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A J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, New York. Messrs, John Miller & Co. São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15th, 1885.

Since our last issue, in consequence of the vote on Deputy A. de Siqueira's motion, the Dantas' Cabinet has resigned and Senator Saraiva has organized the following ministry:

Senator José Antonio Saraiva, minister of Finance and president of the Council; Senator João Florentino Meira de Vasconcellos, minister of Empire; Senator Visconde de Paranaguá, minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Luiz Felippe DE Souza Leão, minister of Marine; Deputy Affonso Augusto Moreira Penna, minister of Justice; Deputy Antonio Eleu-TERIO DE CAMARGO, minister of War; Deputy Ioão Ferreira de Moura, minister of Agriculture. On the 11th the new ministry presented their programme to the Senate and Chamber, an abstract of which will be found in another column. The cabinet cannot be considered a strong one, and with parties so evenly divided in the Chamber, its hold on power seems doubtful. A project for the reform of the emancipation law has been submitted, but the premier expresses his readiness to contemplate amendments. Sr. Joaquim Nabuco has failed to obtain a seat in the Chnmber. Senator Dantas has been the object of much praise by the emancipation press, and a manifestation was organized and called upon him at his residence. The new ministry promises well, but we are weary of promises, and most sincerely trust that something will now be done. The financial position of the country is becoming intolerable; the floating debt is estimated by some ot our colleagues as high as 100,000,000\$, and although Sr. Saraiva takes office with Sr. Dantas' budget, we sincerely trust that he will at once set to work for a radical change in the position of the Treasury.

Consummatum est! The Cabinet of Senator Dantas has followed its various liberal predecessors, and after declaring that only upon the emancipation project would it accept a vote of confidence, has finally fallen before as trivial a motion as could well be imagined. A member of the Chamber of Deputies, who had been hissed in the street charged that the government had proved itself unable to maintain the peace, and his motion was carried by 52 to 50 votes. The deputy remarked that only some dozen or so disorderly characters had appeared, but this number seems to have been in the eyes of this representative of the nation quite sufficient a base for his charge of incapacity to preserve order, and the other representatives of the nation

bow. The period elapsed since the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputes in September last has been fraught withentertaining incidents. The electoral bely replied to the decree of dissolution y returning, with very few exceptions, t verv identical parties who had been displyed. We say with few exceptions for thre are one or two sons of Senators in the pesent, who were not in the last Chamber, and party tactics cost an Abolitionist deputy from Grande do Sul his seat. Then we have seen the wonderful turns and twistings of the Ceará deputies, who signing the lantas project last session have in this session voted quite the contrary. We have furthe seen the change of base of various senates and deputies, and particularly of the very eputy from Pernambuco, who caused the lowntall of the Dantas ministry. As we are unable to comprehend the occurrence ourselves we are of course incapacitaed to explain them to our readers. The only is impressed upon us, that the extra session was convoked to vote upon the Dantas emancipation project and that the purpose and determination of the members of the Chamber of Deputies seems to have been that no reply should be granted to the Speech from the Throne, so long as Senator Dantas was at the head of the government. At 50\$ per day per deputy, it certainly seems deserving of criticism, this obstruction by conservatives and dissident liberals. And we may without any malice enquire, whether the members of the new cabinet could not have convinced Sr. Dantas, that their project being an improvement upon his, the only solution for the question was his retiring from office, at the very beginning of the extra session and not at the very end? With the Treasury facing all kinds of embarrassments, true patriotism would have advised the saving of the salaries of a Chamber which has done absolutely tothing. Politics are not lucid in any part of the world, but for a disinterested looke on, it would be difficult to imagine a mere disagreeable series of political movemens than have lately been presented in Rio.

THE impression made upon us by the project for a reform of the emancipation law would be exceedingly disheatening had we not for some time back become convinced that the people of Brail, as represented by the Chamber of Desuties, are not in favor of emancipation. Their expressions of philanthropy are belied by their actions, and a heavier responsibility rests upon these representatives than they appear to consider is the case. We re not sure that even the project, as printed by the Jornal, can pass the Chamber. To be sure, the proviso that the question is at open one, leads to a surmise that it is to be retouched and improved upon, according to the various opinions of various deputies, and it will no doubt, when finished, be a very monument of legislative ability. it now appears to us, it is nothing more nor less than a surrender to the all powerful class of planters (and to the creditors of these), and as such unworthy of a party who calling themselves liberals, by their actions show that their only liberality is granted to the planters, and that this liberality is extended at the cost of commerce and trade. The project teems with injustice to commerce, trade, and to all inhabitants of towns. The increase in duties directly attacks the former; that in taxes falls upon all. That the planter deserves any remuneration, is a question open to argument, but that he, paying

concurring, the Dantas cabinet made its fund raised at the expense of the true working classes is to be expended in preference in the emancipation of the oldest and least valuable slaves is an absurd provision, and one which will certainly receive merited criticism both here and abroad. It merely says to the planter, "Get all the work you can out of this old wretch, and when you have no further use for him, the Fund will buy him from you," and what the government proposes to do with these old and least valuable slaves after they have liberated them does not appear. Then the ex-slave is obliged to remain for five years in the municipality where he has received his freedom. If he be really a freeman, how can he be punished if he changes his residence; if he be retained by force in any one locality, he is certainly not a freeman The penality, that those who entice or harbour runaways are to suffer, is rather comprehensive; we ourselves may be enticing slaves to runaway by the articles written and to be written in this paper, and we fear that the majority of our colleagues of the local press are in worse case than ourselves. We may be met with the remark, that we cry out before we are hurt, the project being in an embryonic state. But we prefer to cry out before, rather than after, the hurt is done; and as we see every reason to apprehend that any amendments to be made to this project will be in favour, rather than against, the planting interest, (or its creditors,) which already existing at the charges of all other classes of society, is ruling this empire as surely and certainly as can be imagined, for its own benefit and at their own pleasure we prefer the Dentas project pending the presentation of a better. While we do not believe the nature of the Brazilians leads to any apprehension of civil war, still such a state of affairs as we are now enduring is dangerous, and a spark might cause a conflagration that could only be extinguished .- as in the war between the two sections in the United States-by the best blood and nearly all the wealth of the country. The project, we repeat, is a clear surrender to the planting interest and its provisions are such as will satisfy no sincere emancipationist.

DURING the time, that the Chamber of Deputies has been occupied in doing nothing, the Senate has been over-hauling its closets, and therein found the Savings Banks There has been considerable discussion on this question, and Senator Lafayette has availed of it to make some remarks of general interest. We print a very full extract from his speech in another column and our readers can see that he bases his objection to the savings of the people going into the Treasury, upon the ground that it can not return the deposits upon demand, and if his figures be correctly reported, this is true. None of the speakers upon this Savings Bank bill have referred to the various legalized lotteries; a feature so important in the question of economies that we expected it would have come to the front at the very commencement. The savings of a wife, at the expense of the dinner table, are defended, and the deposits of a child of 16 years are also to be contemplated. The household savings, to our mind, should be returned to the house chief. who forming his budget upon certain data. allows a margin, and if this be in his favour the advantage of it should redound to his benefit. That a child should have control of his savings is so clearly equitable, that it does not require any remark. We are however, directly opposed to Senator Lafayette, when he desires that the savings of no taxes, is to receive this remuneration at fayette, when he desires that the savings of the expense of all other classes, of which a the public should be used in commerce and

the economies of labourers, or of those who working at a fixed salary, have at the end of a week, a fortnight, or a month a surplus, which carelessness leads them to spend. If there be facilities offered to the labourer to place this money in a government bank; if he can by application at any post-office deposit this surplus, we venture to assert that he will do so, and as it is only le premier pas qui coute, once he has made a deposit, the man is saved. After the money is received, its employment becomes a question. As interest must be paid upon it, interest must be earned upon it, and here the idea of Sr. Lafavette seems to us defective and even illogical. The Senator refuses authorization that these saving banks deposits may be used to meet the floating debt. We agree; but we argue that, as according to all authorities, government debt in any country is the most secure, -for if this be called into question all, or nearly all representatives of value must suffer-these savings should be loaned to the State. Whether they are to be employed in satisfying the floating debt or the funded debt, seems to us immaterial. But what we insist upon is, that this money be employed in government bonds in the name, or names, of a board of Trustees, and that these be obliged to make periodical reports upon the sums they have employed in these investments. By our idea, there is no risk of a run on the Treasury: a depositor can receive a certificate of government debt in payment of his claim, and even if this certificate be not a legal tender for the satisfaction of his debts, few people will refuse to receive it as such. We venture to offer the gentlemen who have spoken upon this question our ideas. Let the law be so worded, that at every post-office, forms may be had, upon which ten 100 reis stamps may be affixed; let these forms when filled and then representing 1\$ be remitted to the head office of the province and thence sent on to the post office at the capital: let each local post master acknowledge the receipt of every 1\$ and return to the depositor an acknowledgment from the head-office; let a board of, not over three, Trustees be appointed at the capital to whom the funds as deposited must be turned over, and by them employed in government securities, which may be bought in the open market, or received from the Treasury as may be most convenient; this board to be the representatives of the depositors and as such responsible for the deposits, pending their receipt into the Treasury. The bonds issued by the government to earn 41/2 per cent. per annum and the deposits in the banks to earn 4 per cent. The one-half of one per cent, overplus to go towards meeting expenses, which under no case should exceed this sum. And finally a positive law, that lotteries of all and every category are to be immediately abolished, and declared illegal. Here is what an English publication says in reference to Savings banks: "Savings banks are established at all money order offices, where sums of not less than one shilling may be deposited. Not more than 130 will be received in any one year, nor will any interest be paid when the amount standing to a depositor's account reaches £200 inclusive of interest. Interest is paid at the rate of six pence per L per annum. To encourage small savings, forms for making small deposits in Post Office Savings Banks are issued gratuitously. Each form, which is about the size of an ordinary cheque, has twelve divisions, in each of which a penny postage stamp can be placed. When a form has thus been filled it will be received as a deposit of a shilling at any Post Office where there is a savings bank." The suppression of lotteries large proportion never possessed a slave, is itrade. Savings banks, as the senator points and the establishment of postal savings indefensible. Then, the clause that the out, are only reservoirs for the collection of banks would go a long way towards the

improvement of the working classes in Brazil. So long as it requires half a day to get your deposits into the Caixa Economica, and so long as lottery prizes of 400,000\$ are offered, legally and legitimately, savings banks, we fear, will not be a great success.

Our enthusiastic correspondent attacks us as to our remarks on his first article, but while claiming to be, he is not consistent. As to religion being no bar to public employment he is certainly wrong; a Protestant Brazilian can hold no position that necessitates a college education, which nearly all do, for to pass his degree he must be examined on religion. If our correspondent married in this country, he would certainly have seen that many obstructions are placed in the way of the Protestant bent upon matrimony with a child of the Roman Catholic Church. He however moves with charming abruptness from religion to taxes, and from his own experience sees no reason to break his heart over the voting for the powers that impose taxes. Neither do we from his standpoint; but we do not live in the backwoods, and we have taxes to pay, and these taxes are painfully frequent. In his argumentum ad hominem our correspondent somewhat exceeds the question; our country houses are in Spain as yet, and the desire to vote for an inspector de quarteirão never did oppressus, because these officials are not voted for, but we have felt an oppression at not having a right to protest against the action of somewhat higher authorities. We have had peace and quietness here to be sure, but the former is wonderfully like that of the grave, and the latter that of decay. Peace and quietness are not compatible with energy, and this is the quality lacking. Our correspondent is completely wrong in his estimate as to the comparative freights. Potatoes are brought here from New Zealand at 40/ to 45/ per ton; from the River Plate at about \$6 gold per 1,000 kilos, and from Havre at 35 francs per 700; let him work out the calculation and see what profit there would be if he pay 900 reis to the railway and 100 reis cartage on a box weighing 25 kilos. He completely ignores the recognized fact that the excessive railway freights lead to the importation of maize, beans, rice etc. and bases calculations on a freight of 15000 on a kerosene box of potatoes, 40 reis per kilo, when a box weighing 35 kilos can be brought from Havre for about the same amount! We do not propose to discuss the question farther. If our correspondent attracts any immigrants to his little Paradise, we will be happy to have been the means to this end, but duty is imperative and forces us to advise a considerable amount of reflection before an Englishman decides upon throwing his fortune in with that of Brazil.

