Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24TH, 1886

NUMBER 18

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

Minister BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. H. G. MAC DONELL,

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Paulo branch) 11/23 a.m., São Paulo (pre S. P., & Rio R. R.), 6.
p.m. Donnovand-leaves São Paulo (pre S. P., & Rio R. R.), 6.
p.m. Donnovand-leaves São Paulo (pre S. P., & Rio R. R.), 6.
p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desegnano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Sertaria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El.Rey) line at Stito. Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachocira.

Lumitod Express: Uproard, leaves Rio at 6 a.m.; arriving at Barra at 9:06 a.m.; Entre Rios 11/25 p.m.; Porto Novo 5:30 p.m. Galocieria (5:00 pm. Denomerod, leaves Cachocira at 6:10 a.m.; Porto Novo 6:20 a.m.; Entre Rios 10/25 a.m.

Introd Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Piraby.

CANTAGALLOR R. — Leaves Nitheneby (Sant'Anna) 7:25 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 11:20 Cordeiro (hour pert trainway from Cantagallol 1:20 and Maccoc 20:50 p.m.

Return train leaves Maccoc 8:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Nova Friburgo 11:20 p. m., arriving at Nitheroly 7:25 p. m.

A ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.

COROVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme COROVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Larangeiras, at 539, 7, 8355, 10:15, 11:45, a. m. and 11:5, 7:45, 47:5 and 5:45, D. m. on Sundays and holidays. And at 6:50 and 10:a. m. and at 2 and 5:15, p. n. on week-days. PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R. R.—Steamers leave Trapiche Maul at 4 p. m. week days and 7 a. m. Sundays and holidays. Returning, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, a. m. week days, and 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed train: ***Proord 12 m.; ***Identification*** Identification**: ***Identification**: ***Identification train: upward 12 m.; p. m., week days only.

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ROSAIRO, No. 134, Irom t. 10 3 p.m.
Dr. Alexandroe Caliaga—Burgeon and Physician—Office, Ran Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p. m.
Residence, Ran de S. Fanosico Navier No. 47.
Dr. VV. J. Fairlbnirn; M. D. Edia; Surgeon and Physician. Office: Ran a' de Março, No. 43: from 1 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 430 p. m. Residence; N. 150 Rina de S. Lemente, Jealogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life Ins. Co. of N. York.

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Rio de Janeiro, 1st June, 1886

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 24th, 1886.

São Paulo and Santos

THE debates in both chambers of the General Assembly since our last report have been of a much more serious character, there having been fewer purely personal and political speeches. The municipal elections bill still continues to occupy the attention of the Senate and has drawn many noteworthy speeches, in which the liberals have made decidedly the best record. It would seem that this party is always at its best when in opposition. The chief point in this municipal elections debate is the attempt of Aflonso Celso and others to have the right of suffrage largely extended, in which foreigners should exercise the right of voting on the same terms as Brazilians. These propositions, and all others of a similarly liberal character, have been strenuously opposed by the prime minister and the conservatives. In the Senate the navy bill and the Rio Gas contract are now under discussion, after having passed the Chamber. The prorogation of the budget is still under discussion, and has drawn out several noteworthy speeches on financial matters, particularly from the minister of finance. If we understand the newspaper reports of his latest utterances correctly, the foreign loan of £6,000,000 has already been exhausted, but the government considers itself in a good financial condition. One of the possibilities of the near future, he intimates, is a bank of issue. The debates in the Chamber have been less general and important in character, the principal acts since our last being the passage of the navy, empire and Rio gas contract bills and also the special credit for the Pernambuco government railways.

THE influence of a vicious system of export taxation on the productive industries of a country is admirably shown by a recent case in the province of Matto Grosso. An Argentine named Jaime Cibils Buxareo purchased a large cattle range in Matto Grosso, which he stocked with cattle and where he finally established a saladero for killing the animals and preparing their beef and hides for market. The importance of the enterprise may be inferred from the fact that 15,000 head of cattle were killed annually. The market for these products was of course in the River Plate ports, and this gave the authorities a chance to impose the customary export taxes on them, which was done to the extreme limit of the law and and speculators be "cornered." To add to the immigrant does not require it. Such non- apathetic and unprogressive, and from their

regulamento. The result of this suicidal policy was that while the export duty on live cattle was only 2\$000 a head, the same duties on the various prepared products of the animal, jerked beef, hides, horns, etc., aggregated 4\$000 a head, or more than the average first cost of the animal. Of course, these insensate and vexatious taxes were found too burdensome for the profitable administration of the business, so the proprietor has decided to close up his saladero and leave the province. In order, therefore, to extract the highest possible revenue from a promising industry, the province succeeds only in crushing it out entirely and thus losing even the moderate tax which it might have afforded. And, in addition to this, the province loses an industry which created a home market for its cattle, which gave occupation to many of its population, and which brought capital into the country and distributed considerable sums of money throughout the province in wages and in the purchases of stock. The indirect benefits of an industry of this kind are also very important, for it benefits the merchants through an increased consumption of all kinds of merchandise, a considerable part of which must be imported and must therefore pay tribute to the custom house in import taxes. It also adds largely to the income of the transportation companies through increased incoming and outgoing freights. It must, also, have added largely to the salt trade, thus benefiting the carriers and traders throughout a large area of country where cattle would be raised for the saladero. And it would be most beneficial to the whole empire by the creation of wealth and population in a distant province, and by contributing something to the revenues of a province which is a constant and heavy burden upon the imperial treasury. From these considerations it will be seen that the province of Matto Gross has suffered an irreparable loss through this attempt to extort an unwise and exorbitant tax from a new and promising industry, an it will probably be many years before such another enterprise is started.

RECENT fluctuations in our exchange and the steady decline in rates on foreign markets will undoubtedly cause uneasiness, or perhaps distrust, abroad, if no attempt be made to explain that these features are to be attributed less to the credit of the Empire, which our statesmen declare was never in a better position, than to the manœuvres of speculators. With the rapid advance in exchange consequent upon the late foreign loan, speculators undoubtedly realized very considerable profits, and emboldened by the success of their operations, they seem to have induced the Bank of Brazil to draw considerable amounts for their account, calculating no doubt that the Treasury would appear as a drawer, and rates advance in consequence. We venture to assert that the Bank of Brazil was drawing for speculative account from information furnished us that only certain brokers could obtain bills from the bank, although money was offered at lower rates than those at which the exchange of the bank was being offered by the favored parties. Now, while it would have been unjustifiable on the part of the bank, if drawing for government, or customers' account, to have created a favoritism as to brokers, if its drafts were made for account of speculators, these had an undoubted right to specify to whom should be entrusted the management of the operation. Therefore we now feel convinced that the very considerable amounts of exchange passed "from second hands" was to no great extent for account of the Treasury, and this influence removed, rates would naturally decline

difficulties of these operators very considerable purchases of gold have been made at the River Plate, shipped to this port, and, if they are to stop here, must be remitted against. The receipts of gold since the 1st inst. from the River Plate so far as published have been:

and this sum has virtually placed in the hands of the consignees the control of the market. For if speculators succeed in advancing rates to such a figure as will permit satisfactory remittances, the gold will remain here and bills be remitted; if rates are not satisfactory, nothing is easier than to reship the coin and thus avoid any severe loss. The syndicate who have endeavored to bolster up rates of exchange for their own profit, under a mask of patriotism, and counted upon Treasury drafts to extricate them from loss, richly deserve the fate likely to befall them, and if the credit of the Empire should suffer from their senseless operations, their protectors are no less deserving of general condemnation.

WHATEVER may be our opinions on the desirability and practicability of holding out special and material encouragement for European emigration to Brazil at this time, we shall not dispute the general claims as to its value and necessity. The empire of Brazil has land enough to spare, and has need for the labor and enterprise which a good class of immigrants would bring. If immigrants could come under favorable conditions, there can not be the slightest doubt that they would add immeasurably to the wealth and strength of the country. But are present conditions favorable, and is the country really prepared for them? And if not, would it not be better for the minister of agriculture to defer his elaborate scheme of official propaganda until all obstacles are removed, until desirable lands are surveyed and made ready for them, and until the laws and social institutions of the country are brought more into harmony with a diversified population of free citizens In his relatorio the minister of agriculture confesses that the government had to discourage applications for the introduction of some 40,000 immigrants simply because it had only 1,926 surveyed lots to offer them. It would appear, therefore, that an effective and comprehensive law for the survey of public lands must be enacted and carried into practical effect before the government can conscientiously enter into any general scheme for encouraging immigration. He also states that a necessary adjunct to the proposed official propaganda will be a reform in the law relating to labor contracts, by which the right to imprison the colonist for breach of contract will be abolished. He does not refer to the whipping of colonists, nor to their having been hunted with dogs like runaway slaves, but his moderate admissions go to prove the existing law bad and detrimental to the acquisition of free laborers. In such case, would it not be better to repeal this pernicious law and to enact a better, juster one before asking the European emigrant to seek these shores? In a word, is it not wiser and safer to first prepare the way, to remove all obstacles, and to grant freely and generously all that any other new country gives, before taking one single step toward encouraging the European emigrant to come hither? It is only a few days ago that a clerical deputy in the Chamber denounced civil marriage and insisted that the

sense as this must no longer be permitted to rule the legislation of the country. The immigrant, broadly speaking, does require civil marriage; and civil registry and civil burial as well! The power of the State church over the lives and fortunes of the people must be broken, or Brazil will never profit one particle from immigration. The incredibly high percentage of illegitimacy in this country—nearly 50 per cent. in the imperial capital itself—is due principally to the power which the priesthood holds over the rite of marriage. Without civil marriage, freely accorded, carefully registered and fully protected by law, no considerable increase in Protestant immigration can be expected. There must be no further discrimination against the Protestant in marriage; there must be no further dependance on his part upon the parish priest for the registry of his marriage and of the birth of his children; and there must be no further closing of public cemeteries against him in death. If his labor is needed to enrich and strengthen the country, then his rights must be respected and his manhood honored. And still further, he must not be left to the mercy of speculators in the matter of lands, as were the Russian immigrants in Paraná, his political rights must be defined and respected, and provisions must be made for the education of his children. And then, when all this is done, and when he has begun the profitable cultivation of his land, some check must be used to prevent local and provincial and imperial authorities from frustrating all his efforts by the imposition of export taxes.

