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A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-mercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1885.

The resumé of proceedings in the General Assembly, which we publish to-day, shows that but little of importance has been under discussion since our last report. As was anticipated, the attention of the Chamber has been almost wholly occupied with the government's emancipation project, which has been under discussion in second reading. The first article, which provided for a new registry and valuation of slaves, has been adopted, and the second article is now before the house-but so amended and changed that even its friends can hardly recognize it. After delaring that the government would adhere to that part of the project imposing a surtax of 5% on all revenues except those derived from exports, because such a tax is required to aid and indemnify the planters, the premier has now so far yielded to the demands of some of his supporters as to divide the proceeds of this tax into three parts-one for emancipation, one for interest on the yearly indemnity loans of 6,000,000\$, and one for immigration-and then to empower the government to make such exceptions in the imposition of the tax as it may deem best. This last is designed to pacify the threatened opposition of the Rio Grande and Ceará delegations. Thus mutilated this section possesses no positive character whatever, either good or bad, except the always danger ous authority of imposing a partial and arbitrary tax at pleasure. The attacks on the bill have been exceptionally strong, though too much time has been wasted in repeating certain arguments over and over again. The most important event, however, has been the organization of an out-and-out abolition party of some forty deputies, under the leadership of Sr. Joaquim Nabuco, which has already forced the government into concessions not thought possible at the outset. It is now thought that the bill will pass the Chamber, but its fate is doubtful in the Senate where opposition is already appearing. There have been several unseemly wrangles in the Chamber, and much time has been spent, as usual, in personal explanations and discussions. The muchneeded mortgage reform bill is now again before the Senate, and there are expectations that something will at last be done.

The deplorable state of the national finances has been but slightly discussed, no one seeming to care to discuss seriously a question so complicated and little understood.

a state that there is not a man in the country who has a clear conception of the dangers which threaten them or the measures urgently required to save them from utter

THE final act in the measure for the issuing of 25,000,000\$ more of paper money took place at S. Christovão on the 18th instant. With the signature of the Emperor attached the act now becomes law, and we shall have an opportunity to see how it is possible for a government to issue its promissory notes to certain banks, who are its creditors, and at the same time constitute them a loan upon which the aforesaid banks are to pay interest. The balance sheets of four banks of this city show that the Treasury owes them nearly 60,000,000\$, or 7,000,000\$ more than their aggregate paid-up capital, or more than 50 per cent. of their deposits on call and with fixed maturity. That the banks need a great part of this debt for commercial purposes is a well known fact, and that the Treasury has neither the cash nor incoming revenue to meet it is equally well known. The issue of less than half this debt in paper money for the purpose of repaying the banks is therefore a simple and tolerably easy way of cancelling a part of the debt-and nothing else. If it be a loan to the banks, then the Treasury indebtedness to them must remain unliquidated; and we shall see the novel arrangement of two parties being both debtor and creditor to each other and paying each other interest at one and the same time. It will be a new evolution in finance, but it will not altogether conceal the cloven hoof of paper expansion.

THE London Times of the 19th ult. contains an editorial article on the Saraiva emancipation project which merits the thoughtful attention of the government. To those who have followed the progress of emancipation in this country closely, or who have studied it in all its phases carefully, the Times article will convey nothing new, but to others it will be nothing less than a revelation. It will be heartily admitted by all Brazilians that they have had no better friend abroad than the Times, and it will also be seen from a perusal of this last article that there is as yet no change from that spirit of friendliness. When, therefore, the Times is led to express doubt as to the good intentions of the supporters of the Saraiva project, and to express a decided opinion upon the inability of the state to meet the new obligations created by this bill, it must be accepted as friendly caution which the government can not afford to disregard. The time has gone by when official statements are accepted in London without hesitation or doubt; the events of the last few years have taught many an old friend that his confidence had been misplaced, and that affairs were not always going on so smoothly and prosperously as represented. It should be known that Brazilian affairs are now being watched and studied in London as never before, and that every false step will serve to unsettle faith in the continuance of Brazilian credit. If Sr. Saraiva thinks that his project will be accepted abroad as an honest step toward emancipation, let him read the the Times and be undeceived.

Among the passengers by the American mail packet Advance on the 18th inst. was Ex-Minister Thomas A. Osborn and wife, and Ex-Consul-General C. C. Andrews and wife, who are returning home after a residence in this city during the greater part of the last four years. Both of these retiring

the finances of Brazil have drifted into such and hearty good wishes of the entire community, irrespective of class or nationality, and with these many an expression of sympathy for the reverse of political fortune which returns them again to private life at a time when their services can and must be most useful to their country. The policy of changing officials upon the accession of a new party to power is one which strangers find it difficult to understand and appreciate, and they are very apt to judge such a change solely upon the personal merits of the men affected by it. It is no discourtesy, therefore, to the new American representatives to say that the retirement of Minister Osborn and Consul-General Andrews is not only deeply regretted here, but also the policy which occasions it is heartily condemned. The act of His Majesty the Emperor in conferring the Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose upon Minister Osborn may be justly taken as a fair indication of the appreciation in which that gentleman is held in this city. It is the second time such distinction was ever conferred upon an American diplomatic representative here, and is all the more significant because, unlike the bestowal of such decorations upon the representatives of other governments, there is no possibility of reciprocating it in kind.

The new official representatives of the American government, Minister Jarvis and Consul-General Armstrong, have already received a hearty welcome both officially and privately, and we are confident that their residence here for the next four years will be as pleasant and satisfactory to them and to ourselves as could be wished. The occupation of positions just vacated by popular officials is not always an easy task, but in this case we feel certain that this will not only be done successfully but to the satisfaction of all.

THE new Secretary of State at Washington has recently issued instructions to the diplomatic representatives of the United States to the effect that the foreign-born children of American parents inherit both the citizenship and domicile of the father, and also that foreigners residing permanently in the United States, even though not naturalized, are entitled to all the rights of pro tection from the government which are accorded by the law of nations to domicile. These two decisions are important ones and will unquestionably give rise to not a little controversy between the United States government and those states where such pretensions are not recognized. The first position is certainly a good one, but it will require very careful management on Secretary Bayard's part to steer clear of a serious inconsistency at the very outset. The American principle has thus far been that the children of alien parents, even when not naturalized citizens, who are born in the United States, are natural-born citizens of that country from the day of their birth. This is also the law in Brazil and other South American countries. If now the State Department at Washington puts forward the claim that the foreign-born children of American parents are to be considered as American citizens, the first rule will require some modification. No country can justly claim rights of such character which it does not grant, nor can any person be legally a citizen of two countries at one and the same time. If it be intended to establish the doctrine that the foreign-born child inherits the father's citizenship with all its political rights, which is evidently the only logical position that can be assumed, then provisions for registry should at once be provided by an Act of Congress, and such registry present time no such provisions have been

nor death. In the American consulate of this city a book has been opened for the registry of Americans residing here, but such registry is purely voluntary and has no legal status. This defect has often been the cause of great trouble in cases growing out of inheritances, which as time goes on will become more and more serious. The second position assumed by Secretary Bayard is a very radical one, and will be very difficult to establish. The American gov ernment may very properly undertake to protect an alien in all his civil rights while in the United States, and may also guarantee protection to his property and acquired rights during his absence, but if the alien has never seen fit to assume the privilege of citizenship, which is so easily obtained, it is doubtful propriety for the government of that country to follow him abroad for the sake of offering him the protection which was declined at home.

WE are heartily glad that our colleague

of the Revue Commerciale Financiere et Maritime is calling the attention of Europe to the financial position of this Empire. Our circulation being restricted to English speaking communities, and individuals, a demonstration of the position of Brazil in a so universally intelligible language as French cannot fail to both improve the credit of the Empire and-an equally important question-attract immigration to the country. Although, as our colleague says, deficits have reached a total of 850,000,000 francs, this is not to be considered a proof that the country must avail of those resources which a worn-out nation seizes upon to prolong its agony. We agree thoroughly that such resources as a worn-out nation avails of to prolong its agony should not be used; yet it seems to us that this is exactly what the young and vigorous Brazil is doing. With negotiable assets in hand, the government seizes the resource of paper money, about the last straw that a sinking government should catch at. Our colleague bases the greater part of his predictions as to the future greatness of the Empire upon two important conditions. The first is the settlement of the slavery question; the other an assumption of the annual increase in the revenue of the country. The first condition may-or may not-be very shortly settled, and the solution in the opinion of the Bourbons will utterly ruin the country; the second is so extremely hypothetical that it hardly deserves to enter into a serious consideration of the financial future of the country. And we say hypothetical advisedly, for imports being the great contributor to revenue, as we have again and again pointed out, an increase in these can only be produced by an increase in the purchasing powers of Brazil, and if, as is stated, the value of Brazilian exports tends to decrease, where is this increased purchasing power to be sought? Then the debt of the country is estimated to average 200 francs per capita while that of some European nations is three and four times greater. The population of Brazil is estimated at 12,000,000, but of these a very considerable proportion can not enter into statistics based upon European figures, for they are neither producers nor consumers in a strict sense of the word, but mere cyphers in a census. Can our colleague claim that a caboclo with his food and raiment can enter into an economic calculation as an equivalent for a French farmer? The one producing barely sufficient for his sustenance, and the other every year saving something for his own and for the benefit of his country? We think not. The same venerable calculation of a debt per capita has again and again been should be made compulsory. Up to the produced to prove that Brazil is about the only nation that could in reason increase It may be said—and with deep regret—that officials take with them the sincere respect made, neither for residence, birth, marriage, its national debt, because the proportion is

so ridiculously small. Foreigners basing their calculations on other countries may be led astray by such declarations; we the dwellers in this Empire have no right to announce such erroneous statistics. Brazil is not now, nor is she likely soon to be, in a sound or improving financial position. Years of the strictest economy and of persistent refusals to listen to the siren songs of axe grinders are both requisite and necessary; years of humiliation, of sackcloth and of ashes are possible, before the incapacity, the want of thought and the improvidence of the Brazilian statesmen can be settled for, and the country must prepare itself for these humiliations and sacrifices. We hope with our colleague that the maximum of charges upon the Treassury is about reached; if it is not we give up any solution of present embarrassments. We hope with our colleague that the great proportion of our food, now imported, may be produced in the country. We hope that the prices of our exports have touched, or nearly touched, bottom. We hope that cacáo, cin chona, tobacco and Pará chestnuts may all prove valuable factors in producing the means of settling foreign balances, and that our coffee may enter into free competition with Javas and Ceylons. Finally, with our colleague we hope, that with economy, good administration and a little less affection for sterile political discussions, Brazil will in a few years rival the United States in prosperity, our climate and soil offering greater resources than those of the Republic. We say we hope for all these: "hope long deferred, maketh the heart sick. "