BRAZILIAN I.M. MIGRATION.

II.

The bearing of differences in social intercourse between the immigrant and the natives of a country is of so complex a character that it is difficult to prove anything, except that people feel a repugnance to mixing with strange people; to what degree this feeling is worth submitting to for the sake of other advantages must be left to individual caprice.

However odious comparisons may be, in your opinion, I fear I must trespass in order to preserve, at least, a partial consistency. Still I will be as short as possible on this ground.

With respect to religion, I can safely assert that during fifteen years residence in the interior of Brazil I never had the least cause to suppose that a person's religious sentiments would "debar him from any place of public character;" my children were all reared in the back woods at least 20 miles from the nearest village, and they never had cause to complain either about law or religion; the tax-gatherer once called about some trifling tax (I think it was on a herd of goats I had at the time, some 280 head); I asked him to dinner and said it was

some new-fangled notion, and that I did not feel justified in paying it, I never heard another word of the matter. My property was a piece of land 500 bmpas square, or 300 acres, about 150 miles from the capital of Pernambuco, and that was the only occasion in fifteen years, I ever was asked to pay any tax; so I fail to perceive why we should break our hearts over not being able to vote for those persons who fax us.

I have always found the Clergy extremely liberal men, both in their views and practice, perhaps rather too much so. As far as the people are concerned they look on the Protestant religion as certainly a purer and more decorous religion than their own. As the Catholic Church is still the state religion of the Argentine Confederation this difficulty would apply there as well as in Brazil.

I have seen a good deal of the crazy fanaticism and camp meetings in country village both in the northern and southern states, and although Dwight writing 50 years ago says: "If America abounds in crazy fanatics and narrow-minded sectarians, above a third of the population laugh with foreigners at hoth, as disgraceful to humanity;" I would be sorry to have to live among them. And I believe most reasonably minded Englishmen would prefer a loreigner for a neighbour, who at all events would leave you alone.

With regard to our being "Indian Pariahs" I appeal to yourself Mr. Editor! I know nothing of your private life, but I presume you are—I heartily wish you may be—rolling in wealth and possess various country houses.

Now did you ever while residing in the most countrified of these residences, did you ever find yourself at a discount among your neighbours, on account of religion or did the feeling of not being able to vote for the inspector de quarterido ever onness you?

Your opinion, about the written law might be tempered a little I think by the consideration of its practical application, at all events there has been peace and quietness in the land for fifty years which is more than can be said in favor of the "Argentinos."

One conversant with the government of Rosas and others might almost put up with a few nearly obsolete laws in consideration of the manner is which they are interpreted.

Neither the difference of religion, manners, or enstems prevents Scotch and Irish growing rich in the Plate: why should they here?

I restrict my notice to a comparatively small district about the size of Caermarthenshire in North Wales, near enough to the Capital for all purposes of registration at the British Consultate.

Supposing a man to have decided on risking the social disadvantages, he will expect some farther proofs of probable advantages.

proofs of probable advantages.

I advise no one to come who can not be sure of obtaining land of at least the size I mention, and with a perfectly assured title.

In New Zealand no land can be purchased with water power and within 20 miles of a cart road or railway station, whether the railway freights be high or low under £25 per acre, or £1,500 for the lot, including title deeds.

The market price for all cereals, poultry, etc., must be exceedingly low, or there would not be such an export to Europe.

such an export to Europe.

With regard to the United States I quote the last

out, or "Florida our happy home" from Chambers'
Joninal, Dec. 13th, 1884, page 797:
"A contributor who is conversant with his subject sends us the following important tiems which we commend to young men who contemplate

emigration:

"The great and unequalled facilities for cheap
and rapid transportation have opened up nearly
the whole of the peninsula of Florida to settlement;
and what was only recently very correctly described
as a vast expanse of swamps, lakes and sluggish
rivers, is now a vast system of dramage canals and

railways.

In Florida ∠400 will buy forty acres of land, ten of which may be cleared, fenced, and planted with orange trees. A house may be inexpensively erected at an average cost of ∠10 per room. The orange tree will bear in five years from the bud, or in ten years from seed; but a man left in charge—say the son of the owner—would have no difficulty in supporting himself by the sale of small fruit, which coming to perfection in the middle of winter commands the best price in the New York and other northern markets."

Now, I beg to submit that the freight from Florida to New York is higher than that from the places I mention to Rio de Janeiro, and that the profits on any produce would be less, leaving out

the situation admittedly on a new drained swamp. The value of the land is also \mathcal{L}_{10} , against \mathcal{L}_{3}

per acre.
"The old cry "Go West" has been changed to "Go South" and now thousands of families from the Northern States are there, having orange and lemon groves, with pretty cottages simply but comfortable furnished, situated on the banks of the contract and lakes."

Now the editor of Chambers' Journal is right this is the best, the States have to offer the intend-

ing emignuts.

You a not deny my postulate: that the land and clinte are exceptionally good, that first rate timber all abundant water power exists. You only sayloughs can hardly be used. In answer I assure yi on twenty of the sixty acre lots I propose, twity acres in each are sufficiently level for Viat purpise.

With egant to exports I name at present only two arties, both of which would pay to send to the Riomarket, without mentioning various other markets agree come-atable—English potatoes and only the company of the compa

Emptyerosene boxes 20 of which go to one ton measureent can be purchased in Rio and other towns in almost any quantity at 185000 per hundred, the up freight would be paid for by filling some of em with articles required for house use, etc., etc ed., box holds 25 kilogrammes of potatoes, lowest price in Rio 200 reis per kilo or \$5000 pr box. 300 large onions at 25000, per case 650.

A bullk cart will carry 20 boxes over the road, as it at resent exists, to the nearest railway stations, the Porto Novo, on the D. Pedro II fline, or the Catagallo station on the Nitheroby railway, costing labor, (the cart and bullocks belonging to the poprietor) freight 2\$000 or ,100 reis per box. Fight per box by D. Pedro II railway, 900 reis, gerhaps cheaper by S. João da Barra.

W. J. L.

SLAVERY.

Jornal do Commercio May 8th.

We larn that the Cabinet has under examination, project for a reform of slavery which contains he following leading ideas;

181.—, new registry of slaves, in which will not be conteaplated those over 60 years of age. The inscription will be made by the particulars that served a a basis for the present registry, or by certificates of this registry; all slaves not registered within the time fixed to be considered free. The master will pay 1\$ for the registry of each slave. and,—The value of the slave will be declared by

age, as follows; viz:

Under 20 years. 1,000\$

, 30 , 800

, 40 , 600

, 50 , 400

, 60 , 200

The value of females to be 25 per cent. less

he master within the limits as fixed, according

The valit of females to be 25 per cent, less. Slaves unde 65 years will be obliged to work for three years which are to be considered as ended, what ever priod may clapse, upon their attaining this age. The remission of this obligation may not exceed one-half the value fixed for slaves of 50 to 60 years. All freedmen over 60 will remain with their mastes who must feed, clothe and treat them in sickness availing of their services, provided the orphan's cart does not decide that the said freedmen can ean their own living.

3rd.—The registered slaves will be emancipated.

3rd.—The registered slaves will be emancipated by the Fard or by their savings. From the value as declared upon registry will be deducted 6 per cent, per anum, but any period must be contemplated in his reduction. The emancipations by savings will be granted upon presentation of certificates of the value of the slave, and of the deposit of tijis sum at a fiscal agency to be determined by the government.

No indemnty will be granted for the freeing of such slave as are judged useless and unable to

work through sickness.

4th.—The emancipation fund will be formed as follows, viz 1st.—By the taxes and revenue according to the aw now ruling; 2nd.—By an increase of 5 per cent, on all general taxes and duties, those of export excepted; 3rd.—By the annual emission at par of government bonds up to a total of 6,000,000\$ at 5 per cett per annum. These bonds can only be called in upon the total extinction of slavery. The interest on these bonds will be met by the proceeds of the above increase of duties and taxes, pending the voting of the necessary funds by the legislature. The increase on taxes and duties to be collected up to the total extinction of the emitted bonds.

bonds.

5th.—The emancipation fund will be divided into three parts. The first will continue to be applied according to Regulamento n. 5,135 dated 13th November 1872. The second, to be produced by the above mentioned increase of duties and taxes, will be fised for emancipations, with a preference for the lost valuable; also for the payment of the interest upon the debt as above mentioned. The third part will in preference be applicable to farm slaves whose masters may decide upon substituting for slave, free labour, under the following conditions; freedom to all slaves employed by them, with the obligation to employ no slave in their establishment; indemnity by the State to the extent

of one-half the value of the slaves freed, in bonds at 5 per cent, with preference to such masters as demand the least indemnity and free the greatest number of slaves; the utilization of the labour of the freedmen for 5 years. This labour will be remunerated by food, clothing and treatment in sickness and by a pecuniary gratification to be fixed by regulamento.

oth.—The distribution of the Fund will continue as heretofore, the bonds at 5 per cent. being divided among the various municipalities in proportion to the slave population of each.

7th.—The domicile of the slave can not be transferred from the municipality, where he is registered. A transfer will be equivalent to emaniquation, excepting where the master changes his domicile or where the slave runs away. A runaway may not be freed, during his absence, under any of the provisions contained in this project. Parties who entice away, or harbour slaves of others will be fined from 500\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 1,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$; the chief of police to impose this fine, with an optional appeal to the president of the province. The imposing of this fine will not prevent a criminal or civil action for the satisfaction of any loss occasioned.

8th.—The municipality where he be registered is the obligatory domicile of the freedman for 5 years. Sundry steps will be taken to secure work for the slaves, and the government to establish agricultural colonies, to which will be sent such freedmen as are without work.

9th.—Farm slaves can only be hypothecated with the condition constituti, under the penality of receiving their freedom.

receiving their freedom.

10th.—The clause *a retro* in the sale of slaves is null, as is any stipulation tending to prejudicate or embarrass emancipation.

11th.—Emancipations granted by will are valid whether the value of the freedmen exceeds or not the disposable part of the testator's property, or whether heirs are direct or indirect.

We must are airect or interfect.

We must inform our readers that only a project is in question, which as yet under examination may receive more or less sensible modifications, as always happens in the organization of definite projects. It is necessary to further add, that from what we have heard, the Cabinet is not inclined to place upon the ground of political confidence any of the ideas above mentioned, or which may be decided upon in council of ministers, the question being considered according to the English parliamentary expression, an open one.

EMANCIPATION FUND.

Yornal do Commercio May 6th.

