tuche Brahe Ble	Valparaiso*	Coffe	ec bring	Bordeaux Marseilles			,, 1	,700	6,150 7,850	1
20	Orénoque l'r	Bordeaux* Santos	Sundo		Trieste Holland					2,400	1
· Co	lling at intermedia	te ports.					otal			7,600	1

I	O NE	ws	S.								7
	LAT	EST .	LOND				BRAZILIAN . Statist," of 1			ARES.	
	1863 4½ 1865 5 1871 5	per ct L	,,			93-95	1875 5 per ct. 1879 4½ ,, 1883 4½ ,,	Loan		83½	3-95 2-851/2 2-84
	Paid Alagoas, 100 do 20 Bahia a 20 Brazilian 20 100 100 20 Conde d 100 D. Ther 20 do do 100 do 100 do 100 do 100 do do do do do do do	Lim. 7 deb 6 S Franci Great S Imp. Co do & Cara 'Eu, Lin deb eza Chri restern of	per ct de per	guarante r ct. gua nia 6 per c 2nd isst b 5½ pe ct guar r ct b. 5½ p	t. te 6 per c r ct	Rails 15¼-16 97-99 21-21¾ 9-10 x. d 17-18 97-99 98-100 15-15¾ 92-94 81-84 82-9 22-22½ 112-115	paid 20 Imp. Braz. 1 100 20 Minas & Ric 100 do 100 Porto Alegra 100 Recife a S. 100 20 S Paulo 7 pa 100 do de		Cruz scrip 5½ guar aburgo deb r ct. guar. per ct	per ct 6%	6½-7½ 78-81 21-22 101-103 80-84 92-94 8½-39 123-126 103-105 103-105 d -16½ 98-100 109-111
	15 Amazon	Steam 1	Navigation of Rio, I Braziliar Factor vements ways, I Tel	on	Lim f er ct	Miscelle 7-8 10½-11½ 1.10½-11½ 1.2-13 4-5 24-25 101-102 1½-1½ 1.2-11½ 6-6½ 4½-4½ 1.38-138	100 West & Bra 100 London, Pla 100 do 20 Bahia Gas 20 do. 10 10 Pará do. 20 Rio de Jam 10 São Paulo 10 S. John del	per cent Pref	eb. A 6 per B do . Lim deb	cent	104-106 97-99 3% 101-103 24-25
					1	ERNME					
	EMISSI	ON	CIRC	ULATION		DENOMI	NATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL		UOTATION
	339,675,10 2,158,40 119,60 - 8,142,80 30,000,000 51,885,00	0 000	1,0	19,200	ooo ooo Pro		f Rio de Janeiro 68, gold	6 % { 5 % 4 6 % 6 % 4 % %	1,000 800- 1,000 1,000 500- 1,000	-200 000 000 -200 000 I	,072\$000 106½ °/0 86 °/6 102½ °/1, ,331\$000 ,190\$000
Section 1			BA	NKS		ND PUB	LIC COM	IPANII	ES		
	CAPITAL	SHARBS	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP		AMES	MESERVE FUN	LAST QUOTA- TION	LAST D	PAID
	5,000,000	40,000 60,000 50,000 30,000 50,000 50,000 60,000 100,000 25,000	All 30,000 All 5,000 10,000 All 30,000 12,500 All	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 5 20 200 200 200	L 10 All All All All All	Banco do Brazi Rural e Hypoth Commercial do English (limite- Industrial e Me Mercantil de S Banco Predial. New London a Banco do Comi		7,391,682\$162,102,723 701,647,969 52 £ 170,000 375,000 00 123,150 95 £ 225,00 730,000 039,258 60 36,442 00	0 140 000 0 210 000 0 225 000 7 70 000 0 221 000 0 50 000 4 55 000	8 S 7 000 10 000 6 000 11 S 9 000 3 000	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 Nov. 1884 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1883 Jan. 1885 Oct. 1884 Jan. 1885
	8,000,000 3,035, 7 50	40,000	1,556	200 200 — 200	All 250 All	Banco Auxiliar RAI Macahé e Camp do de Paulista	tways o debentures	3,053 59 108,192 48 698,897 17	1 95 000		Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 April 1885
	25,000,000 7,200,000 £ 320,000 2,000,000 20,000,000 10,969,600 £ 500,000 10,665,000	36,000 - 100,000 - 53,325	70,000 All 30,000	200	£ 50 100 All	do del do Leopoldina	do	107,827 74	70 000 440 000 59½ 0/0 130 000 168 000 523 000 142 000 167 000	6 °/ ₀ 6 °/ ₀ 6 500 6½ °/ ₀	Oct. 1884 Nov. 1884 Jan. 1885 April 1885 April 1885 July 1883