SENATOR Correia, the indefatigable, has elicited from the Treasury officials a statement of the amounts and rates of exchange taken, and the commissions paid, for a period extending from June 1884 to April 1885. From this it appears that the government in that period took the following amounts from the banks specified:

Banco Commercial	£1,320,000
Banco do Brazil	783,000
English Bank	360,000
New London and Brazilian	210,000

£2,673,000

The rates varied according to the market, and the difference between these and the par of 27d caused a loss to the Treasury of 9,138,905\$, besides which appears an item of 253,470\$ commissions paid to the following banks:

Banco Commercial 201,882\$ 51,588

253,470\$ This makes a total difference between the cash disbursed for the sterling taken and the value at par of 9, 392, 375\$. An examination into this table furnishes strong proofs that the Treasury does not manage its exchange operations in a business-like manner and there must have been good reasons for employing the Banco Commercial to so considerable extent as that it furnished onehalf of the total exchange taken. We presume that this bank acted as an endorser for exchange taken by it in the market and by it turned over to the Treasury at the same rates, or else how can the important sum of 202,000\$ commission paid the bank be explained? In fact the bank would seem to have acted as the Treasury broker and guarantor of the remittances made. That this creates a preference which is injust to of payment were not satisfactory to the competitors of the favored bank. The Treasury could as easily have taken satisfactory market bills as the Banco Commercial could, and the guarantee, we may confidently assert, was more or less nominal. If it were otherwise the responsibility assumed by the bank of payment were not satisfactory to the competitors of the favored bank. The Treasury could as easily have taken satisfactory market blen no demand for their services, and this demand was due, in part, to the vexatious delays which travellers experience if they deal directly with the police officials. Many persons are glad to pay a few milreis to a demed with honest anger, and, turning on his heel, he walked away without a word. Several years ago it chanced that I was able to render some slight services to an American who had become entangled in the meshes of the Rio police office. He was a stereotyper, and had come to Rio with his family, purposing to carry on his trade

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plorable. As it happens the government, it seems to us, has incurred an utterly unnecessary expense and has shown a partiality that, all conditions being equal, can not be too strongly condemned. It is perfectly clear to all who are in contact with our money market, that the only correct manner in which the exchange operations of the government can be carried on, is for the Treasury to appear openly as a taker of all such bills as are of satisfactory character, and that such bills are obtainable in Rio no one can be hardy enough to deny. If the Treasury requires facilities in the matter of payments, we venture to say that the brokers would be able to arrange this and the great advantage would result that the Treasury would have no brokerages nor commissions to pay, or it could have saved 250,000\$ which was expended uselessly. Moreover, as we have had occasion to point out, the bank favored by the Treasury is not a specialist in the business of exchange. It does an important banking business; its directors are gentlemen who have gained a competence in trade and commerce in Rio, but are unquestionably to a great extent unacquainted with the more extended study of financial movements. How then, we ask, can an institution directed by retired merchants of Rio compete with institutions managed by young men, who have been brought up to banking, and are directed by boards seated in the capital of the financial world? We have no intention of offending persons, but our argument is based upon common-sense and its refutation will be difficult, if not impossible. The Treasury has no right to create a preference in its exchange operations. The banks and the brokers should have free access to the minister of finance and the most favorable offer be accepted. The groping and wandering policy of late governments calls for a decisive change, and Senator Correia has done a service to the public in bringing to the light of day what appears to be a very questionable policy on the part of the authorities. We are advocating no new idea. Under former administrations the Treasury appeared openly in the market as a taker, and it appears no less apparently, when the operations of any one bank can be directly traced to government necessities. If it be objected that the extra labor involved in conferring bills with letters of credit is avoided by a commission to a guarantor, the answer is ready. Surely, there must be sufficient Treasury employés to execute this trifling service, or if there be not, a bank properly managed would scarcely demand so important a commission as one farthing per milreis which has been paid. Bank rates and commercial rates are frequently only 1/16 d. apart; a farthing on present rates of exchange seems to us exhorbitant; yet this has been granted to the Banco Commercial by the Treasury to no earthly use, as we think we have clearly demonstrated.

was greatly out of proportion to its resources

and had matters become critical and any

great part of the exchange returned the

result could not have been other than de-

THE PASSPORT OUESTION. To the Editor of the Rio News.

I was much interested in your comments, published on the 15th, respecting the abuses of the passport system in this city, and the action of the chief of police with relation to passport brokers. Permit me to waiting about the police office.

But the demand is still more largely due to a feature which seems to be inseparable from all police business at Rio-I mean the want of common courtesy among the subordinate officials, with whom the business of viséing passports rests. I know that police offices all over the world are open to similar charges; it may be supposed that the officials are so accustomed to dealing with rascals that they come to consider all mankind as tainted with rascality. If that be the case, in justice to honest men the business should be taken out of the hands of these officials, and placed with persons of more optimistic views.

The passport system is, no doubt, a remnant of feudalism, and it would be better to do away with it altogether; but so long as it exists its objects should be honestly carried out. I leave New York with a passport which is, or purports to be, an official letter from the government of the United States to government officials in Brazil, or elsewhere; this paper is a presumptive proof that I am an honest man and should have an honest man's privileges. Arrived in Rio, as in duty bound, I call at the police office to present my letter, and in doing so I show that I am disposed to submit to all formalities which may be required of a foreigner travelling in Brazil. I am received by a man who is socially and intellectually my inferior, who snatches this respectable document from my hand, glances over it as though it were an indictment, eyes me as he might an escaped criminal, and orders me to be remanded for sentence until to-morrow. If I do not understand Portuguese, the ignorance is added to my crime and I become a hardened offender. If I venture to urge that my time is limited, I get a preliminary sentence in Portuguese billingsgate; if I expostulate, I am stormed out of the office.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is not a fancy picture; it is a pretty exact description of the sufferings I have actually gone through on five or six occasions, and which I propose to avoid in future by employing a passport broker, if I can find one. Lest it should be supposed that my ill-reception was due to my own ignorance or pigheadedness, I will add that, during many years of travel in Brazil, I have never, except in this instance, had occasion to complain of government officials; in the custom-houses, post-offices and departments, at Rio and elsewhere, I have invariably been treated with courtesy, and if, at times, there have been vexatious delays in business I clearly understand that the fauit lay with the red-tape system so much in vogue here. and not with officials who are only instruments of their system. As for the police officers in question, I have never approached them except with respect, have never answered them discourteously, and as I have a fair-knowledge of the Portuguese language, there was no occasion for mis understanding. Only once, a few months ago, after three minutes conversation with the most villainous-looking and villainous acting official I ever met, I said: "Why do you treat me like a thief? I am an honest man." In answer, he threw down my passport, turned his back on me with a snort, and began to abuse a poor devil of an immigrant who was waiting, hat in hand; the immigrant, an Italian, understood only that he was unjustly treated, his face red-

go-between rather than waste their time in here. Some official in the custom-house took it into his head that the stereotyping tools were to be used in manufacturing counterfeit money, and they were seized accordingly; the man, a simple, rather helpless character, was utterly confounded at this unlooked-for reception. The matter was explained, and the tools were given up, the custom-house officials being abundantly convinced of their mistake. But the police department, having cognizance of the matter, persisted in regarding the man with suspicion, and he was subjected to many petty annovances, the more troublesome because he knew nothing of Portuguese and could not explain. Disgusted at length with his situation, he managed to scrape enough money together to pay for a secondclass passage home; but at the last moment the police refused to let him go. In danger of losing not only his time but the passagemoney which he had paid, he appealed to me for help: I did what I could for him. but the required permission was only granted on a peremptory demand from the American consul. I have met the man, since then, in New York; he speaks of Brazil with horror, and does all be can to prevent Americans from going there.

I write this in all friendliness to the country, which is by no means fairly represented in the police tyrants. Unfortunately, foreigners get their first impressions through this very unfavorable medium, and first impressions are apt to endure. In fact, the police officials are part of a somewhat extensive arrangement by which Brazil is actively engaged in cutting off its own nose.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, 8th July.

-Money to pay the debt service for the rest of this year has been sent to London.

-The postmaster general has ordered from the American Bank Note Company 2 million stamps of 4 cents and 2 million of 2 cents.

-Captain Etchichuri left, on Saturday, for Tuwith 113 Indians and their families, who will be placed in various sugar establishments. They were guarded by six soldiers. It would be interesting to know under what conditions these well-guarded "agriculturists" are to work.

-Every one is laughing at the South American Journal on Santos, who was "called to the Pre-sidency by unanimous acclamation." We are not surprised that our native colleagues cry "shame"

-In two months and ten days the Jesus Maria colony, comprising 4 sq. leagues, in Santa Fé, has been settled with 80 families. The land has been fractioned in lots of 20 squares, obtaining an average price of \$30,000 m/n per league. Ten years the land in which this colony is established was valued at 1000 m/n per league.

-It would seem that when the gove agrees to arbitrate a case or claim, it would be in honor bound to accept the results. This is a mistake as the case of the Galileo shows that the government accept only when it is their favor, but repudiate when not. In the commercial world this would be called by a bad name.

-During the month of June, 1665 immigrants entered the immigrants' hotel. They arrived in 17 ocean steamers, 1327 being Italians, 108 Spanards, 101 Frenchmen, 65 Austrians, 23 Germans, 38 Swiss, I English, I North American and one There were 215 women and 191 Norwegian. children. 1334 were agricultural labourers.

-When Congress gets hold of the message and the Dr. Pellegrini contract, there will be fun in Congress. Not because they who will oppose it would have done better, but because presidential politics are on the stage.

-Ferrari is in doubt whether to go on longe with his opera, or leave. Get out, Ferrari, by all

—We get 70 cents on the dollar for our loan. Had it been given to Messrs. Baring Bros. at the first in a clean dignified manner, we should have realized 86 at least and 16 cents on 30 millions is 4,800,000 which we pay the piper for that dance of tolly.

