

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15TH, 1886

NUMBER 8

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
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Rios (central line) 9.28 a. m.; Lafayette (Queiluz) 5.00 p. m.;
Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 11.23 a. m.; Cachoeira (S.
Paulo branch) 11.45 a. m.; São Paulo (per S. P. & Rio R. R.) 6
p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Lafayette 7.30 a. m.;
Porto Novo 12.40 p. m.; arriving at Barra 4.20 and Rio 6.55
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Ser-
rania; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de
Janeiro line at Cachoeira.

Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 a. m.; arriving
at Barra at 9.06 a. m.; Entre Rios 12.25 p. m.; Porto Novo
5.30 p. m.; Cachoeira 6.00 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6.40 a. m.; Porto Novo 6.40 a. m.; Entre Rios 10.48 a. m.
arriving at Barra 2.14 p. m. and at Rio at 5.30 p. m.

Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8.30 a. m., and 3 p. m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Pirajy.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterohy (Sant'Anna)
7.25 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11.20; Corderio (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 1.20 and Macuco 2.05 p. m.
Return train leaves Macuco 8.15, Corderio 9.10 and Nova
Friburgo 11.20 p. m., arriving at Niterohy 2.55 p. m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.30, 7, 8.35, 10.15, 11.45, a. m. and
1.15, 2.45, 4.15 and 5.45 p. m. on Sundays and holidays;
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Rosario, No. 131, from 1.00 to 3.00.
Dr. Alexandre Calza—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm: Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 49, from 11 to
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th
of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 15th, 1886.

THERE is so much of misconception among many of our Brazilian contemporaries in regard to the position of foreign journalists in this country, that it seems almost a hopeless task to discuss the question further. Some of them openly advocate the expulsion of all unfavorable critics, while a large majority of them are continually reminding us that we are *guests* who are doing a dishonorable thing by abusing the hospitality so generously extended to us. Both of these positions are clearly indefensible. It is true that no express permission is accorded by law for the publication of foreign journals in Brazil, but at the same time that privilege has been exercised for so many years without restraint that the right to publish such journals may now be claimed as conceded. Open permission to do a certain thing for half a century, more or less, is a practical recognition of the right involved, and in equity a government can not go back upon such a recognition without committing a grave injustice. And more than this, it is known that the government has not only been friendly to the publication of foreign journals in this country, but it has actually paid them large subsidies for rendering certain stipulated services. If, now, the publication of such a paper was not permitted by law, then how could the government give it public aid? And if the right was an open question, untouched by specific legislation, may we not consider that such official encouragement and assistance is a specific acknowledgement of its existence? Under these circumstances it seems clear that foreign journals here are amenable only to the laws and regulations affecting the native press, and that they can not be held accountable to any other authority nor for any other offense than those to which Brazilian journalists are subjected. If we mistake not, the constitution of this country guarantees the liberty of the press, and holds it answerable only for sedition, or inciting to sedition, and for offences against public morals. There is no warrant in the law, nor is it implied, for the suppression or admonition of a foreign journal for criticising the political institutions, or the manners and customs of the country. It may be an indiscretion, or an exhibition of bad taste, but it can not be either an infraction of the law, nor a violation of any act of hospitality. The foreigner who comes here to engage in trade, or in any industry, or in journalism, is not a guest, for he eats the bread and

enjoys the shelter provided by his own industry, and breathes the air and drinks the water provided by Him who knows no national bounds. In this day of free international intercourse, which the Brazilian enjoys to the fullest degree elsewhere, there is no warrant for the exclusion of foreigners from any country except for causes affecting public order and public morals. The nation who seeks intercourse abroad and who opens its own doors for foreign industry and capital, is bound to protect every foreigner in all his personal and property rights just as fully and impartially as it does those of its own citizens. It follows, therefore, that when a foreigner, be he a journalist or not, sees fit to discuss any political or social question, and in so doing expresses an unfavorable opinion, such act is no more a violation of law or propriety than were the same done by a native. As for ourselves, we have never considered our enterprise in the light of a favor granted, nor one in which we are placed under special and extraordinary obligations. We have believed the field of journalism to be as open as that of trade, and under that belief we have written our honest opinions just as we would have done elsewhere. We do not claim infallibility for our opinions, but thus far they have been strictly our own and worth all that our own personal information and ability could give them. The moment, however, the invisible hand of authority insists on directing our pen, that value will no longer exist. No honest government need fear an honest criticism, and no self-respecting people will ever do the cowardly thing of expelling a critic from their midst because he differs from them in opinion. We have thus far held ourselves accountable for all our published opinions, good, bad and indifferent, and we have never let our columns to masked slanderers; what we have believed, we have said;—and there the matter rests.

AFTER an examination of the injuries received by the slave girl Eduarda at the hands of her mistress, a commission of physicians have decided that the girl is seriously disabled from the blows received about the head and eyes, and that she is entitled to damages to the amount of 5,000\$. And on this investigation, in addition to the testimony connected with the case of the dead slave girl Joanna, the police authorities will base their prosecution of the heartless woman now in custody. It would seem that these two girls have been subjected to the most barbarous tortures for the last three years, of which beatings have been the least cruel of all. One of them has died from her injuries, while the other is disfigured and injured for life. What punishment will be meted out by the authorities for these illegal and inhuman cruelties can not easily be predicted, for it has thus far been the custom to make a pretense of investigation and then to quietly hush up the whole matter. So far as we know there is not a single case on record where a master has been punished for cruelty to his slaves. Should the courts be able to establish in this case the practice of awarding heavy pecuniary damages for the injuries inflicted, a considerable advance will be made, for it will be much easier to get a verdict of this character from a jury, or from a judge, than one imposing imprisonment. Cruel as masters and mistresses may be, it in no wise affects their social standing, and such a degradation as imprisonment like a common criminal can not therefore be expected. In this case no punishment can be too severe, but as the social standing of the people concerned is high, it is probable that the award of damages will open an easy escape from the difficulty.

DURING all these painful disclosures, and in the midst of all the controversies which have sprung from them, the "Sociedade Protectora dos Animaes Inferiores" has maintained a very discreet silence. It has been carrying on a sympathetic correspondence with sister societies in Europe and America and has somehow impressed people elsewhere that Brazil is in no sense behind the world in its efforts to protect the helpless against ill-treatment and brutality. There has been no stint of compliment and sentiment, and letters have gone out which filled the breasts of humane workers elsewhere with profound admiration and respect. And yet, though the streets of this city are filled with instances of cruelty to animals, not one single arrest has yet been made, not one single interference has yet been recorded, and not one special agent has been appointed to carry out the praiseworthy aims of the society. It is true that some prominent people have been made honorary members of the society, and that much has been said of the need and noble influence of this humane work—but thus far the whole thing has been done with pen and ink. The Brazilian society for the protection of animals, like Brazilian promises for the protection of slaves, exists on paper only, and it serves no other purpose than the advertising of a few self-seeking individuals. This society is largely composed of slaveholders whose feelings are never excited by the cruelties inflicted upon helpless human beings, but whose volatile sympathies are instinctively won by the stories of cruelties inflicted upon animals in some other parts of the world. That they will ever interfere with hard task-masters here, no one believes! No one even thinks that they will ever interfere to save one of their own animals from the lash of a servant. Aside from this, however, the incongruity of associating humane sentiments for animals in a society where no such feeling exists for enslaved human beings, is something which must strike genuine philanthropists with wonder. What can Mr. Bergh think of a society which has no protest to make against the heart-rending cruelties inflicted on the slave girls Eduarda and Joanna, but is filled with virtuous rhetorical indignation against the flogging of a cart horse in the street? Mr. Bergh will probably think—just as we do—that the Brazilian society for prevention of cruelty to animals is a gigantic humbug, and that until slavery is abolished its efforts can better be directed toward the amelioration of the condition of the men, women and children of an enslaved and horribly abused race.