They write us from Santa Maria Magdale province of Rio de Janeiro, in reference to the slaves there freed by the emancipation fund on the 15th uito., among whom figure; a slave 60 years old valued at 550\$; another, 64 years, valued at 200\$; another, 62 years, valued at 700\$; one of 67 years valued at 300\$ and yet another 68 years old valued at 400\$. All these freedmen are married; a circumstance which if giving preference them on one hand, should serve, on the other, reduce their value. The fact demands inquiry, to reduce their value. The fact demands inquiry, for it is evident that these values are exaggerated. No individual, certainly, would purchase these slaves at any such prices, and we consider, and with us all sensible persons will concur, that the State should pay no more for the freedom of claspersons will concur, that the sified slaves, than the masters could obtain by a sale to individuals. It would be throwing away the public funds. Some time ago Barão de Cotedeclared in the Senate that the emancipation fund was used as a basis for fat jobs (bons ne-gocios) and Treasury Order n. 170 dated July 16th 1883 urged (recomendou) imperatively upon the fiscal agents, that excessive valuations should be refused and that the masters should be obliged to show the purchase documents of the slaves as a factor, albeit not the only one, in the estimate of the value of the freedmen, so that the emancipa-tion fund should not be defrauded to the detriment of further emancipations. Lately, the average price of emancipations has shown a tendency to lower figures. Nevertheless such scandals, a to which we are now referring, occur, and this must cause indignation to all decent people (homens de bem.) Neither is it just, that while many masters generously aid the emancipation question, by at times freeing gratuitously their at times cheerfully accepting low values, others should enrich themselves at the cost of the fund, which was established for the emancipation of the greatest possible number of slaves. If there be any one about here that desires to purcha 300\$ a slave aged 67 years, for 400\$ another of one aged 62 years, our observa 68 and for 700\$ tions are purposeless. If the contrary, it will be conceded that these valuations are injurious to the country and that some steps should be taken, to prevent their recurrence. The Order of July 16th was too explicit and positive that it might be thus

RIGHTS OF MAN.

A rather cynical correspondent sends us the following, in reference to a remark in one of the mals that in 1889 is to be celebrated the centennial anniversary of the discovery of the rights of man. We print the comunication, but, like the present premier with his Emancipation project, consider it an open question :

consider it an open question.

It is really amusing to read all that is said in regard to the coming centennial anniversary of the discovery of the "rights of man" which is to take place in France in 1889. Now, in the name of all the gods at once, what great event took place in 1789 to merit so much notice? Were the "rights 1789 to merit so much notice? Were the 'rights of man' never recognized until 1789? The discovery does not belong to France at all and it was not made in that year. On the 4th July 1776, the signers of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America announced to a wonder ing world the following: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That Centennial is all over it took place at Philadelphia nine years ago. The "rights of man" are purely an American invention and French imitations have been so exceedingly defective that they embroiled their country with all others, guillotined and murdered thousands of individuals in the name of Liberty, and now propose to commemorate a blot, not an honour, upon the French shield.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Jornal do Commercio May 10th.

They write us as follows:

For a long time the planters of the west of S. Paulo have been asking a modification of the tariffs of the railways in that district, that agriculture may be extended by furnishing outlets its produce at the most convenient points. Imperial government which has shown itself so the defense of the agricultural and industrial interests, cannot but attend to the just reclamations of those, who have employed their capital in these two sources of national wealth, and now find themselves obliged to exhorbitant treights upon such goods a they ship. To prove how unreasonable are the freights collected by the railways in the west of S. Paulo, it is quite sufficient to analyze their tariffs, in comparison with those of the North S. Paulo and Pedro II. From S. Paulo to Ca-5. ratio and Petro II. From S. Paulo to Ca-choeira, Nardh S. Paulo, distance 231 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 13[‡]: from Cachoeira to Rio de Janeiro, distance 265 kilometres, 1,000 kilo-grammes pay 13[‡]. From S. Carlos do Pinhal to S. Paulo, distance 271 kilometres, 1,000 kilogrammes pay 53\$780!!, or more than double the freight on the two railways, North of S. Paulo and Pedro II, which cover together an extension of 496 kilometres, when from S. Paulo to S. Carlos do Pinhal the distance is but 271 kilometres. The difference over-paid on the export of coffee and other produce is thus shown to be wonderful; but imported goods are not less overcharged. A short time ago a planter of S. Carlos do Pinhal needed to Sugar capacitation. 60 sugar canes for planting on his property; he paid for freight, to the North S. Paulo and Pedro I 18\$300, and from S. Paulo to S. Carlos do Pinha 27\$540. It is but fair that the railways should good interest on the capital employed in them; but it does not seem to us proper that the agriculture of the country should be sacrificed to the interests of share-holders.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CAMPOS.

We have received a circular from the pastor of this Church with a request that we should call attention to it; this we willingly do.

"The Presbyterian Church of Campos having

urgent necessity for a House of Prayer in a central position of the city, where many may be attracted to worship, now addresses other Evangelical to worship, now addresses other Evangelica Churches and the friends of the Saviour and of his cause, asking assistance in their need."

"The Church has already secured from the Provincial government the approval of its By and has created a fund, which it is struggling to increase, for the purpose of building an edifice for worship, but being as yet numerically weak, it has not been able to collect funds sufficient for the purpose, without the help of Christians of other

"Being convinced that the building of a temple in this city will assist to the Glory of God and the improvement of his cause, the Church hopes that the Lord will allow you, and dispose you, to aid in this good work, and the undersigned thank you in anticipation in the name of the Church for your

M. P. B. de Carvalhosa, President of the Directory. João Ferreira da Silva Braga, Secretary.

PROVINCE OF SERGIPE.

Yornal do Commercio May 7th.

As happens with nearly all the other pivinces of the Empire, Sergipe is struggling with hancial embarassments, that are principally causedby the low price of its exportable products, amon which sugar occupies the first place. Notwithanding the economical disposition of the adminitration, the revenue for the late years has not succed to meet expenses. This fact has increased he debi of the province which is now 546,455\$88, of which 468,000\$ is due the Banco Commicial of Rio de Janeiro; this is to be paid off b and on it, interest and sinking fund ha always met. The receipts for 1885-86 wer ated at 696,295\$ and expenditure at 696,08\$067. do not meet the estimates, the fiscal year wil show a deficit. During the fiscal year 18834 the exports of provincial products reached 7,65,234\$ which paid 461,465\$823 provincial Of these exports, sugar figures at 86,190,63 kilos and cotton 2,213,824.

IMPORTS.

We extract the following from the Bottim de Alfandega of the 9th inst.

Direct imports for thefirst quarter of:

	1885	184
Great Britain	9,264,628\$482	11,276,28\$585
British Colonies.	218,143 300	171,19 200
France	3,006,464 538	3,440,71 891
Germany	2,706,412 704	3,239,01 110
United States	2,070,593 149	2,017,24 496
Uruguay	1,966,079 117	2,013,39 783
Belgium	1,304,749 175	1,181,36 641
Portugal	1,257,031 309	1,631,\$8 865
Argent. Confed	473,986 072	421,04 100
India and China.	303,700 300	253,67 900
Italy	263,823 959	180,45 266
All others	266,922 013	354,46 119
	23,102,5345118	26, 180, 438950

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 4. - In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA referring May 4.—In the Senate, Sr. Cokkela referring to the article of the Jornal do Commercie respect ing railway reforms did not believe that the government would decree reforms that slould be referred to the legislature. A duet of the speaker and Senator Junqueira ensued, both critinizing the government. Senator CORREIA asked, 154— Whether it be true that the railway telegraphs were to be managed by the telegraph department, and whether this had not been opposed by three directors of the D. Pedro II railway; 2n. - Was it true that the contractors of the "Baja ao S. Francisco" railway extension had been excused from the deposit of 10 per cent. on payments for work completed; 3rd.--Is the statement is to the recission of the "Victoria a Natividade" railway concession true; and he then moved for all infor mation as to the general re-organization of the state railways. In discussing the bill for izing the savings banks, Senator JUQUEIRA opposed a government guarantee to these instituons. The senator thought that where go nmen savings banks were in use, their obje collect the economies of the public for the of the budget, but that this would not do n Brazil where it was necessary to permit the lake keep his little savings, that by this means to might be induced to enter into some trade, some new enterprise. The co-operative stores were referred to, which started by 18 woolen spinners in Roch-dale in 1854, in 1856 had a capital of £12900,000 and at present number 10,894 members this he considered true co-operation. He then criticized considered true co-operation. He then criticized Senator Affonso Celso's amendments and egretted ome remarks that had been made to lim in a former debate. VISCONDE DE PARANAGUA thought there was sufficient exaggeration in the preceding speaker's remarks to excuse any reply for so inveterate an adversary was he of the savings banks, that in their organization he had discovered com-munistic ideas and even traces of nihilism. He said the proposed bill would occision no serious changes in present laws, and he pointed out what he considered some contradictions in the preceding orator's remarks. Senator LAFAYETTE, although ather unwell, would make a few rapid remarks the savings banks are intended as a preventive of extravagance by the classes who work for wages and have an irresistible tendency to waste such money as they have no immediate use for. A French writer was brought to prove, that could petty extravagances be collected and presented to the labourer, he would not spend this collected sum. "Banking, Sr. Lafayette considers, is the purpose of savings banks is interest to conect the savings of the poorer classes, which are to form capital." He considered that these savings banks, paying interest should also earn it, and that it

encouraging production and in the distribution of wealth. He thought the multiplicity of savings anks necessary, for a labourer would not make a long journey to deposit his savings. He con sidered 6 per cent, per annum too much to pay on these deposits as apolices only paid 5.88 per cent, and that the government should allow 4½ pe cent. to these banks, while the depositors would receive 4 per cent. Further, that the bill would permit deposits by married women and minors, and this he favoured, for as the wife could deposit household savings in her own name, she would be led to economize. Minors, by the bill, could withdraw their deposits upon attaining 16 years of age, and this he also favoured. He defended the intervention of the state to a certain extent and favored the idea of postal savings banks. The idea that the banks were to serve as mere intermediaries be-tween the depositors and the Treasury, he opposed on two grounds; first, that funds employed by the State might have a useful end, but were unproductive; and to prove this he said that the Treasury expended 52,000,000\$ in salaries, civil, military and naval; 42,000,000\$ was expended in interest on the debt, foreign and domestic; 8,000,000\$ to 9,000,000\$ was now spent on guaranteed interest to enterprises, which would within a few years be increased to 18,000,000\$. Although he did not consider this last expenditure a waste, he thought there was no doubt that the railways in general were badly planned, were mere combinations, not to serve the country, nor the public interest, but to get a return for certain capital out of the Treasto get a return for certain capital out of the Freak-ury, and on such enterprises the money was wasted. He therefore opposed the idea of com-mitting deposits to the maw of the fl-ating debt. The other reason, was that these deposits should be employed in commerce, trade and agriculture rather than in government expenses. For twenty years, said the speaker, we have lived under the influence of deficits, which like rivers increase as they descend. The average deficit for the last two periods of ten years is 28,000,000\$ and if the present fiscal year be contemplated, it will reach 35,000,000\$. How has it been possible to exist for 20 years under constant deficits? The miracle is explained by the facility, with which loans were contracted. This readiness to contract debt, he considered one of the principal causes of the present financial disturbance and of our depiorable condition (Applause). He said, that to appreciate the horrifying sums uselessly expended, it was necessary to be the chief paymaster (fagador-môr as minister of finance. When he orders the payment of sums as requested by other depart-ments it becomes patent that immense amounts are expended on things, that to use a vulgar expression, are not worth a straw. If loans have been one of causes of the financial ruin of the country, the speak-er, as a financier, must oppose with every effort the readiness to incur a permanent loan, as proposed in the project. He conceded that reserve funds should be employed in government debt, but insis ted that this should be purchased in the open market, and the funds not delivered to the go serve as the basis of new loans. He thought a modification of the Belgian law most suitable, and that these savings might be employed in commerce, where the loans were throughly guaranteed, but he objected to their employment in mortgages which he considered the least safe of all investments. is the law at present stands. He concluded by presenting various amendments. CORRELA then spoke; during his speech he refer-red to the crisis then occurring in the Chamber. In the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy A. St-QUEIRA wished, before e plaining an occurrence, to know what steps had been taken by the Chair to secure liberty and independence within the Chamber, for he thought neither was secure if the present authorities were entrusted with the policing of the galleries. (Many interruptions). The speaker would be brief, excluding notorious facts and personal matters, but he would say, that if he lent little importance to either hisses or applause even by a multitude, how much less would he lend this if caused by a dozen, at the most, of police stipendiaries (assalariados) stationed at the door of the Chamber to terrify deputies. He had been cool enough to face and examine the party who had insulted him with the epithets of slave-dealer and slavery-defender, and he had recognized roughs (capangas) who there spent the day at the cost of the police (Interruptions) Another crowd was in front of the Chamber undeserving of their wages. Upon leaving th Upon leaving the Chamber the speaker went to the Senate, but upon learning that the session there was adjourned. he went to the residence of the premier, and although annoying him, explained to him the occurrence. He regretted his action, for H. Ex.

