

# THE RIO NEWS.

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

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24th, 1885

NUMBER 21

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.  
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Minister.

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N. B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.

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135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.

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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

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DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5.30 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7.24 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 9.23 a. m., Lafayette (Quilô) 5.00 p. m., Porto Novo branch from Entre Rios 11.23 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11.23 a. m., São Paulo (Por S. P. & R. R.) 6 p. m., Domonard leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Lafayette 7.20 a. m., Porto Novo 12.40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 5.58 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano, Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving at Barra at 9 o'clock, Entre Rios 12.25 p. m.; Porto Novo 5.30 p. m., Cachoeira 6.00 p. m., Domonard, leaves Cachoeira at 6.40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6.30 a. m.; Entre Rios 10.58 a. m., arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m., and at Rio at 5.30 p. m.

Limited Express: Downward, leaves Rio 6.40 a. m.; arriving at Barra 9.49 a. m., Porto Novo (central line) 5.20, Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5.38 p. m., Domonard, leaves Cachoeira 6.34 a. m., Porto Novo 6.19 a. m., arriving at Barra 1.32 and 1.58 p. m., Rio 5.38 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.32 a. m., and 4.07, the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirajá.

CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7.15 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 12.25; Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 2.42 and Macuco 3.48 p. m. Return train leaves Macuco 8.30, Cordeiro 9.48 and Nova Friburgo 12.25 p. m., arriving at Niterói 4.55 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 7.30, 9.10, 10.50, a. m. and 12.30, 2.10, 3.50 and 5.30 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6.30 and 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. on week-days.

PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Mauk at 1.35 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12, Rua dos Beneficentes.

### Medical Directory

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

Dr. Alexandre Calaza.—Surgeon and Physician.—Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m. Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 49; from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4.30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Carolina, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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# THE RIO NEWS

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

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, 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 declaring 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 dangerous 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 much-needed 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. It may be said—and with deep regret—that

the finances of Brazil have drifted into such 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 ruin.

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 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 officials take with them the sincere respect

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 protection 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 should be made compulsory. Up to the present time no such provisions have been made, neither for residence, birth, marriage,

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 government 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 Financière 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 produced to prove that Brazil is about the only nation that could in reason increase 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 Treasury 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 cacao, cinchona, tobacco and Par  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\$
Banco do Brazil.....	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 one-half 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 unjust to the other banks is clear, and for this there can be but one explanation, viz: that the terms 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

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 deplorable. 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 employ s 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 exorbitant; yet this has been granted to the Banco Commercial by the Treasury to no earthly use, as we think we have clearly demonstrated.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION.

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 call attention to another phase of the question. The brokers, as you very properly remark, could not have existed had there been 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

go-between rather than waste their time in 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 vis ing 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 pig-headedness, 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 fault 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 misunderstanding. 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 reddened 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

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 annoyances, 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 second-class passage home; but at the last moment the police refused to let him go. In danger of losing not only his time but the passage-money 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 he 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.

F.

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 Elchichuri left, on Saturday, for Tucuman, with 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 Presidency by unanimous acclamation." We are not surprised that our native colleagues cry "shame" on such stuff.

—In two months and ten days the Jesus Maria colony, comprising 4 sq. leagues, in Santa F , 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 ago the land in which this colony is established was valued at 1000 m/n per league.

—It would seem that when the government 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 Spaniards, 101 Frenchmen, 65 Austrians, 23 Germans, 38 Swiss, 1 English, 1 North American and one Norwegian. There were 215 women and 191 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 longer with his opera, or leave. Get out, Ferrari, by all means.

—This (5th) is the anniversary of the repulse of the English attack on Buenos Aires seventy-eight years ago, and in Santo Domingo church a *Te Deum* will be sung in celebration of this crowning mercy, by which the development of the resources of the country was delayed for seventy years, during which period, by the kind disposition of Providence, the Argentine people have been given up as a prey to fifteen little kings and their satellites.

—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 folly.