Before going further in this quest for European immigrants, there is one serious problem in the social organization of Brazil which ought to be studied and solved-and that is: What is to be done with the freedman? Neither minister, senator, deputy nor publicist has yet ventured to discuss this most vital of questions. It is treated as though emancipation were to wipe the freedman out of existence with the breaking of his chains, and that hereafter he is to have no part nor lot in the industrial life of the country. Rare indeed is it that a planter is found who thinks that his exslaves may be retained upon his lands as paid laborers, and still rarer is it to find a legislator who contemplates the possibility of retaining them as a laboring force. The one great demand is for colonization or immigration, in which is to be found a substitute for slavery. Now, what is to be done with the ex-slave? It is thought by most men that the freedmen will all flock to the cities; but the cities are already overcrowded with them and can neither employ nor support them. Where, then, are they to go? They can not camp in the highways, nor upon the lands of others. They can not live without tood, clothing and shelter of some kind, nor can the charitable begin to provide even a tithe of these things for them. The cities, and even the country places, are already over-run with mendicants of every kind and description, and the number of idlers and vagabond dependents is even now grievously out of all proportion to the actual laborers. Out of a population of, say, twelve millions, there are probably not a quarter of a million of manual laborers outside of the slaves. The number of idle men among the poorer classes -men who actually do less than a week's work in the whole year-is simply incredible. These idlers are for the most part squatters upon the lands of semi-feudal proprietors, to whom they look for protection, and for whom they stand ready to render unquestioning service, excepting that of manual labor. They are, of course, densely ignorant and hopelessly

ranks come the greater part of the criminal classes. The problem, what to do with these, is in itself one of serious moment; but if to their great number is to be added a million and more of equally ignorant and more helpless freedmen, what is to be the result? It is folly to leave the question to settle itself, for that is full of danger. A preponderance of ignorance, idleness and sensuality, in any country, is nothing less than smouldering revolution and anarchy. The problem, what to do with the freedmen, is, therefore, one of vital importance to the Brazilian people, and no time should be lost in meeting it frankly and intelligently. And in so doing, it is an open question whether, or not, the first inducements to free labor should not be to them. Is it not a duty to make them paid laborers on the plantations if possible, and to ofter them lands on even more favorable terms than to foreigners? And when all these existing elements of labor are provided for then the government may properly use its resources to encourage immigration, providing the agricultural industries of the country really require it.

THE great value of accurate and comprehensive statistical information, both in public and private affairs, would lead one to believe that no government and no people would fail to make all due provisions for its collection and preparation, and for insuring its accuracy in publication. Not only is the statesman and financier dependent upon it for the intelligent administration of public affairs, but the industries and commerce of the country are largely dependent upon it as a guide for their successful management and development. With such information of a trustworthy character at his disposal, the planter, manufacturer and merchant can always determine just when to expand or contract their undertakings, and thus frequently save themselves from loss; but without it their risks are largely increased and their ventures are dependent more upon chance than upon calculation. Notwithstanding all these considerations, whose truth no one will dispute, the attention given to statistical work in Brazil is of the most superficial and negligent character. So far as our experience goes, there is absolutely no accurate, comprehensive statistics in all Brazil. Even if the work is correctly compiled at the outset, it is sure to be spoiled by careless proof-reading in publication. One would think that the various reports of the public departments would be approximately correct, and yet it is only a few days ago that the minister of agriculture was compelled to ask a supplementary credit of 107,000\$ simply to correct errors in the published relatorio of his predecessor. In our last issue we reproduced a table from the last relatorio of this same department showing the official value of the produce of the country during the last five years, but much of the usefulness of the statistics is destroyed by the fact that the table has no value for the whole empire in comparing one year with another because one province makes no report at all, another no report for each year but only a total for five years, while another fails to send the figures for the last year under consideration. Errors in calculation appear everywhere, and some of them of a very serious character. In the relatorio of the minister of finance, we have periods of eighteen months mixed up with annual summaries, years ending with December, March and June, imaginary and impossible totals, and errors in calculation running through them all. In custom house reports, we have tonnage measurements widely different from the registered tonnage of vessels, and absurd attempts to register the trade movements of the port by recording the number of packages instead of their

measures or weights. Of what use is it to know that a certain number of packages of cotton goods were received at the custom house during the year, if the number of yards, or metres, is not given? And how much information can we gather from a statement that so many packages of lard, or codfish, had been received, when we know that there are three or four widely different packages of each received and handled in this market? The faults in all these statistics are not due to the proof-reader alone careless and untrustworthy as his work certainly is, but they are primarily and radically due to an imperfect appreciation of their true value, to careless computation, and to a general inability to institute and use comparisons in quantities and values. This is, of course, a sweeping assertion, and we shall not be sorry to have it proved incorrect. Our experience now covers a considerable number of years and it includes every kind of report and compilation, from a treasury, or commercial association report, to the ordinary commercial and industrial statistics of the press, and the same defects are found in every one of them. We have seen foreigners, as J. C. Branner in his investigations into cotton production, and C. van Delden Laerne in his investigations into coffee production, in utter despair over their failures to reconcile and harmonize imperfect and conflicting statistics, and we have ourselves been compelled, over and over again, to throw away interesing statiscal information about the products or industries of the country simply because of their defects and errors. We are confident that there are many Brazilians, both officials and journalists, who will fully agree with us in this matter, and who feel that something ought to be done to correct it. But how is it to be done? Will the heads of departments hold their subordinates responsible for their mistakes? And will newspaper proprietors discharge their proofreaders for continued negligence? Or will they remain content to deplore the existence of all these statistical inaccuracies, and do nothing whatever to correct them?

ed from No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRI-CULTURE.

Notwithstanding the guarantee of interest on the capital necessary for the establishment of factorie destined to the preparation of cane sugar by means of perfected machinery and processes, a large number of concessionees were unable to carry out their privileges by domestic or foreign capital, through which 35 concessions were declared lapsed. One privilege for a central factory at S. Fidelis, Rio de Janeiro, was granted with such favors as were allowed under Art. 6 of Regulamento No. 8,357 of December 24th, 1881, except an interest With this concession the guarantee, or free entry. number now in force is:

33	With an interest guarantee: factories with a total capital of Without guarantee:	21,800,000\$
19	factories	_
- 52	do	

52 (10		
The 33 factories are thus di	stribute	ed:
province	no.	capital
Alagôas	I	500,000\$
Bahia	6	5,600,000
Espirito Santo	1	500,000
Minas Geraes	1	300,000
Municipio Neutro	1	400,000
l'arahyba	1	500,000
Pernambuco	11	6,950,000
Rio de Janeiro	5	3,450,000
Rio Grande do Norte	3	2,100,000
S. Paulo	Ī	500,000
Sergipe	2	1,000,000
B I	_	
	22	21.800.000\$

of which 2,400,000\$ has a guarantee of 7 per cent. and 19,400,000\$ a guarantee of 6 per cent.

The production of sugar and rum of the factories for the cron 1884-S; is given as follows:

for the crop 100	1.05 13 B.ven		
	Sugar	Rum	
	kilos.	litres	value
Pernambuco	2,349,175	301,395	336,127\$
Rio de Janeiro.	2,905,800	1,723,200	60,795
S. Paulo	429,600	480,000	112,221
Minas Geraes	183,300	302,400	

Immigration

During the past year 22,727 immigrants arrived at this port, considering as such all third-class pas-sengers, of which 10,567 accepted accommodation at the Ilha das Flores government station.

There were 14,271 departures for the following destinations :

S. Paulo	5,163
Rio Grande do Sul	4,643
Minas Geraes	1,434
Sta. Catharina	1,308
Rio de Janeiro	1,006
Paraná	429
Espirito Santo	167
Pernambuco	53
Pará	26
Bahia	23
Amazonas	19
	14,271

At Santos, S. Paulo, there arrived 6,681, thus increasing the total arrivals in the Empire to 20,408. Of the arrivals at Santos 3,705 remained in the province of S. Paulo, the others leaving for Paraná, Sta. Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul. New works during the year at the government station cost 10,4168 and the board of the 10,579 immigrants arriving there cost 35,7478, or 83,478, per day per individual; say 2\$5,20 per capita for the three days allowed the immigrant. Only 3

the three days allowed the immigrant. Only 3 deaths were reported. The Colonization Society of 1849 in Humburghas not faithfully executed its contract which was to introduce annually 1,000 immigrants. Under a clause in the contract which allowed the completion in the following year of the total for any one year, the company need only bring into the country a sufficient number last year to complete the contract for the preceding. Not even so was the total made up, for only 954 immigrants arrived for 1884, and none for 1885. A fine was imposed for non-execution of the contract in 1884, but as no penally is marked for complete evasion of the contract in 1885, against which the subvention for six months had been paid, the minister suspended further payments to such a time as the company shall fulful its engagements.

its engagements.

The government proposes to spare neither efforts, and scrifices to attract colonists and immigrants, and if lurnished with means proposes to organize a regular propaganda in favor of European emigration to Brazil; to aid in the transportation of the emigrant from his residence in Europe to his destination in the Empire; to reorganize the service of surveys and sales of public lands, so that the immigrant may meet ready and convenient establishment.

The propaganda will

of surveys and sales of public lands, so that the immigrant may meet ready and convenient establishment.

The propaganda will promote emigration by rendering Brazil favorably known and will do away with so-called official immigration agents. Exercised under the responsibility of the government, openly, without tricks or prevarications, the propaganda will certainly produce excellent results, as happens with other countries which have used it as a powerful instrument to attract immigration. Circumstances render necessary the advance or payment of passage money. This may be effected in various manners, viz: payment in full of passage to the immigrate; by a reduction on the fixed price; or by the advancing of the cost, in full or in part, with an obligation of re-payment. However onerous the assistance may be to the State it cannot be avoided, as the sincere desire of the government is to develop immigration. It is not meant to pay, nor to indiscriminately advance passage moneys; the payment of full cost might be exclusively restricted under the law of September 28th, 1885, to immigrants who establish themselves on agricultural settlements, the reduced price could be extended to a limited number of immigrants who may establish themselves in the country as proprietors, and the advance with the obligation of re-payment would be extended to such as fix themselves in nuclei created by government, and subject to colonial regimen for a certain time.

The prompt and convenient settlement of the immigrant would be extended to a fixed the country as proprietors, and the advance with the obligation of re-payment would be extended to such as fix themselves in nuclei created by government, and subject to colonial regimen for a certain time.

The prompt and convenient settlement of the immigrant is to advance as for and immediately retreat, to the immigrant, to pay or advance his passage money and then give him an unfit establishment, is to advance a step and immediately retreat, to the sacrifice of the legitimate interests of

lishment, is to advance a top and immersate of immigration.

With these seemingly practical measures, the minister believes the service of immigration may be fairly organized, to which a necessary addition will be the reform of the location of services law, to the end of abolishing imprisonment for non-compliance with contract by the colonist, and the nullification of contracts made abroad to have force in the Empire.

The government will present a law for reforming the land law of 1850. The principal acts of the administration touching the subject of immigration were the continued suspension of the payment of passages, because the minister on assuming office found there were at the department applications to introduce 40,000 immigrants, while the government only had disposable 1,026 lots of land, surveyed and divided, or only about room for 10,000. Various commissions were organized to expedite the surveying of lands.

Marey.

The minister is happy to announce that law No. 3,270 dated September 28th, 1885, for the gradual extinction of slavery, has been met throughout the Empire, as to its execution, with the same zeal and respect as was extended to law No. 2,040, dated September 28th, 1871. All classes of society are persuaded as to the inevitable necessity of a solution of this great problem, with such precautions as are necessary in a subject so intimately connected with interests of the greatest importance, in a manner definitive and safe, although slow.