days before in conversation with a Senator, upon the chief of police entering the Chamber he had said; "the presence of this man in the Chamber makes me nervous, for I know he is not a guarantee for the preservation of peace." After the speaker had remained for some time at the residence of the premier, and upon his arrival at the tramway terminus nearly an hour afterwards, he still could hear the hooting at the president of the Chamber, who had nevertheless asked for protective measures previously. After some further remarks the Deputy presented the following motion, signed by seven deputies; "The Chamber of Deputies being convinced that the Cabinet cannot guarantee public order and safety, which is indispensable to a solu-tion of the emancipation project, refuses to this its confidence." Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA confidence." (minister of war) said he was surprised at this motion, for the order of the day was the recognizing of various deputies. The Chamber being nearly equally divided, the vote upon the motion could hardly be considered an expression of the parliament, for members elected had not yet taken their seats; but he declared that the government would not hinder the opposition in their desire to precipitate matters. He denied that the preceding speaker could in justice charge the government with conniving at the affair, where he was a victim. After explanations from the ministers in the press and in the Senate, he thought the deputy had no right to present a motion, only justified by his insulted *amour propre*. He was surprised that a deputy, who had voted with the government on the 13th ulto. and who yesterday accepted the project, could present such a motion. The government accepted the motion as presented, but each must accept the responsibility of his vote; the Chamber was summoned in special session for a great purpose; 15 deputies have not yet taken their seats; those seated are equally divided, so that the ministerial policy is to be judged by a ficticious majority; the serious responsibility of this rests on the opposi tion. He concluded by stating, that sooner or later, the question must be met, and then it would be seen who was in the right, the Cabinet or those who endeavour to embarrass the institution of the first liberty of a free country, the freeing of the slaves. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque could not permit the speech of the minister of war to pass without a protest; H. Ex. along with his colleagues, conscious of the faults by them committed, thinks that the occurrences of the preceding days, which have determined Deputy A. Siqueira's position, have no importance whatever; that insults a stupid (inconsciente) and mercenary (pago) mob to the president of the Chamber, who personifies in himself the dignity of the Chamber are without signification in the moral code of the minister of war, who in this is different from every one else. (Deputy ZAMA asks the speaker not to touch on moral codes). Deputy ALBU QUERQUE asks if this word annoys the noble deputy. Deputy ZAMA says, that such questions may have a disagreeable answer. Deputy ALBU-QUERQUE continued, that in this, and in other countries, a part of the people have risen against the government; what has never been seen is a revolution in favour of the government; above all an insignificant fraction of the population mobbing the representatives of the nation and pursuing them with insults, and this can only be explained by the consent of the government. Deputy A. SIQUEIRA'S motion is put to vote and passed; 52 deputies voting ay and 50 no. The session was adjourned.

May 5 .- In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA moved that business be suspended pending the solution of the ministerial crisis. In the Chamber, there

was no quorum. May 6. - No quorum in either house. The local papers publish the new Cabinet, which is to appear at the Senate and Chamber on the 11th inst.

May 7.-No quorum in either Chamber. May 8.-No quorum in either Chamber.

May q.-No session in either Chamber.

May 11. - In the Senate, Sr. DANTAS explained that only by another dissolution could he have retained office, but he did not wish to use this extreme measure if a ministry to carry out a reform of the emancipation question could be formed; he had therefore suggested to H. M. the Emperor that Senator Saraiva should be sent for. Sr. said, that the most necessary business to be placed before the Chambers was the reform of the eman cipation law and the improvement of the financial situation, if there be time other reforms will be submitted. The government proposed to ema cipate the slaves gradually, in this manner allowing agriculture time to re-organize the labour question.
The financial question can only be solved by sacrifices; and by suspending the work or with the supplyment of accumulated capital, while the purpose of savings banks is merely to collect the savings of the poorer classes, which are to form capital." He considered that these savings banks, apaying interest should also earn it, and that it would be great mistake were they not employed in by suspending the work on

too early to ask this question. Sr. SILVEIRA DA MOTTA was obliged to protest against constant innovations of the representative system. He always wished to know why one ministry retired and another took office and criticized the Chamber doing nothing for three months. (A warm discussion ensued with Senator Fernandes da Cunha) ston ensued with Senator Fernandes at Cunnal, He referred to the proposed increase in duties and taxes, which he said was taxing those who never had, or who had freed their, slaves for the benefit of the slave-holders. He thought the late cabinet was wrong in accepting defeat, and that as Sr was wrong in accepting deteat, and that as Sr. Saraiva had expressed no opinion as yet, he should not have accepted office. In reply to the preceding speaker, Sr. SARAIVA said that the cabinet had no arrangement (pace) made with either the conserving the construction. atives, or the Crown. He considered that the slavery question being of general interest, its reform could only be an open question, but the ministry would not submit to such mutilations of its project as would inutilize this. Sr. José Bonifacio sharp-ly criticized the new ministry, who by accepting every ones ideas was not the governing, but the governed. The speech was very severe and much applauded. In the Chamber, Sr. CANDIDO applauded. In the Chamber, Sr. CANDIDO DE OLIVERA explained the resignation of the late ministry. Sr. SARAIVA repeated what he had said in the Senate. Deputy ANDRADE FIGURIEA gave the late ministry a parting blow and referred to the disclosure of the interest of the Crown in that cabinet; his speech was much interrupted. De-puties LOURENÇO DE ALBUQUERQUE and PRU-DENTE DE MORAES also spoke; the former was much interrupted, the latter considered the government without a policy. Deputy Affonso Criso Ju. would support the government if it followed the track of its predecessor.

May 12-. In the Senate there was no quorum. Chamber, Deputy Costa Pereira J moved for information regarding the rumoured recission of the Victoria and Natividade railway contract. Deputy ANDRÉ FLEURY presented the government emancipation project, which we print in another column and which was referred to a committee of nine. Deputy ZAMA complained of injustice by the Chair to the supporters of the late government. The president, Sr. MOREIRA DE BARROS, defended himself and asked to be excused. from the position on various grounds. The Chamber declined to accept the resignation. Three deputies took the oaths and their chairs. The committee report, favourable to Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, was voted, but his opponent, Dr. Portella, was declared elected by 51 votes to 43.

-The Conservatives held a meeting on the 6th and it was then decided that the representatives of the party in parliament should receive courteously [com moderação] the new ministry.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-On the 27th ulto. it was known in Victoria, Espirito Santo, that war was declared between England and Russia.

-The custom house receipts at Pernambuco in April were 609,728\$948, against 1,115,146\$109 for the same month last year.

-The April receipts at the Bahia custom house were 804,655\$620, of which 754,417\$972 were for

account of the general government. —A run-away slave from S. Paulo enlisted in the army, and now the government has to pay 1,000\$ for him. Does it not seem a pretty high bounty?

-The recent lottery, of which the grand prize was 400,000\$, left a nett loss of 160,900\$ to the province of Rio de Janeiro. The number of tickets unsold was 35,800.

-The municipal Chamber of Campinas, S. Paulo purchased a quantity of wheat for free distribution among the planters of that region, but no one applied for it, it become worthless and was thrown away. Here is energy!

-In reply to a remark of Senator Dantas that the province of Pará was in an embarrassed posthe Diago do Gram Pard replies: "A province that finds itself embarrassed does not an remit 10,000,000\$ for the beautifying of the capital."

--The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has appointed two engineers, who will, with two others nominated by the company, proceed to report upon the value of the plant, etc. of the Nitherohy Gas company. The present contract expires on 6th August, 1887.

-Iulius Cæsar, not our old school enemy, the original flying man is still "to the fore". He called a meeting in Pará, and after explaining the difficulties he encounters in appearing at the London Exposition, to vindicate his claims to pri-ority in the discovery of zerial navigation, finished by an appeal to the general public for the "sinews of war".

RAILROAD NOTES

The Leopoldina traffic receipts for Abril were 139,857\$201. Expenses are not given.

-The Macahé and Campos traffic receipts in March were 137,312\$840; expenses are not given.

—The D. Pedro II railway traffic receipts in anuary were 982,779\$489 and expenses 492,-403\$441.

-The S. Paulo papers report that on the 6th, there were large transactions in Mogyana railway shares at 280\$

-The fiscal engineer's report for March (it is dated 24th April) of the traffic returns of the Campos and Carangola railway gives receipts at 69,459\$560, and expenses were 29.529\$423.

--The March traffic receipts of the Paulista West of S. Paulo) railway company were 270,736\$590 and expenses 89,079\$430. The balance for the first quarter of the present year i 500,459\$260.

-The traffic receipts of the S. Paulo railway in February were 568,696\$850 and expenses 162,986\$190. The balance for the first two months of the current year is 797,286\$050. The company remitted 450,000\$ to London in March.

-The traffic receipts of the União Valenciana railway for the last year were 241,333\$444 and expenses 171,106\$087. After payment of interest on floating debt and on debentures a balance of 22,808\$151 is left, which is to be expended in rolling stock etc., no dividend to be paid. The directory say that the result arises from the competition of the S Izabel do Rio Preto and Rio das Flores rail-The União Valenciana is 36.35 kilometre

LOCAL NOTES

-Senator Dantas has gone to Nova Friburgo tor a short rest after all the bull dozing he has been subjected to.

-The Barão de Miranda in the name of agriculture and the country expresses his satisfaction with the Saraiva project.

-One of our daily colleagues makes six pence worth 50 reis. We were under the impression that it was worth 329. One of us is wrong.

-Here is a good word: Dimethyloxyquinizina. It is a remedy for consumption, but the patient should be forbidden to attempt its pronunciation,

—Queen Victoria having visited the Empress Eugenie, as reported by the Havas agency, we pprehend that an Anglo-Imperial French treaty

-Our colleague, O Paiz, considers that the increase of deposits in the English savings banks startling (espantose). Not at all. There are no lotteries in Great Britain.

-A provincial colleague publishes the motte of various countries, but omits that of the United States, which a funny man once said was, E pluribus Erin, unum go bragh?

-A very large number of people met in the Largo do Paço on the afternoon of the 12th, and with music, marched to Senator Dantas' residence. Sundry speeches were made and the strictest orde was preserved,

—The daily press publish telegrams mentioning disturbances in Pernambuco, when it was known that Sr. Nabuco had been defeated in the Chambernewspaper office, which had been illuminated was stoned, but upon the intervention of the police,

-The Malta question is not yet over. Judge of the 7th Criminal district has ordered that copies of certain documents relative to the examina-tion into the case, be sent to the 1st States' attorney (promotor publico) that he may pro-secute the zv 1st police delegate.

secute the xx 1st police delegate.

