THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24TH, 1885

NUMBER 24

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras THOMAS J. JARVIS,

Minister

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DOM PEDRO II.-Through Express: Upward, DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5a. m.: artiving at Barra (junction) at 7:24 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 295a. m., Ladayette [Unelley] 5:00 pm. Potro Novo diranch from Entre Rios) 11:23 a.m., Cachocira (S. Paulo branch) 11:41; a.m., São Paulo fero S. P.-& Rio R.R. R. 6. pm. Dasoureard-leaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Lafayette 7:30 a.m., Porto Novo 12:40 pm.: arriving at Barra 42:0 and Rio 6:55 p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Sertraria: Oeste de Minas (S. 1650 d'Ell-Rey) line at Sitio; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachocira.

Limited Express: Ubward-leaves Rio at 6 a.m.: arriving

Janeiro line at Cachoeira. Limited Express: Uproard, leaves Rio at 6 a m.: arrivi at Barra at 9,06 a.m.: Eatte Rios 1255 p.m.: Porto Ne 5,39 p.m. Cachoeira 6;00 p.m. Dossussard, leaves Cachoe at 649 a.m.: Potto Novo 6;30 a.m.: Eatte Rios 10;50 a. arriving at Barra 2;14 p.m. and at Rio at 5;30 p.m.

arriving at Barra 2:14 p.m. and at Rio at 5:30 p.m., the first going to Eatre Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the first going to Eatre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirahy. CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Nitherohy (Saut'Anna) 7:15 a.m., arriving at Nova Piriturgo 2:20; Cordeiro (Anna) 7:15 a.m., arriving at Nova Priturgo 2:20; Cordeiro 9:48 and Nova Friburgo 1:20; Exp. m. arriving at Niva Portion 9:48 and Nova Friburgo 1:20; 5 p.m., arriving at Nitherohy 4:55 p.m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Saut'Anna, connecting with review.

trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
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THE RIO NEWS

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A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affair 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 treights 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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Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. 154 Nassau Street, New York. Messrs, STREET & Co. 30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C. Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co., São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 24th, 1885.

Ат a meeting of the Saraiva cabinet on the evening of the 14th it was resolved to resign, as the small majority obtained on the emancipation project, which was due to conservative support, did not warrant a belief that it could command a majority of votes in the Chamber when this conservative support should be withdrawn. Another reason was unquestionably that arising from the amendment made to the project at the last moment, which took all discretionary power out of the premier's hands in regard to the 5% surtax, but this was not announced. The resignation was promptly accepted by the Emperor, who, instead of asking the retiring premier to name his successor, called in the presidents of the two Chambers for consultation. After some delay the Visconde de Paranaguá was invited on the 18th to organize a cabinet, which he failed to accomplish. On the 19th, after again consulting the presidents of the two Chambers, His Majesty decided to call in the Conservatives and invited Barão de Cotegipe to organize a cabinet. The charge was promptly accepted and on the next day the official announce-ment was made of the following appoint-

Senator BARÃO DE COTEGIPE; Premier and minister of foreign affairs;

Senator Barão de Mamoré: Minister of empire:

Senator Joaquim Delphino Ribeiro da Luz: Minister of justice;

Deputy Francisco Belisario Soares DE Souza: Minister of finance

Deputy Alfredo Rodrigues Fernandes CHAVES: Minister of marine

Senator João José de Oliveira Junqueira: Minister of war;

Deputy Antonio da Silva Prado: Minister of agriculture, commerce and public works.

THE new cabinet is composed of men of acknowledged ability and experience, and if successful in the elections which must now be held, and if substantially supported by the Emperor, there are some good reasons for expecting a change for the better. The premier has already declared himself in favor of a more decided policy regarding the settlement of the Argentine frontier question, and his assumption of the portfolio of foreign affairs, instead of that of finance, which he held in the Caxias cabinet, implies that he means to carry it out. As delays are clearly prejudicial to

have no reasonable claim to the territory in dispute, a vigorous policy on the part of the new government will not fail to receive a hearty support. The new minister of finance is a planter, a relative of the conservative chief of Rio de Ianeiro, and a representative of the ultra slaveholding interests of the country. His capacities for the financial administration of the country are as yet unknown, but there is little reason for a belief that he will introduce any new line of policy. He was one of the syndicate who undertook to control the foreign coffee market some two years ago, and who paid dearly for the experience. The new minister of agriculture is one of the most progressive planters of São Paulo and is a warm friend of a more liberal immigration policy. Unhappily, however, he is equally friendly to the converse policy of retaining slavery as long as possible and indemnifying planters to the last penny. As a whole the cabinet is highly respectable for ability. but unpromising so far as the question of abolition is concerned. It will carry out no great reforms unless driven to it by an irresistible popular movement. The new ministers are to be presented to the Emperor on Sunday and will then meet the Chambers on Monday.

THE reimposition of import duties by the Pernambuco provincial authorities again raises the questions of two years ago, as to the right of levving such taxes and the authority of the national government to suppress them. It was then decided that the provincial import taxes were unconstitutional and could not be continued. There were many complaints made at the time that the provinces could not meet their administrative expenditures without some such source of revenue, and as the justice of these complaints was so clear the government obtained legislative authorization for the imposition of an additional 10% on the general import taxes for the special relief of the provinces. Recently, however, the provincial assembly of Pernambuco has resurrected the abuse by imposing a tax of 3% on imports, and that, too, notwithstanding the protests of the press, the commercial association, and the business classes in general. The proceeds of this tax are estimated at 800,000\$, which sum must be advanced by importers and then wrung from the people by proportionately increased prices. In reply to an inquiry the late prime minister stated that the tax is unconstitutional and that its collection would not be permitted in the national custom houses, but beyond that he had nothing to say. This assuredly is not enough. If a tax is illegal as well as onerous, commerce is entitled to execuive protection against it. Considerably over three-fourths of the revenue of this country is derived from taxes on commerce, and as every intelligent merchant well knows, these taxes are now so heavy and restrictive that no addition can be made without serious results. Already the costs of living in Brazil are excessively high, and no increase can therefore be made without causing suffering among the people. As their incomes do not increase at the same time, every additional tax on food and clothingwhich are the articles most heavily taxed-compels them to restrict consumption, and this fact is proved by the customs returns. Instead of recognizing this natural result. the legislators of the country, whether national or provincial, are continually increasing customs taxation to meet deficiencies of revenue. The one clause of heir fiscal creed is: to augment the reveiue, increase customs taxation. It is usdess perhaps to ask such men to analyze the revenue returns to see what this policy is

before them for years and are yet sublimely insensible of its plainest facts. Of the one admitted fact, however, the unconstitutionality of provincial import taxes, they are no longer ignorant, and the mercantile classes are justified in demanding that the law be enforced and commerce protected from further extortions of this character.

ASIDE from the very pertinent question as to the use made of the proceeds of the "additional 10 per cent." levied for the relief of the provinces, there is one other phase in this incident which ought to receive serious attention from all Brazilians -and that is the concession of more administrative and executive power to the provinces, with a corresponding share in the general revenue of the empire. It is a disgrace to the imperial government that a contrary policy has been continued up to the present time. In a country so large as Brazil it is a physical impossibility that it can be equitably and economically administered from one central point, and yet the attempt goes on from year to year without one single effort toward a change. It is inconceivable that such a political error could have been perpetuated so long. And it has not only been thus perpetuated, but the indications are that it will be years before any really liberal effort will be made to replace it with a system more in harmony with the requirements of the day. Instead of this unclassifiable mixture of mediaeval and modern ideas which constitutes, the Brazilian political system of to-day and which is an insurmountable obstacle to the permanent development of the country, Brazil needs a simpler form of government by which local affairs will be left to the provinces and municipalities, while those of general import will be left to the unquestioned control of the nation. In attempting to administer everything from the construction of a railway to the granting of a leave of absence to a police officer on the Matto Grosso frontier, the national government has succeeded only in showing its own weakness and inefficiency. Having no rational system to work upon, its action is always tentative and vacillating. Were the country much smaller, the defects of such a system would not be so apparent, but in so vast an empire they are to be seen everywhere. If the minister of finance can not enforce his decision that provincial import duties are unconstitutional, what is the use of his making it and promising that such duties shall not be collected in the national custom houses? If the province of Pernambuco can enforce any tax it pleases, or impose any restriction upon commerce that it sees fit, what is the authority of the national government worth? And where is the merchant to go for protection? He may appeal to the national treasury, it is true; but the delays and costs and annoyances consequent on such an appeal will deter him from such a course, even were he quite sure that a favorable decision could be enreed. It is clear that the best way to meet these difficulties is to grant better local government to the provinces, and to effectively exclude them from affairs of a general character.

THE Jornal do Commercio on the 15th has emitted some sensible opinions regarding the railway system of the empire in general, and the tariffs of the Great Western of Brazil in particular. The Jornal says; "All progress is up to a certain point disorganizing, for disorganization must precede substitution. When however a primitive organization succeeds in maintaining itself for a certain time, there is reason for enquiring as to why this abnormal resistance Brazil in this matter, and as the Argentines | leading to; they have had all the evidence | arises." We agree; and think the reason

is not far to seek. Under the system of guaranteed interest to various railways, these must submit their tariffs to government approval, and the government looking less to the interests of the inhabitants of the zone served by the railway, than to the probability of a call upon the Treasury for a greater or less amount on account of the guarantee, fixes tariffs at such rates that, as has been more than once pointed out, packmules and carts can actually compete for traffic with the railways. Certainly no charge can be made against the companies in this case. Their interest is guaranteed under any circumstance and it matters little, in a financial point of view, what their freight tariffs may be. But it is not so with the Treasury; high rates of freight are imposed in an endeavor to decrease the load upon the government coffers, and the result is discontent on the part of the planters, who without investigation claim that the blame is chargeable to the company, whereas in strict justice it is to be laid at the door of the officials who so complacently allowed the various concessions and guarantees. If the farmers and planters wish for lower tariff rates, we venture to say that no company with a guarantee of interest will object, but we are very doubtful whether the administrative authorities would listen to such a demand. Yet this is clearly the duty of the government. When such anomalies exist as we daily see, of maize and other cereals being imported from foreign markets, simply because it is cheaper to import them by sea than over a few hundred kilometres of railway, it seems just about time for some steps to be taken that freight charges may not show such an enormous percentage on the cost and nett proceeds of these most indispensible articles. The loss to the Treasury might be considerable at the outset, but the actual saving to the country would undoubtedly serve to offset this within a reasonably short time. To make charges against companies for maintaining high tariffs, when the correction is so clearly in the hands of the government, is absurd, and the writer in the Jornal has made a great mistake in placing his blame upon the first. We insist that the companies would readily destroy the competition of pack-mules and carts were they not so heavily handicapped by the authorities, who after granting concessions of every description now endeavor to partly evade the obligations of these at the cost of the smaller farmers; the coffee fazendeiro has only to cry out, and he will be promptly attended to.