Although the number of 60 year old slaves was not known with certainty, the following table will furnish an idea of the average of emancipations under law No. 3,270 of September 28th, 1885:

provinces.	emancipations
Rio de Janeiro	11,035
Espirito Santo	1,224
Parahyba	
Pernambuco	
Alagôas	1,072
Maranhão	
Paraná	278
S. Paulo	363
Goyaz	213
Sta. Catharina	
Minas Geraes	18,595
Matto Grosso	231
Rio Grande do Sul	
Rio de Janeiro, municipality	3,055
	40,668

(This table adds up 40,858.)

[It is only just to call special attention to the fact that the efforts off Sr. Prado to collect full statistics for the above table have been meet with something like obstruction. His natter; for with a very large slave population, only three districts of that province reported in season for the preparation of the minister's relatorio.—Eds. News.]

The law of 28th September, 1871, has been scrupulously observed and the following table shows the emancipations under its clauses, up to the latest information.

latest information.	
provinces. e	mancipations.
Amazonas	52
Pará	566
Maranhão	1,408
Piauhy	710
Ceará	1,805
Rio Grande do Norte	320
Parahyba	783
Pernambuco	2,249
Alagôas	734
Sergipe	659
Bahia	3,202
Espirito Santo	422
Municipio Neutro. (capital)	754
Rio de Janeiro	4,115
S. Paulo	2,791
Paraná	200
Sta. Catharina	355
Rio Grande do Sul	
Minas Geraes	
Goyaz	138
Matto Grosso	130
T-1-1	

(This table adds up 27, 166.)

i nis table adds up 27,166.

There have been six distributions of the eman-cipation fund employed, and the seventh, amount-ing to 2,000,000\$ was authorized on April 7th last. The total cost of freeing the slaves is stated to have been as follows:

others	972,902 663
Contributions from freedmen and	
Emancipation fund	16 442 682\$272

On 30th June last the slave population was estimated to be 1,133,228, or 107,578 less than in the preceding year; from the total, however, the sexagenarian slaves do not seem to be deducted. The statistics are as follows:

Totals	Sergipe	S. Paulo	Santa Catharina	Rio de Janeiro	Rio Grande do Sul	Rio Grande do Nort	Piauhy.	Pernambuco	Paraná	Pará	Parahyba	Municipio Neutro	Matto Grosso	Minas Geraes	Maranhão	Goyaz	Espirito Santo	Bahia	Alagóas	provinces
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The above table is stated to be defective. Nine provinces forwarding defective returns, or none at all, while Ceará and Amazonas are omitted.

177,656 and the slaves in the Empire on the 30th June, 1885, were: 598.635

Women 598.635

1,133,228 The free-born children of slave mothers numbered on the 30th June last 439,831, of which 219,071 are of the masculine and 220,760 of the feminine gender.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 14.—In the Senate Sr. Ignacio Martins moved that the minister of finance be invited to attend the discussion of the bill to prorogue the budget laws. The premier explained the recent change in the ministry which does not affect the policy of the government. Senator, Franco de Sá spoke, criticising the change. The navy bill passed in second reading. Senator Dantas spoke on the municipal election bill advocating the same ideas expressed by Senator Affonso Celso as to enlarging the franchise, etc. Senator Ignacio Martins also spoke in favor of Sr. Affonso Celso's amendment, and Senator Fausto de Aguiar replied on behalf of the committee. In the Chamber the committee reported in favor of opening a credit for 3,760,097\$ for the extension of the Recife and S. Francisco and Recife and Caruarú railways. The minister of finance explained the retirement of the late minister of war. The committee report on the gas contract passed first and second readings. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque, in the debate on the department of empire budget, criticised the late loans, in which the minister of finance had been lucky, but thought the domestic loan might have been floated at a per cent, instead of 5.

been floated at 4 per cent. instead of 5.

June 15.—In the Senate there was a rather sharp between the prime minister and Senator Franco de Sá. The navy bill for 1886-87 passed third reading. Senator Meira de Vasconcellos advocated the enlargement of the franchise and favored Senator Affonso Celso's amendment to the municipal election law. The premier in reply opposed the vote of foreigners in municipal ele tions, and while recognizing the advantages accruing to the provinces of São Paulo and Sta. Catharina by immigration said that the foreign element in Rio Grande do Sul had been of difficult assimilation, even the slaves of foreigners speaking the language of their masters. He denied that the electoral law had reduced the number of voters and in proof stated that the electors in this city had increased from 500 previous to the passage of the law to 7,899 at present. In the debate on the bill to prorogue the budget laws, Senator Affonso Celso congratulated the minister of finance on the success of the loans, recalling that the idea of conversion was advocated by the liberals and opposed by the conservatives. He thought it would have been preferable to raise nestic loan, instead of a foreign. The period fix ed for option in the conversion decree was too short, and he hoped the minister's estimate of the revenue would be verified, but did not seem to anticipate this. In the Chamber the gas contract bill passed The minister of empire spoke on the budget of his department, defending his action in relation to the municipal chamber. In explana tion of the commission entrusted to engineer Révy, he said that the Ceará reservoir plan being suspend ed and Sr. Révy, by contract, entitled to 1,000\$ per month, it was considered best to avail of his services in a plan of draining the swamps in the city. No extra expense was incurred by the nomination of Sr. Révy. The government did not propose to grant further leave of absence to the Duke de Saxe, and he strongly defended the various acts of the government in relation to the sanitary improvements of the city. Deputy Candido de Oliveira also spoke.

June 16 .- In the Senate the bill approving the s contract was referred to committee. Affonso Celso speaking on the municipal election bill defended his amendment and combatted the idea that an enlargement of the franchise was unconstitutional. He asked for reasons to attribute to him an intention of delivering the country to foreigners, or of making it a factory (feitoria) of a Portuguese wine company. He would allow foreigners to have a voice in local government, which is in no manner political, and were he to reply literally to the objections of his opponents he might say that these were inspired by an exaggerated Chauvinism (nativismo). He concluded that the government had determined to continue to keep the municipal chambers as mere deper dencies of the department of empire, or presidents of the provinces. The premier replied, saying that the preceding speaker might reserve his amend ment for a time when he should be in power. He would oppose the amendment. Senator Franco de Sá offered an amendment to extend the vote in municipal elections to all Brazilians who could read and write, had paid taxes for a year, or were in pos session of a piece of cultivated land. Senator Correia opposed the amendment of Sr. Franco de Sá, and also that of the committee, that upon the passage of the law all municipal chambers should be declared dissolved. The minister of finance spoke on the bill to prorogue the budget, explaining his action relative to the loans; the foreign loan was neces sarily floated to provide against a possible loss of capital consequent upon conversion and to cause an advance in exchange. The most of his arguments were more or less repetitions of his remarks al-ready made in the Chamber, with the exceptions,

that he had no expectation of wiping off the deficit, that the floating debt amounted to 112,000,000\$, and that a bank of issue might be at once established. In the Chamber, Deputies Candido de Oliveira and Alves de Araujo, the minister of agriculture and Rosa e Silva spoke on the bill opening a credit for expenses of the Pernambuco state railways. The minister of agriculture stated the deficit of these lines in 1885 had been 169,000\$ but the receipts tended to increase. The bill passed second reading. Deputy Castrioto spoke on the navy bill and presented two amendments. Deputies Mattoso Camara, on behalf of the committee, and Mascarenhas spoke on the department of empire budget.

June 17.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the Chamber, Deputy Christiano Luz defended the action of the president of Minas Geraes in vetoing the provincial budget laws and pointed out the precarious financial situation of the province, owing to liberal legislation in granting interest guarantees. The bill opening a credit of 3,760,097\$ for the Pernambuco railways passed. Deputy Candido de Oliveira spoke on the navy bill, and Gomes de Castro on the department of empire budget.

June 18 .- In the Senate, Sr. Dantas blamed the ministry for not calling an extra session as it was otherwise impossible to pass the budget laws in season, and further said that the debates on the budget were nearly always the same, whether the speakers were conservatives or liberals, and that cabinets of each political creed had been wasteful. He did not consider the interest guarantees an onerous load, but the railways to be a preparation for the population to seek the country, sooner, he thought, than is generally expected. He criticised the estimates of the minister which he thought would prove exaggerated, and concluded his remarks with a declaration that an abolitionist he would ever be and all his efforts would be made for the extinction of slavery. Senators Siqueira Mendes and Soares Brandão discussed the municipal election bill. The committee reported favorably on the bill to contract for the public lighting of this city with Henrique Brianthe. In the Chamber, Deputy Olympio Valladao in discussing affairs of the province of Minas Geraes asked why the government was spending money in other provinces, when in his province the government had been for 40 years owner of a plantation in excellent conditions, of over 500 algueires, which was ahandoned. Deputy Castrioto and the minister of marine spoke on the navy bill, and Penido and Valladão on the department of empire budget, which as amended in committee

June 19 .- In the Senate, the minister of finance replied to Senator Dantas. He said that whereas heretofore the market here was always in difficulties at the end of semesters, at present there was the contrary ruling; that the Treasury was prepared to meet the demands for payment from holders of 6 per cent. stock, who had not accepted conversion, and the interest falling due on the 1st July, and that besides these claims its position was easy, there being more than 12,000, 000\$ in the Treasury and at the Bank of Brazil Senator Junqueira also spoke. Senator Silveira Martins made a severe reply to Deputy Lucena's ck on him, and declared that upon assuming the portfolio of finance he had found the vaults of the Treasury empty and that dividends on stock were money issued without legislative being paid w authority. He thought the internal loan should been placed through a bank, not under a simulated subscription, and opposed subgenerally for loans, saying that in the latitude it is pretended to give the principle of subscriptions he discovered socialistic tendencies. In the Chamber

June 21.—In the Senate, the minister of finance spoke on the law to prorogue the budget. The late loan of £6,000,000 and the loan of £83 are disposed of. Visconde de Paranaguá spoke in defense of his action when minister of finance. Senator Silveira Martins answered the minister, repeating the charge that the conversion was a surpise and a violence, as proved by the minister's contession as to the secrecy observed, and the narrowness of the time conceded. Senator Octaviano also spoke, but his speech was principally in reference to Treasury employés. In the Chamber the naval force bill passed 3rd reading. The department of justice budget for 1886-87 was discussed by Deputy Candido de Oliveira.

—A special credit of 125,000\$ was asked in the Chamber of Deputies on the 22nd for urgent repairs to the Santa Cruz slaughter house, the property of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro.

—0 Pais of the 16th says it required an hour and a half for a deputy to reply to a senator in reference to the shooting, but not killing, of a school-master in Parahyha. The session costing 6,250\$ per day and lasting about 5 hours, the school-master incident cost in money 1,875\$ in the Chamber alone.