Few among the foreign population are aware of the great advantages Brazil possesses over other countries as a field for the immigrant and with the praiseworthy intention of calling the attention of possible immigrants to these advantages, we have translated to the best of our poor ability a leading article from *A Vanguarda*, a journal of this city, to which we venture to call the attention of our readers. This journal was extremely severe on Dr. Poli's silly criticism upon the country, referred to in our last issue, and has apparently shown *trop de zèle*. Therefore an attempt at the *amende honorable* is made, with the result to be deduced from the article. Useful, rational and instructed immigration is desirable, and such should be so mingled with our social body as to become indistinguishable and have all its efforts concentrated upon the improvement of the lustre and riches of the Empire. Lame, halt and blind, madmen and such as are not instructed, are dispensable. Religious liberty even reaches licence in Brazil, and should be restricted to such forms of worship as in a discussion would lead to the victory of the belief of *A Vanguarda*. A

renewal of the Inquisition, an occasional *auto da fé*, and such like cogent reasons for the changing of religious opinions, would probably meet the views of the proposed immigrant. How kindly the immigrant is received and cherished here, how great his liberty in writing and speaking in defense of his rights, what persecutions from North and Southern Spanish Americans he escapes by immigrating to Brazil, are all eloquently demonstrated by a comparison of the immigration statistics of Brazil with those of the United States and the River Plate republics. *A Vanguarda* wants no disguised enemies to come into Brazil, only friends are to come; but if a few more articles of the tenor of that we have translated are published by this stimulator of immigration, no friends to Brazil will exist, and if enemies should come they may not be disguised. What the immigrant may require, or what he may think, are evidently of no interest to our ingenuous colleague.

NATURAL though it may be, the success of the late loan of £6,000,000 seems to have caused some of our local colleagues to lose their heads. One of these asks: why should the loan have been covered five-fold if this country is, as has been represented, struggling with deficits and is in a deplorable financial condition? We might answer that applications for five times the amount of a loan for £6,000,000 does not mean, in any manner, that the borrower could raise £30,000,000. It is well known that the credit of Messrs. Rothschild is to a great extent a protection for any loans raised under their auspices; hence the investor, who may desire to secure £5,000 and is aware that the proposals for the loan in question will undoubtedly be considerable, will make his bid for £15,000, £20,000, or even £30,000, for the purpose of securing, in the division, the amount he desired at first to obtain. This explains the, by no means uncommon, occurrence that the loan was covered five-fold. The foreign loan was a success, and the strict secrecy of its negotiation was a feature so unknown as regards former transactions of a similar character, that we cannot but believe it must have been inspired from abroad. Now, the treasury authorities have considered it necessary to deny, albeit not formally, that any intention is entertained to raise an internal loan, and reasoning by analogy, we might suppose that as secrecy succeeded so well with the foreign, so it is to be supposed will it succeed with an internal loan. That rumors of some such operation as an issue of stocks, or bonds, here was under consideration at the Treasury is proven by the drop in *apolices*, and the belief that it has been abandoned is shown by the subsequent advance. But why should the issue of an internal loan be abandoned? And can the Treasury dispense with such an operation? These are questions which our colleagues do not appear to discuss. On the 27th February, when the banks closed their books, the Treasury owed:

Banco do Brazil, bills.....	42,600,000\$
do account current.....	20,328,000
Banco Commercial, bills.....	5,000,000
Banco Rural, bills.....	18,500,000
	86,428,000\$

How is it proposed to settle this amount of floating debt with a loan of £6,000,000, and moreover leave such a balance in the London agency of the Treasury as can suffice to meet its necessities for even six months? The denial of the Treasury that any issue of internal debt is contemplated may possibly mean that it is consummated, for if it be the intention of the government to pay the internal floating debt with the proceeds of the foreign loan, it is a logical deduction that exchange should be at 24/ to-day. What can be the objection to rais-

ing an internal loan? If the London market is so confident in the solidity of Brazilian credit that it loans £6,000,000 at about 5½ per cent. per annum, certainly the country should furnish the government with 80,000,000\$ at 5 per cent; and that the Rio market alone could raise this sum is shown by the balance of deposits in the banks, which amount to some 138,000,000\$, or if those held by the English banks be deducted, to about 124,000,000\$. Little if any of this money is earning more than 5 per cent., and we venture to think a considerable proportion of it much less. Does it not seem, therefore, a certainty almost that a call from the Treasury upon the public for subscriptions to a national loan would be met with enthusiasm? At this point a doubt assails us. The interest of the banks is that, not the public but themselves should take such an issue of debt as would be placed on our market, and as our capitalists are to a great extent also shareholders in these banks a combination arises of so great strength that without some understanding with it by the Treasury the issue of a national loan might possibly prove as great a fiasco, as the floating of the foreign loan was a success. Therefore let the loan be given to the banks in exchange for the evidences of the floating debt, allowing them a moderate compensation and thus relieve the balance sheets of these items of Treasury bills and account current. If the minister does decide upon an internal loan, it is to be ardently hoped that the lenders, be they who they may, will rigorously insist upon the contemplation of a sinking fund, and not impose an irreducible burden upon the many, for the benefit of the few.

THERE has been lately much complaint in regard to the arbitrary practices of the police, both in regard to the exercise of authority on the part of the higher officials and to the assumption of authority on the part of those entrusted with the difficult task of patrolling the streets. That there are frequent and flagrant causes for these complaints can not be denied, but at the same time we are inclined to think that our colleagues are placing too much of the blame on irresponsible shoulders. The prime cause of all these abuses is not the police officer, but the police law. As every officer well knows, and will readily admit, the laws governing the police and affecting the petty offenses which they are called upon to repress, are extremely weak and defective. They cripple the force where it should have more discretionary power, and grant arbitrary powers where police interference should be jealously restricted. The chief, instead of being an executive authority solely, is charged with judicial functions also, from which arises the necessity of appointing a judicial functionary to that post instead of a man of strong organizing and administrative ability. An arrest means an inquiry before a *delegado* or *subdelegado* of police, who exercises semi-judicial functions also, and then imprisonment for months until a jury trial can be had. And in many cases this preliminary imprisonment is more than the offense calls for upon conviction. The need of this city is a police court with summary powers of conviction or acquittal, before which all police arrests must be presented without delay. For trifling offenses sentence should be pronounced at once, while for those entitled to a formal trial the police justice can formally commit them to prison. This will not only relieve the jury courts of an immense amount of petty business, but it will improve the *morale* of the police force by insuring the prompt punishment of petty offenders, or a reprimand where an officer has exceeded his authority. Then, in addition to this,

the government should secure a better class of men for the force, who should be better paid and should be entitled to promotion for service and ability. With these necessary changes we are inclined to think that the police service of the city will be so greatly improved that many of the abuses now complained of will cease to exist.

THE CARNIVAL.

