NEWS

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1885

NUMBER 16

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1885.

SINCE our last issue the Budget has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies and we print it in another column. The government has further asked for authority to issue 25,000,000\$ in paper money and a bill is before the Chamber to continue the Budget laws in force pending the passage of the new law. Senator Saraiva, the premier, has had already occasion to defend his emancipation project in both Senate and Chamber. He claims that the new scheme is preferable to that of Senator Dantas, inasmuch as it recognizes the rights of property in slaves and the necessity for indemnity to the masters. We print full extracts of his speeches. It is interesting to note now persistently the effect of death in the work of emancipation is calculated on. The arrest of several abolitionists in Campos has lead to somesharp remarks from Deputies Bezerra de Menezes and José Marianno. The minister of justice declared he had no official notice of the occurrence, which considering the proximity of Campos and the gravity of the question is to be wondered at. The facts of the case seem to be, that the parties arrested learning that the slaves on a fazenda in the municipality were badly treated, took steps for their protection; whether or not they have placed themselves within reach of the Criminal Code will appear later on as the matter has gone before the judiciary authorities. During the debate a series of photographs of slaves who had suffered punishment was handed around among the Deputies and created some reclamations, but Sr. José Marianno claimed he had as much right to use that picture as he had to avail of any other species of document to vouch for his remarks. On the emancipation question, with the exception of Sr. Saraiva's speeches, there has little of interest occurred. The rules of the Chamber giving the floor to a Conservative and to a Liberal alternately makes a discussion very long and few new ideas are elicited. The impression gains ground that the Saraiva project, with possibly some amendments, will become law. Our ideas on the subject are already given and although Sr. Saraiva claims for his project that it will settle the emancipation question once for all, we are not equally sanguine. Based as it is upon the Rio Branco law and a Fund for emancipation, with the disgraceful roguery denounced by the Jornal do Commercio before his eyes, we do not see how the premier can make any such claim for his project. If our views a curious instance of blundering somewhere.

are erroneous, we will be most happy to confess our mistake, but only time and experience can show the short-comings of a law, and Sr. Saraiva's electoral law having showed anything but perfection, should have made him wary of claiming this quality for his emancipation scheme Another incident was the information given in the Senate as to the Bahia loan affair. Visconde de Paranaguá's explanation seemed very lame to us. It seems it was not a loan but a mere accomodation for three months, but as it was made in July 1882 and has not yet been repaid, it would appear that it not only was a loan, but a loan for three years. Why repayment was not made does not appear clearly; and another feature open to criticism is that the fact the money was loaned only appeared through the Jornal do Commercio publishing a statement of the financial position of the province of Bahia. The ministers of finance who succeeded Visconde de Paranaguá, Srs. Lafayette and Dantas, do not seem to have noticed it. Perhaps as it was only 150,000\$, the insignificance of the amount accounts for the silence. Senator Correia has read the usual number of newspaper extracts and made the average number of remarks.

On the 26th ulto, the minister of the empire presented a project to the Chamber of Deputies to increase the credit opened, for building a quarantine station and for preventive measures against the cholera, from 500,000\$ to 850,000\$, for there remained only 85,000\$ of the amount first voted, and 435,000\$ were necessary to complete the Lazaretto. H. Ex. accompanied the project with tables from which as printed in the Diario Official we gather; that the most necessary (urgente) work to be done was estimated on May 16th, 1885, eight months after the credit was granted, and when cholera had disappeared in Europe, The following are to cost 588, 371\$757. the items making up the expenditure already

Lazaretto; cost of the property, launch, boat and lighter ,, work done	42,000\$ 22,500 152,466
	216,966\$
Cost of a hull for the engine of a launch that capsized Preventive measures	12,600 33,802
Expense incurred in choo ing the <i>local</i> and guarding suspects	21,538 129,188
	414,094\$

On examination it appears that whereas the property only cost 42,000\$, a launch, a boat, and a lighter cost 22,600\$ and a hull to replace a capsized launch 12,600\$, or together nearly as much as the property. When we get into the provinces we find that it required 21,536\$ to clean-up Fonseca and S. Domingos in Rio de Janeiro, 24,000\$ to do the same work at Pernambuco, 2,366\$ in Alagôas, 500\$ to print sanitary instructions in Sergipe-requiring only instructions Sergipe must be the cleanest place in the Empire,-Pará received 42,232\$, of which 25,000\$ is the cost of real estate and 16, 000\$ that of a launch, Ceará only required 1,727\$, but Bahia, without any launch received 30,000\$. It therefore appears that work actually done under the credit cost :

Work at Lazaretto	152.466\$
Launches, boats, hull etc	51,100
Real Estate	87,000
Salaries, launch hire, etc	33,802
The Navy Department	21,538
Provincial expenditure	68,188
	414.004\$

The consequence is that 350,000\$ must be supplied to complete the works commenced on Ilha Grande, unless it be decided to abandon them altogether. This is

Either, when asking for the original credit tion of such an idea. A man's opinions of 500,000\$ the minister had no data upon which to base his application, or if he had, these they must have been carelessly organized. Whatever occurred before, the hard fact remains that 350,000\$ have to be supplied in some manner, and the tax-payers must grin and bear it. They will have one satisfaction however when the Lazaretto is complete, and this is that our Health authorities will have an excuse to quarantine every new-comer on the report of small-pox, typhoid fever, boils, or corns appearing epidemically in the country whence he comes, and the Lazaretto may prove to be just as good an investment as some of the State railways, or even the Pedregulho re-

Our assertion that the Legislature of the

Empire is not a fair representative of the

people becomes more patent every day. We translate a powerful article from O Paiz which shows just where the disease is seated. The absurdity of a class legislating for a nation is clear and yet this is exactly the state of affairs in Brazil where planters are passing laws for their own benefit and profit. We have again and again called attention to the patent fact that every other interest of the Empire was sacrificed to the agriculturist. He has been enabled, to his own destruction, to borrow money at moderate interest and with easy terms of repayment and he has been granted the further favour of appearing as a creditor of his creditor, if he be pressed to meet his obligation. Duties and taxes are imposed upon commerce and trade for his benefit. He receives remuneration for slaves introduced into the country in direct defiance of law. He is the enfant gate, not of the country, but of the August and Most Worthy Representatives of the Nation (!) which he himself sends to form the Legislature. Everything for the unfortunate agriculturist means, naturally, nothing for any one else. But his misfortunes if examined into are shown to be the result of routine, carelessness and vice. Routine, in following the same beaten track that his father's father followed; exhausting a plantation and felling a forest to establish a new one: planting nothing but coffee and living in dependence upon a foreign country for his very maize. Carelessness, because he had for many years extremely remunerative prices for his one product, and he saved for the inevitable re-action not one real; mortgages are placed upon one plantation to purchase another, another is acquired in the same manner and so on ad infinitum. Vice, for it is notorious that enormous sums are lost at play by the unfortunate planters, and by a certain class of society the planter is considered its natural and willing prey When the crash comes, when routine has enabled competition to arise and meet him in foreign markets for his one product; when carelessness brings his creditor to the door and when vice has caused the loss of his last plantation, he appeals to himself, through his direct representatives, for help lest the country, God save the mark, be irretrievably ruined The result of the appeal is of easy prophecy. Ten per cent. added to import and two per cent. taken off export duties. Stamp taxes and house taxes. Taxes of every description and kind, with one noble exception, we are not loaded down with a land tax. A deputy in his place in the Chamber declares his desire for an income tax to be deducted from government clerks' salaries, because the departments are hotbeds of abolitionism. No one can charge us with any pity for this class of social mushrooms, but we cannot prevent the

are to be taxed and the product form one more source of the great river of help for the poor agriculturist! There are honourable exceptions to all we have written above. Planters, who being sincerely inclined to emancipation, accept low valuations for their slaves; thus sacrificing their own to the interests of the many. What is the result? We can do no better than furnish the words of a daily colleague, the most serious and dispassionate paper of the Empire. It is disgraceful, this entire control of the country by a class, and its consequences, already so serious and even alarming cannot be improved while such a state of affairs exists. The whole problem of the future depends upon a radical change in the legislative branch of the government. Immigration cannot be attracted; capital is repelled and advance on the great road of progress is impeded by the eternal "coddling" of the planting interest. The problem is a difficult one to resolve, but the necessity of certain reforms is apparent to the most superficial observation An extension of the suffrage, and a land tax would go far to mend matters. The former because the legislator would more nearly represent public opinion and the latter by causing a modification in real-estate holdings. Already have the Senators, the patres conscripti, of the Empire been recalled to a sense of their duties by the banks of this city and asked to pass the hypothecation law, by which that monumental curiosity of a debtor being transformed into a creditor will be removed Once that planters become convinced by these three factors in real reform, that their hold on the Legislature is loosening, that their large properties will not bear the tax and that their mortgagees are in a position to enforce compliance with obligations incurred, we would see plantations subdivided, immigration and capital attracted and the Empire advance grandly, as it should, upon the high-road of progress. No one is hardy enough to deny the great natural resources of Brazil, but their developement has been impeded, harassed and rendered impossible by this curse of class legislation.

THE project for an emission of paper money which we print elsewhere, is nothing more nor less than an attempt to adapt our idea of banks of issue to the Treasury, and is so defective that we could not but be surprised when reading the document, Stripped of verbiage the plan consists of loaning paper money upon hypothecation of the public debt and Treasury bills, and consequently the Treasury becomes a bank of issue and discount. The dangers of such a plan are manifest. If, as we have proposed, the government raised such an internal loan as would satisfy its necessities, and permitted this loan to be the basis for companies issuing paper money, the government could fiscalize the action of these companies, prevent fraud or carelessness and act, as it should, as the protector of the public. If, as proposed, the government is to issue money against its own debt who is to fiscalize the action of the government? Parliament, it will be answered. This is true, no doubt, theoretically, and the premier even promises a strict account of the privilege of emission, if granted. Still such a reply will always be received with mistrust, and that the privilege is liable to abuse is certain. If Parliament is not in session, the whole authorized emission out and a crisis arises, what minister could see a crash come on, when by issuing a few thousand contos more against securities, this crash could be avoided? The plan is therefore extremely objecfeeling of surprise that followed the enuncial tionable in its very conception. Let us

analyze the premier's statements that precede the project. The premier looks for a tight money market, because careful debtors will lock up funds to meet their debts in the country, and remit money to northern ports to take exchange. It seems to us that while this might cause a dislocation, it is a dilemma that financiers couldreadily overcome. The existence of such a possibility should have called the premier's attention to the necessity of at once providing the system of banks, we have so frequently advocated, and to the futility of the government making the Treasury a bank of discount, and the only source of relief in a case of distress in the money market. He goes on to state that on April 30th ulto. there was in the strongrooms of the Rio banks but the insignificant sum of 6,322,000\$. Had we made this statement we would have been charged with the desire of causing a run on the banks; and if the premier has been rightly informed every bank president and accountant who signed the April balance-sheets should be prosecuted for fraud. According to the published balance-sheets the banks professed to hold as follows:

Bank of Bra	zil Commercial departme	11 7,047,6135
do	Mortgage do	805,635
Banco Rural	l	. 1,566,483
Banco Comi	mercial	. 2,206,852
Banco Indus	strial	. 687,383
Banco do Co	ommercio	. 694,264
English Ban	k	. 548,068
New London	n & Brazilian	. 1,128,235
	Total	. 14,684,5335

A perfectly inadequate sum in comparison with deposits of 128,000,000\$, but not quite so bad as the premier makes it. Then Senator Saraiva explains that as the cash balances are not likely to increase and the government requires 8,000,000\$ for the payment of dividends, it will be obliged to enter the market in competition with commerce and trade. We are at a loss to see how the proposed issue would remedy matters; for as the new paper could only be put out against evidences of the public debt, the anomaly would appear of a bank hypothecating these evidences of debt, receiving paper and lending this same paper to the government to meet dividend engagements. A curious and very round-about way of taking money out of one department, or put in a more homely way, out of one pocket, to pay it in to another. A kind of flexibility would be secured, thinks the premier; but we do not, for the maximum of 25,000,000\$ would be inadequate to attain this. Had he boldly demanded the right of issuing 100,000,000\$ something might have been attained, although this we do not grant would necessarily have been the case. Senator Saraiva is endeavouring to secure for a fixed issue of government money that flexibility inherent to a metallic currency, and nearly approached by the national bank system. An utterly impossible task. For the retiring of this issue the interest and capital, as paid, are to be used. If it be issued on interest-bearing debt, no, or a most insignificant, interest will accrue. The government pays 6 per cent. on apolices? Does it propose to charge 9 or 10 per cent. on the loans made on these same apolices? The fact is, that this scheme of the new finance minister is another of those financial attempts to get blood out of a stone, which we have so often seen since the Liberal party took office, and is likely to meet with about as much success as any of its predecessors. There is only a choice between these three courses; a fair and square issue of paper money, the national bank system, or the alienation, whether by sale or only by hypothecation, of some of the State properties.

