

RIO NEWS.

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Vol. XIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5TH, 1886

Number 34

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Larangeiras CHARLES D. TRAILL, Chargé d'Affaire

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8
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W. HENRY D. HAGGARD,
Minister.

cretary of Legation.

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Ouvidor.

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p.m., every verning. Sunday school at 439, p. 7 o'clock,
p.m., every sunday at 439, p. 7 o'clock,
am. Bortuguese every Sunday at 439, p. 7 o'clock, p. m.,
and 7, 30 o'clock, p. m., and et o'clock, a.m. English
services on the 1st {7 p.m.} and ard {11 a.m.} Sunday of
each month.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAIL WAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Triin leaves Rio at 5.a. m; and is divided at Belein into Central, and S. Paulo branch: former arrives at Barra do 100 pm. Entre Rios 100 pm. at 7:10 at m. at 7:10 at m. at 7:10 at m. at 7:10 at m. at 11:13; From Entre Rios train leaves 25.50 at m. arriving at 4 pm. Barra 47:10 at m. at 11:13; From Entre Rios train leaves 25.50 at m. arriving at 4 pm. for Novo da Cunha at 11:50. Demonstered, trains leave Lafayite at 7:10 at m. Entre Rios 5.07; arrive at Barra at 5:10 and 3:15 nn. and Rio at 8 pm. Lunillo Express. leaves Rios at 8 pm. a pm. Lunillo Express. leaves Rios at 8 pm. a privace at Barra at 5:10 and 3:15 nn. and Rio at 8 pm. Lunillo Express. leaves Rios at 8 pm. a privace at Barra at 5:10 and 3:15 nn. and Rios at 8 pm.

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Limitol Express, leaves Rio of 7 p.m.; artives at Barra
1025; Entre Rios at 223 and Marinum Procopio (terminus)
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reach Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Mixed Traint, leave Rio at 8:35 and 9:20 a.m. 3:45 and 5 p.m. first goes to Entre Rios arriving at 8:05 p.m. second and third to fixera arriving at 0:10 a.m., and 3:85 p.m. and third to flear arriving at 8:00 p.m. second and third to flear arriving at 8:20 p.m. fixed Riosa 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9:17 and Rio at 3:20 p.m. fleave Barra 4:40 al. 3:20 a.m. arriving in Rio at 4:35 p.m. and leave Belem at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50.

leave Barra at and \$50 a.m. arriving in New at 750 m. 155 pm. and beave Belem at \$510 a.m. arriving in New at 750 Might service. Tonin leaves Rio at 10 pm. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 1250 and Porto Novo at 25 a.m. Demonstrate Array at 1250 and 1250 pm. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 325 and Rio at \$50 pm. every Monday, arriving at 750 and 1250 pm. Part 1250 pm. every Monday, arriving at 75 pain at 610 pm. Demonstrate train leaves Schoeira at 126 pm. Paulo at 645 pm. and arrives at Cachoeira at 1250 pm. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.

CAMTAGGLLO R R.—Leaves Nitherohy (Sant'Anna) 6730 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1032 Cordiero (to hour frameway from Cantagallo) 1248 and Macinco 118 pm. Return train leaves Macinco 126 Cordiero (1050 and Nova Friburgo 1032 Cordiero (1050 and Nova Priburgo 1032 Cordiero (1050 and Nova Priburgo 1035 Cordiero (1050 and Nova Pribur

trains

COCCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Coone
Velho, Larangeiras, at 6. \$1. to, and 17. a, m, and 2, 4 and
6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 8 and 12 a, m. and
4 tazo and 2.5 p. m. on week-day

PETWOPOLIS STEAMES and R. —Steamers leave
Traipiche Mand at 4 p. m. week days, and 7 a. m. Sundays
and holidays. Retrining, training and holidays. Mixed
train: ppm and 4 p. m. sundays and holidays. Mixed
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train: ppm days and decommand (from Petropolis) 12:13
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Rua dos Benedictinos

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

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Office, Run Primeiro de Mayo No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.
Residence, Run de S. Francisco Xaser.
Dr. W. J. Faribairri, M. D. Edin; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Run de S. Pedin; Surgeon and
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY
for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th
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, DECEMBER 4th, 1886.

São Paulo and Santos.

THE health of this city continues exceptionally good, but we regret to note that no adequate measures have yet been initiated toward putting it into a thoroughly good sanitary condition. All the efforts of the authorities seem to be directed to quarantine precautions. It is, of course, good policy to do everything to keep the cholera out, but epidemics have passed the most rigid quarantine before, and they may do so The sanitary improvements needed in this city will all be of permanent benefit, and no time should be lost in carrying them out. Of course there is no money to be made in such a work, as seems to have been done in the Ilha Grande lazaretto, or in the the maintainance of the quarantine station, but the public requires it all the same. Since our last there has been a considerable increase in the number of cholera deaths at the River. The total number of deaths reported is from 40 to 45 a day, which is not as yet an alarming rate. The epidemic has, however, spread considerably, cases of it being reported from Corrientes and from Asuncion, Paraguay. The panic appears to have subsided, and the Argentines are doing all they can to check the further progress of the epidemic. In Uruguay no cases have thus far appeared. In Brazil, however, we are frequently on the verge of a panic over the probable coming of cholera. The people of Angra dos Reis are clamoring for the closing of the lazaretto because of the constant coming and going of the quarantine officials. This certainly should not be permitted. A quarantine official should be kept strictly in quarantine, and should not be permitted to pass outside. If a passenger is to be restricted, then assuredly those in daily contract with him should be similarly treated. There must be some sense used in these matters, or quarantine will prove a broad farce.

Our daily colleagues seem determined to scare the population of this city into cholera spasms. On the 29th ulto. a Norwegian bark, which sailed from Rosario on October 25th, made the port of Angra dos Reis, in the province of Rio de Janeiro, the captain having been ordered to the quarantine station upon his arrival at our port. He naturally sent ashore at Angra to know where this quarantine station is on Ilha Grande, but we do not know that the latitude and longitude have been published and the mere ordering of a vessel to quarantine, without explanations as to the geographical position of this station,

is certainly a valid excuse for the master of the Norwegian bark sending a boat ashore to enquire as to where he was to find the quarantine. The police authorities at Angra seem to have shown praiseworthy activity in driving the boat's crew away, and the result might possibly have been to keep the bark wandering along our coast, like a second "Flying Dutchman," seeking this quarantine station. This is not the first case in point. We are informed that last year vessels from suspected ports were ordered to the Enseada das Palmas, and that this year the Enseada de Abrahão is the anchorage ground, and that recently a steamer from the south, which last year was ordered to Palmas, sought the same anchorage this year and, failing to discover any appearance of lazaretto, sent a boat ashore. The fishermen, to whom application was made, were more sensible than the police authorities at Angra, and furnished such information as enabled the steamer to discover the quarantine station. In the case of this Norwegian bark, she was 35 days out from Rosario, certainly a sufficient time to have developed the cholera germ and have destroyed the whole crew, but we venture to predict that if this unlucky vessel falls into the hands of our customs and health authorities the treight will be severely taxed to meet the fine likely to be imposed for the infringement of the sanitary regulations. Our daily colleagues are entirely wrong in referring to such absurd occurrences as this master of a foreign vessel losing his way and deducing from it charges that the authorities are not doing their duty. Moreover, if cholera is to come here, the less said about it, the better. Fright has killed many a man, and nothing so predisposes a patient for a cholera attack as the nervousness likely to be occasioned by these sensational newspaper articles.

WERE it not that the British government is no longer interested in questions pertaining to the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, we should certainly call its attention to the recent decision of the Bahia subtreasury, afterwards approved by the minister of finance, that Africans introduced into Brazil in violation of the law of 1831 may now be matriculated as slaves under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of last year. This decision places the government squarely on record in the matter of holding-with the ultra pro-slavery party-that the law of 1885 supersedes the anti-slave trade law of 1831. There is and can be no good justification for such an opinion, nor do we believe that any will ever be advanced. The law of 1831 against the introduction of slaves into Brazil was enacted in accordance with a treaty convention with Great Britain in 1826, in which Brazil solemnly agreed to legislate against the traffic and to use every endeavor to suppress it. Five years elapsed, however, before this agreement was carried into effect, but its relations to the convention remained the same as though the law had been enacted immediately after the convention was signed. It was essentially a part of the convention itself, and as such became one of the highest laws of the empire and one which can not be set aside by any ordinary legislative enactment without expressly violating the treaty from which it originated. Under that treaty-law it was expressly stipulated that all Africans thereafter introduced into Brazil should be declared free and sent back to Africa, and that their enslavers should be punished. And yet, with the knowledge and connivance of the government, the African slave trade continued until 1854, hundreds of thousands of writched Africans having been introduced upon Brazilian territory between that year

ot the law were never carried out by the government, nor was any attempt in that direction ever initiated. The sympathies of every administration of both partiesfor they were all slave-holders-were all on the side of the slave-traders, and they therefore gave all the aid and protection they could to men who were not only breaking a law of the empire, but a treaty convention with a foreign power. Brazil therefore indirectly and constantly violated the treaty-convention of 1826 and the treaty-law of 1831 by not suppressing the traffic in African slaves, and she has openly and constantly violated the treaty-law of 1831 ever since by not enforcing its provisions for the restitution of these Africans to liberty. And now, fifty-four years after that law was promulgated, the government deliberately legalizes and confirms those open violations of a supreme law! There can be no serious defense of so immoral and illegal an act.