"The sale of the great Brazilian ironclad Riachuelo is reported, price not stated, buyer British Government. The Chiltan ironclad Esmeralda has been also purchased by the British Government, and they say her officers and crew will take possession of this noble vessel in Panama. The Browne is now the only vessel of note in South America, and President Koca reinses to sell her. It is probable, therefore, the British Admiralty will send the Riachuelo to these waters. "—Exchange. We here in Rio are never so well posted as our Argentine colleagues.

-Quite a little romance is noted in our daily press. A child playing at the door of her father's house was stolen by a mulatto woman and all the efforts of the police to recover her were fruitless. On the 6th inst., as the god-lather, who is a driver on the Jardim Botanico tramway, was leaving his room in an estalagem, he was surprised to find his god-child crying and hugging him. The mulatto had delivered the child to a Portuguese woman, agreeing to pay 125000 per month for its support.

Now, had the daily press used more discretion
and held back this publication, there was just a
possibility that the child-stealer might have been

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. APropriedade das Minas—Estudo de Direito Adenistrativo; by Dr. A. H. de Souza Bandeira.

Rioe Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1885. In this pamphlet Dr. Souza Bandeira has repro duze the important series of articles on mining righ published in the Gazeta de Noticias of last yearof which we showed our appreciation at the timely giving a resumé in our number of October 15th 1884. In opposition to the views held by a maker of eminent lawyers and put into practice by alate minister of agriculture, Dr. Souza Ban-dermaintains and, as we think, proves beyond a don that the principle so clearly established in the ld Portuguese legislation, that the ownership of its surface does not take with it that of minerals exising in the subsoil, has not only not been se asidby Brazilian law, as his opponents hold, but has een reaffirmed. No more striking example of e confusion and primitiveness of Brazilian legiation can be offered than this; that in a mining coury a principle of such vital importance to wha has been and might still be one of the most imptant industries of the country should still be a mater of doubt. This discussion of the points at issue brings out very clearly the fact that since its indeendence Brazil has gone steadily backward in the latter of mining legislation, not alone preserv ing nd adding to the inconveniences of the old Poriguese system, but forgetting the sound prin-ciple that in a few cases were observed in that systn. It is to be hoped that this series of articles will all attention to the subject and lead to a much It is to be hoped that this series of articles neeed reform, and that Dr. Souza Bandeira will contine his studies of mining law and elucidate otherpoints in the same careful and able manner.

New York, April 10th, 1885. T the Editor of the Rio News.

Dir Sir .- The following information may be of

Te fine new A I American bark Allamwilde, Capi S. H. Newman, 600 tons register, is now taking on board at Communipaw, N. J. in the well known line of sailing packets of Thomas North, two locomotives complete. One of these goesconsigned to the Imperial government of Brazil for the Dom Pedro II railway, and is the largest loconotive ever constructed in the United States. The boiler is the largest ever constructed by the elebrated firm of the Baldwin Locomotive Worksof Philadelphia, its dimensions being 30 cubic feet in length, 10 feet, 8 inches in height, 5 feet, 6 inches in width and weighing 19 tons. The total weight of this immense locomotive is 125 tons requiring a vessel specially constructed to carry the same. The hatches of this fine vessel, Allanwilde, are ve/ large, 18 cubic feet in length by 12 cubic feet inwidth, being constructed in section and put togethe by bolts and screws and by these they be mad as large or as small as may be desired. The Allamilde is altogether a fine specimen of marine rchiteture and will well repay a visit; she is very fast ail the master expects to make the run hence to Riode Janeiro in 35 days. The vessel loads with oter general cargo and will receive the usual quick ispatch of this line,

THOMAS NORTON.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May	3th, 1885
Par vale of the Brazilian mil reis (1\Soo), gold do do do in U.S. coin at \$4.84 per £1 stg	54 45 cents 1\$837
Reads and of exchange on London to-day	18¼ d.
Present alue of the Brazilian mil reis (paper)	676 rs. gold
Value o \$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian	
Currency [paper]	2 740 13 131

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

1754 of London, 340 or Paris and 658 on Hamburg at 90 dis25866-25890 on New York at sight. Itank paper was
reported passed by second hands at 1756. The market was
reported passed by second hands at 1756. The market was
very eidet with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes
of 1736-1756. Severeigns sold at 125600, closing with
buyersht 13580, sellers at 125600, closing with
buyersht 13580, sellers at 125600.

May 5-Rates are unchanged, but the tone is firmer with
market quiet. Bank paper was reported passed by second
hands at the extremes of 1756-1756, and commercial sterling
is quoted at 17 1510-158. Sovereigns sold at 125550-5300.

May 6-Rates were advanced to 1756 on New York
at sight. The Banco do Commercio retained yesterday's
rates. From second hands bank paper was reported done
at 1756-16. The market is quite but steady with commercial sterling quoted at 18 d. Sovereigns closed with buyers
at 135500, sellers at 1354300.

cial steiling quoted at 18 d. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)500, sellies 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)500, sellies 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)600, sellies 12\

on Panis and 657-659 on Hamburg at 90 dps. 28840 at sight on New York. The English banks drew on head offices at 1736. Pank paper was repassed at 18. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 116-11836. Market quiet. Sovevereigns closed with buyers at 128300, sellers at 138380. 300. 8.—Rates very advanced to 17% on London, 531-

May 9 --- Market quiet but steady at yesterday's rates Comercial sterling was quoted at 181/6. Sovereigns sold 13\\$300, closing with buyers at 13\\$310, sellers at 13\\$360.

May 11.—The market is quiet at unchanged rates, the native banks drawing on bankers and the English banks on head offices at 17½. The quotation for commercial sterling was 18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\\$300, sellers at

May 12 .- Rates were advanced to, 18 on London, 526---528 on Paris and 632 on Hamburg at 90 dps: 2\$820 on New York at sight. There is not much doing, and commercial sterling is queed at the extremes of 18 316-1814. Sover-eigns sold at 13\$260, closing with buyers at 13\$240, sellers

at 13h 320.

May 13.—The rates were advanced to 18½ on London, 53

521 on Paris, 643—645 on Hamburg at 90 dls; 13h

on New York at sight. The market is quiet and c
mercial stering is quioted at the extremes of 18½—18

Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$900, sellers at 13h

—The Yanual do Commercio of the 10th says, that the directors of the English Bank of Rio proposed to distribute a dividend of 8s. and a bonus of 2s. per share and to carry to reserve fund £10,000; the fund will thus be incresased to

Also,000.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Petropolitans cotton mill on the rith, the directors were authorized to issue debentures to the extent of 1,000,000\$ at 8 per cent interest, and 5 per cent sisking fund, for paying off the present floating debt and extending the out-turn of the mill.

—From April 1st 1884 to March 31st 184t, the National Treasury remitted to London to meet the service of the foreign debt, interest guarantees and other liabilities the sum of £3,075,000, or at sundry rates of exchange 37,133,378F20. Of this sum £705,000 was remitted during the first quarter of the current year, the equivalent of which in native funds was 8,917,309\$970—Tornal de Commercio, May 8th.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS

16TH - 30TH APRIL

Exchange passed:

at 17 %—18 ¼ d. 3, 515—538 rs. 625—649 rs. € 594,954 Francs 997,656 R. Marks 65,780 Coffee sold:

89,697 bags weighing 5,381,820 kilogrammes

BANK OF BRAZIL BALANCE SHEET, APRIL 30th., 1885. ASSETS

Commercial Department:
Bills discounted:
National Treasury bills.
Bills with two resident endorsers.
, one resident endorser besides others
Bills secured by collaterals:
By commercial documents.
By Government bonds and shares.
Securities in liquidation.
Sundries, balances of various accounts.
By By Government bonds and shares. 11,223,280 87 Cash...... Treasury promissory notes..... Mortgage Department:
Capital account. 25,104,572 519 Accounts Current, guaranteed: Sundry Joans.

Loans to Provincial governments.

Real Estate

Edifice and furniture of bank Stocks and Shares : 59,290,595 057 23,649,730 460 782,103 060 pothecary notes....

805,635 831

이 경기 가장 아이를 하다면 하셨다면서 하는 그 그렇게 하지 않는데 없다.	31-3-134440009
LIABILITIES.	
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000	33,000,000\$000
Reserve fund	7,367,970 640
Special ,, ,,	4,900 597
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank	18,842,600 000
" " " Branch Banks	443,200 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits	42,133,12; 953
Accounts current	22,194,906 998
Sundries, balances of various accounts	1,297,885 667
Bills payable	161,452 858
Deposits	59,290,595 057
Dividends:	
Unclaimed dividends	129,316 110
S. Paulo Branch:	
Account current	543,536 823
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial depart-	
ment	25,104,572 519
Hypothecary notes in circulation	2,571,700 000
Accounts current	176,436 247
Profits in suspense	1,869,354 400
	215,131,544\$869

E. & O. E.
Bank of Brazil, May 2nd, 1885.

Visconde de Tecantins, Vice-President

Eduarde Braza, Accountant.

THE NEW LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED.

