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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1886

Number 6

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION .- 157, Rua das Larangeiras N.—157, Rua das Lou... THOMAS J. JARVIS, Minister.

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Limitad Express: Upvaurd, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving at Barra at 9.66 a.m.; Entre Rios 1255 p.m.; Porto Novo 530 p.m. Gachocirá (500 p.m. Denoment, Eaves Cachocira at 640 a.m.; Porto Novo 6530 p.m. Gachocirá (500 p.m. Denoment, Eaves Cachocira at 640 a.m.; Porto Novo 6530 a.m.; Entre Rios 1053 a.m., arriving at Barra 2144 p.m. and at Rio at 530 p.m.

Maxet Trains: Leave Rio at 830 a.m., and 3 p.m., the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Praby. CANTAGALLO R. R.—Leaves Nitherohy (Sant'Anna) 7353 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11200 Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagallo) 1200 at Mineiro 2150 p.m. Return train leaves Macuco 815, Cordeiro 910 and Nova Friburgo 11200 p.m., arriving at Nitherohy 355 p.m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

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

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosm Collocation A. A.—I main seave the standard at consequence (which, Larangeiras, at 5:30, 7, 8:35, ro15, 11:45, a. m. and 11:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45, p. m. on Sundays and holidays: and at 6:50 and to a. m. and at a 2 and 5:15 p. m. on week-day.

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Pr. V. USIOCHO d'OS SANDOS, Surgeon and Physician-Residence Rus de Haddock Lobo, No. 75. Office Rus de Ressió, No. 75, from 1 to 3 p.m.

De. Alexandree Caluza—Surgeon and Physician.—Office, Rus Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.

Residence, Rus de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47 to 10 p.m.

Pr. VV. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edin; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rus 4° de Março, No. 49; from 1 to 1 p.m.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 24th, 1886.

AFFAIRS in Uruguay seem to be steadily growing worse. A torce of 500 men from the Argentine Republic seems to have escaped the vigilance of Santos and effected an entrance by way of the Rio Grande frontier, since when nothing has been heard from them. The Uruguayan government has made another demand on the Argentine executive for repressive measures against the refugees, and also against the Argentine General Arredondo. In case of non-compliance, the Uruguayan minister has intimated that he will ask for his passports. The emigration of Uruguayans still continues on a large scale, some to escape the vindictiveness of Santos, and others to get away from the dangers of an impending civil war. On the frontiers, according to a telegram of the 22nd, the stock-raisers are removing their cattle to Argentine and Brazilian territory as rapidly as possible, and often under the persecutions of Santos' soldiers. All things considered, poor little Uruguay is in a very critical state.

THE poor slave girl, Joanna, who had been so cruelly beaten by her mistress, D. Francisca da Silva Castro, a resident of the aristocratic suburb of Botafogo, was mercifully relieved from her sufferings by death on the 14th inst. We noted the incident briefly in our last issue, together with the generous action of the editor of the Gazeta da Tarde and the Confederação Abolicionista in caring for her and another unfortunate slave girl, Eduarda, who was discovered in the same house. Both of these girls, one 17 and the other 15 years of age, presented a horrible appearancetheir bodies covered with old and fresh scars, bruises and sores, their wrists cut and swollen from cords, and their heads and faces bruised and swollen from the blows received. Fortunately both of them were immediately photographed, so that there can be no question hereafter of exaggeration. The older girl, Joanna, was so seriously injured that she died on the 14th, and the death scene was one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. In her delirium she called on her companion, "Eduarda! take off the cords, so I can rest better!" And in a brief time a merciful death released both body and soul forever from the bonds of an inhuman institution which must answer hereafter for crimes like this. The mistress has been called upon to answer for the cruelties inflicted upon these two slave girls, but as in all the cases heretofore recorded, nothing will be done. Brazilian justice has no punishment for the crimes and cruelties of the slaveholder, nor has it even sympathy for the sufferings of such helpless, downtrodden creatures as these two poor slave girls.

THE premier has at last thought best to publish a positive denial of the report that he is preparing a new bill for the abolition of slavery within a period of five years. So far as we were concerned, we have never believed that the Barão de Cotegipe entertained the slightest intention of doing so just and wise a thing. We never trusted in the sincerity of that famous after-dinner speech of a year and a half ago, which he so coolly retracted last year, and we have never believed that he felt the slightest interest in the rapid extinction of slavery, or in the fate of the million unfortunate slaves - a million and a half, we might say, for the ingenues are practically slaveswho are still outside the pale of legislative sympathy and protection in this country. The so-called emancipation law of last year reflects no credit upon the two prime ministers who carried it through, nor upon the parliament who accepted it, for there is neither generosity nor justice in the surrender of aged, worn-out slaves. We have yet to see one single word or act of the present premier which entitles him to the credit of entertaining the slightest feeling of sympathy with the cause of emancipation. If his future course may be predicted from his past actions, there will be more backward than forward steps during his administration. And that there are other good reasons for this belief is shown by the vigorous and successful opposition to the re-election of prominent abolitionists. The next Chamber will contain very few abolitionists of note. No legislation in favor of emancipation may therefore be expected from the new Chamber, unless it happens that some powerful popular movement forces the adoption of new progressive measures. In our opinion the present outlook for the hastening of emancipation in Brazil is very far from encouraging. There are one or two men in the ministry who might be trusted to assist in any measures for that end, but the majority are decidedly hostile to every scheme which will abridge the powers and privileges of the slave-holding

One of the most humiliating pieces of information which has yet come under our notice, was that contained in the Jornal do Commercio of the 21st instant regarding the actual existence of slaves in the so-called free province of Ceará at this day. On the 24th March, 1884, there was a formal and enthusiastic celebration in that province of the final liberation of every slave within its bounds, and solemn announcements to that effect were not only telegraphed to other parts of the empire, but were cabled to Europe. Here in this city the enthusiasm was intense, as also in all the principal cities of the country, and Ceará was everywhere greeted as the first free province of the empire. And more than this, official documents were filled out and sent in to the government to that effect, for which reason no quotas from the emancipation fund have since been apportioned to that province. To the infinite shame of that province, and to the bitter humiliation of every honest abolitionist, it now appears that a gross deception has been practised and that Ceará is not entitled to the honors awarded. According to the Jornal the municipality of Milagres then possessed 300 slaves which were not redeemed, and of which 298 are in slavery down to this very day. It is impossible that a municipality possessing so many slaves could have escaped the attention of the emancipation

societies engaged in the work of freeing the province, and their final announcements must therefore have been deliberate deceptions. We do not underrate the generous efforts made by them, nor their sacrifices in the cause of abolition, but none of these. in our opinion, could warrant the talsehood of which they now stand convicted. Ceará is not a free province, nor will she be until the last of these 298 slaves in Milagres is liberated! And even then, with this deception before us, we shall not be able to free ourselves from the fear that there may still be men there from whom the shackles of servitude have never been stricken. For nearly two years the province of Ceará has basked in the radiance of a great famethat of freeing all her slaves. During all this time, hundreds of her citizens have known positively that this fame was undeserved, and yet not one of them has had the honesty and courage to tell the truth about it! And more than this, not only have they permitted the falsehood to stand. but they have not even made the attempt to free the handful of slaves remaining in Milagres so that their province might really and at last deserve the honorable distinction of being free from the accursed institution of slavery. Whatever may be our pity for the few slaves remaining there, who through this deception, have been cut off from the benefits of two distributions of the emancipation fund, it is nothing compared with our regrets for the dishonor which the abolitionists of Ceará have brought upon themselves and the cause. Not only have they discredited themselves before the world, but they have done a thing which can not fail to still further discredit the sincerity and trustworthiness of the Brazilian people.

THE minutes of the meeting of share-

holders of the Companhia Telephonica do

Brazil on the 8th instant, called to consider a proposition for the fusion of that company with an association called the "União Telephonica do Brazil," have been publish-It would seem that the União Telephonica was organized about one year ago by the parties concerned in the early manipulations of the Companhia Telephonica, and in the subsequent enterprises of the Telegraphos Urbanos and Nacional de Electricidade, both designed explore the telephone business of this city to the prejudice of the rights and interests of the properly authorized company. The Telegraphos Urbanos, although illegally operating telephone communications in this city. was finally bought out by the Companhia Telephonica at a heavy cost, and that after its central office had been closed by a judicial process. The terms of sale, if we remember them correctly, included all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Telegraphos Urbanos in the exclusive use of the Bell patents in this city. With this purchase the shareholders of telephone stock probably felt that their troubles were at last ended, but recent developments signify otherwise. No sooner had the Telegraphos Urbanos been sold out and the activities of the Nacional de Electricidade been curtailed, than the moving spirits of these companies began to prepare another plaster to put on the back of the poor old Companhia Telephonica. An imposing company was organized with a capital of 1,000,000\$, called the União Telephonica, and destined to acquire all the telephone interests in Brazil. We do not know whether any part of this large capital was ever paid in, for there is no record of it in the documents presented at the meeting of the 8th instant. From the minutes it appears that the União Telephonica's first acquisition was the Santos and São Paulo companies, which were paid for with debentures, a part of

This was unquestionably a neat little financial operation-a company apparently without paid up capital and with no other business than probable future speculations, buying property, paying for it with debentures, and then afterwards redeeming these same debentures with its own shares. The next acquisition was the purchase of the rights and privileges of the Nacional de Electricidade, including telephone patents, contracts, etc., which was simply a transfer of an inert body from an old into a new suit of clothes. For this valuable property more debentures were issued, and another redemption with shares of the União Telephonica was the result. The remaining properties acquired was an agreement for the purchase of the Pernambuco telephone privilege, and another with the president of the Companhia Telephonica for the purchase of the building rented by him to that company. This last operation seems to have been a very advantageous bargain to both parties. The next step was to get control of the Companhia Telephonica, which was neatly effected by the provisional purchase of a large number of shares just before the last general meeting, with the procurations of which the directory of the company fell into the hands of the men conspiring to turn it over to the União Telephonica. The coast was then clear for a fusion, and the meeting of the 8th was called to ratify the terms previously agreed upon, not the least interesting part of which is the singular fact that the União Telephonica's under-valutions on the one side and over-valuations on the other appear to be perfectly satisfactory to the board of directors of the other company. The Companhia Telephonica has a capital of 1,500,000\$ fully paid up, which is now to be cut down to 1,000,000\$ in the "fused company." The União Telephonica has a capital, on paper, of 1,000,000\$, which is to be increased to 2,000,000\$ in the new company. The latter will take up the stock of the old company, and pay the shareholders with 1,000,000\$ of its shares. The Companhia Telephonica will thus pass out of existence, the promoters of the União Telephonica will have acquired a good property by a little sharp financial thimblerigging and the defrauded shareholders of the absorbed company will have one more cause to feel that the way of the investor is not altogether smooth and flowery. As the "fusion" was not ratified by a majority of the shares, we understand that its legality will be contested in the courts.

GOLD DUTIES AND THE COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

To the Editor :

Sir.—I am obliged for the consideration you have given my letter on the above subject, but I regret we should continue to differ on so many points, because even if the treasury authorities should be willing to profit by our views in the way you hope, they will require a very fine discrimination to make a happy selection among so many contrary recommendations.

I shall not attempt to reply to all your criticisms, but if you will allow me I wish to touch on one or two of the points of greatest importance.

Companhia Telephonica. An imposing company was organized with a capital of 1,000,000\$, called the União Telephonica, and destined to acquire all the telephone interests in Brazil. We do not know whether any part of this large capital was ever paid in, for there is no record of it in the documents presented at the meeting of the 8th instant. From the minutes it appears that the União Telephonica's first acquisition was the Santos and São Paulo companies, which were paid for with debentures, a part of which were afterwards changed into shares.



almost immediately cause an advance in rates." But as you do not believe that gold duties would do more than transfer the taking for government requirements into the hands of private firms, I can only admire your newly acquired optimism in looking forward to an exchange of 23d as an early result of such a simple measure. Has then the continued decline in exchange been due entirely to unskillful or unfortunate taking on the part of the government, and have the deficits and paper issues been quite uninfluential?