In commenting on this decision the

Jornal do Commercio of the 28th ultimo says that it settles nothing and can settle nothing in respect to the law of 1831, and that the decision of the government simply transfers the competency to act in such cases to the courts. To the courts, therefore, and not to the collectorias and other fiscal offices, belongs the duty of restoring these illegally-enslaved Africans to liberty. This is decidedly a novelty in political-government, and if carried out to its logical ends must certainly produce strange results. It is generally held to be the duty of a government-by which we mean the executive power-to strictly enforce the lawwhile the duty of the courts is that of interpreting the law and deciding disputed cases. The law of 1831 was express in its terms and mandatory in character; and the plain duty of the government was to strictly enforce its provisions. This has never been done. As that law has never been declared invalid, illegal, or suspended, the government still remains bound to enforce it. and the initiative therefore remains with every executive officer of the government rather than with the courts. In our opinion, the most competent men in the country to declare these Africans free are the registration officers, to whom the slaveholders go to matriculate their slaves. The declarations of age and nativity are proofs positive of the infraction of the law, and of the slaves' right to liberty. It is therefore the duty of every such officer, as the representative of the government, to immediately declare the slave free. If the slaveholder considers this act illegal, let him appeal to the courts. As the case now stands, the government appears as the protector of the law-breaker and the oppressor of his victim, the initiative and burden of proof remaining with the slave, or some friend. This position is simply monstrous. The only honorable and just position for the government to assume is that of protector of the oppressed, throwing the burdens of initiative and proof upon the oppressor. In the great majority of cases, the slave knows nothing of his legal right to liberty and never has the opportunity for an appeal to the courts even when he does know it. And the court can take no action in the matter until the case is regularly brought before it. As the matter is now arranged-and Machiavelli could not have fixed it better-not one illegally-enslaved African in a thousand will ever secure his liberty through the provisions of the law of 1831. Argue the matter as we may, the responsibility for these violations of law and their immunity from legal action and penalty, rests with the government alone, and its present attempt

these thousands of open infractions of a supreme treaty-law is dishonorable and immoral in the extreme. It is an act which, perhaps, fitly closes the half-century of illegal slave traffic and official dishonor between 1831 and 1854, but it is a sequence from which the country might very well have been spared.

In regard to the question of excluding local taxes from the working expenses of guaranteed railways, which is discussed by a correspondent in another column, there is no avoiding the conclusion that the position taken by the government is altogether arbitrary and unjust. We do not know of any business or enterprise where all such items as taxes, insurance, commissions, fees, etc., are not charged to the account of working expenses. They are necessary and unavoidable expenses on the part of the business, and as such are legitimate charges against all the parties concerned. This being the case, the only possible method to make these expenses proportional to all the parties interested is to make them parts of working expenses. And this is not only business-like, but it is equitable. A tax is just as legitimate a charge against the whole company as is the salary of an employé. In denying this, the government places itself in a false and untenable position. in which it not only imposes an unjust loss on private parties, but establishes a precedent which the courts will find it difficult to reconcile with any principle of law. More than that, it places the government in the position of using its sovereign power to secure an advantage in the division of the profits, or in the amount of guaranteed interest to be paid. All guaranteed privileges stipulate that when the profits exceed a certain per cent one half of the balance goes to the government. If now certain items of expense can be shifted to the shoulders of the shareholders, not only will their dividends be reduced by just that amount, but the government gains from the large balance left for division. It may not be a very large sum, in the aggregate, but the principle remains the same. Then, besides, once establish the precedent that the government may throw this or that item out of the working expenses, there is no recognized limit to the exclusions which it may not hereafter make. If it may reject taxes from working expenses, then it may reject insurance of property, the lighting of stations, the cost of books and office furniture, and reduce the number and salaries of employés. If the government does not admit every legitimate and unavoidable expense of operating a road, protecting its rights and privileges, and preserving its property, then there can be no common limit to its exclusions of items from working expenses without a contract naming and describing every such item. There are certain broad principles of law and equity which are just as binding upon governments as upon individuals, and Brazil can not ignore them without serious loss of credit and reputation. Her record has already been sadly besmirched and it is full time that a halt should be called.

THE peanut crop in the United States last year amounted to 2,750,000 bushels.

THE pork and beef packing establishment of Armour & Co., of Chicago, United States, killed during the year ending March 31st last 1,133,479 hogs, 330,652 cattle and 635,262 sheep, producing 55,142,952 lbs. of lard, 85,918,460 lbs. of salted meats, 51,508,386 lbs. pickled meats, 4,062,459 lbs. spiced meats, 8,219,630 lbs. green hams and shoulders, 54,008,729 lbs. smoked meats, 33,696,460 lbs. canned meats, and 22,461,522 lbs. fertilizers. The aggregate value of the year's products was \$43,000,000. The buildings cover 30 acres of ground, 4,000 to 5,000 men are employed, and the annual pay-roll amounts to \$4,000,000.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The serious manner in which legislators and journalists in Brazil are constantly referring to public opinion undoubtedly leads to a belief that they are persuaded that such a tribunal exists in this empire, where peccant governments or individuals may be arraigned to the benefit of their own and the country's health.

The opposition in parliament charges government with every imaginable malpractice, from collusion in electoral tricks to complicity in the savage accompaniments of slavery, from willful waste of national resources to the dismissal of a postmaster. The government appeals to public opinion as expressed at the polls and is invariably acquitted; a considerable majority is always returned of supporters of the government.

The press fills columns with appeals, objurgations and sarcasms, all addressed to public opinion. Confidential subordinates of the government are declared guilty of all kinds of incompatibilities with the positions they occupy; the police are everything but police, and so on. The country is declared to be heartily emancipationist and desiring nothing so much as the arrival of that glorious day when slavery shall no longer exist on Brazilian soil. Mass meetings are held where fervid language is used and stirring resolutions are passed. In fact all the usual paraphernalia of influencing public opinion is apparent; but the result is absolutely nil.

To foreigners living abroad all this spoken and written rhetoric is impressive, for they cannot but believe that public opinion does exist in Brazil. To foreigners living in the country it is clearly evident that there is no such power known in the political constitution of the empire.

There are a few shrewd politicians who have constructed a species of mannikin, which goes through all the motions of public opinion and applauds rhetorical fireworks, abolition sentiments, etc. But the strings are under control and public opinion never gets out of the hands of those who are of the inner circle.

This is the only explanation of the entire absence of anything in Brazil resembling what is known as public opinion elsewhere.

The voter here always belongs to the party that is in, and majorities are transferred from one to the other party with a bewildering, and even amusing disregard of all principles save that of personal profit. The system seems to have \$6 far suited the country, and we do not advocate its change; but foreigners abroad must learn that in Brazil we are only playing at politics to the extent permitted by our real governors.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAYS AND IM-PERIAL GOVERNMENT GUAR-ANTEES.

To the Editor

Sir.—I have before me the last half yearly reports of the "Recife and S. Francisco" and the "Great Western of Brazil" railway companies. In both these I find the same miserable story of disputes with the imperial government respecting the amounts due on guarantees.

Such disputes are unfortunate to all concerned, shaking the credit of the country by destroying all confidence in the honesty of its government, and worrying and embarrassing the companies by depriving them of what, apparently with justice, they con-

sider their clear rights.

The Recife and S. Francisco is one of the oldest railways in Brazil. For 23 years the government had, it appears, admitted rates and taxes upon its stations, etc., to be a legitimate part of the working expenses of the line. Three years ago, however, the charge was disallowed, and now the sum in dispute is \$\cdot 2.46 \text{s}.

dispute is £3,465.

The case of the Great Western of Brazil seems to be, if possible, still more unreasonable. The sum in dispute is nearly the same as in the former case, but would seem to have arisen during the current year.

Now, if there is a public company in Brazil that might reasonably look for fair dealing and protection from the government, it would seem to be the Great Western. It may be doubted whether any railway in the country has been more economically or satisfactorily constructed, or more carefully administered since it was opened for traffic.

opened for traffic.

Yet how has the company been treated? For a long time it had to fight against a would-be rival, being compelled to spend the resources of the shareholders, and wearing out the energies, the time and the patience of the company and its officers in defending itself against an invasion of its district, that would have been as financially injurious to the country as it would have been fatal to the interests of the company. To avert this threatened invasion of its district the company has been compelled by the government to undertake, without any guarantee, a large extension of its line: an extension that will almost certainly prove to be a permanent loss to the company, but which is forced upon the company as the only alternative to a still greater loss.

which is forced upon the company as the only alternative to a still greater loss.

The late manager of the line, Mr. Jansen, was one of the most honorable, able and conciliatory men with whom the Brazilian government has had to deal. How was he treated? For weeks before his lamented death he was attacked from day to day in the leading paper of the province in a series of anonymous letters, outrageous, scurrilous, scandalous beyond belief. Even after this lapse of time the recollection of those letters makes one boil with indignation. The least scurrilous of them would in any civilized country have subjected the publisher to fine and imprisonment. But, Sir, this was allowed to go on for weeks without a word of protest or rebuke; and when this gentle, noble-minded man had been fairly badgered to death, the government then began that system of harrassing the company which is still going on, and the results of which are seen in the lact, that a railway that was believed to have an assured guarantee of 7 per cent, on its shares, is this year paying its shareholders only 4 per cent.

7 per cent. on its shares, is this year paying its shareholders only 4 per cent.

English people, who had more than ordinary means of judging, had so much confidence in the directorate and management of the line, and in the straightforwardness of the imperial government, that, within a year or so of the line being opened, the £20 shares of the company stood at £27. They are now quoted at £17—a fall of more than 37 per cent. in 4 years! Those who were fortunate enough to purchase the shares of the company at the earlier date have this year received the magnificent return of 2 26/27 per cent.

upon their investment!

It is well that facts such as these should be known, and it is above all things necessary that the investing public should clearly understand that what are called imperial government guarantees, are in this country simply a delusion and a snare.

A Victim. November 16th, 1886.

COFFEE DISEASE IN THE PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

On the 18th ulto, the president of the province addressed a circular to the various municipal chambers calling attention to the report of Sr. Glaziou, in which he claims to have discovered the origin of the coffee disease. Sr. Glaziou's report is of sufficient interest to warrant our translating it in full.