AT first sight the reply of the Sociedade Central de Immigração in answer to the dispatch of the directory of the Bank of Brazil relative to the subdivision of plantations which the bank has taken over, and which the president of the bank says may not be subdivided under its by-laws, appears decidedly hardy. It looks like an unwarrantable interference with the working of the first institution of its kind in the empire and should therefore attract little attention from those who are more directly interested in the operations of the bank, while it might give rise to severe criticisms. As one however proceeds to analyze the reply of the Sociedade and remembers that, while the bank is a proprietary institution, the corporation has received such favors from government as brings it within the limit of general criticism, the case does not appear so anomalous, and the Sociedade seems to represent, not an intrusive and criticizing influence, but rather a power desirous of distinctly specifying what the immigrants, now universally considered necessary to the country, are to receive and how they will be received. The Bank of Brazil cannot subdivide its plantations, because its bylaws forbid this. But cannot these by-laws



be modified to such an extent that this subdivision may become a fact? Whether, as claimed by the Sociedade, or as appears from the reply of the president of the bank the institution possesses many or few plantations, the argument of the Sociedade is not met in the reply of the bank. The Sociedade asks that such plantations as the bank, is managing - be these many or fewshould be so subdivided that they would become available for immigration purposes, and to this the bank replies, Non possumus! The Sociedade claims that in many instances the bankrupt planters are merely overseers for the bank, and in others, the original debtor having disappeared, the plantations are under the control of managers who account directly to the agents of the bank and may thus be also considered as mere overseers of the creditor. This statement may, or may not be proven, but we hardly think the Sociedade would have emitted it without some basis for proof. While we have every sympathy for the Sociedade Central de Immigração in this question, we must say that we consider their starting point The attack on the Bank of erroneous. Brazil was well planned, but must necessarily fail, for when an institution intrenches itself behind its by-laws, outside criticism is worth less than nothing; the directors are responsible not to the public, nor to the country; they are responsible to their shareholders, and so long as these directors strictly observe the letter of the by-laws, the shareholders have not one word to offer in contradiction to the action of their representatives. No one can be so utterly unobservant that he may not see that the interest of the country, and of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil, are identical in this particular case. A subdivision of coffee producing plantations would in the first place distribute present mortgages over some ten or fifteen lives in place of the one, as is now the case. The bank would multiply its security upon the very same amount of land as now appears among its assets, and the economy in the matter of managers, agents and representatives, would be reduced to a minimum, The Sociedade should therefore have made its appeal not to the directory of the bank, who must observe the by-laws, but to such influential and interested shareholders as could and would bring the matter before a general meeting and thus have the by-laws modified to the end that the plantations might be disposed of in any manner most advantageous to the interests of the share holders and of the country. We feel persuaded that there is no want of willingness on the part of the directory to aid the immigration movement and the shareholder who proposed a reform of the by-laws would doubtless be assisted to secure this by the directors. We hope the Sociedade will proceed to act upon this plan.

THE Jornal do Commercio of the 18th instant contains an interesting editorial article on the immigration returns at this port during the first six months of the year, by which it appears that the total number of arrivals were 13,036, exclusive of 1,732 calling here on their way to Santos. period was 2,675. Of the arrivals only 396 received assistance from the state. So far as comparisons with preceding years can be used, this result is not at all unfavorable, as there have been but three years since 1855 when the total yearly arrivals have exceeded the double of this number. In every other respect, however, it must be considered highly unfavorable. From 1855 to 1884, inclusive, the total number of immigrants tarriving at this port was only 477,223, or less than the average annual arrivals in the United States during the last five years. number of departures during the same

Taking into consideration the heavy emigration from the over-crowded countries of Europe, the enormous area of unsettled land and the natural advantages which are to be found in this country, it must be confessed that an annual arrival of less than 16,000 immigrants during the last thirty years is very far from satisfactory Instead of this paltry average Brazil ought to have averaged ten times that number, and instead of possessing here and there a poor, hopeless, half-starved colony the country ought to be full of industrious immigrants. And more than that, instead of remaining aliens to the day of their death, every one of these immigrants ought to be a Brazilian citizen, enjoying every privilege which the native Brazilian enjoys, and feeling that the whole country belongs just as much to him and his children as to those whose parents happened to come out from Portugal a century earlier. It ought to be apparent by this time that there is something radically wrong in the policy pursued toward immigrants. The United States government has never sent out agents, nor made a propaganda, nor offered subsidies for the acquisition of immigrants; all that it did was to open its doors and put foreignborn and native-born citizens on civil and political equality. And then, instead of giving or selling its lands to political parasites or speculators, it wisely reserved them for actual settlers. The immigrant has always been able to find cheap lands on which to settle, and a fairly remunerative market for his products. He has found a liberal school system by which he and his neighbors could give their children a fairly good education; and he has found, also, that the government leaves the question of religion wholly to his own choice. To his great surprise he has found that he and his neighbors are entrusted with the control of nearly all local matters-the schools, roads, taxes for support of same, and even the administration of justice in petty local cases. He helps elect the township justices and constables, who are endowed with necess powers for the preservation of order. He never sees a soldier unless he goes to some frontier military station, and the nearest approach to a government police official which he ever sees, is the United States marshal, who may be his nearest neighbor and who wears no uniform and has no official authority over himself except in certain specified cases. If he is arrested for any cause he is entitled to an immediate trial, or to an examination which determines whether he shall be held for trial. He can buy and sell land at pleasure, go when and where he pleases, and engage in There is nothing any occupation. bidden him which his American neighbor enjoys, except the privilege of occupying the chief executive office of the nation. the average European emigrant these privileges are all the more esteemed, because they are so radically different from what he has been accustomed to in the land of his Sometimes he abuses them, buit generally he makes wise use of them. If. now, Brazil had pursued this same policy, is it not probable that she would have secured very similar results? Is it not certain that her population would have been very much larger and her wealth immeasurably greater? And if so, is it too late to resort to that policy now for the benefit of the future?

IMMIGRATION.

We translate the reply of the Sociedade Central Immigração to the directory of the Bank of de Immigração to the Brazil as published by the Gazeta de Noticias.

In the name of the directory, I commence by acknowledging the politeness of the ready reply your Ex. after consulting the illustrious (illustrada) directory of the bank was good enough to send me on July 27th ulto. by which an opening is furnished for clearly understanding the ideas of this society to show up the difficulties with which the first banking establishment of Brazil is contending with, in its sincere desires to aid the solution of the serious problem of the transformation of labour in this Empire.

will allow me (before entering the subject matter) to submit, that only individual responsibilities are effective, and therefore who-soever occupies the eminent position of president of the Bank of Brazil may enjoy the enviable glory of having assisted, or even initiated, a great eco nomic and social reform; but following this same hypothesis in the case of pronounced disregard, luke-warmness, or indifference, no light charge may be alleged against him.

At the present moment, when the immigration question [if for our punishment it seems of little interest to the high powers of the State] imperatively calls the attention of observers and assumes a position of greater importance than the slavery question, to assist an evolution of native agriculture and a transformation of the latifundies and sesma rias into small farms should to a great extent pertain to the Bank of Brazil, which, in fact, has become the real arbitrer of public and private fin-ances in this country. It is in reality the true owner of the best plantations in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, S. Paulo and Espirito Santo, served by a railway system of a guage wider than that of the richest lines in France. England or the United States.

The bankrupt debtors are only tolerated repre sentatives of the bank, in its recognized, and, up to a certain point, obligatory condecensions to the large planters

On some plantations, if not on many, the owner who mortgaged their lands have disappeared, and these have been substituted by agents who account directly to the delegates of the bank and may be considered mere overseers of bands of slaves

Even along the line of the D. Pedro II railway these plantations are not a few, and upon thes unmistakeable signs of great backwardness, of the most lamentable routine and of radical obscurantismo are plainly visible, just as if they were still the property of ruined planters, strangers to all idea of progress and delivered up body and soul to

despondency and to despair.

Always the same desolate prospect that s impresses and saddens a foreign traveller, and which cause to him the same sensations, that very naturally the directors of the bank feel when visit-

ing these woebegone agricultural establishments.

Millions and millions of square metres of excellent land abandoned, without cultivation, without use, and in one corner of the immense planta-tion, as the symbol of backwardness and inertness, an old, almost ruined house, surrounded by bar-racks (senzalas) in which at night are locked up hundreds and hundreds of negro slaves, employed in the cultivation of the deteriorated coffee orchards! Let Y. Ex. compare one of these plantations, the exclusive property of the Bank of Brazil, with any insignificant little nucleus of German or Italian immigrants samples of which are already furnished by some of our provinces. It is a vivid antithesis, of contentment, prosperity, individual iniciative, of diverse crops, of new industries, of favorable promise and of hope in the tuture. It is the beginning of the production of silk, of wine, of dairy produce, of abundant cereal crops, wheat, rye, barley, hops, hay and forage, of a thousand things in fact, whereas the latifundid and slavery will not extend beyond coffee, and sugar. And this too even when for the demand at present, there is almost too much coffee, and sugar s subject to terrible fluctuations. And this too when this immense Empire and its capital import from the United States and the Old World food products, from rice and maize up to beef, and its markets even receive potatoes from New

This is the reason that the Sociedade Central de Immigração has always observed with pain valuable and premature efforts, which might be very much better utilized, of the Centro da Lavoura e do Conmercio in opening new sources for the consumption of coffee all over the world, when for the rea and the great future of Brazil the problem

is another, incomparably larger and less restricted.

In fact, if public affairs are to follow the natural and rigorous path which fortunately they have and regorous path winen fortunately usey nave taken, the Centro da Lavourra e do Commercio will becomi compromised with its new customers, which it has solicited and continues to solicit with so much anxiety, for it may become utterly impos-sible ti meet the engagements entered into, and the cirile of which it still endeavours to amplify.

It is not sufficient to endeavour to continue and develope the system of agriculture and the economic processes as followed hitherto; it is necesto treat of a very different thing, and to meet a most necessary general reform. And this can not be done without the assistance of the European immigrant.

Of what use are nearly all our railways, save to accumulate deficits upon deficits?

The national work-shops possess a sufficiency of tools, what is needed are workmen.

And of what use are these powerful auxiliaries of human activity without the brains and the arms

And further, it is impossible to bring about the proper moral evolution of the freedman, of the aggregado, of the camarada, of the caipira, of the rough (capanga), of the peasant (sertanejo) and of the rowdy (capoeira) into independent, free and laborious workmen without the lessons furnished by example, without the practical lessons furnished by the most advanced peoples of Europe, rich in invention, and anxious to obtain the quiet enjoy-ment of such conveniences as can be obtained in the social life of America by their daily exertions

and by the understanding of duties and of rights.

The great question is—example. And in t The great question is—example. And in this sphere the Bank of Brazil can assume an eminent position and one of the greatest patriotic importance. Let the illustrious directory ask the shareholders for the necessary authority, which will assuredly be fully conceded, and thus the principal objection offered in Y. Ex.'s dispatch of 27th July will be overcome, and let it experiment with the organiza-tion of colonial nucleuses formed by immigrants and freemen upon any one of its numerous planta-

There will be but a simple change in the administration. Instead of a slave overseer; capable, intelligent managers, accustomed to deal with worthy men; divide among immigrants the land, of which they will become the owners at the ex-piration of a fixed period and upon payment of all debts contracted; grant them at first some pro-tection, without endeavouring to make wards or them, which by an error of government has cost so much to the public coffers, and atterwards it will be seen whether these lots of land, hitherto worthless and the source of improductive expenses, are not transformed into valuable properties.