—From speeches made by the minister of finance it seems to us that the foreign loan of £6,000,000 and the domestic of 50,000,000\$ were destined to meet both a possible demand for reimbursement of 6 per cent. stock upon conversion and also the floating debt. Exactly how the Treasury could have succeeded in case the two demands had to be met does not appear clearly.

met does not appear clearly.

"The Diario do Biazil, conservative, thus refers to the premier's manner of replying to the opposition:
"It can be understood that parlamentary discussions do not preclude wit, delicate jokes, subtle satire, which at times may prevent disagreeable shocks and smooth the debates; but what is not proper (decente) nor parliamentary, is for a president of the council of the height of the noble Baron to ridicule the debates and abase the tribune by directing jokes in bad taste to the opposition and by showing little attention and carelessness for everything said to him by them."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The public gas bill of the city of São Paulo for the month of May amounted to 15,029\$839.

-Yellow fever has re-appeared with considerable force at Barra Mansa, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Amazonas provincial assembly has rejected the project for increasing the provincial exporduties on rubber.

—The municipal council of Mogy-mirim, São Paulo, has resolved to raise a loan of 20,000\$ for municipal improvements.

—There were 12 births recorded in the parish of the capital of Espirito Santo during the month of May, of which only 5 are described as legitimate.

—The May receipts of the imperial sub-treasury in São Paulo amounted to 1,081,563\$816, which shows an increase of 78,736\$357 over the receipts in the same month of last year.

—The minister of war detached 30 men of the regular army for service in Nitherohy, but it is claimed that these are not sufficient, for the chief of police asks for 25 men more.

—The São Paulo provincial budget for 1886-87 appropriates 400,000\$ for the support, transportation, etc., of immigrants and 30,000\$ for repairs and improvements on the Bom Retiro hospodaria.

—We see by the Correio de Santos that the sailor Wm. Hwivigae (sie) has been released from durance vile. If the Correio will now tell us how to pronounce that name, we shall feel that William's release has not been a mistake.

—The São Paulo municipal budget contains a dog tax of 10\$ a head for those permitted to run in the street, and estimates the total annual receipts at 220\$. Happy São Paulo! only 22 dogs in the streets! Almost too good to be true!

—The provincial authorities of São Paulo have paid the 20,000\$ subsidy voted to the Rossi opera company. The outlying districts which are taxed for the capital's amusements ought to feel delighted over the news.

—The poor slave who cut his throat in the Casa Branca jail to escape further servitude, has since died. Death after all is the great emancipator, and is far more merciful to the poor slave than those who claim vested interests in his flesh and blood.

—The Gazela de Noticias hears that the president of Bahia is to be transferred to Rio de Janeiro, as this latter needs a president. Goyaz is furnished with the necessary administrative head, but Rio de Janeiro remains what the local papers call acephalo.

—According to the Bacpendyano the revenue receipts of the province of Minas Geraes during the fiscal year 1884-85 were 3,563,849\$801, while the expenditures were 3,138,671\$187. The provincial funded debt is now 4,007,000\$\$ at 6%, and the floating debt 250,000\$\$.

—The Portuguese bgn. Corta Lobo cleared at Victoria on the 6th with 5,030 bags of coffee for New York. The direct exportations from Espirit Santo are steadily increasing and show a praise worthy effort to increase coffee production in that province.

—The São Paulo provincial tax on animals entering the province from Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, which is collected at the Itararé toll-gate and the Sorocaba registry, is 2\$000 on each mule, 1\$500 on each horse, 1\$000 on each mare, and 500 reis on each head of cattle.

—Two mad dogs are reported from São Paulo on the 13th, both of which were permitted to escape after having bitten three persons and several dogs. Some dogs belonging to a policeman, or with which the policeman resides when at home, were bitten, but the guardian of the law refuses either to kill them, or shat them up. More people will probably be bitten in due time.

—The government has granted a credit of 6,000\$ to the province of Pará for immigration service.

—The Santos municipal budget for next year imposes a dog tax of 10\$ and estimates the total receipts from the tax at 100\$. Ten dogs for Santos is rather a moderate estimate, we fear, but perhaps it is intended to leave a small margin for the fieal.

—The legal rates charged at all the São Paulo toll-gates, except that of Itararé, are the following: for each horse or mule 300 reis, the same mounted 500 reis, the same with pack loads 400 reis; for horned cattle 400 reis, if drawing a load 300 reis; for every other quadruped 240 reis; for every wagon, cart, carriage, or other vehicle, with revolving axle 3\$000, with fixed axle 2\$000.

—The Gazeta of Campinas, São Paulo, relates that an experiment was recently made on the plantation of Snrs. Leão Cerqueira & Irmãos, in the new coffee district of Jahá, to test the productiveness of the coffee trees in that locality. A row 207 trees was selected from which 312 alqueires of coffee (in the cherry) were picked. This is equivalent to 321 bushels, or a trifle over a bushel and a half to the tree, which is certainly an extraordinarily large yield.

—The estimated revenue of the province of São Paulo for 1886-87 is 4,416,700\\$, of which compared to the state of the stat

—A provincial paper says that a gentleman of Benevente, province of Espirito Santo, learnt that the portrait of Father Anchieta had been painted on the door of the choir of the parish church, and employed an artist to discover it. It was found covered with paint and, mrathat dieta! while the portrait of the father in full canonicals, with the surroundings of a martyr being grilled, etc., was perfect, the other three pictures painted on the doors were more or less damaged, or of unknown personages.

RAILROAD NOTES

-The works on the Ouro Preto extension of the D. Pedro II railway in April cost 73, 385\$010.

—His Majesty the Emperor is to visit the Leopoldina railway, leaving Rio on the morning of the 20th.

—On the 16th the Principe do Grão Pará railway was authorized to open for traffic, provisionally, the section from Areal to Figueira.

—The traffic receipts of the Sobral, government, railway in March were 3,210\$140, and expenses 12,332\$093, leaving a deficit of 9,121\$953.

The March traffic receipts of the Bahia railway, government, extension were 13,712\$960 and expenses 24,797\$350; deficit 11,084\$390.

—On the 16th a credit of 60,000\$ was opened for the traffic expenses of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana railway during the present fiscal year.

The São Paulo provincial authorities have finally fixed upon the 24th (to-day) for the formal opening of the Sorocabana extension to Laranjal.

On the 14th the payment of 84,892\$508 guarantee of interest to the Carangola railway was authorized. This payment covers the last half of 1885.

—The April traffic receipts of the Recife and Limoeiro (Great Western of Brazil) railway were 17,111\$410 and expenses 25,041\$920; deficit 7.930\$510.

—The report of the fiscal engineer of the S. Paulo and Rio railway for January is dated April 26th. Traffic receipts were 99,304\$200 and expenses 64,545\$666; balance 34,758\$540.

—It required until May 10th for the director of the Bahia railway, government, extension to make up his February report. Receipts were 10,721\$-700 and expenses 23,361\$122; deficit 12,639\$422.

—The minister of agriculture on the 12th advises the fiscal engineer of the Bahia Central railway that the company is subject to a fine of 5,000\$ per month for any excess of time over that marked for the completion of the line and accessories.

—M. Fronde, the French engineer, who is supposed to represent the syndicate in treaty for some transaction with the government respecting the D. Pedro II railway, left on the 18th by a special train for the interior in company with the director of the railway and the raffic manager.

DURING the year 1885 there were exported from New York to Brazil 12,739 bushels of wheat, 103,777 barrels of flour, 86,762 lbs. of bacon, 7,656 lbs. of barrels of salted pork, 21,750 lbs. of salted beet, 212,998 lbs. of butter, 868 lbs. of chees, 886 folf lbs. of land, 16,288 lbs. of sallow, 5,491 lbs. of sallow sall

LOCAL NOTES

-The city gas bill for May including difference in exchange was 63,706\$710.

-The supreme tribunal of justice has dismissed the charges of the Rio Grande provincial assembly against ex-President Lucena.

...The postoffice in this city and the agencies in the province of Rio received 59,356\$291 last month, against 43,839\$462 in May last year.

-On the 14th the minister of empire ordered the closing of the yellow fever hospital at Jurujuba, as the epidemic had disappeared.

-Tenders will be received at the Treasury up to 30th September next for the purchase of goment lands in the province of Piauhy.

—The Companhia Nacional de Electricidade will appeal to the Council of State against the decision of the minister of agriculture declaring lapsed the patents of 'Alexander Graham Bell.

-On the 15th the minister of justice sent to the presidents of the provinces a circular enclosing a form in Italian to be filled up with the particulars regarding convicts. Why in Italian?

-According to recent advices Dr. Fort had sub mitted to an examination in Santiago, Chili, for permission to practice medicine and surgery, and had failed to pass. This will be sad news to the Doctor's admiring friends in this city.

-The impending termination of all earthly things seems to have aroused the journalistic conscience of the Jornal, and the result is an editorial this morning (23rd) on the sanitary condi tion of the city.

-The latest move of the Cotegipe cabinet to aid emancipation is to open again the intervincial slave traffic, and to annual all provincial laws to the contrary. The honor and morality of such a step requires no characterization!

-A number of liberal senators and deputies met on the night of the 17th and appointed committees to report on a scheme for the reorganization of the party and to come to an understanding with ward chiefs as to organization and the coming municipal

-If any one has any curiosity about the excava-tions at Tyrintho, the Diario Official will satisfy It does seem extravagant to fill five and a half columns, in one number of an official paper, with a matter of no earthly interest to the majority of its readers.

-The Mint has just issued a new nickel piece of 50 reis, which is about the size of the bronze 10 The new coin ought to be of great con-If now the Mint will venience in making change. If now the Mint will coin a 1 real piece, the public departments will be supremely happy.

-The minister of agriculture has solicited permission from the Treasury to deposit 300,000\$ in stamps and stamped envelopes in the ases of the sinking fund department for safe keeping. It has been found to be a mistake to leave too much value in the postoffice treasury.

-To improve the Rua do Ouvidor they are re — 10 improve the Rua do Ouvidor they are re-ducing the already insufficient size of the side-walk flags. Funny idea, but doubtless it has its reasons. Perhaps the Ouvidor sidewalk is to be used hereafter by a single row of the ornamental young men who line that street every sunny afternoor. afternoon.

-Which is right? Official announcements have been inserted in several provincial papers that the time for the redemption of certain 2\$000, 5\$000 and 10\$000 notes had been put off to the end of the year, while the local papers announce that the period for redemption without discount closes on the 30th inst. There is evidently a gross blunde somewhere!

-On the 15th the section of the Council of State to which had been referred the appeal of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, against the decision of the Bahia Junta Commercial refusing to register the by-laws of the bank and the Imperial Charter, confirmed the decision of the Justia. The refusal was based upon, first, the want of special powers of attorney, second, certain by laws had not been approved, and, third, because the capital of the Balia branch was not specified.