Now that Carnival is over and its events are still fresh in mind, would it not be well for thoughtful Brazilians to take the whole matter into serious consideration and determine whether it is a custom worthy of further protection and encouragement? This year there were no exceptionally great expenditures, nor no serious disturbances, for which reason the subject may be fairly judged on its merits. No one, we think, will be hardy enough to claim for it any merit as a religious observance, though its occurrence is fixed by one of the most solemn seasons in the Roman Catholic Church. So far as any religious or moral influence goes, its observance is antagonistic to them all, for its excesses and vices are subversive of everything good and pure. If, however, it is permitted as a popular recreation, then why not confine it strictly to that and place it within bounds which will prevent the moral and physical injuries which result from its present observance. A popular day of recreation which endangers health through dangerous exposures to the heat of a tropical summer, or which deadens moral perceptions through the open display of vice, is very far from being beneficial to any people. So far as any practical observation can go, the Carnival season amounts simply to this: the expenditure of large sums of money for the figures, dresses, conveyances, lights and other accessories of the public processions, the consumption of much time and money in preparations, the waste of further large sums on *bisnaguas*, costumes and other frivolous things for use during the three days' festivities, the senseless masquerading of the streets in dominoes and hideous masks, blowing trumpets, talking in falsetto voices, and doing grotesque things which would even shame the monkeys whom it is supposed are being imitated by rational human beings, and then the giving of public balls whose excesses, indecencies and vices are past all description.

We are far from claiming that there is nothing good in all these practices, but as they are carried out in this city we have yet to find one single reason which can be adduced in their favor. They are extravagantly costly, and much of the money put into them is a dead loss, as it is not reproductive and the objects upon which it is expended are absolutely valueless when the occasion has passed. So far as spectacular processions are concerned, they may serve good purposes, but as for the processions which parade the streets of Rio de Janeiro, what are to be seen? Here and there a good hit at some local event, but for the most part crude, meaningless figures, and plentifully scattered throughout the whole the semi-nude figures of notorious courtezans! In fact the exhibition of these women, seated in open carriages beside the young men of the societies who seem to consider it a triumph to have their associations thus publicly advertised, is clearly the chief part of every procession. Now, what influence must such a spectacle have? Is there one single educating, purifying idea in the whole spectacle? And is it a thing which parents can afford to have paraded before their children's eyes?

As for the street scenes during the three days of Carnival, what possible rational purpose do they serve? The childish amusement

of throwing water upon people, or squirting perfumed water into people's faces, or of jabbering unintelligible things to every one who will listen, or of putting on a big nose and pair of spectacles, or covering the face with pieces of black court plaster and then solemnly parading the streets with the air of a man in disguise, and of filling the doors and windows of the principal streets for three mortal days wearily trying to find amusement—where is the sense of it all? For the time spent and the money paid out, where is the return?

And, then, the public balls at all the theatres!—those exhibitions of vulgarity and vice which would shame even the harlots and libertines of old Babylon! Where is the need, or good of these? Better, far better would it be for the government of Brazil to build dancing halls, hire musicians and give respectable balls to the people at the public expense, than to permit such debauches as these! They are scenes not to be described to polite ears nor to be pictured to modest eyes, yet for four nights twenty or more of them were in full blast in this city! Thousands of people took part in them, and thousands more went to look on and enjoy the spectacle, and from any one of these we should like to hear one single word of honest commendation. It is impossible that such revels can take place without corrupting public morals. The great majority of the women and nearly as great a percentage of the men frequenting these places are vicious, and they look upon Carnival as a season of unbridled license. And the way they improve their opportunities is enough to fill one with horror and disgust!

Seriously, is there no duty resting upon those in power in regard to these disgraceful festivities? Does the government and polite society of Brazil look upon them as innocent and harmless? or, if not, do they consider themselves unaccountable for the harm which certainly results? Can a good and stable government ever be built upon such a stratum of licensed vice and immorality? These are questions which our Brazilian friends well do will to take into serious consideration.

A Vanguarda, Feb. 11.

FOREIGNERS IN BRAZIL.

In some provincial papers we have met with exaggerated appreciations of, apparently, the echos of malignant interpretations given by some of the journals of this city to our expressions, and to those of our colleagues, used against press abuses committed among us by some of the imprudent or senseless among our guests.

For our part, we can positively affirm that we have always applauded useful immigration and wished its ample intervention in the intellectual and economic life of the country.

We were not, certainly, of those who, in the press, looked upon its arrival in the Empire as an *exploration of the coffee-land*, nor did we desire to reduce it to a political nullity. We too well feel the warmth of this century of international sociability, to deny to our intellectual life the assistance of rational and educated immigration.

We are certain that no country in America offers greater security for life, for property, for political and civil liberty, than does the Brazilian Empire, and as to religious liberty, we see, unfortunately, that so far does this go amongst us that even the abominable atheistic and materialist ideas appear.

Upon this point we would desire that religious beliefs be more restricted, more positive in their worship, when the strife for the truth would result in the triumph of our convictions.

Among us the immigrant meets an easy and benevolent reception from our people, natives and foreigners, takes a part in all the struggles of our social life, he writes and publishes what may be in defense of his rights, and is so welded in the social body that frequently he is indistinguishable from the native-born. Here he does not pass through those persecutions, suffer those injustices, that hatred of race, or of sect, of which he is a victim in North America, and principally in those states of South America that are of Spanish origin. Almost always the revolutions at the Plate begin by the sack of foreigners' property. The immigrant for the

gaúcho is always a *gringo*, that is a repulsive person. Our country population, on the contrary, receive with the greatest kindness the new-comer, that is the immigrant.

Following the instincts of our national character, we would desire that immigration be so mingled in our social body, that it should with all its strength be concentrated upon the lustre and riches of our nationality. The evil for us is that a part of the immigration is transitory and returns to its native land with its capital and with its personal forces.

We blame the excesses of irrational guests for that same reason that an individual repels the man he has received with kindness into his house and who repays him with ingratitude and insult. We want an immigration of friends to Brazil and not that of disguised enemies.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the *Buenos Aires Standard* February 27.

—Engineer Albertini, who was appointed by the government to analyse some of the auriferous soil from Cape Virgin, states that it is even richer in gold than that of California.

—The state of things in Banda Oriental has brought grist to the mill of the M. V. Italian consul. 'His Excellency' has sold 18,000 *papeletas* within the past six weeks. Here the Italian consul is also doing a good business in the same line.

—There is a nice kettle of fish at Navarro. Thousands of dollars and vouchers have disappeared from the town archives, the victims being chiefly widows and children, many of whom are reduced to beggary through their inheritance having been filched.

—The latest movements in the English squadron here are: *Ready* and *Stork* have been ordered up the river to protect English interests in Paysandu and Concordia. *Foyle* still remains in Montevideo, whilst the *Ruby* lies at single anchor in Colonia, ready at a moment's notice to render assistance in any quarter.

—The official value of imports passed through the Rosario custom house for the month of January amounts to \$1,128,100 m/n, and for exports 662,541. No more eloquent proof of the great progress this city is making can be given than this. Five or six years ago it would require a twelve months' business to make up these figures.

—The other day some English engineers while inspecting an old house in Yapeyú in the province of Corrientes, discovered an aperture in one of the old walls, and in which on exploring they found some very ancient relics, an image of San Ignacio de Loyola, a cutting in wood of St. Mark and a box containing silver and gold coins of centuries gone by. The images are real works of art and must have come from a high school. These relics are supposed to have been buried by the Jesuits who were the first settlers there.