To the coffee planters :

After repeated investigations I have had the fortune to discover, on the plantations of "Boa Esperança" belonging to Major Belieni and "Seria Vermelha" belonging to Sr. Francisco Dias Ferreira, in the municipality of Cantagallo, on Oct. 22nd and 23rd ulto, the manner in which arises the propagation of and the innoculation by the parasitic insect constituting the present disease of the coffee trees in Brazil; and, what is better, a positive and practical manner to destroy it in little time.

The cause of so lamentable a damage is a microscopic insect which lives and grows in the fillform roots of the coffee tree, introducing itself into its radical spongioles where it destroys the cellular structure of the plant in search of lood, and when adult it creates in these same roots its nests, formed into knots, which reach a diameter of one to three millimetres. In these knots, or nests, the insect deposits its thousands of eggs. Concurrently the small radical fibres attacked by the insect rot away, dropping into the surrounding ground the thousands of eggs deposited by the insect and which may be compared to the specials of a certain group of mushrooms, as well from the exterior appearance as from their incalculable number.

It is in consequence of this pest that one sees the coffee plant wither, assume a yellowish color, lose its new leaves at the extremities of the branches and drop its fruit, already blighted by the deviation of the sap which the nutritive organs had condensed from the soil for the benefit of the normal life of the tree. Thus attacked the plant quickly dies, bequeathing to the soil the totality of the evil which has caused its destruction.

Such cases have occupied my attention for some five years, and even more the manner in which planters might free themselves of them, and this I have positively discovered.

It is this: examining with my own eyes through a microscope, excavating the soil myself in the coffee plantations, I recognized that the cause of this lamentable disease exists in the heaps of weeds hoed up, and nearly always drawn around the coffee shrub.

There these weeds rot, forming little heaps of humus very light and very fertile, which attract the newer roots of the coffee plant, and as there they are more tender and more vigorous than in any other place, they are immediately invaded by the peace tup to the very smallest fibres in a most disheartening manner.

The heaps of humus formed by the residuum of decomposition of these weeds are later on dissipated by the rain and scattered in all the depressions of the soil, and thence their animal contents penetrate so much deeper into the porous soil, as this is proportionately fertile. The penetration is less frequent in compact, argulaceous and dry soils.

Convinced of this fact, I hasten to recommend to interested planters never to heap the weeds and leave them to rot around the coffee trees, but to scatter them between the rows, where there is sufficient sun, that they may be dried as speedily as possible, and once dried to collect them into heaps and burn them, leaving the soil of the coffee orchards perfectly clean.

If there be any difficulty in burning the weeds, it is absolutely necessary to carry them out of the orchards and place them in uncultivated spots, far from the plantations, and above all from orange trees, for these latter are also liable to attacks from and destruction by this same pest which so miserably destroys the coffee plants; the same thing occurs with the parapato (manueiro) where I have also discovered the pest.

By following these indications, I am convinced that, in less than two years, the coffee orchards of the municipality of Cantagallo and of others will return to their pristine condition, maintaining a favorable position and repaying to planters and to the State a return for their labors.—Augusto Francisco Marin Glazion.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Rosario Reporter, November 11th,

—All the prisoners under arrest for petty offenses

have been released by order of the chief of police.

The poor circus people have been forbidden to

work here and they are prevented from going to Córdoba.

—The lazaretto has been placed in the charge of

a company of nurses from the Italian society
"Fratellanza Republicana."

—One hundred men have been employed to clean the Riachuelo [Buenos Aires] which, as usual, is full of dead fish and all kinds of filth.

—Dn. Pedro Tiscornia, the vice-president of the municipality, has been ordered to close four cess-pools that have been found in a fifthy condition in his houses in the Plaza 25 de Mayo, under penalty of a fine. Certainly, let justice begin at headquarters.

—Policemen should not be allowed to send people, however poor they may be, to the lazaretto on their own responsibility. We hear of one insisting upon the removal of a poor old man who had been in bed for months, suffering from consumption.

From the Rosario Reporter, November 13th.

—All the private schools, a well as the public, have been closed till further notice.

—The municipality collected \$160 on Thursday for fines imposed for contravention of hygienic regulations. By the bye, was Mr. Vice-President Tiscornia fined?

—What is the matter with the post office authorities who have forbidden correspondence to be received for any part of the Republic? So ridiculous a measure is only worthy of a set of panic-stricken fools.

—The cholera seems to rage or decline at the pleasure of gamblers in the gold market, who disregard every interest but their own sordid one of accumulating spoil.

—If we are to believe the mortality table of La Capital it is "Asiatic Indigestion" and not cholera that is the matter with Rosario. It reports no fewer than three deaths from "indigestion" to have occurred on Thursday. The rose smells just as sweet by any other name.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Senator Silveira da Motta is reported very ill in São Paulo.

-Three criminals made their escape from jail at Franca, São Paulo, the other day, two of their guards going with them.

—The October customs receipts at Victoria, Espirito Santo, were 55,724\$282, against 16,210\$-509 in the same month of last year.

—On the 24th ult, the port health inspector published the regulations of the Ilha Grande quarantine station as approved by the minister of empire.

—Various battalions of soldiers have been stationed on the Uruguayan and Argentine frontiers to prevent persons from those countries from crossing into Brazil

—Two Norwegian vessels cleared at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 4th ult. with cargoes of coffee—the Basus for New York with 5,000 bags, and the Efraim for Lisbon, f. o., with 3,841 bags.

—The province of Rio de Janeiro is going to spend 77,683\$457 to build a parish church at Sapucaia, and will have to sell a railway to make the ends of provincial expenditure and receipts meet.

—During the year ending 30th September last 28 naturalization papers were granted in the province of Espirito Santo. The number naturalized before the provincial authorities since 15th January, 1883, was 142.

—The police authorities of Pará succeeded in unearthing a nest of thieves in that city on the 9th ult, and several arrests were made during that and the following day. A large quantity of stolen property was recovered.

—The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro voted gratifications of 1,000\$ to each of two engineers, who were appointed to value the stock, etc., of the Nictheroy gas company. The president of the province says non possumus.

—The Provincia do Espirito Santo of the 6th ult. says, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent, that the jine municipal of Itapemirin, Espirito Santo, has sent to the jiniz de direito a list of over 6o. Africans in that place who are under 55 years of age, showing that they were introduced into the country after the law of 1831.

—The correspondent of *O Paiz* writing from Manáos, Amazonas, on the 4th ult. states that the president of the province between 28th October, 1885, and the same date this year had realized economies to the extent of 1,049,119\$59. The municipal chambers seem to have been having a good time in giving lucrative jobs to friends.

—Late advices from Amparo, São Paulo, on the Mogyana line, state that there are now over 30,000 bags of coffee accumulated in that station. And yet a planter wrote to the Diario de Santos the other day stating that the present São Paulo crop is not near as large as expected and will not exceed 2,000,000 bags!

—A poor Turk, who travels about peddling notions, was attacked by three armed men at Brotas, São Paulo, on the 23rd ult. Their design was to rob him. He defended himself successfully against two of them, but was finally shot and badly wounded by the third. The thieves took 435\$ from his pockets, and then fled. The police authorities did nothing to protect him.

—The directors of the "Central Sugar Factories of Brazil" company in presenting the report and accounts for the year ending 30th June last say that the working of the year shows a heavy loss. The new crop, which may be considered the first real test crop, has been commenced, and on its result may depend the future of the company. The guaranteed interest has been punctually received, the amount for the period under review being £20,475.—Statist, 6th Nov.

—The police in the empire are becoming intolerable. O Paiz of the 28th notices the fact of the arrest of a Portuguese in a village of the province of Rio de Janeiro, who was bound and brought to jail, where he was detained two days and three nights. When finally presented to the police authorities in Rio, he was discharged. There had been a mistake. If the Portuguese minister does not make this mistake a serious matter, his fellow-countrymen should appeal to the government at Lisbon.

—The directors of the "Conservative Union" of São Paulo have finally decided upon the members of their triplicate list for the senatorial vacancy in that province, which consists of two of their own number and one other. The nominees are: Councillor Antonio da Silva Prado [minister of agriculture], Councillor Manoel Antonio Duarte de Azevedo, and Dr. Rodrigo Augusto da Silva. It is thought that if the present ministry can hold on another year, it will be able to get all of its members into the Senate.

- -The entrance to the port of Caravellas is to be marked with 26 buoys, 18 of which are now ready.
- —Telegrams from Victoria for gunboat assistance have suddenly subsided. We fear the inhabitants have taken to the woods.
- —It is reported that an English syndicate has purchased a large tract of land in the municipality of Castro, province of Paraná, for stock raising.
- —The "Trapiche Esperança" at Pernambuco, belonging to Messrs. Lucas & Co., was burned on the afternoon of the 22nd ult., and 750 sacks of cotton with it. There were also many articles of merchandise lost.
- —The population of Angra have suddenly become very much alarmed (we will not say "angry") over the threatened danger from the Ilha Grande quarnatine station. They want the lazaretto closed against everybody suspected of cholera.
- —The October receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 867,101\$479, against 818,669\$136 last year, 667,084\$554 in 1884, and 957,591\$091 in 1883. The recebeloria receipts were 247,806\$608, against 242,397\$595 last year and 326,731\$885 in 1884.
- —The president of Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd ulto. sanctioned a law to levy a fine of 250% on any one who goes begging with a Holy Ghost flag in municipalities other than that where the fiesta is to be held—and the president is quite right too. This business of carrying Holy Ghost flags all over the country should be promptly stopped.
- —A poor cartman happened to be loading his cart on the track of the São Paulo tramway the other day, and delayed a tram for a few moments. The managing director of the company happened to be a passenger, and immediately ordered the poor fellow—an Italian—under arrest. He was fined \$\$\sqrt{s}\$\cop oo for impeding the progress of an influential man.
- —The Bahia sub-treasury officials have decided that all African slaves introduced into Brazil after the law of 1831 can be matriculated as slaves under the Saraiva-Cotegipe law of 1885, and the minister of finance has approved the decision. A so-called emancipation law of 1885 therefore annuls a solemn treaty law of 1831 which was adopted for the suppression of the slave trade.
- —The central commission for taking the recent census in S. Paulo has received complete returns from 60 municipalities, and expects soon to receive others which are nearly completed. Unfortunately several of the most important cities in the province, such as Campinas, Santos, Taubaté, etc., did absolutely nothing, and without them the census will be very incomplete.
- —On the 23rd ulto, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro signed the law authorizing the following municipal loans:

Barra de S. João	20,000\$
Campos	220,000
Rezende	100,000
Valença	60,000
Vassouras	20,000

—The acting chief of police of São Paulo recently went down to Santos, with a force of soldiers, after four runaway slaves who had been captured and imprisoned there. When taking his victims through the streets, the populace gathered and showed considerable indignation. One of the slaves got away and threw himself into the river, where he was drowned. A larger force of soldiers was at once sent down to overawe the people, out of which has grown very bitter feelings. The São Paulo police authorities seem to have blundered seriously in the matter.