—There was an exciting little quarrel at the S. Pedro theatre on the afternoon of the 22nd between Sarah Bernhardt and one of her supporters Madame Noirmont. The latter, it seems, wished to take away some things which Sarah gave orders should not be permitted. This led to a controversy, in which Noirmont seems to have slapped Sarah's face. Sarah and the whole company of actresses then got Noirmont in a corner where they gave her what a colleague calls "muites erepetition castiger corporates." That means, we take it, that Noirmont got a drubbing from every woman in the company. The incident does not add materially to the reputation of the parties concerned, but we presume the public will exercise its customary impartiality and join Sarah and her whole company in putting all the blame on Noirmont.

A picture of Sarah was sold in Cantagallo for 33\$. If it was worth more, it was not dear.

-A gentleman named Duffles is to receive 900\$ for a slave who enlisted in the army under an

-Shade of Victor Hugo! Our colleague of the Diario de Noticias allows a correspondent to imitate the great man's style in writing about fleas!

-The tenders for extracting phosphate of limfrom the Fernando Noronha archipelago, amounting to six, were opened on the 18th.

-The Bolivian minister is said to have given large order for coffee machinery in this city, the same to be shipped during the present month.

-Barão de Macahubas, the daily press says, has succeeded in teaching the greater part of a class o 60 pupils to read in eight lessons of one hour

-It is announced that Sarah Bernhardt will go to São Paulo on the 27th. It appears, therefore, that the Paulistas were able to raise the 20,000\$ guarantee for four representations.

—The 2nd promoto publico filed his process against the defaulting treasurer of the postoffice on the 18th. As the criminal disappeared months ago, it will be interesting to know what the next step will be.

-An American colleague says a young man had given up his seat in the tram-cars to ladies 39 times within a short period, and was thanked each time. It is a religious paper, too, that makes this astounding statement

-A daughter of Barão de Cotegipe, prime min ister, and a deputy from Bahia were married on the 17th. The ministers, many senators, deputies and various other persons of elevated social posi-tion, were present at the ceremony.

-O Paiz says a Belgian engineer has solved th question of applying electricity to the tramways etc. In the United States and in Great Britain they run their tram-cars with soda water, and do not even add the brandy. The after dinner effects of the soda water bonds must be excellent.

-Poets are only human after all. One of them has just killed his uncle in S. Paulo. He may lyrically explain his reasons, as George Barnwell explained his metaphysically. George, however, was hung, while Silvestre de Lima will probably be acquitted, or sent up to Fernando de Noronha to vegetate.

-In the month of May, 1884, McCulloch Beecher & Co. made an assignment to Henry Paine Bartlett, preferring Drexel, Morgan & Co. for \$75,000. Their liabilities were \$275,000, assets \$75,000. about \$40,000. Judge Beach yesterday decided to set aside the assignment.—N. V. Commercial assignment.-N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, April 28.

-The minister of agriculture recently asked his colleague of the navy to appoint experts to examine the steamers Calderon and Cervantes which the Nacional de Navegação company pro-poses to buy. On the 17th the minister of marine asked his colleague of agriculture for information as to the conditions which must be met by these steamers, or in other words what are the ex perts to examine into.

—A copy of the Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, containing copies of the Revisla Illustrada's sketches of slave tortures, having been posted in the Paiz office for public inspection, a government writer in Joinal of the 16th denounces it as a shameful attack on national honor. On the following day, the Paiz poured balm on the wounds of the sensitive patriot by telling him that the real offender was slavery, and not the exposure of its crimes.

-It is expected that Bishop Granbery of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the United in general charge of the missions of that church in Brazil, will come out to Rio on the Advance, which is due on the 4th proximo. It is the intention of Bishop Granbery to make only a short visit, probably no more than the intervabetween two steamers, a part of which will be spent in São Paulo and Piracicaba. It is expected that a new man will come out on the same steamer to take charge of the English work in this city.

Our local subscribers will have the satisfaction —Our local subscribers will have the satisfaction of receiving this number of the NEWS just on the eve of the end of the world, which, according to an old prophecy, falls on the 24th of June. We must confess that our first impulse was to postpone publication a day or two in order to take advantage of the occasion, but the thought of seeing our many good friends entering Paradise with copies of the RIO NEWS, fresh from the press, in their hands has induced us to change our mind and pub hands has induced us to change our limit and par-lish the paper as usual. Probably a better op-portunity has never occurred for increasing a newspaper's circulation, and it will not be our fault if the saints are not fully informed to-morrow about the last struggles of Belisario's exchange and ssessed of the latest news from Brazil's are not possessed of the latest news from Brazil's heroic endeavor to liberate her sexagenarian slaves.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 23rd, 1886.

EXCHANGE.

LACHANGE.

June 14.—The official rates were 21½ on London, 444 on Paris and 550 on. Hamburg at 90 djs; 2\$360—2\$370 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling 21½ and reichsmarks 546. Market quiet. From second hands bank was reported at 21 gli6. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 11\$200, sellers at 11\$200, sellers at 11\$200 and 21¾ on London, 446 on Paris and 553—€44 on Hamburg at 24 and 24 and 46 on Paris and 553—€44 on Hamburg at 24 and 24 and 25 and 25

11\$200, sellers at 11\$300.

une 15.—The banks opened at 21}6 on London, 446 c
Paris and 333—534 on Hamburg at 90 dps: 3\$360 on Ne
Vork at sight. In the aftermoon rates were withdraws
Commercial sterling was quoted at at 7166—2156, with lith
business doing. Sovereigns were reported sold on ti
street at 118390 and closed at the Exchange with buyers

Commercial sterling was quoted at 21/16—21/5, with little business doing. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 118/300 and closed at the Exchange with buyers at 118/300, sellers at 118/300.

June 16.—The native banks named no rates, the English banks were drawers at 21/5 on London, head offices only, 450 on Paris and 557 on Hamburg at 90/45; 28/400 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 118/15/200. Sovereigns were reported sold on the street at 118/300 b. 0, 274d, and closed with buyers at 118/300, sellers at 118/300.

June 17.—The market opened at 21/6, the English banks drawing on head offices. In the afternoon rates were reduced to 21 on London, 454 on Paris and 561—560 on Hamburg at 90/45; 28/410—28/420 on New York at sight. There was little doing with commercial sterling quoted at 21 316—21/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118/300.

June 18.—Official rates were unchanged at the banks, but the market was firmer and head office bills were obtainable at 21 3116. Commercial sterling was quoted at 21/46, 211316 and 21/5 and francs at 452. Sovereigns sold at 118/300 b. 0, 23rd—30th, closing with buyers at 118/300, sellers at 118/400.

June 19.—Market at a stand-still with official rates unchanged. The only business doing was some trifling amounts of bank sterling at 21 and commercial at 21/4, 800 creigns sold at 118/300. June 21.—The only rates posted were by the Commercial Bank very late in the day, viz. 20/6 on London, 450 on Paris at 90/48. Some small amounts of commercial sterling were reported at 21. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 118/300, sellers at 118/300.

June 22.—The Banco Commercial opened at 20/6 on London, 450 on Paris and 550 on Hamburg at 20/61. 28/440 on New York at sight and finally withdrawn. There is little business reported, with commercial sterling quoted at 20/6-21. Sovereigns solded at 118/500. London, 450 on Paris and 550 on Hamburg at 20/61. 28/440 on New York at sight and finally withdrawn. There is little business reported, with co

-It is rumoured that the Villa Isabel transway company has purchased the Villa Guarany line at a cost of 25,0005. According to the relation of the minister of agriculture the later of the purchased of the minister of agriculture the later of the purchased of th

sengers last year.

On the 16th the Bauco União de Credito asked for tenders for 1,300,000\$ in dehentures of 200\$ each for the Bragantina, S. Paulo, railway. Price of emission is 92 per cent, and interest 8 per cent.

The sinking fund is to meet the loan in 12 years.

lenders for 1,300,0009 in defentures of 2005 each for the Bragatina, S. Paulo, railway. Price of emission is 92 per cent. and interest 8 per cent. The sinking fand is to meet the loan in 12 years.

—It is expected that the new Banco da Lavoura, of São Paulo, will begin operations early next month. Mr. João Antonio de Sâ, for nine years, fiel of the São Paulo branch of the Banco do Brazil, has resigned his position in that bank recently, and will become, it is said, the manager and treasurer of the new banch. The following notice to bolders of stock of the 5 per cent. Joan Dividends will be paid at the Treasury on and after July and proximo on presentation of the script oppublic, or private documents of transfer executed in accordance with the arms of April 10th ult; viz. to contain signature of purchaser, seler and broker, whethereasy, properly legal to provide the proximate the state of purchaser, seler and broker, whethereasy, properly legal to provide the proximate the state of the property of the property selected to deposit the certificates at the 1st Contabriat of the Directoral Geral of Contabilitation the 23rd line. The Banco Commercial do Rio de Janctio submitted the fallowing prospectus to the share-holders at the meeting held to the 21st. The 3,000 shares not issued are to be officed to the present shareholders, who are entitled to a number of new shares equal to their present holdings a sum of 600,000 is to be withdrawn from profits in sugeness of the shareholders at the meeting held on the 21st. The 3,000 shares not issued are to be officed to the present shareholders, who are entitled to a number of new shares yeal to their present holdings a sum of 600,000 is to be withdrawn from profits in sugeness of new shares on deceded to the present shares and the directors estimate that at the completion of the operation reserve find will stand at 9,056,915 and profits is suspense at 213,240,000,000 Marco de S. Salvader de Mattosinhos, Barso de Hamengo, Messrs, João A fundoi di Silva Franco, Joé Marques de

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

1ST - 15TH JUNE Exchange passed 798,010 at 21½-22 d. Francs 1,314,277 ,, 434-449 fs. R. Marks 207,388 ,, 537-558 fs. Coffee sold. 67,619 bags weighing 4,057,140 kilos DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

for

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

	June 15	June 16	June 17	June 18	June 19	June 21	June 22	June 23
		946 000	252.000	254,000	250,000	253,000	250,000	243,000
Stock this morning, Dags	,					*	8 000	3,000
Receipts yesterday, bags	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	0,000	31000
do Santos	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	1	2,000	1,000
Sales for United States, bags	7,000	5,000	1		1	1	8,000	9,000
State of the market.	firm	nrm						
Exchange on London, private	21¾ d	213/8	211/2	2138	211/4	211/4	21	21
Steamer freight U. States 25 c & 5%	25 c & 5%	25 c & 5%	25 C & 5%	25 C & 5%	25 C & 5%	25 c & 5%	25 C & 5%	25 C & 5%
Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	4.100
and freight by steamer	10 C	10	9 15116	97%	9 13116	9 13116	9%	9%
do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
	00	8 9116	81%	8 7116	836	836	8 5116	8 5116

WEEKLY SUMMARY.	
	June 19th
Sales for United States during the week Sales for Europe etc d Sales for Europe etc d Sales for Sales Sales Sales Claracter of the United States Steamer cleaves Europe and Elsewhere. Freduct Sales S	23,000 bags 22,000 ,, 3,000 ,, 18,000 ,, 25 C. & 5% 12/6 & 5%
Stock at Sastros this morning. Receipts during week to 18th June. Sales for United States during week do Europe do. Shipments to United States do. do Europe do. Market quiet: Good Average Steamers loading for United States. Freight by Str. do	210,000 bags 9,000 ,, 7,000 ,, 8,000 ,, 10,000 ,, 3\$800 ,, 2

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS OF MAY 22ND.

