RIO NEWS.

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

Vol. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1885

NUMBER 13

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 22, Marquez d'Abrantes.

RICHARD G. TOWNLEY,
Acting Chargé d'Affaires.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 30 Rua de Visconde de Inhauma.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.

GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Consul General.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

CHRIST CHURCH.-Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divin CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 1 a. m. and on the 2nd and the
Sundays in each month at 7, 30 p. m. Holy Communion
on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
Great Festivals at mine, in the morning, Holy Baptisn
every Sunday after the morning Service.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
FREDERICK YOUNG, M. A., Chaplain.
157 Rua das Lavangerras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
153 A. Rua das Lavangerras.
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk.
153 A. Rua das Lavangerras.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every
Thursday.
METHODIST EPISCOPALCHURCH—Large do Catter.
METHODIST EPISCOPALCHURCH—Large do Catter.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Largo do Cattete

ETHODIST EPISCO PAL CHURCH—Largo do Cattete. English services: Sunday School to a.m. preaching (1:70 a.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting 7:30 p.m. Fridays; Perfugueus erriveis: Sunday School 6:30 p.m., preaching 7,30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7,30 p.m. Wedinesdays. J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor-Residence: Run S. Salvador, 27 A.

BAPTIST CHURCH. — No. 95, Rua do Senado. Service in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a m., and 736 o'clock, p.m. every Sunday; and at 746 o'clock-p.m., every Tuesday. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sunday.

W. B. BAGBY Paster.

Sinuary School at 10 clook, at m., revery Sinuary

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Opendaily, No. 50 Rm da Misericordia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p m. Sailors fee and
gasy, on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p m. Sailors fee and
gasy, on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p m. A hearty welcome
to all. The friends of the Mission desirous of helping by gifts
of papers, books, left off clothing, etc. can do so by sending
to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call
where and when required.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
SAILORS' GOSPEL MISSION.— 36 Rua do General Ca,
mara. Open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Gospel services on
Sunday s and Wednesdays at 7 p. m.
HERBERT SOPER, Scannars' Evangelists

BRITISH AND FORBEION BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depotat

BRITISH AND FORBEION BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depotat

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.-Depotat No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

JOÁO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE —No. 44, Travessa das Partilhas. Services in Portuguese at 10 éclock a.m., and 6 éclock, p.m., every Smiday: and at 7 éclock p.m., every Wednesday Sunday school at 4,30, p.m.

Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves. Rio at 5.4 m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 14.3 a.m.; the leaves (leaves like 19.4 to 1

trains.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Manh at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a.m. week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.-Rua do Ouvidor, No. 34, 181 HOOF.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL —Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE — No. 62, Rua do Ou-

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Acelamação, cor. Rua da GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. — No. 12 Rua dos Benedictinos

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician Residence: Rua do Haddock Lobo, No. 70. Office Rua do Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 1: 10 1: p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Carlota, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. Vork.

Chemists & Druggists.

C. A. SANTOS,

Dispensing Chemist.

Rua do Mattoso No, 31.

F. A. DUVEL,

Dispensing Chemist,

Rua Primeiro de Março No. 49.

Bay Rum.

Hotels.

FREITAS' HOTEL

186 RUA DO CATTETE J. F. FREITAS, Proprietor.

HOTEL BRAGANÇA

PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor. The oldest and best known hotel in Petropolis. Centrally situated and specially adapted for transient visitors.

'ARSON'S HOTEL

160 RUA DO CATTETE WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL

Boa Vista, Tijuca.

Charles Uttenweiler, Proprietor. (late manager of Whyte's Hotel)

Established in the best situation in Tijuca. English, French, ferman and Portuguese spoken. RANDE HOTEL ORLEANS

PETROPOLIS.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CAMPOS, Proprietor.

A new and elegantly furnished hotel, charmingly situated, and provided with every convenience. The largest establish-ment of the kind in Petropolis. Specially adapted for

HOTEL LEUENROTH.

NOVA FRIBURGO,

(Province of Rio de Janeiro)

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

CARL ENGLERI, ITODITECUL:
This first class Hotel, established 40 years ago, opposite the railway station, with fine gardens and excellent cold baths, the healthy and favorite summer residence of the nobibity and gentry of the Capital of the Empiries imagnificently situated 3000 feet above the sea-level, at 5 hours distance from the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. All principal languages spoken. Information furnished by Messrs. Alves Negueira & Dalziel, Rua d'Ouvidor 46. Rio de Janeiro.

Business Announcements.

F. BASSET & CO.

No. 5, Rua Fresca.
Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants.
Use Scott's and Watkins codes. Cable address: "Basset."

T. DWINAL,

34 RUA DA QUITANDA

Sewing Machines,

and all articles pertaining to their use.

Also materials for lightning conductors.

OHN MILLER & Co.

Importers and Commission Merchants. SANTOS and São PAULO.

TRAPICHE BASTOS.

Allen & Co.

Receives Flour, Lard, and Goods in bond according to

Rua da Saude No. 2.

Telephone Call, No. 358.

W . R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO 193 Calle Maipu, BUENOS AYRES

Agencies in the principal towns of Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The introduction of goods of American manufacture has been for many years a specialty of their business, and references to the various manufacturers they represent—which are kindly permitted—will demonstrate the unequalled facilities they possess, and have successfully employed for this purpose. Further agencies, suitable to their lines of business—hardware, machinery, domestic goods, specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

Wenceslau Guimarães & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities in bottles or in casks, and under the private marks of the house

Sole Agents for

A. Izidro Gonsalves,

Exporter of Madeira Wines;
G. Preller & Co.,

Exporter of Bordeaux,

Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REMY MARTIN & Co., Exporter of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgumly, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfandega, 83.

$\mathbf{W}^{\mathsf{ILSON}}$, sons & co.,

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company, United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,

&c. &c. and the

Commercial Union (Fire & Marine) Assurance Co.

COM1.—Wilson, tons & Co. (Limited) have depots at the chief Brazil Poets, and among others supply coal under contract to:

The Imperial Brazilian Government;

Her Britanic Majesty's Government; The Transatlantic Steamship Companies &c.

Insurance .- Fire & Marine Insurances effected at moder-

Bonded Warehouses on the Island Mocangue Pe-queno for the storage of Merchandise in transit.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos & Parahyba do

AMERICAN

Bank Note Company,

Bank Note Company,

142 Broadway, New York.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under Laws of Date of New York, 1808.
Reorganized 1879.
BONDS, POLARSEMS AND PRINTERS OF BONDS, POLARSEMS AND PRINTERS OF BONDS, POLARSEMS AND PRINTERS.

BEGGAL YENDER AND ANTIONAL BANK NOTES, Of the UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.
BENGRAVING AND PRINTING.
BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CONTROLLED STATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENTS AND COLVED BATTS. OF LOCKS, In the finest most artistic style from YETEL PLATES.
With special assignants to provent COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Conjay,

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.
Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LINGGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.
RAILWAY TICKETTS OF IMPROVED STYLES.
Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.
BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALBERT G. GOODALL, President.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

J. MACDONOUGH, A. D. SHEPARD,
W. M. SMILLIE, TOURO ROBERTSON.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

A. WHITNEY & SONS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., U. S. A.

Chilled CAST WHEELS for RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS and MINE ROADS.

$R^{\mbox{\scriptsize HODE}}$ island locomotive works.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of locomotives of every description and for ill gauges, First class workmanship, and all parts of Engines of same size thoroughly interchangeable. Estimates furnished and illustrated catalogues distributed on pplication.

117 Rua da Quitanda, Rio de Janeiro. Fonseca Machado & Irmão.

Deposit of Engineering Instruments. Baldwin Locomotive WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

BURNHAM, PARRY, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Proprietors.

Proprietors.

These locometive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates: Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomo-tives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars,

etc., etc.
All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue turnished on application of customers. Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. No. 82, Rua 10 de Março. Rio de Janeiro

$R^{ m APID}$ foreign express.

L. Contanseau & Co., NEW YORK.

John Crashley, 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

Rubber hand stamps.

For Merchants, Bankers and Professional Men and for all

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

Useful in every Business Office.

An elastic, changeable type that can be set up and used with out delay and as often as occasion requires. S. T. LONGSTRETH, Manufacturer of

RUBBER PRINTING AND DATING STAMPS No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor. Caixa no Correio No. 906. Rio de Janeiro,



THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs alist of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian

(Cash invariably in adva Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil, \$10.00 or £2 for abroad. SINGLE COPIES: Soo veis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE: -79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. New York Messrs. John Miller & Co. São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1885.

WE are glad to see that one of our daily colleagues, although in a rather half-hearted way, has taken up the question of police courts, or to use the Portuguese expression tribunaes correccionaes. The necessity of such courts for the punishment of roughs, petty thieves, and vagabonds generally is recognized in most parts of the world and it is a matter of surprise that they have not long ago been adopted here. We have more than once referred to the matter, but like St. John, the Baptist, have been preaching in the wilderness. The advantages of such courts are apparent to any mind. A broken head, a black-eye or the theft of an insignificant article from a shop door will be punished with a fine, or if the offender does not possess the wherewithal to satisfy this, a limited imprisonmennt with labour will be imposed. Let there be a police court in each district where there are juizes de paz, the magistrates to have jurisdiction and authority in such petty crimes as assault and battery, thievery, drunkeness and vagabondage, and be obliged to hear cases each morning. The fines to be collected for the benefit of the magistrate and his clerk to a certain extent, but any excess to be paid into the Treasury, which pays the police force on duty in the city. Is it to be supposed that one of our lively capoeiras would incur a second punishment if his first offence was visited with a heavy fine or a month's labour on the works at the Poor House? Would we again and again see the vagabonds of Rio carried with care to a station, allowed to sleep off their drunkeness, and then turned out next morning to go through the same operation? It is really inexplicable that no steps have been taken in this matter of police courts. They are a crying necessity, and - happy thought-they might afford employment to some young lawyers, with the same good results that the sanitary commissions composed of young doctors have produced, the one on the moral and the other on the physical health of our population. It can hardly be denied that there is room for improvement in each, but with conscientious police magistrates and equally conscientious members of sanitary committees, we would have made a gigantic stride on the modern road of civilization.

THE first experience of the Empire in cancelling interest guarantees is instructive and noteworthy. We publish the remarks of the Jornal do Commercio anent the Victoria and Natividade railway and have some of our own to add thereto. To commence, we wish it understood that no one

of similar undertakings. along insisted that the government in decreeing these concessions virtually decided that the enterprises were necessary to the sections to be served, and it would be as absurd to expect that these concessions would not be availed of, as to expect that a beggar would not accept alms, The Brazilian governments have shown a want of criterium, a childish impatience to figure in railway statistics, and a disregard for consequences, that should serve to formulate a serious charge against the ministers who have signed these decrees of concessions. Here is a railway of which a native engineer estimates the cost of construction at some 14,000,000\$; an engineer of the contractors estimates the cost at 46,000,000\$! Which is likely to be correct? The latter undoubtedly, and we say this without any desire to criticize native engineers, but because the sum paid by the government for cancelling the interest guarantee proves that the first estimate must have been erroneous. The result of this pretty piece of business is that £70,000 must be paid as a compensation, and the tax-payers of the empire are to meet an expense that should be put upon the minister who signed the concession. But what possible charge can be laid upon the contractors? The government virtually declares that the railway is necessary by guaranteeing à revenue to it. Messrs. Waring Brothers accept the declaration and agree to build the road, and when the executive discover that a mistake has been made, that the railway is not necesmust cause a heavy annual charge sarv. on the Treasury and consequently an arrangement must be come to, the local press is quite virulent because the contractors require some indemnity for their trust in believing that Brazilian authorities examined into these concessions before granting them. No one can deny, or has attempted to deny, our assertion that these concessions with interest guarantees have been granted as personal, and as political remuneration for services rendered. The probability of the result has been ignored and this result is now making itself felt. We have to pay £ 70,000 to the contractors of the Victoria and Natividade railway to-day; to-morrow we will have a payment to a Central Sugar factory and so the country goes on. We will give an honest sugges tion to the government; and it is this prosecute at once every minister who has signed a decree granting a concession with guaranteed interest which has to be cancelled.