—The S. Bernardo colony of São Paulo was recently visited by the minister of agriculture. He found there a total population of 783 individuals, [300 married], which is equivalent to about 150 families. The number of urban and suburban lots is 212, of which only 123 are eccupied. The last year showed a total production of 32,982 litres of wine and 513,770 litres of beans, Indian curn, postace, mandioca, etc., the whole being valued at 44,009\$\frac{4}{2}\$.

This gives an average of about 290\$\frac{5}{2}\$ per occupied lot, as the result of the year's work—which is certainly very small.

—One of the most dastardly outrages that has come to our attention in a long time was committed in Porto Alegre on the 4th ult. Owing to the treatment received by a commission of students by the delegado of the inspector of public instruction, Dr. Trajano Viriatio de Medeiros, the boys received that official on examination day with a shower of potatoes. The result was that a force of soldiers was called out at once, who charged on the boys with fixed bayouts! We never before heard of such a thing as suppressing a lot of refractory school-boys with an armed military force. Several boys were hurt, and the people are reported as "feeling indignant"—and there the matter ended.

Owing to a report that the printing office of the Diario de Sautos was to be attacked by the police because of its abolition sympathies, about a thousand citizens of Santos gathered in the street in front of the office on the evening of the 24th ult. They were induced to disperse in good order, however, but not before the police authorities became sufficiently frightened to send to São Paulo for reinforcements. On the following day a force of 75 men was sent down, but happily a conflict was avoided. The conduct of the São Paulo police authorities has been most discreditable in this matter, and they appear to have done all they could to provoke a conflict.

- —A match factory is about to be established at São Paulo, the machinery for which is said to be on its way out from Europe. The wood and chemicals will all have to be-imported, of course.
- —A Nictheroy paper says that 75 packages of jerked beef from the River Plate were landed on the Itaipú beach on the morning of the 24th ult. A subsequent police and sanitary investigation has failed to find the prohibited merchandise.

—At a session of the São Paulo municipal council on the 24th ult. the motion to change the name of Rua do Ouvidor to that of Rua José Bonifacio was rejected a second time, some of the aldermen urging that they must resist the clamors of the press and people because of the disrespect shown to themselves. The feeling was particularly bitter against the Diario Mercautil, which an alderman stated to be edited by "two foreigners who have no legal responsibility before the laws of the empire." Nevertheless, the residents of Rua do Ouvidor have voluntarily changed the name of their street, and are a devertising their places of business as situated on "Rua José Bonifacio [antiga do Ouvidor]."

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The minister of agriculture has granted permission to the São Paulo Railway Co. to purchase 100 additional cars for the increased traffic of that line, the cost not to exceed 83.000\$\$.
- —The October traffic receipts of the Macahé and Campos railway were 147,528\$930 of which 15,569\$560, from passengers, and 115,813\$800 from goods. Expenses are not given.
- —The September receipts of the Paulista railway were 331,048\$740 and the expenditures 116,—288\$940, leaving a balance of 214,759\$800. This increases the net surplus since 1st July to 440,-942\$540.
- —The D. Pedro II railway company wants advertisements for its new collection of time-tables. Not content with doing business in coals, the first railway in the empire wishes to do a little in the way of advertising business.
- —The August receipts of the Bragança railway, of Pará, were 4,981\$500, and the expenditures 11,493\$360, leaving a deficit of 6,511\$860. In September the receipts were 5,204\$970 and the expenditures 11,751\$750, leaving a deficit of 6,500\$100.
- —At the general meeting of the Sant'Anna (formerly Pirahyense) railway shareholders on the 27th it was decided to grant the directors full authority to raise the necessary funds for extending the line. Messrs. Edward G. Hime and Antonio E. Rangel da Costa were elected directors.
- —On the 1st inst, at the invitation of the minister of agriculture, who presided, various engineers met to take steps for the representation of Brazilian railways at the 50th anniversary of French railways, which is to be celebrated next year by an exposition. Traffic receipts and expenses will, we presume, form a part of the Brazilian exhibit.
- —The September receipts and expenses of the Ytuana railway were as follows: trunk line, 26, 275\\$789, expenditures 17,212\\$180, net balance 9,60\\$7609; branch line, receipts 33,594\\$520, expenditures 11,107\\$664, net balance 22,486\\$956; navigation service, receipts 13,810\\$030, expenditures 11,223\\$390, net balance 2,586\\$640. Total surplus 34,137\\$205.
- —The final surveys and estimates of the "Victoria ao Rio Pardo" railway, province of Espírito Santo, were presented to the provincial government for approval on the 27th ult. together with an extension of 136 kilometres, whose construction, it is thought, will soon be begun. Some 70 kilometres remain to be surveyed by which a junction with the Leopoldina line can be effected.
- —"The rapid development of Brazilian railway undertakings and the immense advantage which they have conferred upon the nation should of themselves be a sufficient incentive to the government to keep faith with those from whom it has derived the means of progress; but the new regulations now enforced in reference to taxation, as illustrated particularly by the Keeife and San Francisco (Pernambuco) railway, are not only somewhat startling, but likely to occasion anxiety and even distrust. Up to 1885, during a period of some twenty-three years, the government recognized without question the action of the board in following the course adopted everywhere else of treating the item of local taxes as part of the ordinary working expenditure to be set against revenue before striking the net balance, but for the past two years, for some reason which it is difficult to understand, they have been persistently struck off the expenditure account and charged upon the guarantee, although the practice of years had stamped the old course with approval. ... If it were simply a matter of the difference of 800.7 or 1000.1 a year, the amount which these disailowed taxes reach, possibly the subject would scarcely be worth debating; but there is a matter of principle connected with what may be almost called a breach of covenant, which is far more serious not only in the interest of the company, but also, if we may venture to say so, in the interest of the empire, the credit of which can scarcely lail to suffer under the suspicion of insecurity to which such a course of action must give rise."—Railway Times, October 16th.

LOCAL NOTES

- —The minister of agriculture Antonio da Silva Prado reassumed charge of his portfolio on the 25th ult.
- —The cable to Ilha Grande was laid on the 25th ult., and telegraphic communication was completed on the following day.
- —The government has placed the gunboat Braconot at the service of the hydrographic bureau for the projected surveys of the bay.
- —The government has purchased Messrs. Lage & Sons' steam launch Echo for quarantine service at Ilha Grande for the sum of 49,000\$.
- —It is just as well to drop mutton while the quarantine lasts. Robinson Crusoe liked seethed kid, but that, perhaps, was a question of personal taste.
- —Perhaps the most bitter criticism on law and order in Rio is a cuirast exposed in a gun shop on the Rua dos Ourives marked "protection against stabbing."
- —The government has closed Brazilian ports against arrivals from Paraguay, cholera having broken out in that republic. But how is this to affect Matto Grosso?
- -Mail matter from the immigration society is to be transmitted gratis to foreign ports, but the amount of postage is to be deducted from the colonization, or immigration fund.
- —At a meeting of the Council of State on the 27th ult., it was resolved to grant a special credit of 500,000\$ to the minister of empire to meet expenses incurred in preventing the threatened cholera invasion.
- —The new gas company, not knowing what to do with their tar, are presenting it to the government for disinfecting purposes. If the government pays for taking it away, the generous company will not do a bad business.
- —We sincerely trust the author of Questões Economicis published in the Jornal do Commercio will collect his articles in a book. A newspaper man himself, he must know the entire impossibility of following an argument published in pieces.
- —The minister of agriculture has resolved that the Companhia Nacional steamer of the 5th of each month can go to Montevideo to land passengers and mails, but must return direct to the Ilha Grande quarantine station, without calling at the couthern ports
- —The third election of aldermen in this city was held on the 23rd ulto. Sr. José Patrocinto heads the list. The new chamber will consist of 12 conservatives, 9 liberals and one republican. A curious feature of the election is that two of the outgoing patres are succeeded by brothers.
- —Conselheiro Francisco Belizario Soares de Souza, minister of finance, was chosen senator for Rio de Janeiro on the 27th ulto. The favorite for the vacant S. Paulo seat in the Senate is Conselheiro Antonio Prado, minister of agriculture. Such uses of ministerial influence may seem a little out of place, but as both gentlemen will make good senators, there is little occasion for complaint.
- —It should not be forgotten that with this month expires the time for redeeming the following treasury notes: 2500 of the "7ª estampa;" \$\$000 of the "7ª estampa;" and 10\$000 of the "6ª estampa." The latter notes do not all contain the number of the estampa, but may be recognized by an old portrait of the Emperor in the lower left-hand corner, and a view of the "Sugar Loaf" on the right.
- The Jornal seems to have been badly caught the other day. A specimen of prepared paper lining from the ironclad Aquidaban was shown to the editor, and a great outery was at once raised over the apparent swindle. It did not seem to occur either to the naval officers or to the Jornal that such lining is now being used for certain inside light work simply because it is in every-way superior to wood.
- —According to a communication from the exadministrator of the Ilha Grande lazaretto to the Jornal on the 30th ult., his removal from that position was due to the fact that he was too honest to suit the port health inspector and therefore incurred his ill-will. Dr. Nuno de Andrade has since advised the public that he proposes to prosecute this ex-subordinate for calumny. The latter, however, says that he has the documents to prove his assertions.
- —One of the most amusing incidents of the recent controversy over the whitping of a school-boy was the report of the police surgeon. Dr. Thomaz Coelho, as to the injuries sustained by the youth. In his professional opinion the boy was punished with an instrument "faxivele contundente," which might have been a strap, or a switch. Some people claim that had the teacher used a cane no question would have been raised, but to use a "whip" was simply degrading!