The Argentine Sugar Factories, with head quarters in London, thought to earn at least £20,000, but report £17,201.

—We note the following movement of the Buenos Aires custom house during the month of June. The value of imports subject to duties was \$\mathbb{m}/\text{n}\$ and \$\preceq\$ for \$1.33\text{of}\$ do.—total \$\frac{5}{5},093,-837\text{ m}/\text{n}\$, against \$\frac{5}{5},802,960\text{ during the same month last year. The exports subject to duties, were \$\frac{5}{1},81,948\text{ m}/\text{n}\$ and free of do. 323,661 — total \$\frac{5}{1},095,600\text{ m}/\text{n}\$, against \$\frac{5}{3},448,721\text{ during the same month last year. The result of the last six months shows the following figures. Imports subject to dutly \$\frac{8}{7}\text{n}/37,342,538\text{n}/\text{n}\$ against \$\frac{3}{2}\text{c},485\text{f}\$ during the same time last year. The exports were: subject to dutly \$\frac{8}{7}\text{n}/\text{n}/\text{3},1549,037, and free of do. 6,028,727 — total \$\frac{3}{7}\text{6},656,764\text{ m}/\text{n}\$ against \$\frac{3}{2}\text{c}.043,562\text{ during the same time last year.}

—It is a common and a pleasant delusion that we are broad, liberal and sound in our views, generous in our impulses and just in our dealings, with nuch magnanimity and little prejudice in our character. It would not be politic or polite for us to say or assume that any one in particular is self-deceived and lacking in these qualities, but we may safely and quite truly declare that, so far from being common, these qualities are extremely uncommon. It is not difficult to be magnanimous in cases where conflict of views exists, where what we wish is promptly accorded, and what we think is quickly endorsed, where our ways are the ways of pleasant-ness and peace which are followed; but let there be sharp differences, clear discrepancies, strong antagonisms, and then it will be seen how much of any and how many of all these graces are held in possession by those who are more or less thankful that we are not as other men are. In these tests, infinite luttleness, bigoted narrowness, querulous impatience and general disagreeableness are exemplified, quite too frequently for a belief in the speedy approach of general human perfection. [We quite agree with our colleague—but what is it all about? — Ed. News.]

—We gave, on Sunday, the decision of Dr. Larsen on the question of paying in paper a debt contracted, previously to the decree of forced currency, to be paid in gold. The case is of so much importance that we think it well to give more fully the grounds of the decision, which were substantially as follows: — That contracts must be executed in good faith, and with the obligations which are attached to them not only expressly, but by implication of law, custom and equity; that in the present case, the parties understood that, in exchange for the salt, a real value was to be given in gold, and if it were admitted that the obligation could be cancelled by paying in legal tender notes for their face value — this value being diminished—it would result that less would be paid than was contracted to be paid, which is contrary to equity and good faith.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

July 13.—In the Senate, Sr. Correll asked that the tables showing the amount of exchange taken by the Treasury from June 1884 to April last, the rates, etc., be published, together with that showing the expenses with advertisements, etc. Sr. Junqueira moved for information regarding the elections in and the finances of the province Bahia. In the Chamber, Deputy MARTIM FRANCISCO proposed a bill to reform the electoral law, by which elections of deputies will be decided by the pluralities received at the first ballot.

Deputy Spinola spoke in reference to the D.

Pedro I railway and defended the commission that examined the scheme; he said the road would have strategic, but no commercial, importance and he thought it would be a great error to sink money in the sands of the beaches, between Santa Catha rina and Porto Alegre. He further objected that the work at the Rio Grande bar should continue simultaneously with that on the road, for one of the two The emancipation bill was balwas unnecessary. loted, and Art. I passed unanimously; 65 1, 2, 3, And 5 were also passed with various amendments.
Deputy Antonio Prado's amendment fixing the value of 60 to 65 years' old slaves at 100\$ was lost by 77 to 30 vote

July 14.—There was no quesum in the Senate. In the Chamber, Deputy HENRIQUE MARQUES was of opinion that the mastisfactory results of certain railways were to be attributed to want of care in their localization and surveys, but he thought the Recife and Caruard railways was necessary. The ballot on the emancipation bill was resumed. The membrane of Deputy Candido de Oliveira, which was to declare sexagenarian slaves free, was lost by

38 to 61 votes. In the debate on Art. 2 of the big as amended by the committee, Deputy AMARO BE-ZERRA made a severe attack upon the ministry which had he said taken the Dantas project and dressed it up to suit conservative and dissident liberal ideas.

July 15.—In the Senate, the sempiternal Botu-cate question came up and the minister of foreign affairs promised information thereupon. Sr. Franco De Sa' asked for information regarding the law faculties. Through some informality the bill reforming the mortgage law was returned to the committee. In the Chamber, Deputy ZAMA was obliged to reply to certain remarks made yesterday by Deputy Bezerra and defended his vote in favor of Barão da Villa da Barra, because Sr. Marcolino Moura had turned over three Bahia dis tricts to the conservatives and prevented a distinguished liberal from occupying a seat Chamber. Deputy BEZERRA replied and declared his readiness to swear that liberals were immolated at the demand of the conservative and dissiden league. The bill opening an additional credit for 300,000\$ for the lazaretto came up, and although league. Deputies CASTRIOTO, ANDRADE FIGUEIRA and HENRIQUES pointed out the lack of necessity, the DEMODURE pointed out the lack of necessity, the bill passed second reading. The second debate on Art. 2 of the emancipation bill came up. Deputy BEZMAT repeated certain conservative formula, but would support the bill. (Art. 2 has been considerable to the conservative formula, the conservative formula, but would support the bill. siderably modified in committee, but we await the bill as passed before referring to the various amendments. Eds. NEWS.) July 16 .- In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA moved

for information as to limits between the provinces of Paraná and Santa Catharina. Senators Jun-QUEIRA and CORREIA availed of Sr. Franco de Sá's motion of yesterday to make political speeches. These with Sr. Franco de Sá's defense of his action when minister of the empire, occupied the session In the Chamber, Deputy Soares called attention to the item of commissions paid by the Treasury on the operations in exchange, and moved for fur ther information on this subject. Deputy A. DE Siqueira referred to the remarks of Senator Dantas at the banquet offered him, as reported by the Gazeta de Noticias, of which he questioned the veracity. The late minister of justice affirmed the correctness of the report, but the speaker would settle the matter when the budget of the department of justice was in debate and asked the minister to then discuss the matter, to which De-puty Sodré replied: "I am ready." Deputy SCHUTEL asked for information as to the report of the commission appointed to examine the plans of the D. Pedro I railway and the progress of the negotiations tending to rescind the concession.

Deputy Andrade Figueira made a vehement speech in the debate on the emancipation project. He considered the project a divine work, inap-preciable by the laws of logic, and the result of a in the debate on the emancipation project compromise. He analyzed the committee amend-ment with severity and had not expected to find in an emancipation project, a scheme for attracting immigration. The premier claims that his project will secure emancipation in 13 years, but the speaker would secure the same result without the sacrifices imposed by the project. The question as to the planters was not indemnification, which would revert to their creditors, but the labor supply to meet the want created by the emancipation of the slaves. showed that under present conditions a sla worth four colonists and concluded by calling the attention of the world that in 12 years Brazil had freed one-half its slaves and that in 10 years more it would free the balance by individual action, with-

it would free the balance by individual action, wro-out an imperial propagands to dispute the glory. July 17.—In the Senate, Sr. BARROS BARRETO moved for further information regarding the ex-change operations at the Treasury. The minister change operations at the Treasury. The minister of foreign affairs recognized the necessity of settling the boundary question between Paraná and Santa Catharina, upon which Senator Correia withdrew his motion for information thereon. In the Chamber, Deputy Maciel moved that a st committee be appointed to examine into the project for the reform of provincial administration.

Deputy Spinola moved for information regarding the alleged robbery at the Portuguese consulate in this city. Deputy Portella availed of a reply to a speech made in the Senate by Sr. Franco de Sá to thank Sr. Correia for his defense of the deputies who had opposed the reform of the universitie well as the justice shown by the senator to those deputies who opposed the emancipation project.
Deputy Nabuco asked that a day and hour be
marked when he could ask the premier for information regarding the emancipation project, the object of which seems to us to evoke an explicit platform from the ministry. Deputy ANDRADE FIGUEIRA asked and obtained one minute to read a telegram from Ceará. Deputy SODRE' asked for Deputy Andrade a telegram from Ceará. Deputy Sodre' asked for twenty minutes during this, or the next session, to twenty minutes during his, on the fact excession, or reply to Deputy Siqueira's remarks in reference to the Dantas banquet. The manner in which the request was put to the Chamber caused a most dis-orderly scene. The session was supended after a

sharp dispute between the president and Deputy Amaro Bezerra, and upon reassuming, this deputy persisting in his determination to speak, the session was finally adjourned.

July 18.—In the Senate, Sr. Correta referred to the support of the government emancipation project by the conservatives. In the Chamber an exchange of sharp remarks was made between Deputy José Mariano and the second secretary. Deputy Sodré replied to Deputy Siqueira's contestation of the remarks made by Senator Dantas at the late banquet and severely criticised his motion which caused the defente of the Dantas cabinet. Deputy Lourrency De Almugerque spoke in favor of the emancipation project and applauded the action of the conservatives in supporting the government; but he thought that until the question was decided their party could not assume power.

7uly 20 .- In the Senate, Sr. Antonio Joaquim Gomes do Amaral took the oaths and his senator from Pará. The bill reforming the mort-gage law was discussed by Srs. NUNES GONÇALVES, CRUZ MACHADO and SILVEIRA DA MOTTA; th presented a motion that the debate be adjourned until the premier was present, or for eight days, which was not voted for want of a quorum In the Chamber, Deputy DUARTE DE AZEVEDO replied to remarks made in the Senate by the late minister of empire. Deputy NABUCO referred to the emancipation of 200 slaves by the Visconde da Silva Figueira and presented a project as drawn up by the Visconde for emancipation. The officers of the Chamber were re-elected. Senator SARAIVA the premier, defended the emancipation project an explained the compromise charged to have been made with the conservatives. He replied to made with the conservatives. He replied to Deputy Andrade Figueira's attack and declared he he would follow examples and not dissolve the Chamber unless it became ungovernable.