WE have been favoured by the Post Office authorities with a statement of the agencies throughout the Empire showing localities, date of establishment, average annual receipts for the three fiscal years 1880-1883, the salaries to be paid to agents under a decree of February 24th, 1883 and the increase of expense which will arise therefrom. At present it appears, that the item of salaries amounts to 405,416\$040, and this will be increased by 138,409\$500 under the above mentioned decree; an important increase and one not to be incurred readily with the Treasury in anything but a satisfactory condition. An examination of the receipts is interesting; there is one agency, at Belém, in the province of Rio de Janeiro which established in 1880 has produced nothing (!); then there are averages of 1\$100, 1\$400, etc.; 67 agencies show aver-As to salaries; in one case the present rate can blame the contractors of this or at a minimum of 240\$; but may it not be on imports. If these duties be imposed as anticipation of a loan; and this was without

We have all claimed that a post-office producing less than 30\$ is rather a burden at a cost of 240\$? Instead of increasing salaries it seems to us that the authorities should suspend all agencies that show such ridiculous results, for they are evidently unnecessary in the districts they endeavour to serve. of the post-master who sold an annual average number of 11 stamps at 100 reis, if he be paid 240\$ for his services the remuneration seems somewhat out of proportion to the service rendered. We quite understand that increased facilities of communication cause increased use of these, but we do not agree that a three years experience with such very negative results can justify the continuance of certain agencies. If it be impossible to induce persons established in these localities to accept a post-mastership on a commission, this seems to us a clear proof that the locality does not require a post-office. Another peculiar feature in the result of the decree is, that whereas those agencies which now leave an almost total loss to the country are contemplated in the proposed increase of salaries, many of those which leave balances are to have the salaries reduced. In one case this reduction is from 1,200\$ to 840\$, although the average receipts were 1,519\$483; in another the salary is reduced 240\$, when the receipts were 2,475\$, against a present salary of 1,200\$; in yet another, receipts were 1,-932\$520, the post-master received 1,146\$-010 and it is now proposed to reduce his remuneration to 840\$. To close the criticism of the proposed reform; it is so evident that the framers of the decree were utterly ignorant of the facts of the matter they were supposed to be studying, that the Post-Office authorities deserve all commendation for having enabled the general public to form their own opinion on the

FIGURES are stubborn facts and those we print elsewhere relative to the Customs receipts at our five principal ports for the first quarter of the current year are far from re-assuring. Our figures are extracted from the Boletim da Alfandega, an official publication, and we have therefore no hesitation in placing them before our readers. From the table it will be seen that for the first quarter of 1885, as compared with the same period of 1884, imports have produced about 3.300,000\$ less, while exports have only supplied an increase of about 400,-000\$, so that the net decrease of Customs receipts for the quarter is about 2,900,000\$, an important sum in itself, even were it not so intimately connected with the revenue of the country. When, however, it is remembered that our Custom houses are almost our only sources of revenue, the decrease in their receipts becomes still more important, and calls for study. To seek the cause of the decrease in import duties requires little labour, for it may be found at once in the prohibitive duties levied on every article introduced into the country, regardless of protection for native industries-of which we may say none exist-but almost entirely that, by obliging commerce to bear a perfectly injust share of the burden of public charges, the agricultural interest may be favoured to about the same extent. The absurdity of supposing that a purely agricultural country can be of protectionist views has been proven ad nauseam. A farmer or planter desires to dispose of his surplus produce in exchange for such articles of necessity, or luxury, as he may need, ages of under 10\$000, 96 averages of under or fancy, and as these, from the corn-husk 20\$000, and 103 averages of under 30\$000. for his cigarrette to the Veuve Clicquot for his banquet, are all of foreign origen, so of remuneration produces 5,5500 for the far as Brazil is concerned, it seems clearly lucky post-master, and in another 5,8500 evident that in no manner can it be to his The reform seems to aim at fixing salaries advantage that excessive duties be levied

a source of revenue, the action defeats its intention. High duties prevent importations, and a decrease is a more probable result, than any increase, 'from excessive import duties. Even ignoring the fact that protective duties serve as a species of forcing house for exotic industries and are irremediably followed by crisis and distress when production becomes excessive, through the desire of all to share in the rewards of this unwise protection, we think we have shown that from any plane of observation, in no possible manner can the present almost prohibitive duties benefit this empire. They cannot benefit the planter for his necessities must be supplied from abroad; they serve to decrease, not to increase, the revenue by causing a falling off in imports, and they finally by unduly stimulating unhealthy and anemical, soi disant industries will inevitably provoke a crisis sooner or later. There is perhaps no more serious matter, among the many that demand the attention of the legislature, than that of a revision of the tariff. If the executive do not desire to witness a decrease in revenue such as will seriously cripple the country and cause grave apprehensions abroad, this question should be promptly treated, with a view to a very considerable reduction in all import duties.

OUR Parisian colleague, Le Brésil, in its issue of the 8th ulto, again touches upon the exchange question and criticizes our criticisms upon former articles the colleague published on the subject. We were quite aware that private individuals, natives and foreigners, figure as large holders of the six per cent. apolices, the premium on which serves the colleague as an example of a lack of confidence in agriculture and trade while it proves a reliance upon the solvability of the state. We do not assert it positively, but we confidently affirm, that a considerable part of the investments of private individuals are forced investments. either under testamentary conditions, life interests, or somewhat similar circumstances. Then the colleague opposes our assertion, that exports being under estimated and imports over estimated as to official values, the deficit he claimed to have discovered was less real, than apparent, by saying that smuggling was carried on to a great extent at the South, and that this greatly increases the import figures. We have yet to learn that this feature of smuggling can be legitimately taken into consideration in treating of a balance of trade. Whether it be as the colleague states, a fact, in which case great secreey is observed regarding this in Rio, or whether it be only a pretense for differential duties at the Rio Grande do Sul Custom houses, we still contend that it cannot in any manner be introduced into an argument, where official figures are the only guide for discussion. As to the effect that the lower prices of Brazilian products may have had on the exchanges and as to the extract from the Economist, we see no application of them to the present state of exchange in Brazil. Both Brazil and the River Plate republics show very favorable balances, according to published figures, for the first quarter of the present year and the fall in exchange in both this empire, and the River Plate republics can not be attributed to a falling off of exports. In reference to the £4,-000,000, the product of the last loan, and its effect on the exchange market, the answer is ready,-the money was virtually disposed of before the loan was raised, and our colleague can readily verify this statement by reference to Senator Lafayette's exposition before presenting the last finance budget. Our colleague can hardly deny that treasury bills, issued as in anticipation of revenue, have been, in fact, issued in

doubt the destiny of the £4,000,000 loan, viz; amortization of floating debt and a part of, or perhaps all, the cost of the Riachuelo. When our colleague bases his calculation for a loan, by the hypothecation of the D. Pedro II railway upon a gradual increase of revenue, he seems to over-look that fresh money is being invested in that road month by month, and that an increase in the interest charge must be contemplated as these investments continue. If any operation be contemplated. having the D. Pedro II railway as a basis, it would be infinitely more for the interest of the country, that this road be leased for a period; and the reasons are simple, for if the road be leased, the Treasury will receive a large amount of cash, more than sufficient to meet its present necessities, and will receive this free of interest: whereas if the idea of our colleague be adopted, the Treasury will be burdened with an interest charge, payable in gold, which the railway does not now furnish and for the satisfaction of which the future is invoked. There is quite too much calculation made on the future of this empire, and it is more than advisable, it is imperative, that the present be contemplated. As our colleague charges us with merely criticising, of observing a laisser aller policy, we can reply, with all conviction, that no journal in Brazil has more consistently pointed out the mistaken road followed by successive governments; and far from observing a laisser aller policy, we have suggested various-unpalatable but necessary-measures. We have advised the lease of the D. Pedro II railway, the sale, or lease of the other state railways, the establishment of national banks, through which a great internal loan could be raised; and yet we are charged with being mere critics,

WHENEVER Senator Affonso Celso takes part in a debate his remarks are always entitled to respectful attention. We cannot always agree with his deductions from the doctrinaire theories of French political economists nor his proposed adaptations of them to Brazilian finances; but when he deals with accomplished facts, with the existing state of things in this country, it is unquestionable that few of his contemporaries are qualified to speak with equal authority on the subject. Endowed with great abilities, of vast forensic and parliamentary experience, with an intimate knowledge of public administration, acquired as a cabinet minister, his statements are invested with an importance that attaches to those of few Brazilian statesmen. Under these circumstances his speech in the Senate on the 23rd ult. during the debate on the 2nd reading of the Bill for reforming arts. 266 and 267 of the criminal code, is of more than passing interest, for the state of things which he then laid bare calls for urgent measures of reform. The part to which we wish particularly to draw attention refers to arson, the showing of false lights, and the position of insurance companies. We translate the following extract from the Jornal's report of the proceedings:

If the criminal penalty constitutes the incendiary's only fear, the crime of arson will assume large proportions in our criminal statistics. The penalty is evaded, and easily eluded, because the jury, apart from their natural benevolence, decide just as they think fit and just as they please; for they are not restricted to what is alleged and proved, although it is to this that the judge must limit bimself. But if the magistrates even betray their indifference in questions of this nature, (as experience unfortunately proves,) how much more is this the case with the jury, where the criminal is judged by his peers, and by those associates of his who, it may be, are in like case with himself, and under the influence of identical interests! It has always been with the greatest surprise that I have noted the existence among the magistracy of—I will not say an animus (má vontade) against insurance companies, which we all know are so useful to commerce, but—a want of severity towards those who seek to enrich themselves at their cost.

As a rule, questions arising from disputed claims are decided to their prejudice and with glari-injustice. There is an abundance of facts; but beg leave to cite one for which I can personally vouch, having been professionally engaged in the case. It is needless to say that I shall give neither names nor dates; but the papers relating to the case ought to exist in the Record-office. Some years ago a fire, which destroyed the entire business pre ses, took place in this city, which was invested with remarkable circumstances, and of which I will only mention one, though that one is very significant The fire broke out about 2 o'clock in the morning; and on the first cry of alarm being raised, either by the neighbours or by a passer-by, a clerk came out of the house, and a little further on took a tilbury which happened to be passing. He ordered the driver to take him to the house of his employer, which was in a distant part of the city, and or rriving there knocked at the door. This was imm diately opened to permit the egress of his employer. dressed and with his hat on, who without exchanging a word either with the clerk or with the driver, got into the tilbury telling the driver to take him to the scene of the disaster! These and other circumstances were fully proved in court, for accidentally I happened to discover the driver of the tilbury, and he became a witness in the case. The tradesman wanted at first to dispute the 's identity, but he was at last forced to confes it. And yet the insurance company was compelled to pay the claim! In the interests of honest trading and as a satisfaction to society at large, it is necessary to make a stand against facts of this description! It has been said that the two clauses 7 and 9 are unnecessary, because the crimes of flooding (imindação) and the employing of artifices to lure vessels to their destruction are repugnant to our national character. I have said that it is a moot point (não ser liquido) whether the crime of showing false lights has ever been committed amongst us. If my memory does not play me false, I may back my assertion by a fact which Brazilians can never forget, because it recalls to them a time of distress and sorrows as well as of much patriotism! That celebrated shipwreck on the coast of Albardão which caused the rupture of our relations with England-was it not the result of false lights which were shown for the purpose of diverting the mariners from their course? In any case, the legislator must, not only not neglect the present, but must provide for the future; and if such crimes as these have never been committed. they may be still some day, which is quite enough to render it necessary that the authorities should properly prepared for their repression. No one who knows the character of Sr.

Affonso Celso, the sources of information to which heh as had access as a cabinet minister, and the well-merited reputation he has won as an experienced lawyer of the very first rank, will venture to impugn his statements about the magistracy, the jury, and the administration of justice. It is not a pleasant picture for any one to contemplate, but it must be the reverse of re-assuring to the insurance companies. Just five years have already elapsed since Sr. Buarque de Macedo (the then minister of Agriculture) promised the insurance companies that the law relating to arson should be revised without delay, and that their interests should receive the fullest attention from the legislature. Though the government has remained in the hands of the same political party ever since that promise was given, the Bill has not passed the second reading in the Senate yet, notwithstanding the notorious existence of such a state of things as was denounced by Sr. Affonso Celso! As the Bill, however, is once more before the Senate, we venture to suggest that they would be far better employed in giving it such final touches as are needed, and then passing it, than in frittering away their time in hearing Senator Correia read those interminable newspaper clippings, or in wrangling over matters of equally little concern to the nation at large. The allusion to the, now historical. Albardão shipwreck will probably interest some of our readers, but we need not stay to cry over spilt milk. The statement made by Senator Lafayette however, about false lights being shown on different points of the coast is quite another matter. had een assured since, on the very best authrity, that in some provinces of the empe false lights had been used to mislead vesse, and that the murder of the crew, and lundering of the vessels, had followed the sccessful issue of the stratagem. It is bad nough to be periodically exercised abou the Abrolhos light; but to have it authritatively stated that these diabolical crimi exist, and that the law as it stands is ess to reach the perpetrators of them, is a sgma on the legislation of this country, and s an additional reason why the Bill shoul be pushed forward without delay. It is not difficult to imagine that cases of showreck, where such admissions as we have ited coming from men of the standing of Snators Affonso Celso and Lafayette, woul be used against this country with damaing effect; nor, now that the veil has been lifted, are those maritime powers whose undewriters and marine are interested in the crying trade of Brazil likely to regard these lisclosures with quiet unconcern.

RAILWAYS.

lo Commercio, April 27th.

We hear that by a decree dated day-beforeyesterny a general ordinance (regulamento) to the end of symmetrizing the management, and the tration, of the state railways, under traffic instruction has been approved. These rail-ill be divided into four classes, or categories, admi ways according to their traffic; to each will be applied a special table of rates and wages. The State will save, from the execution of this regulamento, an annual amount of over 150,000\$. At present the State as under traffic and constructing; - 1st., The Dom Pedro II railway (the extension of the trunk line and that of the branch to Ouro Preto are continuing). - 2nd; The Baturité railway, which is all under traffic; - 3rd; the Sobral railway, all under traffic. -- 4th; the extension of the "Recife a Palmares" railway (of which a part is under traffic and the rest building). — 5th; the railway from Recife to Caruarú (part working and ranwaytrom Kecile to Caruaru (part working and part constructing).—6th; the Paulo Affonso rail-way, all under traffic.—7th; the extension of the railway from Bahia to Alagoinhas (a part in traffic, and a part building).—8th; the Rio Ouro railway, 58 kilometres under traffic.—9th; the "Taquar; a Cacequi" railway (part under traffic and part in construction). The State railways embrace part in construction). 1,600 kibmetres under traffic, and 700 building, taking rund numbers. The Dom Pedro II (725 kilometres under traffic) is the only one that has 1.60 metes guage; all the others are of I metre As about 94,000,000\$ may be estimated as the capital enployed in the D. Pedro II railway, we may estinate at 180,000,000\$, a little more or less, the cost, so far as known of the State railways.