The question is not the possession of many plantations in these conditions, as Y. Ex. points out; only one would suffice for an experiment, which at the utmost would only cost the bank some tens of contos de reis. And even in the case of failure, which is certainly not to be expected, a most precious seed would have been planted. The does not wish to assume such an initiative? Notwithstanding the great energy and wisdom of its active directory does it fear practical obstacles? Very good! let it foment among the planters who are its heavy debtors experiments of this order. Publish that it will assist them in all manners. Stimulate the appearance of individual efforts, and oblige itself to assist all those, that it judges of sufficien ability and circumspection for such efforts.

Vet another great reason for action. All that might be disbursed in this order of facts, Y. Ex. readily understands, through your very great intel-ligence in matters financial and scientific, would sooner or later be recompensed, nor could it ever be considered a totally useless loss, irremediable and availing no one, as happens with some culative (aleatoria) operations, into which the best and most prudently managed banks are at times drawn, and the consequences of which are of difficult appreciation or analysis even by those who intimate contact with the mechanism and most private operations of these institutions

Asking pardon for so long a dispatch, I renew,

ALFREDO D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY. Vice-President.

PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES

The president of the province opened Assembly on the 3rd inst. and referring to the financial position says, that whereas the revenue of 1879-80 was only 2,524,325\$875 it increased to 3,264,151\$078 collected in 1884-85 up to date, might be estimated at 3,550,000\$, an of 40 per cent, in five years. In 1883-84 the revenue, estimated at 3,048,940\$, only produced 3,000,798\$446, and expenses, estimated at 3,052,-486\$, were 3,510,214\$057, distributed at follows: Ordinary..... 3,115,566\$600

Payments authorized in previous and paid in this fiscal year..... 80,946 950 Interest and guarantees to rail-

ways, met by credit operations.. 313,700 507

3,510,214\$057

The net deficit of ordinary expenses over revenue was reduced by sundry items to 67,882\$719, which passes to 1884-85. Receipts from credit operations were 399,000\$\frac{3}{3}\$ and 62,040\$\frac{4}{3}\$287 was

brought from the preceding year; total 461, 046\$287. Of this, 313,700\$507 was disbursed leaving 147,345\$780 to carry forward.

The budget estimates for 1886-87 calculate re

ceipts at 3,317,240\$.

The funded debt on June 11th 1884 was

3.435,000\$ nominal, or 3.351,054\$500 real, at present it amounts to 3,950,000\$.

For the period from June 11th, to date, 509 bonds were issued at par and 6 bonds at The payments made have been:

102 1/2 %. Kilometric subventions to railways 2,781,582\$233 989,448 874 14,900 821

3,785,931\$928 The bonds bearing 6 per cent interest and the capital being 3,950,000\$, the annual charge is 237,000\$ at present, but this will be greatly increased by late concessions to central factories and railways; principally by that to the Leopoldina railway, which has a 7 per cent. guarantee on 12,200,000\$ for extensions from S. Geraldo to Itabira on the trunk line, on the Alto Muriahé branch, and on the União Mineira branch.

The floating debt is reduced to 133,333\$334-

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, August 8

-The Rosario custom house collected during Tuly \$220,496 m/n. -4,000,00 kilos of wheat were exported from Ro-

sario during the month of July.

—18,627 bags of sugar arrived at Rosario from Tucuman during the month of July.

-The Montevidean custom house receipts during the month of July amounted to \$1.412,000.

-The Montevidean port authorities have resolved to increase the quarantine on vessels from Spanish ports to eight days. They are talking of closing the port to all arrivals from Spain.

-The national board of health has resolved to close the ports against all vessels coming from Spanish ports or from the French Mediterranean ports.

-One of Lamport and Holt's steamers will leave Liverpool in a few days for Bahia Blanca direct. This steamer will inaugurate a regular service from England to this port.

-The Buenos Aires custom house receipts on the 31st July were \$99,889.08 m/n, making a total for that month of \$2,078,177.22, or total since the 1st of January of \$14,790,521.63 m/n.

—On the 2nd inst., the steamer Y. B. Say, belonging to the La Platense line, on her way from Rosario to this port with a cargo of sugar and railway sleepers, was run into and sunk by the Oriental steamer Colon, from Montevideo to Assun-Oriental steamer Colon, from Montevideo to Assun-cion. The *Colon received damages to the value of \$4750 m/n.

—In the month of July, 32 ocean steamers arrived in this port, 25 of which brought 170 passengers and 2863 immigrants. From Montevideo there arrived 809 passenger sand 1193 immigrants, making a total of 979 passengers and 4056 immigrants.

Altogether, the outlook of affairs, political, commercial and social, is extremely gloomy just now, though it has been slightly relieved by the announcement, made yesterday, that Sr. Madero has made all the necessary arrangements for the com-mencement, at the appointed time, of the works for the construction of the port of Buenos Aires.

-The minister of finance will propose to Con-gress, in order to meet the difficulty caused by the rejection of the loan, that the National Bank shall be authorized to increase its note circulation; that a portion, probably 15 or 20 per cent, of the custom house duties shall be payable in gold, and that the floating debt, which amounts to more than \$50,000,000, shall be consolidated.

-During the month of July, there were 856 deaths in the city, 338 burials taking place in the Recoleta and 518 in the Chacarita cemetery. More than one-fourth of the deaths were caused by diseases of the respiratory organs; no less than 101 occurred from small-pox, 14 from cancer, 25 from heart disease, 2 from hydrophobia; 45 children were born dead. The average rate of mortality exceeded the high average of the first six months of

The following table will show the killings in the salederos compared with the last year :

	ic itt y car	
	1885	1384
Buenos Aires	246,600	88,700
Los Rios	754,600	736,100
Montevideo	256,500	341,500
Rio Grande	385,000	345,000

Total... 1,642,700 1,511,300 -This closing of the ports is the first sign of our annual cholera scare, which has commenced earlier in the season than usual. Certainly, if such a precautionary measure were of any practical benefit we should be wise in adopting it, for we are in the same state of unpreparedness as last year for meet-ing any epidemic. The city is still undrained, the lodging houses are still overcrowded and the supply of water is still deficient.

-The revenue from customs' duties has recently allen off, owing, no doubt, to the decree which added fifteen per cent, to the duties. We may anticipate that this falling off will now, become more marked, expecially as, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in Spain and the south of France, it has been determined to close the ports against all vessels coming from Spain or from the Mediterranean ports of France.

-During the first half of this year there were 6.008 children baptized in this city, the sexes being nearly equally divided. Of those, only 970 were the children of Argentine parents; 926 had foreign fathers and Argentine mothers, and 3,786 were the children of foreigners. During the same period there were 1,574 marriages, of which 1,492 were between Catholics. The deaths were 4,498, which shows a very high rate of mortality.

-It was resolved in a council of ministers, on Saturday, to reject the clause in the contract with the London syndicate of bankers, stipulating that the custom house revenue should be mortgaged to secure the loan of which the service was to be made by the National Bank. It is stated that the bankers would not complete the contract without the stipulation mentioned. It is reported that there will be a large issue of paper money, and this has caused a considerable rise in the premium on gold.

From the Buenos Aires Standard, July 28.

-Statement showing the Foreign and Home Debt of the Argentine government up to the 30th ult. :

£ £ \$ m/n. English, 1824...... 2,641,000 1,773,400 4,372,704

loans, amortized, balance in

FOREIGN DEBT :

English, 1868	2,500,000	1,667,20	0 4,197,312
English, 1871	6,122,400	3,285,40	0 14,298,480
Prov. of B. Aires, 1870.	1,034,700	217,30	
do 1873.	2,040,800	311,60	
do of railways	2,450,000	90,40	0 11,892,384
Treasury Bonds, law 3 Nov , 1881	817,000	43,70	0 3,897,432
Public Funds, law 12		160,21	8 8,410,752
Oct., 1832 City Improvement and Riachuelo Works,	1,571,000	100,21	0 0,410,752
part negotiated	800,000	6,100	6,001,256
Public Works, 1st series	2,000,000	20,000	9,979,200
Total		\$ m	/n 73,884,384
INTERNAL DEBT:			
loan	s. ame	rtized.	in circulation.
\$1		f.	\$f.
Foreign Indemnity,			560,681.433
Law 16 Nov., 1863,		841.571	
Roads and Bridges Sha	316 9,291,	533,081	14,200,107.235
1,550,003.1		534-541	944,468,559
Law 21 Oct., 1876, .			466,651.270
Treasury Bills 19 Oct., 1	876,	120.090	
5, 164, 196.9 Do. 24 Oct., 1876,	95 1,323,	650.977	3,8,0,546.018
1,033,335.4	100		1,033,335.400
Independence 2 Sept., 1	881,		
1,032,818.7 Prov. Bank 25 Sept. 188	732 30,	896.722	1,001,922.010
16,533,366.4 Riachuelo Works 28 Oc	100 401,	350.971	16,042,015.423
2,430,021.5	528 30.	483.394	2,400,438.134
Nat. Bank 5 Sept., 188	2,		k
Lanus Deposits 6 Sept.,	900 29,	500.000	435,500.000
		000.000	779,000.000
Prov. Bank 27 Sept , 1	21,0	300.000	779,000.000
1,074,513.	100 31	172.585	1,053,310.905
Paid to the B. Aires gov	ernment 25	Oct . 188:	1,055,5,0.905
5,000,000		970.703	4,962,029.297
Independence and Brazi	30 June, 18	84.	
411,000.0			411,000.000
8 June, 1861, 932,002.0	00 706,8	801.420	285,200.580
CONTRACTOR OF STREET		356.061	48,416,219.264

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

August 14. - In the Senate, the bill for the legimating of natural children was ordered to be printed. The project of a bill for the supran-nuation of public employés was discussed by Senators Ribeiro da Luz, the minister of foreign affairs and Silveira da Motta. In the Chamber Deputy AMARO BEZERRA endeavored to defend his vote on the emancipation project in a rather violent declaration, which produced an interchange of decidedly unparliamentary language with Deputy Zama. The budget of the department of em-pire was discussed by Deputy Coelho de Rezende and the minister of the empire. The latter in re-ferring to the income paid the Duke de Saxe, said the government had thought it better to pay yet another year's income, than to pay the capital at present rates of exchange.

August 15. — Holiday.

August 17 .- In the Senate, Sr. Correia noved that the house adjourn for 48 hours, pending the solution of the ministerial crisis, which was passed. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

August 18. - No session in either Semte or Chamber.

August 19. — No quorum in either Semte or Chamber. Barão de Cotegipe has acceptes office and will present the Cabinet to the Empelor tomorrow.

August 20.— No session in either Senate, or Chamber. The new ministry is organized and the names will be found in another column.

August 21. - No session in either House. The ministry will only present themselves to the Cham ber and Senate on the 24th.

AT a meeting of the Liberal reputies senators held on the 19th, it was decided that a vote of confidence should be moved when the new ministry presents itself, and the question of granting the budget laws should be held over.

Provincial Notes

-The drouth in Plauhy has assumed alarming

-The public debt of the province of Ceará on 31st May last was 471,249\$332.

-Counterfeit silver and nickel coins have been discovered in the province of Espirito Santo.

-There was a balance of 1,890\$072 in the Espirito Santo provincial treasury on the 1st inst.

-There were 23 deaths in the jail infirmary at Pernambuco between January 1 and July 8, nearly all from beri-beri.

-Frost is reported to have occurred throughout the central districts of São Paulo on the night of

—The municipal authorities of Piracicaba, São Paulo, have invited tenders for suppling that city with water and electric lights.

