

RIO NEWS.

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· Vol. XIII..

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24TH, 1886

Number 3

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 76, Marquez d'Abrantes. W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,

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

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157 Run dis Larangerias.

ALBERT ALLEN., Clerk.

153 A. Run das Larangerias.

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a.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence, Rua de Silva Manoel M. 50.

Traveller's Directory

RAIL WAYS.

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upmand, leaves Rio at 5,a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7,24 a.m., Entre Rios (central line) 9,28 a.m., Latyette [Quellet] 5,00 p.m., Porto Novo thranch from Entre Rios) (17,23 a.m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) (17,43 a.m., Son Paulo fyer S. P. Rio R. R.) 6, p.m., Dimential Eleaves São Paulo 6 a.m., Lafayette 7,30 a.m., Porto Novo 121,0 p.m.; arriving at Barra 420 and Rio 655; p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desempany. Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Serraria: Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sino; Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upmand, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving at Barra at 9,06 a.m.; Entre Rios 125,5 p.m.; Porto Novo 6,30 p.m. Cachoeira 6500 p.m. Dimensional (18,00 a.m.; Entre Rios 15,03 a.m.; arriving at Barra 21,4 p.m. and at Rio at 15,00 p.m. MacAl-Trains: Leave Rio at 8,10 a.m.; arriving at Barra 21,4 p.m. and at Rio at 15,00 p.m. MacAl-Trains: Leave Rio at 8,10 a.m.; arriving at Rios and the second to Barra do Prahy.

CANTAGALLOR R. —Leaves Nitheroly (Sant'Anna), 7,25 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroly 25,5 p.m. Return train leaves Macuo 5;15, Cardeiro (2,10 and Nova Friburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nitheroly 25,5 p.m. A ferry boat rans between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme

A ferry boat runs between the station at Cosme CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, at 530, 7, 8135, 1013, 11145, a. m. and 115, 243, 415 and 545 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 630 and 10 a. m. and at 2 and 515 p. m. on week-days. PETROPOLIS STEAM RES and R. R. Estemers leave Trapiche Mauâ at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7 a.m. week days, and 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praca da Acclamação, cor. Rua da GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA. - No. 12

Medical Directory

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

Rosano, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Alexandree Caltaza—Surgeon and Physician.

Office, Rua Pinneiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.

Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.

Dr. W. J. Fari Positra J. M. D. Edin, Surgeon and Physician.

Office: Rua 1" de Março, No. 49. from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 43 p. p.m. Residence N. 130 Rua de S. Clemente, Betalogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. Vork.

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THE minister of justice has asked his col-

league at the Foreign Office to obtain for him

THE RIO NEWS

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

A. I. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian aflairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-nercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of treights and charters, a sumof the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES .

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H PHELPS, Esq. Messrs, Street & Co. 30 Combill, London E. C. Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co. 37 Walbrook, London, E. C. Messrs. John Miller & Co. São Paulo and Santos

RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 24th, 1886.

According to our custom we print in another column the remarks with which the Jornal do Commercio prefaces its retrospect for the past year. We do this for the purpose of furnishing our readers with a perfectly unsuspected report on affairs in our market, and moreover as a proof that we are not alone in our appreciation of the position into which the empire has been allowed to drift. Three are the reasons the Jornal gives for the miserable results of 1885. First, the sterile agitation regarding emancipation. That it was sterile is directly attributable to the cacoethes loquendi of the representatives of the nation, who consume valuable time in discussing the most trivial questions of merely local interest, and to this must be added the obstruction of the representatives, more directly, of the planters, whose alarm at the agitation caused them to hurry the realization of their crops; which showed, at least, very little confidence in the success of their representatives to convince by discussion the opposite party. Second, the syndicate losses, and the effect of these operations on consuming markets. We have our doubts as to whether the misleading estimates of the year's coffee crop may not have had quite as much to do with the course of consuming markets last year: for the syndicate operations must have been liquidated, so far as foreigners were interested, very early in the year. Third, the disbelief in any improvement in the position of the finances of the country; and that this disbelief was well founded, the course of exchange and the demands of the Treasury amply prove. Upon the conservative party assuming office, exchange improved and a general change for the better was expected, but the Treasury did not open any new road, following rather that of the preceding minister of finance, and distrust again appeared. We admit that it would have been difficult for the new minister of finance to have at once formed a plan for the immediate improvement of the national finances, with a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies necessary, and all the electioneering work before the cabinet: but H. Ex. is no tyro and must have formed some idea of what he had to encounter when he took the portfolio, and, if unable to express personally his views as to future action, he could have availed of some companion to give an inkling of what the money market was likely to expect. Whether this were so, or not, now that the cabinet is likely to have an overwhelming in a crop estimate will be.

majority in the Chamber, the sooner this Sphynx-like mystery is put aside, the better will it be for government and trade.

THE difference between the stocks of coffee as given by our principal brokers has aroused the action of the factors, who, it seems have applied to the Junta Commercial, that the question may be liquidated. The Junta Commercial (a fossil about as useful to commerce as an Egyptian mummy) orders the Board of Brokers to investigate the matter, and the brokers in turn refer the matter to our three principal coffee brokers for a report. Our colleague of the Diario seemed surprised that the sub-committee did not at once make a report, and virtually charges that the unacknowledged interests of exporters have something to do with the delay. The difference seems to be some 50,000 bags, but not 80,000, nor 100,000 bags as our colleague claims, and this difference is far from the important factor in prices, that it is charged with being. The question arises from a claim that certain coffees were never reported as sold, although shipped in due course, and is therefore a matter of credence in one, or the other broker's statistics. Never in Rio de Janeiro has it been possible to estimate stocks of coffee with anything like exactness. We have no large warehouses where the coffee is stored, for it is sent from the railroad, of other entre-pôt, to the stores of the factors, thence to the stores of the packers, and our stock thus consists of: coffee at the railroad station; coffee at the factors', and coffee at the dealers' or packers' stores. This last may be owned by the packer, or, already sold to exporters, be awaiting shipment. The verification of stock is therefore difficult in the extreme, even did not another feature enter into the question. This is the practice of selling coffees for delivery, from which it is perfectly clear, that if, a dealer be applied to for his stock, and if upon the occasion, he has not in his possession the quantity of coffee for the delivery of which he is responsible, he will be very unlikely indeed to give up his exact stock, as this would be an equivalent to endangering his business. Therefore, it seems to us, that less the exporter, than the packer is interested in any purposed miscalculation of stock. The correction of any intentional over-estimate in the stock lies between the factors and dealers; and this correction can no more become effective through the Junta Commercial, or the Brokers' Board, than it would be through our orders. No Junta can oblige a merchant to prejudice his business, which as we have pointed out might be the case, and therefore, we say that the matter of this ditference should be a question of amicable agreement between factors and dealers. And that our view, as to the interested parties in the matter under discussion is the correct one, is proved by the action of the Junta Commercial, who reply to the petition of the factors, that no complaint can be made against the brokers, although for the good of all concerned, they will suggest to the Board the establishment of a permanent committee to take charge of the matter of stocks. The Brokers' board have appointed three brokers and the Associação Commercial three factors who will report on the matter If, as it is charged. the receipts by the railroad are given in gross weight, it is certainly no difficult matter to deduct the tare, and as to the local consumption, it is a well known fact that this is largely supplied by sweep ings and such over-plus of samples as are not requisite to furnish those forwarded by the shippers. It would of course be advantageous that an agreement should be come to by the brokers, but we can not see that 50,000 bags more or less in stock is of nearly so great an importance to exporters, as a difference of 500,000 or 750,000 bags

copies of various police regulations, such as are in force in London, Paris and Lisbon, and from this request it may reasonably be inferred that a reform, which has become more than necessary, in our police regulations is in prospect. Dr. Pedro de Barros was employed by one of the late liberal governments to compile police regulations, but so far as we could see from a rather superficial perusal of his work, the changes he proposed were more in name than in substance That the reform should be made must be the earnest desire of every one, and although we would naturally prefer that any changes should be based on the police laws of England and the United States, we have doubts as to the practicability of this for several reasons. From the very capture of a suspected party the procedure under British and Latin law is widely different. An English policeman warns his prisoner that any statements he may make will be used against him. He is even advised to plead "not guilty" at times. The officers of the law, in fact, assume all the responsibility of convicting the prisoner, and furnish him every opportunity of establishing his inno cence, or even of, by legal assistance, obtaining a discharge upon technicalities of the law Under Latin police regulations the system is just the contrary. The prisoner is confined for days, is submitted to many interrogatories by police officials, may even be threatened. and every artifice is used to induce a confession. From this it will be seen that it seems hopeless to expect any practical combination of the two systems. Any reform of our police regulations must therefore be based almost exclusively upon French, Portuguese or Italian regulations, any, or all, of which are probably an advance upon our present system. A great necessity in any projected change, and a feature of easy introduction. is the establishment of police courts, where petty offenses can be summarily deals with, or from which prisoners charged with more serious crimes can be remanded to a higher authority. We have referred to this matter more than once, but the opportunity of calling attention to it at a time when a cabinet is in office that, relieved of political anxiety, may have time to investigate such matters, should not be lost. That the idea is practical and practicable no one can doubt. Each ward (freguezia) should have a police court presided over by paid magistrates appointed in sufficient number that relief might be secured to each individual in turn. To these courts should be presented all persons arrested by the police, and the presiding magistrate should have authority to punish petty offences with fine, and, or, imprisonment, or in case of serious crimes to remand the prisoner pending the police investigation, or to commit him for trial by a superior court, or the jury. The magistrates would have to be, we fear, lawvers, but we have no doubt that, among the numerous members of the profession, skilful and prudent magistrates could be secured. The system at present in practice seems to us extremely antiquated, and that it offers opportunities for abuses, such cases as the Castro Malta scandal, and nearly daily complaints of arbitrary action on the part of police subordinate authorities, amply prove. A prisoner is examined by a police delegate, who makes his report to a judge of a criminal court, who examines the testimony and in case this proves sufficient indicts the prisoner under such and such a clause of the criminal code. We constantly see the jury occupied with such trivial affairs as a fight between two termagants, a broken head, or a black eye, all classified as offensas physicas leves, but all sent up for trial by

the guilty party, to the great relief of the jury and the public prosecutor, and to the advantage of such serious cases as really call for the intervention of twelve citizens. If the minister of justice will introduce a law to establish these police courts, he will have done more for the establishment of order and the preservation of the peace than has ever been the case with any of his predecessors at the department of justice. We sincerely trust to live long enough to see the reform in practice.