FXCHANGE.

Folha Nova. 27th April.

If it be true that the fluctuations in exchange, of those in other merchandise must be subject to the law of supply and demand, the conclusion to be drawn from what we are now seeing, is that for some three months, the demand for exchange his been extraordinary, both as to amount and as to destination, for it cannot be explained by the necessities of commerce. Last January, the Rio de Juneiro Custom house receipts showed a decrease, as compared with the same month of 1884, of about 28,000\$; the decrease of 101,000\$ on imports being partly met by an increase of 73,000\$ on exports. In February, the total decrease was 112,000\$, or 228,000\$ less on imports and 112,000\$ more on exports. For March, the import duties gave 185,000\$ less in comparison with the same month of 1884; in compensation the export duties showed an increase of 292,000\$, thus producing a balance in favor of receipts. From the above figures may be deduced, that in com-parison with the corresponding period of last year, the import duties have fallen off for the first quarter of the current year 514,000\$, while export duties have increased to the extent of 477,000\$. Either figures mean nething, or they prove that in the past quarter imports have decreased at Rio de Janeiro, while exports have increased. If, there-fore, the demand for exchange was only for the satisfaction of remittances for payment of merchandise imported, as this decreased and exports increased, exchange should have become more favorable: but it was just the contrary that happoints of the coast is quite another matter. Following Sr. Affonso Celso in the debate, he went so far as to say that he had refused for some time to believe in the existence of such crimes in this country, but that he

last penny of the last loan, it could have been foreseen that the Government would appear as a foreseen that the Government would appear as a taker of exchange, and that this would perforce affect the market. It seems, however, impossible that its necessities are so important, that they can affect the law of supply and demand, if we regard the decrease in importation as shown above. There is, consequently, another cause for the decline in exchange, and this is the darkest cloud of the epoch. This cause is the remittance of capital, whose possessors, have so little confidence in the future that they affront even the loss that the present rates of exchange imposes upon them. fact which is recognized by all that frequent the Exchange, by its own character should attract the attention of a strong and patriotic government; what remains is to know, if we have such a govwhat remains is to know, if we have such a government, one capable of infusing confidence in the minds of those with whom we have open accounts, and who have supposed for dozens of years that the country possessed sufficient guarantees to allow of employing very large amounts in it?

A CRISIS IN THE BRAZIL COFFEE

The Tropical Agriculturist March 2

Mr. John S. Vans Reessema writes to us from outh Wynaad: — "While Indian and Ceylon South coffee planters have been struggling against low prices and leaf-disease for the last few years, it appears that all is not "couleu de rose" in other parts of the world, and that the coffee culture in Brazil is handicapped with even more crushing penalties than those we labour under. The follow-ing translation of a cutting sent me speaks for itself, and from other sources I learn that unless some immediate and very sweeping reform takes place in the supply and condition of labor in the Brazil planting districts very large deficiencies in crop v be the result: as much as a million bags within the last two years is stated to be the probable or possible decrease. I need hardly point out how this would affect our market : -

" Mr. Antony Kessler has written an elaborate review, (in the organ of the Indo-Dutch Association of Industry and Agriculture) of a report published last year by the Brazilian Professor Couty, on the origin of the present depressed position of the coffee cultivation in that Empire. He condenses the cultivation in that Empire. He condenses the report and the conclusions at which it arrives as

1. That the present position of coffee cultivation in Brazil is very deplorable owing to the high cost and inefficiency of slave labor.

nefficiency of slave labor.

That the supply of this expensive but indispensable labor, is even now insufficient, whilst the heavy yearly mortality among the slaves rapidly diminishes the number available.

That neither free slaves nor Cabales can be 3. That netter the states had therefore a used for the work in the factories, and therefore a

supply of other laborers must be obtainable.

4. That the importation of Chinese coolies not remedy this, as they are even more expensive

5. That only European immigration can be and that this is not practicable owing to the social distinctions in the Empire. That only European immigration can avail,

distinctions in the Empire.

All depends at present whether planters can be speedily induced to admit the necessity of such radical changes as according to Dr. Couty, are necessary to induce 500,000 Europeans to settle in Brazil within a comparatively short time. In spite of Dr. Couty's exertions this appears highly probable. Were it merely a question of developing a new industry it might be easy to attract necessary laborers by offering liberal terms; the extension of new openings would then keep pace with the average immigration; and although planters would be in continuous labor difficulties it would be quite possible to work the industry at a profit. But here the case is different. The already very considerable labor deficiency is increasing most rapidly and the immigration of Europeans on which all hope is utterly insignificant. coffee estates, in the struggle to maintain their existence will steadily raise the price of labor, until at last it reaches a limit which will make it impossible for most planters to work at a profit, and force them to abandon their estates. In the face of these facts it is a very open question if immigration will rapidly increase. The conditions of life by which immigrants would find themselves surrounded are not altogether attractive and although this has been recognized for years, the Government still continues to maintain laws subversive of all liberty of action, and which deter possible cultivators from settling in Brazil. If these drawbacks, which might be removed with comparative ease, continue to exist by general consent it is scarcely probable that the radical changes in the whole system of land tenure as advocated by Dr. Couty will be effected. If the Brazil landholders sold their land in small

producers would find it impossible to perform it for themselves, and it is certain that they would sooner send the article into the market ready for consumption than employ a curer and planter as a middle man they could as well do without. All these difficulties, which we may accept as being in existence although they are not specially mentioned in Dr. Couly's report, will postpone for a considerable time the realization of his radical plans, and if this realization is a sine qua non for the continuance of coffee cultivation in Brazil as represented on the report, there can be no doubt that the industry is passing through a most dangerous crisis which must run numbers of estates before it can be solved in a satisfactory manner."

Thus far the translation. Although what the Germans call chaden freude is not a very exalted virtue, it would be to expect too much of human nature if the foregoing were not looked upon by coffee planters in India as good news. There is no doubt that we shall as much benefit by the mistortunes of Brazil, as we were dannaged by her enormous crops; and if the conjectures of the report are correct there is a good time coming for us. — Madua Mail.

PARLIAMENTARY BULLETIN.

Gazeta de Noticias 2nd May 1885.

The entire parliamentary interest of yesterday was concentrated on the session in the Senate.

The Chamber of Deputies held no session.

In the Senate, as soon as the session was opened, Sr. Soares Brandão asked the Government for Information as to recent events. The senator for Pernambuco, in justification of his request for information, made a radically opposition speech, charging the Government with not having taken steps to prevent the hooting and jeering to which some of the members of the lower House had been sub-

Many other senators availed of the opportunity to show their hostility to the present Cabinet by constant interruptions, and they did it so enthusiastically, that the session emerged from its habituatically, that the session emerged from its habituatically. It was a perfect fusillade of outbursts of passion and invective.

No one will suspect us of wishing to defend the mobbing which made such an impression on the Senate. We were among the first to censure it, and we shall continue to do so, as it is both useless and dangerous. The utmost desire of the executioners is to pose as victims. Hooting and jeering are two elements on which they rely to gain this end, and it is only mere folly to facilitate the recourse to these elements.

But although this may be our opinion, namely that while we condemn all illegal means and such as are subversive of public order, we cannot refrain from censuring those who avail of facts of this nature to influence the political direction of the country. And the exploiting of these unforeseen facts for a political purpose is all the more censurable, in that it is certain, that many of those who to-day hold the Government responsible for these disturbances, have on different occasions defended the employment of such measures as these.

When the ministry of 5th January, turning the Department of Agriculture into a fortress and by employing the public forces, forced those groups to disperse which were insulting the members of the then majority and the ministers themselves, in the neighbourhood of the Chamber, Sr. Martinho Campos stated in a speech that if ne had not a seat in parlament, he would be with the people in the street, to assert himself against the government. Why, counsellor Moreira de Barros himself was them minister, and though he had force at his disposal, he was nevertheless unable to prevent himself from being hooted along with his colleagues.

We do not cite these facts in justification of mobbing and disrespect to members of the Legislature, but simply that the charges of to-day may not have an exaggerated value put on them. Hooting and jeering are unworthy of a civilised people, and generally produce an effect the very reverse of what is wanted. Yet, only a short time ago, when the French Deputies who accompanied the Ferry Cabinet, to the very last, came out of the Chamber, they were insulted and hooted without the police of that country being able to prevent such a scandal.

Therefore, it seems to us that it is only as a means of opposition that a government can be charged with the responsibility of events which are by nature unavoidable. So much so is this the case, that Sr. Martinho Campos is not of the same opinion to-day as he was in 1879, and Sr. Moreira de Barros complains that the present government has not succeeded in doing what His Ex. also failed to do when he was a member of the ministry.

We cannot but regret and censure what happened to His Ex., not only because such things are illegal and aggressive, but also because they show only too plainly the ill-luck of such an illustrious citizen's political career, who cannot assert his ndividuality (pôr-se em evidencia) either as a

member of the government or in opposition, ithout provoking displays of feeling which at so distressing to all those who recognise the pury of

Sr. Franco de Sá replied to Sr. Soares Brafao, explaining how the government were the shife sufferers from all this wretched business, as the injustice and absurdity of the charge of jourplicity which it was sought to fasten upon lem. The debate on the motion continues to-day and Sr. Paulino de Souza is the next speaker in (der. Although there was no session in the flower Honse there were numbers of people in the nighbourhood of the building.

Some of them followed Sr. Moreira de Leros,

Some of them followed Sr. Moreira de levos, who declined the offer of an escort which the authorities placed at his disposal. There we less excitement, and we are not aware that ambing disagreeable took place.

DIRECT EXPORT OF BULLION
Boletim da Alfandega, April 24th.

CONTRACTOR AND STREET CONTRACTOR AND STREET							
AL YEARS	Dust a	md Bars.	Refined	at Mint.	1	Bars.	:
	Grammes	Value	Grammes	Value	Grammes	Value	
4-75 5-76	1,471,517 2,261,512	1,486,233\$000 2,461,372 800	36,666 89,937	40,699\$260 99,830 800		363\$600	
7-78	1,863.832	2,068,853 975	60,809	67,498 630		3,600 000	
8-79	1,454,817	1,588,448 250	70 121	87 824 723	11/100	2,946 800	
0-81	1,036,756	1,136,154 600	78,559	87,208 000	62,724	2,508 907	
3-84	1,029,940 981,971	1,040,239 400 991,790 710	91,914	102,024 540 204,111 240	92,449 86,023	3,697 960 3,440 920	
Totals	13,365,795	14.335.473\$791	2,003,733	2,103,663\$515	872,623	34,9045867	
	FISCAL VEARS \$74-75 \$77-76 \$77-76 \$77-78 \$77-78 \$78-78 \$78-78 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$78-80 \$70-80	Cranuncs 1.471.517 2.261,512 1.175.893 1.185.893 1.185.893 1.1459.145 1.1959.195 1.1959.197 1.295.191 13.365.705	Grammes 1.471.517 2.261,512 1.470.503 1.450.80	Dust and Bars. Grammes I'alia: Grammes I'alia: Grammes I'alia: Grammes I'alia: Grammes I'alia: Grammes I'alia: I'alia:	Dust and Bars Refined	Dust and Bars. Refined at Mint.	Grammes Fishe Grammes I falue Grammes Falue Galue Falue Galue Galue Falue Galue Falue Galue Falue Galue Falue Galue Falue Galue Falue <

Jornal do Commercio, May 1st.