-A respectably-connected merchant of Cam pinas, São Paulo, has recently been detected in changing lottery ticket numbers and getting them cashed. His name is not published.

-The July receipts of the Victoria (Espirito Santo) custom house amounted to 13,043\$502, against 6,480\$927 in the same month of last year, and 14,842\$566 in 1883.

-Many Campinas planters are having photo-graphic views taken of their plantations for the "exposição regional" to be held in São Paulo in

-According to an exchange the total official value of exports from the province of Sergipe in 18S₃-84 was 7,685,234\$451, on which the export duties were 461,465\$823. The export of sugar amounted to 86,190,653 kilos, and of cotton to

-Several persons have recently been killed by —Several persons have recently occur some of Indians near Theophilo Ottoni, province of Minas Geraes, among them a merchant living in that town, and 12 travellers. The Indians belong to a tribe called Boxisas, and are the authors of a long series of murders of this character.

—A subdelegado of police at Rio Grande was arrested on the 29th of July for forging bills to a total of over 50,000\$. He made no effort to escape, and frankly confessed his guilt. He probably expects that his position and friends will shield him

-The Minas provincial assembly has been petitioned by young Fleming, the musical protegé of the Emperor, for further pecuniary assistance to enable him to complete his studies in Europe and to publish his musical compositions. Let it be done, by all means! Let every man but the taxpayer live on the public revenue!

-A new enterprise has been inaugurated on the Amazon in the opening of "floating coal deposits" by the "Amazon Coal Deposit Company," recently organized in the United States. The first steamer, the Belém, arrived at Pará on the 2nd ult. with 1,500 tons of coal. The service is to be extended to all the northern ports.

-A "guerrilla" company has recently been organized in Espirito Santo for the destruction of qailombos, as the retreats of runaway slaves are called. A better name for the organization would be "official slave hunters." The officers and men are paid by the province and will receive a reward of 50\$ for every slave recaptured, to be paid

-In addition to a threatened drouth, the province of Ceará is now afflicted with an epidemic of counterfeit money. A short time since we noticed the detection of 2\$000 notes of that character; now 5\$ notes are also found in circulation. The money is worth little enough at best, but to have both the government and numerous counterfeiters hard a work increasing it at one and the same time, is quite enough to make one feel just a trifle uncertain about our circulating medium.

-A letter from Sorocaba to the Diario Mercantil of São Paulo, dated the 13th inst., says the mule fair at that place this year has been almost a failure. The sales have aggregated 2900 animals, at prices ranging from 70\$ to 76\$. One lot of 500 was sold at 76\$, another of 600 at 75\$, another of 500 at 74\$, at 705, another of 900 at 758, another of 500 at 748, another of 500 at 738, and the rest in various lots at the lower prices. There remained only 1400 animals for sale on the 13th, with buyers for over 3,000. An agreement has been made to open the "fair" herealter on July 20th.

—The government expended 15,945\$110 on the custom house building at Pará during last month.

-The provincial Assembly of Rio de Janeiro elected officers on the 18th.

-The July receipts of the Ipanema foundry were 12,059\$576, against 10,712\$326 for the same month last year.

— Campinas, S. Paulo, is a bad place for un-punctual tenants. A man did not pay his rent, so the landlord and the landiady took it out of him with a stick. The *Correto Paulistano* of the 19th is responsible for the story.

-From a telegram received from Rio Grande do Sul, it is reported that 15 centimetres, say 5 inches, of snow fell there on the 10th, interrupting telegraphic communications. This is said to be the first time so great a snow-fall is registered in Brazil.

-The production of wine in Rio Grande do Sul — The production of wine in Rio Grande do Sul is becoming important. In 1883, according to the *Diario Official* of August 18th, 1885 (!) the crop was 13,545,000 litres. Why the returns are so delayed, and who drinks the wine, are questions we beg to ask?

- The prison report from Bahia is not a very cheerful one. On the 9th, according to the Diario de Noticias, there were 124 inmates of the prison where prisoners are condemned to labor, but of these 54 were in the infirmary.

-The July customs receipts at Pará amounted to 675,700\$100, against 542,543\$075 in the same month last year and 999,441\$458 in 1883. The receipts were 231,894\$940, against 115,268\$279 in 1884 and 218,345\$908 in 1883.

RAILROAD NOTES

- Construction work was begun on the Simão Dias railway, province of Sergipe, on the 11th ult.

-The July traffic receipts of the Cantagallo railway were 124,002\$462 and expenses 69,984\$790; engers carried 8,041, luggage 90 and merchandise 5,000 tons.

—The minister of agriculture has declared to the fiscal engineer of the Paranaguá and Coritiba railway that payments for cattle killed on the line cannot be included in traffic expenses because the line should be fenced in.

-From the report of the directors of the Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway it appears that traffic left a balance for the last six months of 109,637\$500, or 9.53 per cent. on the capital af 2,300,000\$. The balance available was 106,265\$287, of which a dividend of 9\$, or 9 per cent. per annum was proposed.

- The July traffic receipts of the Cantagallo railway, owned by the province of Rio de Janeiro were 124,002\$462, against 114,678\$413 for the same nonth last year; expenses were 54,017\$672 and 93,547\$671 for the same months respectively. The receipts for the first six months of 1885 we 799,350\$182 and 714,512\$129 for the same period last year. The balances are 260,310\$208 and 71,193\$993 for the respective periods.

— The Andine Railway receipts during May were \$74,484.23 m/n, and the expenses were \$38,700.37. The number of kilometres open to the public is 767. The receipts per kilometre \$97.11; expenses \$50.46. The total cost of the line up to the 31st of May was \$5,166,538.65, which corresponds to the section between Villa Mercedes and San Luis \$1,096.998 m/n, and from San Luis to San Juan \$4,166,538.65 m/n. - Exchange.

-The Germania, S. Paulo, publishes the following table in reference to the railways of that

	capital
S. Paulo and Rio. Govt. guar. 7%	10,665,000\$
Santos and Jundiahy do 7%	23,555,850
Paulista no guarantee	20,000,000
Ituana Prov. guarantee 7%	2,052,696
do no guarantee	
Mogyana Prov. guarantee 7%	5,100,000
do no guarantee	3,250,000
Bragantina Prov. guarantee 7%	2,320,000
S. Carlos do Pinhal no guarantee	3,000,000
Sorocabana Prov. guarantee 7%	5,500,000
do no guarantee	2,500,000
Total	
The extension of these roads, fro authority, is:	m the same

S. Paulo and Rio..... 231

Mogyana Bragantina S. Carlos do Pinhal Sorocabana Total.... 1,506

RAILWAYS IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS GERAES.

We extract from the message of the president to the provincial assembly the following: The guaranteed capital for interest upon which the province is responsible is at present 40,400,000\$, which will be increased to 74,170,000\$ when works contracted for, but not yet commenced, are com pleted; the annual charge upon the province will then be 4,501,900\$. If to this be added kilometric subsidies amounting to 7,041,122\$233, the total becomes 11,543,022\$233, upon which the province must pay 692,581\$333, the interest upon this amount at 6 per cent., and this interest will increase annually by 270,114\$, which means that within a short line the whole revenue of the province will only serve to meet the charge of interest guaran-tees. The figures are tabulated as follows:

	Capital	Interest	Interest on interest
União Mineira Juiz de Fóra to Piao Minas and Rio Leopoldina Pitanguy Rio Branco Usine	3,000,000\$ 1,400,000 14,000,000 12,200,000 9,000,000 800,000	210,000\$ 98,000 560,000 854,000 360,000 56,000	12,600\$ 5,880 33,600 51,240 21,600 3,360
Subventions :	40,400,000\$	2,138,000\$	128,:80\$
Leopoldina		1,055,304\$ 1,334,340 275,714 892,764 2,880,000	63,318\$240 80,060 400 16,542 853 53,565 840 172,800 000
		6,438,121\$	386,287\$333

Work contracted for but not yet commenced

	33,770,000\$	2,966,900\$	178,014\$
MogyanaJequitinhonha subvention	5,000,000	603,000	36,180
Pomba Usine	500,000	35,000	21,000
Zootechnic institute	250,000	17,500	1,050
Silver Mines	40,000	2,800	168
Ponte Nova to Natividade	10,000,000	700,000	42,000
Patos	8,000,000	560,000	33,600
Aventureiro	780,000	54,600	3,276
Lavras to Jacutinga	4,000,000	280,000	16,800
veira	4,000,000	280,000	16,800
Mar de Hespanha to Rio Pardo S. John d'El-Rey to Oli-	1,200,000\$	84,000\$	5,040\$
,			

Leopoldina railway. On the 30th January the company claimed a payment of interest due up to

company claimed a payment of interest due up to 31st December, 1884 amounting to 69,930\$211, which was resisted by the fiscal engineer who objected to payments amounting to 402,880\$; the company accepted the reduction of 2,880\$, but insisted that the 400,000\$ claimed had been advanced to the contractors. The fiscal engineer agreed to this claim, but the provincial treasury officials raised the following question; As the Leopoldina company has signed an agreement with the imperial government dated 7th April, 1883 for the extension of the line, wherein it is covenanted that at the expiration of 70 years—the railway and all its appurtenances will revert to the State, how could it execute the contract—dated—12th August with the government of this province for the same extension, under a guarantee of interest and a reversion to the province of the road and its works at the e pira tion of 50 years? The company upon this agreed to repay the interest demanded, if the imperial government did not waive the clause of reversion. With one exception, the reports were favorable to making the payment, and the president decided to authorize it, but ordered that the obligation as to re-payment should be registered, and that no further payments should be made the company pending a decision of the question.

Juiz de Fóra to Puáo. The interest payment for the last six months of 1884 amounted to 36,201\$265. Pitanguy. (Minas Central.) The examination to the books of the company by the director geral of the company by the director was unfavorable, for it had not the proper books a

its office in Rio, the representative of the company alleging that the accounts were kept in England. On the 5th June the company asked for 52,74t\$729 interest guarantee due, agreeing to prove pre-liminary expenses within 4 months, which was refused because the contract requires vouchers of receipts and expenditures, or even the books of the company may be demanded, to justify a payment

Bahia and Minas. The company presented accounts to the amount of 54,000\$, equal to the subvention on 6 kilometres of road, which being approved were duly paid.

The province of Minas has assumed a very heavy burden in this matter of guarantees and subven tions. It will be seen that these calls upon the province are met by the issue of bonds bearing 6 per cent, interest and with a sinking fund of I per cent. The yearly increase of the charge upon the provincial revenue seems out of all proportion to any possible increase in this, so that as 'he pre-sident points out, within an alarmingly short period the revenue of the province will not more than suffice to meet the interest on guarantees and

I OCAL NOTES

-The new Bolivian minister presented his crelentials on the 13th.

-Our local colleagues continue to receive their European news, via the River Plate.

—When an English ministry resigns office Lords and Baronets are nominated. When a Brazilian national guard officers.

-The national guard staff is being rapidly placed upon a war-footing, that is, vacancies are filled as quickly as they are discovered.

-A navy officer in full uniform with an brella does look odd; but, upon second thoughts, why should he spoil his good clothes?

-We regret to notice the death, on the 18th, of the mother of Sr. José do Patrocinio, editor of the Gazeta da Tarde, and our sympathies are tendered

- The passion for gambling has reached such point that pools are sold on races by children at the various athletic (sic) meetings held in Rio and Nictheroy.