July 21 .- In the Senate, Sr. IGNACIO MARTINS in presenting a motion for information regarding the D. Pedro II railway extension said his motion was rendered necessary by the interests of the province of Minas and the hopelessness that the budget of the department of agriculture would be discussed this year. He referred to the delay of the estimates in the Chamber, which was caused by the endeavors of the government to arrange some compromise with the conservative party respecting the emancipation project and vir minister of empire replied, declaring that the government had no complaints against the province of Minas, and that a native of that prov ince was a member of the cabinet. He considered the charge that the government was delaying the stimates to arrange a compromise an insult (injuria and then repeated various declarations that pa triotism less than party feeling was shown by the conservatives in supporting the emancipation project. The bill reforming the mortgage law was discussed by Senators Nunes Gonçalves and CORREIA. In the Chamber, Deputy VALLADARES asked for information as to the comportment, etc. of slaves freed by the Condessa do Rio Novo who were obliged to work on the metaixie plan with the hospital at Parahyba do Sul. Deputy ОLYMPIO DE CAMPOS begged that the province of Sergipo might not be so entirely overlooked by the government. He referred to the Aracajú and Simã Dias railway, and said the northern packets do not touch at the capital of the province. The minister of agriculture in reply said the first estimates of the railway were rejected as being exorbitant, upon which the government had declared it would accept even new surveys as a basis for a future road, for the first estimates had rendered the com-pany liable to suspicion. On the emancipation project Deputy Candido de Oliveira spoke, atproject Deputy CANDIDO DE CLUVERRA spoke, at-tacking the government and defembing the Dantas cabinet, of which he was a member. The estimates of the department of empire came up and Deputy GOMES DE CASTRO defined his political position and declared his opposition to the liberal party in general.

July 22.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA in calling attention to the practice of granting leave of absence to persons employed on commissions, criticized the facility with which this was granted and moved for information as to the number of persons belonging to commissions on leave and whether their salaries are suspended or not. The reform of the mortgage law was discussed by Senators AFPONSO CELSO, JUNQUERA and NUNES GOSÇALVES. In the Chamber, Deputy ARAUJO GÓES moved for information in regard to central factories in Bahia and to the Bahia and S. Francisco railway extension. Deputy CARLOS PEIXOTO Spoke on the emancipation project and defended the action of the conservatives in voting with the government. Art. 2 of the bill as amended by the committee passed. The estimates of the department of empire were discussed, Deputy A. De SI-QUERA Speaking.

—The second article of the Saraiva e-mancipation project passed the Chamber in second reading on the 22nd by a large majority. The government modifications succeeded in allaying considerable threatened opposition.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Counterfeit 2\$000 notes have made their ap pearance in various parts of Pernambuco.

—The Ceará exports to the United States during the half year ending 30th June amounted to a total value of 783, 3685703.

—The balance in the Pará provincial treasury on the 30th June last was 1,060,123\$692, of which 946,989\$307 were deposits.

—The Swedish schooner Maria, with a cargo of coal from Cardiff, was wrecked near the Rio Grande bar on the 7th inst.

—The municipal receipts of Manáos, the capital of Amazonas, for the year 1883-84 were 175,093\$-049, and the expenditures 151,937\$953.

—The town of Rio Claro, São Paulo, is to have the electric light. An exchange says that all the material is on the spot except the motor.

—The receipts of rubber at Pará for the twelve months, July-June last, were 11,800,000 kilos against 11,124,000 kilos for the same period of 1883-84.

—The receipts at the Pará custom house for the last fiscal year were 6,682,796\$991, against 10,546,287\$606 for the preceding year and 10,692,586\$701 for the year 1882-83.

—The S. Paulo papers notice that the government (provincial?) is about to build 80 houses for immigrants on a plantation near Lorena, in that province, recently purchased.

—The abattor company of Campinas, S. Paulo, has sold its buildings and accessories to the municipality for the total sum of 145,107\$130. Hereafter the town will run its own slaughter house.

—The provincial revenue receipts at Piraciaba, S. Paulo, for the fiscal year 1884-85 amounted to 25,618\$102, and the general receipts to 4.293\$009. The expenditures from this office during the year were 19.85\$\$05.

—A fatal accident occurred on the Ouro Preto railway works on the L4th inst., a bank of earth falling upon a gang of laborers, killing three and seriously injuring an engineer. The animals and carts in the cutting were covered with earth.

—There came near being a duel in S. Paulo. A swars made some remarks considered insuling by a Frencham. Coffee and pistols were, it is reported, ordered, but the blessed newspapers got hottled, ordered, but the blessed newspapers got without bloodshed.

—A fatal accident occurred in the salt-works of Valentin de Almeida & Alves, at Cabo Frio, on the 17th inst., occasioned by the bursting of a boiler. The walls of the building were thrown down, causing the instantaneous death of three persons and serious injuries to three others.

—The differential duties imposed by the provincial assembly of Amazonas in favor of direct exports has created great indignation at Pará. The exports direct are to pay 5 per cent. duty; those to Brazilian ports pay 10 per cent. A protest will probably be presented to the general government.

—The Pernambuco provincial assembly has ratified the municipal contract conferring a monopoly for the supply of the city of Pernambuco with fresh meat. The public market has been closed to competition. There is considerable popular opposition to the contract, but it has thus far proved ineffectual.

—The Correio Paulistano does not love the S. Paulo railway company and published a notice that the company had been requested to take the contract for the Santos port improvements. This is contradicted by the Diorio Liberal so far as the request is concerned. But it seems that some contract is possible, and as the S. Paulo railway has a great interest in improving the port of Santos, we think that the government could not do better than to contract with it for the works.

—According to the Journal do Agricultor the export of oranges from Fortaleza, Ceará, from 23rd July to 31st December, 1884, amounted to 52,463 boxes, con aining 200 oranges each, amounting in all to 10,492,600 oranges. The shipments were made to Europe and the United States, and the reight paid was 18500 per box, or a total of 78,6948500 for the total e port. This is an industry peculiarly adapted for small proprietors, and its extension to other localities should be warmly encouraged.

—According to a provincial contemporary, a black woman named Jacintha has just concluded to die at Ris Verde at the advanced age of 150 years. She could sew, and enjoyed good health up to the last. This is the best story, except one, yet received. The next will be awaited with no slight anxiety. If there is one thing more than another that we enjoy, it is the sight of an ague stricken, yellow visaged, eadaverous, this side-of-forty editor inventing stories of extreme old age in order to deceive himself and others about the healthfulness of the place in which he is living.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The April traffic receipts of the D. Pedro II were 873,152\$205 and expenses 524,

-The surveys of the Macahé extension of the Cantagallo railway were completed on the 12th inst. The distance surveyed is said to be 57 kilometres.

-The May traffic of the Itauna railway left a balance of 4,522\$550 on the trunk line and 11,-856\$400 on the branch. The balance for five months is 134,934\$910.

-The Cantagallo railway, owned by the provinc of Rio de Janeiro, traffic receipts for the first half of 1885 were 675,347\$270 and expenses 469,-055\$184. For the same period of 1884 receipts were 599,835\$716 and expenses 549,770\$465.

—The May receipts of the Rio Claro and S. Carlos do Pinhal railway were 32,356\$450 and the expenditures 17,288\$615, leaving a surplus of 15,067\$835. The construction works on the projected extension of this line are to be begun on the 30th

-The government has accorded permission to the São Paulo Railway Co, to change the system of passenger cars now in use on that line. The change, if it be a total abolition of the present compartment system, will be heartily appreciated by the travelling public.

-The traffic receipts for the six months, Jan ast, of the Principe do Grão-Pará were 353,056\$660 and expenses were 158,123\$171. Pas sengers contributed 181,185\$220, goods 132,472\$
260. The receipts show an increase over the same period of last year of 38,410\$260.

-The minister of agriculture has called the attention of the fiscal engineer of the Paraná rail way to the fact that the salaries of only suc employés as are in actual service are chargeable to traffic expenses, and not the maximum of salaries as fixed by the table; further that, by an aviso of 1883, subscriptions to newspapers may not be charged to traffic expenses.

-The minister of agriculture advises the fiscal engineer of the Great Western railway that the 160,000\$ in rolling stock, to be charged to ning expenses during two years, it cannot consen to the company forming a reserve fund at the cost of the state. A clause in the decree granting the concession fixes that 3/ per cent, on the capital may be charged to running expenses for reserve fund, when the revenue of the road does not exceed 7 to 71/2 per cent; we cannot see therefore how the minister can cancel this clause because company was authorized to increase its rolling

LOCAL NOTES

-Another disciple of the idea of banks of issue is O Paiz.

-A bull in Portuguese: If it yet was in existence O Brazil (newspaper) would to-day complete its second year!!

-The Ferrari opera company arrived from Buenos Aires on the 19th by the French packe Orénoque. The company comprises 174 persons

-All the theatres of the city are to be connected with the central fire station by telephone lines. It is said that this step was suggested by the Emperor.

-How our colleague of the Gazeta de Noticias arrives at the conclusion that an exhibit by Brazil at a Buenos Aires exposition will attract immigration, is a thing no fellow can understand.

-The Jornal do Commercio of the 16th extracts a notice, from a Nitherohy paper that an opposi-tion ferry company is in contemplation between Rio and Praia Grande.

-The anniversary of the taking of the Bastile was duly celebrated on the 14th inst. by the French colony of this city. The local press also devoted the customary space and compliment to the oc

-The number of employees of the telegraph department is to be increased so that the electric fire alarms may be examined every day. His Majesty the Emperor is credited with this new undertaking.

-Ginx's baby in duplicate. The police found two children, aged respectively 1 and 3 years, losin the streets. The mother was sent for, but sho declared that having 5 children she could not sup port them and set them adrift.

-There was a row the other day on a Swedish vessel called the Frithiof. The Gazeta de Noticias makes the name Teralheofsueden; the Diario de Noticias gets it Frelheof Sueder; O Paiz calls it Noticias gets it Pretineof Sueaer; O 1711 Canal Trelliof; and finally the Jorna! says the name is Skinerten Frilhiaf. We sympathize with the

-Colomy cloud is Portuguese for Clan McLeod -What is tamporecó that Mr. Slater puts on his telegraph forms?