RECISION OF GUARANTEES

To the end of reducing the load, in factintole able, which rather carelessly the State ass many interest guarantees, the present budget law permits the executive to understand with conces sionaires of railways and central factories for the cancelling of these guarantees; the government to ask from parliament the necessary credits arrangements as may be made. Under this authorization, the minister of agriculture cancelled by decree No. 9,415 dated 18th ulto, the contract made on 30th June 1882 with Waring Bothers, for the construction, use and possession of a ailway between the capital of Espirito Santo and the port of Natividade on the boundary of Minas Geraes, with a privilege of 70 years and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 30 years, on a capital to be fixed upon the approval of the surveys. In compensation of expenses incurred by the concession-aires in surveys and as an indemnity for the cancelling of the contract, the concessionaires are to receive £70,000 at the agency of the National Treasury in London, up to December next, with the condition that no other indennity can be claimed under any pretext. At the same time it is stipulated, that should the government consider it stipulated, that should the government consider it advisable to construct the rallway, fee concession-aires will have a preference, under equal conditions as marked by the government, atd also that the concessionaires may retire the deposit made by them. Two estimates were made for the construction of the Victoria and Natividade railway. first, having as a basis the surveys made first, having as a basis the surveys made by the engineer appointed by the government was 14,-155,000\$. The second based on surveys made by an engineer of the company reached 45,947,314\$. basis the surveys made by the These are the conditions of the agreement. These are the conditions of the agreement. The total indemnity of £70,000 includes the cost of surveys which in any case must have been paid to the contractors, even had no agreement as to capital been arrived at. The overplus is the compensation for the abandoned (cestantes) profits of the contractors. It is clear that the government could

that composition, we will not excuse ourselves from the expression of the profound disgust (desagrado) with which the country must receive the news, that between 1882 and 1885 its interests have been mortgaged in a concession that together with unproductive surveys brings a total loss of £70,000. Let the severe lesson be of use to us, that we may not again assume responsabilities which afterwards we can only cancel by heavy penalties. If it be better to pay out now a large sum, rather than to endure for many years an excessively heavy interest charge, the choice is always very lamentable as is the mistake that caused so painful a necessity.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

April 23. - In the Senate, Sr. Correia read at extract from the Diario do Brazil from which it appears that one of our principal banks will shortly ommence its liquidation and that 200 commercia houses here are bankrupt. The Senator then re ferred to the increased charge on the Treasury through the lower rate of exchange and wished to know what was the floating debt, including that to the savings banks. After, Sr. Correla touched upon political persecutions. In the debate on the reform of the criminal law for the punishment of arson, Senator Affonso Celso spoke, and we have considered it proper to make a full extract of his speech, which will be found in another column Senator LAFAYETTE defined the characteristics of arson; 1st. — the kindling of the fire and and — the inherent danger of this act, from which he deduced that the arson of a hay stack in a field would be a lesser crime than the arson of a house town, for there was more inherent danger in atter. He referred to false lights and murder the latter. of shipwrecked crews, which he had not credited until assured that such occurrences were not unknown. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

April 24. — In the Senate, the minister of the empire explained that the premier could not appear at the sessions, his medical advisers having ordered him repose. Barro de Mamoré spoke on matters in Pará, particularly as to the construction of the custom house there. Senator Corretar referred to the imprisonment of one Monte, and read an extract from the Fornal in reference thereto. Senators MEIRA DE VASCONELLOS, IGNACO MARTINS and AFFONSO CELSO spoke in the debate on the reform of the criminal law. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

April 25. — In the Senate, Sr. Correta asked whether it was true that the government was in treaty for the sale of the Aquildaban, to which the minister of the empire replied that the government had been approached, but had refused to consider any proposal to that end. In the debate on a motion for information as to an alleged interference with an abolition association at Macahé, Senator Martinho Campos male a pro-slavery speach, during which he was much interrupted. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

April 27. — In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, a communication from the department of finance was received stating that experience having proved that the high rates of storage (at the Custom house) do not increase the revenue, the request of the Associação Commercial that they be modified seemed worthy of compliance. An abolition scheme from certain planters was presented; by this 10 years is fixed for the extinction of slavery. Various committee reports on elections were discussed, but not voted, there being no quorum.

April 28. — No quorum in either House.

April 28.— No quorum in either House.

April 29.—In the Senate the decree proroguing the extra session up to the 19th proximo was read. A rather warm and irregular debate followed, Senator Correla, while speaking being frequently interrupted and making direct replies to Senators Affonso Celso and José Bonifacio who approved of the decree, and he finally moved for information as to whether the Council of State* had been consulted on the question. Senator Franco descriptions of the decree was the natural result of the fact, that while the session had been called to decide the emancipation project, the Chamber had as yet taken no action on this. The minister asked in what terms could the Speech from the Throne be drawn up, when the extra session was declared closed, the Chamber having made no reply to the Speech at the opening. The rest of the session was occupied by business of no general interest. In the Chamber, the decree proroguing the extra session was communicated. Deputy Penino asked that the president would use his good offices with the government and parliament to bring about a solution of the present state of affairs. Deputy SI-NIMU JR. asked for information from the ministry of agriculture as to why the Pinkas commission of the Madeira and Mamoré railway had been decorated and the Morsing commission injonced, and moved for data as to the two commissions. The

minister of agriculture replied that a credit would shortly be asked for to supply the funds expended over and above the sum voted for the surveys, and that the report and estimates as organized by the Pinkas commission would soon be ready for distribution. The committee report on the election of the deputy from the 2nd. district of Rio Grande do Norte was taken up, and a very disorderly scene ensued. Deputy AMARO BEZERRA charged that members who had approved the teport in committee were now voting against this report. There was great confusion and many personalities exchanged; the president suspended the session for 15 minutes. Upon resumption Deputies AMARO BEZERRA and ANTONIO PRADO exchanged defances. Upon a nominal vote the report was carried over, 49 deputies voting age, and 49 voting no. Three deputies were elected and sworn in.

April 30.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA referred to the articles published in O Paiz in reference to bert-keri on war vessels in harbour, and sickness at the Military College. Senator DELAMARE, minister of marine, said that when the first cases of beri-beri occurred on the Riachuelo [the dispatch announcing the fact is dated April 14th] steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The commander-in-chief, Barão de Jaceguay, had then sent 80 sailors, the least robust and consequently the more predisposed to disease, to Fort Villegaignon, and hence arose the ambiguity. The number of invalids attacked by beri-beri does not exceed 35, viz: 14 from the Riachuelo, and 8 from the same vessel at Villegaignon, 7 from the Amazomas, etc. Of these 35 sailors, 22 have been discharged from ho pital and 13 are still under treatment. The minister then explained the steps to be taken for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the vessels. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 1 .- In the Senate, Sr. Soares Brandão referring to the hissing of the president of the Chamber of Deputies and others by the people, made a strong attack on the government and moved for information as to what steps had been taken to guarantee the independence of the Chamber and public order. His speech was rather violent and many interruptions occurred. Senator FRANCO DE SA', minister of the empire, denied any esponsibility of the government in the matter and there had been no disturbance of the peace. said there had been no disturbance of the peace. He called attention to the fact that the disorderly persons had been spectators in the Chamber, where they could only enter by cards, and that these cards were furnished by the officers of the Chamber. The minister was constantly interrupted but seems to have retained his coolness under great provocation. The debate was adjourned on motion of Senator Paulino DE Souza until to-morrow. Senator Castro Carreira spoke upon the savings banks bill, as did also Senators Visconde de Pa-RANAGUA' and AFFONSO CELSO. Some interesting tables were referred to, which our space will no allow of publishing. In the Chamber there was no

May 2. - In the Senate, SR. CORREIA moved to know whether Sr. Lopes Netto, the president of the Arbitration Court in Chili had been relieved. To which Senator Dantas, the premier, replied that ill health obliged the representative of the Emperor to resign the position and that the resignation had been accepted. Senator JUNQUEIRA spoke on the prorogation of the extra session and moved fo information as to whether the Council of State had been consulted. The minister of empire, Senator Franco De Sa' pointed out that this motion was but a repetition of that of Sr. Correia, and nothing of new interest was produced by it; the Council of State was not consulted, for this was optional, and the Crown, advised by the Cabinet was authorized to consult the Council, or not. Senator DANTAS, (who spoke seated) thanked Sr. Paulino de Souza for his courtesy in ceding him the floor, and said that while his state of health was yet far from satisfactory, his duty, and what he had read in the papers of yesterday's session, had brought him the Senate. The premier repeated Senator anco de Sá's assertion that no charge could be placed on the government as to the disorderly occurrences at the Chamber. The premier still fixes his political life upon the emancipation project upon which he will stand, or fall. [Here a very lively exchange of remarks occurred between the minister of the empire and Senator Teixeira Jr.] Sr. Dantas said that the opposition seem determined to refuse the cabinet, the right granted even criminals, that of defense, and he considered Sr. Soares Brandão's motion precipitate and unjust, for he appeared to desire that the Cabinet should at once be made responsible for the hissing. Senator PAULINO DE SOUZA then proceeded to contradict all that the premier had stated and brought in a reference to the Crown. Senators TEIXEIRA JR., Jose' BONIFACIO [who made a decided hit against Sr. Soares Brandão] and Affonso Celso also joined in the debate, which was concluded by the indefatigable Senator CORREIA. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

-As we are closing there is a report, that on a motion of Deputy A. Siqueira the government has received a check; 50 deputies voting in favor of and 52 against the Government, and that the premier, Senator Dantas, has left for Petropolis to consult H. M. the Emperor. There are considerable crowds in the streets, but so far we hear of no disturbance of the peace.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The S. Paulo Gas Company has declared dividend at the rate of 10 per cent.

-If the Diario Liberal of S. Paulo is right, there is a man living in that province 160 years old!

-The Maceió custom house receipts in March were 96,716\$568, against 90,474\$621 for the same month last year.

-The March receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul custom houses were 536,108\$111, against 465,363\$168 for the same month of 1884.

—On the 22nd ulto. 2,000 parrots were for sale at the market in S. Paulo. We have heard that parrot soup is very good, and suggest that the Paulistas experiment it.

-The American consul at Rio Grande do Sul has been using his pistol upon the editor of, what is said to be, a very low journal, but his arm seems to have lost American cunning, for he only slightly wounded his opponent.

-Apropos, of the planter in S. Paulo, who placed some Italians in the stocks. The juiz municipal of the nearest town makes a very lame excuse, for he says he only heard of the occurrence through the S. Paulo papers. And they want immigrants?

-The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has instructed the provincial public works depart-ment to sign the contract for the water supply of Nitherohy. The guaranteed capital is 5,000,000\$, and 8,000,000 litres of water are to be furnished.

-The Diario Mercantil, S. Paulo, of the 26th ulto, says that the president of that province had signed a contract for the introduction of 2,000 German and Austrian immigrants. The contractor is to receive so much per head for adults and children and must complete his agreement by

RAILROAD NOTES

-The February traffic receipts of the Sobral (government) railway were 3,336\$310 and expenses

-The traffic receipts of the "Rio Grande a Bagé" railway in March were 59,637\$750 and expenses

-The Diario de Campinas hears that the Paulista (West of S. Paulo) company is to purchase the Rio Claro railway.

—The traffic receipts of the Baturité (government) railway in February were 26,244\$471 and expenses 19,793\$136.

—The January traffic receipts of the Paraná railway were 1,764\$100 and the expenses 14,949\$188 leaving a deficit of 13,185\$088.

-The general government has authorized the S. Paulo, railway to raise 3,000,000\$, Mogyana, but refused the application that all the capital could be called for immediately.

—The Grão Pará railway propose to give 15,000\$ the Petropolis cathedral; the donation will be What a railway divided into ten annual payments. has to do with a church is a problem.

-The February traffic receipts of the "Bahia ao The February transferences and expenses 50,145\(\frac{1}{2}\)505 (efficit 7.839\(\frac{1}{2}\)510 of which 7,157\(\frac{1}{2}\)80 was for differences in exchange.

-The March traffic receipts of the Southern Brazilian, Rio Grande do Sul, railway are stated to have been 59,637\$750 and expenses 46,115\$650.

-The secretary of the D. Thereza Christina railway notifies that the sum required for working the Tubarão coal mines has now been obtained, and that active steps will immediately be taken by the coal company to open up the mines. Headds that the delay in developing this coal property has hitherto materially retarded the progress of the railway. - Railway News, April 4th.

Tallway. — Rathoop News, part 411.

—The accounts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the hall-year ended December 31st, 1884, show a net sum available for dividend of J34-371. The directors propose to declare, at the general meeting on April 17th, the usual dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent, per annum. The total traffic receipts were £48,080, as compared with £65,305 for the second half of 1883, and the expenditure £41,1525, as compared with £70,675. expenditure £31.525, as compared with £30,675. The receipts average 9 s. 11 d., and the expenditure 6 s. 6 d. per train mile—Statist April 11.

I OCAL NOTES

-We have to thank Capt. Beers of the steamer Advance for late New York papers

-It seems funny to send a collection of photo graphs to the Blind Asylum, but our daily colleagues notice the fact.

 O Paiz says that a book called the "Senility
of the Eternal Father" (Velhice do Padre Eterno)
is to be published and its issue is awaited with anxiety. No doubt.

-The deaths registered in this city during April were 835, of which 37 were caused by yellow fever and 136 by consumption. The daily average being 28, the annual average per mil, would be about 27.

-Even the Times nods occasionally. In a late number the death of a railway employé is noted with a remark that he was run over by a moving Had the train been stationary, it would hardly have run over the victim.

-In April 1,024 immigrants arrived at the gov raphi 1,045 inimigrants arrived at the government station on the Ilha das Flores, and 1,046 left; 22 were lodged there on the 30th. The arrivals comprised 802 males and 222 females; 645 were Italians, 178 Portuguese, 72 Austrians etc. Ages are not given, a curious oversight.

-The coffee brokers no longer meet in the after-tion to give up sales, and the reason is, we hear, that the zangões used the information thus received to the detriment of the sworn brokers. sequences are that only on the following day are coffee sales made public, if even then, this be done

-Our colleagne, the Gazeta de Noticias says that the Banco Predial proposes to divide into lots some plantations it has been obliged to take over as mortgagee, and is in consultation with the Socie Central de Immigração in reference to the dade We have all along advised this step and matter. sincerely hope other institutions will follow the example afforded by the Banco Predial.

-The proposals for the Gas contract were open ed on the 2nd. Only three were received, viz Henrique Brianthe who proposes: 1st-210 rei per cubic metre; 2nd—privilege for 29 years; 3rd
--payment, 50 per cent. in gold and 50 per cent. in paper ; João José dos Reis & Co. who propose 1st-229 reis per cubic metre; 2nd-privilege for 29 years; 3rd-payment, 48 per cent. in gold and 52 per cent. in paper; Domingos Moitinho who proposes: 1st-230 reis per cubic metre; privilege for 30 years; 3rd-payment, one-third in gold and two-thirds in paper. The governmen has 60 days for deciding the question.

-Our colleague, O Paiz, thinks there is no direct cause, economic or financial, for the low rates of exchange. We are of quite an opposite opinion. One can not, readily, eat one's cake and have it too; and this is what our statesmen have been trying to do. Which is poetry also!