—The revolution in the Banda Oriental is the event of the fortnight. It is probable before our next packet review the revolutionary forces will have met the government troops in the neighborhood of Salto, and the result of the first encounter, if favorable to the rebels, will lead to a long struggle. On the other hand, should the government troops be victorious, then the affair will be of short duration. In the opinion of many very experienced people the present is one of the most serious movements, and with ample resources. Men of good position here have thrown up everything to aid the cause which is headed by General Arredondo, and from the great number of respectable parties who have joined the movement we should say that patriotism is their chief motive. The state of the Banda Oriental and of Montevideo owing to the civil war may better be imagined than described. Business is at a standstill, and the steamers bring up nightly from Montevideo crowds of the most respectable citizens, who come up to Buenos Ayres to escape the dangers of a state of siege, etc. The Santos government is, however, very strong, and is essentially a military government, and many think that the rumpus will lead to very serious questions between the Argentine and Brazilian governments.

—According to the *Argentine Times* the first encounter between the insurgent and the government troops in Uruguay took place in the woods of Santa Lucia. The insurgents were under the command of Col. Pampillon, and the government force was under Commissary Caleros. The latter, though more numerous than the rebels, were completely routed.

—Avenida Alvear is the fashionable street of the town, and yet in the heart of it there is a brutal exhibition in full swing, where birds and animals are buried in the earth, except the head, and then are shot at by two-legged brutes. The attention of Mayor Alvear has been called to the matter, and he said it should be suppressed, but still the brutal, disgusting business goes on. Colonel Bosch ought to know it, and then it would be shut up at short notice.—*Herald*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The February receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house were 321,670\$711.

—The government has authorized an expenditure of 20,000\$ on property attached to the Victoria custom house.

—The balance on deposit at the government savings bank in Bahia amounts to 2,325,642\$260, divided among 7,764 depositors.

—The Victoria, Espirito Santo, custom house receipts in February were 26,030\$131, and those of the *meza de rendas* 16,434\$470.

—The São Paulo provincial assembly is considering a project for the construction of a new building for the reception of immigrants.

—According to a provincial contemporary, the province of Minas Geraes will liberate 6,940 sexagenarian slaves under the Saravia-Coteipe act.

—The January receipts of the Santa Catharina custom house amounted to 75,691\$630, or 17,005\$802 more than in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 657,124\$524, of the *recebedoria* 48,966\$226 and of the *consulado* 127,712\$076.

—A child of six years fell down in a church procession at Alagoins, Bahia, on the 21st ult., and was literally trampled to death under the feet of the people.

—The February receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 8,520\$510 for the city and 24,074\$260 for the rest of the province, against 7,567\$000 and 21,293\$740 respectively in the same month of last year.

—Up to the most recent report the province of Rio Grande do Sul had liberated 1,466 slaves under the operations of the Rio Branco law at a total cost of 771,484\$173, of which 159,555\$585 were contributed by the slaves themselves.

—The *Americano*, of Santa Luzia do Carangola, Minas Geraes, complains that that city is full of all kinds of idle occupations, of which gambling predominates. Crimes, as a consequence, are frequent and the jail is overflowing with criminals.

—A jury at Mar de Espanha has acquitted a 14 year old girl who killed her father last year in trying to protect herself against an attempt on his part to ruin her. The presiding judge did not appeal the case, thus indirectly applauding her action.

—Our newsy colleague *O Baypendyano*, of the 7th inst., says that, "within a few days 3 or 4 individuals, who were addicted to the excessive use of liquors, have died crazy in Leopoldina." It is our opinion that drunkenness is increasing in Brazil.

—On the 22nd ult. the president of Alagoás invited various officials, merchants and journalists to the palace where he explained to them that the finances of the province are in a most critical state. The probable deficit for the current fiscal year is 300,000\$.

—According to the *Monitor Campista* there are 1,937 slaves over 65 years of age in the municipality of Campos, all of whom are free under the new law. The number between 60 and 65 years, who are subject to a time-service of three years, is about 2,000.

—São Paulo is now being raided by a gang of thieves and burglars. The police are, of course, quite helpless and do nothing to check the criminals. A few Colt's revolvers, properly distributed and judiciously used, will probably meet the emergency.

—The printing office of the *Valle do Sapucahy* at Pouso Alegre, Minas Geraes, was attacked and burned on the 2nd inst. by a parizan mob headed by the *delegado* and *subdelegado* of police. A liberal deputy visiting the place on business was driven out of town.

—The president of Alagoás has requested the Royal Mail Packet Co. to agree to a reduction in the subsidy received from that province for the Maceió call, because of the critical state of the provincial finances. The subsidy now paid is 25,000\$ per annum.

—Eight of the leading journalists of São Paulo are Portuguese, who have never been naturalized. And up to the present time no one has thought of criticising their motives, nor doubting their good intentions because of their being foreigners. Yet the *Vanguarda* would have all foreign journalists forbidden to discuss Brazilian political affairs!

—The province of Minas Geraes has liberated 4,230 slaves under the Rio Branco law, at a total cost of 3,509,437\$, of which 149,375\$ were contributed by the slaves themselves. This gives the high average price of 829\$, which, with the low proportion contributed by the slaves, shows that Minas is not much given to "sickly sentimentality" on the subject of slavery.

—There were 1276 cattle killed to supply the São Paulo market in February.

—Up to the present time 355 slaves have been liberated in Santa Catharina under the Rio Branco law at a total cost of 158,228\$710, of which the slaves contributed 13,667\$620 from their own savings.

—While the Royal Mail packet was at Santos recently two Spanish passengers got into a quarrel, when one of them stabbed the other with a knife, killing him almost instantly. The assassin was turned over to the local authorities.

—The lieutenant of police in Pará whose defalcation was noticed in our last, and who afterwards took the daily papers to task for defaming his character, has suddenly disappeared. Another defalcation of 300\$ has been discovered. After the discovery of the first, this gallant officer explained everything to the satisfaction of his superior, returned a part of the money taken, and was then charged with a reorganization of a branch of the police service—all of course in the interests of good order and honest government!

—The *Tempo* of Rio Claro, São Paulo, is trying to induce the municipal council to compel all the drivers of ox carts to grease their axles so as to stop their infernal squeaking, but thus far without success. There is a very prevalent belief among country people that this squeaking encourages the oxen, and consequently the axles are never greased. In fact the louder and more piercing the squeak, the more valuable the cart. To the unaccustomed ear this demoniacal squeaking is a positive torture, which, once heard, will never be forgotten.

—A terrible suicide is reported from Corumbá, Matto Grosso. A Paraguayan woman had been living many years with a Brazilian pay officer in the navy, and had several children by him which she educated with the greatest care. Not long since she besought him to legitimize the children by marriage, which he refused to do. She then determined to kill herself, and to that end saturated her clothing with spirits of turpentine and alcohol to which she set fire. Her death was one of the greatest agony, yet she endured it without a groan. For the author of this desperate act there is, unfortunately, no punishment!

—According to the *relatorio* of the president of Rio Grande do Sul the official valuations of the exports from that province during five years are as follows:

1879-80.....	18,868,991\$378
1880-81.....	18,058,855 670
1881-82.....	16,462,945 314
1882-83.....	16,892,870 641
1883-84.....	18,646,618 252

The leading articles of export are hides, jerked beef, grease, wool, leaf tobacco, beans, Indian corn, maté, etc. Wheat was once an article of considerable export, and it is thought that with proper encouragement wheat and wine can be made the two principal productions of the province.