The most important of my arguments which you controvert is that based on the hypothesis that an increase of duty would decrease importation. This you dispute because you believe that, except in the case of articles of virtual monopoly, the duty will be borne not by the consumer but by ·the producer. But if this is so, it is a stronger argument in favor of increased duties than any I have been able to adduce. For if increased duty would be borne by producers, there would be no reason for consumers to buy less goods and the gov ernment would thus get the great benefit of so much additional revenue, all at the expense of foreign producers. Surely it is not by convincing the authorities of this that you expect to dissuade them from the increase of duties which you deprecate. But if you are wrong in thinking that producers would pay import duties and if merchants are correct in believing that increase of duties would have to be added on to prices here, then a smaller proportion of the people's spendings on imported goods would fail to be remitted, or in other words, with increased prices, the people could only buy a smaller quantity of foreign goods, to the obvious benefit of exchange. Nor would decreased importation imply decreased revenue, because the ratio of imports decrease would be obviously much less than that of duties increase, unless perhaps in the case of such goods as are also made here, but this difficulty can and must in time be got over by taxing, at least to some extent, the national manufactures also.

Amid so many points of divergence I am glad to be able to agree with you that 'once take the government influence out of the market, the mercantile interest and supply and demand will regulate rates.' But the question remains, what will regulate supply and demand? Substituting a private demand for the government demand does not, as we agree, eliminate the latter and your scheme contemplates no decrease in mercantile demand for exchange by reduction of imports. In fact you seem to rely wholly on the "moral effect" of the gov ernment no longer appearing as takers Now, undoubtedly, whenever the government, like many private firms, delay too long in securing exchange, it they have at last to come heavily on the market at an unsuitable moment, the effect on exchange is worse than if they had taken steadily in moderate amounts; and for this reason this disappearance from the market as takers and the removal of all fear of "erratic" movements on their part might be expected to have some good influence. But I think its influence would be altogether insignificant compared with what you expect and wholly inadequate to counterbalance the powerful material influences at present working against exchange. Besides, when we are speaking of "moral effect," it should not be overlooked that the moral effect of a government refusing its own paper in the only department that has hitherto received it largely from foreigners, could not certainly be favorable to the value of that

When importers are left with no other employment for it, the tendency will be to convert it as quickly as may be into sterling

bills to be used as required for remittances, or for duty payments in the way you ex-This will cause a loss of interest and certainly its first tendency will be to weaken exchange by anticipating the demand for bills. Apart from this, the system you suggest is a practical method of minimizing the inconveniences of sterling duty payments; and although it would not by any means entirely remove these inconveniences, yet I think that with such a system importers could look with equanimity on the imposition of gold duties, on account of the good that might be hoped from the increase in duties which I feel sure would accompany the measure. But you have mistaken me in thinking that I believe increase of duties (at least up to the point of covering the deficit) would raise exchange. I think it would only remove the chief cause of the fall and prevent its continuance. To raise exchange the demand for sterling must be reduced below the supply. This might come about by a great decrease of imports or increase of exports, or more quickly by some large government measure such as a foreign loan, the withdrawal of some of the paper money, or the issue here of any kind of stock readily saleable in London, such as the 1879 gold bonds. Of these three expedients perhaps the last would be the easiest and simplest way of raising exchange, but probably the soundest finance would be the withdrawal of some of the paper money by means of an issue of apolices of sufficient amount to retire as well the current treasury bills. This measure, I think you have already advocated, and if it were accom panied by such increased taxation as would maintain revenue fully on par with expenditure it seems certain that exchange would advance and (which is even more important), that it would not any more be subject to considerable relapses, so long as the deficit was not allowed to reappear. But I must not attempt to follow out this subject, and shall conclude with a single remark on the final paragraph of your article. You reject my suggestion for a revision of the tariff and yet you appear to propose in your last sentence a much greater alteration in the shape of an ad valorem duty. The special appropriateness of this you do not at all explain, and this omission it might be convenient to supply; for although, doubtless, many will be inclined, like myself, to place great relience on your simple statement of the advantages of what you prescribe, yet there may be here and there an odd reader who like Falstaff's satin-mercer will "like not the security" and expect you to "procure him better assur-

I remain, Sir.

Yours, etc.

IMPORTER.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th Feb., 1886.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Roma locuta est ... Let the theologists rest quietly, the Rome that has spoken was not the Rome of the Popes, but that of the Cæsars.

It is true that the declaration is made in name of the Supreme Pontiff, as the declarer was somewhere denominated, but it is a temporal papacy where he has been installed and this under protests from a part of the conclave.

Let us drop, however, wanderings in ancient history and take note of the declaration of the respected president of the council imprinted in the Diario Official: "There is not the slightest basis for the rumor that Sr. Barão de Cotegipe intends presenting to the Chambers any project for the extinction of slavery within five years." The official journal might even have added, nor within

It says better, however, albeit surror subterfuges: "The president of the council thinks to-day as he did on September 28th ultimo."

At that date this idea of H. Ex. was that the

law in force would be the last parliamentary ex-pression in relation to the slavery question.

An idea very different from that manifested by the Supreme Pontiff at a refecto-consistory at an

emancipation club one year previously, on Sep tember 28th, 1884.

We might quibble as to the equivocations (troca dithos) of the illustrious Barão de Cotegipe, sophis ticating them in various manners, and thus nullify the declaration of the official journal.

A diplomat so acute, and so illustrious in th school of him who used words to mask his ideas being in question, it might be said that if H. Ex up to to-day still thinks as he thought last year, it would not be astonishing that in next May he should think as he thought in the year before last. We might even add that if the project in incubation has not for a basis a term for the extinction of slavery, another mechanism it may have, and the rumo is therefore false only as to the modus faciendi ...

We do not wish to use such subtleties, for there is no fitness as to the abolition question in preach ing, without any basis, that the direction of the breeze has changed on the Imperial compass. There has been no such change, so much so that Sr. Coelho Bastos is at present the greatest prophet of abolition with the royal beneplacito. When the canard (balela) that the present president was planning this reform was current, we were the first to affirm that the continuator of Sr. S might repeat a celebrated phrase of the liberal reformer relative to the great question, that—"I do not think of it"—which was the stupenduous programme of a legislative session of a Chamber of liberals.

We have never believed that the worthy Barão de Cotegipe would preoccupy himself with emancipation; and when we say, we, it is not using a journalistic license; this WE means the whole

A thousand and one reasons were, and are im peding H. Ex. in placing himself at the head of such a reform, of which not the least of all is the absolute influence that Messrs, Paulino de Sonza

and Andrade Figueira exercise upon the cabinet.

Were it even a ministry where João Alfredo was in charge of the enterprise, perhaps the report would assume form, notwithstanding the declarations of the Diario Official.

Although he said nothing in the Senate from which could be deduced that he has advanced ideas on the subject, Sr. João Alfredo is presented by a certain circle of proficients as of a nuance divers from that which distinguishes the wheel yoke (ol oxen); as an "aurora borealis" in the pitchy night of conservative slaveocracy.

The rumor appeared too soon, and the refuta-tion in the official journal was a superfluity.

But the tranquility of agriculture being in ques tion all care is too little, and the governmen repeats, like that other one : le superflue ? chose

Were it not for this imperious necessity of giving satisfaction to the planters, we could see no harm in the report circulating without any contestation by the president of the council.

The idea lent to him was not disgraceful; H. Ex. could pass for a humane reformer with that same indulge ence, as, it is said about here, with which his colleague of the empire is to reform public in struction and his colleague at the treasury of financial position. All rumors, each as con as the others

But the illustrious Barão de Cotegipe does not wish, not even in play, that agriculture should become alarmed, and therefore he ordered the Diario Official to announce the good news. Knowing that the declaration would have no publicity, were it restricted to the columns of the gov ernment organ, the dark bulletin of the administration is to-day transcribed in the journals of large

The illustrious Barão de Cotegipe may, perhaps, secure some embraces from those who can not, will not and should not do anything for emancipation; from the national conscience H. Ex. will receive still another cry of anguish.

As to the confidential journal, the giver of the great news... our condolences to the Diario Official for its complicity in the crime, aggravated by the onsent that it should be perpetrated in a lonely

That declaration is a crime of læsa-patria.

Boletim da Alfandega, Feb. 10.

EXPORTS FROM RIO FOR THE SECOND OUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1884-85, AND 1885-80.

1004 03 .11.12	1003.00.	
Destination.	1884-85.	1885-86.
United States	19,271,787\$530	20,344,512\$429
Germany	3.996,282 883	2,483,402 943
France	2,788,476 313	2,688,560 330
Great Britain	2,315,269 819	1,771,449 998
Austria	1,494,296 859	1,400,259 145
Mediterranean	862,949 339	
Belgium	614,477 452	585,408 919
Cape of G. Hope	579,311 040	178,299 215
Arg. Republic	497,089 254	248,332 907
Italy	311,375 065	
Uruguay	165,225 931	
Portugal	165,188 504	
Chili	10,752 744	
Spain		3,326 400
Turkey	842 520	)

33,074,325\$253 30,407,472\$451 of European workmen.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

From the Buenos Aires Standard, February

-The consumption of pipe water in this city is increasing greatly. It is now 44,048 pipes per day.

A lot of this is wested through escapes in the streets, wilful waste in houses, etc.

-President Roca has marked the fortnight by laying the foundation stone of the new British hospital, and inaugurating the Italian exhibition. This exhibition is a glorious tribute to the energy, industry and importance of the Italian element here.

-The United States minister, the Honble, Mr. Hanna, invited all the Normal School lady teachers in the republic, who hail from his country, to come and spend their vacation in Buenos Aires. The says that when they all met the greatest hilarity was caused amongst them by the different provincial accents with which they speak Spanish; those with the worst brogue of all insisting that they spoke best.

-The following are the figures shewing the custom house receipts for the month of January for the past 3 years. As will be seen the receipts for this year are over 20 per cent more than last, though in the first week of the month they shewed a great falling off:-

1884	\$2,001,705.98
1885	2,623,815.32
1886	3,310,000.03

-The following figures show the advance which the Boca has made in shipping during the past seven years. Only loaded vessels are included:

	Arrivals reg. tons.	Departures reg. tons.
1879	232,310	141,740
80	249,108	155,394
81	305,627	202,510
82	355,107	226,107
83	471,432	247,227
84	703,387	322,433
85	824,232	431,383

Vessels in ballast shew the same rapid increase for example in 1879 the arrivals were 95,056 and the departures 108,856, whilst in 1885 the arrivals were 300,315 and departures 639,633.

-The following are the figures in detail of the returns of the national receipts for the year 1885:

Import dues	22,440,992.53 m/n
Additional dues	746,030.99
Storage	673,474.99
Export dues	.2,284,939.94
Stamp	181,401.00
Light dues	1,782,168.26
Sanitary	109,195.02
Wood cuttings	38,655.52
Port dues	18,616.43
Do. mole	167,055.12
Contribucion Directa	1,260,160.48
Patentes	778,819.09
Duty of 15%	2,170,157.28
Eventualities	166,153.20

Total ... 33,036,024.41

-The following table containing the arrivals of steamers, tons register, and amount of cargo for last year in the outer roads will no doubt prove

interesting:			
	Steamers.	tons register,	tons cargo.
January	58	81,562	64,925
February		68,371	38,424
March		69,553	51,290
April		63,463	50,998
May	38	59,868	36,863
June		54,004	37,106
July	. 32	51,974	40,290
August	. 28	44,242	29,949
September	. 35	47,345	37.716
October	41	66,614	54,917
November	. 43	66,725	51,269
December	. 52	81,956	59,533
	480	755.677	552.286

The numbers of sailing vessels that had to nchor outside was 962.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, February 12.

-The Pacific Railway will be opened on the 15th instant, from Chacabuco to Orellanos

-The Rosario custom house receipts during January were \$466,956 m/n. The imports subject to daty were \$461,828 m/n and free of do. \$166,-128. The exports subject to duty were \$271,488, free of do. from Bolivia \$334,214.

-Business in this republic in exports is fairly active, the shipment of wool being at its greatest and the clip is calculated as about 300,000 bales. Imports are again increasing, our deposits being full, but the movement is slow.

-The trade in frozen meat for exportation to remote countries has received a great impulse in the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Rios. A French company has established in Concordia a vast undertaking for the preparation of meat which it will export chiefly for French use. About 500 men are employed in the business able to kill and freeze 500 head per diem. In salaries alone the company pays ps. 50,000 m/n per month. The employés are of all nations, many are Argentines and Brazilians, others are French, English, German, Poles and Russian, a large number are Italians. The most delicate work is in the hands

-During the month of January 49 ocean steamers entered this port, of which six were German with 7,500 tons of cargo, five Belgian with 7,950 tons, one Danish with 981 tons, eight French with 8,135 tons, twenty-three English with 34,229 tons, six Italian with 3,210 tons; total, 62,306 tons of cargo.