-If our colleague, the Folha Nova, says his idea of publishing murderers' portraits was suggested by the New York papers, we of course accept the assertion. If the cuts our colleague has seen are no better than those published of President Cleave-land's cabinet, we would like to figure as the murderer of the engraver.

-One of our daily colleagues calls another to ecount for explaining criticism, as the act finding ult. This certainly is one of the meanings of the word, but favorable criticisms are known. We sometimes criticise, but it is with a view to cor-rection of the points under discussion, not out of oure "cussedness," as is sometimes charged.

Through the courtesy of our always amiable colleague, the Folha Nova we can inform our readers that forrobadó is a word in use in the very and albeit it is not found in any ditionary (which we knew, for we tried ours) the signification is: "a ball given with every attention to the most complete and fantastic unconstraint."

-The extract from the Journal des Débats pub lished in a daily colleague in reference to the pending conflict between England and Russia is amusing. It charges the former country with being afraid, and considers the enormous preparations for war mere brag. The French should be the last people to criticize in a question of war, and history shows that cowardly and perfide Albion has more than once taught the brave and warlike Gaul a severe lesson.

-The Beethoven concert on the 24th ulto, was well attended and the "general average" (as we heard it called) was above par. The vocal part was not much to our taste, nor was the piano solo was not much to our laster, in was the plant solo. The concerted piece of Bruch was exceedingly well executed and should give Mr. Beck a position among the first violinists of Rio. The septelle of Saint-Saens appeared to us just a bit too long; but it was well performed, and might have been the ovum instead of the malum, in which case it would to our mind have been more appreciated.

e are going to have a society for the protection of animals in Rio. Mr. Henry Berg sug-gest it to Senator Correia, who has taken the matt up.

confess, to our shame, utter incapacity to vote in the question of who is the first Brazilian poet. When our chief returns to the field of his labous , we will submit the question to him.

he names of streets are changed with such rapidy here, that the post-office has had to com-plainto the government in respect to it. An ex-ampl, we hear, is that the Rua de S. Clemente, called Dr. Duque Estrada de Teixeira stre

decorations to the members of the late Mad a and Mamoré railway commission lead to an isocent enquiry as to what they did? How much if any, new ground did they go over, and whe will a relatorio of their labours be given to

sincerely regret to announce the death, at buso on the 27th ulto. of Mr. Ailsa Jansen, Peri er of the Great Western of Brazil railway. anson was to have gone on to England on h, but was attacked by yellow fever and suc-d after a few days illness.

DEATHS.

on 24th March, at Weasenham, Norfolk, Har-, vite of the late William George Overman, aged 47.

Or 3rd April, Virginia Pinheiro da Silva Lowndes, vife of John Henry Lowndes, of this city, aged 2).

27th April, Anna Wyatt Maude, wife of William Maude, of this city, aged 39 years.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Durig my absence from Brazil, Mr. Wenceslau Guimvräes, 83, Ku da Alfandega, will attend to all business connected with the Agency of American Underwriters. HENNY S. WETMORE American Underwriters' Agent Rio de Janeirs, March 18, 1885.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1885

COMMERCIAL

value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.
do do do in U. S. Par value of the trazaman tim test (\$5000, \$1000 a) d

de d

do do do in U. S.

coin at \$4, \$8 per £* ris;

do \$1,00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. ... \$827

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. ... \$889

Bank ratofe exchange on London to-day. ... 1756 d.

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). ... 623 s. gold

do do in U. S.

coin at \$4, \$0 per £1 stg. ... \$3 5 5 cts.

Value of \$1.00 {\$4, \$8 per £1 stg. }10 Brazilian

currency [paper] ... 2 \$76

Value of \$1.01 \$1.00 \$1.

EXCHANGE.

April 23.-The English Bank and the native banks were fraction to the following rates: 18 on London, 527 on Paris, and 64 on Hamburg at 9048, 2820 on New York at sight. The market is very quiet with commercial sterling queted it 18%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$-880,

April 24. The market opened at the same rates in the same banks, but were withdrawn in the afternoon, when the New Londor and Brazilian Bank marked 1715 on London and 18 for lonk, and in the afternoon of the strength of the 18 for lonk, and in the afternoon at 17th for commercial sterling. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$400, sellers at 13\$60.

at 1350.

April 25. The market opened at 17 ½ at all the banks; in the patternooi however the Commercial posted 17 ½ on London and 32 on Paris. There was very little doing, commercial sterling being quoted at the extremes of 17 3146–17 1316.

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13 \$400, sellers at 13 \$400, paril 27. All the banks were drawers at 17 ½ on London, 534 on Paris and 661 on Hamburg at 90 dp. 28 \$400–28 \$60 on New York at sight. There was no movement. Commercial sterling quoted at 17 ½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13 \$500, sellers at 13 \$500.

huyers at 13\$50, sellers at 13\$650.

April 28.—The market opened at 17½ on London for counter business at the native banks and on head office at the English Bank: he New London and Brazilian Bank was at 17½ if the affermon the English Bank windrew, and fixed 17½ is a property of the pr

with buyers at 13\$600, sellers at 13\$610. April 29...The tranket opened at 175% on London, 538 on Paris and 666 of Hamburg: \$860....\$879 on New York at sight. In the freenoon the English Bank withdrew and the New London and Brazilian would only give bills on head office. The mirket closed weak and 175% was mentioned as the rate, attended thours. There is very little doing. Bank francs were repirted at 358 and reitch-smarks at 668. Commercial stetting was quoted at 17116...1754. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$580, sellers at 13\$630.

closed with buyers at 13\$500, sellers at 13\$650.
April 30.—The maket opened at yesterday's rates at the native banks: the New London and Brazilian drawing on bead office at 17\$5 and the English Bank out of the market. In the alternoon this last fixed 17\$5, on bankers and the closing rates were 17\$5 on London, \$10 on Paris and 660 on Hamburg at/0 op 61.8\$60.2\$500 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1116—117\$4, market very quiel. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$50. sellers at 13\$60.

May 1.—Market at a standstill and rather flat. The English banks were drawers at 175% on head offices; the native banks maintained this rate on bankers, but one only drew over the counter. There was no quotation for commercial exchange. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$600, selexchange. So lers at 13\$660.

lers at 13660.

Aug. — No change in rates. The English banks continue to draw at 1756 on head offices and the Banco do Commercio at the same rate over the counter. Commercial sterling is quoted at 1754 and franca at 323. Sovereigns sold at 138600, closing with buyers at 138600, sellers at 138670.

-- The receipts at the Rio Custom house for April were :
 Importation
 3,015,349\$708

 Port dues
 9,999 248

 Exportation
 447,98\$ 429

 Sundries
 2,177 867
 3,470,503\$243 Deposits
Restitutions
Internal Revenue receipts.....

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

and reight by steamer		do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, .per 10 kilos expenses	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for Europe, bags	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
7 13 16 C		at 3,650	87% c	at 4,250	18¼ d	quiet	1	2,000	11,000	233,000	Apr. 23
7 11/10		3,650	7.8	4,250	181/5	quiet	1	5,000	5,000	230,000	Apr. 24
79%		3,650	85%	4.250	17%	quiet	1	1	8,000	235,000	Apr. 25
7 rilio		3,650	8 1116	4,250	18	quiet	1	1	19.000 *	252,000	Apr. 27
739	- 6/	3,650	85%	4.250	17%	quiet	1	3,000	7.000	256,000	Apr. 28
733		3,650	8 9116	4,200	17%	weak	1	3,000	7,000	258,000	Apr. 29
7 9110		3,650	81/8	4,200	17%	weak	1	6,000	16,000	268,000	Apr. 30 -
7 9110		3,650	81/2	4,200	17%	weak	1	7.000	7,000	265,000	May 1
7%		3,600	81%	4 200	17%	weak	1	7,000	7,000	261,000	May. 2

April 25th

Sales for Officed States during the week.	13,000 mg.
Sales for Europe etc. do do	14,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for the United States	16,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (2)	10,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	12,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 c. & 5%
do sail	17/6 & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	1
	260,000 bags
Receipts during week to 24th April	42,000 ,,
Sales for United States during week	4,000 ,,
do Europe do	35,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do	4,000 ,,
do Europe do	34,000 ,.
Steamers loading for United States	
	May and.
Sales for United States during the week	26,000 bags
Sales for Europe do. do	10,000 ,,
Sailing clearances for United States	32,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (1)	26,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	16,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 c & 5%
do sail	15/ & 5%
Steamers loading for United States	2

Stock at Santos this morning	280,000	bag
Receipts during week to 1st May		
Sales for United States during week	4,000	,,
do Europe do		
Clearances for United States do	6,000	,,
do Furone do		

1885 1884 1883 Bags. 14 250 500 534 104 810 4 000 12 208

88o 28o 598 460 754 450

1,065 673 741 034 1,552 936

68 740 55 993 47 510 32 644 87 737 119 098

3,503 137 2,498 515 3,883 400

169 807 525 373

39 508 31 695

1884-85 1883-84 1882-83

807 775 1,311 518

2,211 372

3 440 412 525

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O		
FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.	May (. 2 Six per cent apolices	1
IST - I5TH APRIL.	13 do	-
Exchange passed:	2,000\$ Apolices Prov. Rio 103 %	-
£ 205,027 at 18 ½—18 ½ d. Francs 760,174 ,, 505—523 rs.	358 Banco Brazil	Bo:
R. Marks 35,000 ,, 630-642 rs. Coffee sold:	5 Banco Commercial 3 000	Ba Ha
50,497 bags weighing 3,029,820 kilogrammes.	46 Jardim Botanico tramway	Ch Sa
CUSTOM RECEIPTS	62 ,, do 7%	Me Ne
AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER	45 do	Ga Po
OF 1884 AND 1885, IN 1,000\$000.	416 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 1 series	St.
Rio de Janeiro.	49 ,, Banco C. Real de S. Paulo 722 %	Ch
1885 1884 1884 1897 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885 1884 1885	May 2. 27 Six per cent apolices	Ha
January. 3,132 510 3,663 3,233 4,36 3,691 February. 2,539 670 3,220 2,767 558 3,338 March. 2,652 538 3,204 2,837 246 3,102	631 Sovereigns	En
Totals 8,323 t,718 10,093 8,837 1,240 10,131	co Carrie Urbanos tramway 9 000	Lis Po
. Santos.	100 deb. do 7 %	Me
Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total January 335 448 806 350 197 571 February 334 195 554 309 200 533	100 ,, Banco C. Real S. Paulo 142 %	
February 334 195 554 309 200 533 March 317 217 556 305 247 575		Ca
Totals 986 860 1,916 964 644 1,679	MARKET REPORT.	Ca Ri
Pernambuco. Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total	Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1955. Exports.	U
January 667 115 791 1,094 168 1,274 February 543 69 619 886 74 969	CoffeeWe have had a very quiet and dragging market	E
March 622 90 720 989 107 1,107	since our last report of the 23rd ulto. The advices from consuming markets are unsatisfactory, the political stution	
Totals 1,832 274 2,130 2,969 349 3,350 Bahia.	in Europe is unsettled and the erratic movement our	
Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total	exchange market, have all impressed caution upon exorers. Receipts, moreover, much exceed what was generally exected	To
February 632 101 741 841 93 943	would be the average at this time. Prices here are no- minally unchanged, but in the absence of business are of title	-
March 760 123 895 974 76 1,059 Totals 2,126 317 2,468 2,705 296 3,025	use as a guide to the market. The market may be considered	-
Pará.	dull and weak. The sales since our last report have been:	Bo
Imports Exports Total Imports Exports Total January 286 327 648 751 301 1,087 February 311 125 482 636 240 921	31,915 bags for United States	Ba Ha
March 344 116 502 641 246 941	5,985 ,, Elsewhere	Ri
Totals 941 568 1,632 2,028 787 2,949	47,720 bags.	Sa
Summary. Imports Experts Total Imports Experts Total 8 202 1718 10.002 8.837 1,240 10,131	During April the total sales were: 107,382 bags for United States	G
Santos 986 860 1,916 964 644 1,679	47,960 ,, Europe	St.
Pernambuco 1,832 274 2,130 2,909 349 3,539 Bahia 2,126 317 2,468 2,705 206 3,039 Pará 944 568 1,632 2,028 787 2,949	3,500 ,, Cape of Good Hope 16,476 ,, Elsewhere	
Totals 14,208 3,737 18,239 17,503 3,316 21,134	175,318 bags.	CH H:
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	The clearances have been: United States: bags	A: No Er
April. 23.	Apr. 23 New York Amer str Merrimack 4,013	Be
4 Six per cent apolices	24 do Br str Biela 6,006	Po M
500\$ do	25 Port Eads t.o. Ger bk Sophie Gorbitz 7,476 May : Baltimore Amer lug Josephine	13
80 Carris Urbanos tramway 255 000	t do Dan str <i>Skjold</i>	Ca
90 hyp. notes Banco Predial 66 % 66 %	1 do Nor bk Birgitte	Ri
t series	Europe :	U
April 24.	Apr. 22 Portugal Port bk Novo Silencio. 485 23 England Br str Neva. 1,677	E
35 Six per cent apolices. 1,070 000 93 do 1,072 000 8 Banco Brazil 225 000	Antwerp do '957 24 Mediterranean Ital str Maria 4.096	
4 Banco Brazil	25 Hamburg Gr str Argentina 5.799	
April 25.	25 Mediterranean Fr str Savoie	
20 Six per cent apolices	Elsewhere:	E E
500\$ do	Apr. 29 Valparaiso Br str Valparaiso 352 29 River Plate Br str La Plata 2,033	w he
30 Banco Industrial	May 1 Mossel Bay Gr bg Gerhard Erdrein 4,250 7 River Plate Blg str Horrex 300	fir
36 Jardim Botanico do	Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 8,714 bags,	-11
24 Carris Urbanos do	against 9,491 for the preceding nine days. The daily average for April was	q fe
65 ,, Banco C.Real do Brazil [gold 5%] 2 series	9,033 bags against 5,820 ,, in 1884	
30 ,, do 1 series 80 000	,, 14,938 ,, 1883	
April 27. 1 Six per cent apolice	,, 10,339 ,, 1881	
z do	,, 5,386 ,, 1880 ,, 9,701 ,, 1879	ti
70 Banco Brazil	And the total receipts from July 1st to April 30th were:	
68 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	3,656,750 bags against 2,847,899 ,, in 1884	
20 Carris Urbanos	,, 4,219,480 ,, 1883 ,, 3,358,856 ,, 1882	
575 hyp.notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 79 000	,, 3,895,716 ,, 1881	
April 28.	,, . 2,726,990 ,, 1880 ,, 3.132,527 ,, 1879	
1 Six per cent. apolice	Brokers' quotations are unchanged viz: per 10 kilos per arroba	
700\$ do	Washed 4\$150 5\$450 6\$100 8\$00	0
500 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 168 000	Superior nominal nominal Good first 4 360 - 4 490 6 400 - 6 60	
300 ,, Grão Pará R.R 92½ %	Regular first	
9 Argos Fluminense Insce. Co 550 000 April 29.	Good second	0
52 Six per cent apolices	Capitania nominal nominal	
22 Banco Rural	Escolha	
16 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 166 000	Stock was this morning estimated to be 281,000 bags i first and about 20,000 in second hands.	"
8 ,, do 167 000	Vessels loading and to load,	-
17 ,, Grao Para R.R	New York Amer str Advance	
120 Jardim Botanico do	do Br str <i>Halley</i>	00
170 do do 30 June 265 000 11 Garantia Insce. Co	do Nor bk Gemma 10,0	00
30 hyp. notes Banco Predial	do Amer bk Agate 10,0	00
April 30.	London and Antwerp Br str Trent	
5 Six per cent apolices	Hamburg Ger str Paranaguá 3,5	
80 Banco Rural 280 000	Trieste ,, Elbe	000
37 Banco do Commercio 222 000	2,0	