RAILROAD NOTES

—New milk cans of the most approved kind have been ordered from Europe for use on the Dom Pedro II line.

—Recent heavy rains have caused considerable damage to the Paulo Afonso railway, which will require urgent repairs.

—The *Provincia de S. Paulo* is informed that the next dividend of the Paulista line will be 11\$300 per share, or 11.3 per cent.

—The December traffic receipts of the Sobral (government) railway were 6,636\$500 and expenses 12,500\$253; deficit 5,863\$695.

—The Mogyana company has a car fitted up specially for its engineering staff, with seats, sofas and tables. The idea is an excellent one.

—A telegram to the *Jornal do Commercio*, published on the 11th, advises that all the property of the Minas Central (Pitangy) railway had been embargoed.

—A construction train locomotive got off the rails on the Timbó branch railway, Bahia, on the 22nd ult., when the driver and everyone on the train jumped for their lives. Seeing the locomotive continue to run on the ties, the driver tried to jump on to shut off steam, when the machine suddenly toppled over upon him, killing him instantly.

—The total receipts and expenditures of the Sobral (government) railway, of Ceará, compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1885	1884
Receipts.....	50,431\$146	63,997\$105
Expenditures.....	143,877 761	150,150 655
Deficit.....	93,446\$615	86,153\$550

The road was built under the *secca* regime. In 1881 an extension of 56 kilometres was opened to traffic, and in 1883 its present extension of 128.9 kilometres was put under traffic, since when the receipts have steadily diminished.

—The January receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line amounted to 44,610\$590 and expenditures to 21,284\$030, leaving a balance of 23,326\$560.

—The minister of agriculture authorized, on the 8th, the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company to construct a branch 1,200 metres long from kilometer 80 of the trunk line to the parish church at Penha, and to charge the cost to traffic expenses.

—An accident occurred to a ballast train on the Conde d'Eu railway, on the 21st ult., resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of 14 others. The accident was caused by a drove of cattle crossing the track where a down grade existed. The train was thrown from the track and four waggons were completely broken up.

LOCAL NOTES

—A telegram from London on the 4th says that the new loan was covered five times over.

—On the last night of Carnival three maskers had a fight, resulting in the instant death of one of them from a stab.

—During February the free papers of 145 slaves were registered in this city. Since the 1st January the number registered is 252.

—The Saturday before Carnival was a busy day in the parish churches, owing to the number of marriages to be celebrated.

—We are requested to announce that Gospel services in English will be held every Friday at 7 p. m. at No. 122 Rua Conde d'Eu, by Rev. Herbert Soper.

—The movement of passengers on our principal tram lines during the Carnival was: Carris Urbano 197,308, S. Christovão (two days) 95,528, Jardim Botânico 94,068 and Villa Isabel (three days) 57,186.

—We are extremely obliged to the enthusiastic citizen, who threw a stone through one of our windows on the Sunday of Carnival. He may call for the missile at his convenience.

—On the 5th the minister of agriculture authorized the Brazilian consul general in New York to inform sundry emigrants that at present the only favors to be expected from the government are those contained in the *Guia do Emigrante*.

—Sr. Francisco da Silva Moreira is likely to remember the 1886 Carnival. On returning to his residence on the last night, he found his unfaithful Dulcinea had fled, together with his furniture, crockery and bills to bearer representing 9,400\$.

—Notwithstanding the new municipal regulation against the sale of *birragas* for Carnival, they were sold openly everywhere. We have yet to hear of a single arrest on this account. What are municipal by-laws made for, anyway?

—Our Paris contemporary, *Le Brésil*, estimates the total foreign population of Brazil at 573,070, of which 300,000 are Portuguese, 180,000 Germans, and 50,000 Italians. The estimate is probably exaggerated in many respects, because no account is kept of the foreigners returning to their native homes.

—To the great surprise of everybody a large quantity of water was found in the hold of the *Aquidaban* the other day when the new ironclad went into dock for repairs. With a leaky hull and a disarrangement of the machinery for working the guns, the new vessel appears to be making an unsatisfactory beginning.

—A subordinate police authority, in pursuance of orders, went to a house in his district to confiscate some of those beastly *limões* that idiots throw around during the Carnival. The result was he got a beating, was locked up and robbed of some 80\$ by the authorities of another district. When the police fall out among themselves what chance have private individuals?

—A son of Mr. Henri Nicoud of this city was bitten by a mad dog on the 9th ult., and after cauterization with arnica embarked for Paris on the following day to be treated by Pasteur. A cablegram has been received announcing the patient's arrival in Paris on the 6th inst. and his successful treatment by the celebrated physician. The results of the treatment of this first case from Brazil will be anxiously watched.

—By an *arrivo* of the 23rd ult. the minister of war declines to return a soldier from Bahia to Pernambuco on the claim of Domingos da Silva Torres that the said soldier is his slave. The minister decides that the claimant must exhibit his proofs of ownership at the place where the soldier is stationed, as the government will consider the man as free until proofs to the contrary are exhibited. Theonus of proof must rest wholly upon the claimant.

—The December revenue of the state telegraph lines amounted to 57,852\$590.

—The Centro da Lavoura e Commercio is calling for coffee samples to send to the local fairs at Marseilles, Agen and Bourges in May next.

—An embargo has been placed upon the transfer of the property of the Companhia Telephonica to the União Telephonica.

—The Portuguese corvette *Rainha de Portugal* from St. Paul de Loanda arrived here on the 11th on her homeward voyage.

—The French str *Ville de Rosario* from Havre, bound for the River Plate, put in here on the 11th with machinery damaged.

—Forty-three persons were put under bonds for good behavior in this city during the month of February, of which 6 were foreigners and 37 natives.

—The public gas illumination of this city in February, including differences in exchange, cost 55,324\$686. The number of gas burners used in the public streets and squares was 6,216.

—On the 14th, the birthday anniversary of the Empress, 162 slaves were liberated at the city hall through donations to the municipal fund. Of these 94 were women and 68 men.

—The police report on the treatment of the slave girls Eduarda and Joanna by their mistress, D. Francisca da Silva Castro, was published in the *Jornal* of the 13th, and will repay perusal.

—An investigation into the charges against certain aldermen for exacting illegal personal fees from cattle dealers at the Santa Cruz slaughter house, was begun before the 5th district judge on the 11th inst.

—The minister of agriculture has consulted the government agent in Europe upon the advisability of effecting all insurances in that department hereafter in native companies. The idea is good enough, but would it not be well to first inquire into the financial condition of these companies?

—At a session of the faculty of the Escola Polytechnica on the 11th inst. a commission was appointed to present a project for the reform of the regulations of that school. The composition of the commission does not inspire much confidence in the character of the proposed reform.

—The Tuesday night's ball at the Principe Imperial theatre was the scene of a fight between some military cadets and others, in which the former were cowardly enough to draw their swords and strike unarmed men with them. And no one was arrested and the local press is silent about it!

—Decree No. 9,559, dated 20th February, fixes the following charges for storage at the custom house: 1/2 per cent. per month up to 2 months, 1 per cent. up to 4 months, 1 1/2 per cent. up to 6 months and 2 per cent. for more than 6 months. The new rates commenced on the 1st inst.