ALTHOUGH the result was far from unexpected the success of the conservative party at the elections lately held throughout the empire calls for some remarks. Apart from the charges made of undue influence exercised by the government upon voters more or less dependent on it for their support, which charges are always impartially made by either party when in opposition against that in power, whatever be the political creed of the latter, the remarkable change of front on the part of the electoral body of Brazil proves one of two hypotheses. Either the electors (we do not say the country for reasons given below) of the empire are sincerely conservative and have under liberal governments voted against their consciences, or the electoral body does not represent the sentiment of the great mass of the Brazilian people, which is, we are again and again assured, firmly and conscientiously emancipationist, or even abolitionist as regards the slavery question. If we assume that the electors are conservatives by conviction, we become entangled by the very light vote cast which would seem to prove that indifference is quite as much a feature in Brazilian politics as either conservatism or liberalism. In one district of this city, represented by this same liberal deputy for many years, the gentlemen was defeated in the most unequivocal manner, while the light vote cast shows that either the electors who formerly sent him in triumph to a seat in the Chamber have either abstained from exercising their right, whether from an antagonistic feeling towards the candidate, or from a feeling of despair that the party could obtain a majority, or they were no longer residents of his district. In the first case their opposition should have sought utterance at the polls; in the second it was nothing more nor less than cowardice. We confess we incline to the belief that in politics, as in so many other phases of public affairs in Brazil, the individuals earnestly interested in the question of slavery are led away by their enthusiasm to over-estimate the actual sentiments of what is called the Brazilian people. We are inclined to believe, and we heartily regret it, that the Brazillian people do not desire any greater advance on the road to civilization than is to be secured by a policy, which has been aptly described as "wait a bit" (espere um pouco). We see no conequences of public meetings described as being innumerably attended. The rockets are as impartially consumed for one, as for another successful candidate. An elector casts his vote influenced by purely personal interests, and the result is a victory for that party, which offers inducements. This as to the second hypothesis. We have ourselves referred to the fact that the electors represent but a small part of the male adult population of the country and the electoral body being circumscribed by the very unnecessarily severe clauses of the reform bill, which was however passed by a liberal government and endorsed by liberal legislators, the elections in Brazil express more the political views of a class, than that of a people. But this very reason, which our native colleagues are harping on now that it is too late, is a further proof of the jury; whereas a police magistrate could settle the affair in half-an-hour, fine or imprison cowardice of the liberals who feared to

meet their adversaries at the polls. It is all very well to say that an unanimous conservative Chamber will cause a revolution in political opinion. The leaders of the conservative party will not permit an unanimous Chamber to be elected. A sufficient opposition will be admitted; such as is described in that amusing work "The Member for Paris," whose duty will be to make violent attacks on the government, that the ballot finally may prove how firmly conscientiously and enthusiastically is Brazil conservative. To summarize; the result of the elections is no more than another example of how little a foreigner can rely upon what is called public opinion in Brazil. We even doubt its existence, if our colleagues may be said to represent it; but if it be represented by the Praça do Commercio, then the advance in exchange and in apolices proves conclusively that Brazil besides being essentially agricultural, is essentially conservative. We are heartily glad that the cabinet has secured a good majority. This fact will allow of some attention being paid to most important matters, matters that are of vital importance. First the settlement of the floating debt; then vigorous measures to secure immigration, included in which are laws for civil marriages, baptisms and funerals: then the great naturalization law, all of which promised under liberal auspices are likely, if ever, to become effective under conservative governments. If we add to these a reform of the electoral law, which so far has proved to be far from effective, and a petition that the Saraiva emancipation project be modified, we readily see that the government of Barao de Cotegipe has sufficient work before it.

"WE learn that the minister of finance is studying a plan relative to obligatory payments in gold of custom-house duties on imports, with an abatement of 25 to 30 per cent. on the 60 per cent. addicionaes."—Diario de Noticias, 22 January.

If the rumor that has reached our colleague be true, then the minister of finance deserves applause for his cogitations. We have an idea that the minister and ourselves must be in psychological contact, for when we were writing of the necessity of explaining the projects of the Treasury, H. Ex. was cogitating upon the very point, to which we have so often referred. Psychology aside, if the minister can pass the law to levy import duties in gold, we can but think that a step in advance has been made. Let us examine the question, however, under a purely business aspect.

A bale of goods pays at present specific duties	100\$000 60 000
	160\$000
or at 18d exchange	£12.0.0
as above	100\$000 25 000
	125\$000
or at 27d exchange	

an apparent loss of 35\$000 to the revenue, and an increase of £2.1.3 of duties to the importer. But if the examination be continued, it will be found that the payment of duties in gold will cause such an appreciation of the gold value of our token money that this difference will tend to disappear. That duties in gold may equipoise the present duties in currency an exchange of about 23 d is necessary, and whether this be possible is the knot of the question. We consider that the payment of duties in gold, by relieving the exchange market of government necessities, would almost immediately cause an advance in rates. Duties as paid, in coin or its equivalent in bills of exchange, would be forwarded to the Treasury and furnish the fund from which would be supplied the payments due in bullion to foreign creditors. The Treasury would no longer have any occasion to appear as a taker of exchange, payment of Brazil is rapidly decaying. People shrink from

which must be made in currency, and that its withdrawal from the market would at once cause rates to advance is incontestable. The practical working of the possible change requires more study. If, as during the Paraguayan war, the customs officials claim payments in coin, the sovereign will become the great medium of payment, and as has been pointed out in our columns its use will lead to certain difficulties of far from easy solution. Bills of exchange are more practical, but are open to the objection that sterling, francs, reichs-marks, or dollars may be tended; all of these representing bullion and where the drawer deserves credit, equally a tender for duties. Therefore any attempt at levving duties in gold should be based upon the tender of sovereigns. The amount of actual coin would not necessarily be very considerable, for payments in gold at the custom house to-day would be deposited in the Treasury to-morrow, and might appear upon the market on the following day, if the Treasury required to take exchange with its coin. We doubt whether £200,000 in gold, under existing circumstances, would not suffice to meet the needs of our market. The great drawback is the probability that light sovereigns would appear. Human nature is fallible, and if 20 shillings worth of duties can be met by a payment of 19 s 113/4 d advantage will be taken of this and current, although light, sovereigns imported for the purpose of paying duties. So long as the sovereign passes from the Treasury to the banks and from these to merchants to be again paid into the custom houses, no inconvenience or loss may result, but after a series of years the wear and tear will be so considerable that loss is certain to fall upon some one, and this some one is likely to be the government. Therefore it was suggested to issue certificates against bullion. Remaining on deposit there will be less abrasion and the certificates do away with that counting, which is so tedious and unnecessary. We are perhap officious in furnishing advice gratis to the Treasury officials, but have little doubt that our crude ideas will meet with the proper attention from the statesmen who are appointed to guide the ship of state.

COFFEE PLANTING IN BRAZIL.

The Madras Mail of November 26th last has an article under the above heading which is inspired by the perusal of extracts from Mr. van delden Laerne's work on coffee, which were published in the Ceylon Tropical Agriculturist. As the writer in the Mail does not seem to have any personal knowledge of Mr. van delden Laerne's book, we cannot, but think some of his criticisms useless, while some of his statements are absolutely devoid of fact. Among the latter are such as that the smaller planters are gradually abandoning their coffee plantations and planting food crops. Small planters are, worst luck, but rare in Brazil and have never had coffee plantations.

Then, it is stated that in Santos (S. Paulo?) where the coffee is young, etc. in some cases the proprietors turn over their plantations for four years to a small farmer, who is bound to perform certain specified works each season and to fill up all vacancies in the coffee, being allowed in return to plant any crop he likes between the trees, and he also receives a certain payment at the end of his lease. This is certainly somewhat modifying Mr. van delden Laerne's statement, for he says this is only occasionally done where the planter having planted the trees, does not wish to care for their cultivation. It is undoubtedly more an exception than a pratice, which it would appear the Mail understands it to be.

opening new land, not only an account of the low prices obtained for their produce, but they can no longer be certain of being able to gather the fruit of their labour. The gradual extinction of slavery is being accomplished by law notwithstanding all the efforts of the owners to retard the movement. Gangs of emancipated blacks go about the country over-awing Municipalities and other large owners (pic) and obliging them to free their slaves. The question of importing labour does not appear to have been practically approached; and the Government of India would be unwilling to allow its subjects to emigrate to a country whence reports of shocking outrages on the coloured population still occasionally find their way into the English papers... It seems, then, as if a steady dimunition of the Brazilian coffee export may be expected.

The above extract contains some truth mixed with a great deal of ignorance as to Brazil. The cultivation of coffee may not be extending as rapidly as it did under the very high prices ruling here in 1872-73, but the trees then planted, or planted since, are now about in their prime, and that plantations are extended is proved by the numerous advertisements of judicial sales of plantations, in which are always specified very considerable quantities of young trees.

The gangs of emancipated blacks who over-awe Municipalities and other large owners is most amusing. A gang of emancipated blacks would strike such terror into the souls of Municipalities, and other large owners, that our whole army, navy and marine corps would be insufficient to produce confidence and quietude for the planters. This expression must arise from some misapprehension on the part of the Mail. Municipalities can hold no slaves in Brazil, and gangs of freedmen who overawe planters never existed.

That no practical attempt has been made to attract immigration and that slaves are shockingly ill-treated on the plantations are assertions we readily agree to. We have too often pointed them out to do otherwise. even were we so inclined, but these two assertions seem to us the only statements made in the article we are reviewing that do not clearly show so utter an ignorance of Brazilian affairs, as should have made the Mail very chary in placing before the world its remarks on coffee planting here.

That the Brazilian coffee crop tends to decrease statistics disprove, and if our statement be not deemed worthy of credence by the Mail we may refer the editor to the reports and figures of any of the London brokers; or even to Mr. van delden Laerne's work who at page 372 of the English translation says.

translation says.

The future of coffee planting in Brazil depends to a great degree on the nation itself. If the landowners could make up their minds, of course at the sacrifice of a good many private interests, to divide the large estates into small parcels, in order to sell these to the colonists, I am confident that the stream of agriculturists would flow more in the direction of Central Brazil, and that coffee planting there, after a temporary diminution of production in consequence of the emancipation of the slaves, would recover its former importance, if not exceed it.

We had occasion to refer to Mr. van

We had occasion to refer to Mr. van delden Laerne's work when first published, and although we do not entirely agree with all his deductions, still the book certainly contains more information on coffee cultivation in the producing zones o this empire than any work yet published and we advise our colleague of the Madras Mail to purchase a copy, before again writing on Brazilian coffee planting.

SMOKING ON THE TRAMCARS.

To the Editor:

Sir.-Smoking on the tram-cars is a daily annoyance to a large numbers of passengers. It is almost impossible to ride any distance and escape the fumes of tobacco.

Now, I propose that the tram companies adopt a regulation prohibiting smoking except in the rear seats. In this way ladies, children and all who do not smoke, can easily avoid this nuisance, and the smokers will annoy no one but themselves. It is not a rare sight to see the front seat filled with men smoking to the annoyance of a whole tram full of passengers. Many ladies passengers. Many ladies praise.—Eds. Rio News.

and children have no means of getting out to the fresh air except by taking a ride on the tram-cars, and it is cruel to compel them to ride in the foul fumes of bad tobacco.

It is hoped that the tram companies will seriously consider this question, and adopt some such regulation as the one suggested, to protect their patrons from this nuisance. A large part of the smokers are only thoughtless in this respect and would willingly comply with such a regulation. If any, however, have no regard for the rights and feelings of others, they should be compelled to respect them. As Neal Dow says : "A man has no more right to poison the air I breathe than he has to poison the water I drink."

Truly yours,
A non-smoker. Rio, Jan. 25, 1886. CAPIVARY CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORY.

We have received the following communication which we willingly print. The item to which our correspondent refers was, as all our provincial notes necessarily are, extracted from our exchanges. - EDS, RIO NEWS.

Rio Janeiro, 16 Janvier 1886. Monsieur A. J. Lamoureux, 79, Rue 7 de Septembre,

Votre estimable journal du 15 courant contient un comptu-rendu de la dernière campagne de l'usine centrale de Capivary, St. Paul, qui est tout-à fait erronné, comme vous pourrez vous en convaincre par les données ci-contre, extraites des Balances officielles établies au 14 Oct. 1885 par les syndics de la Compagnie, déclarée en liquidation forcée. Recevez Monsieur le Redacteur, l'assurance de

ma parfaite consideration

94, Rue de Riachuelo.

Usine Centrale de Capivary.

Campagne 1885, commencée le 1 Juillet et erminée le 31 du même mors, le gérent s'étant refusé à continuer la fabrication, laissant aux planteurs plus de 9,000 Tx. de cannes qui ont été perdus. Durée du travail 30 jours, y compris les prêts continueles.

arrêts continueles.