THE BUDGET.

Senator Saraiva, premier and minister of finance, read his *relatorio* in the Chamber of Deputies or the 26th ulto. H. Ex. said; August and most Worthy Repres

entatives of the Nation.

The deficit of the current fiscal year, increased by a falling off of the public revenue, has created a difficult position for the Treasury. The last month of the semester approaches, which is the period of settlements and consequently of payments; carefu debtors arrange the means for settling their accounts with the interior and remit to the northern provinces heavy sums to purchase exchange which to settle their engagements abroad. At the end of April there was in the strong rooms of the banks of Rio de Janeiro only 6,322,000\$ and it is not to be presumed that this balance will increase up to the end of June. It is upon this occasion that the Treasury, beyond other amounts, requires to have ready in its coffers a sum exceeding 8,000,000\$ to meet the interest on the Internal Funded Debt. Per force money will become scarce and the Treasury must disturb business, already in ulties, or by it be disturbed. The monetary which we have seen during the latter six months (of each semester?) may therefore be repeated, and should it now occur will be of the greater severity, consequent upon the existing disturbance caused by the decline in the prices of our produce and other circumstances unnecessary to mention. We may not hope that up to the stated date our market will be supplied with sufficient funds to meet the evil. A foreign loan would to-day be extremely onerous, internal funded loan would consolidate the internal funded loan would consolidate the float-ing debt and if Treasury bills were received in ing debt and it Treasury bills were received in exchange for bonds (apolices) would neither create resources for commerce, nor diminish the difficulties of the government. Under such circumstances it seems to the government that the most urgent (maior) necessity, as a preparatory measure for others, to bring about an increase of revenue, the equilibrium of the budget and the consolidation of the floating debt, is the renovation of law N. 2,565 of May 29th, 1875 with the alteration that appears in the project, which by H. M. the Emperor's orders I now lay before you. The emission which is there referred to is neither a payment of State debt, nor a help to be used in the public expenditure; but rather a loaning of credit guaranteed by valuable securities to be liquidated as rapidly as possible, by the retiring and destroying of the notes at fixed periods which will be in them stated. It is a modus of adopting, as has already been stated (ponderado), to paper money of which we are unfortunately the prisoners, that flexibility that metallic money possesses, of an ebb and flood, as it becomes scarce or abundant. In the renovation of this law the government will find the elements for, without loss of means to th Treasury, affording to commerce and trade such sistance as may be useful to them.

ART. 1.-The government is authorized to emi up to 25,000,000\$ in current money to be applied to the aid of the deposit banks of the Capital when guaranteed by the deposit of certificates of Funded public debt, or of Treasury bills.

The capital and interest paid by the banks to be employed to retire the current money. The gov-ernment will furnish the legislature with circumstancial reports of the use to be made of the present

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 25th May, 1885.

José Antonio Saraiva

H. Ex. then read the Budget as follows:

RT. I.	Depar	tme	nt of the Empire.	9,398,095\$797
	do		Justice	
	do		Foreign affairs.	950,006 666
	do	,	Marine	11,337,077 500
	do		War	14,702,080 604
	do		Agriculture	36,735,371 681
	do		Finance	62,532,015 196

ART. 2. The supplementary credits to the amount of 159,118\$S03 as per Table A are pproved.

ART. 3. The government is authorized to open during the present fiscal year supplementary credits for the items (verbas) marked in Table B.

ART. 4. The government is further authorized to expend during the fiscal year up to the sum of 7,862,587\$078 on account of special credits as per

All the clauses of former budget laws ART. 5. which do not directly affect the receipts and ex-penses, authorization to fix or increase salaries, reform departments or fiscal legislation, or such as may not have been expressly revoked to remain

Proposed Receipts.

inary	Importation	. 74,000,000\$
	Exportation	18,000,000
	D. Pedro II. railway	12,500,000
	Stamps	5,000,000
	Tax on land sales	4,500,000
	" on trades	3,500,000
	" on houses	3,500,000
	Post Office	1,600,000
	Custom-house storage	1,200,000
	Telegraph	1,000,000
	All other	8,081,600
		132,881,600\$

Revenue with fixed application.

Slave tax, lottery tax, fines, etc..... 1,300,000\$ ART. 2. The government is authorized to emit up to 16,000,000\$ in Treasury bills in anticipation

of revenue during the present fiscal year.

The authorization, conceeded by paragraph of law of 3,018 of November 5th, 1880, that the government may convert the floating into consolidated lebt, either internal or foreign, remains in vigour. If, in availing of this authorization, bonds at 5 per cent. interest be issued the government may employ 1 per cent. as a sinking fund.

ART. 3. The right is conceeded to the government to receive and re-pay moneys derived from: Loans from the Orphans' fund.

Estates of dead and absent persons. Lottery premiums.

Savings banks deposits.

Mont de pieté do

Sundry do

The balance that may arise from these deposits can be used in public expenses; if payments exceed receipts, they may be met by the Ordinary revenue. The balance or the excess of payments will enter into the statement, under its due heading, according to art. 41 of law n. 628 of 17th September 1851.

ART. 4. The authorization granted by law n. 3,018 of 5th November, 1880, art. 14, remains in eflect.

O Parz, June 1st.

DAILY TOPICS.

That the owner of plantations is not the most desirable party to settle the slavery question is for some time recognized by the pation (na consciencia nacional), since the ministry of Sr. Martinho Campos; so that there was no necessity for the very brilliant demonstration made in the Senate by Sr. José Bonifacio. The planter is uneasy, says the Speech, and we may add that tranquillity is of the utmost necessity to those who seek to tranquilize others. A government should be serene and calm: the agricultural distrust does harm, principally when it seeks to place itself at the head of the government. There is nothing here to give offense to anyone, and however susceptible a minister, he has no reason to see any sneer at his personality in this proposition, for it is generic. The fact is clear and against facts, theories are useless. Why is the honoured president of the Council, although he does not interfere with elections, always considered the strong arm (auxiliar) of his party? Because H. Ex., besides representing power is liberal. The personalities cannot be separated. In just the same manner the owner of the plantation (dono da fazenda) and the minister of finance [ministro da fazenda] are melted into the same person. The independence of the honourable president of the Council is notorious: H. Ex. is not a man to be tied either to S. Christovão or to the leaders of his party. On the moral Ipyranga hill, where the tricks (miserias) of high and low politics are checked and where they cannot disturb him, the noble statesman has placed himself, ready to declare that his reputation is a sufficient guarantee for his inde his reputation is a summent guarance or manifestation by pendence. We agree; but, as the worthy Paulista Senator replied, neither did the French government doubt the integrity of its colonial magistrates, when they were considered to be involved by local Moral authority increases as interest diminishes. And here interest is not of a private character; it is the interest of a class, which is no less partial because it is collective. The Speeches from the Throne have not yet thought of asking the legislature to pass laws for the tranquillity of. the legislature to pass laws for the tranquility of... goldsmiths, for example. Naturally because M. Josse has not been called to place himself at the head of a cabinet. A class is not a nation, and that class, from which the president of the Council comes should not be the privileged one, although it be repeated in every key by the panegyristas [the word is too good to translate] of the rise in exchange, that this country is essentially agricultural, that Brazil is coffee, and that coffee is negro! fee may not be negro and Brazil is not only the famous bean. But, to express this opinion, this blasphemy, which is written here, one must not be a plantation owner. There was already one who said it, but he was only owner of the government. What does it mean, that one excludes the other and that Sr. José Bonifacio should have ex-pressed undeniable truths when he stated that he

considered the position of the honourable chief of the Cabinet wrong, through his double character of a quieter [tranquillisador] of agriculture, as government, and as a planter, rather uneasy, as the owner of a plantation? It is not a year ago since the distinguished Conservative chief, a sworn enemy of emancipation, asked rural voters to elect only planters. Here is the proof, of what is understood, that the great inspirator of emancipation laws is the affection of class. No one denies the personal qualities of the noble Councillor Saraiva; H. Ex. need not recall them; all his life speaks of his integrity and of his private qualities—but there would be no judge suspected, or to be challenged, no doubtful or questionable witness, if it were once decided that an individual's character destroys all criticisms [objecções.] We further ask from Sena-tor José Bonifacio a contradiction to the defense for Jose Bondacio a contradiction to the delense (declinatorias) presented by Sr. Saraiva. If the present Cabinet, very respectable and much ap-plauded by Greeks and Trojans, were not, as it is a Cabinet of planters [no less than three] the Speech from the Throne, which is the work of the ministry, would not have forgotten the tranquillity of the NATION and the welfare of HUMANITY, to only refer to the tranquillity of a class, which moreover can only be alarmed by governmental inde-cision. What impressed the present government was the misfortunes of pocket boroughs (herdades) and hence the disconsolate Speech picture. We might ask the noble Barão de Paranapiacaba to translate for the use of the ministry the fable of the lion defeated by the man. Ah! If the lions only knew how to draw ...

Jornal do Commercio, May 31. EMMANCIPATION FUND.

By the different quotas of the Fund there have freed in the 80 municipalities of the province of Minas Geraes, 3,560 slaves at a cost of 3,215, 438\$412, to which the freedmen contributed 133, 020\$727. The average cost of each emancipation is, therefore, 903\$200. This average has of late declined, which serves to show how excessive (clevado) the prices paid up to a certain period were, for these official emancipations. If we note that as the Fund gives the preference to married slaves with children, who as a rule are not of the least age, and that there, as in all other places, abuses have defrauded in various manners the ar plication of the funds of the State, this average of 903\$200 appears still more operous. With reason able valuations, the sum spent in Minas Geraes for the freeing of 3,560 slaves, would have freed not less than 6,000, which would have given an average of 536\$ for each individual. desire to take from an person what is his own at a price below its real value, but we will allow no occasion to pass, when we can add our protests to those of so many organs of the press and representatives of the nation, which have frequently stigmatized the immoral intrigues (conchavos) from which the Fund has suffered. We willingly recog nize that the public administration has not regarded this with indifference. Two years ago the depart-ment of finance addressed the fiscal agents in a positive manner awakening their vigilance to this question of valuations. Matters appear to have improved, but abuses are repeated, even on such a scale that should provoke the severity of the higher administration. While the good masters of the Neutral Municipality and of so many others have furnished proofs of disinterestedness. cepting prices even below the real value of their slaves as classified, there are others who seek to benefit themselves at the cost of the Fund. This unfairness is irritating, for, at the bottom, generosity of some only serves to fill the pockets The action embarasses the tendency to of others. emancipation, when in every manner its march should be stimulated, so that as soon as possible we may be extricated from our situation, unique in the whole civilized world.