THER	10
May r.	Tota
2 Six per cent apolices	
000\$ Gold Loan 1868	
000\$ Apolices Prov. Rio 103 % 358 Banco Brazil 23 000	Boston
100 Banco Industrial 19 000	New Baltin
5 Banco Commercial	Richn
28 deb. Carris Urbanos 6º/o "/o	Charle Savan Mobil
6 Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	New (
45 do	Galve Port I St. Th
50(a) 1 series	
May 2.	Chan
27 Six per cent apolices 1,47 000	Antwo
631 Sovereigns 1600 40 Banco Brazil 3 000 550 Carris Urbanos tramway 3 000	Engla
031 Sovereigns 05 000 05	Lisbo
100 deb. do 7 % 18 % 100 hyp notes Banco Predial x. int 61 % 100 Banco C. Real S. Paulo 14 %	Portu Medit
100 ,, Banco C. Real S. Paulo 142 %	
	Cana
MARKET REPORT.	Cape River
Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 355. Exports.	
a as well to the second description of	Unite Europ Elsew
ice our last report of the 23rd ulto. The advice from	Eisew
nsuming markets are unsatisfactory, the political stration Europe is unsettled and the erratic movement our	
change market, have all impressed caution upon exorers.	Total
ould be the average at this time. Prices here are no-	
nally unchanged, but in the absence of business are of little e as a guide to the market. The market may be considered	
ll and weak.	
The sales since our last report have been : 31,915 bags for United States	New Baltin
10,820 ,, Europe	Ham
5,905 ,, Elsewhere	Charl
47,720 bags. During April the total sales were:	Savar Mobil New
107,382 bags for United States	Galve Port St. T
47,960 ,, Europe 3,500 ,, Cape of Good Hope	St. T S. Fr
16,476 ,, Elsewhere	
175,318 bags.	Chan Havn
The clearances have been: Unitea States: bags	North
w as New York Amer str Merrimack 4.012	Engla Borde Lisbo
23 do Nor bk Familiens Minde. 7,500 24 do Br str Biela 25 Port Eads Lo. Ger bk Sephie Gorbits 7,446 ay 1 Baltimore Amer lug Pascphine. 12,182	Portu
25 Port Eads t.o. Ger bk Sophie Gorbitz 7,476 ay : Baltimore Amer lug Josephine	
1 do Dan str 3kjola 20,007	Cana
1 New York Br str Humboldt. 8,181 1 do Nor bk Birgitte. 16,611 2 Baltimore Amer bg Alice. 3,343	Cape River
그 마다 아니는 마다님이 아름다면 하는 내가 가장 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 되었다.	
Europe: 22 Portugal Port bk Novo Silencio	Unite Europ Elsev
23 - Engiand Br str Neva. 1,677 Antwerp do 997	Elsev
or. 22 Portugal Port bk Novo Siloncio. 485 23 England Br str Neva. 1.677 Answerp do 967 24 Mediterranean Ital str Marin. 4.096 25 Hamburg Gr str Argentina. 5.799	
25 Hamburg Gr str Argentina. 5.799 25 Mediterranean Fr str Savoie 4.633	
ay 2 do Ital str Bengala	Th
Elsewhere:	and Euro
pr. 29 Valparaiso Br str <i>Valparaiso</i>	which
29 River Plate Br str <i>La Plata</i> . 2,033 ay 1 Mossel Bay Gr bg <i>Gerhard Erdsein</i> . 4,250 7 River Plate Blg str <i>Horrox</i> . 300	firm
Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 8,714 bags,	sold
rainst 9,491 for the preceding nine days. The daily average	quot
9.033 bags	form F
against 5,820 ,, in 1884 ,, 14,938 ,, 1883	A
,, 12,291 ,, 1882	Sa
	the s
,, 5,386 ,, 1880 ,, 9,701 ,, 1879 And the total receipts from July 1st to April 30th vere:	
3,656,750 bags	
against 2,847,899 ,, in 1884	
	В
,, 3,358,856 ,, 1882 ,, 3,895,716 ,, 1881 ,, 2,726,990 ,, 1880	
,, 3,132,527 ,, 1879	
Brokers' quotations are unchanged viz: per 10 kilos per arroba	
Vashed 4\$150 5\$450 6\$100 8\$000	
uperior nominal nominal lood first 4 360 — 4 490 6 400 — 6 600	
uperor. 100mma 1	
food second	600
apitama	
Scolha 2 590 — 2 720 3 800 — 4 000	

R	IO NEWS.			
100	Total clearances of Coffee	from Rio —30th Apr	for four n	nonths.
000	DESTINATION	1885	1884	1883
0/o	UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags. 14 2
000	Boston New York Baltimore Hampton Roads f.o	548 842 156 685	372 608 115 999 24 972 4 683	14 2 500 5 104 8 4 00
000 500 °/o	Charleston	=.	4 683	12 20
0/0	Savannah. Mobile. New Orleans.	16 780 — 113 447	7 914 3 500 53 184	91 6
300	Galveston Port Eads f o St. Thomas f o	113 447 37 050 7 476	11 500 	14 50
000	St. Thomas f. o	88o 28o	598 460	754 45
96	Channel t. o	21 637	7.000	9 86 43 86
000 600		19 497 19 861 81 282	9 277 3 749 34 863	29 7 154 6
000	Antwerp. North of Europe & Baltic England Bordeaux	12 801 1 533	27 079 469 16 254 308 70 817	29 7 154 6 128 5 6 2 55 6
90	Bordeaux Lisbon f. 0 Portugal Mediterranean.	1 234 94 708	308 70 817	95 5
90 % %	Total	252 553	169 807	525 3
	Elsewhere			3
	Canada Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	10 540	24 300 15 208	21 10
	Total	28 231	39 508	31 6
	United States Europe	880 285 252 553 28 231	598 460 169 807 39 508	754 4 525 3 31 6
m	Elsewhere			1,311 5
ur	Totals			
s.		from Rio p-years.	during te	n mont
le ed	DESTINATION	1884-85	1883-84	1882-8
	UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
	Boston New York. Baltimore Hampton Roads f. o.	1,463 530 458 696	1,150,940 204 363 45 666 18 786	14 2 1,476 3 357 3 4 0
	Richmond	Ξ	-	34 9
	Savannah	42 663 7 000 269 299	34 117 7 000	9 5
	New Orleans	72 550 -7 476	154 172 49 700	69 4
	Galveston Port Eads f.o St. Thomas f. o S. Francisco Cal.	=	5 000	1 0
	Total Europe	2,321 214	1,669 744	2,211 3
	Channel f. o	21 637 55 767	13 750 63 540 40 680	12 8 82 1
,	Antwerp	55 767 96 134 339 261 143 279	63 540 40 680 164 017 101 600	118 4 480 7 293 5 30 2
	Bordeaux. Lisbon 1. o.	17 553 7 290 4 284	8 398 55 770 1 034	119
6	Portugal	4 284 380 468	292 245	412 5
2	TotalELSEWHERE	1,065 673	741 034	1,552 9
7	Canada Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	68 740 47 510	55 093 32 644	79 4
	Total	116 250	87 737	119
	United States	2 221 214	1,669 744	2,211
7	Elsewhere.	1,065 673	87 737	1,552 0
	Totals	3,503 137	2,498 515	3,883
		orts.		
	The markets have generally and prices are firm. The lo	wer exchar	ige and t	ne possi
	European complications have i	induced fro vance, and	e purchase I some im	s of Flo porters
3	holding their stocks off the I	narket; Pit	ch Pine 1	s also v
0	firm at an advance and we he sold to arrive within quot unchanged prices; Lard i	ations; Ke	rosene is	steady
e	quotations are nominal; Rice	s firm, bu	it with no weak at	o arriv about
	former quotations. Flour.—Receipts since o			
	Advance from United Stat	es:		
	Jewell		600 brls. about 15,0	oo brls :
	the stock in first hands is est	imated to b	e:	
	33,600 brls.			
	3,400 ,,	New Zeala	ınd	
	38,000 bris.			
	Brokers quote:	15\$750—18	15000	
	Richmond 1st ,, 2nd Baltimore 1st	17 500-18	3 000	
	Baltimore 1st	17 250—18	000	
	he and	16 500-17	000	

mports.

ally shown a fair amount of business to lower exchange and the possible we induced free pundwess of Flour, a dvance, and some importers are the market: Pitch Pine is also very the har that two cargoes have been quotations; Kerosene is steady at the first pundwess. We have that two the marrivals Rice is quoted weak at about our

d have been about 15,000 bils and estimated to be:

nuote:

Trieste 15\\$750-18\\$000
Richmond 1st 17 500-17 600

, 2nd 16 500-17 600

Mestera hit 17 250-18 000

Westera hit 15 000-17 500
Chili nominal
New Zealand 15 500-16 500

nominal
New Zealand 15 500-16 500 ceipts in April were :

8,210 brls American 550 ,, Trieste 300 ,, River Plate 1,000 ,, New Zealand

10,060 brls against 53,605 ,, in April 1884

against 53,605 , in April 1884
Pitch Pine.—The Mary Yenness from Savannah brings
338,958 feet, which are not yet reported sold. The quotations
furnished us are 45000—45000 per dozen, very firm. Recipts in April were 392,828 feet against 1,493,925 feet for the
same month last year.

White Pine.-Receipts since our last respects have

been:

83,719 feet per John Wesly from New York
194,459 , Signal do
do

194.459 , Signal do
do
the former 22,000 feet were on order, and the balance of
the receipts have been sold at abbit 125—130 reis per foot
We may still quote at these prices and market steady.
Receipts in April were 527,153 feet, against 656,318 feet in
April 1884.

Spruce Pine .- Nothing whatever to report. Swedish Pine.—No arrivals. Receipts in April were 584 dozens against nil for the same month last year.

54 ducens against in tor the same amount has year.

Keroson — Receipts have been about:

1,750 cases per Sigual from New York
6,000 , Yohn Westly do
1,3,650 , Yane Adeline do
The market is steady at 6\$200 per case for invoices, and
about 6\$500 at retail. Receipts in April were about 17,850
cases, against 6,200 cases for April 1884.

Lard.—There have been no receipts since our last report and the market is strong. The nominal quotation for invoices is 450 reis per kilo, and 480 for retail lets. Receipts in April were 2,250 kegs and 20 cases, against 4,050 packages for the same month last year.

BFRIL—Receipts 1,982 per bags per Bengala from River Plate and quotations are unchanged at 25600---25800 per bag. Receipts in April were 4,499 bags against 9,488 bags for the same month of 1884.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 100 brls, per Signal and 375 brls per John Wesly from New York; market unchanged at 7\$500—16500 per brl. as to qualify and weight. Receipts in April were 475 brls, against 1,995 brls. in April 1884.

Turpentine.—Receipts are 135 cases per Signal and 125 cases per Yohn Wesly both from New York and there is change to note. Receipts last month 250 cases against 1,200 in April 1884.

Indian Corn. - Receipts have been:

1MIRD COPTL—Receipts have been:
380 bags per Satwie from River Plate
829 , Bengala do
Market rather flatter at 38600—38800 per bag. Receipts in
April were 380 bags, against 600 bags for the same month
last year.