-In Uruguay, affairs are in a most unsettled condition, and it is expected that a formidable condition, and it is expected that a formidative revolt against the rule of Santos will take place. The government, aware of this, has put all its forces on a war-footing, has stationed them at strategic points, has begun to impress men, horses, and material into service, whereby to meet the shock. Meantime the disaffected have been get ting ready to strike at Santos, hundreds having come to this country to escape the storm, in fact all the coils of an expected revolt are pressing upon that country. Santos, whose term of office expires in March, has fixed on Dr. Vidal as the official candidate for his successor. Dr. Vidal was President before Santos was ready to take it after Latorre resigned, and is a non-committal nonentity who is wanted to keep the Presidential place warm a while until Santos, who has been elected a Se-nator, gets chosen President of the Senate. Santos will succeed him in due course.

-On Sunday the 7th occurred the election of a part of the deputies and senators in the national Congress, and we are happy to be able to say that, while the interest and excitement were great, there were no disturbances, either in this capital or the provinces. The result shows that the party of the administration carried the day in twelve provinces, the opposition in one—Buenos Aires, and one has yet to vote. In the city eleven thousand votes were cast, out of a population of 400,000, and o these two thousand had been ordered to be struck off the register by the Federal Judge because they were fraudulently entered; but they gave no attention to the order, and the matter will have to be dealt with later. There are also several crimina processes commenced against justices and officers who concealed or tampered with the registers The election of presidential electors will take plan in two months and these electors will formally cast their vote for President in October. So o course April will decide the case, save where contested cases are referred to Congress which meets in May. There is not the least doubt that the national party will elect its candidate, Senator

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

- -The São Paulo provincial assembly was formally opened on the 16th inst.
- -Rio Claro is to have its houses numbered on new plan, like that employed in São Paulo.
- -The liberal organ in São Paulo has changed it title from Diario Liberal to O Partido Liberal.
- —A company is organizing at Campinas, São Paulo, for the construction of drainage and water works for that city.
- -According to the Flumineuse of Nitherov the works privilege of that city has been ferred to an English company and the works wil be begun next month.
- -According to reports from Uberaba, the police authorities undertook to control the election there by posting policemen at the doors of the voting place and excluding liberals from the polls.
- -A project has been initiated for the building o factory on the Rio Pardo, district of Pompéo, Minas Geraes, where the water power is said to be good. The factory will have 400 looms
- -Santos is mildly agitated over the project of a new suburb. If the temperature of that city can be reduced anything below the boiling point by the opening of a new suburb, then in the name of humanity let it be done!
- -The Correio de Santos says that the develop ment of coffee production at Bragança and Belem do Descalvado is going on at a rapid rate, the aggregate product promising to be increased by a within a short time.
- -The Manáos papers report the sanitary state of many localities in the province of Amazonas to
  be very bad, owing to the prevalence of inter
  mittent fevers. Along several of the rivers, everybody is ill, and hundreds of lives have been lost.
- -It is announced in our São Paulo exchanges that the chief of police of that province has ordered an investigation into a murder committed in Cam pinas seven years ago. The poor murderers will protection, if this inconvenient practice is con
- -The Pará provincial government has dis tinguished itself by ordering the payment of an appropriation of 25,000\$ to assist Julius Cæsar in his balloon experiments, which was voted in the last budget. It would be difficult to decide which stands most in need of a guardian-Julius, or the Pará legislator.

- -The l'uiz de Fóra regional exposition has been
- -The funded debt of the province of Piauhy, according to recent official reports, amounts to
- -The receipts of rubber at Pará in January were 1,580 tons, against 2,100 tons in the same month of 1885.
- -The summer has been a very favorable one in Ceará and the prospects for the next crops are correspondingly good.
- -The good people of Pindamonhangaba are complaining of the attentions of a large and indus trious gang of thieves.
- -The January receipts of the Ceará custom house were 87,559\$379, and of the "secção de arrecadação" [?] 33,480\$080.
- -A slave overseer whas shot in the back and killed on a plantation near Campos on the 17th, presumably by some runaway slaves.
- -The January receipts of the Bahia cu house amounted to 717,781\$434, or 117,245\$435 less than the receipts for the same month of last year.
- -Two little children were permitted t themselves with a couple of pistols the other day in Pernambuco. Now, one of them has the pistols all to himself.
- -A bill has passed its first reading in the São Paulo provincial assembly authorizing the government to cali for tenders for the public illumination of the provincial capital.
- —The December exports from the province of Piauhy amounted to an official value of 130,295\$-685, of which 91,311\$185 were in raw cotton and 32,434\$750 in green hides. The export of the new mangabeira rubber amounted to 1,035\$200.
- -According to the Diario of Campinas, Sa Paulo, a slave belonging to José Rodrigues do Prado presented himself to the police on the 17th inst. with irons on his neck, asking to have them removed. The police refused and sent him back to his master.
- -The city of Campinas, São Paulo, is trying hard to endure the depredations of an unusually large number of thieves and disorderly characters. trust that no one will be rash enough to interfere with the rights and privileges of this well protected class of citizens.
- -The announcement that the province of Ceará had liberated all the slaves within its boundaries seems to have been a gross deception. The municipality of Milagres still possesses 298 slaves and is complaining because the government ha made no distribution of the emancipation fund for
- -The January receipts of the Pará custom house mounted to 800,643\$883, against 651,921\$856 in the same month of last year and 1,093,481\$392 in 1884. The receipts of the provincial recebedoria were 252,438\$503, against 340,875\$632 in January last year and 247,675\$632 in 1884.
- -The laborers on the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II railway have been out on a strike because of the non-payment of their wages for some months past. At latest accounts the contractors were unable to arrange matters with them because of a lack of money, due to the bad faith of
- -The second election in the Campinas, São Paulo, district, having been narrowed down to the liberal and republican candidates, Councillor Martim Francisco and Dr. Campos Salles, the former representing the monarchists of both the old parties, has resulted in the defeat of the republican candidate by a vote of 871 to 721. This proves the to be nearly equal to the united strength of the two old parties.
- -The Gazeta of Piracicaba, São Paulo, relates that a resident of Rio das Pedras named Justino with his wife and children, who were soliciting alms for a church festa, were attacked by a swarm of wasps on the 12th inst. at the Saltinho colony on the estate of Barão de Serra Negra, with almost fatal results. One of the animals on which they were mounted, was stung to death. his wife and one daughter were badly stung, and were laid up in bed at latest accounts. We trust the bishop will take the matter up and have these rreverent insects duly excommunicated.
- -The conflict between the public authorities and bands of disorderly characters at Chique-Chique, Bahia, still continues. The people live in constant fear of their lives. The police are stationed in the town, while bands of outlaws occupy all the roads leading to the place, where they rob every one who passes. One band is stationed at a place on the S. Francisco, where every passing oat is compelled to come to shore and submit to be exactions of the outlaws. Assassinations and robberies are of daily occurrence, and all communication with the town is closed. The unable to enforce order, have left the place. The judges,

-At a session of the Pará commercial association on the 28th ult. a commission was appearance report on the new project for reforming the present customs tariff.

-The merchants of Santos have addressed a petition to the commercial association of that city for a representation to the customs inspector of the port asking for a modification in the present system of classifying coffee in the official paula. The present system is described as inconvenient both to the merchant and to the planter.

-The fines imposed upon the Pará gas company by the police authorities during the past six years were as follows

1883.... 11,298\$250 1880..... 1,759\$500 1881.... 6,364 221 1882.... 10,233 539 1884.... 24,629 275 1885.... 12,484 250 Total.... 66,769\$035.

-The people of São Paulo are showing themselves to be latally submissive to the arbitrary rulings of the sub-treasury officials there. On the 12th a clerk from a well known house went to the reasury to exchange some torn notes just received from the interior. Among them were one of 20\$. one of 10\$ and one of 5\$, from which small pieces were missing. The numbers were intact and the notes clearly genuine. The official in charge refused either to issue new notes in exchange for hese, or to return them, and when the clerk complained he was put down by a threat to call in the police. In plain terms, a government official robs a man of 35\$, and then threatens to have him arrested for complaining!

-The Pará papers relate that a Mr. Neill recently came out from Scotland with the intention of going to Bolivia for the purchase of land for himself and fifteen other families. Finding great difficulties in getting transportation to that country was about to return home, when the president of Pará sent for him and requested that he should visit the Apehú lands on the Bragança railway. Mr. Neill complied and was so pleased with the place that he asked the reservation of a lot of ground having a frontage of 1,500 and a depth of 1,800 braças, promising to bring out 100 to 120 persons with implements for cultivating the lands and machinery for a saw mill. He accepted 2nd class passages for his colonists, and then sailed for Liverpool on the 1st inst.

-The reports from the interior districts of Pernambuco are to the effect that the recent drouth was very severe, and that the plantations were completely destroyed. A correspondent of the Diario de Pernambuco at Alagoa de Banco at-tributes the calamity to "divine anger," because of "the absolute lack of respect for religious exer-cises" on the part of the inhabitants of those districts. He further adds: "The conventual masses are mixed up with fairs, where the mer chants keep their hats on their heads, the horses tied near the cross, shouting even as at a fair, and this during the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the mass." The situation of these people is now all that the devout correspondent of the *Diario* the mass." could wish, for food is at famine prices, the majority are without money, and in many places whole families are in a state of absolute nakedness and are starving to death because they can not go out after food.

-The last mail brings an interesting news item from Pará. When the custom house was trying to bring an action against Messrs. Sears & Co. for an alleged infraction of the customs laws, the juiz de direito of that place, Fernando Maranhense da Cunha, addressed himself to the defendants, asking various loans and promising a favorable decision when the case should be brought before Five letters were written, in one of which o8s\$ were asked. These loans (or bribes) were politely declined, and the letters were turned over to the president of the province, who has sent them down to the attorney-general of the crown for action in order that Judge Maranhense da Cunha may be brought before a competent tribunal. Perhaps Councillor Paranaguá, whose eloquent protests against the gas company bribery exposure was so warmly applauded a few months ago, will find a satisfactory excuse for this abuse of instice also.

#### AMAZONAS.

The official valuations of the exports from the Amazon valley during the last three years, according to a table published in Pari of the 4th inst., were as follows:

1883... Rubber... 10,214,139 33,218,539\$858 All others.. 4,988,811 579 Total.. 1884... Rubber.... 10,071,611 All others... 38,207,351\$437 20,685,145 525 5,893,220 781

Total.. Rubber.... 11,869,094 All others.. 1885...

Total..

26,578,366\$306 26,598,019 428 4,354,990 115

#### NOTES RAILROAD

- -The station of Apehú on the Bragança railway Pará, was formally inaugurated on the 1st inst.
- -The Bahia Central traffic receipts in November were 8,913\$060 and expenses 19,211\$536; deficit
- —The January receipts of the Carangola rail way amounted to 50,069\$520; expenditures not published.
- —The October revenue of the D. Pedro II railway was 1,203,176\$566 and expenses 534,825\$935; balance 668,350\$631.
- -The Recife and S. Francisco company's revenue in November was 111,248\$410 and expenses 50,213\$696; balance 61,834\$714.
- —The traffic receipts of the Alagoas Central railway were 8,695\$840 in November; expenses 11,095\$260 and deficit 2,099\$420.
- -The December traffic receipts of the Campos railway were 53,981\$400 and expenses 29.012\$589; balance 24.068\$811
- —The government, by an axiso of the 20th, authorizes an expenditure of \$6,000 in the United States for material for the Baturité railway.
- -The Diario de Noticias says that the traffic receipts of the Bahia Central in January 41,717\$330 and expenses 35,787\$150; balance 5,930\$180.
- -On the 10th the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro authorized the Principe de Grão Pará railway to open for provisional traffic the section between Petropolis and Pedra do Rio
- The revenue of the Great Western of Brazil railway in November was 51,592\$980, of which 9,866\$120 from passengers and 37,429\$100 from goods. The expenses were 31,569\$470 and the
- -The revenue of the Cantagallo railway in 1885 was 1,600,072\$142 and expenses 975,141\$782; balance 624,930\$360. The number of passengers carried 93,937, luggage 1,135 tons and goods 57,382 tons. In 1884 the balance from revenue as 293,105\$136.
- -On the 11th the minister of agriculture advises the fiscal engineer of the Campos and Carangola railway that authority is granted the company to raise a loan of £150,000 on condition that no charge to the State arises therefrom, in the matter of guaranteed interest, differences of exchange, etc.
- The minister of agriculture has resolved to increase the appropriation for the Recife and S. Francisco prolongation, with a branch to Caruarú, by I,000,000\$ for the current year, and has therefore arranged with the minister of finance to have that amount transferred from the Bahia and S. Francisco credit.
- —The traffic receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railway for the 21 weeks ending November 21st (771/2 miles open) contrast as follows :
- 13th Decr., 1885, of the S. Paulo railway (861/2 miles opened) has been 22,716\$. — Statist, Jan. 23.