To the Editor of the RIO NEWS.

Sir.—I beg to enclose a cutting from the Times dated April 25th 1885, giving an account of one of the most heroic actions I have ever read of, and which will doubtless, as the Times says

The writer proposes that a subscription be raised in Rio amongst the English and American residents, and the amount of same forwarded to the Editor of the *Times* to be used as he considers fit, for the benefit of the heroine Alice Ayres, or her family; and he can only hope that Providence will spare her from the cruel hand of Death to be a still greater ornament in this world.

I trust you will kindly publish the enclosed stract and allow subscriptions to be received at your office to which I should be happy to contribute either for this noble girl, or her family. I am, Sir,
Yours truly,

The story which we lay before our readers this morning of a fire in Union-street, Borough, and of the conduct of Alice Ayres, a servant in the house, who saved the lives of three of the inmates at the sacribdeed, we fear, at the sacrifice—of her own life, will stire all hearts. The details are termined, the behind must be one of admiration for the heroic pirl, whose first thought was for others and not for herself, and who might have made her escape in salety if she had chosen so to do, and to leave her master's children to perish without help. The fire, it appears, broke out in the middle of Thursday night at the house of Mr. H. Chandler, an oil and court man. Alice Ayres was the first to be awake by it, and she rushed at once to the front window and screamed loudly for help. The people in the street below called to her to jump and save herself, and they stretched out some clothing which would have served to hereab the first than the street below called to her to jump and save herself, and they stretched out some clothing which would have served to hereab the inflammable stock in the shop, and were spreading with fearful rapidity. But, amid beat and smoke and with the prospect before her of death in its most awful shape, Alice Ayres was not to be daunted from her purpose. She had formed her plan, and she was resolved to carry it through at all hazards. She first dragged a feather bed to the window and three it at. It was at once caught up by the people in the street and stretched out below the window. Cry soon she appeared at the window again with, a little girl in her arms, and with all care threw her down on to the bed. She was successful in this was possible for her to do know the rapid was and the saffocating fumes of the fire were affecting her, and had made her hold less firm and her am less steady. She had now done all that it was possible for her to do more than she could do with care for her own safety. The fire had so gained upon her that she may seem and seaf-devotion which has at not the benous pas

We have no pleasure in printing the above, for the heroine, Alice Ayres, died on the second day after her achievement. But, as our correspondent ask for its publication, we readily accede to his request. This is only one more proof of what English women are capable of, Grace Darling, Florence Nightingale and Alice Ayres are, we venture to assert, only samples of the dedication of English women under most trying circumstances. We suggest to our correspondent however, that any contributions for the noble girl's family be paid into either of the English banks here.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

May 23. - In the Senate, Sr. OTTONI in discussing his motion for information as to number of slaves in the Empire did not think any solution of the emancipation question could be obtained by the government project, which was only a continuation of the Rio Branco law; the planters would continue to marry old slaves to younger ones that the former could be contemplated by the Fund, would still be able to find com-plaisant authorities to free slaves already dead and buried in their private cemeteries. He called attention to the Rio Grande do Sul slave owners He called who had freed large numbers of slaves on an obli-gation to work for a certain period, and this, not a pecuniary idemnization, was the proper manner to treat the question. As the project was an open question he would propose amendments in the tenor of his ideas. Senator SARAIVA said the former speaker was injust in charging that the project sought to adjourn the emancipation question and that no government in view of late occurrences, could entertain such an idea. He though Sr. Ottoni somewhat precipitate with his amend on. Octons somewhat precipitate with his amend-ments, for the project would be largely debated in both Houses of Parliament. The Senator and the project only differed as to the kind of indemnization, for they both recognized the necessity of this. for they both recognized the necessity of this. The country had decided that without indemnity it would not accept emancipation, and the country was the arbitrer. The Dantas project conceded this principle, but stopped at slaves of 60 years. Value is a question of fact and if the necessity of indemnity is recognized it must be continued throughout a project; could value disappear at 60, at 64, at 65, or even extend to 70 years? T Dantas' project was therefore illogical and m The opposition. He thought that a laugh would be raised were it proposed to pay for slaves aged 70, but that those of 65 were still valuable. The gov ernment was charged with aiding agriculture in proposing to pay one-half the value of slaves; let the proposal be called as it may, his conviction was that no country could transform slave into free that no country could transform slave into free presented a project of a faw of the protection about without an outlay by the State. This outlay would be eminently of profit; if labour could be reorganized on 10, 50, 60 or 80 plantations the slavery question was finished. It is not the force that while the Speech had declared the sanitary the slavery question was finished. It is not the force that while the Speech had declared the sanitary that the had been told that the project ed advices from Pará that an epidemic of beri-beri

was composed of remnants (retalhos); this constituted its merits; it is not the individual opinion of the government. From the Senator's speech it would appear that agriculture pays nothing under the new project, but this is his mistake, for the slave-owners must pay 6 per cent, on the value of their slaves, so that without any deaths or without any private emancipatious the country would be in 16 years, without any expense to the asury; even this calculation is not exact for Treasury; casting aside death and private emancipations the reduction in value of 6 per cent, is such, that it might be asserted that all the slaves would be free in 10 years. The amendments and the project both therefore free the country in 10 years. would (Sr. Ottoni. - Let it be limited to this then. is the Fund for?) The project sought more than merely a fixed period; it sought to watch over the destiny of the slave, to make a little reparation fo injustice of slavery; a reparation that legis-res should concede. The project was a large latures should concede. The project was a large expansion of the Rio Branco law. From the time he had first considered the question, he had said that such a project must be formulated as would need no future improvements; hence his opposition to the former project which was not definite, and he believed the present would finally settle the The agriculture of the country is gener question. ous and ready to accept any scheme of emanci-pation, provided labour was not disorganized. pation, provided labour was not disorganized. The Senator had said that the average price of the slaves would exceed the value, but he had been furnished with a table by another Senator by which the average price at the maximum would be 503\$ any value however low would appear excessive during the present uncertainty, but this passed, the value of the slave would increase. Senator José Bonifacio also spoke. In reply to a motion as to the loan from the general government to the province of Bahia, Visconde de Paranagua' said there had really been no loan. The then president of the province had applied to him, ninister of finance at the time, to be extricated from pressing difficulties and he had acceded; it was a mere help for a limited period. The telegram authorizing the payment of the amount is dated 27th July 1882 and fixed three months as the period. He expected re-payment, it not within this time at least during the fiscal year. Why payment was not made was not clearly explained. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 25 .- In the Senate, Sr. RIBEIRO DA LUZ moved, that in view of the critical position of the Treasury, information be furnished as to what ex-pense had been incurred in publications and telegrams relating to the proposals for the gas contract. Senator Ottoni's motion for statistics of the slave population of the Empire was passed. Senator RREIA and VISCONDE DE PARANAGUÁ, minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke on the appointment o Senator Lafavette to succeed the late president of the Arbitration committee at Santiago. In the Chamber, Deputy Martin Francisco moved that communications of condolence be forwarded to the French Senate and Chamber upon the death of Victor Hugo, which passed, but not without dis sent. Deputy PENIDO asked why a president had been appointed for the province of Minas Geraes without consultation with the deputies from that province; to which the minister of agriculture replied that while the government did not recognize necessity of this consultation, he could say the report that the president had been that the report that appointed was false. Three deputies took the baths and their seats. The committee to frame the reply to the Speech was elected. Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA, the minister for foreign affairs and deputy Affonso Celso Jr. spoke upon the appointment of Senator Lafayette on the Chili arbitration committee.

May 26. - In the Senate, Sr. MEIRA DE VAS-CONCELLOS, minister of the empire, in reply to Senator Ribeiro da Luz's motion on the gas contract stated that if parties bid, it was because they considered themselves in a position to fulfill the terms of the contract; that in the fiscal year 1882-83 not over 13,000\$ were spent in advertizing and telegrams, but he was not furnished with the sum spent in 1884-85. The bill for the legitimi-zing of natural children was taken up. In the Chamber, the perennial Botucatú question was alluded to. The minister of the empire presented a project that as the lazaretto works were estimated at 588,000\$ and only 500,000\$ had been voted of which 415,000\$ are expended, and considerable expenses are as yet to be provided for that, the credit of 500,000\$ be increased to 850,000\$. The minister of finance read his relators which we print elsewhere.

May 27. - In the Senate, Sr. Affonso CELSO presented a project of a law for the protect

was raging in that province and he moved for inforto what steps were to be taken in the matter. In the Chamber, Deputy SOARES moved for information as to whether the government considered it proper (acertado) that no notes of the Bank of Brazil, save those of the extinct Ouro Preto branch, should be received by the treasury agencies in Minas Geraes; whether the administration of the bank had complained of this and whe ther the bank had withdrawn from its commercia department 25,000,000\$ to form a mortgage department in accordance with the law; further whether the bank being one of issue and also a Credit Foncier institution its by-laws might be amended under the law of November 4th, 1882, without approval by the government. Deputy Diogo DE VASCONCELLOS asked if the message respecting Victor Hugo's death had been forwarded, he had no objection to being called ignorant, peculiar, stupid, for he did not pretend to pass as savant and litterateur before these bloodless (anemicas) and scrofulous muses of the present generation. (Laughter and cheers). Deputy AFFONSO CELSO JR. said the message would be submitted the Chamber. Sr. Rodrigues Ir. (the heroe o the episode of the Lafayette ministry) and another deputy took the oaths and their seats. Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA desired to open the debate on the emancipation project, but as the time this day was insufficient he suggested that the House adjourn and the debate be commenced to-morrow which the president replied that the standing orders (regimento) did not permit this. Deputs CORREIA was not opposed to certain clauses of the bill, but opposed that respecting slaves aged 60 years, for it was virtually the same as that of the Dantas project, viz: no indemnity. As a Con-servative, he accompained his party in defending the legality and legitimacy of slave property. He considered that slave labour had made the Empire what it is. He could not accept the increase o 5 per cent. on taxes and duties and considered the clause obliging the fredmen to reside 5 years in a stated place created a species of serfdom

May 28 .- In the Senate, the Imperial Letter nominating Sr. Antonio Joaquim Gomes do Amara Senator from Pará was presented. The minister of empire in reply to Barão de Mamoré drew a distinction between vellow fever and beri-beri; one being epidemic and the other endemic and this distinction explained the reason no reference was made to this disease in the Speech. In the Chamber Deputy MAC DOWELL protested against the clandestine insertion of the word "bore" (cacete) in an interruption made during his remarks yesterday. Deputy VALLADARES supported the government emancipation project. He approved of the Emperor's solicitude in the matter for as his duty was to watch over the interests of all Brazilians, he could not over-look those of the slaves. Slave property should be paid for, and the proposed increased taxation met his views. He would with great pleasure vote for a tax on the salaries of govern ment clerks, for the departments were hot-beds of abolitionism and if these philanthropists wished to free the slaves of others, let them pay for them. Deputy Gomes de Castro made a political speech from which may be deduced that like most of his party he considers the emancipation question should not be pressed.