(gold	79 1,08 11 23 23 20 28 160 20 55 210 27 1,07 1,07
(gold	75 1,08 1 23,20 28,16 20 559 210 87 1,07 1,08
(gold	79 1,08 11 23 23 20 28 160 20 55 210 27 1,07 1,07
	79 1,08 11 23 23 20 28 160 20 55 210 27 1,07 1,07
	233, 233 200 28; 160 200 550 210 87 1,07 1,08 105 11;
	233, 233 200 28; 160 200 550 210 87 1,07 1,08 105 11;
	28, 160 20f 556 210 87 1,07 1,08
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	THE	INI (O NEWS.
			Europe:
	May 5. Six per cent apolices	1.075000	May 4 Trieste Ger str Elbe 7-499
10	do	1,07600	4 Hamburg ,, Paranagua 3,473
1.000	Sovereigns	13,20	4 London Br str <i>Tanui</i>
1,258	Banco Brazil	230000	5 Bordeaux Fr str Niger 525
50	Lardim Botanico tramway	138500	8 London Br str <i>Trent</i>
50	Confiança Insce. Co	57000	8 Marseilles Ital str Sino
13	Banco Predial	96	Genoa do 2,456
210	Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold	79300	11 Antwerp Ger str Baltimore
	50/0) 2 series	79100	
	May 6.	8000	Elsewhere: May 9 River Plate Ital str Scrivia 2,955
63 500\$	Six per cent apolices	10%	May 9 River Plate Ital str Scrient
221	Banco Brazil	235 00	Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 9,009 bags
100	do 15th	237 00	per day, against 8,774 for the preceding eleven days. The daily
103	Banco Industrial	203100	average from the 1st inst is:
60	deb Leopoldina R.R. 2005	100,00	8,980 bags against 4,383 ,, in 1884
5	Villa Isabel tramway	206 000	,, 12,052 ,, 1883
25 14	Fidelidade do	210,00	,, 9,840 ,, 1882 ,, 12,850 ,, 1881
100	deb. Ferry Co	8 %	,, 12,850 ,, 1881 ,, 4,350 ,, 1880
5			,, 12,372 ,, 1879
	May 7. Six per cent apolices	1,079000	From July 1st to the 12th inst. inclusive we have received
4 36	do	1,00000	3,764,513 bags. Brokers' quotations are:
500\$		13 %	per 10 kilos per arroba
100,000	s\$ Gold Loan 1868 Sovereigns	13340	Washed 4\$150 5\$720 6\$100 8\$400
230 246		13150	Superior nominal nominal Good first 4 360 — 4 490 6 400 — 6 600
50	Banco Brazil	236100	Regular first 4 150 - 4 290 6 100 - 6 300
35 40	Ranco Commercial	235 000	Ordinary first 3 750 — 3 950 5 500 — 5 800
28	Banco Industrial	208 00	Good second 3 470 - 3 610 5 100 - 5 300 Ordinary second 2 930 - 3 130 4 300 - 4 600
33 100	1.1 I amplify RR (50	530 00	Capitania nominal nominal
575	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold	80 00	Escolha 2 450 — 2 590 3 600 — 3 800
	5%) 1 series 2 series	79 00	Stock was this morning estimated to be 255,000 bags in
70	,,		first and about 20,000 in second hands.
	May 8. Six per cent apolices	1,082 00	Vessels loading and to load.
42 5,800\$	do	107 0	bags New York Swed bk Mentor
			do Amer bk Agate 4,000
50,000	Gold Loan 1868	236 00	do Nor bk Diana 10,000
100			do Br str Archimedes. 6,000 Baltimore Amer lug Spotless 5,000
60	,, Leopoldina R.R. 200\$ 1 series do 2 series	167 00	London and Antwerp Br str Mondego
147	Lordim Botanico tramway	137 00	do " Maskelyne
200	do	138 100	Hamburg Ger str Sanlos. – Marseilles, etc. Ital str S. Gothando. –
112	do	138 000 285 000	Trieste ,, Elisa Anna 3,000
\$ 9/10	S. Christovão do	260 100	Port Elizabeth Swed bk Balder. 5,500 do Ger bk Rose. 3,000
10	Brazileira de Navegação	2)7 00	go dei ok nose
12	Fidelidade Inscc. Co	210 000	
	day 9.		Imports.
35	Six per cent apolicesdo	1.65 000	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and prices
16 800\$	do	100 70	are generally firm. Flour is very stiff, with an upward
3.900\$	do Sovereigns	300	tendency, Pine remains firm, Kerosene is weak at a decline, Lard is steady with no arrivals, Rice is flat at lower quotations.
674	Renco Brazil	2000	FlourReceipts have been:
61	deb. Ferry Co	8 %	Tainni from New Zealand:
,	day 11.		2,200 bags 1,100 brls.
			2,200 bags
60	Six per cent apolices	1,0 000	D. Pedro from River Plate:
	Six per cent apolices	1,01 000 134 0% 28 000	D. Pedro from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Panco Rural. Banco Auxiliar.	1,01,000 1346 ⁰ / ₀ 28,000 16,000	D. Paire from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Panco Rural. Banco Auxiliar. deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	1,01,000 1346 ⁰ / ₀ 28,000 16,000	D. Potin from River Plate : 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63	Six per cent apolices Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ Integridade Insce. Co deb. Ferry Co	1,0 000 134 0/0 28 000 16 000 16 000	D. Paire from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural. Banco Auxiliar. deb. Leopoldina R R. 200\$. Integridade insec. Co deb. Ferry Co hyp.notes Banco C Real do Brazil(gold 5%)	1,05 000 1346 0/0 28 000 16 000 16 000	D. Patro from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20	Six per cent apolices Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$ Integridade Insce. Co deb. Ferry Co	1,0 000 13.6 0/0 28 000 16 000 16 000 12 000 8 0/n	D. Patro from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural. Banco Auxiliar deb. Leopoldina R R. 200\$. Integridade Insee Co. deb. Ferry Co. hyp, notes Banco C. Real do Brazil(gold \$\gamma_0\) r series. Six per cent apolices.	1,01,000 1346 ⁰⁷ 0 28,000 16,000 17,000 8,000 1,04,000	D. Podro from River Plate : 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Auxiliar Gold Loepoldina R R 200\$. Integridade Insec Co hyp. notes Banco C Real do Braziltgold \$2\to 1\$ 1 series. May 12. Six per cent apolices.	1,01,000 134, 0/ ₀ 28,000 16,000 17,000 18,000 1,08,000 1,08,000 1,260	D. Polro from River Plate : 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20 10 1,000 104	Six per cent apolices. Gold Lean 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Gold Leopoldina R R 200\$. Integridade Insec Co hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazilițedd \$2\to 1 \text{ series}. May 12. Six per cent apolices. Sovereigns Banco Brazii Banco Brazii Banco Brazii	1,01 000 1346 0/ ₀ 28 000 16 000 17 000 18 000 1,01 000 1,01 000 1,260 23 000 28 000	D. Point from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20 10 1,000 104 85	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Banco Auxiliar Banco Auxiliar Banco Auxiliar Banco Auxiliar Banco Read lo Brazil(gold s²/a) i series. Six per cent apolices. Sovereigns Banco Brazil Banco Rural Banco Rural Banco Rural Banco Rural	1,01,000 1346 01 ₀ 28,000 16,000 12,000 8,000 1,08,000 1,08,000 1,08,000 23,000 28,000 21,000	D. Patro from River Plate: 1,200 bags
65,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20 1 10 1,000 104 10 85	Six per cent apolices. Gold Lean 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Cheb. Leopoldina R R. 200\$. Integridade Insec Co hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil(gold \$5\tilde{\sigma}\$) (\$\sigma\$ (\$\sigma\$) (\$\sigma\$) (\$\sigma\$) Asy 12. Six per cent apolices. Sovertigns Banco Brazil Banco Brazil Banco Industrial. Cheb. Leopoldina R R. 200\$.	1,05 000 13.46 ° ° 0 28 000 16 000 17 000 17 000 18 000 1,05 000 1 260 23 000 28 000 16 000 17 000 17 000 18 000 19 000 10 000	D. Patro from River Plate : 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20 10 1,000 104 85	Six per cent apolices. Gold Lean 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Cheb. Leopoldina R R. 200\$. Integridade Insec Co hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil(gold 5%) i series. Six per cent apolices. Sovertigns Banco Brazil. Banco Rural Banco Industrial. deb Leopoldina R R. 200\$. Oeste de Minas R R. Services Manines.	1,64 000 1346 0/ ₀ 26 000 16 000 17 000 18 0/ ₀ 8 000 1,68 000 1,68 000 1,260 23 000 28 000 21 000 16 000 21 000 21 000 20 000	D. Polno from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20 1 10 1,000 104 10 85 119 55	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Co. hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil(gold z ⁵ a) i veries. Six per cent apolices. Sovereigns Banco Brazil Banco Brazil Banco Brazil Banco Rural Banco Rural Banco Rural Coste de Minas R. R. 2008. Costes Minas R. R. Servigos Manitimes. Doras D. Peto II.	1,01,000 1346 °° 28 con 16 con 16 con 17 con 18 con 1 260 23 con 21 con 21 con 21 con 21 con 21 con 21 con 21 con 21 con 22 con 23 con 21 con 21 con 23 con 21 con 21 con 22 con 23 con 24 con 25 con 26 con 27 con 27 con 28 con 27 con 28 con 29 con 20 con 20 con 21 con 22 con 23 con 26 con 27 con 27 con 28 con 28 con 29 con 20 con 20 con 20 con 21 con 22 con 23 con 24 con 25 con 26 con 27 con 27 con 28 con 28 con 29 con 20 co	D. Polro from River Plate : 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 83 20 1 10 1,000 104 10 85 119 50	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Banco Auxiliar Banco Auxiliar R. 200\$. Integridade Insee. Co. deb. Ferry Co. hyp. notes Banco C Real do Brazil(gold 3%) (series. Six per cent apolices. Sovertigos. Banco Brazil Banco Rural Banco Rural Banco Rural Ceste de Minas R. R. Serviços Maritimes. Docas D. Pedro II. hyp. notes Banco Brazil	1,01 000 1346 0% 28 000 16 000 12 000 8 % 1,01 000 1,01 000 1,01 000 23 000 28 000 21 000 16 000 20 000 14 000 986 0%	D. Polro from River Plate : 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 20 10 1,000 10,4 10 85 119 50 50	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Ausiliar Banco Ausiliar Banco Ausiliar Banco Ausiliar Banco Ausiliar Banco Residen R. 2008 Integridade Insee. Co. hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil(gold s/h) f series. May 12. Six per cent apolices. Sovereigns Banco Brazil Banco Brazil. Banco Rural Banco Rural Banco Hural Banco Hural Banco Hural Banco Industrial. deb. Leopoldina R. R. 2008 Crevicos Manitames. Docas D. Pedro II hyp. notes Banco Brazil	1,01 000 1346 0% 28 000 16 000 12 000 8 000 1 260 23 000 28 000 21 000 16 000 20 000 15 000 15 000 16 000 17 000 18 00	D. Polou from River Plate: 1,200 bags
60 5,000\$ 15 5 63 20 20 10 1,000 10,4 10 85 119 50 50	Six per cent apolices. Gold Loan 1868. Banco Rural Banco Auxiliar Banco Auxiliar Banco Banco Real do Brazil(gold \$\gamma_0\$) (* series. Sovereigns. Sovereigns. Banco Brazil Banco Rural Banco Rural Banco Rural Banco Brazil Serviços Maritimes. Docas D. Pedro II. hyp. notes Banco Brazil Banco C. Real do Brazil[gold \$\gamma_0\$] 2 series	1,01 000 1346 0% 28 000 16 000 12 000 8 % 1,01 000 1,01 000 1,01 000 23 000 28 000 21 000 16 000 20 000 14 000 986 0%	D. Patro from River Plate : 1,200 bags
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RI (O NEWS.	
	Europe :	
7500	May 4 Trieste Ger str Elbe	
13,20	4 Hamburg , Paranagua	3
13130		
3000		2,
57000		1,
9 %	8 Marseilles Ital str Sirw	2,
	Genoa do 11 Antwerp Ger str <i>Baltimore</i>	4
9,00		
Soco	Elsewhere:	
10%	May 9 River Plate Ital str Scrivia do Fr str Senegal	2,
35 00	Passints for the past nine days have averaged 0.000	t
8 00	per day, against 8,774 for the preceding eleven days. The average from the 1st inst is:	d
66,00	8,980 bags	
6 00	against 4,383 ,, in 1884	
50,00		
8 %	,, 12,850 ,, 1881	
75 96	,, 4,350 ,, 1880 ,, 12,372 ,, 1879	
	From July 1st to the 12th inst. inclusive we have rec	e
79000 8000	3,764,513 bags.	
51 06	Brokers' quotations are: per 10 kilos per arr.	
3 %	### per 10 kilos per arr Washed	35
3150		a
35000	Good first	6
5 00	Ordinary first 3 750 - 3 950 5 500 -	5
8 00	Good second 3 470 — 3 610 5 100 — Ordinary second 2 930 — 3 130 4 300 —	5
a 00	Capitania nominal nomin	a
0000	Escolha 2 450 — 2 590 3 600 —	3
9 00	Stock was this morning estimated to be 255,000 ba	08
	first and about 20,000 in second hands.	
82 00	Vessels loading and to load.	
07 6	New York Swed bk Mentor	7
34 6	do Amer bk Agate	4
6 00 930	do Nor bk Diana	6
930	Baltimore Amer lug Spotless	5
6 00	London and Antwerp Br str Mondego	
7 00	do , Maskelyne	
7 00 6 00 7 00 8 00 8 00	Marseilles, etc. Ital str S. Gothardo Trieste , Elisa Anna	3
5 100	Port Elizabeth Swed bk Balder	5
7 100		3.
0 000		
	Imports.	
3 000	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and t	100
5 000	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and t	100
5 000	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and J are generally firm. Flour is very stiff, with an up tendency. Pine remains firm, Kerosene is weak at a de-	c
5 000 06 % 07 % 300	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and J are generally firm. Flour is very stiff, with an u- tendency, Pine remains firm, Kerosene is weak at a de Lard is steady with no arrivals, Rice is flat at lower quota	c
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5 000 06 % 07 % 300 000 8 %	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and are generally firm. Flour is very stiff, with an utendency, Piae remains firm, Kerosene is weak at a de Lard is steady with no antivals, Rice is flat at lower quota Flour,—Receipts have been: Tainnt from New Zealand:	c
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\$ 000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and are generally firm. Flour is very suff, with an use tendency, Piae remains firm, Kerosene is weak at a de Lard is steady with no artivals, Rice is flat at lower quota Flour.—Receipts have been: Tainut from New Zealand: 2,200 bags	n race et
\$ 000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Brokers report a fair amount of business doing and are generally firm. Flour is very suff, with an use denote, Piace remains firm, Kerosene is weak at a delard is steady with no artivals, Rice is flat at lower quota Flour.—Receipts have been: Tainut from New Zealand: 2,000 bags	n race et