Hny.—There have been no receipts since our last, and for April the total number of bales, large and small, received was 10,615, against 4,214 bales for April 1884.

Codfish.—The "85" from Jersey brings 1,700 tubs to dealers. Receipts in April were 7,841 tubs and 450 cases, against 11,392 packages for the same month of 1884.

Coal .-- Receipts have been:

| Con1. -- Receipts have been:
| 807 tons per Rebekkah from Cardiff | 1,186 | ... Palermo | do | 2,518 | ... Rebek Terrace | do | 2,518 | ... Rebek Terrace | do | 2,399 | ... Atalanta from Glasgow | 1,353 | ... Taken from Genom Newcastle | 597 | ... Mispah | from Leith | 647 | ... Bussorah from Sunderland | 796 | ... Sovereign from New port | all to dealers and companies. Receipts in April were 50,154 tons, against 51,502 tons in April 1884.

ons, agains 3,5,92 tons in April 1894.

Cement.—No receipts reported since our last, and quotagions are unchanged at 7\$100—7\$300 for English, 6\$300—
6\$300 for German and 7\$800—8\$300 for French. Receipts in
April were 200 casks German, against 12,896 of all qualities in
April 1884.

Rice.—There have been no receipts since our last report and the market continues flat at about 9\$000 per bag. Re-ceipts in April were 17,812 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 25

GLASGOW—Br ship Atalanta; 1693 tons; McBride; 42 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. A PRIL 27.

Rosanio-Br bk Thrush; 287 tons; O'Brien; 30 ds; wheat to

CARDIFF via Bahla-Nor bk Rebekka; 569 tons; Agerup; 57 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co Newcastle—Ger bg Dr. Lasker; 266 tons; Buschenhenke; 60 ds; coal to G. Joppert & Co.

New YORK—Amer bk Signal; 467 tons: Pressey: 85 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

APRIL 29.

CARDIFF via BAHIA—Br bk Palermo; 799 tons; Walker; 72 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

New York...Amer by John Wesley; 435 tons; Hines; 59 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

London -Br bk Nourmahal; 846 tons; Wiggins, 48 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

CARDIFF-Br ship Rock Terrace; 1769 tons: Hutchinson: 47 ds; coal to order. GLASGOW-Br bk Java; 590 tons; Witt; 40 ds; coal to

order.

order.

JERSHY---Br bg "85;" 139 tons: Syvret; 46 ds: codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira. New York-Amer bg Jane Adeline: 373 tons: Lothrop: 57 ds; sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co.

MAY 2.

Leith—Nor bk Mizpah; 405 tons; Olsen; 55 ds; coal to Kahle & Noellner. SUNDERLAND via MADRIRA-Br bk Bussorah; 395 tons; Mar-

tin: 72 ds: coal to order NEWFORT-Br bk Sovereign; 524 tons; Cook; 40 ds; coal to

Oporto---Port lug Mario; 238 tons; Garcia; 44 ds; sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos.

AVANNAH.—Amer lug Mary Jenness; 418 tons; Cochran; 61 ds; pine to order.

LONDON—Ger bk Hermann Behrendt: 356 tons; Delwitz; 52 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.

Cardiff—Nor bg Mira; 284 tons; Cornehusen; 50 ds; coal to order. MARSHILLES--Fr bk Rose; 419 tons: Jellow; 70 ds; sundries to Cerf. Dale & Co.

		T	HE RI									7
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	ARRIVALS	OF FOREIGN ST		L.J	EST LO		OTATIONS OF B			VD SHA	ARES.	
APRIL 23. ORTO ALBGRR—Ger schr Margaretha; 50 tons; Thomsen;	DATE , NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO	1803 4	per et Loan		Governmentx, d 99—100		Loan		9	3-95
sundries.	April 23 Kepler Blg 23 Biela Br	Liverpool* 27d Santos 17h	Norton, M'w & C	1865 5 1871 5		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	94-90	1883 41/2 ,,	Loan		x.d 83	2-84
APRIL 24.	24 Mondego Br 24 Cotopaxi Br 24 Savoie Fr	South'ton" 23d	Royal Mail d Wilson Sons & C K. Valais & Co	paid	Line a so	e et engrant ee	1	aid 20 Imp. Braz.	Natal & Nova (ruz		614-71
ORTO via LISBON—Port bk Novo Silencio; 345 tons; Fer- reira; sundries.	24 Maria Ital 25 Humboldt Br	Santos 25h Liverpool 23d	F. & Tavolara Norton, M'w & C	20 Alago 100 do 20 Bahia	deb 6	a per et muar	97-99	oo 20 Minas & Ri	do. Dim. z per et.	scrip 5½	per ct x.d	177-79
APRIL 25.	25 Argentina Gr 26 Baltimore Gr 26 V. de Bahia I	er ISontos 21h	E. Johnston & C H. Stoltz & Co A. Leuba & C	20 Brazil	Imp. Cent	Bahia	x. d 17—18	go Porto Alegr	e & Nova Haml	urgo deb	606	80-84
w YORK-Nor bk Familien Minde; 347 tons; Gilliunsen; offee.	28 La Plata Br 28 Advance Am	South'ton* 1816	d Royal Mail Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C	20 ,, 100 Camps	& Carang	ola deb 5½ per	ct 98-100	oo Recife a S. oo do 20 S Paulo 7 p 00 do de	deb. 5½ p er ct. guar	er ct	:::::	39-39 123-12
LPARAISO—Br bk Comus; 726 tons; Lestren: ballast	28 Canning Br 29 Santos Gr 29 Valparaiso B	Hamburg* 23d	E. Johnston & C Wilson Sons & C Norton M'w & C	100 d	deb. 5	per ct guar . ½ per ct a deb. 5½ per						d 00
APRIL 26.	29 Galileo Br 30 V. de Cearâ	River Plate 4d	Norton M'w & C A. Leuba & C Norton, M'w & C	20 de 20 Great	7 per	ct guar	gear 22½-23 112-115	oo do 20 South Brazi 100 do 100 West, S. P	6 per ct. Irr	ed	x d	98-1
RBADOES—Br bk Isabel; 356 tons; McClure; ballast. o GRANDE Do SUL—Ger schr Fritz; 94 tons; Duis; coal.	May 1 Horrox Blg 2 Sud America 2 Bengala Ital	Ital Genoa* 32d Rosario* 8d	F. & Tavolara J.N Vincenzi & F	100 de	o per	n deb stock.	Miscellan		amo deb. y per c		9 11 914	107-1
APRIL 27.	3 Gothardo Ita 3 Tainui Br 3 Neko Gr	Lyttleton 21d	F. & Tavolara Wilson Sons & C Hamann & Co	15 Amaze	Steam Nav Bank of I	igation	-16	100 West & Bra 100 London, Pl	z. Tel. Lim. del lo do	B do.	cent	104-1 97-9 3 ³ / ₄
FRANCISCO - Amer yacht Carmelila; Snow. APRIL 28.	3 Paranaguá C 3 Humboldt B	River Plate* 80 Santos 18h	E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C	no Cent 1	az Sugar	Factories Pref.	4-5					3¾ 101—1 24—2
RT EADS f. o Ger bk Sophie Gorbitz; 340 tons; Schep	DEPARTURE	S OF FOREIGN	STEAMERS.	25 Rto Ct 100 2 Braz t	do eet tramwa	deb 5 pe	r ct. 101—102 1½—1½ x, d 11—11½	20 Bahia Gas. 20 do. 10 10 Pará do. 20 Rio de Jan	per cent Pref			_
nann; coffee.		WHERE TO	CARGO	10 Braz 1 15 West 3 7½ 7½	Braz. Tel.	Lim		10 São Paulo 100 S. John del	do Rey gold mine			141
APRIL 29. RBADOES—Br lug Lydia; 424 tons: Lowery; ballast.	DATE NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	71/2	do	defer	11/4-11/2					
BASCO-Swed bk Excellence Sibbern; 373 tons. Thormann	April 23 Scotia Br 24 Neva Br	St. Thomas Southampton*	Ballast Sundries			(J)	OVERNMEN	I BON	NDS			
o. RNAMBUCO—Br lug Cacique; 180 tons; Davies; sundries.	24 Merrimack A 25 Cotopaxi Br 25 Maria Ital	mer New York* Liverpool* Genoa*	Coffee Sundries do	EMIST	0N	CIRCULATION	DENGMIN	ATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL V	ALUB	rAToug
NEDOBr lug Flying Scud; 169 tons; Jones; do.	25 Savoie Fr 26 Biela Br	Marseilles* New York	do Coffee			226 002 100\$c	General Apolices, cur	rency	6 % {	1,0008	1000	1,075\$0
APRIL 30.	26 Mondego Br 27 Argentina Gi 27 V. de Bahia	Fr [Havre*	Sundries do do	339,675, 2,158,	000	1,997,200 0	,, ,, ,,		5 %	800- 1,000	000	36 °/
CUTTABr ship Arklow; 1497 tons; Brady; ballast. RBADORS—Br bk Fairy Belle; 621 tons; Jean; do.	27 Chatham Br 28 Humboldt Br 29 Galileo Br	Porto Alegre" Santos Southampton"	do do do	8,142,	000		Provincial apolices of National Loan of 1860 National Loan of 1875		4 % 6 % 4½ %	1,000 1,000	000	103½ 1,335% 1,190%
RANAGUA'-Nor bg Frøde; 164 tons; Wilsen: sundries.	29 Kepler Blg	Liverpool* River Plate	do do	51,885,	000						000	1,1904
MAY 1.	29 Baltimore Gr 30 Valparaiso B 30 Santos Gr	Santos Valparaiso* R. S. Francisc	do do do			BANKS	AND PUB	LIC CO.	MPANII	ES		
PR HAITYNorbk Ungdoms Venner; 534 tons; Anderser allast.	May 2 Skjold Dan 2 Horrox Blg	River Plate	Coffee Sundries	CAPITAL	ARES	VALUE	B NA	uKS	RESERVE FUND		LAST AM'T	DIVIDE
MAY 2.	3 Bengala Ital 3 Canning Br	Trieste Porto Alegre	do do	-	- E	§ S	≦ BA	NKS	1	TION		1
A DO SALPort bk Probidade: 448 tons: Arocho: ballast	Calling at interr	nediate ports.		33,000,000	40,000	All 200\$ All 200	All Banco do Brazil All Rural e Hypothe All Commercial do F	cario	. 2,102,723 70:	280 000	10 000	o Jan. o Jan. o Jan.
MAY 3.	FOREIGN SAILL	MC PESSEIS IN	THE PORT OF	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000	50,000	All 200	All Industrial e Mere	antil	. £ 170,000 . 825,000 000	200 000	8 s	Nov.
TIMORRAmer lug Josephine: 568 tons: Perry: coffee.		ANEIRO, MAY		1,000,000	5,000 20,000	5,000 200	All Mercantil de Sa All Banco Predial	d Brazilian	. 375,000 000	70 000	6 000	o Jan. o Jan. Oct.
SSEL BAY-Ger bg Gerhard Erdwin: 217 tons; Horst ann; do.	AGE	WHERE	CONSIGNER	£ 1,000,00 12,000,000 20,000,000	60,000	All & 20 30,000 200 12,500 200	All Banco do Comm	ercio Real do Brazil.	730,000 000	222 000	9 000	Jan.
N YORKNor bk Birgitte; 789 tons: Johansen; do. A DE MAIOPort bg D. Anna; 288 tons: Bittencour	NAME Z	FROM	CONSIGNER	5,000,000	25,000	All 200 1,556 200	70 Banco de Credito	Real de S. Paul	o 36,442 po . 3,953 59	55 000 160 000	5 00	Jan. Jan.
allast.	Lucastran		W	8,000,000	40,000	9,017 200	All Macahé e Camp	os	. 108,192 48	76 %	616 9/	Jan.
RBADORSBr lug Falmouth; 501 tons; Malcolm; do. TORIAGer schr Adele; 139 tons: Balsen; sundries.	lug H.G. Moseley lug Spotless 39	Apr. 8 Baltimore. 6 9 Brunswick. 7 12 Baltimore.	Phinos Bros & C	7,200,000	36,000	5,000 200 23,591 200	All Sorocabana	entures	698,897 17	70 000	6 %	April Mar.
	bk Agate 59 lug E. S. Powell 55	Marseilles.	Cerf, Dale & Co Phipps Bros & Co F. Clemente & Co	2,000,000	100,000	70,000 200	All Leopoldina	do		en 1/ 0/		Mor
VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.	bk Signal 46 bg John Wesly 43 bg Jane Adeline 37		F. Clemente & Co Monteiro, H. & Co	10,969,600 £ 500,000	=	All & 50	- do All S Paulo e Rio o	do le Janeiro	1 - 1	130 000 166 000 525 000 142 000	6 1/8	April July
dda J. Bonner Baltimore	lug Mary Jenness 41	Savannah.	W. Guimarães & C	10,665,000	=	= =	- do do with r	ight to subsid. shi		20 000	614 9/	Feb
my Baltimore 15 Apri usustin Edwards Cardiff 31 March	sp Malta 160	2 Apr. o Liverpoor.		5,100,000		All 200 25,500 200	All União Valencia All Mogyana 200 do debei		167,258 16			Apri
merica Oporto 8 Marci	sp Barbadian 69	g Greenock	Wilson Sons & Co Watson R. & Co D. Pedro II R. R.	970,000 1,200,000 495,000	6,000	4,350 200	All Oeste Minas	entures	8,717 03	202 000 180 000 198 000 200 000 3 145 000	8 %	Apri Ian
Miança Oporto 29 March vonmore Cardiff 31 March	sp C. of Yarm'th 215	to Cardiff	J. F. Alves & Co Norton M'w & Co	1,000,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	All 200 14,267 200	All S. Izabel do Rio do deber	Preto	474 49		7 00	Jan. May Feb.
nnaRosario IgomaLondon	sp Rossignol 150 bk Br. Queen 40 bk Emilie L. Boyd 124	11 Cardiff	J. F. Alves & Co D. Pedro II R. R.	3,100,000	15,500	15,500 200	All Principe do Grão do subsi too do debei	diary		8 228 000 25 000 93 00	614 %	Jan.
riel London	sp Ellen A, Read 175 bk Maggie Moore 80 sp Regent	6 11 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co	6,000,000 6,000,000 6 381,600	30,000	12,718 200	All Carangola All do deber All Corcovado	- Charles	14.642 30	93 °/0 135 000 32 000	53/2 0/1	May Jan.
ristol Brunswick	bk Arlington 84 bk Tamora 49	6 15 Rosario	Rio Gas Co J. de Souza & C	1,590,000	7,500	All 200 7,000 200 1,026 200	All Corcovado Pirabyense All Juiz de Fóra a			35 000		-
laudina Oporto	bk Argosy 106	1 16 Cardiff	Kahle & Noellner	1,200,000 350,000 400,000		All 200	All Ramal Bananale	nse	. –		-	
S. Baylis Brunswick	bk M. Stoneman 95 bk Enchantress 93 bk Br. Princess 134	3 19 Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes Wilson Sons & C Royal Mail	370,000	-	- 100 All 200	- do debei TRA All S. Christovão	ntures MWAYS		90 %	15 00	no lan.
aleb Liverpool hristina Liverpool	bg Robt. & Mary sp Atalanta 169 bk Thrush 28		Kahle & Noellner Rio Gas Co. Gianelli & Co	10,000,000	10,000	All 200 All too	All Jardim Botanico	·	33,014 3	138 500 30 130 000 120 000	3 50	oo Apri Feb.
ambusdoon	bk Palermo /9	6 May 1 London	Wilson Sons & Co J. Moore & C To order	1,200,000 305,000 1,200,000	0,000	All 200 200 3,500 200	All Pernambuco do deber All Porto Alegre		40,000,0	100 000	7 %	Apri
milie Liverpool 11 Marci	bk Java 59	o 1 Glasgow.~	To order Hime, Zenha & S.	2,000,000 5,400,000	27,000	All 200 200	All Villa Izabel All Carris urbanos.		. 56,970 2	70 238 000 22 257 000 455 000		Jan. Jan. Jan.
rank Stafford	bg 85	5 2 Sunderland	I. F. Alves & C	468,000 852,000 100,000		All 200	All Nitherohy	do	: E	108 0/0	7"/0	
lad Tidings Baltimore M. Stanwood, Rosario	Norwegian bk Her. Herlofsen 77	6 Apr. 1 Lisbon	V. M. Leone & C	300,000	-	- 200	- do d NAVIGATIO All Brazileira de N	N COMPANIES		180 000		oo Apr
rane London Ians Thus Belfast 4 Apr	sp John Houg di 141	o 9 Newcastle	I. C. Pacheco & C	300,000 300,000	4,000	All 200 2,500 200	All Paulista	ntuves	49.715 9	208 000	81/2 %	oo Jan. Jan. h July
ants Co Brunswick 12 Marc	bk India 83	2 12 Cardiff 6 12 V Nova	. Messagenes Mar To order	6 750,000	20,000	10,49 6 15	All Amazon Steam All Nacional de Na	Navigation vegação und series	228,837 5	75 110 000 15 230 000 116 000	6 0	oo May
ausa Westerwick	bk Ingolf 30 lug Schiller 43	5 14 Liverpool	Laureys & Co. J. Moore & Co. E. Schouw & Co.	600,000	3,000	1,853 200 All 200	All S. João da Bar All Espirito-Santo	Caravellas	12,500 0 5,538 7	180 000 34 190 000		oo Feb oo Jan
atton Hall	bg Nordstjernen 13 bk Alvega 66 bk Ellisif 94	15 Cardiff	E Schouw & Co Wilson Sons & C To order	8,000,000	\$ 8,000	1,000 1,000	125 Fidelidade	INC	213,166 5	10 205 000 00 550 000	32 00	oo Jan
Tinrich Hamburg Liverpool 1 Marc	by Hermann 24	n 17 Glasgow	Watson, R. & C K. Valais & C Minas & Rio R.R	3,000,000 2,500,000 4,000,000	2,500	All 1,000 All 1,000 10,000 200	100 Garantia	ite	67,041 4	05 27 000	9 %	oo lan
Vercules	bk Ganymede 41 bk Diana 40 bk Rebekkah 50	9 20 Leith 9 28 Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C.	8,000,000	8,000	4,000 1,000	20 Confiança		200,000 0	00 35 00	7 50	oo July oo Jan o Jan
. W. Parker Richmond		5 May 2 Leith	. Kahle & Noellner	5,000,000 1,000,000	20,000	12,500 200	20 Alliança	WETS SO	31,272 9			oo Jan
essa London Targen Rosario	German sch Speculant	Mar.27 Itajahy Apr. 10 Hamburg	Queiroz, M. & C	500,000		All 200	All Gloria	OMPANIES		265 00	0 10%	No
wini A Cardiff 4 Apr	bk Gerd Heye	13 Liverpool.	. John Moore & Co		7,500	All & to	All Nictheroy	LANGOUS		55 00	0 4 5	No.
aggie O'Brien Newcastle Orning Light Cardiff 30 Marc	sch Catharine 1 bk Planteur 3	17 P. Alegre.	Carneiro & Irmãos Kahle & Noellner	1,200,000		3,750 200 200 18,000 200	All Agricola de Car do debe All Docas de Pedr	ntures		125 00	0 9 %	Feb Apr
ymphen Hamburg 25 Marc	bk Her. Behrendt 3:	May 3 London .	G. Joppert & Co. Walter, H. & Co	10,000,000 338,400 1,500,000	50,000	All 200	All Brazil Industria	ntures	:: = =	192 00 200 00 210 00	0 12 0	Jan Jan Jan
e Smith Plough Newcastle 27 Marc	h Swedish	Apr. 5 Marseilles	K. Valais & Co.	1,200,000	6,000	5,000 200	All Carruagens Flu	minenseavoura	53,646		0 50	oo Jan
rru	bk Mentor 3	12 Gothenb'g	1000 1000	3,000,000 3,000,000 800,000	16,000	All 500 All 50	All Associação Co	nmercial	:: =	180 00 25 00 100 00	10	
obert Kerr Cardiff omance Brunswick 6 Marc	h bk Helios 5	Apr. 14 Gloucester	J. Moore & Co	1,000,000 400,000 8,000,000	10.000	5,000 100 4,400 50 All 100	All Petropolitana All Indust. Flum.	a e industrial	140,005	70 120 00	0 7 0	Jan Ma
oss Liverpool SAp	he Reprise	74 Apr. 15 P. Alegre. 18 Itajahy	J da R. e Souza Queiroz, M. & Co	8,000,000 1,700,000 940,000	8,500	3,500 200	All Engenho Centr	al de Quissamā	132,870	210 00	00 8 5	500 Ma
arah Doe New York quando Cardiff	bg Hese			300,000	1,500	1,450 200	do del	entures	:: =	=	8 %	Jan Jan
Susaune Hamburg New York 14 Marc	bk Trait d'Union 3 bk Rose 4				2,500	All 200	All do Lore	Feliz do .		200 00		
Sirian Star Cardift 26 Marc	h Portuguese bg Ame'a Norton 6.	90 Feb. 11 Brunswick	A. M. Norton	800,00 1,000,00 100,00	5,000	All 200	All do Porto	Real		_	-	-
Thos. N. Hart Cardiff	h Portuguese bg Ame a Norton sp Cons. Fontes. bk Zulmira 4 bk Laura Norton bk Rita Norton. bk Arcelina 5 lug Mario 2	46 Apr. 25 I. Boa Vis 97 Aug. 8 I. de Mai	ta A. M. Norton	2,900,00 1,500,00 198,30	7,500	All 200	All Serviços Marit	imos	1,442	100 0	00 60	500 Apr lo Jan lo Apr lo No
		22 Nov 25 Brunswick	K. A. M. Norton	198,30		All 200	All do debe	mtures		90 "	00 80	o INn
'endome Liverpool 28 Mar Viltshir London V. H. Dietz Richmond 30 Mar	bk Rita Norton 5 bk Arcelina 5	76 Apr. 12 Oporto	. J. A. G. Santos . J. A. G. Santos	1,377,30		All 200	All Arroio dos Ra	os Coal	-	-		