May 20.- In the Senate there was no session In the Chamber Deputy CARNEIRO DA ROCHA defended his action when minister of agriculture in the matter of the Victoria and Natividade railway and claimed that the department was turned over to his successor with a balance of over 9,000,000\$ and that he had made no use whatever of Table B. The estimate upon which was to be based the work was 15,000,000\$ and not 14,000,000\$, but it was upon this latter that settlement was made. puties Almeida E OLIVEIRA and DIAS CARNEIRO spoke pro and con, the emancipation project.

May 30. - No session in either Senate o Chamber.

Tune 1 .- In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA read an extract from the Jornal do Commercio in reference to the Ceará reservoir question and moved for information respecting the matter. Senator Jun-QUEIRA spoke also and also moved for information on the matter. The rest of the session occupied in matters of no interest save the parties directly interested. In the Chamber, the message of condolence to be sent to the French Chambers upon the death of Victor Hugo was read in Portuguese and French, and ordered to be to enter into debate. Deputy BEZERRA DE MENEZES read with surprise in O Paiz of today the news that Commendador Carlos de Lacerda had seen arrested in Campos, charged with being a harbourer of run-away slaves and considered that this fact was a dangerous feature, a lighted torch, and the effects could not be estimated. He said so long as the abolition *propaganda* had been systematically opposed by the government, the party had used all means to extend the idea, but as soon as the Dantas cabinet assumed power,

these outside movements ceased as by magic. To interruptions, the speaker replied "Abolitionism is not a crime, although it may be an utopian idea in this benighted land (terra de atrazo)." He feared disturbances would arise from this occurrence in Campos; the conclusion was clear, for this worthy decorated by government for services rendered to the country, who now does no more than he has heretofore done, has been attacked in his liberty. The minister of justice said he had no official and minute information of the matter to which the preceding speaker referred; it was to be supposed that the imprisonment was not caused by the reasons given in a journal of this city, because all know that the Brazilian temperament leads to the greatest tolerancy on all questions, but he must also say that disagreeable occurrences had arisen in Campos under the shadow of the abolition flag; facts constituting breaches of criminal law had occurred. While he could not give the reason, that Commendador Lacerda had been arrested, still he believed the legal authorities would fulfill their obligations and any victim could avail of the law. Deputy José Mariano asked for 15 minutes to reply to the minister of justice, whose reply to Deputy Bezerra was not satisfactory; he would treat the question from another stand-point; and he trusted the minister would not take it ill, that he wished the government to quiet the public feeling and not only what is called agriculture, that it quiets the abolition movement, so that this may know how to direct itself. He would not enwour to fasten the occurrences at Campos upon the present Cabinet, nor would he point out how the re-action began to be manifest against abolitio-nist ideas immediately that a project was presented to parliament that wounds in full one of the best principles of the Rio Branco law. He asked what crime had Carlos de Lacerda and his companions committed that they should fall within the rage of the justitiary and police of Campos? They entered a plantation to relieve some slaves from the most orrible punishments and treatment by their naster. He referred to the in equality where master. slaves made complaints of ill-treatment, that only by flight could they secure a hearing, and even when this was secured the authorities favoured the masters. In reply to interruptions he said that justice was one-handed, and if there be an exception it only goes to prove the rule; the criminals are unpunished as the *lynchers* at Rio Bonito were. (The minister of justice.—These were acquitted). He appealed to the conscience of the minister for a regret that such a scandal should occur. Here the minister of justice read his relatorio. Deputy José Mariano in continuation said (the Deputy seems to have been somewhat incensed at the interruption), he saw little use for all this courtesy which be-littled the national representatives; the Speech from the Throne should also be read by the responsible parties, without obliging the Emperor to appear as Janus, affirming one day that which on the morrow he denies. Called to order, he said that severe punishments and tortures being forbidden by law, it was legitimate to use violence to withdraw slaves from these barbarous chastisements and that not only was he capable of so doing, but of even declaring the perpetration of so humanitarian an act in public. He asked, was it not robbery to forcibly take away from the coast of Africa thousands of persons, even after the law of 1831, enslave them as well as all their descendents; if this be not at attack upon liberty, how can we qualify an attempt to take victims from the clutches of their executioners (Applause). Here the speaker sent for a picture containing photo-graphs of several slaves showing the effects of the and other punishments which was passed from hand to hand among the Deputies. The president, —I had no knowledge of these pictures. Deputy José Mariano said he need not have, as it was documentary proof of what he had stated and as such he could present it to the Chamber. Sr. COSTA PEREIRA replied to the late minister of COSTA PEREIRA replied to the late minister or agriculture on the Victoria and Natividade railway recission. Sr. SARAIVA, the premier, said he would give a short answer to all the Deputies ad spoken on the emancipation question. To begin with Deputy Correia, he would observe that he committed a grave injustice in charging that the present project contained an idea of liberty without indemnity. The Dantas project already contained this principle and the present project exceeded this. When should a slave become of no value? At 65? At 70? All must agree that a slave aged 85 years is of no commercial value. If it be objected that the project does not propose a pecuniary indemnization for slaves of 65 years, must be remembered that many planters would prefer to employ these old slaves, as teachers of the younger ones, for one or two years, rather than receive 100\$ or 200\$ for them. He thought that a fixed period was the worst means that could be employed and it was for the purpose of defeating anarchical and revolutionary principles, that the government organized the project as it is, which although not marking explicitly the date



(of freedom) yet it implicitly establishes this and in the proper form. If the Chamber desires emancipation without indemnity, and does not care to discuss the consequent disturbance of the labour question, it may do so. But let the Chamber be convinced of one thing; the project does not limit itself to the freeing of the slaves; it has a more serious aim, that of the transformation of labour, and unless the planters are furnished with the necessary means we can have no transformation of labour. With an annual discount of 6 per cent. on the value of the slave and 2 per cent. death rate, the speaker estimated that slavery would be extinct in 10 years, without any cost to the Treas-ury. In reply to Deputy Valladares the premier touched on the Rio Branco law, and virtually appealed to the patriotism of the country to meet appealed to the patriotism of the country to meet the 5 per cent. increase of duties and taxes. He defended his action in making the question an open one by stating that as the majority in the Chamber was but a narrow one, he required all to agree upon this important question. The Chamber seems to be agreed upon three points; a solution of the question; the realization of an indemnity and to settle the matter without injury to very respectable interests, which for centuries are attached to this institution, He pointed out that, whether, or no they chose, the Conservatives must assume the responsibility as to the passing of the bill.

-While all the other daily papers notice that Senator Affonso Celso on the 1st presented to the Senate a petition signed by the directory of the Associação Commercial and the banks asking that the reformed mortgage law be discussed, the official journal of the Senate says "Sr. Affonso Celso made a speech will we will later publish." What does

RAILROAD NOTES

-The Bahia Central March receipts were 49, 095\$690 and expenses 39,183\$067.

-The February traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II railway were 824,218\$693 and expenses 474, 580\$537.

-The April traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 106,165\$550. Expens not given.

-The Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway traffic re ceipts in March were 43,651\$800 and expenses

-The April traffic receipts of the Campos and Carangola railway were 57,141\$780. Expenses are not given,

-Traffic receipts of the Baturité (government) produced 22,089\$966 and expenses 15,711\$034 in March.

-The fiscal engineer's report on the March traffic of the Great Western line gives receipts at 27,741\$100 and expenses 30,537\$600.

The March traffic receipts of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway were 51,571\$130 and expenses were 45,545\$250. Differences in exchange represent 7, 157\$290.

-The revenue of the Cantagallo railway for the first quarter of the present year was 390,6458632 and expenses were 253.1728455, leaving a balance of 137,4748227. The extraordinary expense was 34,8148020. In the first quarter of 1884 the re-ceipts were 341,2468684 and expenses 278,4318613 the balance being 62,815\$071. There were no extraordinary expenses. Last April receipts were 105,456\$986 and expenses 80,770\$191; balance 24,686\$795. Extraordinary expenses 39,611\$960. In April 1884 the receipts were 84,187\$834 and ises 88,092\$894. - Folha Nova May 27th

-Orders have been given for the payment of 110,510\$630 to the contractors for constructing this branch (Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II railway) for work done in last March. This branch railway) for work done in last March. This branch will be entirely unproductive. No engineer supposes otherwise. Nevertheless the legislature decreed its construction; and the remedy now is, that there is none. Let us observe that this was done, when ample experience had furnished us with a bitter lesson in the matter of railways. We complain of the deficit. The deficit is the final scape—goat of mistakes committed, as in this case, with entire knowledge that they are mistakes. Governments and parliaments are composed of men and consequently liable to err. It is hard, how ever, to suffer the consequences of a voluntary error. The Ouro Preto branch was decreed without a previous estimate of its cost, nor of its probable revenue, or, more correctly, without an estimate of the load which will without remedy be placed upon us, year by year. It was an act of parliamentary initiative, which in its wisdom judged partialmentary initiative, which in its wishin Judge-that it was bound to nothing but to unite Ouro Preto to the D. Pedro II railway, whatever might be the sacrifices incurred.... Jornal do Commercio,

-The Folha Nova of the 26th ulto. says, -We that Sr. Alvim (president of the province of Rio de Janeiro) finding the traffic expenses of the Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto railway, upon the capital of which the province has paid all the interest guaranteed, has recommended to the director of Public Works some understanding with the man-ager and directors of the road that these expenses may be modified. A reduction of at least 30,000\$ per annum is expected.

Provincial Notes

-The province of Maranham with an estimated population of 450,000 souls, has only 167 public schools, of which the attendence is 4,343.

-Four men were recently arrested in S. Paulo charged with conspiring to abduct the Conde de Tres Rios, a wealthy resident. It is supposed they proposed to extort money from him. We are becoming civilized.

-The president of the province of Ceará state that in that province there are 1,278 reservoirs (a_fudes) of which 60 are public and 1,218 private. No information is given of their capacity, nor of the extent of land they serve.

-The cotton and sugar receipts at Pernambuco for April were :

Cotton sacks 7,693 9,742 Sugar..... bags 75,316 100,013

-The committee to examine into the Quixadá reservoir matter consists of an engineer at 1,200\$ and a Treasury official with an increase of 300\$ on his present salary, per month, besides which another engineer from the staff of the Baturité railway will be called. The engineer appointed gets 1,500\$ for travelling expenses, and the official 500\$.

-While the planters of Minas Geraes have been receiving 900\$ per head for their slaves the pro-vince of Rio Grande do Sul has emancipated slaves, without compensation, but with obligations to work for certain periods, to the number of 45,000. The papers noticing this fact state that the remaining slaves in the province do not exceed 10,000. What will be the effect on the emancipation fund of Rio Grandense generosity? Increased values in other provinces probably.

—During the fiscal year 1883—84 the provincial ecceledoria of Amazonas cleared 2,879,549 kilos. of fine, 349 kilos. entrefina, 630,221½ kilos. of sernamby and 52 kilos. of grassa rubber to Pará, which paid 935,779\$334 for duties. Beyond this there were cleared for direct exportation 636,346 kilos. of fine, 61,550½ kilos. entrefina and 209,307 kilos. sernamby. In the first quarter of the present year the shipments to Pará were 1,670,0531/2 kilos. fine, 41 entrefina and 255,719 sernamby and for direct export 324,854 kilos. fine, 39,119 kilos. entrefina and 86,224 kilos. sernamby.