- -His Majesty the Emperor celebrated his 61st birthday on the 2nd inst.
- -We are printing this issue one day earlier because of the American mail of the 4th.
- —What a pity it is a domine does not thrash a school-boy once a month! There are millions in it for the daily press.
- —Happy Uruguay! Dictator Santos has finally taken his departure for Europe. Cholera seems to have been more potent than revolution.
- —A cargo of 180 metrical tons of patent fuel (briquettes) from the Arroio dos Ratos mines has just been received here.
- —The Court removes to Petropolis to-day (3rd) for the summer season. There will soon be a general exodus of official and society personages for higher altitudes.
- —Is it not possible to clean up the Praça das Marinhas earlier in the day? The rotten vegetables, etc., scattered around even so late as 11 o'clock are simply disgusting.
- —We are informed that Mr. J. R. McCall, viceconsul at this port, has been appointed United States consul at Santos. Mr. McCall is now visiting the American colony at Santa Barbara.
- —On the 25th ulto, the minister of agriculture declares that the North Brazilian Sugar Factories company was entitled to the interest guaranteed on 298,218 15 s from January 1st to March 6th of this year.
- —The director of the light-house department has been authorized to order from England a light-house for Aracajú, Sergipe, and the cost is fixed at £4,932.5. 26/18. However much that may be, we do not know
- —We are glad to see that at least one of our daily colleagues is calling attention to the plague of Italian children begging in the streets. We also might add those dirty Turkish children who infest the Largo da Carioca.
- -- Mr. C. Warren Roberts, superintendent of the D. Thereza Christina railway, arrived here on the 27th ult. per *Tagus* on his return from England. He left at once for Santa Catharina to resume charge of the railway.
- How would any of our readers like to be called Christophoro Coralipio Austhrichiniano? As Mr. Wegg says, we should not like any one we respected to call us by such a name. The gentleman is an elector in this city.
- —The sanitary authorities have increased the quarantine on Uruguayan arrivals to eight days. This certainly seems a little unjust, for as yet no cholera whatever has appeared in Uruguay, and that country is using every precaution to keep it out.
- —Senator Affonso Celso and Deputy Ditto Jr. completed their quarantine obligations on the 23rd ult and at once returned to this city. It is announced that had they not been permitted to return, they intended to offer their services to the Argentine government.
- —It is said that the Emperor expressed a regret on the 2nd that the number of emancipations by the city council did not equal the number of years of his age, whereupon the proprietor of the Paiz, Commendador João José dos Reis Junior, pledged himself to secure the liberation of the eleven slaves required to complete the necessary 61.
- —Our Argentine friends have been taking their revenge for Brazilian quarantine restrictions in a characteristic way. They have sent telegrams to Europe and the United States by the West Coast line that an epidemic of cholera is raging in Rio de Janeiro. It is needless to add that the report is utterly without foundation.
- —The government has granted packet privileges to the steamers to be used by J. N. de Vincenzi & Filho in bringing out 20,000 immigrants before the end of December, 1887. Instead of watching the River Plate for the coming of cholera, our health authorities had better turn a little of their attention toward Italy whence these immigrants are to come.
- —Our finances are in so exhilirating a position that the municipal chamber of Praia Grande is going to build a tomb for Charles Rybeirolles, who died in 1866. The principal claim that this illustrious dead man has on the municipal coffers seems to be his friendship for Victor Hugo and his running away from France in company with the great poet.
- —We regret to note the death of another old Brazilian merchant, Mr. Ralph Henry Samuel, the founder of the well-known house of Samuel Brothers & Co. of this city, which took place in London on the 25th October. Mr. Samuel was born in Liverpool in 1809 and was threefore 77 years of age. He established the house of Samuel Brothers & Co. in this city in 1829 and resided here for a period of 20 years, returning to England in 1849. He was a prominent member of the Jewish community of Liverpool and devoted much of his time and wealth to those charities and social improvements which have so distinguished the opulent men of his race in England.

—The fright of the good people of Victoria and their piteous appeals for a gunboat are becoming really painful. Perhaps if a model were sent up from the marine arsenal it might calm them just a

—Our daily colleagues are just at present engaged in a lively mud-throwing contest. It is not a physically dangerous occupation, to be sure; but in view of the season and the threatened cholera invasion, it would perhaps be much better for them to combine and do a little toward getting the "mudd" out of the streets—particularly in the Saude district. -Our daily colleagues are just at present engag-

-The medical police report for the nine months ending 30th September last is far from agreeable ending 30th September has as har from agreeous reading. According to an extract published in the Jornal of the 26th ult., the following medico-legal examinations were made by the police doctors in this city during that period: 74 autopsies, 36 cases of rape, 71 beggars, 109 insanity, 588 light wounds, 89 grave wounds, and 1 mortal wound. It is certainly far from a moderate record.

—A German ate too much sauer-kraut and suf-fered the penalities. The doctor called in to attend him, with cholera in his mind, decided that the sick man had cholerina and telegraphs the health authorities to this effect. The man had a tremen-dous indigestion and nothing else. This all occur-ed on the 23rd at Cascadura, near our city. Sani-tary cordons were established, railway waggons were disintected and there was, in fact, a little shed for a while.

—A boy was whipped in one of the city schools the other day, and was then taken around to the offices of the daily papers by his father to have the marks exhibited. The indignation shown was almost uncontrollable. Had a slave been flogged to death, however, no one but the abolitionsts would have taken the slightest notice of it. Since then the paid columns of the Yound have been filled with an acrimonious discussion of the affair, and a police investigation has been held.

—The government has instructed the assistant

—The government bas instructed the assistant inspector-general of the bureau of "public lands and colonization," under date of the 24th ult., to prepare a book containing all needful information about the country for the use of immigrants. The book is to be published in various languages, and will be used in the propaganda which the government is preparing for in Europe. Probably there is no man in Brazil less prepared for this important task than Manuel Maria de Carvalho, the assistant inspector above referred to.

—The following autors: -The government has instructed the assistant

ENGLISH GOSPEL SERVICES.

COMMERCIAL

	Rio de Janeiro, December 3rd, 1886.	
Par value do do do	of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d. do do do in U.S. coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg 54 45 cen \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold 1883, of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold	18.
Bank rate Present vado	of exchange on London to-day 22 ¼ d	
	com at \$4 80 per Lt stg 44 50 ct	s.
Value of	\$1.00 [\$4.80 per £1. stg.] in Brazilian currency [paper]	

November 30.—The market opened very strong and rates were advanced at the banks to 32 on London, 433 on Paris, and 536 on Hamburg at 00 dis; 28-850 on New York at sight. The reprise in the movinion and at 22, lafe and 22½, and in commercial at 22 116, 22½, 22 316 and 22½. From second hands hank sterling on bankers was reported at 22 116, and on head offices at 22 116 and 22½. Sover-cigns closed with buyers at 118, 2500, sellers at 118, 250. December 1.—Rates were again advanced at the banks in the afternoon to 22½ on Janhon, 430–421 on Paris and 433 on Hamburg at 90 dis; \$\$\frac{3}{2}\$ sold 22½ on New York at sight. The \$2.22½ of 2.24½ on \$2.316 on head frances at 23½ of 2.21½ of 22½ of 2.2½ on Hamburg at 22½ of 2.21½ of 22½ of 2.2½ of 2.2½

-Rumor has it that there has been a "corner" in sover

eigns.

On the 25th ult, the Banco Rural e Hypothecario opened the subscription lists for shares in the company that is to open a tunnel between the Larangerian and Rio Comprido suburbs. The capital is 300.000\$\frac{1}{2}\$.

—The prospectus of another bank was published on the 1st inst. It is to be called O Banco Commercial e Hypothecario and will have a capital of 300,000\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Its purposes is to assist shop-keepers and smaller dealers in their transactions.

is to assist shop-keepers and smaller dealers in their transactions.

—There are constant reports that the Banco Rural well declare a bonus from the reserve fund at the end of the year. The declare a bonus from the reserve fund at the end of the year. The directors of the Ceraf Gas company recommend dividends for the six months ended June 30 last at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the redinary shares, making 6 per cent. for the year. For the six modes redinary for the preference shares and the preference shares and 5 per cent. on the preference shares and 5 per cent. on the ordinary.—Statist, Oct.

—An electric light enterprise has been organized in São Paulo for the purpose of lighting private residences and business establishments, under the firm name of Marques, Moutte & Co. The capital subscribed. Pedro lorge Fer ciert and José Casimiro Moutte, while about 150 select parters (commandutarres) have taken an interest in the business.

—The Banco Internacional do Brazil, was formally organ.

business.