#### LOCAL NOTES

- -What are carros maritimos? The Jornal of the 17th says Barão de Jaceguay presented 40 to the hydrographic department.
- -Barão da Laguna, a senator and admiral, died here on the 16th. He entered the navy in 1826 and was retired in 1876, serving 50 years.
- -The str. Sepitiba, 61 tons, built in Stettin for the Santa Cruz Tramway and Navigation Co., arrived here on the 16th. The steamer will ply between Sepitiba, the terminus of the tram-line.
- -A gentleman who wished recently to express his disapproval of an actress at one of our theatres, did so by tossing coppers on the stage. The police arrested him, and quite right too! With the country in so difficult a financial position, not even coppers should be thrown away.
- -An item from an Argentine paper is now going the rounds of the provincial press, to the effect that the United States Congress has voted a large sum of money for the surveys of Mr. H. R. Helper's proposed railway from Canada to Cape Horn. such appropriation has ever been made.
- -On the 16th the Diario Official categorically denies that the president of the council has an intention of presenting to the Chambers any project for the extinction of slavery within five years. We never supposed for a moment he had.
- -O Paiz of the 17th says that some changes in the staff of the newest (novissima) general in-spectorate of hygiene caused such offense to the police officials of one of the wards, that the whole boiling, from sub-delegate down, resigned their 4.354.990 115 30,948,318 963 do with elections?

-The carnival societies are busily preparing for

-A batch of decorations was formally confe the 20th inst. on various Belgian and Dutch officials

-- The Almirante Barroso will take a collection 122 specimens of wood to the New Orleans exhibition.

—D. Luiz de Agar y Soler, secretary of the Spanish Legation, died of yellow fever on the 20th in this city.

The minister of finance has doubled the time which goods can remain in the customs warehout existing rates.

-The Lazaretto at Ilha Grande was turned over as completed to the government engineers, on the 17th, by the contracte

-Burglars it appears are but human, and fears of yellow fever have driven them to accompany the hig lif to Petropolis. We sympathise with the

-It transpires that the government has paying a Mr. Theodoro Tufvessno a monthly subsidy of 1,000\$ for promoting emigration to Brazil from Sweden, Norway and Denmark. It would be interesting to know just how many emigrants from those countries have arrived in Brazil since this those countries have arrived new propaganda was initiated, for the number is too small for record in the immigration statistics.

-An Argentine paper says that within a short time the British flag will be flying upon the custom house in Buenos Aires in compliance with the terms of the last loan. If our neighbors, with all their natural resources, can not keep their govern-ment going without borrowing themselves into bankruptcy, then the sooner the British flag is raised the better.

-The Municipal Chamber is after an unfortunate seller of balas now. Last year he paid 117\$600 license; this year the city fathers wish him to 500\$ for the Livro de Ouro, besides his license. If this is not a curious manner of freeing slaves, at the cost of parties who never had one, we give it up. The Joinal is our authority for the statement.

-One of the city councilmen has presented a protest to the minister of empire against the decision of the majority of the Municipal Chamber to cancel the contracts for that job of jobs, the sun shades at the market, and to pay the happy contractor 40,000\$. It is really difficult to decide which is most discreditable, the contract, or the cancelling.

-We are informed that the Brazilian govern ment has again refused to pay the debt due the Fiedler estate of New York for the chartering of the steamer Circassian to bring southern emigrants to Brazil in 1867. The excuse is that the person chartering the steamer was not duly authorized, notwithstanding the fact that two vessels previously chartered by the same party were accepted and the amounts paid.

-The corvette Almirante Barroso sailed from our port on the 18th with the 1885 class of "mid-dies" for instruction. The corvette is commanded by Capt. L. F. de Saldanha da Gama and will touch by Capt. L. F. de Saldanna da Cama and will fouch at Barbadoes, New Orleans, Charleston, New York, Havanna and Azores Islands. From the Azores the Alminathe Burroso will go to the River Plate, and from there back to Rio. D. Augusto, grandson of the Emperor, is one of the midshipmen on boards. men on board

-Among the recent arrivals at this port is the Spanish journalist Paul y Angulo, who is on his way to make his home in Buenos Aires. His presence in Spain had become very objectionable to the authorities, and it is said that he is intending to make some very important disclosures re-garding the mass some very important disclosures re-garding the assassination of General Prim. His arrival here was at an unfortunate time for the credit of Brazil, as there were too many distur-bances and scandals under discussion to give him a very favorable impression of the country.

-A S. Paulo paper hears that a colleague of this city is writing a poem to be called "The Youth of God," which it seems will be an answer to one written by a Portuguese poet entitled "The Senil written by a Portuguese poet entitled "The Senility of the Eternal Father." The next will possibly be "The Boyhood of Moses" to be followed by "The Manhood of Abraham." If the literary talent of the country will let these abstract questions alone for a few years, and devote itself to the raising of potatoes and the management of grocery stores, the country will unquestionably be the gainer from it.

-A project has recently been presented to the of the Bibliotheca Fluminense for the reorganization of that library, which seems to have fallen into a state of stagnation during the past fallen into a state of stagnation during the past two or three years. The new project is for a change of name and an extension of its purposes to that of a society for the encouragementof national. Ilierature and the protection and assistance of national authors. Beneficial as such a society might be, we are inclined to believe that grafting it upon the old library will be a serious error. Certainly it ought to be possible to revive interest in this library without resorting to any such expedients. Why not open a first-class reading room and circulating library in connection with it?

-The balance in the accounts of the fugitive published. Can it be that the omnipotent empenho has intervened?

-The Central Commercial Society of Lotteries [1] has had its constitution and by-laws approved.

-The opening of the projected South-American exposition in Berlin has been postponed until Sep

-A trial of the Ryssenberghe telephone apparatus, which is said to have been successful, wa made between the central telegraph station in this city and Petropolis on the 19th inst.

-The Bahia gun-maker Athanazio Chuchu has been for some days in this capital for the purpose of exhibiting his new rifle to the minister of war. He claims that it will fire thirty shots a minute.

-We see by a telegram copied from the River Plate papers by the Paiz that Michael Davitt now wears the title of "lord." Can this be the first fruit of the home rule movement?

-In the United States there are regularly organ ized bandits that make a living by stealing the corpses of prominent personages, says *O Paiz*. So glad we do not live in the United States.

-Another bigamist has been put under legal His name is José Antonio Rodrigues, he was brought down from Bahia on the coasting steamer *Pernambuco* under arrest, and he is wanted in Pindamonhangaba.

-The minister of war has authorized the departments under him to assist the Centro da La-voura in making an exhibit at New Orleans, but without incurring any expense on account of th

-A telegram transcribed in our daily papers from the Buenos Aires journal says that Se Sherman, at Washington, had proposed an Amer ican Congress for the examination of commercial relations between all the American states and of the scheme for a great inter-continental railway.

-There is always a grim jocularity about police examinations here. The unfortunate negress Joanna, had been examined, but the first question asked the doctor by the police authorities was "If in effect death existed?" Reminds one o Mark Twain's famous question: "Is he dead?"

-We are glad to see O Paiz has recently got after those unpaid lackeys, who rush from the Petropolis boat to the train at Mauá to secure seats for noblemen, commendadores, etc. Certainly a nobleman might have a paid lackey, or better still pay the railway company to reserve him a certain number of seats in the coaches

-The Argentine Times of the 6th inst. "During the month of January ult, there died at Rosario 175 persons. It is melancholy to relate that a large proportion of the deceased came to their ends by violent means." A had record for the second city in the Argentine Republic, cer-tainly! One might live almost as safely in Chique-Chique.

-The Paris correspondence of the Jornal do Commercio, which was published on the 19th inst. contains extracts from the leading French journals on the La France affair, all condemning it as unwarranted and barbarous. Like ourselves they are of the opinion that it is full time that this barbarous practice of firing upon inoffensive merchant vessels should cease.

-The Jornal do Commercio having published a libellous news item about Sr. João Fernandes Clapp a short time since, the latter initiated a process against its editors for "injurias." Th ase came before the 8th district criminal court on the 18th inst., when the Jornal presented the name of Basilio Antonio de Mornes, a testa de ferro, as the person responsible for the item. Under such practices, a prosecution for libel is farcial in the highest degree. There is nothing in the whole business that is not dishonorable and cowardly.

-On the 17th a quarteirão inspector in Catumby, named Gomes, ordered a detachment of police invade the premises of a resident named Navarro under some trifling pretense, where a servant was seized and cruelly beaten on the spot and was then taken off to the lock-up. A complaint to the chief taken on to the lock-up. A complaint to the chief of police has led to the dismissal of Inspector Gomes and the imprisonment of the policemen. The servant was sent to the police doctor for an examination of his injuries. There was no cause whatever for the aggression other than some spite of the insured. whatever for the of the inspector.

-An ingenua named Galdina was brought before the chief of police on the 19th for an investigation into a charge that she had been subject to severe beatings in the house where she is employed. An examination demonstrated the fact that she had undergone the most barbarous floggings, she had undergone the most barbarous floggings, her body being covered with old and recent sears, her head, arms, hands, face, and neck with bruises, wounds, and sears. Galdina is only 12 years of age, and has been in the employ of one José Mónteiro, Largo de Santa Rita, who has before been reprimanded for his cruelties to his servants. It surely seems time that some effort should be made to put a stop to these inhuman cruelties. Perhaps the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will take the matter up?

-It is said that Chief of Police Coelho Bastos has resigned, and has been rewarded by the Em peror with the dignity of a "councillor, official announcement has not yet been published.

-The Diario de Noticias seems to want protection for all products of Brazil, save those that ar exportable. On coffee, sugar, tobacco, etc., the foreigner should levy no duties. Of course not!

-In reference to the charge that an assistant of Sr. Fernandes Pinheiro, government agent in Europe, had demanded payment for examining certain material, the agent explains that the party is only an occasional assistant.

-The minister of agriculture and finance have finally decided between themselves that the Passeio Publico beer garden should pay its 4,000\$ rental annually, which amount should be collected and entered as "eventual receipts."

-Forty horses were recently received here from Buenos Aires for the 1st regiment of cavalry. Their total cost, landed here in Rio de Janeiro, was only 5.749\$, or 143\$735 per animal. ernment has decided to order 50 more.

-The minister of agriculture has approved an estimate of immigration expenditures in Espirito Santo for this present quarter to the amount of 25,1880\$446, but has at the same time decided that the credit for the fiscal year of 67,744\$ must not be exceeded.

-The government has recently had to remind the Companhia Brazileira de Navegação of a clause in its contract to the effect that the company must find boats for landing passengers and mails at Paraliyba when the stear ners are unable to cross the bar and anchor inside the harbor.

-The government advised the Central Sugar Factories of Brazil company, on the 18th, that ractories of brazil company, on the 18th, that its shipment of rails and other material for Brazil without the certificate of Engineer Fernandes Pinheiro is irregular and can not be permitted. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Pinheiro tries to comply with his part of the obligation.

-The director general of a swindling ass "Garantia Capital de Seguros Mutuo sobre a Vida"—a man named Paul Casenave de Laborde—was captured at Rezende on the 19th. His enterprise was closed up about a year ago, when it was found that the whole concern consisted of Director General Casenave. He is now in retirement at the house of detention while his exploits are under police investigation.

-The British bark Atlanta, of Ouebec, Carer master, from Buenos Aires to Barbados in ballast was wrecked on the Imbuy beach near this port or the afternoon of the 18th inst. The bank sprun leak on the 7th and being ballasted with sand much of " nuch of it was pumped out in a few days that she became unmanageable. In this condition she was carried on the beach by the winds and currents while trying to gain this port, and became a total loss. Captain Caren and his crew of 10 men reached this city on the 20th inst. They were aided generously by the fishermen\_at\_Imbuy, but complain of the authorities.