	800,000 5.100,000 970,000 1,200,000 495,000 1,000,000 3,800,000 1,600,000 3,100,000	4,000 25,500 6,000 10,000 19,000	All 25,500 4.350 All 14,267	200 200 200 200 200 200 200	All	Principe do Grã do subs	lebentures. do do de Janeiro. right to subsid. shs. diary shares. na. natures. pentures. e Padua debent'es Preto. ntures. o Pará.	34,600 00 167,258 16 8,717 03 474 49 9,156 51	6 280 000 202 000 6 180 000 198 000 200 000 3 145 000	12 000 7 % 5 000 8 % 8 % 7 000 7 % 9 000	Feb. 1885 Jan. 1885
	2,000,000 6,000,000 6 381,000 400,000 1,500,000 350,000 400,000 370,000	30,000 3,816 2,000 7,500 6,000 2,000	All All	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 100	All All All All All All All All	do debe Carangola do debe Corcovado Pirahyense Juiz de Fóra a do debe: Ramal Bananale	Piáo stures sures		32 000 35 000 	9 %	Jan. 1885 May 1884 Jan. 1885 — — — — — July 1884 Jan. 1885
	1,000,000 \$ 10,000,000 10,000,000 305,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 5,400,000 408,000 852,000	20,000 50,000 6,000 6,000 10,000 27,000 	All	200 200 100 200 200 200 200 200 	All All All All All All All All 500 100 All	Jardim Botanico S. Paulo Pernambuco do debes Porto Alegre Villa Izabel Carris urbanos do de do Nitheroby	benturesbenturesdo	447,350 79 33,014 38 61,926 79 40,000 00 167,157 87 56,970 20	136 000 130 000 7 120 000 0 100 000 0 238 000 2 257 000 450 000 100 0/ ₀	3 500 4 000 6 000 7 % 5 000 8 000 5 000 6 % 7 %	April 1885 Feb. 1885 July 1884 Oct. 1884
	300,000 1,000,000 \$00,000 300,000 4,000,000 600,000 1,600,000	20,000 4,000 50,000 20,000 3,000 8,000	All 2,500 10,419 16,000 1,853 All	200 200 200 — 5 15 200 — 200 200	All 200 All All — All	Brazileira de Na Paulista do debe Amazon Steam Nacional de Na do 2 S. João da Barr	ntures	1,177,538 61 49,715 96 49,715 96 60,77 228,837 54 12,500 00 5,538 73	5 110 000 5 230 000 116 000 180 000	6 000 7 000 8½ % 12 sh 6 000	Apr. 1885 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 July 1884 Apr. 1885 Feb. 1885 Jan. 1885
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	1,200,000 300,000 10,000,000 338,400 1,500,000 210,000 1,200,000 3,000,000	6,000 50,000 7,500 6,000	3,750 18,000 All 5,000	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	All	do deber do deber Brazil Industria do debe Carruagens Flu	LANEOUS pos. tures. tures. tures. tures. tures. winense	9,715 63 - - - 53,646 45	125 000 192 000 260 000 210 000		Feb. 1884 April 1885 Jan. 1885 July 1883 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885
	3,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 400,000 1,700,000 1,700,000	12,500 6,000 16,000 10,000 8,000 8,000 8,500	7,500 All All 5,000 4,400 All 3,500	500 50 100 50 100 200	All All	Petropolitana Indust. Flum. Pastoril Agricol Engenho Centra do debi	(kiosques)	154,043 77 140,005 00 132,870 00	210 000	7 000	Jan. 1885 Mar. 1885
	300,000 79,000 250,000 300,000 500,000 800,000 1,000,000	2,500 4,900 5,000	All All	200 200 100 200 200 200 100	All	do debe do Piraci- do Porto do Loren do Rio B do Porto do deben	ntures eaba debentures Feliz do a ranco Real ture	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	89 °/ ₀	=	July 1884 Jan. 1885
	2,000,000	10,000 7,500	All All	200	All	Serviços Maritir	nos	99,604 3 1,442 9	30 200 000 30 135 000	6 500	April 1885 Jan. 1884 Apr. 1886

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April 24	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.	
,, 26	Mondego.	Santos.	
,, 29	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.	
May 9	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.	

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