—The Banco Internacional do Brazil was formally orgatized on the 1st inst. By the by-laws the incorporators for the directory for six years and this consists of Visconde de 1st instance of the control of Visconde de 1st instance of the 1st instance of the

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

—The following extracts as published in an English paper will prove of interest: "The Giornale d'Agricultura e Commercio for August reports the discovery in West Africa of a new variety of coffee plant, whose berry appears greatly to resemble that of Arabia in appearance and flavour. It grows, however, not on a shrub, but on a tree nearly 7 feet high, which develops rapidly and yields an abundant crop. Arrangements are al ready being made for introducing its cultivation in favorable localities." This is the coffee plant Sr. Sant'Anna Nery was after when he declared the coffee gatherers climbed the trees to collect the fruit, Sr. Nery was only a year or so in advance of the action of pature, and it seems guite possible that	* Receipts for 2 days. † But quiet	and freight by steamer	do Good 2nd, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exthange on London, private	of the market	ē,	do Santos		Stock this morning, bags	
one may be able to sit under his conee tree and there brew the refreshing drink, just like the patriarchs.		12 gl16 ¢	4,950	131/4 €	5,400	50 € 8 5%	221/6 d	firm	38,000	13,000	12,000	370,000	Nov 24
ENGLISH GOSPEL SERVICES. A week's special services will be held, D.V., at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Largo do Cattete, commencing on Monday, 14th Dec. at 7 30 p. m. These meetings are intended for the mutual benefit of all Christians. English speaking people are especially invited to attend. The Edlowing ministers are expected to take part:		c 12 9116	4.950	757	5,400	50 c & 5%	221/8	firm	24,000	17,000	14,000	333.000	Nov. 25
REV. F. VOUNG REV. J. M. KVLE REV. I. L. KENNEDY REV. H. C. TCCKER REV. E. H. SOPER REV. E. H. SOPER N. B. Further notice will be given in daily papers.		12 9116	4,950	131/2	5,400	50 C & 5%	221/8	firm	10,000	16,000	15,000	330,000	Nov. 26
COMMERCIAL Rio de Janeiro, December 3rd, 1886.		12 Ship	4,950	131/2	5,400	50 C & 5%	221/8	firm	7,000	14,000	9,000	325,000	Nov. 27
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (18000), gold 27 d. do		9:16 e1	4.950	131/2	5,400	50 € 8 5%	221/8	firm	1	14,000	27,000 *	329,000	Nov. 29
Bank rate of exchange on London to-day		12 9116	4.950	131/2	5,400	50 c & 5%	221/8	firm t	2,000	17,000	14,000	337,000	Nov. 30
EXCHANGE.		-	in	5		50 C &	N	7		-	-	318,	Dec
November 23.—Rates at the banks were unchanged viz : 21 % on London, 435 on Paris and 538—539 on Hamburg at 90 dts: 2\$500—2\$100 on New York at sight. The market was quiet with commercial sterling quoted 21 1516, 22 and 22 115 and commercial froms at 431. Sovereigns closed		12%	5,000	3 13116	5.500	500		hrm		14,000	14,000	0000	• -
with buyers at 11\$150, sellers at 11\$170. November 24.—Market quiet and rates unchanged. On head office something was done at 211516 and commer-		12 13116	5,000	13%	5,500	50 C & 5%	223%	firm	ı	30,000 *	19,000	331,000	Dec. 3
the 18-16 of the control of the cont	Sales Salin Stean Clear Freig Stean Stock Recei Sales	g clear g clear er cleances f ances fo by o satisfiers lo at S2 pts di for U do nents do et qui-	or I stoll sandin	I State etces for state etc. Good Goog etc.	or I his i	dan	ed S	the d S who is tat	do do (tate (r) ere	:s		1	Nev. 27th 16,000 bags 80,000 20,000 20,000 30,000 30,000 30,000 20,000 bags 90,000 2,000 30,000 30,000 35,000 55,000

1	LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN	No
10000000	STOCKS AND SHARES.	7 5
	EXTRACTED FROM "THE STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF NOVEMBER 6TH.	10 1
Service States	Government Stocks.	40
	1863 4½ peret. Loan	12 1 30 6
ì	1871 5 ., ,,	De
	1875 5 ,, ,,	200
	1883 41/2 ,, .,	100
	Railways.	130
	paid 20 Alagoas, Lim. 7 per et guarantee 141/2-151/2	
1	oo do deb. 6 ,,	
	20 Brazilian Great Southern 16-17	Coffe
	do deb. 6 per ct 110-112 bec	n im
1	20 Conde d'Eu, Lim. 7 per ct. guar 15-16 bro	kers
0	100 do deb. 5½ per ct	d aga
e	20 do 7 per ct. guar 11-12 200	o,oco e exec
e :-	26 Great Western of Diagna, per etc granter 1772	eased
ıı	20 Imp. Braz. Natal & Nova Cruz 6½-7½ C0 100 do scrip 5½ per ct 89-92 of	nsumi them.
y	20 Minas & Rio Lim. 7 per ct. guar 221/2-23 fu	ther one co
	100 do deb. 6 per ct	nsumi
d		upon The s
g	100 do deb. 5½ per ct	
t.	100 do deb. stock 51/2 per ct 131-133	
ic	1 100 do do 2nd series	The
5,	, 20 South Brazilian 2114-2114	Uni ov. 2
t	100 West, S. Paulo deb. 7 per ct 110-112	OV. 2
10	paid Miscellaneous.	2 2
n	n to English Bank of Rio, Lim	2
ie r		lov. 2
t	D: C: 1	1 2
	2 Braz. street tramways, Lim	lov.
	10 Braz. Submarine Tel 107%-111/8	
r	k 15 West & Brass Tel Lim 65%-67%	via I Rece
_	7½ do prefer	er day The
	100 do deb. A 6 percent 104-107	
	ro London, Plat, & Brazil Tel, Lim 2½-3	
	100 do 6 per cent. deb. 99-102 20 Bahia Gas. 23-24 10 Pará do 4½-5	
	10 Pará do	Brok
	10 São Paulo do 15-16	Vashe
		Good Regul Ordina
	1	Good :
		Ordina Capita Escoll
	t Gold Loan, 1868	Stor
		N
	33 Banco Commercial	
	80 ,, Grão Pará R.R. 6½% 97 %	
	10 Jardim Botanico tramway	В
	November 24. 35 Six per cent. apolices	
	1,200\$ do	N G
	ro Banco do Brazil 270 000	1.
	50 Banco C, Real de S, Paulo	1
	14 ,, Grão Pará R.R. 70/	N
	20 Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 00½ %	N N
	2 Fidelidade Insce	1
	November 25.	* 1
	t do	Т
	5,000\$ do	_
	November 26.	
	19 Six per cent. apolices 1,007 000	
	267 Five per cent. do	New Balti
	20 Banco do Commercio	Ham Rich
	50 deb. Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	Char Sava Mobi
	November 27.	New
	8 Six per cent apolices	Galv
	210 Five per cent. do	G.
	3 do do. 130 000 16 Carangola R.R. w/subs. 130 000 Register de Navegação 350 000	Char Have Anty Nort
	50 Brazileira de Navegação	Nort Eng
		D. 6
	7th 16 Carruagens Fluminense. 212 000 16 hyp. notes Banco Predial. 69½ %	Bord Lisb
t	7th 16 Carruagens Fluminense	Lisb Port Med
1	November 29. 2 Six per cent. apolices	Lisb Port
1	November 29. 1,010 000	Lisb Port Med
1	November 29. 1,010 000	Lisb Port
1	November 29. 2 Six per cent. apolices	Lisb Port Med

50 Jardim Botanico trainway
44 deb. Ferry
54 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil
[gold 5%] 2 series.....
40 do 1 series.....

23 Banco Commercial 25:15 24 Integridade Insec. 15:15 25:26 (Apr. 15:15) 26 (Apr. 15:15) 27 (Apr. 15:15) 28 (Apr. 15:15) 29 (Apr. 15:15) 29 (Apr. 15:15) 20 (Apr. 15:15) 21 (Apr. 15:15) 22 (Apr. 15:15) 23 (Apr. 15:15) 24 (Apr. 15:15) 25 (Apr. 15:15) 26 (Apr. 15:15) 26 (Apr. 15:15) 27 (Apr. 15:15) 28 (Apr. 15:15) 28 (Apr. 15:15) 29 (Apr. 15:15) 29 (Apr. 15:15) 20 (A	
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1 Integridade Insce. 18 30 40 Arroit of se Ratos coal 65 50 Cantareira e Esgotos £50. 496 December 1. 90 Gold Loan, 1868. 130	000
iza Integridade Insec. 188 30 deb. Arroio dos Ratos cond. 65 50 , Cantareira e Esgotos £50. 495 December 1. 90 Gold Loan, 1568. 1,30 50 Leopoldina R. R. 130 60 Leopoldina R. R. 130 60 Leopoldina R. R. 140 61 Erry 140	000
30 deb. Arroio dos Ratos coal	000
20 , Cantareira e Esgotos £50	4 %
20 Gold Loan, 1868. 1,30 20 Leopoldina R. R. 136 20 do 146 21 deb. Ferry. 146	000
oo Leopoldina R. R	
co do	000
co do	000
10 deb. Ferry	000
	96
30 hyp. notes Banco Predial	8 %

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 3rd, 1886.

Exports.

The Exports.

Exports.

The business doing in our market has again important and a good part of it has been for Europe. Shave been externedly firm in their pretensions and advanced quotations roo rs. per arroba on the synd gain to the same extent on the gath the close it that the disposable stook is not much over 150,000 to bags, and that the firmness of calents inteferes with action of orders, although these are coming with indimits. It must be confessed that Rio has "cornered" ming markets and proposes to get all it possibly can out in. The opinion seems to be that prices are likely to advance, but great caution seems necessary, pending certainty as to whether the stimulating advices from ming markets are based on actual consumptive demand, in a speculative manipulation of the markets.