LOCAL NOTES

-A man chose the tramway for a bed. He is

-The late meeting of the local press has caused no end of trouble. Glad we were not in it.

-There is a Portuguese vessel in port called Second Thoughts; if the old saying be correct, she ought to the best.

-Sandystook seems to be a port in America, but the question arises, who took Sandy and what was the cause of taking him?

-Not content with killing people on this side of the bay, the tram companies seem to desire to carry them to the cemeteries in Praia Grande!

-The Brazilian section of the Beauvais exposition organized by the Centro de Lavoura e Commercions splendid.—*Telegram*. More decorations?

-The English defenders of the Dantas cabinet in the press are replaced by Roman followers of Senator Saraiva. Clarkson gives place to Gracchus.

-It is said now to be an open secret, that Max O'Rell is the non de plume of M. Paul Blouet, French Ma ter at Westminster School. - Exchange.

-There is no money in Rio; and yet our daily colleagues say that the pool at the last Jockey Club races on the 24th received 143,860\$000!!

-Prince Pedro Augusto, H. M. the Empero has presented two manuscripts to the Public Library; one is of Louis XIV and one of Mme. de Maintenon.

-We are glad to see that it is not proposed to abolish the Sanitary commissions. They will be permitted to expire by no new nominations, when vacancies occur, being made.

—The Jornal do Commercio in its columns open to the public, publishes the following maxim attributed to the Marquez de Paraná; It is easier and cheaper to buy deputies, than to buy voters.

There is more truth than poetry in it,

-Our colleague of the Gazeta de Noticias is publishing a series of articles on the Rua do Ouvidor. They are interesting, but read uncom monly like advertizements.

-The Jornal continues the good work of show ing up the excessive prices paid by the Emancipation fund for slaves. In Campos a slave 62 years old cost 300\$, one ol 66 and one of 69,200\$ each and another of 59 cost, 150\$. Yet Senator Saraiva says a laugh would be raised if it were contemplated to indemnify owners of slaves aged 70.

—Four unfortunate boys, three of whom are Portuguese and one coloured and the eldest only 15 years old applied to the police for protection on e 30th ulto. They were picked up by the police s vagabonds under that infamous order of a former the 30th ulto. chief of police and bound to a farmer near Mage in this province. Their story is described as heart-rending and their state may be imagined from the fact of their being sent to the Misericordia. What punishment is sufficiently severe for the brute who so maltreated them?

-Whatever the cause, the yellow fever has this year been very complaisant with the city. From a table published by the secretary of one of the Sanitary commissions it appears there were only 138 deaths from "yellow jack" during the period from 1st January to 30th April this year, against 531 last year and 768 in 1883 for the same time. The total interments registered in the city were 3,481 of which 281 were of still-born children The organizer of the tables estimates our population at 297,257 souls. An over-estimate, we are inclined to believe.

-The Gazeta de Noticias estimates that the past has imposed upon the future of the Empire the following load:

237,248,3125
22,443,500
42,777,500
338,119,900
142,047
15,831,303
700,000
2,222,394
2,735,355
18,478,818
790,987
11,161,108
1,422,905
50,075,500
10,752,000
187,343,726
658,341,075
3-134-1-13
58,552,955

Which should, but does not, make, 1,654,139,385\$

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report and Accounts to 31st December 1881, and Report of proceedings of the 59th half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Recife and S. Fran-cisco railway, April 17th, 1885.

A Nossa Gente Pequena and A Escola Dominic for June. These pamphlets are published in it interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church Brazil and reflect great credit on the editors. The first, as its name implies, is intended for childre the latter is directed to adults.

Manual de Stenographia-Braziliense; compiled by Sr. Luiz Olympio Telles de Menezes, short-hand reporter to the Senate. Rio de Janeiro; G. Leuzinger & Filhos; 1885. This is an adaptation of the art to Portuguese, and so far as a rapid examination of the work allows us to venture an opinion seems very creditable to its compiler.

Revista Mensal da Secção da Sociedade Geogra-phica de Lutboa no Brazil; Vol. III; January and February, 1885; Editor-in-chief, E. A. de Brito e Cunha. This number contains an unpublished article witten in 1584 by Father Fernão Cardim on Brazil; an article by Mr. Herbert H. Smith on the prairie lauds of the interior; etc.

Companhia Internacional de Electricidale Thom, son-Houston. In this pamphlet Mr. Judson Shute the representative of the company, shows the advantages of this system over others. Mr. Shute has had some of his Electric lights at work in the city and the result seems to have been satisfactory.

Revista Maritima Brazileira; Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, January and April 1885.

A Estação; Nos 8,9 and 10; 14th year. Messrs. ombaerts & Co. have kindly sent us this journal f fashions.

of fashions.

Popuene Guia do Plantador de Algadão; S. Paulo George Seckler & Co; 1885. This little work is offered by Sr. Luiz Queiroz, owner of a large cotton mill at Pracicaba, S. Paulo, to the planters of his district. It is a translation of an essay written by Mr. A. W. Currie, a native of Louisiana, and a resident for many years in the province of S. Paulo. Although we have considered it decided that North America must virtually monopolize the cotton markets of Europe, still the endeavour to stimulate our planters to grow cotton for home consumption is worthy of approbation, and if S. Paulo can produce sufficient to meet the requirement of her own and the mills in the province of Rio de Janeiro, it is possible that we shall not then see the anomaly of imported yarn being transformed into home-made goods, and credit claimed for this transformation. We shall have occasion to refer to this modest work at more length.

COMMERCIAL

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 181/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper). 671 rs. gold
do do do in U. S.
Con at \$4 80 per f. 1 str... 36 25 cts.
Value of \$1.00 [\$4 1.60 per f. 1 str... 36 25 cts.

Value of \$f. to [\$4 1.60 per f. 1 str... 37 1 137 141].

Value of \$f. tstrilling. 137 1441

DAILY COFFEE REFORTS.

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

		C. Curre	Juny 25	may 20	oray 27	Мау 28	May 29	May 30	June 1	June 2
Stock this morning, bags		258,000	248,000	230,000	222,000	197,000	189,000	187,000	176,000	183,000
Receipts yesterday, bags		5,000	10,000 *	5,000	3,000	9.000	2,000	4,000	17.000 *	7.00o
Sales for United States, bags		2,000	1	17,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	3,000		
Sales for Europe, bags		1	1	1		1		'		
State of the market		firm	firm	firm	fim	fim	fin	ĥ	î	î
Exchange on London, private		185% d	185%	1856	1837	718.	7181	181	710	
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	A 32	at 4,200	4.200	4.200	200	200			7	8601
and freight by steamer		8 % 6	8 2	0 1			100	*19000	4,300	4 300
		0 % C	82%	007	8 15116	9	9	9	9	8 15/16
do Good and, per to kilos	s expenses	at 3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,600	3,600	3.600	3 600
and freight by steamer		75% C	7%	75%	7 11116	1		-7		

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
Sales for United States during the week	
Sailing clearances for the United States Steamer clearances do (1)	16,000 ,,
Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere Freights by steamer	18,000 ,, 14,000 ,, 30 C. & 5%
do sail	15/ & 5%
Stock at Santos this morning Receipts during week to 22nd May Sales for United States during week do Europe do.	230,000 bags 41,000 ,, 15,000 ,, 65,000 ,,
Shipments to United States do. do Europe do. Steamers loading for United States	10,000 ,,
	Tay 30th.
Sales for United States during the week	57,000 bags 58,000 ,, 36,000 ,,
Steamer clearances do (2) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere	54,000 ,,
Freights by steamer	30 C & 5% 15/ & 5%
Stock at Santos this morning	
Receipts during week to 29th May	
Sales for United States during week	5,000 ,,
do Europe do	33,000 ,,
do Europe do Steamers loading for United States	78,000 ,,

EXCHANGE.

May 23.—Market quiet at unchanged rates, viz: 1834 on London, 517—519 on Paris and 640 on Hamburg at 90 dts; on New York 25760 at sight. The English Bank would only give bills on head office at 1834, but a quotation of 18 716 was officially given. Commercial stelling was quoted at the extremes of 1834—1934 and france at 511. Sover-eigns closed with buyers at 128570, sellers at 13\$-660.

eigins closen with buyers at 12\$970, sellers at 13\$060.

May 25.—The English banks and one of the native advanced rates to 18 716, the former for head office drifts. Commercial sterling was quoted at 151/4—18 1116 and francs at 510.

Market quiet, Sovereigns closed with buyers at 12\$920, sellers at 12\$920,

May 26.—The native banks adv don, 514 on Paris and 640 on English banks were drawers at on bankers and 18 7116 on hea movement in the market, with at the extremes of 185%—1834 buyers at 125830, sellers at 135°c	yesterday's rates viz: 183/s d offices. There is little commercial sterling quoted Sovereigns closed with
Buyers at 124000)	

buyers at 25,880, sellers at 13,5000.

May 27.—The market opened at yesterday's rates but was weak and the banks soon retired. The closing rate at the English banks was 18½ on London. Bank on Paris was done at 517 and 521. There was considerable business doing, and commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18½—18½. Bank paper from second hands was offered in the afternion at 18½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13½000, sellers at 13½100.

13\$100, closing with buyers at 13\$000, sellers at 13\$100.

June 181—The market opened 18 \$116 for counter business at the Commercial and 18½ at the others, but all retired about mid-day. In the afternoon the English banks fixed 18½ on London, 523—525 on Paris and 649 on Hamburg 149 ods: 3780—3880 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 18 \$116—18 716 and francs at 518. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$140, sellers at 13\$200—249.

June 2.—All the banks were drawers at 18½ on London. On Paris rates were 520—523, Hamburg 649 at 90 dts: 28790—28800 on New York at sight. Head office paper was quoted at 18 316 and commercial sterling 18½,—18%, market quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$130.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

IST - ISTH MAY

Exchange passed

£ 366,057 at 17 %—18½ 1. Francs 944,639 , 506—540 rs. R. Marks 111,428 , 638—660 rs. Coffee sold:

85,732 bags weighing 5,143,920 kilogramme

On the 1st, 3,000 sovereigns were reported sold to a at 13\$100 and 3,000 at 13\$140. -The May receipts of the Rio custom house were:

Port dues	18,884	8go
Exportation	666,581	
Sundries	1,876	850
	3,378,970	\$486
Deposits	21,419	
Restitutions	29,458	
Internal Revenue receipts	453,959	909

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	ay 23.		- "
29	Six per cent apolices		
500\$	do	108	
24	Banco Brazil	250 0	
50	Banco Rural	280 0	
60	Banco do Commercio	230 0	
20	Leopoldina R.R	135	
110	deb. do 200\$	167	
20	" Grão Pará R.R	93	
10	" Macahé and Campos R.R	78	
5	Carris Urbanos tramway	260	
20	deb. do 🙀 [7%]	107	
30	Jardim Botanico tramway	138	
52	Architectonica 30th	140	
38	deb. Ferry Co	100	
	hyp. notes Banco Brazil	70	
86	" Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	. 70	70
M	lay 25.		
54	Six per cent apolices	,090	000
30	do	1,091	000
5,500\$	do	1081/2	96
156	Banco Brazil	255	000
10	S. Christovão tramway	300	
400	Formicida Capanema	200	
53	hyp. notes Banco Brazil	100	000
Λ	Iay 26.		
49	Six per cent. apolices	1,090	000
500\$	do	108	%
3,000\$	do Prov. K10	104	00
14	Banco Brazil	255	000
20	Banco Commercial	238	
30	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	55	96
299	" Leopoldina R.R. 200\$		000
15	Jardim Botanico tramway		000
20	Villa Isabel do		000
50	Garantia Insce. Co		000
50	Alliança do	28	000
1	May 27.		
53	Six per cent apolices	1,091	000
2	do	1,092	000
200\$	do		
500\$	do		
20	Banco do Commercio	228	
16	deb. Macahé and Campos R.R	7	8 %
17	Jardim Batanico tramway	138	000
30	Nova Permanente Insce. Co	26	000