Government Stocks.

		Cri	ree minene	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
.04.	41/2 per ct.	Loan	1		. 99-101
1865					90-100
1871					. 96-98
1875					. 97-90
1879			Transfer of the second		92-94
1879	415 "				. 88—89
1883	41/2 11		Railway		
			Kanteny	•	
paid				vontee	. 151/2-161/2
20	Alagoas, I	am.	7 per ci gua	rantee	
100	do d	eb.	6 ,,	guar	. 211/4-221/4
20	Bahia a S	Franc	isco 7 per ci	. guar	. 131/2-14
20	Brazilian (Great :	outhern		1914-2014
20	., 1	mp. (ent. Bahia.	ner ct	. 111-113
100					
100	Campus 8	Car	ingola deb.	½ per ct	. 103-105
20	Cande d' F	11 141	n. 7 per ct.	guar	. 14/2-15/2
100	do	de	s sid per C		. 99-101
100	D. Theres	a Chr	istina deb. 5	1/2 per cent	. 96-98
20	do	7	per ct. guar		- 1834
20	Great We	stern e	f Brazil 7 P	er ct. guar	. 1714-1814
100	do	6 1	er et deb.	Stock	. 110-110
20	Imp. Bra	z. Na	al & Nova	Cruz	. 0/2-7/2
100	do			SCHIP 572 PCI	00-09
20	Minne &	Rio L	m. 7 per ct.	guar	. 21-22
100	do	de	b. 6 per ct.		. 100-100
100	Manuana	deh	e ner ct		. 100-101
100	Davin Ale	orre 8	Nova Han	iburgo deb. o	0 70-01
100					
100					
20					
100					
100					
100	Cauth Re	willian			1934-201
20	do do		6 per ct. Irr	ed	.1091/2-1101
100	West S	Paul	deh a per	ed	109-111
100	west. S.	- dilli			
1			Miscellan	eous.	
bas	d				

	Miscellaneous.	
paid 15 10 10 10 25 100 2 10	Miscilaneous. Amazon Stean Mayarjaton. English Bank of Rio, Lim. London & Brazilian Bank, Lim. Cent. Braz. Sugar Factories, Pref. R10 City Improvements Braz. Street ratinways, Lim. Braz. Street ratinways, Lim. Braz. Street ratinways, Lim.	14/2-15/ -4/2 -25 -104 11/2-11/4 103/2-11 104-107
15 7½ 7½ 7½	West. & Braz. Tel. Lim	7-7% 4%-4%
100	London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lim	3%-3% 100-10
20 10 20 10	Bahia Gas	24-26 4-43/ 23-24 151/4-16 87-92

	SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	1	June	Eur	rope .	wern	Gr st	r Fra	nkfu	rt			1		Imports.	SHIPPING N	Jews	
,	June 14. Banco Industrial	200 000		16	Lone	do don	Br sti	do	nitz	 				7 l:	The markets have shown a fair movement since our last report, while prices are generally lower. Flour receipts have been only fair, but the market has become weak and	ARRIVALS OF FOREIG		
367	Banco União de Credito	178 000	19 Hamburg Ger str Ceard. 2,890 19 Bordeaux Fr str Congo. 324 21 Trieste Ger str Holstein. 19,265										4 5	the state of the s	JUNE 14. BALTIMORE—Amer bk Adelaide; 370 tons; Bailey; 42 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.			
75		631/2 70		Elsi	erohe	re:								F	white pine was on order, and the two cargoes were sold on private terms. Kerosene is flat and rather lower and Lard	JUNE 15.	tons: Eckman	nn 6- J
30 7 81	Jardim Botanico tramway	315 OOG	June 17 River Plate Br str <i>Elbe</i>						leal			5,	00 E	weak at a sharp decline. Cement is quoted father lower,	coal to order. CARDIFF—Br ship Cumberland; 1555 tons; McNiel;			
400 50	byp. notes Banco Brazil	75 % 99 % 77 % 88 000	18 River Plate Br str <i>Hogarth</i>							th				30	Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been :	coal to Wilson Sons & Co. 7UNE 16.		
	June 15.		Receipts for the past nine days have averaged 5,175 bags per day, against 5,101 bags for the preceding ten days.							have :	ng te	ged s	5,175 b ys.	gs	Codorus	New YORK—Amer ble James A. Borland; 649 tons; Davi 51 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.		
, :		1,140 000	The daily average since the 1st inst. has been: 5,040 bags							nst. ha ags	s bee	en:			Chesapeake	London-Br bk Columbus; 520 tons; Nickerson; 48 d cement to Monteiro, Hime & Co. Liverpool.—Br bk Sovereign; 524 tons; Cook; 45 ds; su		
100	do	283 500	against 7,666 ,, in 1885 ,, 6,077 ,, , 1884						,, in	1884				Noblesse	CARDIFF—Br bk Alumbagh; 1147 tons; Gunning: 52 de			
27	5 Banco Commercial	260 000				,,		7,	167	,, ,, ,, ,,	1882				Alcantara	coal to order. Fr bk <i>Havre</i> ; 639 tons; Fre Pedro II railway.	ust; 45 ds; co	oal to D.
201	do	262 000 141 000				,,		3.	938	,, ,, ,, ,,	1881				Mt. Vernon 1,000 ,, Codorus 500 ,,	Fr bk Tijuca; 826 tons; Legu morgan Coal Company.		
20 5	2 deb. do 200\$	6356 %						1	er 10	were:			r arrol		Buda	——Fr bk Quillota; 412 rons; Ch Wilson Sons & Co.		
14 3 1 3	Nova Permanente do	25 000	Super	erior.					non			n	ominal		SSSF Econome 1,500 ,, Tibor do:	HAMBURG—Ger lug Anna; 312 ton dries to Hermann Stoltz & Co CETTE—Swed lug Imes; 251 tons;	Hogstrom: 78	75 ds; sun- 8 ds: sun-
13 5		85 %	Regu	ular f	irst.			40	20 -	4 490)	5 90	6 - 6 6 - 6 6 - 5	00	A do 300 ,,	dries to Cerf, Dale & Co. FIGUEIRA—Port lug Veturia; 179 to dries to master.		
3	[프리크 : 18 2] 이 경기 위하는 경기 경기 기계	1,005 000	Good	d seco	ond.			3 3	40 -	3 880	,	4 90	0 - 5	00		Newcastle - Nor lug Tabor; 295 to G. Joppert & Co.	ns; Ovie; 61 c	ds; coal to
2	8 do all paid 2 do do	1,015 000	Capit	itania					non	3 200 ninal		n	00 — 4 10minal 100 — 3		SSSF Buda 50 ,, Tainui from New Zealand :	JUNE 17.	and tone: V	Walderson.
	4 Banco Commercial 5 Banco Delcredere	42 000	Sto	ock	was	this t	norni	ng es	timat	2 250 ed to	be 2		o bags	100	Leibnitz from River Plate:	FREIDERICHSTADT—Nor bg Gjendi; 276 tons; Waldersen; 67 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co. 7 UNE 18.		
3	o deb. S. Isabel do Rio Preto R.R £50 o Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	63 %		broke	er, at					nother					Frankfurt do:	CARDIFF—Br ship Vendome; 1515 to to Messageries Maritimes.		
20	do do	223 000	10.3	Balti	imore	- Am	er bk	Ade	laide				bags 3,500			Newcastle Nor bk Insula Capr 69 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.	i; 395 tons; l	Danielsen;
10	o Aquanya macc. committee	31 000			do		,,	Coa	orus ene				7,000			JUNE 19. SAVANNAH-Br bk Verona; 648 tou	s; Dix; 70 d	ls; pine to
	June 17. To Five per cent. apolices, new loan, all paid.			New	Orle	ans F	r str .	Lasse	и				3,500 4,000		13,820 brls.	SANTOS-Ger bk <i>Planteur</i> ; 320 tons; W. R. McNiven.	Drewe; 2 ds;	; ballast to
	8 Banco Brazil	284 000		Lond	lon &	è An lo	twerp	Br s	tr Ta	igus eveliu	s		3,500		Sales and receipts for dealer's account for the same period	JUNE 20. CADIZ—Ner bk Madonna; 462 tons;	Petersen: 66	ds: ds: sale
	25 do 30 Banco do Commercio	. 267 000		Ham	item	inean	Aus	t str	B. 1	Kemen	y		3,500		estimated to be : 17,700 brls. American	to Leonel de Carvaiho & Co.		
	30 Banco Industrial	82 000		Cap	do e To	wn N	Fr s lor lu	g Sa.	turn.	nce			3,500		9,000 ,, River Plate 2,300 ,, Trieste	DEPARTUKES OF FORE JUNE 14.	GN VESSE	ELS.
6	56 Leopoldina R.R. 70 deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$. 42 , Grão Pará R.R. 706. 41 , S. Isabel do Rio Preto 200\$.	63 %	D	DA II.	Y F	VECI	EIPT	S AN	ID S	ALE	s or	F C	OFFE		Brokers report the market weak at the following quota-	SIDNEY-Br ship Annie Goudrey; ballast.		