-H. B. M. ship Ruby arrived here on the 17th

-The U. S. S. Nipsic arrived here on the 18th from Montevideo via Sta. Catharina.

-The American packet Finance is due at this port on the 2nd prox.

-By decree of the 18th inst. Sr. Antonio Joa quim de Fontoura Xavier was appointed cons

-The Engenho Velho Club gives one of its mos njoyable concerts and receptions at its club rooms Rua de Haddock Lobo, on Saturday evening next.

-O Paiz hears that Sir John Hawkshaw is to be invited to superintend the works at the Rio Grande do Sul bar. Has Dr. Bicalho thro the sponge?

-A French boy wanted to commit suicide be cause his parents would not allow him to learn piano playing. We would have relieved him a A pianist is our natural enemy. nce.

-The abuse of rockets in our streets is a nuis ance at all times, but in Campos the rockets are absolutely dangerous. One loaded with dynamite fell on a house there and destroyed part of the roof, besides scaring the inhabitants out of their wits.

-The regular fortnightly concert of the Beeth oven Club takes place this evening and the seventh lecture of Dr. Ferreira Vianna on "Aesthetics" on Saturday evening, at the Club's concert rooms, Rua da Gloria.

-The United States has awarded the contract for printing postage stamps for the ensuing four years to the American Bank Note Co. at a total cost of \$103,959.61 per annum. The price charged for ordinary stamps is 6 99 100 cents per thousand

—A number of Portuguese immigrants, 15 men 12 women and 20 children, applied to the consu for relief on the 17th. They claim that their con tracts are informal and illegal and that they do not to go on to Taubaté, which was to be their destination

-Our colleague of the Diario de Noticias thinks it odd that the Chinese should have waited until peace was declared before ordering two ironclads built at Kiel to proceed to China. We do not, for built at Kiel to proceed to China. had they been at sea during hostilities the French would have gobbled them sans doute.

 A correspondent of a daily colleague is severe on the legation at Lisbon, and would like to see it au grand complet with military and naval attachés et id omne genus. By all means let the government accede to the ideas of the correspondent; the state employs entirely too few attachés and en ployés.

-The verberations and re-verberatio passport question is suffering from the daily pres-would be extremely satisfactory, were it not that i has taken such an unconscionable time for this same press to discover the absurdity of taking out a passport to go by sea to Santos, when one can go by rail without any such formality.

-The Florida, U. S., fruit-growers have made arrangements in New York for the sale of 400,000 boxes of oranges during the next season. it is considered that orange growing in Florida i an exotic industry and has been carried on fo but a few years, this result is one which command widespread attention. In view of this accomplished result, what might not be done in Brazil i the same spirit and energy were displayed? Will the defenders of the old system give the matter just a moment's thought?

—There was quite a little flutter in the Brazilian section of the Antwerp exposition on the 19th ult. the occasion being a visit from no less a person age than the sister of the King of Spain. Thi important event seems to have stirred up the wan ing interest in Brazil's one great product, for on the following day the president of the fair came in and drank a cup of coffee, and then two English journalists at once set themselves at work and wrote up a couple of articles praising the physiological properties of pure Brazilian coffee. And well they might, for it is very little known in their own country! The crowning triumph of the Braz ilian section, however, is due to the action of the grand lottery commission, presided over by Count de Beaufort, which has visited the Brazilian exhibit for objects to be given as special prizes. Their choice fell upon ; 1st, a little box ornamented with the Brazilian coat of arms and the symbolic words "Centro da Lavoura e Commercio do Rio de Janeiro," containing six phials of crême de café and six others of licor de mate; 2nd, a box of Bahia cigars; 3rd, an atlas of Brazil; and 4th, Sant'Anna Nery's Pays des Amazones. All these prizes were Count de Beaufort in person, which reflects great credit upon that gentleman's good judgment and an additional lustre upon these important products of Brazil.

-The Rio section of the Lisbon Geographical proposing to initiate an exploration of the Serra da Mantiqueira.

-According to news received by some of our colleagues, the Brazilian minister at Rome has been expelled from a club for cheating at cards, and for this reason was afterwards excluded by royalty from a diplomatic banquet.

—When we go into classical parallells, e.g. Rameses (vide last NEWS), our colleagues always cap us. The Jornal takes the cake with a reference to Edipus and the Sphynx.

-The Bustamante gas contract scandal has been quietly suppressed. There are no more accusa tions, reclamations, or protestations of private and public virtue. It was evidently a case which neither side cared to have investigated.

-One must not work after hours in our public departments. The attorney of the Camara Municipal with the praiseworthy intention of expediting his work was recently locked in the Chamber ar obliged to apply to the police by means of a passer by to be released.

-We have sought in vain for some notice of the soap that formed so prominent a feature at the Antwerp exposition. A visitor there assured us that soap was a prominent feature, as in lots of three cakes to a pile the room was pretty well surrounded by it.

-We regret to note that our enterprising contem porary O Paiz has dropped his Pernambuco cable news, and has settled down to a republication of the Nacion dispatches just as the other city papers are doing. The enterprise displayed by our daily colleagues is something truly unique. Could not some way be devised to make a display of it al Antwerp?

-The Sociedade Central de Immigração has appealed to the directory of the Banco do Brazil to shake off its somnolency and proceed to divide the plantations it holds into lots. The appeal should certainly not be necessary for the interests of the share-holders might have long ago pointed out this action. The bank has an excuse, however; the wonderful delay in reforming the mortgage law.

-Our local exchanges tell us that Lord Randlaugh Scherchell has been re-elected Member of Parliament from Woolstock and Mr. Robbers, the new American minister, has presented his credentials to the Chilian authorities. That the United States should send a bandit, in duplicate, to Chili is bad, but we are faint from our attempts to discover who may be Lord Randlaugh Scherchell and where Woolstock may be.

-The banquet given to Councillor Dantas by the members of his cabinet, on the 15th inst., the anniversary of his emancipation project, was enthusiastic and offered an opportunity for the enunciation of decided abolitionist opinions. The principal editor of the Jornal, if his speech is correctly reported, declared that whatever cabinet passed the law, to the Dantas cabinet would belong the glory of having proposed the bill. Good for Dr. Castro! Sundry free papers were granted to slaves.

-We see by Sunday's Jornal do Commercio that the government transport Purús did not start out on a trip to Ilha Grande because of the grande temtoral which had raged outside the day before. So far as a landsman could see, or a fisherman feel, there was no storm whatever in the neighborhood; but possibly the government sailors have a keene sense of atmospheric disturbance than most people. Most people, however, have a tolerably keen sense of the ridiculous, which these Rua do Ouvidor sailors should not forget.

-The annual report of the foundlings hospital (casa dos expostos) of this city, gives the following results for the fiscal year 1884-85:

No. of foundlings in hospital 30th June, 1884 16 No. received during the year 2 No. returned 1 414 261 No. remaining 30th June, 1885 153 Of those left in the "wheel" 15 were dead and

40 were gravely ill. -Those who have more money than they know what to do with, or who wish to while away th happy hour before exchange goes down to 16 and the summer dream of the patriotic optimist is rudely dispelled, will find a very fine opportunity to spend a small fortune by subscribing for the impending season of Italian opera. Manager Ferrari's modest demands are, for 12 representations 1st-class boxes 700\$; 2nd-class boxes 450\$; 1st class and balcony chairs 140\$; 2nd-class chairs 70\$. The unhappy individual whose modest in-e will permit but one night's dissipation, will ome will permit of course pay more proportionately than the above. There will probably be a few auctions during the next few days to enable the regular opera-goers to raise means enough to make Ferrari happy.

-The announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th inst. that the Visconde de Silva Figueira has liberated 200 slaves, but of condition of their serving him six years. sexagenarians, however, are to have their freedom without condition.

-We are in receipt of the first number of a new weekly, entitled O Nacional, which proposes to advocate national ideas and reforms. The objects are certainly worthy ones and deserve champions everywhere. Our new colleague has every good wish for its success.

The recent appointment of a former republican to the Baltimore consulate, who once wrote some poetry against the Emperor, brought Deputy Martim Francisco to the front on Wednesday last with a patriotic remonstrance. It would seem, however, that the poetry was not the only reason, as the illustrious Paulista also complains that the

new appointee once injured him personally by telegraphing news of his death.

— A few days ago a couple of gentlemen, wishing to examine the new cuttings near the top of the Corcovado, presented themselves at the Corco vado railway station and asked for tickets to the summit. They were told that none but excursion tickets are sold for the summit, which, of course, they declined to take. Aside from the extranary charges made on this railway, it seems to us that its management is one of the least accommodating that has ever come within our experience. The officials and employees of the line seem to have about as much conception of railway manage-ment and their duties to the public on which they depend for support, as a party of Guarany Indians would have. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the company has so intelligent and experienced a railway man as Dr. Passos at its head, else there is no telling what enormities the public might not be compelled to suffer.

MANGABEIRA RUBBER.

Jornal do Commercio 16th July.

Jornal do Commerco téth July.

We mentioned some time ago that a new industry was attracting attention at Rio Pardo, Minas Geraes; namely the production of rubber from the milk of the mangadeum, a tree of the family of Jacopenes and very common there, as well as in the north of the empire. According to a letter written from the city (Rio Pardo), at first only the fruit was used, but later it was proved that the milk, very abundant in the trees and which may be extracted in the same manner as is in use with the Syphonia Elastica, by incisions, becomes readily converted into excellent rubber, equal if not superior to, as we are assured, that produced in the Amazonas. Further, it is stated, that the preparation is very easy, for if S5 graumes of alum dissolved in three litres of pure water, be added to three litres of the milk, congulation is perfectly secured and rubber obtained which should be exposed to the sun for a lew clays. The latter states that a Jug (garrafa) of this milk sells in Rio Pardo at 200 to 250 reis and that many people are employed in its extraction laso that the first shipment of rubber lad been made to Bahia; it wells, as the further learn that Sr., João de Vasconcellos, sub-delegate of police at the city of Serco, also in Minas Geraes, has just sent to the department of agriculture a sample of rubber taken from the same tree in the north practics of the trade? Will the result of the first in question? Will mangadeira rubber meet the wants of the trade? Will the result of the first of the rubber to the first in question? Will the result of the first in question? rather taken from the same tree in the north prairies of the district, Is a remunerative interest in question? Will mangabriar rubber meet the wants of the trade? Will the result of the first shipment to Bahia decide these questions, or at least indicate what degree of usefulness these experiments will show. Unhappily we have no information respecting this, which we would gladly received. gladly receive.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 23rd, 1885

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANUE.