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OA1.—Receipts have been:

1,994 tons per Frank Stafford from Cardiff
422 ... Mera do
2,446 ... Fendome do
1,513 ... Magneliu do
2,276 ... Thes. N. Hart do
2,023 ... Morning Light do
683 ... Strian Star
683 ... Strian Star
1,90h T. Ives from Liverpool
263 ... Æolur from Gloucester
334 ... Catharina from Newcasale
5 dealers and companies
,409
,473
,425
,835
,525
,963
,500
,413
,590
,590
       all to dealers and companies
        Cement.-Receipts have been:
            400 casks per Hermann Behrendt from London
100 ,, Rose C. from Marseilles.
        There is no change to note in quotations.
        Rice.-Market flat and invoices quoted at 8$800-9$000
                SHIPPING NEWS.
              ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
       CARDIFF-Br bk Frank Stafford; 1169 tons; Smith; 45 ds;
        coal to D. Pedro II railway.
       BRUNSWICK-Br bk Romance; 593 tons: Foye; 56 ds: pine
       RIO GRANDE DO SUL-Amer schr Ida L.; 280 tons; Titus;
           MAY 5.
       LIVERPOOL-Br bg John T. Ives: 358 tons; Mann: 75 ds; coal
        to order.
      CARDIFF.--Br ship Vendome: 1350 tons; Corning: 37 ds; coal
       GLOUCESTER-Nor bk Æolus; 584 tons; Johnsen; 36 ds; sun-
           MAY 6.
       LIVERPOOL-Nor bk Emilie; 427 tons; Johansen: 53 ds; sun-
        dries to John Moore & Co.
       NEWCASTLE-Nor bk Catharina; 261 tons; Musoeus; 47 ds;
        coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
       ILHA DO SAL via BAHIA—Swed bk Havana; 349 tons; Larsen;
        39 ds; salt to Viuva Miranda Leone & Co.
            MAY 7.
       CARDIFF via Pernambuco-Br ship Magnolia; 998 tons;
        Logan; 77 ds; coal to order.
       CARDIFF...Br ship Thos. N. Hart; 1460 tons; Blauvelt: 41 ds;
        coal to Messageries Maritimes.
       CARDIFF...Br ship Morning Light; 1310 tons; Ladd: 41 ds;
         coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
       PORTO ALEGRE.-Dutch bg Vredelust; 159 tons: Yonge: 20
         ds; sundries to José da Rocha e Souza
       HIGH SEAS---Amer yacht Carmelita; 41 tons; Snow; rudder
        damaged.
           MAY 12.
       Cardiff---Br bk Sirian Star; 567 tons; Mann; 45 ds; coal to
         Royal Mail Co.
       BRUNSWICK-Br bk Hants County; 641 tons; Card; 55 ds:
        pine to order.
       New York--Amer bk Shetland; 612 tons; Haskell; 56 ds;
       sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.
       Officero---Port bk Alliança; 548 tons; Cardia; 44 ds; sundries
         to Costa Santos & Co.
             DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.
        BALTIMORE .-- Amer bg Alice; 224 tons; Barnes; coffee
        Penedo-Nor bk Helene; 266 tons; Gjeruldsen; sundries.
        PARANAGUA'-Ger bg Allemania: 219 tons; Wolken; sun-
 per
        - Dutch bg Reprise; 174 tons; Lieffen; do.
teady.
        CAPE VERDS-Nor bg Nordstjernen: 132 tons, Bucholdt,
          ballast.
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MAY 7.

MAY 8.

MAY 9.

MAY 10.

ballast.

Codfish — No receipts. The last quotation at retail was 25000-205000 for tubs and 245000-275000 for cases.

Antonina—Ger bk Gerd Hope: 581 tons: Ludwig: ballast.

PASPEBIAC—Br bg "85;" 139 tons; Syvret; ballast.
UNITED STATES—Br ship Annie Goudrey; 1,153 tons; Bent; BARBADOES.--Br bk Tamora; 500 tons; Slocombe; do.

Bahla-Amer lug Helen G. Mosely; 452 tons; Holt; ballast.

NEW YORK--Nor bk Gemma; 429 tons; Clemensen; coffee. BARBADOES-Br bk British Queen; 410 tons; McCoull;

Br bk Thrush; 287 tons; Brien; do.

PARANAGUA'-Ger schr Cathrina; 112 tons; Hinck; do.

Coal .-- Receipts have been :