-The steamer Provence with 35,000 bags of ground nuts and the Suez with 30,000 bags have left Pondicherry for Marseilles.—Exchange. Good news for the consumers of pure olive oil.

The field operations of the army and military cadets, under command of the Comte d'Eu, at Santa Cruz have commenced and will be concluded on the 24th. A grand ball is a feature of the opera-

-The minister of war wants to know why a surgeon in Bahia purchased drugs in the market, when the government laboratory has more than enough for supplying the whole army! Seems a pertinent enquiry too.

-In noticing the death of a half-pay officer, the Paiz says: He leaves his widow, and child aged 9 months, in honest poverty, and with the hope that they may enjoy his half-pay, which the government has not paid for over a year.

- The philological institute may commence operations on a new addition to the language. Dr. Pinkas is reported to have used rentabilidade in recent lecture upon the Madeira and Mamoré rail

-A correspondent of the Pais in an article upor the recent scandal published by the Pall Mall Ga-zette, refers to the just men who could have saved Sodom and says that ten just men, i.e. the staff of the Gazette, were found in London. We wonder how many could be found in Lisbon?

-The Diario Official publishes on the 18th most interesting translation of an extract from a recent German publication on emigration. Figs, acacias and bamboos grow to perfection in Brazil. The first will give food and raiment, the second meet æsthetic desires and the third build fences!

-According to the Jornal do Commercio the im migrants arrived here in the first six months of the current year numbered 13,036. Of these 9,691 were above and 3,345 under to years of age. Italians numbered 6,241, Portuguese 4,551 and Germans 1,073. Americans contributed 16 and Englishmen 57 to make up the total.

-Manager Ferrari has recently made another reduction in his prices for Italian opera, this time The first reduction was to 10\$ for 1st-class chairs. from 13\$ to 12\$. He explains that a reduction in expenses enables him to do this, by which he undoubtedly means the retirement of Tamagno, that most expensive as well as most over-rated of

-A government vessel, the Aprendiz Marin heiro, came to an anchor off our bar on the even-ing of the 15th. and the wind failing, asked for a The request was translated into a demand for assistance, which was promptly granted, after Sta. Cruz and Villegaignon had been wasting blunk cartridges for some six hours. Festina lente is not a bad motto.

-The government has decided upon imposing a fine of 5,000\$ each upon the Equitable and the New York Life Insurance Companies for doing business in the empire without due permission, and the off cer in the empire without the permission, and indoor are to be closed within eight days from the cate of the dispatch. The penalty for disobedience will be, the legal steps authorized against foreigners who do not respect the laws of the empire. Farey Messrs, George Cox and Sanchez being deported!

-Were it not that the results are so harmess and ridiculous the frequent reports of duels at Buenos Aires between journalists would fill us with genuine fear of all knights of the pen and with genuine fear of all knights of the pen and paste pot from that quarter of the globe. Generally, it is provided beforeland that the duel shall stop at the first blood, and it is needless to say that very little of it is spilled. The injured honor of the combatants is satisfied—and there the conflict ends. One of these affrays took place between two elitors of Snat America and El Diario on the 31st ult, which wiped out all differences by a slight scratch on the head. The blood lost was infinitessimal; the honor saved incalculable.

The regular fortnighthy concert at the Beethoven Club will be given on the evening of the 25th.

-On the day of the Gloria festa the Botanical Garden tramway carried 54,909 passengers without the slightest hitch. Good for Mr. Miller!

-After the sham fights on the 21st and 22nd are over, the combatants are to attend mass on the 23rd. To give thanks, naturally, that no one is

 Brazil will not be represented at the Berne ghts-of-authors meeting. As our literary men rights-of-authors meeting. As our literary men translate works with the greatest sans fuçon, it is just as well not to appear.

-The free school built at Santa Cruz at the expense of H. M's. privy purse was inaugurated on the 21st. It is said to be well mounted and to have cost 70,000\$000.

-M. Charles Morel has changed the name of his interesting Revue Commerciale Financière et Maritime to L'Etoile du Sud. Every success we cordially desire him.

-The ninth lecture of Dr. Ferreira Vianna on exesthetics will be given at the Beethoven Club this evening. The Dr. has succeeded in distancing all competitors, and is still fresh.

-Le roi é mort, vive le roi, is just about what one gathers from published telegrams. The whole was clearly liberal consule Sinimbu. It is perfectly

-A train of the D. Pedro II railway went into a trancar in front of the maritime station at Gamboa on the 20th. Although the fault seems to have been on the part of the asignalmen of the railway, the driver of the tramcar was promptly ar-

-The continuance of dry weather is beginning to cause not a little anxiety about the water supply of the city. There is already a great scarcity of water in many localities, which the apathy and gross mismanagement of the authorities serveo only to make worse.

-One of the silliest annoyances that passenger arriving here from coast ports are subjected to is the visit by health and police authorities before which the passengers can not land. Even the steamers from Macahé in the province of Rio de Janeiro are subjected to this munimified regulation

-The Argentine army is composed, according to the last military report, of 9,208 men, of which 1,609 are officers, or 1 officer for every 5 men This is a splendid arrangement for the military tailor, but for effective work it is certainly just a little unpromising.

-Cocaina is used in diseases of the eye. A few of these are pterygios, chalazios, peridectomias, teno tomias, esclerotomias and iridectomias. It is also useful in such complaints as *tritis* and *tride-chloris* retinites, and to combat blepharospasmo in cases o keratites and cerymativites phlyetemulares in chil-This is serious.

The professor of astronomy at the Polytechnic and the director of the Observatory are at loggerheads. The professor says that everything done in recent years at the Observatory is grossly erroneous (grosseiramente errado). And we have been placing implicit confidence in the aspect of the heavers as monthly forecasted!

-Possibly it may be a canard, but the report is that the anchor chains of the Javary are responsible for the two holes found in the bows of that terrible instrument of war. If you do not put on chafing plates (raposos), gentlemen of the navy, and leave your monitors eleven years at anchor, something must give way.

-With the ministerial change our cheerful com patriots, the *capocinas*, come to the front. On the evening of the 20th, an inoftensive passer-by was razorzed and died within a few minutes, in the Rua dos Andradas. Ball cartridge and no quarter are the only correctives for this capeeira malady, and the sooner the remedy is prescribed the better for all interested.

-The dissolution of the present General Assembly and plunging the country into a new series of elections, is not looked upon with unmixed satisfaction by the business community. Next to a pestilence, an election is about one of the worst things that could happen. There will be an in-creased demand for fireworks, brass bands and printer's ink—and that is all.

-Ore of the chief clerks in the Treasury says that some New York bankers never register etters. They find their losses average less than the express charges would be. Once, he said, he found \$100,000 in an envelope with only two three-cent stamps on it.—New York Commercial Bulletter. Here, if money is sent in an unregistered letter, it is invariably stolen, or the receiver is mulctel 20% of the amount. The difference is decidedly significant.

BIRTH.—In Botucatú, province of São Paulo, August 13th, the wife of Rev. George A. Landes, of a daughter.

annual loss to the people from the legalized gam-bling in lotteries amounts to 7,792,980\$. Yet money could not be granted to stimulate immigration!

-Buenos Aires has heroically decided to keep well up with the times in all philanthropic work and has organized a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. According to the Argentine Times of the 1st inst, the chief of police has issued an "excellent" order that the police shall kill all "hopelessly wounded" horses and domestic animals in the most painless manner possible. The order provides, however, that the owner shall have a right to bring what claim he may think proper against the Society." Under such a contingency, probably the Society had better withdraw from business

-Dr. Freire's alleged discovery of a bacillus in the excretions of yellow fever patients is meeting many criticisms here. In a session of the Imperial Academy of Medicine on the 14th, Dr. Araujo Academy of Medicine on the 14th, Ch. Academy of preparations of earth taken from his yard, on the Praia de Flamengo, in which was the bacillus discovered by Dr. Freire. Dr. Góes further states that Dr. Freire having failed to discover the sporuliferous cells (cellulas sporadulas) in the preparation, he sought for these and in a short time showed them to his colleague. He kept the matter quiet with the intention of not discrediting Dr. Freire, but he now regretted his action. On the 17th, H. M. the Emperor examined microscopic preparations made by Dr. Vieira de Mello, who claims to have discovered a bacillus in the excretions of patients suffering from acute and chronic mataria, exactly similar to that discovered Dr. Freire in the excretions of yellow fever patients. When doctors disagree?

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, August 22nd, 1885 Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d.

do do do in U.S.

do do do in U.S.

do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1833

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 889

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

1	do		Price	Excl	State	Sales	Sales	Rece	Stoc	
and freight by steamer	Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for Europe, bags	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
75% C	s at 3,550	9 0	s at 4,350	b 1/811	. weak	1	10,000	. 14,000	225,000	Aug. 14
7%	3,550	9	4,350	18 1/	weak	1	5,000	46,000 †	256,000	Aug. 17
7 9116	3,500	8 15116	4,300	1814	weak	1	1	33,000	283,000	Aug. 18
7 9116	3,500	8 15116	4,300	18 1/4	weak	1	4,000	25,000	290,000	Aug. 19
7 91:6	3,500	8 15116	4.300	18 1/4	weak		4,000	20,000	304,000	Aug. 20
75%	3,500	9	4,300	18 3%	weak	1	8,000	21,000	313,000	Aug. 21

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
Au	gust 14th
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe do. do. Sailing clearances for United States Steamer clearances do Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere. Fred Williams of Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere. Fred Williams of Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere. Steamers loading for United States.	14,000 ,, 2,000 ,, 48,000 ,, 14,000
Stock at Santos this morning. Receipts during week to (13th. Aug) Sales for United States during week do Europe do Europe do Europe do Europe do Europe do United States do do Europe Steamers loading for United States	24,000 ,, 2,000 ,, 14,000 ,, 8,000 ,, 22,000 ,,

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

August 14.—Market very quiet at unchanged rates viz: 18 on London, 526—528 on Paris and 652—653 on Hamburg at 20 dgi; 3820 on New York at sight. Some triling amounts of commercial sterling were done at 18 316—1814. Sovereigns sold at 138350, closing with buyers at 138350, sellers at 138360. August 17.—The New London and Brazilian and the native hanks advanced rates to 18 116 on London and corresponding rates on other places; the English Bank continued at yesterday's rates. A small business is doing and commercial is quoted at the extremes of 1816—1814. Soverigns sold at 13850, os. 20 osh Coloning without blus or offers. August 18.—All the banks were drawers at 18 116 on London. On Paris rates were 559—575 for bank, with or offers. August 18.—All the banks were drawers at 18 116 on London. On Paris rates were 559—575 for bank, with one children of the lower quotation, Hamburg 651—652 and at sight on New York at 2810—1828. Market firm and commercial sterling quoted at 1814—1815, but there is hardly enough business doing to furnish a quotation. Commercial sterling was quoted at 1824—1815, but there is hardly enough business doing to furnish a quotation. Commercial francs are quoted at 221—2322. Sovereigns sold at 138350, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 138350. August 20.—Posted rates were unchanged but bank sterling was obtainable at 1814. Commercial sterling was quoted at 124—1845. Evereigns sold at 138350, sellers at 138300.