—The total number of deaths in this city during the past month, according the daily reports, was 1,101, or an average of 39 1/2 a day, which is equivalent to an annual average of 43 1/2 per thousand. The deaths from yellow fever were 232, or an average of over 8 a day, and from consumption 122.

—The government has extended the time in which the Dom Pedro II Cable Co. is to lay its cable between the United States and Brazil. A telegram from that company on the 7th inst. announces the signing of a contract with the "Compagnie des Antilles" for its West Indies connection. It is expected that in six months hence the cables will be laid and ready for use.

—The collector of one of our banks received 100,000\$ from another bank on the 10th, but when the money was paid into the collector's bank 10,000\$ was missing. Whether stolen, or lost, this occurrence is only another proof of how indispensable a clearing house has become here. Fancy a bank collector running around our streets with 100,000\$ in money in his hands. The wonder is, he had not lost it all.

—Sr. Manoel Barboza, a writer in *Le Brésil*, should at once return to his native country. His programme for the cabinet is simply unimprovable, and lest we should spoil it by translation we give it in its original French: "Aider l'agriculture, relever le commerce, remettre l'ordre dans les finances et fair disparaitre le deficit." If Sr. Manoel has any hopes that he can bring all this about, he is just the boy we have been waiting for.

—Without the slightest wish to criticise the worthy porter at the Exchange, we desire to call the attention of the directory to the necessity of pensioning the polite and kind old man who occupies the position, that his place may be taken by some one who can understand the desirability of foreign newspapers becoming more readily available to such as require to consult, or desire to peruse them. At present, the service is extremely unsatisfactory, for papers received by a transatlantic steamer at half past one, are only available on the following morning.

—What is the difference between yellow fever and typho-icteroid?

—The customs authorities caught a smuggler on the Gironde on the 11th inst., who was carrying ashore in his pockets 9 gold and silver watches and 12 spy-glasses.

—We regret to note that our esteemed contemporary, the Sud-Americain, has felt obliged to remove from this city to Paris, the government not feeling disposed to permit M. Xavier de Ricard to express his opinions on current topics with that freedom which is absolutely necessary to every trustworthy journal. So far as we could see, the criticisms of the Sud-Americain were fair and moderate in every respect, but the police thought otherwise. Our colleague will continue his publication in Paris, but of course at some disadvantage owing to the distance from his sources of information.

—The government has fined the heirs and legatees of José Maria Pinto Guerra the sum of 402,200\$ for not having described in the inventory the property belonging to the deceased in London, which it is claimed is subject to the legacy tax here. We can not see the justice of such a claim. If the legatees are subject to a similar tax in London, which is probably the case, then they must pay a double tax simply because the deceased happened to hold property and die in another country. Guerra was a Portuguese, and we can not see wherein Brazil has a right to tax the property which he owned elsewhere. The Brazilian courts can have nothing whatever to do with the property owned by a man outside of the country. This fine of 402,200\$ looks very much like a grab at the enormous fortune left by the testator.

—In an officio of the 23rd ult. the minister of finance authorizes the sub-treasury at Porto Alegre to pay certain debts of expired fiscal years (exercícios findos) but specifically excludes the sum of 52\$363 owing to an ex-soldier because there was no balance left from the appropriation of the year in question for that specific purpose. The debtor must wait until the government can ask parliament for an appropriation. With reference to this matter the Jornal do Commercio of the 9th says:

"We shall not repeat the arguments with which, since 1880, we have combated this harsh regulation, which, guarding against no abuse, has given occasion for so great a number of disturbances. We limit ourselves for the present to the consideration that, a similar practice being maintained, it is necessary to except from its severity the debts a certain description which, if not liquidated in a short time, nearly always lapse or become prescribed because of the difficulty or impossibility of collecting them. Of this nature are the debts originating in wages, rations, premiums to volunteers, pensions, etc. To impose upon the poor soldier, who has withdrawn from service, the condition of waiting for a special credit for the payment of amounts which may be due him, is equivalent to condemning him to a confiscation of what is his own. From such severity the good faith of the state does not go out unharmed. The case in question illustrates the iniquity. After the competent examination, naturally slow, a debt of 52\$363 is recognized, and only after the lapse of one year it is announced to the sub-treasury that in the time the corresponding appropriation will be asked, The poor soldier must wait! Should he transfer his residence to another province, he must recommence later on his daily petitions (petições) before the departments, providing himself with rules, petition, solicit, importune, spend long days of immense labor, in order to at last obtain the high favor of receiving the miserable sum which belongs to him. A regimen which produces such results is not the regimen to be maintained."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

O Erro do Imperador and G Eclipse do Abolicionismo; by Joaquim Nabuco. Rio de Janeiro: G. Leuzinger & Filhos, 1886. The first two opuscles of a series called the "Propaganda Liberal" which the author is publishing in weekly numbers. The object is to discuss those questions of national importance which the triumph of the conservative party has apparently sent to the rear for the time. The first treats principally of the reaction springing from the overthrow of the Dantas ministry, and the error committed by the Emperor in not sustaining a minister who was striving so earnestly to hasten the work of emancipation. The second treats, as its title indicates, of the eclipse suffered by abolition through these reactionary movements. They are contributions to the history of the day which should be in every man's hand. A Ilustração; Vol. III, No. 2. The second number for the year comes to us as handsomely illustrated and printed as ever. The title page bears a fine engraving of "The New Song" by A. Dubos.

COMMERCIAL

Table with exchange rates for Rio de Janeiro, March 13th, 1886. Includes rates for Brazilian mil reis, U.S. dollars, and sterling.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

Table showing stock market reports for March 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1886. Lists various stocks and their prices.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table summarizing weekly commercial data for March 6th, including sales for United States, Europe, and elsewhere, and steamship arrivals.

EXCHANGE.

Table detailing exchange rates and market conditions for various locations including London, Hamburg, and Paris.

March 10.—The market was very steady with bank sterling quoted at 18 1/16—19, latter on head offices, and commercial at the extremes of 19 1/16—19 1/4, but there was very little movement. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 13\$000, no buyers.

March 11.—Market quiet with bank sterling quoted at 19—19 1/16, latter from second hands, and commercial at the extremes of 19 1/16—19 1/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 13\$000, no sellers.

March 12.—Rates were advanced to 19 on London and corresponding rates on other markets. There was nothing doing and all quotations are nominal. Sovereigns closed with sellers at 12\$940, no buyers.

March 13.—Rates are unchanged and the market is quiet. Commercial sterling is offered in a small way at 19 1/4, but there seems to be no money at this rate.

—The Banco União de Crédito asked for tenders for 500,000\$ for the Brachy Central Sugar factory. The par value is 100\$ per debenture interest 7 per cent and the loan was taken at 92 per cent.

—On the 20th inst. the Sta. Isabel do Rio Preto railway will draw 500 debentures to the amount of 1 per cent. for account of the sinking fund for the six months ending 31st December last. Payment for the drawn bonds will commence on the 22nd.

—The Banco Decredeteo was formally organized on the 11th, by the election of Messrs. Antonio Bernardo Pinto, president and João Nepomuceno de Sá, José Pinto de Oliveira, João Lourenço Fernandes de Aguiar and Henrique da Silva Souza Liberal, directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table showing capital and reserve funds for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited.

BALANCE SHEET, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1886.