LINDON LONDON ONOTICNO OF		KIC	SUMMA	ARY O	F TH	E BAN	K ST	ATE	MEN	ITS.		
Governme	ND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF APRIL 18TH.		SUMIMIA	April 80t	h. (in cor	tos de réi	s or 1:00	00\$00	O).	3 = 1	s -	
1863 4½ per ct Loan 98-100 1865 5 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1875 5 per ct. Loan. 92— 1879 4½ ", ", 81— 1883 4½ ", ", 81—		Assets		Brasii	Eurai Comme cial	Industr	Com-	Engiist	New London S Brazilian	Mercantii Santos	Totals.
haid 200 Alagons Lim. 7 per ct guarantee 15½-16½	paid 20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz. 6½ 100 do. scrip 5½ per ct 76 20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar. 21		Freasuryills Bills disunted Call loante Bills receable		14,076 3 19,650 11 1,740 4	0,570 3,000 3,779 4,544 1,466 5,160 1,564 96	3,089 5,870 41	500 5,431 2,002 32	3,324 7,280 792	576 4,965 1,667	853 2,021 241	51,820 35,672 58,414 9.173
20 Brazilian Great Southern	00	0-85 0-92 - 0-371/2	Real este. Public fids. Debentus and shares. Mortgag. Accountn liquidation.			419 379 1,012 1,924 2,772 2,477 620 221 316 628	1,105 1,328 1,765 1,016 1,066	304 1,023 245	=	1,844 — —	50 113 — —	4,044 12,921 10,192 29,307 7,084
100 Campus & Carangoia dee 5/2 per ct 93-05 20 Conde d' Eu, Lim. 7 per ct guar 15¼-15¾ 100 do deb. 5½ per ct 90-93 83-86 100 D. Thereza Christina deb. 5½ per cent 83-86 100 2 per ct guar 10-11	100 do deb. stock 5 1/2 per ct 123 100 S Paulo & Rio deb. 6 per ct 99 100 do and series 99 20 South Brazilian 15 / 2 100 do 6 per ct 1 red. 95 100 West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct 106		Accountin liquidation		7,104	1,786 1,566 2,207	687	629 694	873 548	10,910	302	22,325 14,985
100 D. Thereza Christian deb. 5/8 per cent. 83-86	laneous		Liabiles :			7,084 22,422	16,907	11,093	12,817	21,090	3,788	255,937
15 Amazon Steam Navigation	100 do do B do	04—106 6—99 4—3 ³ 4 1—103	Capital id up Reservand Circulau Depositi Bills pable Profits suspense		33,000 7,373 19,286 64,328 2	8,000 6,000 2,103 1,109 6,215 9,802	-	6,000 576 	7,622	4,444 — — 5,497 216	1,000 375 - 1,683	68,888 12,361 19,286 127,595
20 Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref. 4-5 25 Rio City Improvements x. d. d. 23-24 100 do deb 5 per ct 99-100 2 Braz. Street transways, Lim 14-15 10 Braz. Submarine Tel 194-16 15 West & Braz. Tel. Lim 35-6 4 -4-8	20 do 10 per cent Pref	4-25 	Bills pable		161 1,869 4,719	579 539 187 4.971	385 821	59 886	651	10,933	36 694	3,375 23,865
7½ do defer	100 S. John del Rey gold mine	62			VERN	MFNT		11,093 NDS	12,817	21,090	3,788	255,937
FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 14th, 1885	DATE NAME WHERE TO CARC		MSSION CII	RCULATION		DENOMINATION		INTER	REST NO	MINAL V	ALUB QU	OTATION
NAME Z E FROM CONSIGNER	May 4 Ruapehu Br London do do do do do		B	1 007 200 000		olices, currency		. 5	% {	1,000\$ 800— 1,000	200 1	85\$000 07 % 86 %
American lug Spotless 397 bik Agate 595 lug E. S. Powell 558 19 Mew York Phipps Bros & Co	Humboldt Br New York Coffee Sud America Ital River Plate Sparanagua Gr Hamburg do Tainui Br London do Niger Fr Bordeaux do		9,000 000 8,2,800 000	119,200 000	Provincial ap	polices of Rio d an of 1868, gol an of 1879, gol	e Janeiro		% % % % % %	1,000 500— 1,000	200 I,	03½°/ ₀ 345\$000 190\$000
bk Signal 467 bg John Wesly 435 bg Jane Adeline lorg Mary Jenness 418 2 Savannah W. Guimarães & C.	6 D. Pedro Fr Havre do 6 V. de Ceará Fr Santos do 7 Poitou Fr River Plate do 6 Advance Amer New York Coffee		1111	ANKS	AND	PUBLIC			NIE	501802000000		
sch Ida L	7 Aconcagua Br Liverpool* Sundries 8 Sirio Ital Genoa* do 9 Trent Br Southampton* do o Scrivia Ital River Plate do		CALIT SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES				LAST QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
Sp. Hillsh	Halley Br L'Adriatico Arg New York Buenos Ayres Coffee Pallast		8,00000 40,000 2 12,00000 60,000 30,0	All 200\$ All 200 aco 200 All £ 20 £	All Rural e	do Brazil Hypothecario ercial do Rio de	Janeiro	2,102	,682\$102 ,723 702 ,969 524 170,000	280 000 235 000 140 000	10 000 10 000 8 s	Jan. 183 Nov. 183
k G. B. Doane 942 to Cardiff F. Alves & Co p. C. of Yarm'th 2154 to Cardiff Norton M'w & Co p. Rossignol 1502 to Cardiff Wilson Sons & Co D. Femilie I. Boyd 1242 to Cardiff D. Pedro II R. R.	Calling at intermediate ports. † via Santos PESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR IS	RIO	6,00000 30,000 2 1,00000 5,000 5,0 4,00000 20,000 10,0	All 200 00 200 00 200 All £ 20 £	All Banco 10 New L	ial e Mercantil til de Santos. Predial ondon and Br	azilian	123	,000 000 ,000 000 ,150 957 225,000 ,000 000	70 000	II S	Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Oct. 18 Jan. 18
p Ellen A, Read 1750 k Maggie Moore 896 12 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Co p Regent 1289 12 Liverpool Rio Gas Co k Arlington 849 14 Liverpool Rio Gas Co	Adda J. Bonner Baltimore	15 April 1 March	12,000 00 00,000 30,0	00 200 00 200 All 200	60 Banco	do Commercio de Credito Rea de Credito Rea Auxiliar RAILWAY	l do Brazil l de S. Pau	39	0,000 000 0,258 600 0,442 004 0,053 598		3 000 3 500 5 000	Jan. 18 Jan. 18 Jan. 18
k Milo	Avenmore Cardiff 31 Anna Rosano	March	3,035/50 20,000,00 100,000 65,0	00 200	All Paulist	e Campos	bentures	698	8,192 481 B,897 176	76 % 250 000 70 000	5 000 6½ "/0 9 800	April 1
og Roht, & Mary 290 20 Glasgow Ribe & Social State 1693 25 Glasgow Ribe & Social State 1693 25 Glasgow Ribe & Social State 1693 29 Cardiff Wilson Sons & College 16 College	Allamoilde New York	13 April	7,200,00 30,000 23,5 £ 320,00	00 200	All Leopol	do dina		107	_ 7,827 748	440 000 59½ % 130 000 167 000 530 000	60/0	May 1 May 1 Jan. 1 April 1
k Java	Claudina Oporto C. S. Baylis Brunswick Caleb Liverpool Christina Liverpool Christina Liverpool Cambusdoon Cardin Cumberland Newcastl-	18 April	£ 500,000 10,065,000 53,325 30,00	All 50	All União	do lo e Rio de Jar lo with right t lo subsidiary Valenciana	shares	. 31		142 000 167 000 20 000 80 000	5 000	Feb. 1
bk Romance 593 4 Branswick log J. T. Ives 358 5 Liverpool. Hamilton & Faro o Vendome 1350 5 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Co	Cambussloon Cardin Cumberland Liverpool Drumadoon Newcastle D. H. Morris Cardiff T. Cardiff Cardiff	12 April	5.100,000 25,500 25,5 970,000 6,000 4.3	200 200	All Mogya 200 do All Oeste	debentures Minas		: :	7,258 166	283 500 202 000 180 000 195 000	7 % 5 000 8 %	April 1 July 1 April 1
Magnolia 998 7 Cardiff Royal Mail D T. N. Hart. 1450 10 Cardiff Mess Maritimes D Morn. Light. 310 11 Cardiff Wisson Sons & Co k Str Start. 567 12 Cardiff Royal Mail k Hants Co. 641 12 Brunswick To order	Cumberiand. Liverpool Drumadown. Newcastle D. H. Morris. Curdiff E. T. G. Cardiff Flerida. Liverpool Fideio. Baltimore Gaid Things. Baltimore Gaid Things. London Haus. Belfast Haus. Richmond		495,00 1,000,00 10,000 3,800,00 1,600,00 3,100,00 15,500 15,500	500 200	All S. Izab	el do Rio Prete	á		474 493 9,156 518	200 000 145 000 180 000 228 000 25 000	7 000 7 0/0 9 000	Jan. 1 May 1 Feb. 1 Jan. 1
Norwegian k Her-Herlofsen p John Houg'dl 1410 k B. C. Boysen 90 9 Newcastle J. C. Pacheco & C.	Grane	4 April 31 Jan. 17 April	2,000,00 6,000,00 6,381,60 3,816 3,816	718 200 - 6 100 All 200	All Carang	debenture: goladebenture:			1,642 300	93 % 135 000 — 32 000	5 1/2 0/0	Jan. 1 May 1 Jan. 1
p Prof. Mohn. 956 pk India. 832 12 Cardiff Messageries Mar k Ingolf. 366 13 Antwerp. Laureys & Co. 2 Allor 435 14 Liverpool J. Moore & Co.	Hatton Hall.	4 April	1,500,00 7,500 7,6 1,200,00 6,000 1,6	200	All Juiz do	ense E Fóra a Piáo. debentures Bananalense			Ξ	35 000 90 °/o	9 %	Jan.
ok Alvega	7. W. Parker Richmond	7 April	370,00 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	All 200 All 200	All S. Ch	debenture: TRAMWA' ristovão 1 Botanico	vs		7,35° 793 33,614 386	285 000	15 000	Jan. 1 April 1
No.	Lessa London	16 April	10,000,00 10,000 1,200,00 6,000 305,00 - 1,200,00 6,000 3,	All 200 - 200 500 200 All 200	All Perna — de All Porto	mbuco debenture Alegre	s		10,000 000	100 000	7 % 5 000 8 000	April Feb. Jan.
ok Catharina 261 6 Newcastle. Wilson Sons & Co	Maggie O Brieft Hamburg 2	15 April 25 March 27 March 1 March 4 April	5,400,00 27,000	All 200	All Carris	do debent do do do rohy.	ures		56,970 202	455 000 108 ³ / ₀	6 º/o 7 º/o	April Jan. Jan.
German Sch Speculant. 99 Mar. 71 Lizerpool. John Moore & C Be Planteur. 370 1 Newcastle. Kahle & Neelluer By Dr Lasker. 366 49 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 18 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 18 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 19 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 28 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 29 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 20 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 20 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 20 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 21 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 22 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 23 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 24 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 25 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 26 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 27 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 28 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 29 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 20 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 20 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 20 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 21 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 22 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 23 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 24 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 25 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 26 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 27 Newcastle. (Appert & Co. 28 Ne	Ornate	8 April 8 March	300,00 - 20,000 300,00 4,000 2,	All 200 500 200	All Brazil	iavigation co eira de Navega sta debentura on Steam Nav	MPANIĖS ação		77,538 616 49,715 960 60,775	207 000	6 000	Apr.
Stoc.lish bk Balder. 420 Apr. 5 Marseilles. K. Valais & Co. bk Mentor 301 L2 Gothenb'g To order bk Havana 349 May 6 L do Sal V. M. Leone & C	Sarah Doe New York Squando Cardiff Susanne Hamburg Sorensen Cardiff London	 14 April	1,000,00 20,000 10,	419 6 15 ,000 200	All Nacio	do 2nd s	eries Cannos		12,500 00	116 000	4 000	May Feb. Jan.
Russian bk Helios 592 Apr. 14 Gloucester. J. Moore & Co	Zeus Newcastle	30 March	8 oon ood 8,000 to	All 200 All 1,000	tor Wideli	to-Santo a Car INSURAN idade Fluminense	C.E.	2	5,538 73 13,166 51 00,000 000 91,250 000	210 000	32 000	Jan.
bg Vredelust 159 May 11 P. Alegre. J da R. e Souza	SANTOS. From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market	t Report,	4,000,00 20,000 10, 4,000,00 20,000 10, 8,000,00 8,000 4,	,000 200 ,000 200 ,000 1,000	20 Confi	Fluminense Itia Permanente ança ridade dente		20	67,941 40 00,000 00 93,803 10 64,000 00	57 000	3 000	Jan. o July o Jan.
Portuguese Committee A M Norton	dated ist May. COFFEE.—During the month under review dealers in ed their prices, but the unsettled nature of Europea coupled with the impending crisis in connection v.	maintain.	5,000,000 25,000 12,	,500 200 ,000 200 All 200	All Gloria	MARKE	rs Anies	1	72,748 83	35 00	0 71/2 1/0	Jan. o Jan.
log Ameta Norton 905 (Peb. 11 Bruiswitz, R. A. M. Norton bk Zulmira. 44 d Apr. 25 I. Boa Yisia A. M. Norton bk Rita Norton. 87 Nov. 25 I. Boa Yisia A. M. Norton bk Rita Norton. 82 Nov. 25 Brunswick, A. M. Norton bk Arcelina. 576 Apr. 12 Oporto. J. A. G. Santos lug Mario. 23 May 2 Oporto. J. A. G. Santos 58 Allianga. 25 Oporto. 50 Scat Santos & G.	slavery question here, having caused a serious fail in e a fair amount of business was done chiefly for Euro count. Market closed quiet at about 3/ per cwt. or	opean ac-	£750,000 37,500 £75,000 7,500	All & 20 All & 10	All Nicth	le Janeiro neroy MISCELLAN	eous		9,715 63	265 00 55 00 7 96 %	0 45	Nov.
ling Mario	7,107 bags in 1883. From 1st July to date they read 158 bags, against 1,601,398 bags in 1884 and 1,707,301	ch 1,806,- 2 bags in	10,000,000 50,000 18	- 200 1,000 200 - 200 All 200	_ (o debentur s de Pedro II lo debentur l Industrial lo debentur ragens Flumin	cs		Ξ	125 00 192 00 260 00 210 00	0 6 0/0	Jan. July Jan.
DATE NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	Europe 132,000 bags, Rio and coastwise 803 bags; total bags. Stocks are to-day 220,000 bags, against 201, last month. Total clearances for the month were:	ai 159,803 ,000 bags	1,200,000 6,000 5	- 200 5,000 200 7,500 200 All 500 All 50	All Asso	nercio e Lavoi ciação Comme o de Casanava	rcial		53,646 45	0 150 00 75 00 180 00 25 00 100 00	0	Jan. Jan. Jan.
Ruapehu Br D. Fedro Fr Niger Fr Folton Br Halley Br Halley Br Halley Br Niger Part Halley Br Niger Part Niger Plate 40 Norton, NI w & Norton, NI w	C Hulled States:	bags. 26,740	1,000,000 10.000 5 400,000 8,000 4 8,000,000 80,000 1,700,000 8,500	All 100 All 100 3,500 200	All Petro All Indu All Pasto All Enge	opolitana st. Flum. (kio oril Agricola e enho Central de	sques) Industrial. Quissamã		154,043 77 140,005 00 132,870 00	0 120 00	0 7 00	Jan. Mar.
6 Acoucagua Br 7 Trent Br 2 Sirio Ital Coquimbo* 22d Wilson Sons of do 4½d J.N Vincenzi &	Antwerp 14,793 F Hamburg 54,718		940,000 300,000 79,000 250,000	1,450 200	All de	de d	res gres	 s		= 89 °	-	Jan.
8 Serivia Ital Genoa* 27d J.N.Vinceazi & GL'Adriatico Arg Trieste* 43d Tug-boat	C Bremen. 450 Bordeaux 40 F Liverpool. 312 Genoa. 7,478 Marseilles 2,136		300,000 — 500,000 2,500 800,000 4,000 1,000,000 5,000	All 200 All 200 All 200 All 200	All de	o Rio Brano o Porto Re- o debenture	iz do		Ξ	200 00	_	
10 Archimedes Br 11 Baltimore Gr 11 Santos Gr 12 Santos Gr 13 Santos Gr 14 Stoltz & Co Gantos 19h Go 15h Go 15h H. Stoltz & Co E. Johnston & H. Stoltz & Co E. Jo	C Ventee	138,303 863	105,000 15,000 1,500,000 7,500 198,300	All 200 All 200 All 200	All Serv	phonica o debenture y Co. debenture no dos Ratos G			99,604 3	30 200 00 80 135 00 180 00 88 0	6 50 6 6 % 6 8 % 6 8 % 7 8 %	April Jan Apr. May
11 Mondego Br 12 Petropolis Gr do 16h Hamburg* 27d E Johnston &	C Total	165,906	1,377,300 1,200,000 6,000 200,000 2,000	All 200 All 100	All Arro	oão Nepomuce	no Gold	:::::1	Ξ	1 =	1 =	=

Insuvance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro Phipps Brothers & Co.

No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

ONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

No. 49, Rua 1º de Março.

H OME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Morton, Megaw & Co.

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

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-PANY LIMITED.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

OMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

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