Market firm, but quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$20. Aligust 21.—The banks opened at 18½ on London, but rates were soon advanced and the following posted, 18¾ on London, 500-450 on Paris and 645 on Hamburg at 20 dig: \$5\$60 on New York at sight. Head office was quoted at 18 5116 and commercial sterling at the extremes of 18¾-18½. In francs something was done at 520 for bank and 514 for commercial. The business dore during the day was considerable. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$120, sellers at 13\$220.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.		
	August 14.		
2	Six per cent. apolices	1,065	000
36	do	1,070	000
19	do	1,075	000
1,500\$	do	1075	20
1,000	Sovereigns	13	350 000 000
6	Banco do Commercio	220	000
50	Leopoldina R.R	128	000
13	deb. Grão Pará R. R 61/2 01/0	9:	96
87	Carris Urbanos tramway	264	000
90	Brazil Industrial		000
- 4	do	230	000
207	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%] 2 series		000
100	do		000
10	August 17.		000
21,800\$	Six per cent, apolices	1,075	066
	do Prov. Rio do Prov. Bahia	80	96
4,000	Sovereigns s. o. 20th		300
1,000	Banco Brazil	245	000
82	Leopoldina R.R.	245 128	000
70		535	000
125		173	000
100	" Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	59	00
43		5932	96
71	, Grão Pará R R. 6½ %	92	96
50	" S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50	475 285	000
63	S. Christovao tramway	285	96
100	deb. Ferry Co		
200 51	Banco C. Real S. Paulo	75	er ea
720	hyp. notes Banco Brazil	83	
		83	000
	August 18.		
65	Six per cent. apolices	1.080	000
10	do 1858 Gold Loan Banco Brazil	1,345	000
30 82		248 128	000
67	Leopoldina R.R	591/2	04
100	S. Isabel do Rio Preto R. P. Cro	475	
35	" S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £50 " S. Antonio de Padua R.R.	200	000
100	Jardim Botanico, tramway a2nd	139	
60	Villa Isabel do	250	000
36	Carris Urbanos do	264	000
76			
112	S. Christovão do	285	000
28	deb Carris Urbanos 7%. Brazil Industrial Serviços Maritimos do	105 230 204 205	96
100	Services Maritimes	230	000
20	do	205	000
1	August 19.		
25	Six per cent. apolices	1,080	000
17	do	1,081	
	Sovereigns	13	330
20	Banco Brazil	248	000
5	Banco Commercial	243	000
100	Banco Auxiliar		000
35	Leopoldina R.R. S. Paulo and Rio R.R. subs	128	000
30	Brazileira de Navegação		000
40	Confianca Insce. Co.		000
14	Garantia do	185	000
100	Brazil Industrial	220	000
58	hyp. notes Banco Pradial	6614	00
77 10	Brazil Industrialdeb. Ferry Cohyp. notes Banco Predial, Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	67	06 06 96
A	august 20.		
13	Six per cent, apolices	.082	000
500\$	do	108	96
500\$	do Prov. Rio	105	06
14,000\$	do do 24th	108 105 105	96
109	do do 24th Banco Brazil Banco Auxiliar	248	000
10	Banco Auxiliar	185	000
369		128	000
8o 8	S. Paulo and Rio R.R. subs Carris Urbanos tramway Brazil Industrial 1yp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	20 6	000
102	Brazil Industrial	230 67	000
		67	90
	ugust 21		
18	Six per cent apolices	.082	000
1,000\$	do 1	108	000
115	Banco Brazil	248	70
20	Banco Commercial	244 6	100
584	Leopoldina R.R.	128	000
20	Leopoldina R.R. deb. Sorocabana R. R. 100\$ Jardim Botanico tramway deb. Carris Urbanos do 7°/0	5916	96
90	Jardim Botanico tramway	59½ 139 105	000
10	General Citation to Tip	105	70

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a fur amount of business done since our last report, but the market has been flat, or weak under the very heavy receipts, although brokers did not change quotations until yesterday, when with the exception of transhot all grades showed a decline of about too reis per arroba. The milway has been doing very fair work, bringing in, as reported, 18,000—19,000 bags per day at times.

Sales since our last report have been:

41,541 bags for United States 30,007 , Europe
58,450 bags.

78,459 bags. The clearances have been: United States | United States | Variety

Vessels loading and to load. DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Freight per Average do Total Elsewhere. e price Good 2nd.

Ţ	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Ang 15	A11g. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 2
bags	13,874	19,107	12,874	32,729	25,600	20,295	20,599	14.93
	12,054	1	1	699	4,177	3,653	7,787	13.17
:	3,585	1	1	2,777	12,159	2,301	3,232	6,03
	1	1	1	1	l	1	L	1
:	30	1	1	2,220	2,094	637	465	1.38
bags	15,669	1	1	5,696	18,430	6,591	11,484	20,58
	223,000	242,000	255,000	282,000	289,000	303,000	312,000	306,00
r arroba	5,750	1	1	.5,750	5,750	5,750	5,750	5,65
do	5,290	1	1	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,10
	18 3/16	1	ı	18 3/16	18 3/16	18 3/16	7.81	18 7/16
	35¢ & 5%	1	1	35€ & 5%	35€ & 5%	35c & 5%	35€ & 5%	350 & 59

The markets have shown only a moderate movement since our last report and prices show but slight modifications. Flour is quiet with a declining tendency, White Pine is flat, Kerosene is firm and Lard weak.

Flour.-Receipts since our last have been : Templar from United States :

 Dunlop
 2,575 brls.

 Castilla
 750 ,

 Rockland
 600 ,

 Petropolis
 500 ,
 4,425 brls.

Maskelyne from River Plate: 1,500 bags..... 750 ,, Albemarle from Baltimore ;

4,000 ... Gamaliel from United States :

 Gallego
 2,050 brls.

 O'Dance
 1,400 n.

 Castilla
 1,100 n.

 Cordova
 625 n.

 Araby
 875 n.

 Rockland
 400 n.
 6.450 .. 1,200 ..

1,000 bags.... Severn from Richmond:

Haxall 3,932 brls.

Crenshaw 1,500 ,

Clara 475 , Vamoyden from United States:

28,182 brls

Sales for the same period have been about 6,200 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

59,600 brls. American 2.400 ,, Trieste 62,000 brls.

Brokers quote :

Pitch Pine.—There are still no receipts and the market sunchanged at 46\$000-48\$000 per doz. nominal. Steady.

Market quiet and tending downwards.

White Pine.—Receipts are :

231,5c8 feet per Curlew from New York
236,5c9 ... Harry Buschman do
all on order. Brokers quote the market weak at 120per foot. Spruce Pine.-Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and quotations nomially unchanged.

Kerosene.-Receipts are: .1,000 cases per Curlew from New York 10,000 ,, Harry Buschman do

We may quote at 7\$100-7\$300 per case for invoices; firm Lard.-Receipts have been :

25. kegs per Templar 100 ,, Albemarle 1,400 ,, Yamoyden

all from Baltimore. Brokers quote the market weak at 440 reis per lb. for invoices.

Rosin.-Receipts are:

390 brls. per Albemarle from Baltimore
130 ,, Curlew from New York

Quotations are unchanged at the extremes of 7\$500-11\$00 er brl. as to quality and weight.

Bran .-- Receipts have been :

4,030 bags per *Dolphin* trom River Plate 2,000 ,, *Koeln* do

Quotations are unchanged at 2\$100-2\$300 per bag. Turpentine.—No arrivals

Indian Corn.-Receipts have been:

The Corn.—Accepts have been:

520 bags per Maskelyne

3,000 , Dolphin

from the River Plate. Brokers' quotations are 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)500—3\(\frac{1}{2}\)700

Codfish -Receipts are;

2,381 tubs, 100 cases per *Century* from Gaspe 2,305 ., 91 ., *Datun* do 1,795 ., 100 ., *Reafer* from Paspebiac 60 brls. Coastwise

all of which are to dealers. Hay.-There have been no receipts.

Totals nce 1st July

Cement—Reccipts are 30 casks ex Azha from Mar-seilles, and brokers quote the market unchanged. Coal.—Receipts have been:

1,162 tons per British Sceptre from Cardiff 1,872 ,, Mornington do 1,569 ,, Etta do

all to companies and dealers.

Rice.—The Star of the South from Rangoon brought 16,549 bags to dealers. The market is unchanged at about 9\$000 per bag, in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Templar; 372 tons: Roberts; 66 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

GASPE—Br bg Century: 183 tons; Romeril; 64 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha & Silveirs.

NEW YORK—Be schr Parele: 102 tons: Harris; 106 ds; in distress; bound for Sauta Catharina.

Rosarto—Br bk Dolphin; 293 tons; Annis; 26 ds; bran to order.

AUG. 15.

London-Swed bk Emmanuel; 295 tons; Andersen; 50 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co. CARDIFF -Br ship British Sceptre; 1430 tens; Foreman; 53 ds; coal to Royal Mail Co. Br ship Mornington; 1872 tons; Jones: 52 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway. PASPEBIAC-Br bg Reaper: 137 tons; Le Gresley: 60 ds; cod-fish to Hime, Zenha & Silveira. GASPE—Br bg Dawn; 154 tons; Le Clercq: 55 ds; codfish to order. CADIZ—Swed bk Concordia; 419 tons; Andersen; 45 ds; salt to C. W. Gross & Co.

to C. W. Gross & Co.
LISSION—I tall bls Vestivio; 539 tons; Longbardi; 38 ds; salt to order.

LIM DO SAL—Port bls Prefet Paul Freart; 411 tons; Pereira; 31 ds; salt to order. Pereira: 31 ds. Sast to order.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Albemarle; 413 tons; Forbes: 44 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

RICHMOND—Amer bk Gamaliel: 538 tons; Powell: 62 ds flour to Francisco Clemente & Co.

BUENOS AIRES—Span schr Frasquita; 228 tons; tons; Pascual; 18 ds; jerked beef to order.

AUG. 16.

London—Br ship *Poonah*; 1199 tons; Bastard; 80 ds, in distress; bound for San Francisco. MARSEILLES—Nor bg Azha; 304 tons: Christiansen; 75 ds: sundries to Berla, Cotrim & Co.

Nor bg Swift; 234 tons; Gundersen; 57 ds; sundries to Cerf, Dale & Co.

Cef. Dale & Co.

RICHIMOND — Port bl. Lofes Duarte; 298 tons; Lopes; 63 ds; flour to master.

TRAPAN;—Ind bl. Romenio Lannata; 559 tons; Farina: 64 ds; salt to J. N. Vincenni & Filho.

NEW YORK—The L. Covlew; 331 tons; Winchester; 65 ds; sandries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

— Br bk Harry Buschman; 538 tons; Cothman; 55 ds; sandries to Francisco Chemete & Co.

AUG. 17.

MASSILLES—Nor bk. Kongsbyrd; 267 tons; Michaelsen; 56 ds. sandries to Cod, Dale & Co. Link De. Maro—Nor bk. Rebekkah; 569 tons; Argerny; 38 ds. salt to C. W. Gross & Co. Macao—Nor lug. Salcha; 274 tons; Andersen; 23 ds; salt to order.

—Br bk Chagford; 350 tons; Davids; 22 ds; salt to Viuva Miranda Leone & Čo.

AUG. 18. LIVERFOOL—Nor bg Canova; 219 tons; Jobsen; 61 ds; sundries to P. S. Nicholson & Co.