**sales as reported since our last have been stop 5,65s bags for the United States 1,05,65s ba

7,345

The	clearances since our last issue have been:	
	Inited States:	bags.
Nov.	25 Baltimore Amer bk Amy	13,534
	of do Serene	0,112
	22 do Amer lug E. A. Sanchez	4,000
	27 New York Amer bk Crescent	12,000
	27 do Br str Ptolemy	20,045
	20 do Amer bk Gamaliel	12,000
	29 New Orleans Nor bk Nora	4,500
	Europe:	
Nov.	25 Hamburg Germ str Valparaiso	12,186
	26 Hayre Fr str Ville de Maranham	3,158
	27 London Br str Halley	18,805
	30 do ,, Tagus*	9,514
	Elsewhere :	
Nov	24 River Plate Fr str Congo	1,702
	26 Port Natal Br bk Roanoke	3,000
	30 River Plate Br str Tagus	1,270
	River Plate.	
Re	ceipts for the past ten days have averaged 12,3	81 bag

eipts for the past ten days have averaged 12,301 bi y, against 13,826 bags for the preceding eight days. daily average in November was:

nst 13,826 bags on average in November was :
12,657 bags
against 16,148 in 1885
12,336 ... 1884
12,309 ... 1884
12,309 ... 1883
12,209 ... 1883
12,154 ... 1880
morning were:

**whites:
**whites:
**whites: kers' quotations this

loading at lazarette

otal clearances of Coffee from Rio during five months

of crop-	years.		
DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags,
New York	698 498	773 073	775 912
Baltimore	114 699	200 070	258 755
Hampton Roads f. o	-	-	
Richmond	-		
Charleston	= 1		00
Savannah	-		25 883
Mobile	- 0-	138 810	112 542
New Orleans	107 181	33 073	35 500
Galveston	32 923	33 0/3	35 300
Total	953 301	1,151 026	1,215 59
EUROPE	17 090	3 900	_
Channel f. o	60 782	65 781	17 73
Havre	50 691	64 047	69 87
Antwerp	199 628	230 561	224 20
England	135 225	58 999	110 69
Bordeaux	1 430	10 103	12 46
Lisbon t. o	- 1	_	7 29
Portugal	-	755	1 33
Mediterranean	147 703	212 559	191 21
Total	612 549	646 705	634 90
ELSEWHERE			48 70
Cape of Good Hope	42 427	32 400 24 027	26 64
River Plate & West Coast	30 027	24 02/	20 04
Total	72 454	56 427	75 34
United States	953 301	1,151 026	1,215 59
Furone	612 549	646 705	634 90
Elsewhere	72 454		75 34
Totals	1,638 304	1,854 158	1,925 84

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for 11 months 1st January—30th November.

DESTINATION	1886	1885	1884
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,422 353	1,617 949	1,418 033
Baltimore	312 754	418 943	430 923
Hampton Roads f.o	-	- 10	24 072
Richmond	_		4 68
Charleston	5 000	- L	
Savannah.	5 652	16 780	37 797
Mobile	1 <u>1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 </u>		10 500
New Orleans	221 669	260 257	191 112
Galveston	46 123	70 123	47 000
Port Eads f.o	-	7 476	-
St. Thomas f. o	-	-	5 000
Total	2,013 551	2,391 528	2,169 120
Channel t. o	34 583	25 537	7 000
Havre	88 572	103 914	45 570
Antwerr	64 382	118 930	106 336
North of Europe & Baltic	397 753	372 596	317 097
England	167 756	93 491	167 38
Bordeaux	7 293	13 000	167 38
Lisbon f. o	1 7	3 - 3 -	27 544
Portugal	1 287	2 182	2 810
Mediterranean	257 237	390 677	332 873
Total	928 863	1,120 417	1,022 698
ELSEWHERE		1.77	
Cape of Good Hope	65 414	72 200	Q1 600
River Plate & West Coast	56 863	51 841	53 976
Total	122 277	124 131	145 57
United States	2,013 551	2,391 528	2,160 120
Europe	928 863	1,120 417	1,022 698
Elsewhere	122 277	124 131	145 576
Totals	2 064 601	3,636 076	2 227 204

Freight per steamer	Exchange on Lo	do Good 2nd.	Average price O	O G C X	Snipments	Total Sales	Total Salar	" Cupciiii		Finance	Receipts	
mer	Exchange on London	1d. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba		*	Portal Saries	Total Salar	Capacita	Cana		Receipts bags	
500 & 5%	12	7,250	7,700	370,000	15,296 *	54,023	3,440	. 1	12,000	37,709	11.776	Nov. 23
500 & 5%	22	7,250	7,700	333,000	ı	51,056	1	1	20,705	24,351	13,725	Nov. 24
500 & 500	galt za	7,250	7,700	331,000	43,710 *	17,974	400	1	7,452	10,112	15,524	Nov. 25
50C & 5%	22 Il16	7,250	7,700	326,000	29,329	14,203	1		7,150	7,053	9,125	Nov. 26
50C & 5%	22 1116	7,250	7.700	320,000	20,186	22,570	1		8,300	14,270	16,945	Nov. 27
1	1	1		330,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	9,488	Nov. 28
500 % 50%	221/8	7,250	7.700	338.000	13,934	5,918	297	1	3,521	2,100	13,8.6	Nov. 29
505 % 505	22 3116	7,350	7,800	319,000	16,693	27,333	. 1,956	1	25,377	1	14,303	Nov. 30
	1	T.	1	1	341.957	438,521	14,501	3,000	155,267	265,753	379,703	Totals since 1st Nov.
	22 5 16	7,350	7,800	325,000	1	6,163	1,246	1	4,917	1	12,426	Dec. 1
	ı	1	1	332,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	6,688	Dec. 2

* a days.

Imports.

Imports.

Brokers report a very fair amount of business doing, and prices are generally maintained. Receipts of Flour are very small, and stock is still further reduced, but there have been considerable sales making from second hands and prices show little change. Of pine we have received a cargo of Pitch, one of Sprince, one of Swedsh and three shipments of White Kerosene has again been in large supply and the quantity known to be alloat is still very considerable. Land continues flat, although we have had no receipts, and Rosin shows no improvement. Both Indian corn and Bran are higher and very firm. A cargo of Cedish has arrived at Sautov, and the possibility of a part, or the whole. Of it coming upon our market, already fully supplied, makes quotations somewhat nominal.

Silver Spring	
Codorus	

Sales since our last report have been about 6,200 brls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be 4,000 brls, all American Brokers report the market firm at the following auditations

٠,	sport the m	unct	mm ac	tite tollo	wing	-341
	Trieste,		17	\$50018	\$000	
	Richmond	ist	17	500-18	000	
	do	2nd	16	750-17	000	
	Baltimore	ist	17	250-17	750	
	do	and	16	500-17	000	
	Western &	Int.	16	500-17	500	
	Chili			nominal		
	River Pla	te		nominal		
	New Zeals	ind		nominal		

Receipts in November were:

27,089 brls. American
against 29,607 brls. of all sorts in the same month last

year.

Pitch Pine — Receipts are \$8.197 feet Compair.

Pitch Pine — Receipts are so state of the market is reported firm at unchanged quotations, viz: \$8500 per doz. Last month restricts were only this one cargo, against nil in November 1885.

White Pine.-Receipts have been

White Pine.—Receipts have been:

242,346 feet per James A. Revland from New York
79,373 , George Treat
Trom St. John.

The first was seld at about 105 rs. per foot, the second was
on order, the third is reported sold on private terms.
Brokers now quote lots at 105,55 per foot, market flat. Receipts in November were \$96,913 feet, against 413,168 feet in
the same month last year.

tne same month has year.

Spruce Pine,—The Arbutus from St, John brings
409,337 feet which are unsold. The cargo per Brazil referred to in our last was sold at 20\$500 per dezen and
brobers quote the market weak at 20\$500—3\$500. Receipts
last month were \$80,674 feet, against nil in November, 1885.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 764 doz. per Nor from Westerwick, reported to be on order. Brokers now quote the market firm at 395000 for red and 33\$000—34\$000 for white deals, per doz. Receipts in November were 6,343 doz. against ,152 doz. in the same month (885.

7.152 002. In the same month (e8).

Kerosen-6.—Reccipts are 10,000 cases per James A.

Boland, 18,400 cases per J. W. Dresser and 17,500 cases per
George Treat from New York. The market is still very flat
and we may quote at about \$\$500—\$\$600 per case. Receipts
last month were 69,250 cases, against 41,855 cases in November
last year.

Lard.-There have been no receipts and brokers quote he market nominally unchanged at 350 rs. per lb., flat. Re-eipts last month were 7,200 kegs, against 10,650 packages for ne same month last year

Rosin .- Receipts nil, but the market she ment and brokers continue quotations of 4\$\$00--\$\$020 per brl. as to quality and weight. Receipts in November were 2,425 brls., agaiust 505 brls. in November, 1885.

Turpentine.— No receipts In November last we exceived 350 cases, against 325 cases for the same month las

Indian Corn. - No receipts of foreign. Brokers advance quotations to 4\$700-5\$000 per bag, market firm, Last month receipts were 11,261 bags, against 7,899 bags in

Bran.—No receipts and the market very firm at 4\$000— \$400 per bag. Our receipts in November were 2,125 bags, gainst 1,945 bags in the same month last year.

Cod fish.—Receipts have been; 130 cases per Paranaguán nd 800 cases per Tijuca from Europe. We may still quote, t retail; Canadian, tubs and cases, 18\$000—24\$000 and forwegian 22\$000—22\$000. Last month our receipts were:

un 205000—225000. La 4,438 tubs Canadian 307 cases do 1,260 ,, Norwegian

6,005 packages gainst 4,106 ,, in November, 1885.

Hay.—Receipts nil and holders are very firm in their emands. We may quote at about 130—135 rs. per kilo. Re-eipts last month were 5,321 bales, of all sizes, against 4,035 ales in the same month last year.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report are 1,186 tons per Noel from 6

from Cardift 1,00 tons per Noel
1,050 , Apolline Emilie
1,748 , Prince Rupert
1,775 , Loreno
1,492 , Lennie
506 , Heldos
1,611 , Argosy fro
1,099 , Helene

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 23.

NOVEMBER 23.

NEF-Br bk Noel; 827 tons; Blois; 52 ds; coal to Wilsons & Co.

ILHA DE MAIO-Port bk Alice; 997 tons; Azevedo: 32 ds; salt to Braga, Boa & Co. NOV. 25

CARDIFF-Fr bk Apolline Emilie; 1050 tons; Ezan; 55 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

NOV - 97.