On a regu environ 1,235,000 kº8 de
Rs 11:525\$864 cannes payés. Rs
On a fabriqué environ 700 sacs sucre
de 60 kos en 1er 2me á 3me qualité
qui ont rendu. Rs 10,107\$718 Difference en moins.... Rs 1,418\$146

Entretien des mach'es Frais généraux. Salaires 475 520 9,516 006 12,781\$906 Rs. 14,200\$052

Jornal do Commercio, 9th Jan. EXPORTS FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

We annex a summary of the values of our ex-orts in 1885, divided among the different articles

and their destinations, as declared upon clearance : Tohaco, etc.

Tohaco, etc.

Tohaco, etc.

Rosewood

Tripica

Tripica

Tripica

S Manioc flour

S Manioc flour 67,546,814 -9,000 1,285,280 1,064 225,133 35.332 28,994,0214
894,814
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1154,644
111,185
295,542
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1,266,364
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We have modified these tables for the convenience of readers abroad. They are not official, but may be considered most creditable work, and as Jornal do Commercio, 9th January.

RETROSPECT FOR 1885.

The future historian of the commerce of Rio de Janeiro, should he wish, benevolently, to express in terse phrases the nature of the period we have passed through, will have to qualify the year 1885, as a great halt in the activity of this important market, where are reflected, and moreover concentrated, the movement and interests of all others in the country.

If however, more severe in his decision, he should wish to be also more rigorous in its expression, he will say, we have arrived at a critical
period, at that fatal instant when a situation, reaching the utmost gravity, must of necessity be solved,
must become either better or worse, but cannot
continue to be the same.

Lively hopes, the faithful companions of a new year would induce us to give a preference to the former of these hypotheses, did we not fear that from this soul-error would arise serious perils to our country, a blind, but not a pleasant error through which we have lost numerous years.

Our position is extremely unfavorable from whatever view it be regarded, economically, commercially, of financially. To it we were carried by a lamentable confusion of ideas, for we considered a peril as over, when we had ceased to think of it.

The deferring of the solution of a difficult question may be at times, as an occasional resource employed advantageously, but to advance it to a system, apply it always and to all things, is a grave mistake, principally in the high administration of a country.

From our attempts to procrastinate all questions offering any difficulty arises our present unfavorable position

The year 1885 did not create it; it left it exactly as it found it, nothing done, nor anything attempted to improve it; it was an inert year, a period of liquidations and not of enterprise, or, as we have said, a real halt in the national activity.

a real halt in the national activity.

Three kinds of influences become sensible in the year 1885; the sterile agritation of the pretended problem of the transformation of labour; the remembrances and the consequences of the imprudent operations of the coffee syndicates, and the lack of a belief in an improvement of the financial particle particle problem.

Each, as we see, deferred questions!

The discussions and projects relative to the slave question occupied all the time of Parliament, from this resulted that other public interests could not be attended to, and the apprehensions and reserve of agriculture, to the prejudice of commerce, were increased. Uncertain and alarmed as to the future a good part of the planters used all diligence to realize their crops, to reduce their supplies, and also on their side to defer everything that could be held over. It is obvious that such resolutions did not help trade, nor increase its facilities, nor its profits.

The reminiscences of the vast speculative operations which were made in coffee during the preceding year were not yet effaced in the consuming markets, and influenced opinions every time that stocks in our market showed an increase under supplies a little larger than the average; hence constant irregularity in business, flactuations and weakness in prices. On the other hand the liquidation of the heavy losses of the syndicates was urgent, nor was it any too early realized: although sacrifices were made and capital was displaced, commerce in none of its branches appeared to benefit from these, seeing upon the contrary its profits reduced by the diminished number and volume of new operations.

Finally, the position of the public treasury became worse; revenue fell off, whereas charges increased, principally those which have to be met abroad; as no regular budget was voted, not even an attempt could be made to equipoise the receipts and expenditure, and the necessities of the Treasury, always increasing, obliged it to enter into competition with trade at the counters of the banks, demanding in the division of supplies a lion's share.

Under such circumstances commerce could not, even with the best will expand nor show a result; while even this good will was wanting.

while even this good will was waiting.
... We have seen the evidences of public debt in demand, as a shield for idle or uneasy capital; shares of industrial companies stationary or with little movement; the bank portfolios falling off, deposits increasing and no demand for money for trade operations.

A miserable result has 1885 left us !

Lamentations are not sufficient, however; it is necessary to shake off this national torpor which threatens to destroy us.

threatens to destroy us.

The time of an easy and comfortable life at the expense of cheap and forced labour has passed.

Slavery has existed; the old instrument of labour is lost and Brazil can no longer live upon the product of one only industry.

Only large immigration can restore to us prosperity, greatness and strength. Every sacrifice to attract it should be made, and made immediately, every necessary reform in our legislation required to level its path should be commenced, at once, and without hesistation.

We are becoming impoverished; it is necessary to reduce expenses, to commence no new works, suspend work on such undertakings as are in course of construction, stop subsidies, guarantees, ostentatious and useless commissions. In this manner only can the people be asked for further sacrifices, new taxes, to which they will become resigned, when their profitable employment is verified.

Our credit is still solid: do not let us shake it by attempting European loans, and at home let us cease the issue of paper money, the principal cause of the fall in exchange, which, like a cancer, slowly devours all economies.

If in advanced countries, to the state only competes the maintaining of order, the guaranteeing of liberty, the securing of justice, under our condition it becomes necessary to awake individual iniciative and not simply limit it to an idolatrous respect for theories, which daily facts are refuting all over the world.

Jornal do Commercio, 9th Jan.

HYPOTHECARY LAWS.

After a long discussion in each House of Parliament, after two petitions from the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro and from the Centro da Lavoura e do Commercio, after a unanimous manifestation from the press, the dilatory laws that affected civil and commercial executions and sanctioned the absurd practice of forced adjudications, a scare-crow that was raised between commerce and agriculture whose intinate union based upon mutual confidence is an essential condition for the existence of crédit fonctor institutions, destined in the near future to lend great services to the agriculture of the country, were revoked.

But, however, that the year 1885 should leave no completed performance, Decree N. 3,272 of October 5th, which changed various regulations regarding civil and commercial executions, ordered that forced adjudications should be maintained as to contracts made before the promulgation of the law. Approved in October, 1885, the law had not come into force up to the end of the year, because the necessary regulamento had not been organized; thus measures were left unexecuted that had been considered necessary and urgent, and most important interests were left unprotected.

Ct. d. d. anh I

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Over 8,500 emigrants from Europe passed through the Lazaretto on Martin Garcia Island last week.

—The news from Tandl about the harvest is exceptionally good. There are at present daily working 73 cutting machines and 11 steam threshers. The number of squares under wheat is 2.900, under maize 800, and under alfalfa 700. The wheat is excellent, very full, and will yield about 40,000 faneges. The farmers have had to overcome tremendous stumbling blocks, and the bank has increased their difficulties by refusing to discount a cent.

—The New Year that is dawning may be pregnant with transcendental results, but one fact is cettain and that is that the vitality of the country is supreme in its ability to crush all impediments under its progressive feet and that the National Government has the will and the power to keep the political engine of the country on the right track. These are facts that capitalists and Argentine bondholders should keep in mind when their confidence in Argentine affairs begins to be shaken by the attacks of the London press, or by the prospects of political affairs here.

—Nearly five hundred ocean steamers entered this port last year with 21,500 passengers and 108,687 immigrants. We may safely put the figure of unmigrants at 115,000, the largest number that ever arrived in the Plate in a single year, as may be seen by the following table:

Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.
1860	5.656	1873	76.332
1861	6,301	1874	68,277
1862	6.716	1875	42,066
1863	10,408	1876	20,965
1864	11,682	1877	29,010
1865	11,767	1878	35,260
1866	13,696	1879	50,205
1867	17.046	1880	41,615
1868	29.234	1881	47.489
1869	37.934	1882	59,843
1870	39,667	1883	63,200
1871	20,926	1884	77,000
1872	37,037	1885	108,000

The above figures are the best barometer of the advance of the country from the days of penury of the Mitre epoch to the present sunshine of wealth

—We cling to the belief that next year will see financial affairs slightly more straitened than in 1885, whilst the political effervescence will subside in face of the peaceful disposition of the sweeping majority of the country and of the strength of the National Government. The liquidation that is going on in the market, visible in the general shrinkage of business, will probably continue in 1886, but we may also witness the active reaction before another twelve-month, if the Government and Congress begin to retrench and cut down expenditure in the War, Navy and Education departments; but financial improvement is out of the question as long as the Government continues the present extravagant expenditure.

-Notwithstanding the gigantic speculation or the Bolsa during the year we close, no great fortunes were made or won, and in a Bolsa point of view 1885 was a dull year enough. That the country has, however, grown immensely in 1885 all admit; colonies, estancias, chacras, vineyards sugar plantations, meat freezing companies, all show a remarkable increase on the previous year. In fact, some merchants think the year 1885 was the most progressive this country has ever known, and that spite of 'curso forzoso' and every other check, if we march as we are going, the Plate in 1890 will be double what it is to-day in trade and productions, and with at least one million more inhabitants. Of course, there are complaints o losses in trade, tightness of money, fall in wool, failure of lino, &c., but the question to consider is has any other country done better in 1885 than this? We think not, and we think we all have to be most thankful to a kind providence for so prosperous and beneficent a year. If any man had time to sit down and make a list of all the new houses built, all the new colonies, new estancias and sheepfarms started, all the new land ploughed up, all the new hands with their families that have settled down in the country during the year, all the new kilor railways laid and telegraphs put up, all the new industries formed and all the new capital that one way or the other has come into the R. Plate since 1884. he would indeed confer a favor on the We, who are at the face of the movement and see what is going on, admit our utter inability to make any such schedule of the country's march during the 12 months, and we admit that about poorest stand-point one could take, whence to judge the year's progress of the nation, is the Bolsa, which notwithstanding its great size and dimensions, it is not able to hold the emigrants that arrive in a single month.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The November traffic receipts of the Bahia Central were 34,402\$830 and expenses 34,314\$290.

—The fiscal engineer of the Rio Claro railway reports the November traffic receipts at 54,404\$560 and expenses 22,030\$030.

—The November traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 11,257\$140 and expenses 17,632\$224; deficit 6,375\$084.

.-From the dispatch of the minister of agriculture, dated 9th inst, to the fiscal engineer of the Rio Grande and Bagé railway, it appears that differences of exchange on remittances of revenue may not be charged to traffic expenses.

—The traffic receipts of the Principe de Grão Pará railway for the last six months of 1885 were 279,-595\$50, of which 103,518\$800 from passengers and 153,944\$760 from goods. Expenses during the same time were 151,631\$914; balance 128,-127\$446.

—The minister of agriculture on the 13th advised the fiscal engineer of the Paraná railway that when damage to, or loss of, goods may not reasonably be charged to the carelessness of employés of the company, such damages or losses may be charged to traffic expenses.

—By decree n. 9,546 dated 9th inst. the government waives its claim to the reversion of the Leopoldina railway in favor of the province of Minas Geraes. By a curious oversight the road was to revert to the general government and to the provincial also, but the action of the former settles the difficulty.

The Fornal do Commocio of the 20th publishes the following communication, under the heading of the Farnat ratioay: During the past two months this road has had an enormous diminution of its revenue due to obstinacy (Eumosia) in endeavouring to sustain the high tariffs at any cost. We point out some particulars to which we call the attention of the minister of agriculture; 40 litres of salt pay by rail 750-800 rs, besides cartage. By the Graciosa cart-road the waggons carry it, at 500 rs, and there is no cartage. Two seroons of maté, or 225 kilos, pay by rail 6\$080, by the Graciosa road 4\$500!!! Kerosene pays 2\$880, by waggon 500 rs! A bag of coffee 1\$200, by the Graciosa road 700 reis!!!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The December receipts at the Maranham custom house were 202,931\$701.