July 14.—Market very firm at unchanged posted rates viz:
17% on London, 330—333 on Paris, 657—658 on Hamburg
at 90 dts and 2840 on New York at sight. Head office
bills were quoted at 17 1916 and commercial sterling at the
extremes of 18 1116—18 3116. Not much doing. Sovereigns
closed with sellers at 13\$590, no buyers.

July 15....Rates were advanced to 18 on London, 525...52 on Paris, 653...654 on Hamburg at 90 dls and \$850.0 New York at sight. Commercial paper was quoted i 1854...18 jif, but there was little, or no money at the lower ate. Market quiet and firm. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 1359.0, sellers at \$353.0.

iyi 16.—Rates were unchanged, but the market was con-sidered easier under rather alarming advices from London. Commercial paper was still quoted at 18½—18 3116. Sov-ereigns closed with buyers at 13\$280, sellers at 13\$340.

July 17....There were no rates posted until late in the after-noon when the English banks fixed 17% on London, 530-New York at sight. Market at a standstill and commercial paper nominal. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$340, paper nominal. Sellers at 13\$470.

320, seners at 139450.

July 20.—All the banks were drawers at 17% on London.

The market was at a stand with commercial quoted at 18116—18%. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$300, sellers at 13\$300.

sellers at 138300.

July 21.—Market flat at unchanged posted rates, with very little doing. Commercial sterling was quoted 18, but bus, iness was hardly sufficient to make a quotation. Sovereigns sold 148300—3300—350, closing with buyers at 288300, sellers at 138350.

sellers at 13\$30.

July 2a.—Market weak, but posted rates are unchanged.

There are few bills in the market and commercial sterling
may be quoted at 17 1516—18. Sovereigns sold at 13\$300,
closing with buyers at 13\$300, sellers at 13\$400.

—It is understood, likewise, that we shall have a Spanish Loan, a Guban Loan, a loun for Italian railways, a Brazilian Loan, a Chilian Loan and an Argentine Loan, as well as a Loan for some of the States composing the Argentine Confederation. In their aggregate these issues will make up a considerable sum; but some of them will be subscribed for entirely abroad, and others partially so. It is not yet settled when most of these are to be brought out, nor is the actual amount, we believe, in the majority of cases decided upon.—

Statist, June soth.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

;		1 / - 31	1772	7 13110	7%	7 11116	7 11/16 c	and freight by steamer
7 314	7 13116	7 13116	7,10	3,700	3.650	3,650	at 3,650	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses
3,700	3,700	3,700	3	orls 6	. 9	8 15116	8 15116 c	and freight by steamer
8 15 16	9	o	8 15116	4,400	4,350	4,350	at 4,350	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses
4,400	4,400	4,400	8	10/24	1974	181/8	181/8 d	Exchange on London, private
1.8	%81	181%	180			firm	firm	State of the market
firm	firm	firm	firm		rΙ	1	1	Sales for Europe, bags
ı	1	1	l			1,000	15,000	Sales for United States, bags
8,000	1,000	2,000	12,000	6,000	4.000		10,000	Receipts yesterday, bags
9,000	20,000	24,000 *	17,000	8,000	18,000	12,000	109,000	Stock this morning, bags
147,000	147,000	130,000	118,000	120,000				
July 22	July 21	July 20	July 18	July 17	July 16	July 15	Iulv 14	

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

WERKLITHOMM	
γ 1	ly 18th
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe etc. do do Saling felevances for the United States. Steamer clearances do (a) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere. Feeights by steamer. Steamers loading for United States.	48,000 hags 29,000 ,, 10,000 50,000 ,, 30,000 ,, 30 c. & 5% 12/6 & 5%
Stock at Santos this morning Receipts during week to 17th July Sales for United States during week do Europe do	10,000 - ,,

Sales for United States	during we	ek	10,000	"
do Europe	do		20,000	"
Shipments to United St	ates do			
do Europe	do.		24,000	**
Steamers loading for I	Juited Sta	tes	_	
SALES OF	STOCKS .	AND SHARE	. 8.	

J	uly 14-	
	Six per cent apolices	,077 000
		,078 000
116		107 %
1.000\$	do	257 000
	Corris Urbanos tramway	
		106 %
200	deb. do	137 000
100	Jardim Botanico tramway	62 000
	Pastoril Agric. and Indust	
	ham notes Bonco Brazil.	par
20	(gold 5%) 1 series	80 000
	(gold 5%) I series	79 500
ilerpülek	do a series	79 500

THEK	H
* The second sec	1
July 15.	
. Six per cent apolices 1,070 000	
1,000 000	١.
-t do	1
Banco Commercial 230 000	
D Decdie) 00 000	
- Banca Auxiliar 190 000	
deh Grão Pará R. R	
5 Carris Urbanos trainway w.d	
21 Commercio and Lavoura	
100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold 5%) 2 series	
(gold 5/0) (-1/ 0	
52 ", "	
July 16. 1 Six per cent apolice 1.078 oc	0
	0
12 1,080 00	
246 00	00
do 247 00	
Pauco Commercial	
Dance do Commercio, 223 00	
50 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	
165 ,, Grao Para K. K	
	00
23 Commercio and Lavoura 90 of	34.1
July 17.	00
1 Six per cent aponecii ve	
1,080 o	00
n n:	%
r,500\$ do Prov. Kio	
- do 247 º	
Ranco Rural 281 0	
e- Panco Commercial 230 5	00
17 deb. Macahé and Campos R.R	
100 , Leopolana A	
200 C	000
797 " 90	96
han notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
[gold 5%] 2 series 79	500
July 18.	
n: 1,079 (000
P. Damaé apolices	70
1.1. Consenhana R.R. 1005	70
172 ,, Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	
150 hyp. notes Banco Brazil	
July 20.	
3 Six per cent apolices	000
37 do	COO
37 do 107½	96
7007	.000
40 Banco Drazii	000
43 Banco Rurai	
a v. p. t la S Paulo 55	000
100 Leopoldina R.R. x. d	000

the property of	24 000
	77 96
5 deb. Macahé and Campos R.R	200 000
	138 000
10 Argos Fluminense Insurance Co	90 000
50 Commercio and Lavoura	90 000
80 hyp. notes Banco Credito Real do Brazil	
(gold 5%) 2 series	80 000
July 21.	
and the same times to the same	000 080
14 Six per cent. aponces	13 320
	13 330
,500 40	13 350
,000	100 000
5 Banco Auxiliar	56 96
100 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 1005	168 500
50 ,, Leopoldina R.R., 200\$	169 000
25 ,, do	138 000
100 Jardim Botanico tramway 14 Aug	255 000
100 Carris Urbanos do	105 %
11 deb. do	
6 Pastoril Agric & Indust	62 000
20 Docas D. Pedro 11	127 000
68 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	67 %
61 ,, do [gold 5%] 1 series	80 500
do 2 series	79 500
20	
July 22.	

26	,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			1876	
Jı	ly 22.				
21	Six per cent apolic	es		1,080	o
700\$	do			100	
	Sovereigns			13	-
25	Banco Brazil			249	
120	do			250	
30	Banco Commercial			238	
25	Banco Industrial			195	
120	Serviços Maritimo	s		201	
660	deb. Sorocabana l-	R. 100\$. 5	
102	" Leopoldina R	.R. 200\$		169	
100	, S. Isabel do	Rio Preto R	.R	185	
100	Jardim Botanico t	ramway 14	Ang		
40	hyp. notes Banco	C. Real do	Brazil (6%).	. 6	
10	,, do		2 series		
200	,, do		1 series	0.75	
100	n do		ı series	. 01	

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd July, 1885.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been rather quiet since our last report and the business done has been principally to fill freight engagements. The demand has been almost entirely for new diete and the brokers quote the market firm, but it closes very quiet and prices are somewhat nominal. On the 18th an advance of 300 reis per arroba on Good 1st, 300 reis on Regular strand 1000 reis on the lower grades was quoted, which its maintained, but with receipts increasing and unfavorable advices from consuming markets it seems doubtful that business will be resumed save on a lower busis.

The sales into nor last rerort have been :

The sales since our last report have been

49,812 bags for United States
24,189 "Europe
5,550 "Cape of Good Hope
2,575 "Elsewhere 24,189 1,550 2,575 78,126 bags.

The clearances have been:	
United States:	bags
July 15 Baltimore Amer lug Adda J. Bonner	10,250
17 New York Amer str Advance	25,686
18 do Br str Mozart	23,970
Europe:	
luly 12 Marseilles Ital str Washington	4,700
Genoa do do	
14 London Br str Avon	1,018
15 Southampton Br str Orion	1,62
Antwern do	600
18 Hamburg Gr str Corrientes	9,355
18 do " Hannover	3,250
Antwerp do	
18 Bordeaux Fr str Orenoque	
Elsewhere:	6,000
July 16 Port Elizabeth Nor bg Zeus	
17 River Plate Blg str Tycho Brahe	
20 do Br str Trent	
Receipts for the last nine days have averaged 13.0	020 Dag
per day, against 9,720 bags for the preceding to	en days
and the daily average since the 1st is :	
11,324 bags	

	11,324	bag	s	
against	9,478	,,		1884
	8,672	11	**	1883
,,,	7,257	. 11	11	1882
. 0	6,886	"	"	1880
	8,246	,,,	"	
	7,537	11	3".	1878
11	s morning	"	"	,

	per 10 kilos	per arroba
Washed	4\$290 5\$920 nominal	6\$300 8\$700 nominal
Good first	4 560 - 4 770	6 700 — 7 000
Regular first	4 290 - 4 490	6 300 - 6 600
Ordinary first	3 880 - 4 090	5 700 — 6 000
Good second	3 610 - 3 750	5 300 5 500
Ordinary second	3 060 — 3 270	4 500 4 800
Capitania	3 340 - 3 610	4 900 - 5 300
Escolha	2 520 — 2 660 ng estimated to 1	3 700 — 3 900 be 147,000 bags