Balance sheet table for London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, and March, 1886. For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, W. H. Bilton, actg. Manager. F. Ford, Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table showing capital and reserve funds for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited.

BALANCE SHEET, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1886.

Balance sheet table for English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, showing assets and liabilities.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1886. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel Y. Mullins, Manager. Henry Scott, actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table listing sales of stocks and shares for various companies and dates.

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LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF FEBRUARY 13TH.

Large table listing latest London quotations of Brazilian stocks and shares, including government stocks, railways, and miscellaneous shares.

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

February 27th (in contos de reis or 100,000). We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary notes, which are not however legal tender.

Table with columns for 'Auxiliar', 'Brazil', 'Commerciat', 'Comercio', 'Credit Real do Brazil', 'Credit Real de S. Paulo', 'English', 'Industrial', 'London & Brazilian', 'Mercanti Santos', 'Predial', 'Rural', and 'União de Creditos'. Rows list various financial items like Treasury bills, Bank of Brazil, etc.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, March 13th, 1886.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has been entirely at a standstill since our last report. The sales given in were made some time ago, and those to be given in are also old business. Holders have been very firm in their pretensions, and we have been unable to change quotations which are, however, purely nominal, for exporters show little or no desire to operate while the exchange market is so very erratic. Receipts continue upon a very fair average, which leads to a belief that the crop is far from exhausted and as European and American stocks are very considerable the position of the bean should lead to a belief that holders in Rio must give way.

The sales since our last report have been:

Table showing sales since last report: 32,510 bags for United States, 250 for Europe, 250 for Cape of Good Hope, 7,655 for Elsewhere.

44,295 bags.

The clearances for the same period have been:

United States: 5,000

Mar. 4 Charleston Russ bk Knack 5,000

4 New York Br str Rose 10,000

6 Baltimore Amer bk Yamoyden 9,370

11 do Br str Laplace 19,500

Europe: 7,732

Mar. 4 Hamburg Ger str Desteron 7,732

6 London Br str Doris 619

6 Bordeaux Fr str Oropogon 33

12 Hamburg Ger str L'Indipendant 1,925

12 Antwerp Ger str Berlin 309

12 Southampton Br str Tomar 309

12 Antwerp do do 1,623

12 Havre Fr str Ville de Matou 1,623

Elsewhere: 4,000

Mar. 6 Port Elizabeth Swed bk Balder 4,000

6 Cape of Good Hope Br lug Glenbryn 2,459

6 River Plate Br str Herculio 170

6 River Plate Br str Herculio 506

12 do do Br str Adria 105

12 do do Fr str Girardin 1,412

Receipts for the last nine days have averaged 9,368 bags against 9,443 bags for the preceding nine days.

The daily average since the 1st inst. has been:

8,726 bags

against 12,806 " in 1885

" 7,311 " " 1884

" 14,187 " " 1883

" 2,048 " " 1882

" 12,702 " " 1881

" 6,009 " " 1880

Brokers do not change quotations but these must be considered purely nominal.

per 100 kilos. per arroba

Washed... \$1500-1530 nominal

Superior... 6 500-6 600 nominal

Good first... 4 450-4 700 nominal

Regular first... 4 200-4 300 nominal

Ordinary first... 3 810-4 000 nominal

Good second... 3 470-3 750 nominal

Ordinary second... 3 060-3 349 nominal

Capiata... 3 270-3 470 nominal

Escolha... 2 250-2 350 nominal

Stock was this morning estimated to be 234,000 bags by one broker, and 216,000 bags by another.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str Ashbrook 12,000

do do Br str Cecilia Smith 12,000

do do Br str Centurion 11,000

do do Br str Kipler 25,000

New York or Baltimore Br str Phoenix 25,000

New Orleans Br str Lantier 11,000

London and Antwerp Br str Leitnitz 11,000

Hamburg Gr str Cord 4,750

Trieste Aust str Tiber 4,750

Mediterranean Ital str Oriole 1,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Table with columns for Receipts, Sales, and various coffee types (Santos, Arabica, Robusta). Rows include items like Santos, Arabica, Robusta, and their respective prices and quantities.

Imports. Brokers report a fair movement in the markets, with only a great anticipation, although arrivals of all articles, we quote, have been small. Flour closes fairly active, but at irregular prices, the larger dealers considering their sphere has been invaded by some of our exporters. In one we have to note the receipts of a cargo of Fitch and one of Swedish, the latter a long time on the way. Other articles show little, or no change, as will be seen from our quotations below.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been: 500 lbs. Doric from New Zealand; 599 bags; 1,000 Orizon from River Plate; 700 bags; 350 Tamar; 1,743 lbs. Quotations are: nominal; Richmond 1st 17 500-18 000 nominal; Baltimore 2nd 17 750-18 500 nominal; do do 2nd 17 000-17 500 nominal; Western & Int nominal; Chili nominal; River Plate 15 000-17 500 nominal; New Zealand 16 500-17 000 nominal.

At the above quotations the market is reported fairly active, but at irregular prices. Fitch Pine.—The Lanza from Brunswick brings about 310,000 feet which are reported sold at 41 500 per doz. of 378 feet. We may quote the market steady at this price. White Pine.—No receipts, and brokers report the market firm at 115. per foot. Spruce Pine.—There is still nothing whatever to report as to this article. Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been about 650 dozen from Hernosand, reported to be upon order. As to quality, we may quote red deals at 38 500-41 800 and white at 36 500-37 000 per dozen.

Kerosene.—There have been no receipts and the market is quoted a shade firmer at 65 500 per case for invoices. Lord.—Receipts nil, and the market rather quiet, although steady. Brokers quote invoices at 390-400 per lb. Rosin.—We have had no receipts, but we hear that sales have been made at about 65 500-102 500 per lb. as to quality and weight.

Beans.—The Oronogo brought 1,000 bags from the River Plate and brokers continue quotations at 2400-2500 per bag for this quality. Indian Corn.—There have been no receipts of foreign maize, and the quotations furnished us are about unchanged at 58 500-59 500 per bag for River Plate corn. Turpentine.—No receipts; the last quotation was at about 475-520 rs. per kilo. at retail. Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,550 tubs per G. T. B. from Jersey to dealers. The stock has become very much reduced, and the market extremely firm. Tubs are quoted: C. R. C. 20 500, B. B. 25 500, and cases at about 32 500. Of the last there are few, or none in the market. Cement.—The only receipts have been 550 casks per Perion from London; prices are nominal in the absence of transactions. Coal.—Receipts have been: 3,211 tons per Forest Hall from Cardiff 610 " " J. B. D. do 2,775 " " Mattilde do 1,048 " " Vancover do 1,453 " " Chrystie do 1,603 " " do do do 1,403 " " Sandwick do

Rice.—There have been no receipts of foreign rice and brokers quote the market rather firmer at a slight advance; invoices are quoted at about 25 500-27 500 per bag. Hay.—No receipts. The last quotation was 60-65 rs. per kilogramme.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's. Market Report, dated 1st March. COFFEE.—The past month opened with a brisk demand at full prices; but dealers, having a favourable opinion of the future, refused to continue selling at quotations, and a period of inactivity set in, relieved during the latter part of the month by a demand from the United States. Market closes quiet but firm and currency prices remain unchanged. Receipts have averaged 4,994 bags, against 6,249 bags in 1885 and 5,472 bags in 1884. From 1st July to date they reach 1,345,050 bags, against 1,413,065 bags in 1885 and 1,424,128 bags in 1884. Sales during the month: United States 31,000 bags, Europe 125,000, Rio and coastwise 106 bags; total 157,106 bags. Stocks are to-day 247,000 bags, against 264,000 bags last month.