—The receipts at the Ceará custom house in December were 110,631\$958.

The December receipts at the Pará custom house were \$16,450\$641, and for the year 1885, 7,983,621\$699.

—On the 18th inst the Campos Syndicate company commenced work for the water supply, etc. of that town.

—In December 1,708,036 kilos. of coffee were shipped from the Casa Branca, S. Paulo, station of the Mogyana railway.

—The December receipts, customs, etc. at the treasury agency in Sta. Catharina were 85,972\$325, against 77.826\$205 for the same month in 1884.

—The minister of marine has ordered the captain of the port of Alagóas to send to the Naval Museum such articles as have any historical value, old guns, etc. rusting there, and to sell the balance.

—Advices from S. Carlos de Pinhal, S. Paulo, estimate the growing coffee crop in that municipality at 800,000 bags. But for the drought the municipality would have produced 1,000,000 bags. We copy this.

—The number of slaves who become free under the recent law in the district of Mogy-mirim, S. Paulo, is 431, of whom 240 are over 65 years and 191 over 60 years old. The latter have to serve for three years.

—On the 6th, at his fazenda near Juiz de Fóra, Minas Geraes, a planter died, leaving by will 80 slaves free. He could not carry them with him, nor avail of their services. We have little patience with death-bed repentances.

—On the 19th the provincial authorities of Rio de Jaueiro sent to the minister of justice the criminal statistics for 1884. If the delay is caused by the number of crimes, Rio de Janeiro must be an awfully wicked province.

—A daily colleague notices a robbery, somewhere in the province of Paraná, when 2,185\frac{5}{2}07 was stolen. As to reis is the smallest coin in circulation in the empire, it would be interesting to know how that thief carried off 7 reis.

—By decrees dated 16th a custom house official from Santos takes charge of the Pará custom house, the inspector of this is removed to Ceará and a Pará official takes the post of the Santos official promoted. The inspector at Ceará takes the Pará vacancy. What can the matter be ?

—The conservative chief of the 13th district of Minas Geraes was so distressed at the defeat of his favorite candidate at the late elections, that he committed suicide. We could have understood the candidate doing such a foolish act, but that a backer should show such sensibility astonishes us.

—The Vpiranga, S. Paulo, monument committee have agreed to pay Dr. Pedro Americo de Figueired 30,000\$ for a painting to represent the Grito de Jpiranga; that is, when H. M. D. Pedro I declared his intention of remaining in Brazil. The painting will be 6 to 8 metres long. Seems cheap.

—The slave statistics of the province of Sergipe are published in the Fornal do Commercio of the 22nd.

—According to the Jornal do Commercio the following shows the slave movement in the province of Pernambuco since the Rio Branco law was passed:

 Registered under the law
 105,026

 Arrivals
 27,331

 Departures
 30,627

 Deaths
 12,554

 Emancipations
 9,070
 52,251
 24,920

 Slave population 30th June, 1885
 79,803

 We make it 80,106, as does also the **Jornal*, but the figures given seem to be official.

—The Jornal do Commercio of the 14th publishes the following statistics of the slave population in the province of S. Paulo:

The Jornal considers this number much overestimated and estimates at 135,000 the number of slaves likely to appear upon the new books of registry.

-The receipts at the treasury agency for the province of Minas Geraes in December last were 121,216\$787, against 62,984\$688 for the same month in 1884.

-Advices from Parahyba do Norte say that some rain had fallen at the capital. Unless it extends into the interior serious damage to crops

-O Bacpendyano, published in Caxambú, Minas in a very well written article, points out that, that province will have no objection to receiving all the German immigrants procurable, and if we may suggest to the directors of the German association examination into the advantages offered there would well repay some expense and trouble.

-The colonists recently arrived at S. Sebastião de Cahy were, according to advices from Rio Grande, miserably treated. They slept in the open air, had nothing to eat and so hungry were they that they devoured orange peel. The poor creatures begged from door to door. Two children died from exhaustion. The Gazeta de Noticias of the 21st contains the above, which will, no doubt, be contradicted later on.

LOCAL NOTES

- -A bigamist was recently captured here by the police. A professed bigamist is a novelty in Rio,
- -"Out of the mouths of babes"-Pedro-"My papa is a merchant. What does yours do?" Pau-lo---"He does nothing. He is a deputy."
- -Atauallpa Atabalipa Inca Vidigal wants to be a provincial employé. If he can remember his name, we trust he will get the berth.
- -Our colleagues still throw mud at each other. One calls the other a white bear; the latter callhis opponent a black bear. Edifying, but hardly
- -Two sneak thieves were arrested on the 13th upon one of whom was found a letter addressed "to a respectable person." Why not publish this "respectable person's" name?
- -If the coming relatorio of the minister of agriculture contains all the information he is demanding from the provinces, we will have a monumental work.
- -We have all along been in doubt as to the population of Rio. A daily colleague says that there are 400,000 men, but does not give the women and children.
- -The mass for the soul of the late King of Portugal, D. Fernando, was duly celebrated on the 14th. The Imperial Family, ministers, nob-bility, gentry and representatives of the press were
- -The Diario de Noticias of the 16th says that on the preceding day, Conselheiro Saraiva freed all his slaves, who will remain on his plantation re-ceiving salary. We trust this benevolent action was not caused by the slightest touch of remorse.
- -The Gazeta de Noticias says the chief of police gave orders to a hotel to furnish the officers in command of the detachment of marines under arms on election day, breakfast and dinner ad libitum. We hope the champagne bill will not be extravagant.
- -The law of 28th September, 1885, declared slaves aged 65 years free. How then can they be freed by their masters? We constantly see that Conselheiro Fulano and D. Sicrana have freed such and such slaves 60 and 65 years old, and it seems to us about the equivalent of making a virtue of a necessity.
- On the 9th inst, the minister of agriculture advises the government engineer in Europe that pending further advices the orders for waggons to carry stone, cement and sand for the Quixadá reservoir are to be suspended. Why? Would not these waggons do for the drainage work at S. Paulo?
- -The minister of justice asks on the 13th his colleague for foreign affairs to procure for him police regulations, etc. from London, Paris and Lisbon. And it is just about time too to reform either the regulations here, or better still to have no police at all, by which a considerable saving would be effected
- -The Diario de Noticias of the 15th says that so soon as the maestro Carlos Gomes has presented his new opera, Lo Schiavo, to a Milan audience, he will leave for Brazil. We have been pining during his absence. Tamagno, Duse-Cecchi, and tutti quanti have been unable to cure our saudades of il maestro Brazileiro.
- -The minister of agriculture is showing most praiseworthy anxiety to collect such statistics as will make his coming relatorio most valuable. May we suggest to his colleague at the treasury that in his relatorio he includes tables to show the net of the innumerable provincial lotteries, which the tickets have been sold in this city during

- -Does not our colleague of L'Avenir du Brézil rather go back on its title, when it occupies so much space avec l'avenir du commerce français? We only ask for information.
- -The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro says dynamite is inflammable. We were under the impression that percussion was necessary to cause an explosion, but the president know
- -The Diario de Noticias of the 19th says the Treasury will clear 600,000\$ on some 30,000 shares of the Agricola, Industrial and Pastoril co pany taken over at 40\$ per share from the bank-rupt estate of the Maué bank. Every little helps in these hard times.
- -The murderer of his friend in the Rua da Candelaria on the night of the 15th April appeared for a second time before the jury on the 19th and was again sentenced to the galleys for life. A new appeal was made both by the judge and prisoner's counsel, and now let us hear that the court of appeals has granted a third trial and we are content.
- -Three witnesses at the trial for murder at the jury on the 19th were not allowed entrance, be-cause they had no cards. As one of the daily papers points out this may have happened only through ignorance on the part of an employé, but it might arise from a purpose of preventing witnesses from giving testimony, which would be a serious matter indeed.
- -We have received a circular from Mons. Léon Mertens advising the establishment of an interna-tional express business, the want of which Mons. Mertens considers a serious matter. Contanseau & Co. of New York have had an agency here for many years under Mr. John Crashley's manage-ment, of which Mons. Mertens appears to have
- -Now that we are to have official figures for our coffee stocks, and under the conservative census? We do not mean a political census, one that will show what is the population of the capital of the greatest country in South America. Barão de Mamoré certainly has time now to attend to the matter, unless indeed the election of his son is not vet decided.
- -"It was reported vesterday at the Exchange that the government had resolved to purchase the land on the margin of the Rio S. Pedro for the water service of this city. The payment, if the rumor be true, will be made in shares of the Companhia Agricola e Pastoril de Uruguay. The State holds something over 30,000 of these shares, which at the present quotation are worth 1,800,000\$, and which were received in the settlement of its claim on the Banco Mauá."—O Paiz, 20th Jan.
- -The Jornal do Commercio of the 20th states ex cathedra "that during the last two months the exports of coffee to New Orleans were larger than to New York." We annex the clearances for November, December and January to date:

New York. New Orleans November.... bags 127,283 6,000 December ... ,, 157,187 January ,, 120,052

22,900 The assertion is so astounding that we are utterly unable to account for it.

O Paiz and the Gazeta de Noticias, our two independent journals, are extremely severe on the liberal party in referring to the late elections. Both of these papers forcibly point out that any charges against the government of unduly in-fluencing votes will be useless, for the liberals virtually "threw up the sponge." The fact seems to be that as a party the liberals have com suicide. The opposition to the Dantas cabinet, the unruliness and want of discipline shown on so many occasions by professed liberals has destroyed the party. The coming legislative session will be a most interesting one in the history of Brazil, for prominent members of the late liberal party will be obliged to define their positions, when in genuity must be used and reciprocal animadversions will doubtless be numerous.

-The movement of immigrants during 1885 at vernment station on the Ilha das Flôres, Arrivals 10,579, departures 11,572, remai was: was: Artivato (27), departures (17,72 renaming on 31st December, 34; of the arrivals, 7,782 were males and 2,797 females. As to nationalities: 7,765 Italians, 1,373 Portuguese, 586 Germans, 260 Austrians. 240 Poles, 209 Spaniards, 101 French, 36 Swiss, 17 Swedes, 16 Russians, 4 Turks, 2 Belgiuns, 2 Norwegians and 2 Englishmen. Of the departures: 4,288 left for S. Paulo, 4,138 for Rio Grande do Sul, 1,090 for Minas Geraes, 542 for this city, 415 for Santa Catharina, 353 for Paraná, 347 for Rio de Janeiro [province], 161 for Buenos Aires, 143 for Espirito Santo, 43 for Pernambuco, 20 for Bahia, 14 for Amazonas and 9 for Pará. From 3rd March, 1883, date upon which the station was opened, up to 31st December 1885, the total number of immigrants arrived there

- -The amount to be paid the engineer Caland for his examinations made at the Rio Grande do Sul bar is 78,191 francs.
- -The native press is getting up a collection to present Sr. Bernardelli, the sculptor, with a block of marble from which he is to "sculp" the statue of St. Stephen.
- -There are no final results of the elections yet known, but that the conservative majority will be very considerable in the new Chamber seems unquestionable.
- -O Paiz on the 15th (election day) says: All the garrison of the city was under arms, as were also the marines, 50 of whom were placed under the orders of the chief of police.
- -There were 38 fires in Rio during 1885, of which 24 were insignificant. The loss by these fires is estimated by the Jornal do Commercio to have been 160,500\$.
- -O Paiz still hunts up Sr. Révy. On the 22nd it states that Sr. Révy receives 1,000\$ per month and 8\$ per day for field work, as engineer in chief of the Quixadá reservoir (we had almost written d-n) commission.
- -Although we are accustomed to the wit and harmless malice of the Revista Illustrada, we have never seen a better number than that of the 16th. The designs are splendid, particularly the one representing the late elections.
- -The police delegate in his report upon the of the internal revenue stamp forgers on the 11th inst. states that the prisoners were arrested in the act, and estimates the nominal value of stamps secured by the police at 10.840\$. It does appear whether any of these stamps are in not circulation.