	an Jardim Rotanico tramway	. 154 000	-			A	T RI	O D	E 7.	4NEI	RO.	0 7	-	-	Trieste, 18\$00018\$500	St. John—Br ship <i>Lizzie Burrill;</i> Barbadoes—Nor bk <i>Poseidon;</i> 542 to	ons; Boresen;	do
ı	25 Villa Izabel do oo deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal mine	. 215 600 . 73 %	Freight	Exchange	do	Average price	tock.	Fotal Sales	: E	:		eceipt			do 2nd do	LHA DO SAL—Port bk Audacia; 65; TUNE 15.	tons; Soares	s; do.
	June 18.	. 09/2 /0	per	nge on		e pric		nts	Elsewhere	Cape		States			do 2nd 16 500-16 750	Santos-Gerlug Union; 333 tons; N TUNE 17.	lielsen; kerose	ene.
2,0	Five per cent. apolices, new loan, all paid Sovereigns b. o. 23-30th	. 11 370) š	London		e Ordinary			ere :			2			Chili nominai	CHILL—Br ship Geraldine; 1190 tons BARBADOES—Amer lug C. S. Bushn		
	9 Banco Brazil	. 284 000	0	lon av		nary :									New Zealand 15 000-16 000	JUNE 18. Sidney-Br ship County of Yarm		
	20 Banco Auxiliar	. 205 000	0	crage		st per									Verona from Savannah, which are sold on private terms.	ballast. PUERTO CABELLO-Br lug Wenona		
	oo Banco Delcredere	. 178 000	0 :		6	arrob			. :			:			White Pine The James A. Borland brought 94,-	DELAWARE BREAKWATER—Nor bk tons; Kruger; do.	Herlof Herlo	lofsen; 778
	162 ,, Sorocabana R.R. 100\$. 474 000	0.1			-	•	: ggs			:				629 feet on order. The market is reported flat at 100105 rs. per foot.	JUNE 19. PORT ELIZABETH—Nor lug Ideal; 3	73 tons; Gjem	ire; coffee.
	50 Previdente Insce. Co	. 98% % . 69 000	0 0	9											Swedish Pine Receipts are 615 doz. per Gjendi	JUNE 20. Algon BayBr lug Wanderer; 255	tons; Malcol	lm; coffee.
	65 hyp. notes Banco C. Real, S. Paulo 70 ,, Banco Predial	. 85 % . 70 %	0 2	3615	5,05	5,55	259,000	17,22	528	5,000	4,193	7,500	68		red deals at 38\$000-40\$000 and white at 38\$000-39\$000 per doz.	ITAJAHYDan bg Maria Petrus; 11 JUNE 21.	4 tons; Beck;	ballast.
	June 19. 9 Banco Brazil	. 285 000	-	?.	0		•	•				-		-	Spruce PineNothing whatever to report.	BRUNSWICKPort bk Leonor; 446 t	ons; Fonseca;	ballast.
	80 Banco Commercial	. 310 000	0 0	2: 0 2:	,	Un	254	1 8		u	ņ			Tuna	Kerosene.—Receipts are 13,000 cases per James A. Borland from New York. The market has become flat, and invoices cannot be quoted at over 6\$500 per case.	JUNE 22. QuebecBr bk Sarah; 1142 tons; N Ship IslandNor ship Chrysolite;	IcMillan; ball	last.
	10 ,, S. Antonio de Padua R.R.	. 205 000	0 4	200	,050	550	,000	34/	,010	,030	952	335	180		Lard Receipts are 850 kegs per Adelaide and 2,000	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO.		
16	50 Jardim Botanico tramway. 10 S. Christovão do 10 Paulista Navegação w/subs	. 154 000	ю —										T	-	per Colorado from the United States. The market is weak and quotations much lower, viz: 350 rs. per lb. for invoices.	Africa		
	150 Alliança Insce. Co	30 000	0 7	250 & S	5,0	5.55	260,00	3,02	- 1	1	1	1 -	6,23	100	Rosin - From New York the James A. Borland brought 28c brls. and the Colorado 100. Quotations are	A mor	Rosario	27 Mar.
	253 hyp. notes Banco Brazil	99 %	0 3	200		90	ŏ	7					٠	_	about unchanged at 6\$500:1\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight.	Agder	Christiania	10 Mar.
	500\$ Gold Loan 1868	. 290 000	00 5	25c			26							Tune	Turpentine.—Receipts nil and last quotation at retail were about 520550 rs. per kilo	Aydon Forest		 4 May
	6 Banco Rural	178 000	00 0	& 5%	5,050	5,550	3,000	7,254	1		1,097	680	5,427	5	Indian Corn.—Receipts from the River Plate have been:	Aimendral	Cardiff Cardiff	7 May
	50 Alliança Insce. Co	30 000	26 -	13									1		3,539 bags per <i>Leibnitz</i> 920 ,: Frankfurt	Birgitte	Hamburg	5 May
	40 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [696] June 22. 6 Five per cent, apolices, new loan, all pai	1- 77 7	0	25c & 50	21 316	5,550	267,00	7.471	1 1		1	1	4.434	Tune :	1,334 ,, Congo 2,879 ,, Ceará	Baltic	Cardifl	
	ooo Sovereigns	. 11 590	90 8	500	6 9	50	8	71					-	50	3,847 ,, Tagus Brokers quote the market unchanged at 3\$6003\$800 per	Benj. Fabens	Oporto	
\$	5 Banco Auxiliar	200 00	00	25c			2	_				_		Tune	bag: flat. Bran.—The receipts are 1,380 bags per Frankfurt from	Christine	Rosario	29 Apr
	100 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$			& 5%	3,050	5.550	6,000	5,686	5.602	1,500	2,697	1,046	5,039	10	River Plate. Quotations are unchanged at 2\$2002\$300 per bag.	Cyanus	Antwerp	3 May
	594 "Sorocabana R. R. 1005. 112 Villa Isabel tramway. 15 Previdente Insce Co	. 68 00	90 -											_	Codfish.—Receipts nil and retail quotations are 26\$000 -30\$000 for tubs and 26\$000-30\$000 for cases.	David Stewart Drumadoon	Baltimore	15 Apr
	MARKET REPORT.			1	1	1 1	260,00	1	1	1 1	1	1	4.30	June 20	COHL.—Receipts have been: 2,297 tons per Cumberland from Cardiff	Everest	Cardiff	19 Ma 20 Ma
	MARKET REPORT. Rio de Janeiro, June 23:	rd, 1886.	-				ŏ						ů	-	1,724 ,, Alumbagh do	Emilie	Cardift	
	Exports.			250 &		n yı	258	16,	10,	,9		7,	.00	June	993 ,, Havre do 1,187 ,, Tiyuca do 1,138 ,, Quillota do	Gen. v. Werder	Hamburg	
the	Coffee.—The market had again ruled rathe 19th, since when rather more animation has	been shown	n,	5%	- 1	550	000	746	723	500	520	703	677	21	2,127 ,, Vendome do 1,024 ,, Franziska from Glasgow	Gratidão	Lisbon Hamburg	15 May
wl	nich may be attributed to the steady decline nich from 211/2 for bank on London at date of	our last ha	as	250			12							June	758 , Sovereign from Liverpool 440 , Tabor from Newcastle	Hombarsund Hans Olsen	Newcastle Hull	3 Ma 1 Ma
fir	meeded to 205% to-day. Holders have natural	eccipts sho	ow	£ 50	21	5,550	\$2,000	4,490	0,322	1 1	964	9.358	3,000	ne 22	475 ,, Insula Capri do Cement — Receipts have been :	Ida Ingomar	Cardiff	
SIT	t a trifling increase for receipts coastwise ha	once passer	ed, -	0.									1		6,600 casks per Columbus from London	Inga Johann Frederick	Rosario	
	e are likely to see our supply sharply increased. The sales since our last report have been:	1.						130	: .	<u>ا</u> د	38	58	110	100	60 ,, Imes from Cette	Java Kmg Ceolric	Cardiff	 2 Ma
	40,622 bags for the United States 13,423 ,, Europe			1	1	1 1	1	.937	,664	.859	38,544	.231	10,883	otals 1st lune	Brokers quote at 7\$500 for British, 6\$5006\$800 for	Lessa	London Cardiff	 30 Ap
	11,030 ,, Cape of Good Hop 1,897 ,, Elsewhere	•	-											· ·	German and 7\$600-7\$800 for French These are current prices on the spot, but the cement arriving will not obtain	Mathilda C. Smith	Liverpool	
	66,972 bags. The clearances for the same period have been								3,628	21.0	94	2,40	3,845	Tot since 1	the quotations. There is a scarcity at the moment. Hay.—No receipts. The last quotations reported were	Margaretta	Rosario	::
	United States:	bag		1	1	1	1	ı	,628,510	213,780	946,372	2,405,278	3,842,974	otals 1st July	6065 rs. per kilo. Rice No receipts of foreign and brokers quote the	Nordlyset	Liverpool	
J	ine 18 New York Amer str Colorado 19 do Br str Vandyck													Y	market steady at unchanged prices, 9\$3009\$600 per bag.	Philothea	Antwerp	2 Ma