	The state of the s	40
	Iav 28.	
10	Six per cent apolices	,091 000
	do	,002 000
29 1,000\$	do	10814 %
50	Banco Brazil	255 000
10	Banco Industrial	208 500
	deb. Leopoldina RR £50	525 000
40	S. Christovão tramway	300 000
50	Jardini Botanico do	138 000
41	Amazon Navigation Co	115 000
150	Alliança Insce. Co	29 000
100	Telephonica	80 000
	deb. Ferry Co	92 %
70	hyp. notes Banco Predial	6514 96
14	일 사람들은 그는 사이 집에는 사실하셨다는데 그 말이 되었다면 하다 했다.	
)	lay 29.	005 000
55	Six per cent apolices	104 000
2,200\$		255 COO
15	Banco Brazil	280 000
5	Baneo Rural	
8	Banco Auxiliar	170 000
100	deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	100 000
100	S. Christovão tramway	
100	Jardim Botanico do	137 000
úο	do	138 000
10	Alliança Insce. Co	29 000
24	Docas D. Pedro II	130 000
87	deb. Ferry Co	91 %
41	,, do	92 %
1.3.2	May 30	
22	Six per cent apolices	1,092 000
17	do	1,095 000
5,000	Sovereigns	13 100
157	deb. Leopoldina R.R. £50	525 000
		169 000
133	, do 2004	170 000
17	Oeste de Minas R.R	195 000
4	D D	203 500
40	S. Christovão tramway	305 000
100	Carris Urbanos, do	260 000
30	deb. do 7%	108 %
40	,, Brazil Industrial z series	210 000
50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	7016 %
34		
	June t.	0.55 0.00
105	Banco Brazil	255 000
25	Banco Commercial	160 000
2.4	deb. Leopoldina R.R 200\$	91 º/a
. 68	" Ferry Co	91 10
100	June 2.	100
18,500	Apolices Prov. Paraná x June coup	99 %
85	deb. Leopoldina R.R 200\$	169 000
17	Paulista Navigation	210 000
100	Serviços Maritimos	204_000
100	MARKET REPORT.	
	1111 11111111111	1885
	Rio de Janeiro, 3rd June,	10001

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The sales reported since our last report have been very considerable and with a weak exchange, better advices from consuming markets and a very sensible decrease in receipts, dealers were enabled to advance prices a little. The local papers are still silent as to the coming crop and we are unable to get reliable information on the subject. We are told that it will not be a large one, either in this or in the prounce of S. Paulo, but as the effect of a moderate crop will only become sensible next year, the reports on that year's crop will interfere with any short supply. The basiness seems more complicated each year. Brokers report the market firm. Sales since our last report have been?

Salesjabags for United States

82,053 bags for United States 53,668 , Europe 4,500 , Cape of Good Hope 7,571 , Elsewhere

315,716 bags.

	inited St	ates :	re been:	bag
May	25 No 25 27 29	do do do	Br str Sirius. Port bk Arcelina. Ger bg Dr. Lasker Amer bk Agate. , str Finance.	6,00
June	29 30 2 Europe	do do do	Nor bk Mizpah. Amer bg Jane Adeline	9,25
May	22 Lo	ndon B	r str La Platado	2,13

ottratter do
Mediterranean Fr str Politon
Mediterranean Fr str Politon
Hamburg Gr str Uraginay
Have Fr str Ville de Macció.
Antwerp Big str Horros.
London
do
Antwerp Ger str Frankfart.

zwhere:

Elizubers:

May 23 River Plate Fr str Congo
23 Cape of Good Hope Br bg Silver Cloud.
23 Cape of Good Hope Br bg Silver Cloud.
24 Valparaiso Be str Galicia.
25 River Plate Br str Tagus

June 1 Port Elizabeth Not by Hermann.
44 Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 5.
bags, against 6,492 bags for the preceding ten days. I
daily average in May was:

220 bags

3,884,305 bags ... in 1884 4,543,966 ... 1883 3,626,542 ... 1882 4,267,101 ... 1881 3,485,660 ... 1879 against

Brokers | Wahled | 4\$150--\$7720 | nominal | nominal | 500-5 | 720 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Vessels loading and to load. New York Br str Ptolemy.....

New York Br stt Plolemy.

do Bestel.
Baltimore Amer by Tohn Wesley
New Orleans Amer by Mory Formers.
London and Antwern Br stt Tamar.
Have Ital str Servicia.
Antwern Get sit Berlin.
Hamburg , Rio
do , Perco
Trieste Ger str Holdein.
do Aust str Stephanie.

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months.

1st January—31st May.

DESTINATION	1885	1884	1883		
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.		
Boston			14 250		
New York	745 574	573 132	626 872		
Baltimore	204 397	166 518	104 810		
Hampton Roads f o	37/	24 072	4 000		
Richmond		4 683	12 208		
Charleston		1 13			
Savannah	16 780	7 914	12 469		
Mobile	10 700	3 500	409		
	113 447	78 570	109 935		
New Orleans		11 500	14 500		
Galveston	37 050	11 500	14 500		
Port Eads f.o	7 476				
St. Thomas f o		5 000			
Total EUROPK.	1,124 724	874 889	899 044		
Channel 1. 0	21 637	7 000	9 800		
Havre	22 156	13 701	50 414		
Antwerp	33 102	7 750	32 246		
North of Europe & Baltic	104 700	64 327	162 808		
England	10 644	34 982	132 043		
Bordeaux	2 153	3 080	0 226		
Lisbon f. o	2 133	20 254	75 500		
Lisbon I. O	1 234	808	1 817		
Portugal		92 341	99 461		
Mediterranean	117 039	9. 34.	99 400		
Total	321 674	. 244 252	573 405		
Elsewhere	3,767,77				
Canada		-	311		
Cape of Good Hope	26 300	40 400	22 208		
River Plate & West Coast	24 334	21 887	14 884		
Total	50 724	62 287	37 403		
		874 889	800 044		
United States	1,124 724	244 252	573 405		
Europe	321 674	62 287			
Elsewhere	50 724	02 207	37 403		
Totals	1,497 122	1,181 428	1,509 852		

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during eleven months

DESTINATION	1884-85	1883-84	1882-83 Bags,		
United States	Bags.	Bags.			
Boston			14 250		
New York	1,660 262	1,351 464	1,602 725		
Baltimore	506 408	254 882	357 356		
Hampton Roads f. o		45 666	4 000		
Richmond	- 1	18 786	34 926		
Charleston	-		-1.5		
Savannah	42 663	34.117	20 220		
Mobile	7 000	7 000	9 500		
New Orleans	269 299	179 558	242 554		
Galveston	72.550	49 700	69 435		
Port Eads f o	7 476		-		
St. Thomas f. o	-	5 000			
S. Francisco Cal			1.000		
Total	2,565 658	1,946 173	2,355 966		
Channel f. o	21 637	13 750	12 800		
Havre	58 426	67.964	88 728		
Antwerp	100 375	44 690	120 966		
North of Europe & Baltic	362 688	193 481	489 010		
England	150 122	109 503	297 032		
Bordeaux	18 173	11 018	33 223		
Lisbon t. o	7 290	59 770	139 000		
Portugal	4 284	1 534	3 745		
Mediterranean	402 799	. 313 769	416 461		
Total	1,134 794	815 479	1,600 968		
Canada	-77.20	1 3 <u>-</u>	1 840		
Cape of Good Hope	84 500	71.103	80 500		
River Plate & West Coast	54 153	39 323	42 45		
Total	138 743	110 516	124 80		
United States	2,565 658	1,946 173	2,355 96		
Europe	1,134 794	815 479	1,600 96		
Elsewhere	138 743	110 516	124 80		
Totals	- Pag 105	2,872 168	1.081.71		

The movement, in the market is reported as fair and prices generally are steady. Flour shows an advance on some grades under insignificant receipts of American during the past month, but is reported quiet. Pline is unchanged and firm, Kerosene is steady. Land firm at an advance. The arrivals of Rice are large and holders are asking for new rice prices which buyers are not yet prepared to pay.

Flour.—Receipts since off last report are:

La Plata from River Plate: 1,000 bags....

Horrox from River Plate: 3,000 bags.....

Huntress from Richmond: Dunlop...... 2,000 brls. McCance...... 890 ,, 4,890 brls

Sales since our last report have been about 5,000 brls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:
22,500 brls American
500 ,, Trieste
1,000 ,, River Plate
24,000 brls
Market dull, but prices firm and brokers quote:

ull, but prices firm and broxers up.

Trieste 18\$500-20\$500

Richmond 1st 20 000-20 500

Richmore 1st 20 500-19 500

Baltimore 1st 20 500-19 000

Western & Int. 15 000-19 000

Chili mominal

Chili nominal

River Plate 17 000—18 00

New Zealand nominal

n May were:

6,116 brls. American

2,975 ,, River Plate

1,100 ,, New Zealand

10,141 brls. against 23,239 ,, in May 1884. Pitch Pine. -There have been no receipts and brokers quote the market very firm at 44\$000 per dozen. Receipts in May were 1,274,929 feet against 1,962,622 feet in May 188.

1884. White Pine.—No receipts. The Sarah Dee from New York brought 214,209 feet and not 225,000 as published in our last. We may still quote at 125—130 rs. per foot, steady. Receipts in May were 295,482 feet, against nil for the same month last year.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing to report. No receipts dur-ing last month, nor in the same month of 1884. Swedish Pine.—No receipts during May nor during May last year.

Kerosene.—The Helene from New York brought 14,600 cases. Brokers quote the market steady at about 65300 per case. Receipts last mouth were 51,350 cases, against 200 cases in May 1884.

against 200 cases in any 1004.

Lard.—No receipts and market very firm at 470 rs. for invoices and 500 rs. at retail per lb. No receipts in May, against 2,006 packages in the same month last year.

Bra 11.—Receipts have been:
2.000 bags per La Plata from River Plate.
Brokers quote at 2\$700—2\$900 per bag. Receipts in May
ere 11,472 bags, against 4,536 bags in the same month of

1884.

Rosin.—No receipts. We may still quote at 78500—
11\$000, as to quality and weight, per brl. Receipts in May
180 brls. against 130 brls. in May 1684.

Turpentine.—No receipts and quotations unchanged
at 410—460 rs. per kilo, at retail. Receipts in May 150 cases,
against nil last year.

against ni tast year.

Indian Corn.—The receipts have been 400 bags per La Plata from River Plate and brokers quote at 3\$800—4\$100 per bag. Receipts in May were 1,429 bags, against 1,382 bags in May 1884.

Hay.—No receipts. Arrivals in May were 1,324 bales large and small, against 8,256 bales in May last year.

Codfish.—No arrivals since our last report. Receipts in May were 1,700 tubs, against 4,589 packages for the same month last year.