-The following was the movement at the Caixa Economica in this city during December

Balance from November...... 13,294,546\$303 Deposits during Nov. 391,886\$000

Withdrawals 374,891 549 Balance 31st December 13,311,540\$754 the 31st December, 1884, the

balance was 12,003,291 651 Increase. 1,318,249\$103
This is an improvement we are glad to note.

-A daily colleague points out an easy way to the subordinate police authorities to escape res ponsibility. When an innocent party is arrested, and his friends apply for a have-his-carcass as Sam. Weller calls it, the police at once discharge the prisoner, and when the have-his appears, reply the prisoner is discharged. A judge of one of our criminal courts informs, under date of the 14th, the director of the gaol that such prisoners as applied for an order of habeas-corpus, and this has en granted, are not to be discharged on an o from a sub-delegate of police.

-A decidedly sharp piece of practice was tried on by a lady named D. Rita Angelica de Lima, who had a female slave, and three children of this latter aged respectively 19, 161/2 and 133/4 years. The mother and children were enrolled as a part of the mother and children were enrolled as a part of the slaves, who are to be freed under the Rio Branco law, but D. Rita freed the mother unconditionall and the children with the condition of serving until their majority. The minister of agriculture on the 11th decides, however, that the emancipation illegal, as made after the enrolment and orders that all shall be included in the roll of slaves to be freed under the fund. D. Rita we trust, will lose the services of the freedmen.

-In reference to the figures at the Caixa Eco nomica, which we print in this section, the Jornal do aum on deposit does not represent savings, but rather investments of wealthy parties who use the Caixa as a means of earning a fair interest on their capital. Apart from the fact that the figures are misleading, we can see no objection to this manner of earning interest. It amounts to about the same thing as depositing funds in the treasury against treasury bills. The appeal to employers, made by the *Jornal*, seems to us very sensible, but if it be followed up and the labouring classes begin to save, erão as loterias.

-- "To-day the engineer Révy leaves for S Paulo commissioned by the department of agriculture to proceed with the works to prevent in-undations at the Braz suburb. It is a commission contrary, as to its effects, to that of Quixadá. In Ceará, engineer Révy by zeal and capacity, demonstrated in an official document, endeavoured to obtain inundations upon prairies affected by drought; in S. Paulo, he goes to protect from inundations the prairies threatened by water. Upon his own part, by this commission, the minister of agriculture tries to please his province, promising it a great work, and to ally legality and morality in the payment of gratifications." O Paiz - 15th January. We abstain from any remarks, save that we trust that draining, as flooding is not, may be Monsieur Révy's mélier.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, January 23rd, 1885

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

io Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York rding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
75% c	3,600	8 13116 c	4,300	35 c & 5%	18 4	steady	12,000	6,000	405,000	Jan. 15
7%	3,600	8 13116	4,300	35 € & 5%	18	steady	2,000	7,000	407,000	Jan. 16
7%	3,600	8 13116	4,300	35 c & 5%	18	steady	i	14,000 *	417,000	Jan. 18
75%	3,600	8 13H6	4,300	35 c & 5%	10	steady	2,000	7,000	420,000	Jan. 19
75%	3,600	8 13116	4,300	35 c & 5%	100	steady	4,500	11,000 *	333,000 †	Jan. 21
75%	3.600	8 13116	4,300	35 c & 5%	100	steady	11,000	10,000	327,000	Jan. 22
7%	3,600	8 13116	4,300	35 c & 5%	100	firm	1	8,000	326,000	Jan. 23

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The second secon	
Ja	nuary 16th
Sales for United States during the week. Sales for Europe do do Sailing clearances for the United States. Steamer clearances do (1) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere. Freights by steamer do sail Steamers loading for United States.	29,000 bags 12,000 ,, 32,000 ,, 15,000 10,000 ,, 35 C. & 5% 17/6 & 5%
Stock at SANTOS this morning Recepts during week to 11th Jan do Europe do. Shipments to United States do. do Europe do. Shipments to United States do. Market quiet: Good Average Steamers loading for United States Freight by Str. do	310,000 bags 38,000 ,, 8,000 ,, 14,000 ,, 49,000 ,, 4\$000 ,, 2

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

January 14.—The native banks were drawers on bankers and the English banks on head-offices at 17 1316 and the market ruled firm during the day. Commercial sterling was quoted at 17 1316—18. In batter being the rate for business at the close, but there was not much doing. Commercial fractions were quoted at 250, and bank sterling from second hands at 17½. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$470, sellers at 13\$420.

January 15.—The rates at all the banks were 17 13116 on London, 53, at on Paris and 660 on Hamburg at 9045, 28\$40 on New York at sight. To-day the elections are held and there is little doing. On head-office something was done at 17½. In commercial sterling business was reported at 71 1316—18 and in francs at 239. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$470, sellers at 13\$520.

January 16.—The native banks continued at yesterday's rates: the English banks were drawers at 17½ on head-offices. Bank sterling on bankers was also quoted at 17½. In commercial sterling as mall business was doing at 17 1516—18, the latter being considered the rate for business, and commercial francs were quoted at 528. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$470, sellers at 13\$520.

January 18.—The rates at all the banks were 17½ on London, 513 on Paris and 658 on Hamburg at 90 dt; 2\$840 on New York at sight. The market was reported quiet with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 17 1516—18. If francs at 528 and reichs-marks 654. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$40, sellers at 13\$40, closing at the Board with buyers at 15\$40, sellers at 13\$40, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, sellers at 13\$40, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, sellers at 13\$400, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, sellers at 15460, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, sellers at 15460, closing at the Board with buyers at 15460, se

-The Banco União de Credito declares a dividend of 5\$700 to shareholders and 10 per cent to the mutuarios, payable on and after the 31st March proximo.

—The number of failures registered in the courts were 39 in 1885 against 59 in 1884. It seems, however, that a greater number were not registered.—Jornal do Commercio, 9th January.

—Messrs. Manoel José Soares, Antonio da Costa Chaves Faria, Antonio Felicio dos Santos and Manoel Cessne Pinto propose to organize a company to supply beef to our market. The cattle will be killed in the province of Minsa Gernes and the carcasses brought here in railway waggons specially prepared on the frigorific principle.

prepared on the frigorific principle.

—The committee of brokers appointed by the Board to verify the coffee stock having agreed 'to not agree' the Board has appointed Messrs Augusto Cesar de Souza, Gui-herme Luiz Precht and George E. Cox, a permanent committee on the coffee stock. Without any intention of criticizing the ability of the three gentlemen appointed, we may say that two of them knew little of coffee.

may say that two of them know little of coffee.

—The committees appointed to take the stock in our coffee, market were composed of Mesers. Joaquim Cesar de Andrade Duque-Estradin, Reginaldo Gomes da Cunha and Antonio José Alves Coelho for the Associação Comercial, and Agostinho José Gonçalves Pereira. Ernesto Gréve and Siegried Franckel for the Board of brokers. On the 19th the first committee reported that the stock on the morning of the 18th was 31,364 to bags to which was to be added 6,590 bags receipts, and to be deducted 12,090 bags sales, making stock on the moning of the 19th 328,901 bags.
—On the 18th the constitution and by-laws of a company

on the morning of the 19th 328,501 bags.

—On the 16th the constitution and by-laws of a company to be called Laroura, Industria e Colomização were approved. The objects are to purchase and cultivate land, and divide it into loss, build central factories, simulate the transformation of labor, substitute extensive by intensive agriculture, etc. The management is in the hands of Mess-rs. Baña do Ris Bonito, Hermann Joppert, Pedro Furquim de Almeida, Pedro LeCocq and Luiz de Castilho. The managers are well known, and if experience goes for anything the company ought to be a success. The capital is 2,600,000\$, of which 2,000,000\$ are represented by real estate.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS"

OF DEEMBER 1971.

Solution of the Statist of th

									68-	
1875		,,,	"				•••••		87-	
1879		.,,	,,				•••••		83-	
1883	41/2	,,	,,				•••••	• • • • •	03-	.05
				F	Railw	ays.				
paid	!								15-1	
20	Alag	oas, L	m.	7 pe	rctgi	naram	ice			
100	do	de	b.	0,	,			• • • •	101-1	
20	Bahi	aaSl	ran	cisco	7 per	ct. gu:	ar		21/2-2	
20	Braz	ilian G	reat	South	hern				111/2-1	
20		In	ip.	Cent.	Bahia	a		• • • • •	18-1	
100			do		deb.	6 per	ct		103-1	
100	Cam	pus &	Car	angol	la deb.	. 5½ F	er ct.		104-1	
20	Cone	le d'E	ı, Li	m. 7	per ct	. gua	r		131/2-1	
100		do	de	b. 5%	g per	ct			94-9	
100	D. 'I	hereza	ch Ch	ristina	deb.	51/2 P	er cen		94-9	
20		do	7	per c	t. gu	ar			14/2-1	
20	Grea	t Wes	tern	of B	razil 7	per c	t. gva		20-2	
100		do	6	per ct	deb.	. stock	· · · · · ·		114-1	
20	Imp	Braz	. Na	ital &	Nov	a Cru:	z		6-	
100		do				scri	P 51/2 F	erct	78-8	
20		as & F	io I	im. 7	per ct	. gua	r		22-	23
100		do	d	eb. 6	per c	t			104-1	
100	Mog	vana o	leb.	5 per	ct				9712-9	181/2
100	Port	o Aleg	re 8	No	va Ha	mburg	go deb	6%	73-1	77
100	Rec	ife a S	Fr	incisc	0 7 De	er ct.	guar		91	93
100		do		deb	516	per c	t		_	
20	S P	aulo 7	ner	t gu	ar				39-	40
100) (leh.	stock	51/4 E	er ct			129-	131
100	SP	aulo &	Ric	deb.	6 per	ct			104-	106
100		do		do	and s	eries.			104-	
100		uo							0.14	

20	South Brazinan	10/4 17/4
100	do 6 per ct 1rred	101-103
100	West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct	100-112
	Miscellaneous.	
15	Amazon Steam Navigation	-7
10	English Bank of Rio, Lim	12-13
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	13-14
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref	-51/2
25	Rio City Improvements	-251/2
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	-103
2	Braz street tramways, Lim	-1
10	Braz. Submarine Tel	103/4-11
15	West, & Braz, Tel. Lim	578-61/8
71/2	do prefer	41/2-5
714	do defer	11/4-11/2
	do deb. A 6 percent	106-108
100	do do B do	100-102
10	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	23/4-3/4
100	do 6 per cent. deb	100-103
20	Bahia Gas	25-261/2
20	do. 10 per cent Pref	_
10	Pará do	41/2-5
20	Rio de Janeiro do	-24 1/2
10	São Paulo do	161/2
100		-70

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

J	anuary 14.
5	Six per cent apolices
3	do
7,000\$	Apolices Prov. Rio Grande par
20	Banco do Commercio 224 000
50	Leopoldina R.R 140 000
100	deb. do 200\$ 179 500
80	" S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 200\$ 190 000
45	Jardim Botanico tramway 150 000
34	S. Christovão do 300 000
320	Nacional de Navegação w/d. b.o. 31 March. 235 000
J	anuary 15.
4	Six per cent apolices
16	do
40	do
500\$	do 1081/4 %
25	Banco do Commercio 224 000
78	Leopoldina R R 140 000
10	deb. do £50 555 000
27	,, do 200\$ 179 500