Pictor Carite												
Prince Edward Cardift	339,675,100\$000 336,003,100\$000	Apolices	denomination Jan. July do	··· } 6 %	1,000\$000 200—800 500—1,000	1,005\$000 x.d 101 0/a 1,015 000	1,016\$000—1,020 000 1,015 000—1,020 000					
Rosedale Rosario Romance Grangemouth 30 Apr.	50,000,000 000	do	do	5 70	1,000 000 1,000 000	92 º/• 1,250\$000	1,250 000					
Rowena Reweaste 10 April	119,600 000 30,000,000 000 51,885,000 000 10,212,100 000 119,600 000 22,047,600 000 42,683,000 000 7,989,600 000		58	6 %	1,000 000 200—500	1,140 000	1,131 000					
Salem New York Sarah Doe Oporto Suitana Oporto Severn Richmond 26 Apr.	2,121,400\$000	Brazil	HYPOTHECARY NOTES. June., Dec	5 % 6 % 5 % 5 %	100\$000 100 000 £11,58	99 °/o 77 °/o 84\$000	99 %—100 % 75 %—77 % 88 000—91 000					
Stamboul Cardiff		do gold do S. I	HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	6 % 6 %	100 000	85 % 70 %	83 %— 69 %—70 °/n					
Templar Deports 13 May Templar Baltimore 28 Apr. Newport 3 May	3,374,200		DEBENTURES AND	SHARES		LAST DIVIDEND						
Triumpho Oporto Cardiff	CAPITAL SHARES	VALUE	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST	M'T PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS					
Venice Pensacola Venice Marseilles 17 Apr. Viva Brunswick	#8 %1		BANKS Auxiliar	6,671 \$368		8\$000 Jan. 1886 3 000 Jan. 1886	200\$000—208\$000 288 000—295 000					
Westwood. Liverpool Yamoyden. Baltimore 11 May	12,000,000 60,000 30,000	200\$ All 200 All 200 All 200 40	Brazil. Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.	6,018,128 878 1,142,965 516	200 000 9	000 Jan. 1886	259 000—261 000 40 000— 55 000 228 000—232 000					
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	2,000,000 10,000 5,000 12,000,000 60,000 30,000 20,000,000 100,000 12,500	200 40 200 All 200 60 200 70	Commercio Credito Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo	695,000 000 56,318 467 61,591 329	50 000 75 000	10 % Jan. 1886 3 700 Jan. 1886	72 000— 78 000 — 43 000					
DATE NAME WHEREFORM CONSIGNED TO	6 000 000 30,000 All	£ 20 £ 10 All	Auxiliar Commercial do Río de Janeiro Commercial do Río de Janeiro Comotro Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo Deleredere English Bant Septiminal Industrial de Brazilian, Limited, Monanil de Santios.	£ 190,000 872,000 000 £ 250,000	201 000	8 s Nov. 1885 6 000 Jan. 1886 8 s April 1886 0 000 Jan. 1886	200 000—					
14 V de Santos Fr 14 Holstein Gr 14 Holstein Gr 15 Colorado Amer New York* 28d Wile, S. & C Wilson Sons & C	1,000,000 5,000 All	£ 20 £ 10 200 All 200 All 200 All All	Landon and Brazilian, Limited. Mercantil de Santos. Predial Wrantil de Hypothecanio União de Credito EATIWAYS Campos and Carangola. do debentures. Corcovado. Juiz de Fóra to Tini Legopoldina.	375,000 000 124,919 770 2,320,306 987 23,756 860	70 000	6 000 Jan. 1883 0 000 Jan. 1886 8 700 April 1886	311 000—316 000					
16 Galicia Br 16 Hogarth Br 16 Labibit Br 16 Labibit Br 16 Labibit Br 17 Labibit Br 18 London' 24d do Norton, M'w & C	2 1,000,000 40,000 All	200 40 200 All	União de Credito RAILWAYS Campos and Carangola	14.642 300	130 000 2	1½ % Dec. 1885	—140 000 —180 000 — 30 000					
17 Frankfurt Gr River Plate 4d H. Stoltz & C 17 Vandyck Br Santos 22h Norton, M'w & C	C 1,500,000 - All 1,500,000 7,500 1,926	200 All 200 All 200 -	Corcovado Juiz de Fóra to Piaú do debentures	107,827 748	180 000 6	1½ °/a Jan. 1886 7 000 Jan. 1886	5					
18 Congo Fr 19 Tainui Br River Plate 4d Lyttleton 21d Wilson Son & C	C 8,735,800 43,679 All	200 200 200 —	do 2nd series		178 000 6 510 000 80 000	700 Jan. 1884 1/2 0/a April 1886 6 0/a April 1886 4 000 Jan. 188	520 000					
19 Ceará Gr 21 Chatham Br 22 Tibor Aust 22 Tagus Br Rosano* 17d P. Alegre* tod Trieste* 46d River Plate 3d Royal Mail	C £ 493,600 — 29.754 2,972,250 — 29.754	250 All	do dependences do do Macahé e Campos do do debentures Mogyana do debentures		80 0/0	51/2 0/6 Jan. 188 14 000 April 188 7 0/6 April 188	6 79 % — 84 %					
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.	- 8,100,000 40,500 25,500 970,000	200 — 200 — 200 All	do debentures. Norte debentures. Oeste de Minas	8,717 036	180 000	8 % Jan. 188 5 000 July 188 8 % April 188 11 300 April 188	3					
DATE NAME WHERE TO CARGO	495,000 20,000,000 100,000 67,526 4,000,000 20,000 10,000	200 All 200 All	Paulista (West of S. Paulo) Principe do Grão Pará do subsidiary do debentures	759,030 803 20,050 563	225 000 20 000 08 0	9 000 Jan. 188 51/2 "/o Jan. 188	98 º/a —99 96					
June 16 Sino Ital River Plate Sandries 16 Laplace Br Santos Go do do do do	1,922,000	100 — 200 — 200 All	do do Ramal Bananalense	=	90 °/o 188 000	7 % April 188 9 % Jan. 188 7 000 May 188	36					
17 Frankfurt Gr Bremen do 17 Elbe Br River Plate do 18 Hagarib Br do do	370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000 1,600,000	100 All	do debentures do debentures do do Sauto Autonio de Padua debent'es.	: 171 193	186 000 474 000 205 000	7 % Feb. 188 6 % Jan. 188 8 14 % Jan. 188	36 455 000—480 000 86 198 000—205 000					
18 V. de Santos Fr Santos 10 Colorado Amer New York* do 20 Congo Fr Bordeaux* do	1,000,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	200 AII	Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es a. S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro. do with subsid. do subsidiary. do debentures.		145 000 155 000 20 000	5 000 July 18	150 000=					
20 Ceará Gr 20 Ceará Gr 20 Tainui Br 20 Cavour Br 20 Vandyck Br	£ 676,300	£ 100 All	Sorocabana		65 000 63 % 518 000	6 % Jun. 18 6 % Jun. 18	86 621/2 % — 631/2 %					
22 Holstein Gr Theste		£ 50 All	do do União Valenciana TRAMWAYS	34,600 000	262 000	5 000 April 18 5 000 Jan. 18	84 260 000—265 000					
* Calling at intermediate ports. FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT C RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 23rd, 1886.	2F 5,100,000* 27,000 All 463,000	200 All 500 —	do do	*=	480 000 106½ °/0 154 000 181 000	7 % Jan. 18 3 500 April 18 7 000 Jan. 18	186 186 152 000—154 000					
M G	10,000,000 50,000 All 500,000 2,500 All 500,000 - All 1,200,000 6,000 All	200 All	Pernamonico		91 70	8 % Jan. 18 6 000 July 18 7 % April 18 4 000 Aug. 18	384 386					
NAME Z Z PROM CONSIGNER	360,000	200 Al	Porto Alegre	477,939 554	195 000	15 000 Jan. 18 8 000 3 500 April 18	366 366 369 200					
hk Serene		200 Al	Villa Izabel NAVIGATION COMPANIÈS Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 60,771 1,550,299 778 8,186 48	90 000	6 sh July 1 6 000 April 1 8 000 Jan. 1	886 313 000-320 000					
bk Adelaide 370 14 Baltimore. Phipps Blos. &	C 4,000,000 20,000 All		Espirito-Santo a Caravellas Ferry do debentures	210,510 59	98 %	8 % May 1	886 — 99 °0 885 215 000—218 000					
bk. J. A. Borland British	C 1,377,300 - 16,000 16,000 1 6,000	200 A	Nacional de Navegação do and series Paulista do debentures	49,715 96	228 000	7 500 May 1 7 000 Jan. 1	836 886 886 —215 000					
hing Helen Fox 556 16 New York In distress bk Bellona 1123 7 16 Liverpool Rio Gas Co. sp Charlie Baker 1063 23 Cardiff Wilson Sons &	C 500,000 4,000 2,500 300,000 3,000 1,85	200 -	do depentines	12,500 00	1 30 000	4 000 Feb. 1	886 32 000— 33 000					
op Prince Louis, 1323 28 Newport E. W. May	3,000,000 3,000 A	0 200 20	Confiança	200,000 00	0 545 000 0 69 000 0 225 000	34 000 Jan. 1 4 000 Jan. 1 10 000 Jan. 1 16 000 Jan.	886 222 000—228 000					
bk Bros & Sisters 656 bk Woodfield. 300 Pascagonal D. Pedro II R. bk Blue Bird . 303 I New York Mansell & C.	.R 8,000,000 8,000 4,00	1 1,000 100 0 - 20	Geralia Geral Integridade	300,000 00	185 000	10 000 Jan. 1 9 "/o Jan. 1 3 500 Jan.	1884 60 000 70 000					
bg Betsy 340 2 Swansea Azambuja & I.	C 4,000,000 20,000 10,00 5,000,000 25,000 12,50	0 200 20	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	9,715 6		3 500 Jan.						
bk Columbus 520 bk Sovereign 524 so Vendome 1515 18 Cardiff Mess. Maritin	1,200,000\$ 6,000 3.75 138,800	200 Z00 Z	All Aracaty	···· =		_ Jun. _ April						
bk Verona 648 19 Savannah F. Clemente of Norwegian bk Bonito 599 May 5 Lisbon Barbosa Costa Wilson Sons & Wilson Sons &	& C 244,600 2,500 A & C 250,000	100	Piracicaha		-	8 º/o Jan.	1886					
bk Glengairn. 848 bk Agra	& C 300,000	200	do debentures. Porto Felix do debentures. Of debentures. Pureza. do debentures.	23,975 5	67 85 %	8½ % April Jan.	1886					
bk Aster 402 2 Cardini 202 3 Langesund C. W. Gross 6 St. Lauget 538 6 Cardiff B. Rodrigues bk Chapman 486 9 London Monteiro, H. L. F. Alves & Chapman 486 9 Control of the	& C 1,000,000 5,000 6 & C 290,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	100	O debentures. All Quissamā O debentures.	132,870 0	200 000	8½ % April 8½ % May						
bk Frauriska. 781 15 Glasgow G Joppert & 15 Newcastle. G Joppert & 16 Newcastle. C. W. Gross-bg Gjendi. 276 7 Freid stdt. C. W. Gjendi. 276 7 Freid stdt. C. W. Gjendi. 276 7 Freid stdt. 276 7 Freid stdt. C. W. Gjendi. 276 7 Freid stdt. 276 7 Freid s	C 1,700,000 8,500 A &C 940,000 4,000 F	200	All Rio BrancoGAS COMPANIES		55 000	4 s Nov.	1885					
	750,000 37,500	AII 20			250 000 70 °/o	8 % Nov.	65 05 - 72 06					
bg Success 182 Jun. 3 P. Alegre. A. Moreira co	702,100	= -	do debentures	100	85 %		1886					
Swedish bk Norden		All 200	S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures COTTON MILLS All Brazil Industrial. do debentures.	1,975	210 000	8 olo Jan.	1883 1886 175 000—180 000 —————————————————————————————————					
bk Strassburg 426 May 5 Nakualota III district & Marseilles. H. Stoltz & H	C 495,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	200	All Cariocado debenturesConfiança Industrial	Ξ	206 000		1 1886					
Danish D. S. Nicoleo		All 200	do debentures. All Rink do debentures.		92 0/6 92 0/6 225 000	7 % Apri	1 1886 1886 11 1886					
bk Aage	250,000 - 5,	All 200 - 100 550 200	All Baral industrial do debenutes. do debenutes. Conficac debenutes. Conficac industrial. Pao Grande. All Rink. do debentures. All S. Pedro de Alcantara. do debentures. All Petropolitana debentures.	Ξ.	200 000	8 % Nov	. 1885					
Spanish I listage	1,000,000 —	All 500	All Petropolitana do debentures. All Associação Commercial. Candelaria (church) debentures. Cantraciar e Esgotos debentures. Carriagens Fluminense.	Ξ	196 on 477 oo 168 oo	8 % Ma	. 1884 7. 1886 11 1886 . 1886 . 1886 . 1886 . 1886 . 185 000—200 000					
French C. v. D. D. des II	R.R 800,000 4,000	All & 50	Cantaretra é Esgous decentures All Carriagens Fluminense. Commercio e Lavoura All Constructora. Docas de D. Pedro II.	54,379 12,000 9,954	000 100 00 130 100 00 128 00	0 10 000 Jan	1886 185 000—200 000 1886					
		All 200	All Gloria market	172,748	770	o 2 500 Jar	. 1886					
bk Marianninha 888 Jun. 1 Oporto. Veiga, P. & Mariannisha 888 Jun. 1	es & C 500,000 2,500 1,000 1,000 9,920 1,000 10,000 10,000 9	All 50 . All 100 All 200	All Pastoril Agricola e Industrial. All Pastoril Agricola e Industrial. Serviços Maritimos. União Telephonica. do debentures.	180,040 8,822 5,617		5 500 Ap 5 000 Ma 8 % Ma	1. 1886 ril 1886 ty 1886 ty 1886					
bk Tentativa 444 38 Lisbon V, Leone, M 179 16 Figueira To master	11. & C 2,000,000 10,000 9	100	- UU GEBERRAGE	1	1	114						

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