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1º de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

L ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1º de Março.

OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling Reserve fund ... £ 410,000 ,,

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 40, Rua 10 de Março.

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870

Marine Risks Authorized 1884

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchan dise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co, agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria (Agents for Lloyds)

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES Co.

LIMITED. Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's passe. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co. No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni Rio de Janeiro.

Steamships.

I IVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS. May Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Humboldt [Loading also in Santos] May Memnon...,
Archimedes [Loading also in Santos] .,

To Europe:

Maskelyne { Southampton Ant- } May 15th

For Other Ports:

Horrox River Plate May 20

To Rio Grande Ports

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpe

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, For freight and passages apply to

Agents:-Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82 Rua 19 ce Março Broker:-Sivert Sivertsen,

Rua 1º de Março No. 35

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,

1885

The state of the s	Dat	e	Steamer	Destination
Charles Control of the	May	9	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp, adling at Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuc, Lisbon and Vigo.
		15	Mondego.	Southampton and Antwerp, talling as Nortern ports.
	,, 1	7	Tamar	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
				[마. 그림생생님 : 경기되었다. 그 그리고 4] [마 함인

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 1st, on and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Juneiro on the 26th, 29th and 18th of Paris on the 26th, 29th and 18th of Paris on the States two proceeds to he River Plate the former going on to States only, where sheloads for New York.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 18th and 24th of every month.

The steamer to New York will call at Barbadoes and 5t Thomas, thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports,
For freight and passages apply to

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Sup

Rua 1º de Março No. 49.

U NITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

will sail on 6th May for

NEW YORK

calling at BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports

Pará and St. Thomas

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

Banks.

E^{NGLISH} BANK OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

THE LONDON FOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking busines

THE NEW LONDON

BRAZILIAN BANK

HEAD OFFICE:

LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO

Reserve fund....., ,, 225,000

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co., Hamburg,

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., NEW YORK.

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA 79. Sete de Setembro.

All kinds of commercial and general print-ing executed with neatness and dispatch. English ercial printing a specialty.

A new assortment of the latest styles of type just received from the United States, in which will be found the best styles for circulars, bil heads, letter heads, and cards of any office in this

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newsdealers and Booksellers,

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and Amer-can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail. A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions, of the Franklin square Library and of the Lovell Library constantly on hand.

Orders received for Scientific and other books

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Athuson's, Piesse & Lubin's and Royal Perun and Pear's Soap. No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

THE CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION

Compiled from the record of the cruise published in The Breoklyn Eagle.

Contains a full account of the principal incidents of the cruise: a graphic description of the places visited and the social enfertainments given and received by the officers of the ship at Rio, Montevideo, Cape Town, St. Helena and elsewhere.

Paper, 272 pp.; Price 4\$000.
For sale at No. 79 Sete de Setembro, 1st floor.

DRUNKENNESS.

Marvellous Cure for this vice.
For sale by MELLO FRANCO, Chemist and Druggist;
Rua de S. Leopoldo 44 A.

Typographia Aldina

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Established in connection with the publication office of "The Rio News." Well mounted with the latest styles of American type and the best of American presses

All kinds of Commercial work executed at reasonable prices and with dispatch.

Special attention is given to English work.

The office will keep in stock all the commercial forms in regular use, and is now prepared to furnish:

Telegram Forms

for the Government lines, (T) in pads of 100 and 200 forms

U. S. Consular Invoices

with blanks for insertion of firm names. Special orders for forms with firm names filled with dispatch.

Custom-house Dispatches

for general use. Special forms with firm names printed on short notice.

FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

THIS valuable remedy has now been prominently before the people for fifty-seven years, the manufacture and sale of it having been commenced in 1827. Its popularity and sale have never been so large as at the present time, and this, of itself, speaks loudly as to its wonderful efficacy.
We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.
We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.

THE RIO NEWS

Published three times a month for the American and

European mails.

THE RIO NEWS was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the British and American Mall. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the first of the still of the publication was found to the publication with the size of the first of the still of the size of the

once also reference use.

The policy adopted by The News at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had strict independence and impartiality. The editors had strict independence and impartiality and expension, and as they believed that is also different indirect indi

with the beginning of its eleventh volume (January, 1884) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction, with which their policy and management have thus for been received, and in advising their pottors that no obeviation whatever from advising their pottors that no obeviation wherever from the cardens tully and accurately informed seek, to keep its readers tully and accurately informed uses of the carden tully and accurately informed uses of the carden tully and accurately informed uses of policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the time to be a support of the carden tully income to the carden tully income and the carden tully income and the carden tully income and income and income and carden tully income and in

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... English and American subscriptions...... (2 and \$10

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS :-

79, Rua Sete de Setembro. POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:- Caixa no Correio, A.

TVP. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.