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Amer bk Amy	12,00
do " Biela	14,00
Baltimore Arg ship David Stewart	7,50
do Amer bk D. Pedro II	3,00
do " Julia Rollins	3,00
do Br str James Watts	18,00
New Orleans ,, Dalton	15,00
London " Neva	50
Hamburg Gr str Argentina	5,50
Finland Nor bk Vesta	3,5
Havre Fr str Ville de Bahia	2,0
Trieste Br str Mariner	24,0
Mediterranean Fr str Provence	2,0
Cape Town Nor bg Peru	4,0
Cape 10 and 1	

... PROPERTY AND SALES OF COFFEE

	July 11	July 15	July 16	July 17
bags	12,163	17,620	8,240	17.388
		3 836	5,574	11,686
Sales U. States	4,2/1			
Ti .	3,137	4,863	3,631	7,201
	ı	I.	1,050	ŀ
	l	637	605	359
" Elsewhere			2000	10.246
Total Sales bags	7,408	9,320	.0,000	
Stock	113,000	121,000	119,000	117,000
America Ordinary 1st per arroba	5,750	5,750	5,750	5, 050
do	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,400
	7,81	18 3/16	18 3/16	18
Exchange on London average		30c & 5%	300 € 5%	30€ & 5%

2,533 146,000 5,850 5,400 18 1/16

1,472

8,915 8,204 443 -174 8,821

9,978
5,436
2,637
272
272
8,365
147,000
5,850
5,400

147,973 71,377 71,550 14,108 241,007 —

Imports.

The markets have continued quiet. Flour under small receipts has improved a trifle in price but is quiet. Of Pitch pine a cargo has arrived which is not yet reported sold, and some eco,000 feet of White pine received are on order, A small cargo of Swedish pine has also arrived which was sold to arrive on private terms, Kerusene is quoted a little higher, Lard unchanged, as is also Rice.

Flour.-Receipts since our last have been :

Hannover	from River Plate:			
	2,492 bngs	т,246	brls.	
Corrientes	do.	460	.,	
Neva	do. 1700 bags	850	,,	
		2.556	brls.	

2,556 brls.
Sales during the same period have been about 13,000 brls.
and stock in first hands is estimated to be:
30,500 brls. American
1,500 ,, River Plate

32,000 brls.

Brokers quote the market quiet and steady at the following

Trieste			nominal	
Richmond				
			000-18	
Baltimore				
			500-18	
Western &	Int.	15	000-18	000
Chili			nominal	
River Pla	te	16	000-17	000

New Zealand nominal
Pitch Pine. – The Bristol from Brunswick brought
387, 393 feet, which are not yet reported sold. The value of
the article seems to be about 46\$000 per doz. but holders ask

White Pine.—Receipts have been about 206,000 feet per Mary G. Reed from New York which are on order. The market is flatter at 120—125 IS. per foot.

Spruce Pine.-Nothing to report.

SPUGE FIRE.—Nouning to report.

Swedish Pine.—The Sophia from Carlshamm brings
710 daz, sold to arrive on private terms. The market is
quoted firm at 37\$000—38\$000 per doz. for while and 40\$000

—41\$000 per doz. for red deals.

Kerosene.—Receipts are about 3,500 cases per Mary G. Reed from New York. Brokers now quote at 6\$500 per case for invoices and 7\$000 at retail. Steady.

Lard.—No arrivals and quotations unchanged at 435—440 rs. per lb. for invoices.

Rosin.—Receipts are 600 brls. per Mary G. Reed from New York. Quotations are 7\$500---11\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

3.498 bags per Elba
500 , Corrients
from the River Plate. Brokers quote the market weak at
2\$200 per bag.

Turpentine.—Receipts have been 400 cases per Mary G. Reed from New York. Quotations are 450-480 reis per

Indian Corn.—Receipts are:

63t bags per Hannover
390 "Orénoque

The market is firmer and brokers quote at 4\$000--4\$300

per tag.

Codfish.—The Eliza from Burgeo brought 2,300 tubs,
39 cases. Retail quotations are 2\$\$000—27\$000 for tubs and
24\$000—26\$000 for cases.

Hay.-Receipts are 1,368 bales per Elba from Rosario to

Cement.-Receipts have been:

1,000 casks per Kaleda from London
1,550 , Inga from Hamburg
806 , Susanne do
Brokers quote market unchanged.

Brokers quote market unchanged.

Conl...-Receipts have been:
1,550 tons per Yulia from Liverpool
1,130 "Penthatu from Cardi
2,300 "Alex. Yelus Cokketer de
1,011 "Alumbagh Cokketer de
1,021 "Alumbagh Cokheter de
1,094 "Lohing
2,051 "Mancy Pendleton de
1,060 "Hercules
1,060 "Hercules
1,060 "Hercules
1,060 "Engine 1,651 "Woodfield
all to commanies and dealers. Cardifi do do do do

Rice.—The Clan McLeod brought 17, 120 bags to dealers and brokers quote the market unchanged at 0\$200—9\$300 for old and 9\$500—9\$600 per bag for new rice.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. . . .

LONDON-Br lug Kaleda; 202 tons: McFarlane; 64 ds; sundries to order,

CARDIFF—Br bk Penshaw, 429 tons; Airey; 40 ds; in distress; bound for Montevideo. FIGURIRA-Port bg Carolina; 218 tens; Machado; 74 ds; wine

to order

JULY 15.

July

103

22

Totals ince 1st July

CARDIFF—Br ship Alexander Veats; 1589 tons; Dunham; 48 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

JULY 16.

HAMBURG—Ger bk Inga; 343 tons; Bloehm; 49 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

CARDIFF—Br ship Colchester; 1385 tons; Dartt: 47 ds; coal to Gustavus Gudgeon. -Ital lug Arturo; 551 tons; Cave; 43 ds; coal to

order. Br bk Alumbagh; 1137 tons; Cunningham; 43 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

losario—Amer bk *Elba;* 410 tons; Reed; 21 ds; sundries to Souza Assumpção & Cardoso.