	Campos and Carangola R.R	130 000
30	Campos and Carangola R.R	201 000
60	deb. Grão Pará R.R. 7% , Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ Jardim Botanico tramway Nitherohy do	641/2 %
50	,, Sorocabana K.R. 100#	150 000
10	Nitherohy do	179 000
50	Nacional de Navegação 2 series	228 000
200	do b c 21 Mar	232 000
100	do b. o. 31 Mar deb. Cantareira and Esgotos £50	470 000
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
200	gold 5% 2 series	90 000
170		70 %
1	annary 16.	
28	Six per cent. apolices	1.000 000
7	Macabé and Campos R.R	105 000
13	deb Leopoldina R R. 2005	179 500
10	do	180 000
8	Corrie Urbanos tramway	268 000
30	Carris Urbanos tranway. Jardim Batanico do Villa Isabel do hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [gold 5%] I series. , do do 2 series. , do (6%) anuary 13.	150 000
100	Villa Isahel do	224 000
100	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
10	[gold 5%] 1 series	91 000
85	do do 2 series	90 000
30	do (6%)	70 %
30	anuary 18.	
71		1,090 000
3,800\$	do Prov. Rio	108 1/2 1/0
24,000\$	do Prov. Rio	105 %
12	D D	283 000
8	Leopoldina R. R	140 000
120	deb. do 200\$	180 000
87	Leopoldina R.R.	96 90
50	Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	6416 96
7		65 %
50	Jardim Botanico tramwaydeb. S. Paulo and S. Amaro do	150 000
100	deb. S. Paulo and S. Amaro do	190 000
8	" Ferry Co	95 %
50	Constructora 2 series	66 000
80	Pastoril, Indust. and Agric	96 000
34	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	70 %
30	., do [gold 5%]	90 000
	January 19.	
137	Six per cent. apolices	1,090 000
122	Banco Brazil	253 000
10	Banco do Commercio	224 000
110	Leopoldina R.R.	140 000
25	deb. do 200\$	180 000
60	" Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	64% "0
30	Jardim Botanico tramway	150 000
20	do	150 500 180 000
200	Nitherohy tramway	227 000
48	Nacional de Navegação	475 000
50	deb. Cantareira and Esgotos £50	71 %
100	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	71 70
	January 21.	T 000 000
144	Six per cent. apolices	1081/4 %
400\$	do	253 000
441	Banco Brazil	280 500
50	Leopoldina R.R. x.d	125 000
120	do w.d	135 000 142 000
100	do w. d	143 000
50	J.b. do 200\$	182 500
33	do	163 0.0
90	,, do ,, Grão Pará R.R. 7%, ,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	201 000
	" Grão Pará R.R. 7%.	65 %
30	Jardim Botanico tramway	150 000
30	C Christopão do	150 000 300 000
25	Nova Permanente Insce. Co	28 000
30	hyp. notes Banco Brazil	100 000
40	January 22.	
107	Six per cent. apolices	1,000 000
10,000	do Prov. Rio	104 %
3,400	Sovereigns	13 480
3,400	Banco Brazil	253 000
50	Banco Industrial	200 000
50	Leopoldina R. R. x. d	135 000
60	deb. do 200\$	183 000
100	S. Isabel do Rio Preto 200\$	190 000 64¾ %
235	Sorocabana R. R. 100\$	6434 %
600	,, do	65 %
50	Carris Urbanos tramway	260 000
10	S. Christovão do	305 00n
60	Brazileira de Navegação	298 000 228 000
100	Marianal de Mayanação	
50	deb Porto Feliz Cent Fact	. 80 %
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazi	
1	[gold 5%] 2 series	89 000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23rd January, 1886.

Exports.

57,848 bags.
The clearances for the same period have been:
United States:
 United States:
 Sogs.

 Jan. 14 New York Ger bg Moewe.
 5048

 15 do Ger str Paranagwd.
 15,319

 15 do Amer lug Mary Yenness.
 10,000

 15 Galveston Br bk James Kilgeur.
 5,000

 16 Baltimore Amer lk Coderus.
 12,034

 18 New Orleans Br str Humboldt.
 22,000

 Galveston
 do
 1,000

NEWS.	
Europe:	
Jan. 14 Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco	Br
Antwerp do 494	have
16 London Br str Coptic 740 19 Hamburg Ger str Hamburg 3,574	days
	with
21 Trieste ,, Holstein 17,111 21 Havre Fr str Uruguay 560 22 Mediterranean Ital str Sirio 2,160	The
Elsewhere :	very
Jan. 16 River Plate Br str Mondego 758	F
Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 6,924 bags per day against 2,210 bags for the neceding ten days.	Co
per day, against 7,719 bags for the preceding ten days, and the daily average since the 1st inst. has been:	
6,841 bags against 9,227 ,, in 1885	U
,, 3,389 ,, ,, 1884	Ne
,, 7,508 ,, ,, 1883	144
,, 8,005 ,, ,, 1882 ,, 10,078 ,, ,, 1881	Co
Brokers' quotations this morning were:	
per 10 kilos. per arroba Washed	Sp
Superior nominal nominal	
Good first	
Good second 3 470 - 3 680 5 100 - 5 400	Sa
Ordinary second 3 000 - 3 340 4 400 - 4 900 Capitania 3 200 - 3 410 4 700 - 5 000	stock
Escolha 2 250 - 2 380 3 300 - 3 500	
Stock was this morning estimated at 343,000 bags by one and 325,000 bags by another broker.	
Vessels loading and to load.	Br
New York Br str Concordia	follov
do " Plato	
do Nor bk Spekulation 5,000	
do ,, <i>Columba</i>	
do Amer bk Serene	
New York and Balto. Amer bk John Wesly 8,000	
New Orleans Br str Thales 8,000 Channel f o Nor bg Finvid 3,500	
London and Antwerp Br str Neva 3,500	P
do ,, Donati 3,000 Hamburg Ger str Argentina 7,000	tions
Havre Br str Bermuda	ket n
Marseilles Fr str Provence	Sı
These Aust sti Dayline	repor
DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE	tinue
AT RIO DE JANEIRO.	K
Rec Saluka Saluka Saluka Shi	some
Sales U. S. Sales U. S. Cape ,, Cape ,, Elsew Total Sales Shipments Stock Average pr Average pr Freight pe	per c
Receipts	from
States pe ewhere les Is s order ordi	lb. fo
Acceipts	R the
pts	weig

Frei	Exc	do	Ave	Stock	Ship	Tota	:	:	:	Sale	Rece	
Freight per steamer	Exchange on London average		Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	ſ	Shipments	Total Sales	Else	Cap	Euro	Sales U. States	Receipts	
er ste	on I	Good 2nd.	rice (ĺ		Elsewhere	Cape	Europe	State		
amer	ondo	and.	Ordin	-						Ī		
	n ave		ary 1				i					
	rage	,	st per				-		1			
		do	arro		1		1	:	1	1	i	
i			ba	3	:	bags	:	:	:	:	bags	

6,158 11,815 851 --12,666 23,199 402,000 5,750 5,750

6,742
1,924
1,494
1,494
1,205
4,623
404,000
5,750
5,250

35 c & 5%

Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Totals Since 1st Jan.	Totals Since 1st July
10,614	3,087	6,508	7,086	4.558	9,277	8,290	150,500	2,756,739
1	ı	2,412	4,000	1	10,624	1	72,845	1,603,472
3,069	ı	683	4.237	1	4,894	8,269	36,345	707,041
ı	ı	400	1	1	1	1	3,400	42,800
829	1	77	1	1	128	937	8,088	127,025
3,898	1	3,572	8,237	ı	15,646	9,206	120,678	2,480,338
21,407	1	19,494	16,583	1	16,652	14,432	202,288	1
411,000	414,000	417,000	416,000	420,000	344.000	343,000	1	1
5,750	1	5,750	5,750	1	5,750	5,750	1	1
5,250	1	5,250	5,250	1	5,250	5,250	1	1
18	1	18	18	1	18	17 15116	1	1
35c & 5%	1	35c & 5%	35c & 5%	ı	35c & 5%	35c & 5%	1	1

Imports.

okers report little movement in the markets as supplies been very small and we have had but seven working. Flour continues steady, in Pine there is nothing to it, Kerosene and Lard are steadier and other articles, the exception of Indian Corn, are about unchanged, crops of maize in the zone around Rio are certainly ty and the market for River Plate corn has become strong.

lour .- Receipts have been : ncordia from River Plate:

1,000 bags..... 500 brls. do: 575 bags 287 ,,

1,450 bags..... tic from New Zealand: 470 bags 260 ,,

otless from Baltimore:

Codorus ... 2,631 brls.

Castilla ... 1,500 ,,

Columbia ... 142 ,, 4,273 ,,

ales have been about 13,000 brls. and brokers estimate k in first hands at:

35,000 brls. American 10,000 ,, River Plate 45,000 brls.

okers quote the market fairly active and steady at the wing quotations:

Trieste, nominal 16\$500-18\$500 Richmond 1st 17 750—18 000 17 000—17 250 do 2nd Baltimore 1st 17 750—18 500 16 500—17 000 17 000—18 000 nominal do do 2nd Western & Int. Chili River Plate New Zealand

Pitch Pine -We have had no receipts and the quotaare nominal at 41\$000-42\$000 per doz.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and brokers quote the mar-nominally unchanged at 100—105 reis per foot.

pruce Pine.-There is again nothing whatever to

wedish Pine .- None arrived and the market cons quite nominal

erosene.—Arrivals nil. The market has improved what and we may quote invoices to-day at 6\$500—6\$600 ase, market steady.

ard.—Receipts are 1,100 kegs and 20 cases per Spotless
Baltimore. The market is steady at about 380 reis per r invoices.

OSID .--Receipts nil and brokers continue quotations at extremes of 7\$000—10\$000 per brl. as to quality and

Bran...Receipts are 999 bags per Concordia from River Plate. Quotations are unchanged at about 2\$400---2\$500 ser bag for River Plate bran. Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:

972 bags per Concordia from River Plate
1,080 , Hamburg do
1,058 , Uruguay do
1,200 , Sirio do
180 , Neva do

The market has advanced sharply and is quoted very firm at 6\$500--7\$000 for River Plate corn.

Turpentine.—No receipts and quotations nominally unchanged at 550-560 rs. per kilo. at retail.

Codfish .--The Brothers from Gaspe brought 2,5c6 tubs to dealers. Retail quotations are 23\$000---27\$000 for tubs and 23\$000---25\$000 for cases.

Cement—Receipts are 969 bils per Fritz from Ham-urg, Quotations are unchanged at 6\$600--7\$200 for English, \$300--6\$700 for German and 7\$500--8\$100 for French.

Coal .-- Receipts have been :

1,628 tons per India from Cardiff
1,129 ,, India do
2,025 ,, Ismir do
2,227 ,, Cumberland from Liverpool

companies and dealers. Rice. ... There are no receipts of foreign and the market is achanged at 9\$500---9\$600 per bags, steady.

Hay.-Receipts nil and quotations nominal at about 60-65 reis per kilo.

JERKED BEEF.