The clearances during February were: United States: 24,644 bags, New York: 5,330, New Orleans: 29,980. Europe: Havre: 32,598, Antwerp: 18,554, Bremen: 59,103, Southampton: 3,979, Barcelona: 2,500, Bordeaux: 250, Marseilles: 3,179, Genoa: 70, Lisbon: 17, 110,390. Rio and coast: 149,386.

Table showing shipping news with columns for ship name, origin, and destination. Includes ships like Parahyba, L'Indipendant, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 5. PAKAHYBA—Br bk George; 229 tons; Morris; 12 ds. cotton seed to Max. Nothmann. MARCH 6. LONDON—Nor bk Peruvia; 454 tons; Andersen; 49 ds. sundries to Walter, Hime & Co. MARCH 7. CARIBBE—Br ship Forest Hall; 1,999 tons; Baltic; 39 ds. coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. —Br bk J. B. D.; 619 tons; Dagwell; 47 ds. coal to P. S. Nicholson & Co. PORTO ALEGRE—Dan bk Hansine Marie; 131 tons; Mathieson; 23 ds. cereals to José da Rocha e Souza. MARCH 8. HAMBURG—Ger bk Ceres; 288 tons; Sackmann; 58 ds. sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co. CARIBBE—Br ship Vancover; 1376 tons; Porter; 46 ds. coal to D. Pedro II railway. —Br bk Cephalos; 1097 tons; Lamik; 47 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. —Nor ship Mathilda; 1725 tons; Hansen; 49 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. LISBON—Port bk Providencia; 523 tons; Martins; 38 ds. sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos. MARCH 10. CARIBBE—Amer ship Virginia; 1040 tons; Allen; 48 ds. coal to Wilson Sons & Co. OPORTO—Port bk Nova Unida; 497 tons; Silva; 37 ds. sundries to José Antonio Gonçalves Santos. MARCH 11. HERNOSAND—Swed lug Lovisa; 249 tons; Olesen; 127 ds. pine to order. MARCH 12. BRUNSWICK—Br bk Laura; 457 tons; Townsend; 74 ds. pine to order. CARIBBE—Br bk Sandwick; 592 tons; Ahmann; 49 ds. coal to D. Pedro II railway. LISBON—Swed bk Wree; 393 tons; Stridberg; 36 ds. salt to Barbosa Costa & Co. PORTO ALEGRE—Ger bk Anton; 153 tons; Leger; 21 ds. beans to José da Rocha e Souza.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 4. ST. PIERRE—Fr bk Charles Collet; 406 tons; Langhié; ballast. BARRABOES—Swed bk Sir; 197 tons; Malmberg; do. MARCH 5. VICTORIA—Gr bk Marie von Oldendorf; 165 tons; Voss; sundries. MARCH 6. CHARLESBORG—Russ bk Kosack; 344 tons; Lindblad; coffee. MARCH 7. PORT ELIZABETH—Swed bk Balder; 490 tons; Frandind; coffee. TRINIDAD—Amer lug Mathilde Knans; 713 tons; Rich; ballast. MARCH 8. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Br lug Glenbryn; 210 tons; Lawrence; coffee.

MAR. 9. CHANNEL L. O.—Br bk Alice M. Craig; 373 tons; Johnston part cargo ex Andrew Reid. BARRABOES—Nor bk Embala; 370 tons; Simonsen; ballast. S. MARC (Haiti)—Ger bk Mikado; 335 tons; Hirsch; do. MARCH 10. BARRABOES—Br bk George B. Dane; 957 tons; Robbins; ballast. RIO GRANDE—Dutch bk L'ornier; 99 tons; Haman; sundries. MARCH 12. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Yamoyden; 462 tons; McClean; coffee. BARRABOES—Br schr Francis John; 218 tons; Williams; ballast. MARANHAM—Port bk Arclina; 540 tons; Monteiro; sundries.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Table with columns for ship name, origin, and destination. Includes ships like Adeline, Amor, Astucana, etc.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for date, name, where from, and consigned to. Includes arrivals from Rio Negro, Magellan, etc.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

Table with columns for date, name, where to, and cargo. Includes departures to Havre, Valparaiso, etc.

GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 13th, 1886.

Table listing foreign sailing vessels with columns for Name, Tonnage, Where from, Consigner, and other details.

Table of Government and Provincial Bonds with columns for Denomination, Interest, Nominal Value, Last Sale, and Last Quotations.

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

Large table listing various debentures and shares with columns for Capital, Shares, Value, Paid-up, Reserves, and Last Quotations.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Table of foreign market data, including coffee exports from Malabar Coast and other regional trade statistics.

The item of coffee exported to Ceylon in the above table is, no doubt, the greater part of it, sent down here for transshipment, though we are told a considerable quantity of South Indian parchment coffee is sent to Colombo to be cured and then sent on.

Insurance.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraá.**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.**

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

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Reserve fund.... £ 420,000 "

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Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

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No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

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John Moore & Co. agents.

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In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

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To New York:

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Kehler [Loading in Santos] .. 13th
Orion 20th
Sirius [Loading in Santos] .. 27th**EXTRA***Ashbrooke* Mar. 10th*To Southampton:*Buffon Belgian mail Mar. 2nd
Leibnitz do do 15th
Hercules do do 29th*For Other Ports:*Herschel River Plate Mar. 4th
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Tycho Brahe River Plate 17th
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Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

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1886

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 18	Elbe.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Tagus ...	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco and Lisbon.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 25th and 10th proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay. The latter also calling at Santos.

The homeward bound steamers continue to leave Rio on the 9th and 24th of every month. The former also calling at Santos.

For freight and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Superintendent.
Rua do General Camara No. 2,
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraá).**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP Co.**

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FINANCE,

will sail on or about 24th March at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHAM,

[entering the two last named ports]

PARÁ, BARBADOES and ST. THOMAS

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Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents
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And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.**ENGLISH BANK**

OF

RIO DE JANEIRO

(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santos and Pará

Capital £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up £ 500,000
Reserve Fund £ 180,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTOS,
SÃO PAULO, AND MONTEVIDEO.Capital £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up 500,000
Reserve fund 240,000

Draws on:

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LONDON,*Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,*
PARIS,*Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,*
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We do not hesitate to say, that in no single instance has it failed to remove worms from either children or adults who were afflicted by these foes to human life.

We are constantly in receipt of testimonials from physicians as to its wonderful efficacy. Its success has produced counterfeits, and the buyer must be particularly careful to examine the entire name, and see that it is

"B. A. Fahnestock's" Vermifuge.**THE RIO NEWS**

Published three times a month for the American and European mails.

The Rio News was established under its present title and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the *British and American Mail*. Although the style, title and frequency of issue were changed at the time of transfer, the designations of number and volume were continued unbroken. At the beginning of 1884 the style of the publication was still further changed by an increase from four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the page. This change not only largely increased the size of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

The policy adopted by The News at the outset was that of strict 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 The News has been successful even beyond all expectation.

With the beginning of its 13th volume (January, 1886) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil, formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States and Europe, where its commercial reports are much appreciated, The News has a wide circulation throughout Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising medium. The rates charged are 15¢ per copy per quarter, with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

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