RANGOON—Br bk Star of the South; 664 tons Smith; 115 ds; rice to Norton, Megaw & Co. CARDIFF—Br ship Etta; 1154 tons; Paterson; 54 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

RICHMOND—Amer bk Yamoyden; 462 tons; McClean; 54 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co. AUG. 21.

CARDIFF-Br ship Superior; 1459 tons; Lewellyn; 52 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

RICHMOND-Bli lig Sereen; 446 tons; Lockhart; 53 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

OPORTO—Port bl. Audacia; 651 tons; Soares; 35 ds; sundries to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MACAO-Swed bg Lisbon; 145 tons; Hakanssen; sundries AUG. 15.

Pensacola—Swed bk *Yohan Freiderich*; 502 tons; Hem berg; ballast. Victoria—Nor bg *Susanne*; 184 tons; Erichsen; do. AUG. 16.

BARBADOES-Amer bk Mary G. Reed; 566 tons; Hanson; ballast.

AUG. 18. GALVESTON—Ger bk Annina; 281 tons; Schmidt; ballast. PORT EADS—Br ship Lizzie Burrill; 1185 tons; Cain; do.

AUG. 19.

Tybes - Nor bk Eugenie; 522 tons; Bjorn; ballast.
Barnadoes - Br bk Ware Queen; 814 tons; Wilson; do.
——Ital bk Marinin; 779 tons; Rolla: do.
——Ger bg Agnes; 248 tons; Segebarth; do. AUG. 20

MINITILAN—Nor bk Vaeringer; 247 tons: Aaronsen; ballast. Rio Grande no Sul—Port bk Lofes Duarte; 298 tons; Conceição: same cargo.

PORTLAND-Br bk Clan McLeod; 645 tons; Simpson; ballast. Mobile-Swed bk Squando; 1209 tons; Wahlstedt; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

	Alvo	Lamlash	31 May
	Annie Burrill	Cardiff	4 July
	Arlington	Pensacola	
0	Aquila	Brunswick	*
	America	Lisbon	21 July
	Anglo-American,	Cardiff	
	Boreas	Newport	29 June
	Bernhard	Carlsham	18 June
	Bremen	Pensacola	
	British Queen	Brunswick	
	Brothers	Gaspe	o July
	Campanero	Baltimore	10 July
	C. R. C	Paspebiac	
	Callixene	Cardiff	
	Christianshavn	Carlsham	7 July
	Cornucopia	Gaspe	
Š	Cav. Krapff	Trieste	11 June
ķ	C. S. Baylis	at Bermuda	2 July
	Christina	Liverpool	
	Chas Platt	Fernandina	
	Degregrori A	Cardift	
t	E. S. Powell	New York	
t	E. A. Sanchez	Baltimore	16 July
	Eliza Oulton	Rosario	

	0 110	0.1.1	١
Endymion	Cardiff	18 July	١
E. T. G	Cardiff		
Genoa	New York	24 June	١
Gjallashorn	Helsingfors-	27 June	ı
Governor	Rosario	••	١
Hansa	Westerwick	••	l
Ibis	London		١
Imes	Cardiff	6 July	ı
Yas. A. Borland	Brunswick		l
7. IV. Marr	Cardiff	24 July	l
King Cerdic	Newport		ı
Lincelles	Cardiff		ı
Leader	Liverpool		ı
Livingstone	Hamburg	6 July	l
Lusitania	Oporto		l
Lessa	London		l
Mauna Loa	Cardiff	11 July	l
Maori	Cardifl		ı
Mark Twain	New York		
Mindet	Cardiff		
Magdala	Cardiff	25 July	
Northern Queen	Cardiff	28 June	
Nordcap	London	6 July	
Orion	Wisby	8 July	
Parthenia	Liverpool		
Prince Rudolph	Cardiff	10 July	
Robert Kerr	Cardiff		
Sharomut	New York	14 July	
Skjold	Rosario	{	
Spotless	Baltimore	17 July	
Sheila	Cardiff		
Stella	Newcastle	27 July	
Sorensen	Cardiff		
Taylor Dickson	Fernandina		
Thos. Boustead	Rosario		
Urania	Newport	15 July	
Valuna	Liverpool	8 July	
Werkinst	Ayr	29 June	

PARELCH SALLING VESSELS IN THE PART OF

FOREIGN SA RIO DE	74	NEIR	O, AUGUS	N THE PORT OF ST 22nd, 1885.
NAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	WHERE	CONSIGNER
American sp Nan. Pendl'on bk Bristol bk Serene bk Codorus bk Templar bk Albemarle bk Gamaliel bk Yamoyden	1385 562 522 641 372 413 538 462	July 1:	Cardiff Brunswick Baltimore Baltimore Baltimore Baltimore Richmond	Wilson Sons & C W. Guimarães & e F. Clemente & Co F. Clemente & C F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros & Co F. Clemente & C F. Clemente & C
British bit St Freeman bit Penshaw. sp Alex Veats sp Colchester. bit Alumbagh. bit Rose Connell sp Conforn Hall. sp Ellersled. sp Ellersled. sp Ellersled. sp Ellersled. bit Columbagh. bit Dolphin. bit Dolphin. bit Dolphin. bit Molphin. sp Monah. bit Molphin. bit Molphin	1485 429 1589 1385 1137 1490 968 509 11645 2297 1346 182 2293 137 154 1430 1872 1199 331 1430 164 1154 446	Jun. 17 July 14 15 16 17 19 31 Aug. 4 6 7 14 14 15 15 16 16 16 16 17 18 18	Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Brunswick Glasgow Cardiff L de Maio Liverpool Gaspe New York Rosario Paspebiac Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff London New York New York New York New York New York	To order
Merveegin bk Abbine. bk Abbine. bk Abbine. bk Monica. like Monica. ling Fri. be Granfos. bk Loining. sh Hercules. ling Correo bk Loining. sh Hercules. ling Correo bk Morvig. bk Grane. bk Morvig. bk Aniel. bk Morvig. bk Aniel. bk Morvig. bk Aniel. bk Morvig. bk Aniel. bk Morghynthe. bk Kongelsynth. bk Kongelsynth. bk Kongelsynth. bk Kongelsynth. bk Kongelsynth.	411 258 637 500 264 286 1145 395 318 279 209 212 209 419 304 419 304 212 267 509 221 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 227 227	Jun. 23 27 July 4 12 13 17 18 22 26 28 Aug. 1 1 2 5 16 16 17 17 17		Barbosa Costa, & C Latureys & Cos Watson R, & Co J, Moore & Co To order Corf, Dalo & C Cerf, Dalo & C Watson, R, & Co Watson, R, & C Watson, R, & C Watson, R, & C Corf, Dalo & Co Cerf, Dalo & Co
k Carran bk Carra bk Ingo Swedish bk Sophia bk Enmanuel Italian lug Arturo bk Argentina bk Orto bk Vesuvio bk Dom, Lanarti	280 295	July 21 Aug. 15	Tong'taboo Hamburg. Carlshamm London Cardiff Augusta Greenock Lisbon Trapani	In distress H. Stoltz & Co
Austrian sp Florida Dutch bg Afiene Turkish bk Pyrrhos. Russian bk Marieham Spanish bg Guiami I	1264 170 433 511	July 4 Aug.13 July 9 Aug. 8	Cardiff P. Alegre. Cardiff Rosario	Mess. Maritimes To order Wilson Sons & Co J. de Souza & Co L. Azeredo & Co
bik Marieham Shuish bg Guiami I Shuish bg Guiami I Shuish bg Frasquita. Porfugues bk Ame a Norton bk Cons. Fontes. bg Zulmira bk Laura Norton bk Andra Morton bk Andranca bk Haranca bk Andra Ge Neves bg Claudina. bk Va'o da Gama bk Margarida. bk Woemia. Jug Joven Alh'to jug Nova Uniag Nova Linia bk Victoria bk Victoria bk Servis	690 482 446 997 822 150 224 419 549 368 345 430	Feb. 11 Mar. 29 Apr. 25 Aug. 8 Nov. 25 May 28 (uly 1 8 13 17 17	Brunswick I. do Sal I. Boa Vista I. de Maio. Brunswick P. Alegre. B. Aires Oporto Oporto Oporto Jporto	A. M. Norton A. M. Sigra & Ir'o A. Moreira & Co Hime, Z. & S. J. A. G. Santos To order L. B. G. Pereira & C. C. Abranches & C. J. A. G. Santos F. B. M. Topin Veiga Pinto & C. G. dos Santos C. dos Santos C. Gos Santos C. Gos Santos C. Gos Santos C. G. Gos Santos
lug Nova União bk Victoria bk Sereia bg D. Anna	506 477 454	22 25 28	Cape Verds B. Aires L. do Sal	F. B. M. Topim Veiga Pinto & C

STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
14 15 17 17 18 18 18 18 19	Humboldt Br Maskelyne Br Tamar Br Lassel Br Parana Fr Valparaiso Br Halley Br Koeln Gr Equateur Fr Lissabon Gr Canning Br Oakdale Br Kate Fawcett Br Perseo Ital	do * 24d River Plate* 8d do 3½d do* 26d Porto Alegre* 7d Santos 24h	Norton, M'w & C do Royal Mail Norton, M'w & C A. Leuba & C Wilson Sons & C Norton, M'w & C H. Stoltz & Co Mess. Maritimes E. Johnston & C Norton, M'w & C do LN, Vincenzi & F

	DEPARTURES	OF	FOREIGN	STEAMERS.
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DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
14 15 15 15 15 18 19 19 20 20	Chatham Br Thisbe Aust Maskelyne Br Memnon Br V. de Maceió Fr Ceará Gr Tamar Bi Paraná Fr Lassell Br Lissabon Gr Equateur Fr Koeln Gr Valparaiso Br	Porto Alegre* Santos Southampton* New York* Santos do River Plate Havre* River Plate Hamburg* Bordeaux* Bremen* Valparaiso*	Sundries do do Coffee Sundries do

· Calling at intermediate ports

Foreign Markets

CEYLON

The prospects of the coffee crop-we refer to that of 1884-85 -remain without alteration. The heavy spring crop given by the Uva estates, largely exceeding estimates, will swell our exports, and we do not anticipate any material falling off in the shipping figures to the end of September, compared to our estimate made many months ago of 360,000 (wts., though it is unlikely that it will be exceeded. As regard; tea, there is not the slightest doubt that we shall realize our estimate-3,500,000 lbs. Indeed, in all probability it will be materially exceeded. Leaf has been coming in at a great rate at all factories during the past four weeks or so, and, though there is a falling-off at the moment in those districts where rain has fallen in great abundance without any intervening bursts of fine weather, yet tea is being made most rapidly all over the country. In many districts the rainfall has not as yet been very heavy, and as the temperature has been warm trees have flushed freely, and altogether we may say that the season has been a most favorable one. Planting now going vigorously on every estate and in every district in the island, most of the area planted being land on which coffee is still growing. Some estates by the end of the year will be fully planted up with tea, and many will have a very formation from coffee to that product. The change that is going on up country is most marvellous, and is perhaps un paralleled in the history of tropical cultivation. A few short years and coffee will give place to tea, and this enormous change will have been effected with an infinitessimal ex-penditure compared to the magnitude of the result obtained.— Overland Times, June 25.