—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 \$ m/n 4,579,876. Free of do. 513,961 do.—total \$5,093,837 m/n, against \$5,802,960 during the same month last year. The exports subject to duties, were \$1,581,948 m/n and free of do. 323,661 — total \$1,905,609 m/n, against \$3,448,721 during the same month last year. The result of the last six months shows the following figures. Imports subject to duty \$ m/n 31,696,392; free of do. 5,646,191 — total \$ m/n 37,342,583 m/n against \$34,254,851 during the same time last year. The exports were: subject to duty \$ m/n 31,640,037, and free of do. 6,028,727 — total \$ 37,668,764 m/n against \$ 32,043,562 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 much 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 no 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 pleasantness 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 littleness, 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. CORREIA 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 of Bahia. In the Chamber, Deputy MARTIN 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 Catharina 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 was unnecessary. The emancipation bill was balloted, and Art. 1 passed unanimously; §§ 1, 2, 3, 4 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 votes.

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

38 to 61 votes. In the debate on Art. 2 of the bill as amended by the committee, Deputy AMARO BEZERRA 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 Botucatu 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 districts to the conservatives and prevented a distinguished liberal from occupying a seat in the Chamber. Deputy BEZERRA replied and declared his readiness to swear that liberals were immolated at the demand of the conservative and dissident league. The bill opening an additional credit for 300,000\$ for the lazaretto came up, and although Deputies CASTRIOTO, ANDRADE FIGUEIRA and HENRIQUES pointed out the lack of necessity, the bill passed second reading. The second debate on Art. 2 of the emancipation bill came up. Deputy BEZAMAT repeated certain conservative *formulæ*, but would support the bill. (Art. 2 has been considerably 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 JUNQUEIRA 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 further 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 Notícias*, 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 late minister to then discuss the matter, to which Deputy Sodré replied: "I am ready." Deputy SCHUTTEL 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, inappreciable by the laws of logic, and the result of a compromise. He analyzed the committee amendment 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 indennification, which would revert to their creditors, but the labor supply to meet the want created by the emancipation of the slaves. He showed that under present conditions a slave was 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, without an imperial *propaganda* to dispute the glory.

July 17.—In the Senate, Sr. BARROS BARRETO moved for further information regarding the exchange 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 special 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 universities, as 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 SODRÉ asked for twenty minutes during this, or the next session, to 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 disorderly scene. The session was suspended after a

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

July 18.—In the Senate, Sr. CORREIA 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 defeat of the Dantas cabinet. Deputy LOURENÇO DE ALBUQUERQUE 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.

July 20.—In the Senate, Sr. Antonio Joaquim Gomes do Amaral took the oaths and his seat as senator from Pará. The bill reforming the mortgage law was discussed by Srs. NUNES GONÇALVES, CRUZ MACHADO and SILVEIRA DA MOTTA; the latter 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 SARATVA the premier, defended the emancipation project and explained the compromise charged to have been made with the conservatives. He replied to Deputy Andrade Figueira's attack and declared 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 virtually declared his opposition to the government. The minister of empire replied, declaring that the government had no complaints against the province of Minas, and that a native of that province was a member of the cabinet. He considered the charge that the government was delaying the estimates to arrange a compromise an insult (*injuria*) and then repeated various declarations that patriotism 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 compartment, etc. of slaves freed by the Condessa do Rio Novo who were obliged to work on the *metairie* plan with the hospital at Parahyba do Sul. Deputy OLYMPIO DE CAMPOS begged that the province of Sergipe might not be so entirely overlooked by the government. He referred to the Aracaju and Simão Dias railway, and said the northern jackets 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 not accept even new surveys as a basis for a future road, for the first estimates had rendered the company liable to suspicion. On the emancipation project Deputy CANDIDO DE OLIVEIRA spoke, attacking the government and defending 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 AFFONSO CELOSO, JUNQUEIRA and NUNES GONÇALVES. 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 SIQUEIRA speaking.

—The second article of the Saratva emancipation 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 appearance 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 783,368\$703.

—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 Maranhão, 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\$060 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 *abattoir* 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 Piracicaba, 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 19,855\$655.

—A fatal accident occurred on the Ouro Preto railway works on the 14th 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 Swiss made some remarks considered insulting by a Frenchman. Coffee and pistols were, it is reported, ordered, but the blessed newspapers got hold of the matter and it was fortunately arranged without bloodshed.