The following tables are furnished us by Mr. Gustavus Gud-eon of this city and show the movement of this important rticle of consumption Receipts in 1885:

Total..... 34,187,911 The consumption was 29,511,524 kilos, and 4,340,837 kilos, were re-exported. Stock on 31st December last was 1,990,000 kilos. Prices varied from 50 reis to 350 reis for Rio Grande beef and from 100 reis to 440 reis for that from the River Plate. In comparison with the four preceding years:

Receipts.	A	River Plate.	Total.	
1885	kilos	1,537.419	32,650,492	34,187,911
1884	,.	1,778,720	29,604,501	31,883,221
1883	,,	1,847,990	25,419,856	27,297,846
1882	,,	1,104,420	22,127,080	23,231,500
1881	,,	1,466,020	22,091,120	23,218,140
		Consum	ption:	

1885.....kilos 29,611,624 1884....., 28,184,878 1883....., 25,801,996 1882...., 23,450,500

SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. 7/ANUARY 14. HAMBURG—Swed bg Fritz, 242 tons; Tillstrom; 58 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. CARDIFF—Br ship Ismir; 1299 tons; Kimball; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sens & Co. CASPE—Br bg Bretherz; 173 tons; Vibert; 40 ds; codfish to Magalhäes & Bastos. MACAO—Dan bg Maria Petrus; 112 tons; Beck; 22 ds; salt to order. 7AN. 15. BALTIMORE—Amer lug Spotless; 397 tons; Myrick; 35 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co. 7AN. 18. LIVERPOOL-Br ship Cumberland; 1555 tons; McNeil; 43 ds; coal to Rio Gas Co. JAN. 21. ILHA DO SAL—Port bk *Probidade*; 448 tons; Arocha; 28 ds; salt to Viuva Leone, Miranda & Co. JAN. 22. LISBON via BAHIA—Nor bk Linnea; 349 tons; Hansen; 43 ds; salt to Soares Coelho & Co. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. JANUARY 15. PORT NATAL--Nor bg Zaritza; 167 tons; Brustadt; coffee. RANGOON—Nor ship Oregon; \$53 tons; Thorsen; ballast. BARBADOSS—Amer bk St. Cloud; 707 tons; Barton; do. —Amer bk George Treat; 611 tons; Treat; do. JAN. 17. JAN. 17. GALVESTON—Br bk. Jane Kilgour; 251 tons. Naylor, coffee. New York—Ger bg. Morwe; 250 tons. Hollen: do. MARTISQUE—Nor bk. Bordar; 460 tons. Palifsen: ballast. RIO GRANDE DO SUL—Swed lug. Alle; 279 tons; Lindstrom; sundries. 7AN. 18. SOUTH WEST PASS—Br ship Henry; 1112 tons; Thompson; ballast. JAN. 19. BALTIMORR—Amer bk Coderus; 651 tons; Benson; coffee. New York—Amer lug Mary Jenness; 480 tons; Winslow; BARBADOES-Swed bg Benjamin; 297 tons; Olsen; ballast. JAN. 20. CAPE DR VERDS—Br bk Inheritance; 406 tons; Jones; ballast. PENSACOLA-Swed bk Hulda; 381 tons; Mart Maranham—Port bk Sultana; 431 tons; Almeida; sundries. S. Francisco Do Sul...-Dan bg Clara Andrea; 217 tons; Terkelsen; ballast. Victoria-Dan bg Ane Cathrine; 178 tons; Warrer; do. LIVERPOOL-Br bg C. R. C.; 248 tons; Leconteur; ballast. JAN. 22 Pernambuco---Nor bk Amazon; 338 tons; Christiansen; VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO. Activ Cardiff Awaa Hamburg Awal Hamburg Awal Hamburg Awal Hamburg Awal Hamburg Alfarweide Pensacola Ashdale Pensacola Ashdale Pensacola Ashdale Antwerp Awal Cardiff Aldegooda Teneriff Aldegooda Teneriff Aldegooda Teneriff Adletander Cardiff Adletander Cardiff Adletander Cardiff Artelaide Balimore Buther Cardiff Artelaide Balimore Cardiff Artelaide Balimore Cardiff Artelaide Balimore Cardiff Artelaide Balimore Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Charles Connell Rangoon Chyvolite Bristol Claudina Lisbon Charles Collet Marseilles Carl Marseilles Carl Marseilles Carl Marseilles Carl Marseilles Carl Bamburg Die Fill Cardiff Druico Brunswick Embla Brunswick Embla Brunswick Embla Cardiff Februranght Cardiff Lindat Liverpool Letta London Laura Brunswick Levina Hernosand Margaratha Oporto Matalille Krann Rosario Newa Venedora Oporto Newa Unido Oporto Newa Unido Oporto Poptia Cardiff Pharit Antwerp Providencia Lisbon Parlhenia Livrpool 2 1 Dec 12 Dec 16 Dec

		1.	H E	KI
Prince I	Supert	Catdiff		7 Dec.
			1	
	Sugene		ool	
	Eugenie			
	0		p	7 Dec.
Robert K	err	Cardift		
Rosella S	Smith	Brunsw	rick	
Sanvik.		Cardiff		
Servia		Cardiff		
Siri		Stockh	olm	18 Nov.
Sorensen		Cardiff		
Soberano	,	Lisbon		8 Oct.
Sarah		Lisbon		
Southern	Belle	Cardff		8 Dec.
Seenymi	he	Cadiz		28 Nov.
	·		ore	11 Dec.
	r		stle	17 Dec.
				5 Dec.
Vasco d	a Gama	Operto		
Virginia	1//	Cardiff		
	sa)	
Venus .		Marse	illes	13 Dec.
	Меване		ool	
	h			21 Dec.
		FOREIGN ST		
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONS	IGNED TO
14 14	Hipparchus Blg V. de Pem'o Fr Paranaguá Gr Humboldt Br V. de Santos Fr	London* 26d Santos 1d do 22h Liverpool* 28d Havre* 28d	A. Le E. Jol Norto	n, M'w & C ubá & C hoston & C n, M'w & C subá & C

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
14 14 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 17 18 20 21 22	Hipparchus Big V. de Pem'o Fr Paranaguá Gr Humboldt Br V. de Santos Fr Concordia Br Mondego Br Holstein Gr Coptie Br Donati Br Sculptor Br Hamburg Gr Uruguay Fr Cavour Br Sirio Ital Neva Br	London* 26d Santos td do 22h Láverpool* 28d Haver* 28d River Plate 3d 6 5uth ton* 22½d Trieste 1 in Láverpool* 23½d do* 3d Kiver Plate 3d River Plate 3d River Plate 4d River Plate 4d River Plate 4d River Plate 3d River Plate 3d River Plate 3d River Plate 3d River Plate 3d	Norton, M' w & A. Leubá & C E. Johnston & C E. Johnston & C A. Leubá & C A. Leubá & C do

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Britannia Br (Gid Br Hermia Gr Argentina Gr 6 Copic Br 6 Covier Br 6 Cavier Br 6 Paranagná Gr 6 Hipparchus Big Senator Br 7 V de Pern's Fr 7 V de Pern's Fr 9 Hamboldt Br 9 Sculptor Br Hamburg Gr 1 Holstein Gr	Liverpool* Santos do do London Southampton* New York River Plate Innbetiba Havre* River Plate Santos New Orleans Santos Hamburg* Trieste*	Sundries do do do do do Coree Sundries Coal do do do cofee Sundries do do Coffee Sundries do Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee Coffee		
	1 Uruguay Fr 2 Sirio Ital	Havre* Genoa*	Sundries		
2	2 J. B. Say Fr 2 Donati Br	St. Nazaire Santos	Ballast Sundries		

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 23rd, 1886.

NÄMK	TONNAGE	BNTERED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
American				
Taylor Dick'n John Wesly	570	Dec. 13	St. Mary's Richmond	W. Guimarães & C F. Clemente & C
John Wesly	435	18	Richmond	F. Clemente & C
Sarah Doe	615			To order
1. L. Bowen	478	Jan. 2	Savannah.	Phipps Bros & C
P. Fitznatrick	553	2	Rosario	J. de Souza & C
Sarah Doe J. L. Bowen P. Fitzpatrick J. McDermott	5361	8	Rosario	J. de Souza & C Souza, A. & C
Serene	622	8	Baltimore	Phipps Bros & C
Spotless	397	15	Baltimore.	Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C
British	8.5			
Firth of Tay Andw. Reid.	826	Nov. 20	Newcastle .	In distress
Andw. Reid.	748	Dec. 3	Pisagua	In distress
			Liverpool	P.S. Nicolson & C
Cavalier	1080	10	Greenock	B. Rodrigues & C
For Rights	1132	12	Cardiff	D Pedro H R. R.
Antagonist	575	18	Swansea	Wilson Sons & C
Mabel	718	. 24	Swansea	Royal Mail
Westwood	332	Jan. 2	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co.
Sentinel	480	7	Richmond	D Pedro II R. R. Wilson Sons & C Royal Mail Rio Gas Co. F. Clemente & C Max Nothmann Frias, Herm & C F. Clemente & C Wilson Sons & C Magalhães & Bastos Rio Gas Co.
Hebe	248	7	Parahyba	Max Nothmann
Maggie Dart.	584	8	Rosano	Frias, Herm & C
E. G. Scam'ell	580	13	New York.	F. Clemente & C
Ismir	1259	14	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
Brothers	173	1.4	Gaspe	Magalhães & Bastos
Brothers Cumberland	1555	18	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co.
Norwegian				W.h. II o. C
Dueklippen Wilh. Foss	620	Nov. 28	London	Walter, H. & C
Wilh. Foss	385	Drc. 3	Gadiz	V. Leone M. & C
Tell	277	7	Newcastle.	V. Leone M. & C Wilson Sons & C F. Clemente & C
Fornjot	482	15	Brunswick	r. Clemente & C
Columba	558	22	rernandina	w. Guimaraes & C
Aquila	485	28	Brunswick	1 o order
Anna Liem'n	121	29	Macao	10 order
Spekulation	283	30	London	Monteiro, H. & C
Josva	210	30	Liverpool.	Wilson Sons & C F. Clemente & C W. Guimaräes & C To order To order Monteiro, H. & C J. Moore & C Max. Nothmann Soura, A. & C J. Moore & C Frias, Herm & C Kahle & Noellner C. W. Gross & C D. Pedro II R. R
La Gitana	285	30	Macao	Max Nothmann
Velkommen	361	Jan. 6	Rosario	Souza, A. & C
Appia	475	1	Newcastle.	J. Moore & C
Finnvid	258		Rosario	Frias, Herm & C
Navigator	630	10	Newcastle.	Kahle & Noellner
Sidon	400	10	Cadiz	D. D. L. II D. D.
		1	Cardiff	Pedro II R.R
India	832	1	Cardiff	C. W. Gross & C D Pedro II R-R D Pedro II R-R
India Linnea Swedish	349	2	Lisbon	Soares Coelho & C
Ornen	1006	Ian.	Antwern	E. Pecher & C V Leone, M & C
Alpha	220	1	Cadiz	V. Leone, M & C
Estr.	335		Hamburg.	V. Leone, M. & C. H. Stoltz & C
Fritz		1000		
Virginia	416	Dec.	B Cadiz	J. N. Vincenzi & F.
Danish		10000000		
Dron'g Louise Maria Petrus	268	Dec 2	London	Walter, H. & C
Maria Petrus	112	lan. 1	Macao	. 10 order
Portuguese				1 W W.
Cons. Fontes	1482	Mar. 2	I. do Sal.	A. M. Norton
Zulmira	446	Apr. 2	5 I. Boa Vist	A. M. Norton
Laura Norton	997	Aug.	8 I. de Maio	A M. Norton
Rita Norton	822	Nov. 2	Brunswick	A. M. Norton
Marinhas	240	Nov	Oporto	. L B.G. Pereira & C
Improviso	645	2	6 Lisbon	. Barbosa Costa & C
Noemia	323	Dec	8 L do Sal.	A M Mannhas
Camões	562	1	Dporto	. J. A. G. Santos
Pref. P. Feárt	410	2	3 I. do Sal	. Ferreira Pinto & C
Armando	467	2	I do Sal.	A. M. Norton a A. M. Norton L. B. G. Percira & C. Barbosa Costa & C. A. M. Marinhas J. A. G. Santos Ferreira Pinto & C. J. A. G. Santos V. L. Miranda & C.
SOM WICH WILLIAM SHOW ON THE	1 2-6	Inn t	Oporto	. I. A. G. Santos