	THE RI	O NEWS.	7
9ULY 17.	Swift. Marseilles 19 June	LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES,	
HAMBURG-Nor bg Susanne; 184 tons; Erichsen; 69 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.	Sorensen	EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JUNE 20TH, Government Stocks.	
CARDIFF—Nor bk Loining; 786 tons; Michelsen; 51 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	Urania Kosano	1864 4½ per ct Loan	
Amer ship Nancy Pendleton; 1385 tons: Pendleton; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	Valuna Liverpool Vamoyden Baltimore	Karlways, baid baid	a0
——Nor ship Hercules; 1145 tons; Bjorn; 87 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Newport—Br bk Prince Umberto; 1400 tons; Keane; 45	ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	20 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee 15-161/20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz 41/6.	-5½ -76
ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. Oporto—Port bk Margarida; 368 tons; Silva; 42 ds; sundries		20 Imp Cent Bahia 18-10 100 Porto Alegra & Nova Hamburgo dels 600	—23 —105 —82
to order. RANGOON—Br bk Clan McLeod; 885 tons; Simpson; 126	VIIBRE FROM CONSIGNED TO	100	go 41
ds; rice to order. New York—Amer bk Mary G. Reed; 566 tons; Warren; 67 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.	July 14 Orion Br 15 V. de Bahia Fr 15 Galicia Br River Plate 4½d Norton, M'w & C Havre* 24d Norton, M'w & C A. Leuba & C Valparaiso* 17d Wilson Sons & C	20	-128 -106
ILHA DO SAL-Port bk Noemia; 345 tons: Campos: 40 ds; salt to L. B. G. Pereira & Co.	15 Mozart Br Santos 20h Norton, M'w & C	20 do 7 per ct guar	-17¾ -100
YULY 18.	17 Hannover Gr River Plate* 7d H. Stoltz & Co	Miscellaneous.	<u></u>
MALAGA via CADIZ—Nor lug Correo; 395 tons; Iversen: 57 ds; salt to C. W. Gross & Co. OPORTO—Port lug Joven Alberto; 430 tons; Paulo; 46 ds; sundries to C. Abranches & Co.	18 Corrientes Gr. River Plate* 7d F. Johnston & C.	10 English Bank of Rio, Lim	5—107 1—104
sundries to C. Abranches & Co. BurgeoBr bk Eliza; 270 tons; James; 62 ds: codfish to	19 Laplace Br Liverpool* 24d Norton, M'w & C 19 Reg. Marg'ta Itl Genoa 16d A. Fiorita 19 Orénoque Fr River Plate 4d Mess. Maritimes 22 Napoli Ital Genoa* 18d A. Fiorita	20 Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pret 0 100 do 6 per cent deb 102	-3½ -104 -25½
order. MACAOBr bk Manx Queen; 303 tons; Melburn; 41 ds; salt to L. de Carvalho & Co.	22 Neva Br River Plate 31/2d Royal Mail Pernambuco 41/2d E. Johnston & C	10 Braz. Submarine Tel	-5 -24 1/6
Augusta-Ital bk Argentina; 473 tons; Merello; 112 ds; salt to Angelo Fiorita.	DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	15 West & Bras. Tel. Lim. 61/8-63/8 10 São Paulo do 14/2/5 100 S. John del Rey gold mine. 67/2/6 do defer 13/8-15/8	15½ 72
YULY 19.	DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	GOVERNMENT BONDS	
BRUNSWICKAmer bk Bristol; 562 tons; Robinson; 66 ds; pine to order.	July 14 Uruguay Fr Havre* Sundries	EMISSION CIRCULATION DENOMINATION INTEREST NOMINAL VALUE QUOT	ATION
CARDIFF Nor bk Engene; 522 tons; Bjorge: 67 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co. ——Br bk Woodfield; 968 tons; Davies; 43 ds; coal to	15 Avoil of Southampton do		
Watson, Ritchie & Co.	15 Argentina Gr R. S. Francisco* do 16 Orion Br Southampton* do	339,675,1005000 336,003,1005000 General Apolices, currency 6 0/c 1,0005000 1,000 1 108 800-200 1,000 108 800-200 108 800-200 866	0/0 0/0
GARLSHAMM-Swed bk Sophia; 28: tons; Petersen; 60 ds,	17 Tycho Brahe Blg River Plate 18 Advance Amer New York" Coffee do do	113,000 000 113,000 000 Provincial applices of Rio de Janeiro . 6 % 500 200 105 30,000,000 000 22,443,500 000 National Loan of 1868, gold	0/6 \$000
sundries to order. 7ULY 22.	18 Pascal Blg River Plate Sundries 18 Triano Span do Same cargo	51,885,000 000 42,777,500 000 National Loan of 1879, gold	\$000
LONDONNor bk Grane; 387 tons; Knudsen; 75 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.	19 Reg. Marg'ta Itl River Plate do 19 V. de Bahia Fr Santos do 20 Corrientes Gr Hamburg* do	BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES	
SwansraNor bk Arlington; 627 tons; Jergesen; 55 ds; coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.	20 Cuvier Br Southampton* do 20 Orénoque Fr Bordeaux* do 20 Hannover Gr Bremen* do	CAPITAL S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	DEND
RANGOON-Br bk Amiga; 518 tons; Stone; 105 ds; rice to order.	20 Trent Br River Plate do	33,000,000\$ 165,000 All 200\$ All Banco do Brazil 7,775,777\$635 250\$000 8\$000 July	v 188s
CAPE VERDSPort lug Nova União; 406 tons; Santos; 57 ds; salt to José A. G. Santos.	22 Napoli Ital River Plate do do	8,000,000 40,000 All 200 All Kirral e Hypothecario. 2,210,038 684 287 000 10 000 July 12,000,000 50,000 30,000 200 All Commercial do Rio de Janeiro 1,126,765 516 238 000 10 000 July 126,000 140 000 10 5 May	y 1885 y 1885 y 1886
ROSARIOAmer bk Carrie E. Long; 521 tons; Park; 35 ds; hay to order.	* Calling at intermediate ports.	6,000,000 30,000 All 200 All Mercantil & Santos 375,000 000 195 000 6 000 July 1,000,000 5,000 5,000 200 All Mercantil de Santos 375,000 000 100 000 July 4,000,000 20,000 10,000 200 All Banco Predial 121,150 057 6 000 6 000 July	y 1885
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 23rd, 1885.		. 1884 V 1885
TULY 14.	NAME Z Z WHERE CONSIGNER	17,000,000 50,000 30,000 20 30,000 20 30,000 20 30,000 20 30,000 20 30,000 20 30,000 20 30,000 20 30,000 30,0	/ 1885 / 1885
TonascoSwed by Vesta; 242 tons; Ackermann; ballast.	NAMR Z WHERE CONSIGNER V L PROM CONSIGNER	8,000,000\$\\$\dot\\$\doo\\$	1885
PARANAGUA'-Dutch lug Reiziger; 167 tons; Aiberda; sun- dries.	American bg J. W. Parker. bk Amy	£ 320,000 £ 50 do debentures 440 000 6 00 May	y 188s
JULY 16 BALTIMOREAmer lug Adda J. Bonner; 463 tons; Berry;	bk D Pedro II 465 9 Baltimore F. Clemente & Co	20,000,000 100,000 70,000	y 1885 1885 il 1885
coffee. 7ULY 18.	bk Elba 410 16 Rosario, Souza A. & C. sp Nan. Pendi'on 1385 17 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C bk M. G. Reed. 566 17 New York. Phipps Bros & Co		11 1885 7 1883 —
Tynne-Nor bk Norma; 475 tons; Mathisen; ballast.	bk Bristol 562 bk C. E. Long 521 22 Rosario To order	8, 100,000 40,500 25,500 200 All Mogyana	- 1884 1 1885
BARBADORSBr lug Rapid; 335 tons; Dakin; do, 7ULY 19.	British sp Hatton Hall 1989 Jun. 12 Cardiff Norton, M'w & Co bk Drumadoon 865 12 Greenock Watson, R. & Co	1,200,000 6,000 4,350 200 All Oeste Minas 8,717 036 180 000 5 000 July	1 1885
PORT ELIZABETH-Nor lug Zens; 275 tons; Christophersen; coffee.	sp Algoma 1183 27 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Co	1,000,000 19,000 All 200 Saltio Alloino de Pallit defettes	1 188-
BARBADOES:-Br lug Harry Keslake; 253 tons; Hall; ballast.	bk D. H. Morris. 1192 July 4 Cardiff D. Pedro II R.R. Cardiff Watson R. & Co	3,100,000 15,500 15,500 200 All Principe to Gran Para	1885
VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.	bk Zimi	6 381,600 3,806 — 6 100 All do debentures — 5½ % / July	1884
Alvo Lamlash 31 May Annie Burrill Cardiff Ariel Liverpool 13 May	sp Asiana	1,500,000 7,500 7,000 200 Pirahyense	_ *
Agues Memel 26 April Aska Marseilles 3 June	lug Kaleda 202 14 London To order bk Penshaw 429 14 Cardiff Norton M'w & Co sp Alex Yeats 1589 15 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	\$10,000 4,050 All 200 All Ramal Bananalense - Jan,	188 ₅ 188 ₅
Barea do Lago. Oporto 13 April Boreas Newport	sp Colchester 1385 10 Cardiff G. Gudgeon bk Alumbagh 1137 16 Cardiff Watson, R. & Co bk Pr Umberto 1400 17 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	1.000,000\$ 20,000 All 200 All S. Christovão 147,350 702 305 000 15 000 Inly	1885
Bremen Pensacola British Sceptre Cardiff	bk Clan McLeod 885 17 Rangoon Camara & Gomes 18 Macáo L. Carvalho & C	1,000,000 10,000 All 100 All S Paulo 32,287 747 130 000 4 000 Feb. 1,200,000 6,000 All 200 All Pernambuco 51,926 797 120 000 6 000 July	1884
Campanero Baltimore Canova* Liverpool	bk Eliza	35,000 6,000 3,500 200 All Porto Alegre	1885
Cav. Krapf New York Cav. Krapf Trieste 11 June	Norwegian bg Peru	468,000 500 do debentures 463 000 6 % July	1885 1885 1885
Chas. Connell	bk Glimt	100,000 2,000 All 200 All 400 debentures 180 000 8 % July	1885
Christina Liverpool Codorus Baltimore	bk Monica. 037 27 (Cardiff Watson R. & Co London Watson R. & Co Watson R. & Co	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1885
Degregrori A	bg Granfos 264 12 Frondingen To order 13 Marseilles , Cerf, Dale & Co	4,000,000 50,000 10,419 15 All Amazon Steam Navigation 60,775 115 000 12 sh July 14,000,000 20,000 10,000 200 All Nacional de Navegação 228,837 545 230 000 6 000 May	7 1884 7 1885
Endymion Liverpool Ella Cardiff	bk Loining 786 17 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	600,000 3,000 1,853 200 All S. João da Barra e Campos 12,500 000 180 000 4 000 Feb. 1,600,000 8,000 All 200 All Espirito-Sauto a Caravellas 5,538 731 190 000 8 000 Jan.	1885
Emmanuel London E. T. G. Cardiff	Ing Correc	8,000,000\$ 8,000 (,0001 1,000 125 Fidelidate	1885 1885
Ellerslie Liverpool 15 June Gamaliel Baltimore 4 Gamaliel Management Management Control of Control	bk Arlington 627 22 Swansea Watson, R. & C German 22 Richmond Phipps Bros & Co		
Gogla Richmond 19 May Governor Rosario Hermanos New York 4 June	bg Hinrich 263 July 4 Hamburg. H. Stoltz & Cobk (Okoia 683 9 Antwerp. In distress	5,000,000 25,000 12,500 200 20 Previdente 164,000 000 35 000 3	1885
Hannah McLoon	bk Inga 343 16 Hamburg H. Stoltz & Co Dutch lug H. R. Leemh's 237 Jun. 18 Rio Grande Carneiro & Irmão	500,000 2,500 All 200 All Gloria	1885
Hansa	bk Squando 1212 July 4 Cardiff Wilson Sons & C	MISCRELANROUS	7 1885 7 1884
Lisbon London 28 May Leader Liverpool	bk Sophia 280 21 Carlshamm Hartwig, W. & Co	1,200,000\$\(^1\) 6,000 \\ _1,750 \\ _200 \\ _200 \\ _10,000,000 \\ _10,000 \\	1885
Lusitania Oporto Lessa London	bk Marinin	338,400 — 200 — do debentures — 102 coo 6 % Bity 1,500,000 7,500 All 200 All Brazil Industrial — 280 000 12 000 July 210,000 — 200 do debentures — 260 000 8 % Iuly	7 1885 7 1885 7 1883 7 1883
Magdala Liverpool Mannhem Rosario Mornington Cardia	Argentine sp David Stewart 654 July 4 Baltimore. F. Clemente & Co	1,200,000 0,000 1,000 7,500 200 All Carriagens Financise	1885 1885 1884
Mornington Cardiff Moody Newport 16 April Morvig Leith 7 May	p Florida 1264 July 4 Cardiff Mess. Maritimes Turkish bk Pyrrhos 433 July 9 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Co	1,000,000 10,000 5,000 100 All Petropolitana 100 000	
Northern Queen		8,000,000 80,000 All 100 All Pasteril Agricola e Industrial 140,005 000 02 000 3 000 Mar. 1,700,000 8,500 3,500 200 All Engenho Central de Quissama 132,870 000 240 000	
Orco		300,000 1,500 1,450 200 All do de Aracaty	
Prince Rudolph Cardiff Rozella Smith Fernandina 5 June	bk Rita Norton 822 Nov.25 Brunswick. A. M. Norton bk Arranca 150 May 28 P. Alegre. A. M. Siq'ra & Ir'o bk And'de Neves 224 July 1 B. Aires A. Moreira & Co	300,000 100 do Porto Feliz do 00 % 3/2 % Mar.	1885 1. 1885
Robert Kerr	bk Va'o da Gama 540 13 Oporto J. A. G. Santos		
Severn		3,000,000 10,000 All 200 All Serviços Martinno 98,504 300 ant cool 4 cobl Dilly 1,500,000 3,500 All 200 All 200 All 400 A	7 1885 7 1885 7 1885 7 1885 7 1885 9 1885
Skjold Rosario Spotless Baltimore	bk Noemia	1,377,300 — 100 — Ferry Co. debentures	

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The public yodnoted by Titte News at the outset was that

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