—A fatal accident occurred in the salt-works of Valentim 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 project 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 *Diario 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, containing 200 oranges each, amounting in all to 10,492,600 oranges. The shipments were made to Europe and the United States, and the freight paid was 1\$500 per box, or a total of 78,694\$500 for the total export. 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 Jacinta has just concluded to die at Rio 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, cataverous, 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.



July 18.—The English Bank advanced rates to 18, but retired in the afternoon; the others continued at 17%.

July 20.—All the banks were drawers at 17% on London. The market was at a stand with commercial quoted at 18 1/16-18 1/8.

July 21.—Market flat at unchanged posted rates, with very little doing. Commercial sterling was quoted at 18 1/16, but business was hardly sufficient to make a quotation.

July 22.—Market weak, but posted rates are unchanged. There are few bills in the market and commercial sterling may be quoted at 17 1/16-18.

—It is understood, likewise, that we shall have a Spanish Loan, a Cuban Loan, a loan for Italian railways, a Brazilian Loan, a Chilean Loan and an Argentine Loan, as well as a Loan for some of the States composing the Argentine Confederation.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table with columns for Stock this morning, Receipts yesterday, Sales for United States, and Exchange on London. Rows are dated from July 14 to July 22.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table showing weekly sales for United States, Europe, and steamers clearances. Includes a section for 'Stocks at Santos this morning'.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various entities like Carris Urbanos tramway, Jardim Botânico tramway, and Banco C. Real do Brazil.

Table of exchange rates for various locations including London, Rio de Janeiro, and other regional centers.

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd July, 1885.

Exports. Coffee.—The market has been rather quiet since our last report and the business done has been principally to fill freight engagements.

The sales since our last report have been: 49,812 bags for United States, 24,189 for Europe, 1,550 for Cape of Good Hope, 5,575 elsewhere.

Table of ship arrivals from various ports including United States, Europe, and elsewhere.

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Imports. The markets have continued quiet. Flour under small receipts has improved a trifle in price but is quiet.

Flour.—Receipts since our last have been: Hannover from River Plate: 2,492 bags.

Sales during the same period have been about 13,000 lbs. and stock in first hands is estimated to be: 39,500 lbs. American.

Brokers quote the market quiet and steady at the following prices: Trieste nominal, Richmond 1st 19,800-19,850.

Pitch Pine.—The Bristol from Brunswick brought 387,393 feet, which are not yet reported sold.

White Pine.—Receipts have been about 206,000 feet per Mary G. Reed from New York which are on order.

Swedish Pine.—The Sophia from Carlshamm brings 710 doz, sold to arrive on private terms.

Kerosene.—Receipts are about 3,500 cases per Mary G. Reed from New York. Brokers now quote at 68,500 per case for invoices and 78,000 at retail.

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

Rosin.—Receipts are 600 lbs. per Mary G. Reed from New York. Quotations are 78,500-118,000 per lb. as to quality and weight.

Bran.—Receipts have been: 3,498 bags per Elba, 500 per Corrientes.

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

Indian Corn.—Receipts are: 631 bags per Hannover, 399 per Orizaba.

Codfish.—The Eliza from Burgeo brought 2,300 tubs, 39 cases. Retail quotations are 25,800-27,800 for tubs and 24,800-26,800 for cases.

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

Cement.—Receipts have been: 1,000 casks per Kalda from London, 1,550 tons per Inga from Hamburg.

Coal.—Receipts have been: 1,550 tons per Julia from Liverpool, 1,130 per Panchau from Cardiff.

Rice.—The Clan McLeod brought 17,100 bags to dealers and brokers quote the market unchanged at 98,200-98,300 for old and 98,500-98,600 per bag for new rice.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Table listing arrivals of foreign vessels including ship names, companies, and dates.

JULY 17. HAMBURG—Nor bk Suzanne; 184 tons; Erichsen; 69 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. CARDIFF—Nor bk Leining; 186 tons; Michelsen; 51 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. ...

Swiss... Marseilles 19 June Sorrensen... Cardiff ... Templar... Baltimore ... Thos. Bonstead... Rosario ...