1,919 tons per Cambusdoon from Cardifi 754 ,, Marini A . do

754 , Marini A. do
to dealers. Receipts in May were 28,885 tons, all British,
against 30,140 tons in May 1884.

Cement.—No receipts are reported and the market is unchanged at 7\$200—7\$300 for English, 6\$300—6\$500 German and 7\$600—7\$800 French.

German and 7\$600—7\$800 French.

Receipts in May were:

1,500 in German

1,500 in German

1,500 in French

3,300 cacks

against 12,420 in in May 1884.

Rice —Receipts since our last have been:

41,145 bags per John Know from Rangoon

14,425 in Trussachs do

Old rice is quoted at 9500—9500; the buyers and holde
are apart in their views as to the value of new arrivals. Re-

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 23.

New York-Ger bk Helene; 372 tons; Uften; 51 ds; kerosene to order.

MAY 24

ITAJAHY—Dutch lug Keniger; 167 tons: Alberda; 16 ds; sundries to Queirox, Moreira & Co.
 —Dutch bg Barbara Henderiche; 152 tons; Meyer, 14 ds; sundries to Queirox, Moreira & Co.

MAY 27.

MAY 27.

LURRPOOL—Nor bk Ross; 370 tons. Thorbynsen; 49 ds; sundries to John Moore & Co.

CARDIFF—Br bk Cambusdoon; 1197 tons: Bishop: 44 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

LISBON—Port bg Pensamento II; 148 tons; Ferreira; 33 ds;

salt to m MAY 28.

CARDIFF-Ital bk Marini A.; 478 tons; Olivari; 54 ds; coal

Oporto—Port lo Radion A., 438 oils, Orioni, 54 o de; control order.

Oporto—Port lo Tentadova, 528 tons, Araujo, 40 de; sundiries to Manoel J. Ferreira dos Santos.

Porto Alegore—Port log Arvanca; 150 tons; Arranca; 28 de; sundries to A. M. Siqueira & Brothers.

MAY 20.

GRANDE-Dutch bg Goedhart; 155 tons; Oldemberger; 18 ds; sundries to order

MAY 31.

MAY 31.

RANGOON—Br bk Trousachs; 553 tons; Batchley; 100 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.

TUJU'—Span bg Joven Anna; 314 tons; Dominich; 16 ds; jerked beef to Fras Hermanos & Co.

YUNE 1.

LIVERPOOL—Amer ship Alameda; 1474 tons; Nichols; 73 ds; cargo shifted, bound for San Francisco.

JUNE 2. RICHMOND via BERMUDA-Br bk Huntress; 227 tons; Gunn; 120 ds; flour to Francisco Clemente & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 23.

VALPARAISO—Br ship *Regent;* 1307 tons; Treadwell; ballast. Santos—Ger bg *Gustav;* 185 tons; Nielsen; kerosene. MAY 24.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE-Br bg Silver Cloud; 155 tons: Mc-Lachlan, coffee. MAY 25.

PERNAMBUCO-Port lug Marie; 224 tons; Garcia; sundries.

CARDIFF - Br ship County of Yarmouth; 2,188 tons; Corning; ballast. SANDYHOOK—Br ship Malta; 1610 tons: Multon; do.