-According to some statistical tables published in the Jornal do Commercio on the 22nd inst. the total number of immigrants arriving at this during the past year was 22,727, including all 3rdclass passengers, and the total number of departures for foreign ports was 6,207. The arrivals at Santos during the year were 6,681, but the departures are not reported. The nationality of the arrivals at this port during the last four years were as follows:

	1885	1884	1883	1882
Italians	10,908	5.933	10,698	10,562
Portuguese	7,611	8,683	11,286	9,269
German	2,119	1,240	1,690	1,538
Spanish	815	576	2,343	3,738
Austrian	466	598	249	57
Polish	251	359		
French	233	155	152	249
English	90	100	158	239
Swiss	43	70	94	30
Turk	43			
N. American.	25			
Argentine	24			
Russian	24	98	10	10
Swedish	16			
Belgian	16			
Uruguayan	4	90	11	Io
All others	39	97	98	134
	22,727	17,999	26,789	25,845

-The last number of the Regista Illustrata is one which reflects the greatest credit upon the courage and candor of Sr. Angelo Agostini, its talented artist and manager. What we and other journals have failed to do with our pens in describing the savage treatment of slaves, our colleague has succeeded in delineating with his pencil in a way that must make one's heart ache with in a way that must make one's heart ache with sympathy for their sufferings. And it must be remembered that these sketches are not based on fancies, but on actual occurrences as reported in the columns of Brazilian papers. The last two sketches are capital hits upon the idea of organizing in this city a society for the prevention of "cruelty or animals," when there exists so much indifference as to the "cruelty to human beings" practiced daily under our very eyes. There is a very great incongruity between so much tender sympathy for abused animals when slave children are beaten to death in this very capital, and without a word of protest from these masquerading philanthropists.

### COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 23rd, 1886. 

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS

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

	and freight by steamer	Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	oy steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per ro kilos expenses	States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	Receipts yesterday, bags	Stock this morning, bags	
71/2 C		3,600	8 milio c	4,300	30 € 8 5%	17% d	firm †	56,000	10,000	194,000	Feb. 13
756		3,600	gulta 8	4,300	30 € & 5%	17%	firm †	18,000	17,000 *	190,000	Feb. 15
71/2		3,600	8 11/16	4,300	30 € & 5%	17%	firm	8,000	19,000	190,000	Feb. 16
73%		3,600	g rilig	4,300	30 € & 5%	17%	firm	3,000	7.000	191,000	Feb. 17
736		3,600	8 11116	4,300	30 € & 5%	173%	firm	15,000	13,000	187,000	Feb. 18
71/5		3,600	911116	4,300	30 € & 500	17%	firm	10,000	5,000	178,000	Feb. 19
71/6		3,600	8 11116	4,300	30 € 8 5%	17¾	firm	18,000	9,000	166,000	Feb. 20
71-	2000	i	8 rılı6	4,300	30 € 8 5%	17%	firm	1	13,000 *	164,000	Feb. 22
71%	3,000	í	811116	4.300	30 € 8 5%	17%	firm	9,000	16,000	175,000	Feb. 23

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
Fe	bruary 13th
Sales for United States during the week. Sales for Europe etc. do do Saling clearances for the United States. Steamer clearances of do (2) Clearances for Europe and Elsewhere Freights by steamer. do sail Steamer loading for United States. Stock at Sanros this morning. Receipts during week to rath Feb. Sales for United States during week. Shipments to United States during week. Shipments to United States during week.	45,000 ,, 26,000 ,, 30 C, & 5%
do Europe do.  Market firm: Good Average.  Steamers loading for United States.  Freight by str.  Go  Freight by Str.	4\$050 ,, 30 c. & 5%
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe etc do do Sales for Europe etc do do Saling Iclarances for the United States Steamer cleanness do (3) Cleannees for Europe and Elsewhere Freights by steamer. do sail Steamers loading for United States	59,000 liags 18,000 ,, 20,000 ,, 44,000 ,, 22,000 ,, 30 c & 5 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>1</sub> , 17/6 & 5 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>1</sub> ,
Stock at SANYOS this morning.  Receipts during week to 19th Feb.  Sales for United States during week  Observation of the Sales for Control of Sales for Control of Sales for Control of Sales for S	250,000 hags 36,000 ,, 15,000 ,, 14,000 ,, 2,000 ,, 4\$050 ,, 130 C. & 50/u

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 13.—The native banks were drawers for counter business at 17.1116 on London, the English Bank at the same rate on head office in the morning, and the London and Brazilian on bankers at 17%. Frances were quoted at 530—540 and reicht-marks at 664—666. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at the extremes of 17.1116—17%. The English bank retired in the aftermoor. Sovereigns closed, with buyers at 13%40, 80 sellers.

The trace stat lith banks were 15% on London.

February 15.—The rates at all the banks wers 1756 on London, 540 on Paris and 666 on Hamburg at 90 dis; 2\$870 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was done in a small way at the extremes of 17 1116-17 1316. There seems to be a scarcity of bills. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$650, sellers at 13\$650, sellers at 13\$650.

			3.4	
6				
February 16.— Brazilian dre tinues quiet. at 17 1116 ar francs 534. ers at 13\$640	Bank sterlin d commercia Sovereigns se	ffice only at ag from secon at 1711116- old at 13\$670	17%. Mai d hands wa -17%. Co	rket con- is quoted immercial
quoted at 1	There was a quiet. Bank 7 11 16 and 4. Sovereign	sterling from	at the extr	ands was remes of
at 17 11/16-	-Market cont amounts of c 1734 and of f at 13\$650, se	ommercial ste rancs at 535.	Sovereign	reported
February 19 — very quiet. at 17% on and commer		change in rat business doin on head office at 17 11/16-	es and the g is in ban , bank fran -1734. S	k sterling cs at 540
February 20 rates. Some bankers and reported. S sellers.	The marke e small amo on head offi overeigns clo	t was very ounts of ban- ice and com- osed with b	quiet at u k sterling a nercial at a uyers at a	t 17% on 17¾ were 3\$650, no
February 22	transactions	unchanged we	re at 1758	for bank

sterling and 540 for francs. Commercial quoted at the extremes of 17 1116-17%. Swith buyers at at 13\$700, sellers at 13\$730.

—The Correlo de Santas, of the 13th inst., says it is reported that the Banco do Brazil is going to issue 10,000,000 of hypothecary notes. The bank denies this report.

—Another insurance company, Progresso, was organized here on the 18th. Messrs., José Pastorino and Francisco Autonio Vieira Guimarães were elected directors.

—The Banco Declevedere has been organized, and a call for oper cent. of the capital was made on the 13th. The nominal capital is 2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Nova Permanente Insurance company held on the 16th, Messrs. Lucas da Costa Faria, and Antonio da Graça Araujo Bastos and Manoel Joaquim Calheires de Miranda were elected directors.

—Conde de S. Salvador de Mattozinhos, Barão de Fla-mengo and João Mancio da Silva Franco have organized a bank to be called *O. Banco Commercial de S. Panis*, with establishments in Santos and S. Paulo and an agency in Campinas. Capital 2,000,000\$ of which 1,000,000\$ are sub-scribed.

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS

IST - ISTH JANUARY.

Exchange passed. C372,850 at 179,16—18 d.
Francs 1,284,287 , 530—540 reis
R. Marks 157,209 , 632—636 reis.
Coftee sold.
S6,621 bags weighing 5,197,260 kilogrammes.

Exchange passed. £466,120 at 17 ½-18 d. Francs 98c,148 ,, 528-541 rs. R. Marks 67,326 ,, 652-660 rs. Coffee sold.

140,431 bags weighing 8,425,860 bilos.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEW OF JANUARY 23RD. Government Stocks.

Government Stocks.	
1863 41½ perct. Loan	98-100 96-98 96-98 86-88 83-85
Railways.	
paid	
o Alagoas, Lim. 7 per ct guarantec.  o do deb. 6  o Bahia a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar  bania a S Francisco 7 per ct. guar  n. Imp. Cent. deb. 6 per ct. 10  Campus, & Carnagola deb. 5 f/per et. 10  Campus, & Carnagola deb. 5 f/per et. 10  Campus, & Carnagola deb. 5 f/per et. 10  O do deb. 5 f/per et. 10  O Therea Christina deb. 5 f/per et. 10  O do 7 per ct. guar  o do 7 per ct. guar  o do deb. 5 f/per et. deb. 10  O Imp. Bran. Natal & Nova Cruz  O Imp. Bran. Natal & Nova Cruz  O Horson S Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar  O Horson S Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar  O Poto Alegre commisco 7 per ct. guar  O Borto Alegre commisco 7 per ct. guar	15-15½ 103-105 22-22½ 11½-12½ 11½-105½ 101-103 14-15 93-95 93-95 93-95 15½-16½ 112-114 7-8 83-86 21¾-22¼ 102-104 97½-98 40½-41 128-130 105-106 105-106 105-106
Miscellaneous	
Miscellaneous.	

	Miscellaneous.	
15	Amazon Steam Navigation English Bank of Rio, Lim	-9 12-13
10	English Bank of Kio, Lant	13-14
10	London & Brazilian Bank, Lim	
10	Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories Pref	-5
25	Dio City Improvements	-243/4
100	do deb. 5 per. ct	-103
	Braz, street tramways, Lim	-11/2
2	Braz. Submarine Tel	105/4-107/
10	West, & Braz, Tel. Lim.	634-7
15	West. & Braz. 1el. Lim.	434-514
71/2	do prefer	
71/2	do defer	134-2
100	do deferdo deb. A 6 percent	108-110
100	do do B do	103-105
	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	3-31/2
10	do 6 per cent. deb	100-103
100	do per cent. deb	26-27
20	Bahia Gas	
20	do. 10 per cent Pref	
10	Pará do	41/2-5
20	Rio de Janeiro do	22-24
10	São Paulo do	15%10%
	S. John del Rey gold mine	921/2-971/
100	S. John der Key gold immer	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

Constitution of the second	
SALES OF STOCKS AND SHAR	
February 13.	F
20 Six per cent. apolices	1,090 000
16 dely Leonoldina R R fso	shs ooo
20 ,, do 200\$	185 500
12 ,, do do	180 000
36 hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	
February 15.	p
62 Six per cent, apolices	1,090 000 da
500\$ 1868 Gold Loan 60/0	141 %
13 Bauco Brazil	258 000
48 deb Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	96 %
30 ,, (10 (7%)	204 000
30 ,, do (7%)	106 %
60 Jardim Botanico do 70 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	[696] 71 96 V
February 16.	G
1 Six per cent. apolice	1,089 000   R
14 do	1,090 000 CC
Danga Dural	282 000
30 Leopoldina R.R. 283 deb. do 200\$. 14 ,, S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. 2 30 Sorocabana R.R.	137 000
283 deb. do 200\$	186 000 0
14 ,, S. Isabel do Rio Preto R. R. 2	62 000
20 Iardim Botanico tramway	152 000
20 deh Cantareira and Esgotos £50	480 000
10 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil	(6%) 71 %
February 17. 2 Six per cent. apolices	1,086 000
20 do	1,090 000
3 do	I,092 000
100 Banco Brazil	260 000
10 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	186 000
204 ., Grão Pará R.R. 6½ % 35 ., S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. £5	97 %
	62 000
30 Sorocabana R.R	50 000
24 deb. Cantareira and Esgotos £50	485 000
38 hyp, notes Banco Predial	70 °6
February 18. 7 Six per cent. apolices	1,090 000
7 Six per cent, apolices 2,000\$ do	110 %
an Banco Brazil	200 000
20 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	(50 468 000
13 ,, S. Isabel do Rio Preto K.R. , 5 ,, do do do	470 000
80 Carris Urbanos trainway	207 000
***	268 000
140 Jardim Botanico do	
6 Confiança Insce. Co	70 000
20 hyp. notes Banco Brazil	100 %
February 19.	
10 Six per cent. apolices	105 %
20 Banco Brazil	258 000
to Banco C. Real de S. Paulo	65 000
350 Leopoldina R.R. 15 June	139 000
50 do	186 000
to at 17 and Common D. D.	90 000
50 deb. Grão Pará R.R. 6½ %	98 %
50 ,, do do	661/2 %
50 S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R. L	50 472 000
100 Carris Urbanes tramway	268 000
270 Jardim Botanico do	
30 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Bra	zil [6][6] - 71 "/o
100 ,, do (gold 5°/0) 2 serie	s 91 000
February 20. 500\$ Six per cent apolices	110 %
500\$ Six per cent apolices 50 Banco Auxiliar	195 000
40 deb. Leopoldina R.R £50	580 000
50 Amazon Navigation	100 000
dah Cantareira and Esgotos £50.	480 000
135 hyp. notes Banco C. Real de	
	Brazil
[gold 500] 2 series	Brazil
[gold 5%] 2 series	91 000
[gold 5%] 2 series February 22. 3 Six per cent. apolices	91 000 1,095 000 110 %
[gold 5%] 2 series February 22. 3 Six per cent. apolices 200\$ do 50 Banco de Commercio 15 Mar	91 000 91 000 1,095 000 110 %
[gold §%] 2 series  February 22.  3 Six per cent. apolices	91 000 1,095 000 110 % 220 000 :86 000
[gold 5%] 2 series   February 22.   3 Six per cent. apolices	91 000  1,095 000  110 % 220 000  186 000  100 % 268 000
February 22.  3 Six per cent. apolices.  2008  6 John Commercio 15 Mar.  1,476 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008  25 Grio Para R.R. 656 92.  26 Carris Urbanos tramway.  20 Carris Urbanos tramway.	91 000 1,095 000 110 % 220 000 186 000 100 % 268 000 155 000
February 22.  3 Six per cent. apolices.  2008  6 John Commercio 15 Mar.  1,476 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 2008  25 Grio Para R.R. 656 92.  26 Carris Urbanos tramway.  20 Carris Urbanos tramway.	91 000 1,095 000 110 % 220 000 186 000 100 % 268 000 155 000
[gold g <sup>6</sup> ] 2 series February 22. 3 Six per cent. apolices. 20c8 do 50 Banco de Commercio 15 Mar. 1,476 deb. Leopoldina R.R. Rose\$. 25 Grão Pará R.R. 616 %. 20 Carris Urbanos tramway. 200 Jardim Botanico do	91 coo  1,095 0co  110 % 220 0co  186 coo  100 % 268 0co  155 0co  70 %
[gold 4%] 2 series  February 22.  3 Six per cent. apolices. 20×8  60  50 Barton de Commercio 15 Mar. 50 Lagro deb. Leopoldina R.R. 20×8  25 Grão Pará R.R. 6½ % 20 Carris Urbanos tramway. 200 Jardim Botamico do 20 luyp. notes Barton Preisial. 200 y, Barton C. Real de	91 coo  1,095 0co  110 % 220 0co  186 coo  100 % 268 0co  155 0co  70 %

### MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Coffee.—The business reported is more moderate sour last report, but as it has exceeded supplies by so 20,000 bags, prices have been firm and are quoted unchang or rather higher, by brokers. We have had several day very heavy rains which reduced receipts by the railway, the average of these for the past ten days is smarlly unta for the preceding nine days. The market is firm is no very great animation, although it is believed that very viderable sales have yet to be given in. The effect of late rains on the coming crop is not reported in any of local popers, although they cannot but have been vantageous.

The sales reported since our last report are:

82,266 bags for United States
20,372 Intend States
20,372 Cape of Good Hope
5,260 Elsewhere
10,8,358 bags.

108,358 bags.
The clearances for the same period have been he clearances for the same person nave coess.

United States: bags.

13 New York Br str Câd. 12,889

13 do Blg str Hipparchus: 20,000

16 do Amer str Advance. 16,304

17 do Nor bk Aquita. 11,000

19 Baltimore Amer bk Templar. 7,960

20 New§York Blg str Teniers. 8,763 Feb.

500 500 3,506 3,506 3,356 843	5 8 9				coseo.	e buc ers	lyn am boli	anto iske Perno I str etro iene	tr S Mo tr H Ita tr P str S	Gr s r str Gr s nean Gr s Fr		amb ondo amb edit amb orde		15 15 19	b. 1
208 bags	3,912 1	 ed 8,	ige	era	e av	ave	h	days	en	ast 1	raiso ne pa	alpa or th	V:	ip	b. 2 Rece
l the	ys, and	e day	ne	g mi	ding	ced	pre	the	for	bag	,777	nstg	igai	7 0	r day
			5	188	in ,,	igs ,	bo	st. 3,300 3,042 9,954 9,558	9		gains	1			
			3 2 1	188 188 188	"	,,	,	1,70 3,81	1		"				
	r arro				: :	ere	w	ning per	mor						Brok
\$000 il gon	00 95 10mina 100 — 6	6\$10 no 6 600	6					\$150 n 490	4					d. or	ashe perio
500	00 — 6 00 — 6 00 — 5	5 600 5 100	5 5		430 090 750	4 4 4 9 3 7	=	220 810 470	3 3			t	first first ond	r ry	egula rdina ood s rdina apitan
100	nomina no — 6 no — 6 no — 6 no — 5 no — 4 no — 5	4 800 3 300	4 4 3		340 470 380	3 4 2 3	Ξ	490 220 810 470 060 270 250	3 2					н.	COIII
s by	o bags	2,000	192	be 1	to	d 1	ate	stin	ng e	ornii 000	is m 173,0	s th	was er a	k ok	Stock e bro
	bags			ad.	0 10	d to	ani Ros	ing 1	oad.	els i	Vesi		. V		N.
)	10,000 12,000 15,000	!					Do	ah	Sar	k A	Ame do Nor b do Br str do Balt	rk .	do do	ew	N
	7,000 5,000 25,000						s	nede Ph	chin sse.	Ar Ro	do do	E	do do		
)	6,000 6,000 20,000						en.	laide	4 dei	bk a	mer do	re A	imo do	ilt	В
	5,000						th.	sack	Ko.	s bk	Russ ns B	ton rlear	rles v O	ha	CI
) ) ) )	2,500				lata	Pl	Li	str	rel. p Bi	g A.	ir lu I An	on C	vest don	alv	G
j. )	8,000 7,000 5,000							ni	sabe steri	Lin Des	r str lo	rg G	nbu do	ar	Н
)	3,000							arn one	Ori Ori	r st l str	Balt mer do Br str Russ as B do Gr lu l An Gr str lu l Lan l Lta at str eeth	Tano	do	lec	M
,	4,500					r	lde	Ва	i bk	Swee	eth :	izab	t El	or	P
X.F	OFFE.	C.C.C	F	s 0 RO.	EL:	AL (N)	S	NL $0E$	S A	IPT RI	CE.	RE	LY.	11	DA
-	T.	C Re	Sales			77	:			-			5 ,	EX	Fr
		pts	C.	E)		, Cape.		tal Sales	Shipments	Č.	10	6	and a	Excuange on	Freight p
			States.	Ďe .		:	Elsewhere.	3			rice O	Good 2	0 1	2011 170	per steamer
											rdinar	and.	ndon	TOUGOU.	mer
											price Ordinary 1st per arroba		o creave	No Configuration of the Config	
						•					er arro	do			
	250	35.0	3	: .		- :	ů,	bags	3	: 1	ba				
77		4								12					30
Feb. 13	1.700	1,700	14,186	3,758	l .	: <u> </u>	3,101	21,045	I	202,000	5,750	5,750	17 X	47.4	30c & 5%
Feb			-			-	-			13					
b. 1 <sub>+</sub>	4.793	4,793	1	1	1	, J	L	1:	1	207,000	Ì	1	ľ		Ţ
- <del></del>	T					-		-		12					300
Feb. 15	9,336	7.541	7,54 I	677	1	1	242	8,400	20,814	208,000	5,750	5.230	17%		30€ & 5%
Feb.				-		-				-					
ъ. 16	7.196	3.054	3.054	2,475	1	1	740	6,275	31,162	209,000	5,750	5,250	17 11/16		30 € 8 5%
												-			
Feb 17	12,498	15,257	15,257	1,345	1		222	16,824	10,061	205,000	5,750	5,250	17 11/16		300 & 5%
	1				_		_								
Feb. 18	5, 154	9,675	9,07	3.957	ļ		. 1	13,632	5,128	196,000	5,750	5,250	17 11116		30€ № 5%
		vi .	v	7	_	_		13	00	ŏ	0	0			-
Feb. 1	9,051	18,022		3,181	ı,		454	21,657	22,764	183,000	5.750	5,250	17 Illió		30c & 5%
9	н	N ·		37		-	5+	57	64	00	. 0	50	6	-	
		12,298		2,954	r.			15,627	15,656	176,000	51	5,	17 11/16		300 € 570
Feb.	00	98		54		1	3/3	527	56	300	5,750	5,250	0:1	-0'	570
Feb. 20	8,406									181,000	1				
20 Feb.				1	i			1		000	1	1	1		
20	8,406 4.7,6	1		1	1			and the same	-			-	_	-	-
20 Feb. 21	4.7,6				1					19			17	200	300
20 Feb.		2,223		1,975	500	140		4,838	14,717	192,000	5,750	5,250	17 11/16	000 8 20%	300 00 0.0
20 Feb. 21 Feb. 22	4.7,6	2,223						4.838	14,717	192,000	5,750	5,250	17 11116	30c & ±00	300 00 0
20 Feb. 21 Feb. 22	4,7,6 16,176	2,223		1,975	500	140				192,000	5,750	5,250	17 11/16	300 8 300	
20 Feb. 21 Feb.	4.7,6								14,717 274,243						
20 Feb 21 Feb 22	4,7,6 16,176	2,223		1,975	500	140									

Imports.

There has been very little movement in our markets since, last report and quotations are virtually nominal. Flour der a moderate supply continues steady, in Pine there is thing whatever to report; Keroene keeps steady, for we we had no receipts: Lard also under light shipments is dy, and estiva goods generally are quiet.

Flour.-Receipts since our last report have been : Perseo from River Plate :

	4,120 Dags		1,1/4	D.131
Yamoyder.	from Baltimore:			
	Codorus 1,0			
	Mt. Vernon 1.59	00 ,,		
	Rockland	00 ,,	4,000	"
Petropolis	trom River Plate :			
	500 bags		500	,,,
La Plata	do:			
	2,632 bags		1,316	
			7,986	brls.

5ales have about equalled supply, and brokers now estimate ck in the first hands at:

29,000 brls. American 11,000 ,, River Plate

okers quote the market firm, and steady, at the following

Trieste,	nominal
Richmond 1st	17\$750-18\$500
do 2nd	nominal
Baltimore 1st	18 000-18 500
do 2nd	17 250-17 500
Western & Int.	16 000-17 500
Chili	nominal
River Plate	15 000-17 000
New Zealand	nominal

Pitch Pine.-We have had no arrivals, and without sactions reported, brokers quote the market unchanged o\$000 per dozen.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations may be con-ered unchanged at 103—110 reis per foot, nominal.

Spruce Pine -Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts. The nominal quotans are about 37\$000 per doz. for white deals and 30\$000—\$000 for red.

Kerosene.—We have had no receipts and brokers still one at 6\$700 per case for Devoe's oil. Market steady.

Lard.—None arrived and the nominal quotations changed at 390—400 reis per lb. for George's lard. Mai

Rosin.—Receipts nil and quotations unchanged at 8\$000 11\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight.

Bran -Receipts have been :

1,804 bags per Perseo
Petropolis

m River Plate. Brokers quote at about 2\$500 per bag.

on over rate. Brokers quote at about 2\$500 per bag.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been:
200 bags per Petrophit from River Plate.
he late rains in the interior have somewhat improved the
at-book for our home crops, and foreign corn is lower.
robers quote River Plate maize at 5\$400—5\$600 per bag.
arket steady.

larket steady.

Turpentine.— No receipts and we may quote at
bout 450—480 reis per kilogramme to-day.

Codfish —Receipts are 500 tubs Canadian coastwise.
he market has become very firm, as Lent approaches, and
e may quote tubs at 284000; cases at 274000—294000.

These are retail prices.

Cement - Receipts are

 $_{1,333}$  casks per Traveller from Newcastle

dealers. We may still quote English at 7\$000-rman at 6\$500---6\$700 and French at 7\$600---\$\$00

Coal...-Receipts have been only:

1,293 tons per Caspar from Cardift
512 ,, Marie do
852 ,, Traveller from Newcastle

Rice.—We have had trifling receipts of foreign and brokers note the market firm at 9\$500—9\$600 per bag for invoices. Hay.—Receipts have been:

742 bales per Mikado 4.399 , Mathilde Kranz 3.994 , Cupid I from Rosario. The last quotation is 60—65 reis per kilo.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 13.

EWCASTLE-Nor bk Traveller; 819 tons; Tarresen; 57 ds; sundries to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co. MACAO-Nor bg Dagny; 141 tons; Ellingsen; 18 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

FEB. 14.

MARSEILLES-Ital bk Gehon; 498 tons; Decesare; 51 ds; sundries to Cerf, Dale & Co.

BALTIMORE via BAHLA-Amer bk Vamoyden; 462 tons; Mc-Clean; 45 ds; flour to order. PORTO ALEGRE—Dutch schr Voernit; 99 tons; Hamann; 22 ds; sundies to Bernardino J. S. Dias.

FEB. 19.

Rosario—Amer lug *Mathilde Kranz*; 714 tons; Rich; 24 ds; hay to Frias Hermanos & Co. — Ger bk *Mikada*; 330 tons; Hirsch; 14 ds; hay to order.

order. RIO GRANDE—Ger bg Marie von Oldendorf; 163 tons; Voss; 10 ds; beans to Carneiro & Irmão. PELOTAS—Port bk Andrade Nevez; 224 tons; Oliveira; 18 ds; fat-stufts to Alvaro Moreira & Co.