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNED TO. Includes entries for July 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for July 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 23rd, 1885.

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNER. Lists various vessels including American, British, and Norwegian ships.

JULY 18. CARLSMUND—Swed bk Sophia; 281 tons; Petersen; 60 ds; sundries to order. MALAGA—Nor bk Carrio; 395 tons; Iversen; 57 ds; salt to L. de Carvalho & Co. ...

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 14. TORASCO—Swed bk Vesta; 242 tons; Ackermann; ballast. PARANAGUA—Dutch lug Reiziger; 167 tons; Alherdi; sundries. ...

VESSLES AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns: Name, Destination, Date. Lists vessels like Alvo, Annie Barrill, Ariel, Agnes, Azka, Barca do Lago, Borras, Bremen, British Sceptre, Campauero, Canoa, Canv. Knoff, Chaz. Council, Clifton Hall, C. S. Baylis, Christina, Coloris, Degregorio A., Eliza Outlon, Endymion, Ella, Emmauel, E. T. G., Ellersli, Gannidell, Gogla, Governor, Hermanos, Hannah McLean, Harry Busckman, Hansa, Ida, Lidon, Leader, Lusitania, Leta, Magdalena, Manheim, Mornington, Moody, Morrill, Northern Queen, Nordpaa, Oreo, Premier McKenzie, Prince Rudolph, Rosella Smith, Robert Kerr, Sta of the South, Serene, Severn, Skjold, Spolara.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with columns: Name, Price, Date. Includes entries for Government Stocks, Railways, and Miscellaneous items.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: EMISSION, CIRCULATION, DENOMINATION, INTEREST, NOMINAL VALUE, QUOTATION. Lists various government bonds.

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table with columns: CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, NAMES, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Lists various banks and public companies.

**Insurance.**  
**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
 Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
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*Phipps Brothers & Co.*  
 No. 16, Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

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*Watson Ritchie & Co.*  
 No. 25, Rua de Theophilus Ottoni.

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 Agents for the Empire of Brazil  
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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**  
 Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
 Reserve fund..... £ 420,000  
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 Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.  
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**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.**  
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 BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS  
 July Departures:  
 To New York:  
 (Every Saturday)  
 Olters..... July 4th  
 Kasse (Loading also in Santos) .. 11th  
 Moart (Loading also in Santos) .. 18th  
 Dalton..... 25th  
 To Southampton:  
 Orion..... July 15th  
 Galton..... 29th  
 For Other Ports:  
 Down to Southampton and Liverpool July and  
 Carrier Antwerp and Liverpool ..... 10th  
 To Rio Grande Ports:  
 Cavour..... Every  
 Chatham..... Wednesday  
 or Canning.....  
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**ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,**  
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 Broker:—Sivert Sivertsen,  
 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março No. 35.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.  
1885

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 24	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 27	Minho	Santos.
" 29	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
Aug. 9	Trent	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 17	Minho	New York, calling at Barbadoes and St. Thomas.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 18th, 24th and 30th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 24th, 28th and 16th. The latter two proceed to the River Plate, the former going on to Santos only, where she loads for New York.  
 The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month.  
 The steamer to New York will call at Barbadoes and St. Thomas, thus connecting with the West India line of the same company. Through tickets will be issued to any of the West India ports.  
 For freight and passages apply to  
 E. W. MAY, Superintendent.  
 Rua do General Camara No. 2,  
 (Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity).

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.**  
 The fine packet  
**FINANCE,**  
 will sail on the 19th August at 10 a. m. for  
**NEW YORK**  
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 (entering the two last named ports)  
 PARÁ, BARBADOES and ST. THOMAS  
 For passages and information apply to  
*Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited;* Agents  
 No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs  
 And for cargo to  
*W. C. Peck.*  
 No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

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**ENGLISH BANK**  
 OF  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
 (LIMITED)  
 HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON  
 BRANCHES:  
 Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
 Reserve Fund..... £ 170,000  
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 and transacts every description of Banking business.

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 Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Capital paid up..... 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... 225,000

Draws on:  
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 LONDON,  
*Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,*  
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*Messrs. SCHROEDER & Co.,*  
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