MAY 27. w YORK—Port bk Arcelina; 576 tons; Monteiro; coffee			ESSELS IN RO, JUNE	THE PORT OF 3rd, 1885.	LAT					TIONS OF BRAZILIAN STATIST," AND "RAILWAY Government Stocks.				•
RBADOES—Nor bk Ellisif; 944 tons; Abrahamsen; ballasi MAY 28.	NAME	TONNAGE	WHERE	CONSIGNER	1863 4½ 1865 5	per ct L	oan			. 08—100 1875 5 per ct	. Loan		:: . {	93-95 83-85 83-85
w York—Amer bk Signal; 470 tons; Pressey; ballast.	вами	TONNAG	FROM	4	1871 5	ή,	,,			Railways.	.,		8	83-85
MAY 29. w York—Ger bg Dr. Lasker; 266 tons; Buschenhenke	A merican				paid Alagoas,	Lim. 7	per ct gua	rantee .		paid 15¾—16¼ 20 Imp. Braz. 100—08 100	Natal & Nova	Cruz	ner ct	5-
offee.	bg John Wesly bg Jane Adeline	373 May	New York	F. Clemente & Co Monteiro, H. & Co	20 Bahia a 20 Brazilian	S Francis Great S	sco 7 per ci	. guar		. 96-98 100 . 19½-20 20 Minas & R 4-6 100 do	do. io Lim. 7 per ct. deb. 6 per ct.			70— 20— 99—
MAY 30. CURITIUS—Br ship Barbadian; 709 tons; McLean; ballasi	lug Mary Jenness sch Carmelita	41 I	2 Savannah. 1 High Seas, 2 New York.	W. Guimarñes & C In distress F. Clemente & Co						. 97-99 100 Recite a S.	re & Nova Ham Francisco 7 per deb. 5½ 1	r ct. guar	••••	78-
RTH, PORTS—Nor bk Alvega; 1,062 tons; Gallus; do. —Nor bk Rebekkah; 578 tons; Aguep; do.	bk Shetland bk G M.Stanw'd lug W. H. Dietz. bk Sarah Doe	ran II	6 Rosario 2 Richmond .	Souza A. & C. F. Clemente & Co	100 Campos 20 Conde d	S. Cara	ngola deb r	14 per c	1	. 97-99 20 S Paulo 7 . 14½-15 100 do d	er ct. guar eb. stock 5½ pr	er ct		36-
TONINA—Br bk Sovereign; 524 tons; Cook; do.	bk Sarah Doe sp Alameda	615 2 1474 Jun.	New York Liverpool.	Phipps Bros & Co In distress						. 91—93 100 S Paulo & . 82—84 100 do	Rio deb. 6 per c do 2nd se	eries.		100-
MAY 31.	British				20 do 20 Great W 100 do	estern of 6 pe	Brazil 7 p	er ct g	ear	. 19½-20½ 20 South Braz 10½-20½ 100 do 110-112 100 West, S. F	ilian	red		94-
RTH. PORTSNor bg Mira; 284 tons; Corneliusser	on Ellan A. Read	1750 1	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co Hamilton & Faro Wilson Sons & Co						Miscellaneous.				
HIA-Br bg John T. Ives; 358 tons, Mann; do.	bk Argosy bk Br. Princess	1345 2 1693 2	o Cardiff 5 Glasgow	Royal Mail Rio Gas Co.	15 Amazon 10 English	Steam N Bank of	lavigation . f Rio, Lim Brazilian B			. 7½ 100 West & Br	az. Tel. Lim. del do do lat & Brazil Tel.	b. A 6 per c B do.	ent	96-
JUNE 1. W VorkNor bk Mispah; 405 tons; Olsen; coffee.	sp Atalanta bk Palermo bk Nourmahal		Gardiff Cardiff Cardiff	Wilson Sons & Co J. Moore & C To order	20 Cent. Bi	ndon & . raz. Sugi Z Improv	ar Factorie:	s Pref	•••••	. 4-5 100 do	6 per cent d			
JUNE 2.	bk Java bk Bussorah	205	Glasgow Sunderland	To order J. F. Alves & Co	2 Braz str	eet tram	ways, Lim	, 5 per			per cent Pref			-
RT ELIZABETHNor bg Hermann; 244 tens; Devig; coffee	bk Fr. Stafford	593	Cardiff Brunswick Cardiff		10 Braz St 15 West & 71/2	Braz, Te	l. Lim prefe	er		. 1014—1034 20 Rio de Jai . 516—518 10 São Paulo . 4—414 100 S. John de . 1—114	do I Rey gold mine.		x.d	131/2-
VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.	sp Magnolia	1460 1	7 Cardiff	Royal Mail Mess. Maritimes	7½	do	defe			RNMENT BON	L STATE WELL			
lda J. Bonner Baltimore 15 Apr liana Liverpool	sp Morn. Light. bk Sir. Star bk Hants Co	567	Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick	Royal Mail F. Clemente & Co.	4 3 3				I L		T T			
vy Baltimore 15 Apr	sp Cumberland bk Ornate	1555 I	5 Liverpool 7 Glasgow	Rio Gas Co Watson R. & Co	EMISSIC	ON .	CIRCULA	TION		DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VA	ALUB Q	QUOTA
na	bk Avonmore	1197 2	Cardiff 7 Cardiff 1 Rangoon	Wilson Sons & C Norton M'w & Co	339,675,10	o.Fooo	336.003	100\$00	o Gene	ral Apolices, currency	6 % {	1,000\$0 800—	000 1	1,095\$
iel Liverpool	bk Huntress	227 Jun.	2 Richmond.	F. Clemente & Co	2,158,40 119,60	0 000	1,997	200 00	0 ,	. " "	5 %	1,000	000	
ex, Yeats	Norwegian		Lisbon	V. M. Leone & C	8,142,80	000 000	22.4.13	500 00	o Nati	ncial apolices of Rio de Janeiro . mal Loan of 1868, gold		1,000	200 000 1	1,338 1,190
andon Cardifl 5 Ma rea do Lago. Oporto 13 Apr	bk Her Herlofsen bk Aeolus bk Emilie	584 May	5 Gloucester. 6 Liverpool.	J. Moore & Co J. Moore & Co	51,885,00	0 000	43,319	,000 00	Natio	mai Loan of 1879, gold	472 70	1,000	000 1	1,1905
stol Brunswick	bk Catharina bk Nymphen	261 392 1	6 Newcastle. 8 Hamburg.	Wilson Sons & Co H. Stoltz & Co			BAN	KS	AN	D PUBLIC CO	MPANIE	ES		
ntra	bk O. S. Plough bk Norma bk Ross	651 2 451 2 370 2	Newczstle. Cadiz Liverpool.	V. Miranda L. & C. John Moore & Co	CAPITAL	SHARES	SSUED	TOE	do de	NAMES	RESERVE FUND		LAST I	1
S. Baylis at Bermuda 1 Apr leb Liverpool 18 Apr	I have been a second					1 2	SS	AA	PA	BANKS		TION	AM'T	P/
ristina	sch Speculant bk Planteur	99 Mar.2 320 Apr. 1	7 Itajahy 9 Newcastle	Queiroz, M. & C Kahle & Noellner Walter, H. & Co	33,000,000\$ 8,000,000	40,000	All	200\$ 200	All	Banco do Brazil	7,391,682\$102	2 280 000	9\$000 10 000	Jan.
H. Morris Cardiff 23 Apr vid Stewart Baltimore	bk Her Behrendt bg Romeo	356 May 299 1	9 Newcastle 3 London 8 Hamburg	H. Stoltz & Co	£ 1,000,000	50,000	30,000 All £	200 20 &	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro English (limited) udustrial e Mercantil Vercantil de Santos	1.047.000 524	140 000	10 000 8 s 7 000	Nov
Pedro II Baltimore genie Cardiff	bk Fidelio bk Helene	376 1	g Liverpool. 3 New York	,] , Moore & Co	0,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	30,000 5,000 20,000	10,000	200	All	Banco Predial	. 123,150 957	7 70 000	6 '000	Jan. Jan.
T. G Cardift	Swedish			V M I CC	12,000,000	50,000	All £	20 £	All	New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio Banco de Credito Real do Brazil.	. £ 225,000	228 000	9 000 3 000	Oct.
rida	bk Havana	349 May	t. do Sal	V. M. Leone & Co	5,000,000 5,000,000	25,000 2,500	12,500 All 1,556	200 200 200		Banco de Credito Real de S. Paul Banco Auxiliar	39,258 600 36,442 004 3,053 598	55 000 8 170 000	3 500 5 000	oL/an.
ne	bg Hebe	167 Apr. 1	8 Itajahy P. Alegre.	Queiroz, M. & Co	8,000,000		19,017	200	All	RAHLWAYS Jacahé e Campos	108,192 481	05 000	E 000	lan.
ss Belfast 4 Apr Westerwick	bg Vredelust lug Reiziger bg Barbara Hend		4 Hagany	J da R. e Souza Queiroz, M. & C Queiroz, M. & C	3,035,750 20,000,000 7,200,000	100,000	65,000 23,591	200	All All	Paulista	698,897 176	70 000	9 800	1 - 22 3
Hon Hall Cardiff 17 Apr crich Hamburg	bg Goedhart	155 2	Rio Grande		£ 320,000 2,000,000	36,000		- 6	100	orocabanado debenturesdo do do do	= -	440 000		May
renles Cardiff 20 Apri	French			V M I 8 C	10,969,600	100,000	70,000 All &	50	200	do debentures	107,827 748	130 000 169 000 525 000	6 500 6½ °/0 6 °/0	Apri Apri
a	bk Rose C bk Aug. Edouard	355 Apr. 20 419 May	3 Marseilles.	V. M. Leone & C Cerf, Dale & Co Potey, Robert & C	6 500,000	53.325	30,000	200	All S	do do	Ξ.	167 000	5 000	July
zie Burrill	Italian				800,000	4,000		200		do do subsidiary shares Jnião Valenciana	44.600 000	20 000 80 000 283 500	61/2 0/6	Feb
sa	bg Maria Josepha bk Marini A	140 May 1	8 Genoa 8 Cardift	In distress Wilson Sons & C	5,100,000 970,000 1,200,000	25,500 - 6,000	4.350	200	200 All	logyana do debentures do debentures do debentures do debentures do debentures do Antonio de Padua debent'e	8,717 036	202 000	7 % 5 000	Apr July
rgen Rosario Roje O'Brien Newcastle 15 April	Spanish				495,000	10,000	All	200	200	do do debentures	474 493	195 000 203 500 145 000	7 % 5 000 8 % 8 ½ % 7 000	Jan. May
nica	bg Joven Anna.	314 May 3	r Tujú	Frias Herm. & C	3,800,000 1,600,000 3,100,000	15,500	14,267	200	200 !	rincipe do Grão Pará	9,156 518	192 000	7 000 7 % 9 000	Feb.
rg. Mitchell Cardiff 23 Apri	Portuguese bg Ame'a Norton sp Cons. Fontes.	690 Feb. 1	Brunswick	A. M. Norton	2 000 000	=		= 1	100	do subsidiarydo debentures	-	93 %	61/2 %	Jan. May
M. Walls	bk Zulmira bk Laura Norton	446 Apr. 2	5 I. Boa Vista	A. M. Norton A. M. Norton A. M. Norton Costa Santos & Co	6,000,000 6 381,600 400,000	30,000		200 100 200	All	Carangola do debentures	14,642 300	32 000	7 º/o 5½ º/o	Jan.
pid New York 8 Apr Dert Kerr Cardiff	bk Rita Norton bk Alliança bg Pensam'to II	822 Nov. 2 548 May 1	5 Brunswick 2 Oporto	A. M. Norton Costa Santos & Co	1,500,000	7,500 6,000		200	All	Pirahyense uiz de Fóra a Piáodo debentures.	Ξ	35 000	Ξ	
yando Cardiff		148 2 528 2	7 Lisbon 8 Oporto	Master M. J. F. Santos A. M. Siq'ra & Ir'o	350,000	2,000	All	200	All	Ramal Bananalensedo debentures	ΙΞ	90 %	9 %	Jan.
rensen	bg Arranca				1,000,000	i E	10 -	200		Norte debentures		180 000	8 %	
iltshire London 14 Apr	FORI	EĮGN	M^{A}	RKETS	10,000,000	20,000 50,000 10,000	All All	200 200 100	All:	5. Christovão	33.0I1 280	127 000	3 500 4 000	Apri
mi Cardift 5 Ma			VRE.		10,000,000 1,200,000 305,000	6,000	All	200	All	Pernambuco do debentures Porto Alegre	61,926 797	120 000	7 1/0	Apri
baLondon 21 Apr usNeweastle 24 Apr	May 7th.			Market Report,	1,200,000 2,000,000	6,000	All	200	All	'illa Izabel	167,157 870	220 000		Feb.
	COFFERDuri	ing the pas	st fortnight t The uncertain	the article was irre- in political situation cate position caused	5,400,000 468,000 852,000	27,000	=	200	500	do debentures	50,970 202	455 000 108 %	5 000 5 % 7 %	Jan.
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.					400,000 300,000	2,000	Ali	200 200	All	do debentures	=	180 000	8 º/a	Jan.
TR NAME WHERE FROM CONSIGNED TO	untavourably. 1	he demand	tor spot was	r York and of the iffected our market spasmodic. Santos r consumption and	1.000,000 2.800,000	20,000 4,000	A11 2,500	200	A 11 11	Brazileira de Navegação Paulista	- 1,177,538 010	300 000	7 000	Apr Jan
ny 23 Congo Fr Bordeaux* 18d Mess. Maritime	export: Rios were in demand, and in	most dema re dragging general sol	and both for . Other sor les were ma-	ts also were in light de at concessions in	6 750,000	50,000	10,419 6	15	All	do debentures Imazon Steam Navigation Iacional de Navegação	60.775	210 000 115 000 230 000	7 000 8½ % 12 sh 6 000	July
23 Magellan Br Coquimbo 20d Wilson Sons &	price. Cearás h lots of Bahias hav	ave not app	eared in the The future	r consumption and tas also were in light de at concessions in market; some small market was at times. Prices were 3 francs ms, and Santos good re the clearing of the of 50 centimes was need. It is said that a part of their heavy	1,000,000	3,000	1,853	200	All	do 2nd series Loão da Barra e Camnos		180 000	4 000 8 000	Section 1
24 Canning Br P. Alegre* 13d Norton, M'w & Liverpool 25d do	lower as compar	gradually lo ed with our	wer prices last quotation	rinces were 3 francs ins, and Santos good . or the clearing of the	1,600,000	8,000	All	200	All	Spirito-Santo a Caravellas INSURANCE idelidade	5,538 731	1 190 000	8 000	3 8 8 8
25 Poitou Fr River Plate 4d K. Valais & Co 25 Uruguay Gr Santos 18h E. Johnston & 25 V. de Maceió Fr do 21h A. Leuba & C	political horizon, obtained, which	a hard-wo	n advance o	of 50 centimes was ned It is said that	8,000,000 3,000,000	8,000 3,000 2,500	All 1,	000	250 . 7	rgos Flummense		180 000	32 000 15 000	o Jan
26 Guadiana Br South'ton* 26d Royal Mail	stocks and large	- transaction	is in Santos	cost and freight are	4,000,000 4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20 (larantia Jova Permanente onfiança ntegridade	67.041.405	5 26 000	9 "/s 3 000 7 500 2 000	
20 Horrox Blg Rosario* 12d Norton, M'w &	plantations there	are infecte	d; from lav	I (d sombra) by the be reduced, for the a also it is reported	5,000,000	8,000 25,000	4,000 t.	200	20	revidente	164,000 000	35 000	7 500 2 000 7½ "/6	Jan
30 V. de R. Jan. Fr Havre* 27d A. Leuba & C 31 Bessel Br Liverpool* 24d Norton, M'w &		will not exe	ceed the pres	ent. ean ports, May 1st:	4,000,000 500,000*	2,500	All	200	All	MARKETS Moria	172,748 830	1.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 800	
31 Berlin Gr Bremen* 26d River Plate* 7d Condon* 30d H. Stoltz & Condon* 30d Norton, M'w &	Havre		tons 2	1885 1884 8.125 82.618	£ 750,000	37,500	All &	20	All I	GAS COMPANIES	- M	1 34 30 30 10	10 %	Ma
e i Frankfurt Gr River Plate* 7d do London* 3od Scavour Br P. Alegre* 8d do do	Holland Great Britain Hamburg Antwerp	1	tons 7	9,000 62,000 8,500 28,000	£ 75,000 1,200,000\$	6,000	All &	200	A 11	Miscellaneous Miscellaneous Agricola de Campos	0.715 637	, _	_	1
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	Antwerp	·········	,, 1	6,400 17,000 12,700 9,600 10,800 10,928	300,000	50,000		200	All	do debentures Docas de Pedro II do debentures	:	96 % 130 000 192 000	9 % 3 000 6 %	o Apr
TE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	Bordeaux Marseilles		,, 1	6,000 5,680 5,950 7,700	338,400 1,500,000	7,500	All	200 200 200			188 =	200 000	8 %	Jan
THE MAND WIRAK TO CARGO		Total	tons 21	7,075 223,526	210,000 1,200,000 3,000,000	6,000 12,500	5,000 7,500	200	All	do debentures	53,646 450	75 000 200 000	5 000	o Jan
ay 23 Chatham Br 24 La Plata Br 24 Magellan Br Southampton* do Liverpool* do	Against Apri		ffee Statistic	£.	800,000	6,000	All	500 50 100	All	Jinas de Cacapava		25 000 100 000	8 º/c	
24 Magellan Br Liverpool* do	April deliver	ies	188 bags 100,0	00 90,000	1,000,000 400,000 8,000,000	8,000 80,000	5,000 4,400 All	50 100	All	Petropolitana ndust. Flum. (kiosques) astoril Agricola e Industrial	154,043 770	0 50 000	7 000 3 000	o Jan. o Mai
25 Pottou Fr 26 V. de Maceió Fr Havre* do 26 Sirius Br New York Coffee	Deliveries 4 Maatschappy	mos y stock	,, 330,0	00 251,000 00 990,000	1,700,000	8,500	3,500	200	All 200	do debentures	132,870 000	240 000	8 500	May
27 Uruguay Gr Hamburg* Sundries 28 Galicia Br Valparaiso* do	The imports of	of coffee du	., 112,0 ring 1884 div ows:	oo 184,000 ided among the con-	300,000 79,000 250,000	1,500	1,450 	200	All	do de Aracatydo debenturesdo Piracicaba debentures		=	8 %	Jan.
28 Ptolemy Br Santos do 19 Tagus Br River Plate do 20 Guadiana Br Santos do			Bri		300,000 500,000	2,500	All All	200	All	do Porto Feliz do do Lorena	1 =	80 °/o 200 000	8 % %	Jan.
30 Horrox Blg Southampton* do 30 Finance Amer New York* Coffee	America France Germany	*********	47.	021 58,366	800,000 1,000,000	4,000 5,000	All	200 200 100	All	do Rio Branco			-	
ne 1 Buenos Aires Gr Santos Sundries	Holland		. , 1,	100 83,055	2,000,000	10,000	All All	200	All	Serviços Maritimos	1,442 980	204 000 80 000 180 000 91 °/ ₀	6 500 6 % 8 % 8 %	Jan Apr May
ne i Buenos Aires Gr Santos Sundries do	Belgium	•••••	. ,, 20,	085 13,854 500 11,430	1,500,000	7,500	All	200	200	do debentures	A COURT OF STREET	180 mo	8 0/-	Ane

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Março.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

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