22 Dec. 9 Dec. 8 Dec 19 Dec 21 Dec 10 Dec 18 Nov

11 Dec 20 Nov.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
339,675,100,6000 2,158,400 000 119,000 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 10,212,100 000	336,003,100\$000 { 1,997,200 000 119,600 000 22,443,500 000 42,777,500 000 7,989,600 000	Apolices Jan. July do d	\$ 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6 % 6	1,000\$000 200-800 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 200-500	1,00\$000 108½ °/0 92°/6 1,402\$000 1,290 000 104 °/0
Ē	2,127,800\$000 1,615,000 000 3,359,700 000 4,677,000 000 5,849,200 000	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. Brazil	5 °/o 6 °/o 5 °/o 6 °/o 6 °/o	100\$000 100 000 £11,58 100 000 100 000	100 °/0 71 °/0 89\$000 80¾ °/0 69½ °/0

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

	LAST LAST DIVIDEND												
	CAPITAL.	SHARES	SSUED		VALUE	PAID UP		NAMES	RESERVE FUI	ND .	LAST QUOTA- TION	AM'T	PAID
			-		1		ul/	BANKS	6.67.5	68	187\$000	8\$000	Jan. 1886
,	500,000 3,000,000	2,500	All 30,000		200\$ 200 200	1	HIL	uxiliar	6,671\$3 6,018,128 8	378	253 000 243 000	8 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
	2,000,000	60,000	30,000		200			ommercio	695,000 0	000	924 000 50 000	9 000 8 000 10 %	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
2	0,000,000 5,000,000	25,000	24,313 All	6	200	6 7		do de S. Paulo nulish of Rio de Ianeiro, Limited	61,591	329	56 000	3 700 8 s	Jan. 1886 Nov. 1885
1	(1,000,000 6,000,000 (1,000,000	30,000	All	100	200	6 1	Hi	ndustrial e Mercantil ondon and Brazilian, Limited	£ 240,0	000	200 000	6 000 8 s	Jan. 1886 Oct. 1885 Jan. 1886
1	1,000,000	5,000	All	1~	200	A	1113	Inventil de Santos	375,000 (000	60 000	6 000	Jan. 1883
	8,000,000	40,000	All		200		I II	redial tural e Hypothecario Juião de Credito	2,320,306)87	75 000	10 000	Jan. 1886
	800,000	4,000	All		200	1	ın ı	RAILWAYS Barão de Araruama			-	9 000	Jan. 1886
	6,000,000	30,000	12,718	6	100		II C	Barão de Araruama	14,642	300	130 000	51/2 0/0	Jan. 1886 Dec. 1885 July 1885
	1.500,000	2,000 7,500	All 1,926	100	200	1	III (niz de Fóra to Piaú	=		40 000	614%	Jan. 1886
	350,000	100,000	70,000		200			do debentureseopoldina	107,827	748	135 000	5 000	July 1885 July 1885
1	10,969,600	=	Ξ	1	200 200	_	٠	do 2nd series			183 000 555 000	6 1/2 "/o 6 0/0	Oct. 1885 Oct. 1885
	£ 500,000 8,000,000	40,000	29.754	6	50 200	7	111	do do	115,648	570	105 000 82 %	4 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
	2,972,250 1,071,000 8,100,000	40,500	25,500		250	-	ul:	do do do	167,258	166	283 500	8½ % 10 800	Oct. 188s
	970,000 £ 433,700	40,500		6	200	=	1	do debentures			202 000	10 800 7 % 5 %	April 1885
	1,000,000	6,000	4.350	1~	200	-	All d	Norte debenture	8,717	036	180 000	5 000	Jan. 1886 July 1883
	495,000	100,000	67,526		200	-	MI	Deste de Minasdo debentures Paulista (West of S. Paulo)		803	202 000 250 000	11 000	Oct. 1885 Sept. 1885
	£ 139,400	15,500	All	L	200		All	do debentures Principe do Grão Pará	9,156	518	240 000	7 º/o 9 000 9 º/o	Oct. 1885 Jan. 1886
1	900,000	4,500	All	1	200	-	70	do 2nd series do subsidiary			25 000		Jan. 1886
1	1,980,000	= 1	Ξ.		100	_		do do			96 ° ₁₀ 201 000	614 °/0 7 °/0	Oct. 1885
1	370,000	4,050	All	1	200 100		All	Ramal Bananalensedo debentures S. Izabel do Rio Preto		100	90 °/ ₀ 188 000	9 %	July 1885 May 1884
	3,800,000	19,000	6,984	1	200	-	- 1	do debentures		193	190 000 470 000	7 000 7 % 6 % 81/2 %	Sept. 1885 Jan. 1886
	1,000,000	-	=	6	200	-	All	do do	_		205 000 145 000	81/2 %	Jan. 1886
	10,665,000	53,325	30,000		200	-	- 1	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do with subsid do subsidiary	_		145 000 155 000 22 000	-	
1	€ 676,300	=	=	£		-	All	do debentures	-		63 000	6 110	Oct. 1885
1	7,200,000	36,000	23,591	18	100		-	do debentures do de de União Valenciana TRAMWAYS Carris Urbanos do debentures do debentures	_		65 % 400 000	6 % 6 % 6½ %	Nov. 1885 Nov. 1885
	£ 320,000 800,000	4,000	Al	16	200		All	União Valenciana	34,600	000	80 000	400 mg 15 15	Feb. 1884
1	5,400,0001	27,000	Al	1	200		All	Carris Urbanosdo debentures	56,970	202	260 000 463 000	6 96 7 %	Jan. 1886
1	468,000 852,000	50,000	A!	,	100	-	All	do do			106 %	7 "/0	
	300,000	2,500	Al	10	200	-	All	Jardim Botanico Mar de Hespanha Nitheroby do debentures Pernambuco do debentures Porto Alegre S Christwa S Paulo S Paulo S Paulo S Paulo S Amaro debentures	: =		180 000	- 000	Jan. 1886
	500,000	6,000	Al		200	-	All	do debeutures	67,011	924	175 000	8 %	Jan. 1886 July 1884
	360,000	6,000	3,50	1	200	1	ΑH	do debentures Porto Alegre	40,000	000	91 %	7 1/0	April 1885 Aug. 1885 Jan. 1886
1	1,000,000	10,000	A	11	200 100		All All	S. Christovão S. Paulo	147.350 32,287	793	130 000	4 000 8 %	Sept. 1885
	250,000	10,000	-A	1	200 200	-	ΑΠ	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures Villa Izabel	189,077	200	190 000 224 000	4 00	Jan. 1886
1	6 750,000	50,000	10,41	9 1		-	All	NAVIGATION COMPANIRS Amazon Steam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação	. 6 00	.775	100 000	6 sh 8 ou	July 1885 Jan. 1886
	1,600,000	8,000	Al Al	11	200 200		All	Espirito-Santo a Caravellas	. 0,100	489	190 000	8 00	Jan. 1885
1	1,377,300	=	=		100		All	Ferrydo debentures	210,510	505	95 % 234 000	8 %	Nov. 1885 Oct. 1885
	800,000	20,000	16,00	1	200		All				228 000		
	300,000	4,000	1,85		200 200 200	-	All	Paulista do debentures S. João da Barra e Campos			212 000	7 00 8½ % 4 00	lan. 1886 Feb. 1885
	1,000,000	3,000			200		20	S. João da Barra e Campos. NISHBÂNCE Alliança Argos Flimainense Confiança Fidelidade Garmatia Geral Lutegridade Nava Pennamente	. 38,165	114	32 000	21600	Jan. 1886
	3,000,000	3,000	A	11	1,000	1	50	Argos Fluminense	200,000	000	70 000	4 00	o Jan. 1886
1	8,000,000	8,000	4,00	00	1,000	1	25	Fidelidade	. 240,000	000		16 00	
	8,000,000	8,000	10,00		1,000		00	Geral	300,000	000	155 000		o Jan. 1886
0	4,000,000	25,000			200		20	Nova Permanente		000	28 one	3 50	Jan. 1884 o Jan. 1886
	1,200.000	P. Lines	1.00		200		All	Agricola de Campos	9,715	637	96 %	9 %	Aug. 1885
	138,800	1,500	-	11	200		All	Aracatydebentures			90 -/6	7 10	
	244,600 500,000	2,500	A	11	200		All	do debentures				=	Oct. 1885
	250,000	=	=		200		-	Piracicaba do debentures	-			8 %	July 1885
5	300,000	=	-	111	200		All	do debentures Porto Feliz do debentures Porto Real			89 %	81/2 %	_
	100,000 800,000	5,00	-	"	100							=	Jan. 1886
	600,000	-		11	200		All	Pureza. do debenture. Quissama. do debentures.	132,870	000	200 000	-	
	940,000	-		11	200)	Al				209 000	81/2 0/	
-	675,00	7,50	0 1	111	£ 10		Al	Nitherphy			55 000	4 5	Nov. 1885 Nov. 1885
	750,00	37,50	0 A	III	20	1	Al	MINES			270 000		
	1,200,000	_	o A	111	200		Al	Arroio dos Ratos (coal) do debentures	: =		8o •/	8 %	
	800,000 500,000	=	=		Ξ		=	do debentures Caçapava (gold) S. José d'El Rey (gold)			85 %	3 %	Jan. 1886
	200,000	-	-				100	do dependicalitation		5 00			Tul. on
	3,000,000 495,000 600,000	-	-	All	20		Al	do debentures			212 00		Jan. 1886
С	400,000		=		=		Ξ	Páo Grande	:: =		=	=	
С	1,000,000		00 4	All	20			Rinkdo debentures	:: =		92 0/	7 %	Jan. 1886
	250,000				20 10		=	S. Pedro de Alcantarado debentures	:: =		par	7 06	Jan. 1886
	2,000,000	10,00	00 1	A11	20	0	Al	Petropolitana			par	8 %	+=
	2,000,000	\$ 600	00	A11	50	8 100		MUCKETANICOUS			-	8 0%	Jan. 1884
	£ 200,00	00 -	-		£ 5	0	_	Associação Commercial Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures [Carriageus Fluminense	:: =		224 00 475 00 0 180 00	0 8 %	
	3,000,000	6,00	5,0	00	20	0				0 00	0 -	100	00 Jan. 1886
C	10,000,000	5,00	0 6	AIII	20 20	0	Al	Constructora	9.95	- 13	124 00	0 30	oo Jan. 1886 Aug. 1885 oo Jan. 1886
	331,200 500,000	2,50	00 -	AII	20 20	0	A	do debentures Gloria market I Industrial Fluminense (kiosques	172,74	8 83	0 35 00	0 2 5	Aug. 1885 oo Jan. 1886 oo Jan. 1886
C	7,500,000	75.00	00 2	All	5 10	0	A	Industrial Flummense (Riosques Pastoril Agricola e Industrial Serviços Maritimos	171,64	3 77 5 00 4 33	65 00	3 0	oo Aug. 1885 oo Jan. 1886
C	2,000,000 1,500,000 813,200	7,50	00	All	20 20	0	A	l Telephonica	3,87	6 00	3	8 %	Aug. 1885 oo Jan. 1886 July 1885 Oct. 1885
	013,200	-			20	0 1		1 do dependies					

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