Totals nce 1st July

MANILIA-Span bk India; 760 tons; Freixas; 102 ds; in distress; bound for Liverpool.

Rosanio-Br bk Cupid; 651 tons; Gould; 24 ds; hay to J. de Soura & Co.

# FEB. 22. RAD. 22. CARDIFF—Nor bk Marie; 379 tons; Wang; 46 ds; coal to João Correia Pacheco. MACAO—Nor bg Rabbi; 174 tons; Einertsen; 28 ds; salt to Leonel de Carvallio & Co. —Ger bg Cato; 160 tons; Lindermann; 27 ds; salt to order.

PORTO ALBGRE—Dan sch Fider; 112 tons; Fenny; 18 ds; beans to order.

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. · FEBRUARY 13.

MONTE-CHRISTO-Swed bk Aipha; 335 tons; Olsen; ballast FEB. 14.

P.B. 14.

CAPE HAIT:—Nor bk Ducklippen; 620 tons: Rolfsen; ballast.
BARBADOES—Nor bk India; 845 tons: Larsen: do.
—Port bk Prefect Paul Fart; 420 tons; Pereira. do.
PERNAMBUCO—Br bg Rapid; 320 tons: Dakin; same cargo.
—Br bg Isabella Balcom; 301 tons: Ross; do. FEB. 15.

FED. 15.

St. Thomas—Nor by Vale; 412 tons: Gundersen; ballast.

BARRADORS—Swed by Pepila; 247 tons; Johnsen; do.

PERNAMBUCO—Swed by Fritz; 242 tons; Filstrom; do.

VALPARAISO-Fr bk Alexandre; 686 tons; Lechevanton; ballast. ballast.

Burnos Aires—Br bk Firth of Tay; 837 tons; Craig; same cargo.

Victoria—Nor bk Ellida; 207 tons; Hoff; ballast.

FEB. 18.

New York—Nor bk Aquila; 492 tons; Stray; coftee. Porto Alegre—Ger sch Rudolf; 92 tons; Altmann; salt-FEB. 19.

CAPE DE VERDS ISLANDS-Dan by Venus; 191 tons; Colm; ballast.

hallast.

PRENAMICO—Amer bk. Ada Gra; 545 tons. Plummer do.

17a)AHY—Dan bg Maria Petreus; 112 tons; Beck: do.

\*\* Calling at intermediate ports. FEB. 21.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk Templar; 377 tons; Roberts; coffe PUERTO CABELLO—Br lug Harry; 524 tons; Evans; ballas

-Nor bk Wilhelm Foss cleared on the 22nd for Ne York with 7,396 salted hides, 26,400 bones, and 182 tons o

VESSELS AFLOAT & L	OADING FO	R R10.	
Activ		28 Dec.	
Anna			
Allanwilde	Pensacola	23 Dec.	
Arabella	Rosario		
Aldegonda	Teneriffe	27 Nov.	
Acadia	Pensacola		
Alice	Baltimore	7 Jan.	
Andacia	Oporto		-
Brabo	Antwerp Cardifl	g Dec.	1
Bertha Brodrene	Marseilles	g Dec.	
Campbell	Cardift	31 Dec.	1
Charles Connell	Rangoon	12 Dec.	
Chrysolite	Bristol		-
Claudina	Oporto		1
Ceres	Hamburg	9 Jan.	1
Campanero	Baltimore	28 Dec.	1
Crown Prince	Cardiff	8 Jan.	1
Crusader	Cardiff Cardiff	22 Jan.	1
Dio Fili	Brunswick	5 Jan.	1
Drvico Davida	New York	5 Jan. 5 Jan.	1
Ellen Grant	Cardiff	25 Jan.	1
Ellen Grant	New York		1
Ebenezer	Hamburg	20 Jan.	1
Forest Hall	Cardiff	26 Jan.	1
Fridleif	Newcastle	12 Jan.	1
Glad Tidings	Baltimore		١
Gamaliel	Baltimore	12 Jan.	١
Gordon Hansa	Cardiff	25 Jan.	ı
Hofnung	Greenock	6 Jan.	1
Hans Tode	Hamburg		1
Hornet	New York	13 Jan.	1
Imperieuse	Hamburg		١
Isolina	Oporto	11.0	ŀ
Java	Liverpool		ı
7. B. D	Cardiff		ı
Lessa	Richmond London	***	1
Laura	Brunswick	23 Dec.	l
Luiza	Oporto	21 Jan.	1
Lovisa	Hernosand	18 Nov.	1
Lena	Cardiff		1
Margarida	Oporto	S	١
Marianninha	Oporto		ı
Mary Louisa Mathilda	Blyth Cardiff	24 Jan.	ı
Nova União	Oporto	31 Jan.	
Olaf Roll	Portland	14 Jan.	١
Otteren	Newcastle	22 Jan.	
Pereira	Oporto		1
Providencia	Lisbon		1
Parthenia	Liverpool	15 Jan.	1
Perlen	London Antwerp	7 Dec.	
Robert Kerr	Cardift		1
Ross	London	Y	-
Rebekkah	Brunswick		
Silas Fish	New York	5 Jan.	
Senator Weber	Cardiff	25 Jan.	
Stewart Freeman	Cardift		-
Sereia Sandvik	Oporto Cardiff	22 Jan.	
Sandvik	Cardiff		
Seenymphe	Cardin	28 Nov.	
Tandrik	Cardiff	18 Jan.	
Traian	Liverpool		
Vaeringer	Liverpool		800
Vaeringer Vasco da Gama	Newcastle		
Virginia	Cardiff	20 Jan.	100
Vick & Mebane	Liverpool Cardiff	21 Jan.	
Vanloo	Cardiff	21 Jani	1000
Vanduara	Cardiff		

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
13 13 14 14 14 15 16 17 17 17 18 18 19 19	Lissabon Gr Orion Br Archimedes Br Maskelyne Br Perseo Ital Pernambuco Gr Tamar Br Sepitiba Braz Orione Ital Hesperides Br Teniers Blg Phomix Br Senegal Fr V. de Ceard Petropolis Gr Aconeagua Br La Plata Br	Hamburg* 23d Loudon* 25d Liverpool* 23d Kiver Plate 4d do 4d Santos 23 South* 10n* 23d Settin* 25d Genoa* 24d Rosario* 14d Santos 26d Kiver Plate 3d Havre* 3od Rosario* 28d Liverpool* 24d Liverpool* 24d Kiver Plate 3d Liverpool* 24d Kiver Plate 3d Liverpool* 24d Kiver Plate 4d	E. Johnston & C. Norton, M' w & C. do do do J.N. Viincenzi & F. E. Johnston & C. Royal Mail S. Cruz T. & N. Co. J.N. Vincenzi & F. W. R. McNiven Norton, M w & C. F. Johnston & C. E. Johnston & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Royal Mail

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Feb. 12	Santos Gr	Hamburgs	Sundries
13	Cid Br	New York	Coffee
15	Maskelyne Br	Southampton*	Sundries
15	Perseo Ital	Genoa*	do
15	Orion Br	River Plate	do
15	Canning Br	Porto Alegre*	do
16	Pernambuco Gr	Hamburg*	do
16	Hipparchus Blg	New York	Coffee
16	Archimedes Br	Santos	Sundries
16	Lissabon Gr	do	do
17	Advance Amer	New York*	do
	Tamar Br	River Plate	do
17	Orione Ital	do	do
10	Hesperides Br	Antwerp*	do
20	Petropolis Gr	Hamburg*	do
20	Sénégal Fr	Bordeaux*	do
20	Teniers Blg	New York	Coffee
21	Aconcagua Br	Valparaiso*	Sundries
	Cavour Br	Porto Alegre*	do
21	Phoenix Br	Santos	do

	GE	ED		
SAME	TONNAGE	ENTERED	FROM	CONSIGNER
American	1	1		
ble Sarah Doe	. 61	Dec. 28	New York	To order
bg J. L. Bowen	47	Jan. 2	Savannah.	Phipps Bros & C
bk Vamovden	1 37	Feb. 18	Baltimore.	Levering & C
bg J. L. Bowen bk Adelaide bk Vamoyden lug Math. Krau	z 71.	19	Rosario	To order Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C Levering & C Frias Hermanos &
British	7.0	Dec	Disagua	In distress F. Clemente & F. S. Clemente & F. S. Clemente & C. Ho Gas Co. Hamilton & Paro Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. Wilson Sons & C. F. S. Nicolson & C. P. S. Nicolson & C. P. S. Nicolson & C. Rio Gas Co. A. M. Siqueira & Rio Gas Co. G. Gidgeon B. Rodrigues & C. To order J. de Souza & C. J. de Souza & C. J. de Souza & C.
bk E.G. Scam'el	1 580	Jan. 13	New York.	F. Clemente & C
sp Cumberland.	1555	18	Liverpool	Rio Gas Co.
bk G. B. Doane	941	28	Cardiff	Wilson Sone & C
bk South, Belle	582	20	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
bk Prince Ruper	1168	30	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
lug Glenboyn	210	31	Macáo	1 o order
lug Voyager	1 242	Feb. 1	Macáo	L. Carvalho & C
bg Linda	255	6	Liverpool	P. S. Nicolson & C
og Kozella Smitl sp Celtic Chief.	1 500	7	Glasgow	Rio Gas Co.
bk A. M. Craig	368	7	Rosario	A. M. Siqueira &
bk H. B. Cann.	1299	8	Liverpool	Wilson Sone & C
seh Carpiného. lug Voyager. bg Linda bg Rozella Smitl sp Celtic Chief. bk A. M. Craig bk H. B. Cann sp Servia. sp Fearnaught bk Caspar bg Hastings bk Cupid	1284	12	Cardiff	G. Gudgeon
bk Caspar	830	12	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
bg Hastings bk Cupid	338	12	Rosario	L de Souza & C
on cupia	03.	"		Ji do conza te c
Norwegian		Die :	Codia	V. Laona M. S. C.
bk Appia	475	Jan. 7	Newcastle	I. Moore & C
bk Sidon	400	10	Cadiz	C. W. Gross & C
bk Appiabk Appiabk Sidon bk India bk Linneabk Wenonah	1141	13	Cardiff	D Pedro H R-R
bg Wenonah	202	Feb. 2	Antwerp	E Pecher & C
bk Embla	380	2	St. Mary's.	W. Guimarães & C
bg Canova	162	12	Antwerp.	E. Pecher & C
ok P. Eugene	1286	12	Cardiff	D. Pedro II R. R
ok Traveller	819	13	Newcastle .	B. Rodrigues & C
og Rabbi	162 1286 819 141	22	Macáo	L. Carvalho & C
bk Linnea bg Wenonah bbg Canova bg A. Elizabeth. bk P. Eugene bk Traveller bg Dagny bg Rabh bk Marie	379	22	Cardiff	V. Leone M. & C J. Moore & C C. W. Gross & C D Pedro 11 R. R Soares Coelho & C E. Pecher & C W. Guimaräes & C Gianelli & C E. Pecher & C D. Pedro II R. R B. Rodrigues & C L. Carvalho & C J. C. Carvalho & C J. C. Pacheco
				P. D. J. O. C.
ok Ornen ok Axel	200	Jan. 5	Cardiff	Mess. Maritimes
ok Felicia	335 420	25	Cardiff	Grão Pará R. R
		Feb 31	London	Cerf. Dale & C
ok Carlok Polstjernen og Siri	390	8	Marseilles Babia	Barbosa Costa & C
og Siri	197	11	Calmar	E. Pecher & C Mess. Maritimes Grão Pará R. R Walter, H. & C Cerf, Dale & C Barbosa Costa & C Hartwig, W. & C
German	16.			
ug Axel ok Mikado og M. v. Olendorf	330 163	19	Hamburg Rosario	H. Stoltz & C To order Carneiro & I. To order
og M. v. Olendorf og Cato	163 160	19 22	Rio Grande Macás	Carneiro & I.
's callo i i i i i i	100	22		15 order
French ok Chas. Collet	406	Jan. 25	Marseilles	Cerf, Dale & C
Danish or Vedele	16.	Feb. a	L de Maio	F. Nielsen & C
og Vedele ch Nefert ch Fides	89	7	I. de Maio P, Alegre. P. Alegre;	E. Nielsen & C To order
	112	2.3	P. Alegre;	To order
Russian ug Kosack	344	F <b>e</b> b 12	Cadiz	C. W. Gross & C
Italian k Gehon	498	Feb 14	Marseilles	Cerf, Dale & C B. J. S. Dias In distress A. M. Norton A. M. Norton A. M. Norton A. M. Norton C. M. Norton A. M. Norton C. M. Orton C. M. O
ch Voornit	99	Feb. 18	P. Alegre.	B. J. S. Dias
k India	760	Feb. 21	Manilla	In distress
kCons. Fontes	1482	Mar. 29	L do Sal	A. M. Norton
g Zulmira k Laura Norton	446	Apr. 25	I. de Maio	A. M. Norton
k Rita Norton	822	Nov. 25	Brunswick.	A. M. Norton
g Marinhas	240	Nov 1	Oporto	L.B.G. Pereira & C
k Arcelina	576	Jan. 12	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos
k Probidade	448	21	I do Sal	V. L. Miranda & C
g Marinhas	240	28	Oporto	L. B. G. Pereira & C. L. A. G. Santos
ig Alves	325	20	Aracajú	C. Abranches & C
	0.725	Eak ol	Dnorto	I A G Santos

# FOREIGN MARKETS

INDIA.

The Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Indian Government has issued the following memorandum, dated December 16, 1885, on the prospects of the coffee crop in Coorg:

yo Jan. December 16, 1885, on the prospects of the coffee crop in Coorg:

21 Jan.

18 Jan.

18 Jan.

Commissioner to be a favourable one, and represents about 2,912 tons. With three or four small exceptions this estimate embraces every estate the province. The out-turn is considered by the Chief Commissioner to be a favourable one, and represents about 25 Jan. 1 cwt. per acre.

## 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	5 0/0 5 0/0 4 0/0 6 0/0 4 1/2 0/0 6 0/0	1,000\$000 200—800 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 1,000 000 200—500	1,095\$000 110 °/0 92 °/6 1,410\$000 1,300 000
· <u>'</u>	2,124,900\$000 1,615,000 000 3,359,700 000 4,677,000 000 5,440,900 000	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. Brazil.— June, Dec. Credito Real do Brazil.—Jan., July do gold do do do do S. PauloApr., Oct. Predial	5 % 6 % 5 % 6 % 6 % 6 %	100\$000 100 000 £11,58 100 000	100 "/o 71 °/o 91\$000 82 °/a 70 °/o

			DE	BEN	TURES AND SI	HARES			
CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSURD	VALUE	PAID IIP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST QUOTA- TION	LAST AM'T	PAID
500,000\$	2,500 165,000	Al Al	200\$	Al Al		6,671\$368 6,018,128 878	195\$000 258 000	8 000	Jan. 188
2,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Al Al	Commercial do Riode laueiro	1,142,965 516 695,000 000	242 000	9 000	Jan. 188 Jan. 188 Jan. 188
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	60 70	Credito Real do Brazil		50 000	10 %	lan 188
6,000,000	50,000	24,313 Al	6 20	& 10 Al	do de S. Paulo English of Rio de Janeiro, Limited	61,591 329 £ 180,000	140 000	*8 s	Jan. 188 Nov. 188
1,000,000	50,000	AI AI	6 20	6 10 Al	London and Brazilian, Limited	872,000 000 £ 240,000	-	8 s	Oct. 188
4.000,000	5,000 20,000	10,000	200	. Al	Mercantil de Santos Predial	375,000 000 124,919 770 2,320,306 987	250 000 60 000		lan. 188
8,000,000	40,000 5,000	Al		A1 40	União de Credito	2,320,306 987	282 000 75 000	10 000	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
800,000+	4,000	All	200	Al	Barão de Araruama		-	0.000	lan. 188
£ 375,000	30,000	12,718	£ 100	A1	Barão de Araruama Campos and Carangola do debentures.	14,642 300	130 000	9 000 21/2 0/0 51/2 0/0	Dec. 188
400,000	2,000 7,500	1,926	200	Al Al	Corcovado. Juiz de Fóra to Piaú		40 000	3/2 /6	July 166
350,000	100,000	70,000	200	-A1		107,827 748	139 000	6½ º/o 7 000	Jan. 188
0,969,600	==	-	200	20	Leopoldina do 2nd series. do debentures.	107,027 740	186 000	700	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
£ 500,000 8,000,000	40,000	20.85	£ 50	-A1		=,	580 000	6 9/0	Oct. 188 Oct. 188
2,972,250		29,754	250	1 1	do do debentures	115,648 670	90 000 82 %	4 000 6½ % 8½ % 8½ %	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
8.100,000	40,500	25,500	200	Al	do do do Mogyana	167.258 166		10 800	Oct. 188
970,000 £ 433,700		1=	£ 100	===	do debentures		202 000	10 800 7 % 5 % 8 %	April 188
1,000,000	6,000	4.350	200 200	All	Norte debenture	8,717 036	180 000	8 º/o 5 000	Jan. 188 July 188
495,000	100,000	67,526	200	All	do debentures	759,030 803	202 000 250 000	5 000 5 000 8 0/0	July 188 Oct. 188 Sept. 188
£ 139,400 3,100,000	15,500	A11	£ 100	All	do debentures Principe do Grão Pará	9,156 518	240 000	7 0/0	Oct. 188
900,000	4,500	All	200	170	do 2nd series do subsidiary	9,150 310		9 000	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
1,980,000	= 1	, <sup>1</sup> = .	100	=	do debentures		25 000 100 0 <sub>10</sub>	41/ 0/	Jan. 188
\$10,000	4,050	All	200	All	do do Ramal Bananalense		204 000	7 %	Oct. 188
370,000 3,800,000	19,000	6,984	100	Al	do debentures S. Izabel do Rio Preto	474 493	90 % 188 000	9 % 7 000	July 188 May 188
£ 140,000	=		6 50	= 1	do dehentures	= 133	195 000	7 000 7 % 6 % 8½ %	Sept. 188 Jan. 188
,000,000 ,665,000	53,325	30,000	200	-Al	do do Santo Antonio de Padna debent'es S. Paulo e Rio de Ianeiro		200 000 145 000	81/2 1/0 5 000	Jan. 188
	331343	30,000	-	_	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do with subsid do subsidiary	_	155 000	5 000	July 188
£ 676,300	Ξ.		£ 100	=,,,	do debentures		22 000	6 0/0	Oct. 188
,000,000	36,000	23,591	100	- 411	Sorocabana, do debentures	=	62 000	6 %	Nov. 188
320,000	4,000	All	200	A11	Ilniës Valenciana	34,600 000	80 000	6 %	Nov. 188 Feb. 188
, 100,000	27,000	- All	200	All	Carris Urbanes	69,614 678	268 000	6 000	Ian. 188
463,000 846,700	=		500 100		do debentures		463 000 106 %	6 %	Jan. 188
500,000	2,500	A!I	200	All	Jardim Botanico Nitherohy	_	155 000	3 500	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
500,000	6,000	All	200		do debentures Pernambuco	<u></u>	175 000	8 %	Jan. 188
360,000	6,000	-	200		do debentures	67,011 924	91.0/0	7 1/0	July 188 April 188
000,000	20,000	3,500 All	200	All	S. Christovão S. Paulo	40,000 000 477,939 554	308 000	15 000	Aug. 188 Jan. 188 Sept. 188
230,000	10,000	All	100	-	S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures.	32,287 747	130 000	8 %	Sept. 188
,000,000	10,900	All	200	All	Villa Izabel	189,077 200	228 000		Jan. 188
	50,000	10,419 All	£ 15	All	Amazon Steam Navigation	6 60,775	108 000 298 000	6 sh	luly 188 Jan. 188
600,000	8,000	All	200	All	Brazileira de Navegação. Espirito-Santo a Caravellas Ferry.	1,550,299 778 8,186 489	190 000		Jan. 188
377,300	=		100	All	do debentures	-	96 "Ic	8 º/o	Nov. 188
	20,000	16,000	200	-	Nacional de Navegação	210,510 595	230 000		Oct. 188
300,000	4,000	2,500	200	A11	Paulistado debentures	49,715 960	110 000	81/2 %	Jan. 188 Jan. 188
600,000	3,000	1,853	200	All	S. João da Barra e Campos	12,500 000	180 000	4 000	Feb. 188
000,000	3,000	10,000 All	1,000	20 250	Alliança Argos Fluminense Confiança Fidelidade Garantia	38,165 114	30 000 530 000	7½ % 34 000	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
000,000	20,000	10.000	200	20 125	Confiança	200,000 000	70 000	4 000	Jan. 1886
500,000	2,500	4,000 All	1,000	100	Garantia	199,000 000	230 000 185 000		Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
000,000	8,000	10,000	1,000	100	Integridade	300,000 000	155 000	10 000	Jan. 188
000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20 20	Nova Permanente	17,975 003	25 000 50 000	9 "/n 3 500	Jan. 188. Jan. 1886
200,000\$	6,000	3,750	200	All	Agricola de Campos	9,715 637			
138,800 300,000	1,500	1,450	200	All	do debentures	= 1	96 %	9 %	Aug. 188
244,600 500,000	2,500	All	200	-All				<u>+</u> .	Oct. 188
250,000		-	100	-	do debentures	- E		=	
250,000	=	Ξ	200	need 1	Piracicaba			8 %	July 188
300,000	=		200	===	Porto Felizdodebentures		89 %	81/2 %	Oct. 188
230,000	5,000	All	200 100	All	Porto Real	23,975 567		==	Jan. 1886
600,000	Ξί	Ξ	200	Ξ	Pureza	=	200 000	81/6 %	=
700,000	8,500	All	200	All	do debentureQuissamãdo debentures	132,870 000	209 000		Nov. 1885
800,000	4,000	All	200	All	do debentures	3.000	209 000		
£75,000	7,500	All	£ 10	All	Nitherohy	_	55 000	4 S	Nov. 188
	37,500	All	20		Rio de Janeiro		300 000	10"/0	Nov. 188
200,000\$ 400,000	6,000	All	200	All	Arroio dos Ratos (coal)do debentures	=	8o º/o	8 %	=
500,000	=	=	=	Ξ	Caçapava (gold) S. José d'El Rey (gold)	-		1000	10.76
200,000	-	-	-	100	do debentures	- I	85 º/o	8 %	Jan. 1886
600,000\$	8,000	* All	200	All All	Alliança	1,975 000	220 000	12 000	July 188:
495,000	_	- "	200	-"	do debentures	1,9/3	216 000	8 %	Jan. 1886
400,000	=	Ξ	=	Ξ.	do debentures			- <u>-</u>	=
000,000	5.000	All	200	All	KINK	= $ $	220 000	=	. =
	2,000	=	200	=	do debentures  S. Pedro de Alcantara		92 0/0	7 %	Jan. 1886 Jan. 1886
400,000 600,000	10,000	All	100	-All	S. Pedro de Alcantarado debentures		par —	7 %	
400,000 600,000 250,000	-	"	-	200	do debentures	- <u>-</u>	par	8 %	_
400,000 600,000 250,000 000,000		All	500 200	All	Associação Commercial	_		8 0/0	Jan. 188
400,000 600,000 250,000 000,000 000,000	6,000			a 6884, 1959	Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures		480 000	8 % 7½ ° u	
400,000 600,000 250,000 000,000 000,000 000,000 580,000	=	=	£ 50	1	Contract the second of the sec				
400,000 600,000 250,000 000,000 000,000 000,000 580,000 800,000	4,000	All 7,500	£ 50 200 200	All	Carruagens Fluminense	54,379 070 12,000 000	168 000	10 000	Jan. 188
400,000 600,000 250,000 000,000 000,000 000,000 580,000 800,000 000,000	4,000		£ 50 200 200 200 200 200	All	Carruagens Flummense	0.054 130	100 000	10 000	Jan. 188
400,000 600,000 250,000 000,000 000,000 000,000 \$80,000 (200,000 800,000 000,000 000,000 331,200 500,000	4,000 15,000 5,000	7,500 All 18,000 All	£ 50 200 200 200	All All	Carruagens Fluminense	9,954 130	100 000 125 000 192 000	10 000	Jan. 188
400,000 600,000 250,000 000,000 000,000 000,000 600,000 800,000 000,000 000,000 000,000 331,200 500,000	4,000 15,000 5,000 50,000	7,500 All	£ 50 200 200 200 200 200 200	All All All All All	Carruagens Flummense	0.054 130	100 000	11 000	Jan. 188

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once and reference use. The policy adopted by Tim Niews at the outset was that of suict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy Tim Niews has been successful even beyond all expectation.

Tim Naws has been successful even beyond all expectation.

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