In 1875 we exported 873,654 cwts. of coffee, prices being at the time high, so that there was then little desire to undertake the extensive cultivation of newer products; no matter how adapted the climate and soil of Ceylon might have been proved for their success, or how large the profit to be derived therefrom. Coffee was paying handsomely; all was prosperity and buoyancy, and, though many planters were induced in the following year to purchase large numbers of plants either from the Government Gardens at Hakgala or from private undividuals, this was done more with a view of benuty-fying their estates and bungalows than with any idea that a handsome point might be obtained from the systematic cultivation of the valuable plant. During all this time the fertility of coffee was multi-thely defining, and planters at last began to admit the fact, though very reluctantly, turning their attention, slowly at first, but with greater enamentses afterwards, to the cultivation of newer products, which presented a most tempting field of enterprize. Notwithstanding the energy with which the area under cinchona, occoa, cardamons, and tea was extended, the export of these products in any quantity did not really take place till 1832, when 623,292 lbs. of tea, 23,147 lbs. cardamons, 1,018 cwts. of cocoa and 1,02,08,59 lbs. cinchona buk left he island. Excellent in some respects as this result was, in reality it represented but a very small money value as compared with the heavy falling off in coffee which hold taken place. In that year-1832—we exported no more than 564,846 cwts. of code, a falling-off as compared with the years immediately preceeding of between 150,000 to 250,000 cwts, or in value of between £600,000 to £1,000,000.

	Coffee	Cinchona	Tea	Cocoa	Cardam's
	cruts.	lbs.	lbs.	cuts.	ibs.
1875	968,604	. 18,731			
1876	720,427	16,842	282		
1877	943,047	56,589	1,775		
1878	620,292	173,497	3,515		
1879	824,50)	373,511	81,595		
1880	669,614	1,208,518	103,624	122	
1881	453,758	1,207,720	277.590	479	16,069
1882	564,846	3,099,895	623,292	1,018	: 3,127
1883	260,053	6,925,595	1,522,882	3,588	: 1,655
1884	323,94t	11,494-947	2,262,539	9,863	(6,319

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES, EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF JULY 25TH.

		Governme	nt Stocks.
pain	1863 4½ per ct Loan	98-100	1879 41/2 ,, , ,
20 100 20 20 20 100 20 100 20 100 20 100 20 100	Alagons, Lim. 7 per ct guarantee do del 6 ; Bahia a 8 Francisco 7 per ct. guar Brazilian Great Southern. , Imp. Cent. Bahia. , do deb 6 per ct. , do , and issue 6 per ct. Campos 8 Carangola deb 5/2 per ct. Conde d'En, Lim. 7 per ct guar , do 6 ch 5/2 per ct. D do deb 5/2 per ct. Great Western of Brazil 7 per ct. guar do 6 per ct. deb stock	$\begin{array}{c} 14\frac{1}{2}-15\frac{1}{2}\\ 100-102\\ 20\frac{1}{2}-21\frac{1}{2}\\ 10-11\\ 17-18\\ 102-104\\ \hline \\ 100-102\\ 13-14\\ 92-94\\ 85-87\\ 10\frac{1}{2}-12\frac{1}{2}\\ 21\frac{1}{2}-22\frac{1}{2}\\ 116-117\\ \end{array}$	on Imp Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz. Nimas & Rio Lim., p per ct. giur. on Minas & Rio Lim., p per ct. giur. on deh. 6 per ct. giur. on dele 6 per
		Miscelle	meous.
15 10 20 25 100 2 10 15 7½ 7½ 7½	Amazon Steam Navigation de English Bank of Rio, Lim. New London & Brazilian Bank, Lim. New London & Brazilian Bank, Lim. Ceut. Braz. Sugar Factories Fref. Rio CBY Amprovements of deb 5 per c. Braz. Steat transmays, Lim. Braz. Stubmarine Tel Braz. Steat Tel. Lim. do deb Geff.	6½-7½ 12-13 12-13 -6½ 24-25 99-104 1½-13½ 11½-11¼ 5½-63½ 434-5 11¼-15½	100 West & Braz, Tel, Lim deb. A 6 per cent. 105—107
	COURD	ATATION	III DOMES

GOVERNMENT BONDS

BMISSION CIRCULATION		DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION	
339,675,100\$000 2,158,400 000 119,000 000 8,142,800 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000	1,997,200 000 119,600 000		6 % { 5 % , 4 % , 6 % , 132 %	1,000\$000 800—200 1,000 000 1,000 000 500—200 1,000 000	1,684\$600 108 9/0 86 0/6 105 9/1 1,345\$000	

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

	ES	B	1111	I å	11	VD PUBLIC CO	MPAN	411	LAST	LAST	DIVIDEND
CAFITAI.	SHARE	1.88U	VAFI	PAID		NAMES	RESERVE	FUNI	QUOTA- TION		PAID
33,000,000 8,000,000 12,000,000 £ 1,000,000	60,00	30,000 Al	200 0 200	1	AIII	BANKS Banco do Brazil. Rural e Hypothecario. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro English (limited).	7,775,777 2,210,038 1,126,765	0.000	244 000	10 00	ol luly 188
£ 1,000,000 6,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 £ 1,000,000	30,000 5,000 20,000	5,000	200	1	All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. English (limited). Industrial e Mercantil. Mercantil de Santos Banco Predial. New London and Brazilian	850,000	000	0 194 000 0 215 000 7 60 000	6 00	o July 188
12,000,000 20,000,000 5,000,000 500,000	50,000 60,000 100,000 25,000 2,500	12,500	200	6	0 0	Mercantil de Santos Banco Predial New London and Brazilian Banco do Commercio Banco de Credito Real do Brazil Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo Banco Auxiliar	590,700 48,064 48,932	735 890	220 000	8 00	o July 188 o July 188 o July 188
8,000,000				250	illo	Macahé e Camposdo do debentures	115,648			5 00	Jan. 188
1,071,000 20,000,000 7,200,000 £ 320,000 2,000,000	36,000	65,000	200 200	6 50	III.	do do do Panhista Sorocabana do debentures do do do	673,578 —	931	250 000 53 000 475 000 59½ %	9 80	April 188
20,000,000 10,969,600 £ 500,000	100,000	70,000 All 30,000	6 50	- V 500	11	Leopoldina	107,827	748	59½ % 128 000 173 000 535 000 145 000 160 000	61/2 %	May 188 July 188 April 188 April 188
1,000,000	53,325	- All	200	=		do do do S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do do with right to subsid. shs. do do subsidiary shares. do do debentures. União Valenciana			180 000	8.9/ 61/2 0/0	
8.100,000 970,000 1,200,000	40,500 6,000	25,500	200	A 200 A 200	11/2	Mogyana	107,258		283 500 202 000 180 000	201	April 1885
495,000 1,000,000 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	All 6,984	200 200 —	200 A 200 A	11 5	do debentures Deste Minas. do do debentures anto Antonio de Padua debent'es 5. Izabel do Rio Preto do debentures Principe do Grão Pará.	474	- 100	200 000 80 000 185 000	5 000 8 % 8 1/2 % 7 000 7 %	May 1884 Aug. 1885
3,100,000 1,980,000 1,500,000	15,500	15,500	200	100 200 Al		do subsidiarydo debenturesdo and series	9,156		225 000 25 000 92 0/0 97 0/0	9 000 632 % 7% 7% 7 %	July 1885
6,000,000 400,000 1,200,000 350,000 810,600	30,000 2,000 6,000	12,718 All 1,926 — All	200 200 200 200 200 200	AI AI	J	arangola Jorcovado, uiz de Fóra a Piáo do debentures. Ramal Bananalense, do debentures	14,642	300	50 000	7 70	May 1884
4,000,0004	20,000	All	200 100 200 200	Al	I S	do debentures	447,350	793	90 °/0 285 000 139 000	9 %	Jan. 1885 Jan. 1885 July 1885
0,000,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 305,000	50,000 10,000 6,000	All All	100 200 200	AI	ISP	TRAMWAVS . Christovão . ardim Botanico . Paulo ecrnambiaco do debentures	32,287 61,926	747 797	139 000 130 000 120 000 91 ⁰ / ₀ 100 000	3 500 4 000 6 000 7 "/o 4 000	July 1885 Feb. 1885 July 1884 April 1885
2,000,000 5,400,000 468,000 852,000	27,000	3,500 All All	200 200 200 	100	1	Pernambuco do debentures onto Alegre filla Izabel carris urbanos do debentures do do do	189,077 56,970	200	250 000 266 000 463 000 105 0/0	4 000 9 000 5 500 6 % 7 %	April 1885 Aug. 1885 July 1885 July 1885 July 1885 July 1885 July 1885
500,000	2,500	A11	200 200 200	AI	B	itherohy. do debentures. NAVIGATION COMPANIÊS stazileira de Navegação.	-,177,538	616	180 000	8 %	July 1885
\$00,000 300,000 £750,000 4,000,000	4,000 50,000 20,000	2,500 10,419 16,000	200 6 15 200		11	do debentures	49.715 6 60,	775	120 000 208 000 115 000 200 000	7 000 8½ % 6 sh 6 ooo	July 1885 July 1885 July 1885 May 1885
600,000	3,000 8,000	1,853 All	200 200	All All	S	spirito-Santo a Caravellas	12,500	000	95, 000 180 000 190 000	4 000 8 000	Feb. 1885 Jan. 1885
3,000,000 3,000,000 2,500,000 4.000,000	8,000 3,000 2,500 20,000	1,000 All All 10,000	1,000 1,000 1,000 200	125 250 100 20	G	idehdade rgos Flumineuse arantia ova Permaneute	300,000 191,250 67,041	000	200 000 534 000 185 000 22 000	0 0/-	July 1885 July 1885 July 1885 July 1884 July 1885
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500,000\$	2,500	All All	200 6 20 6 10	All	G	Ioria		830	35 000	10 %	July 1885 May 1885
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338,400 1,500,000 210,000	7,500	All	200 200 200 200	All	Bi	ocas de Pedro II	Ξ	1	129 000 192 000 230 000 206 000	6 °/0 12 000 8 º/0	July 1885 July 1885 July 1883 July 1883
3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	6,000 12,500 6,000	5,000 7,500 All 5,000	200 200 500 100	All All All	Co As Pe	arruagens Fluminense	12,000	000	90 000 316 000 25 000	0 10	Jan. 1885 July 1885 Jan. 1884
940,000	4,400 80,000 8,500	5,000 All Ali 3,500	50 100 200	All All zoo All	In Pa Er	do debentures	171,643 7 140,005 0 132,870 0	100	100 000 67 000 240 000 209 000	-	July 1885 Mar. 1885 May 1885
300,000 79,000 250,000 300,000	1,500	r,450	200 200 100	-		do de Aracaty	Ξ		80 °/0	8 % 8 % 8 %	July 1885 Mar. 1885
500,000 800,000 1,000,000	2,500 4,000 5,000	All All	200 200 200 100	All		do Lorena	= =		200 000	ΞΙ	July 1885
1,000,000 1,500,000 183,200 1,377,300 1,200,000	7,500	All All	200 200 200 100	All All	Te Fe	ervicos Maritimos elephonica do debentures erry Co. debentures rroio dos Ratos Coal	99,604 3 3,876 6	30 :	205 000 100 000 183 000 91 %	4 000 8 % 8 %	July 1885 July 1885 July 1885 Apr. 1885 May 1885
,000,000	5,000	All	200	Ali	Co	onstructora	954,1	30	- 1	-	-

Insurance.

JUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 10 de Março.

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