New York—Amer bk *Yames A. Borland;* 637 tons; Davis; 58 ds. sundries to order.

STOCKHOM. Tonia. WESTERWICK—Nor bk. Nov; 330 tons; Evensen; 118 ds; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

OPORTO—PORT bk Arezlina; 176 tons; Monteiro; 37 ds; sundies to José Autonio Gonçalves Santos.

NOV 98

St. John-Br bg Ohio; 348 tons; Crauford; 52 ds; pine to order.

CARDIFF—Br bk Prince Rupert; 1168 tons; O'Malley; 56 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

—Br ship Larenza; 1179 tons; Williamson; 35 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co. NEWPORT—Br bk Argosy; to61 tons; Croigan; 41 ds; coal to D. Pedro II railway.

OPORTO—Port bk Minho; 292 tons; Sarmento; 60 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co.

PORTO ALEGRE—Ger lug Germania; 179 tons; Kuchl; 24 ds; coal to master.

NOV. 30.

New York—Amer bk George Treat; 607 tons; Treat; 72 ds; sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

St. Jonn—Br bg Arbutus; 395 tons; Dakin; 52 ds; pine to order.

CARDIFF-Br bk Lennie; 989 tons; Swanson; 55 ds; coal to Glanmorgan Coal Co. -Nor bk Heldos; 354 tons; Pollaksen; 57 ds; coal to

HARTLEPOOL-Nor bk Helene; 970 tons; Gjertsol; 61 ds; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

Pensacola—Br bk Campsie Glen, 490 tons; Webster; 98 ds; pine to order. DECEMBER :

New YORK—Amer lug J. W. Dresser; 572 tons; Parker; 56 ds; sundries to Monteiro, Hime & Co. BOA VISTA, CAPE DE VERDS-Nor bk Kong Carl; 504 tons: Knudsen; 22 ds, salt to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

PERNAMBUCO—Br bk Donglas; 509 tons: Crosby; ballast. Macao—Br bk Frenchny; 324 tons: Smith; do. PARANAGUA'—Nor bg Kjartan; 327 tons: Andresen; sudries.

Victoria--Nor bk Kongsbyrd; 267 tons; Terjesen; do. NOV. 24

NEW YORK---Nor bk Snefrid: 410 tons: Samuelsen: coffee Laguna, Mexico---Ger bg Bertha; 299 tons: Wolters; ballast, Antonina---Br bk Muriel; 543 tons; Ball; da.

Baltimore...Amer bk Amy; 675 tons; Penfield; coffee Pensacola...Br bk Zimi; 943 tons; Lloyd: ballast.

New York---Amer bk Crescent; 613 tons; Gibbs; Baltimore---Amer lug E. A. Sanchez; 475 tons; NOV. 29.

PORT NATAL-Br bk Roanoke; 325 tons; Dowey; coffee.
Barbadoes---Br ship Prince Lucien; 1573 tons; Cleague
ballast.

LIVERPOOL--Br bg Reaper; 137 tons; Godfrey; ballast DECEMBER 1

New York...Amer bk Gamaliel; 546 tons; Crockett: coffee Baltimore...Amer bk Serene; 522 tons; Segerman; do. New Orleans...Nor bk Nora; 211 tons; Ouregnard; do. DEC. 2.

St. Thomas---Ger bk Argo; 677 tons; Wilhns; ballast. Bahla---Port bg Luzitano; 188 tons; Pinto; sundries.

-The master of a steamer arrived at Victoria, reports has ing seen at sea on the 25th or 26th ult. (the date is not clear) in Lat 20° 03′ 30″ S. and Long. 39" 55′ 45" W. Greenwich, a large ship on fire. Want of coal prevented his ap-

St. Thomas...Dan bk Thereze ballast Barbadoes...Ger lug Beethoven do.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following charters are reported since our last issue:
Amer bk Mary Hashreuck, coffee to New York, £600: Nor bk Prince Victor, 60. do £600: Dan kg Droming Lenits, caffee to Cape Town, £300 or £350, or to Mossel Bay £350 or £400: Nor lay Ferlena, coffee to Extendion, £400: Br lug Lucy March, coffee to Port Elizabeth, £355 Ger lug Bethover and Dan lk Therexe, coffee for transhipment at the laracrets to the Ital, str. Nord America, £100 and £150 respectively. Nor lug Zenz, ordifee, £1800, or Gliraltar £0.35x and Swed bg Amanda, coffee to Bont England Dan schr Experss, gen. cargo to Rio Grande do Sul, \$300\$; Ger lug Carl Max, coffee from Victoria to Falmouth £0.30x; Nor bk March, Perambusco £0.0 cotton to Liverpool ¾4 and sugar ballast, 1756 in full: Br bk William Wright, cotton, Macció and Liverpool ¾4.0 Nor lk Gamer, matte from S.Francisco do Sul to River Plate, ¾ real.

Ferights—stamm:

New York.

Soc per bag New Orleans.

\$400 - 431 per ton Antweep.

401 do Hanburg.

402 - 450 do Harwe.

\$60 for do

Trieste.

\$51 do

Genoo.

\$60 for do

Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. nominal 301---3216 do

	Ada Gray	Baltimore	23 Oct
	Anna Maria	. Liverpool	
	Astracan	Cardiff	•
	Albemarle	Baltimore	8 Nov
	Alves	. Oporto	
	Agnes Barton	. Baltimore	31 Oct
	Ahlandita	. Daitimore	••
	Aphrodite	Newport	8 Oct
	Annie Reed	Rosario	3 Nov
	Auce	Baltimore	
	Bessie Dodd	Liverpool	14 Sept
	Christine	Hamburg	15 Oct
	Campanero	Baltimore	24 Oct
	Charité	Boulogne	20 Oct
	Caledonia	Brunswick	20 00
	Charles Cox	Brunswick	
	Crown Prince	Cardift	18 Oct
	Chowan	Baltimore	10 Oct
1	Celeste Burrill	Cardiff	30 Sept
	Daven	Cardin	26 Oct
	Dates.	Paspebiac	7 Oct 31 Oct
	Daisy	New York	31 Oct
1	David Stewart	Baltimore	24 Sept
1	Dagay	Cardiff	
1	Dois Amigos	Lisbon	18 Oct.
١	Dominion	Cardiff	
1	Dundale	Cardiff	
1	Dunstaffnage	Cardiff	27 Oct.
J	Dunstaffnage Eikunassund	Shields	27 Oct. 8 Nov.
1	Elverhoi	Newcastle	17 Sept.
1	Electra	Perce	
1	Flash Light	London	
1	Felicia	Rosario	
1	Folkvang	Marseilles	28 Oct.
1	F. J. Merriman	Satilla River	16 Inte
١	Ferda	Satilla River	,
ı	George Gilroy	Newcastle	23 Sept.
1	Glenowen	Liverpool	-3 ocpt,
1	Gjendin	Rosario	25 Oct.
ı	Glen Grant	Cardift	
ı	Gjendin Glen Grant Haddon Hall Hotspur	Antwerp Rosario	
ı	Heros	Brunswick Newcastle	
ı	Jane Harvey Julia Rollins	Newcastle	
ı	Julia Kollins	Baltimore	15 Oct.
L	Jonas Rein	Boston Marseilles	
ı	Hetspir Heres, Yane Harvey, Yanis Hollins, Yadis Vollins, Yadis Vo	Richmond Hamburg St. John's Cardiff	28 Sept. 28 Oct.
1	J. G. Picale Yuutha	Hamburg St. John's	
ı	Lauretta	Cardiff	26 Oct.
ı	Longfellow	Pensacola Cardiff Newcastle	
l	Lizzie Burria	Vergotte	
	Leonor		23 Oct.
	Moonbeam	St. Simon's	
	Marcello	Cardift	26 Oct. 10 Sept.
		New York	zo oct.
١.	Marianninha		10 Sept.
	Minnie Marcello Marianninha Mora	St. Simon's Sydney Cardiff New York Cardiff	
	Marianninha Mora Mary Lester Mary	Cardiff Glasgow Cardiff	10 Sept. 25 Sept.
	Marianninha Mora Mary Lester Mary Martin Luther	Cardiff Cardiff	25 Sept.
	Marianninha Mary Lester Mary Lester Martin Luther Wedusa	Cardiff Cardiff	25 Sept.
	Marianninha Mary Lester Mary Martin Luther Vedusa National Venubhar	Cardiff Cardiff Swansea	25 Sept.
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	Mary Lotter Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mary Mar	Glasgow Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Swansea Cardiff Swansea New York Oporto New York Baltimore Baltimore Baltimore Gardiff Richmond Leith NewCastle	25 Sept. 7 Nov. 29 Oct. 22 Oct. 15 Oct. 25 Oct. 21 Oct. 23 Sept. 25 Sept. 20 Oct. 21 Oct.
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	Mary Letter Maryin Luther Maryin Luther Markin Luther Valuau Valtoval Valua Valloval Vancy Smith Vancy	Glasgowa Grandin Grand	25 Sept. 7 Nov. 29 Oct. 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 21 Oct. 22 Sept. 21 Oct. 23 Sept. 24 Oct. 25 Oct. 28 Oct. 29 Sept. 30 Oct. 30
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VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO			
24 24 24 24	Ashbrooke Br Paranaguá Gr Berlin Gr Congo Fr Halley Br	London* 37d Hamburg* 25d Bremen* 21d Bordeaux* 18½d Santos 22h	Walter, H. & C E. Johnston & C H. Stoltz & C Mess. Maritimes Norton, M'w & C			
25 25	Ptolemy Br Cavour Br Advance Amer	P. Alegre* rod New York* a6d	do do Wilson Sons & C			
26 27	Valparaiso Gr V. de Mar'hm Fr Tagus Br Malvinas Or	Santos 17½h do 21h South'ton* 18d Montevideo † 10d	E. Johnston & C A Leubá & C Royal Mail			
27 28	Moskna Russ John Elder Br	Calláo 28d Liverpool* 25d	In distress Wilson Sons & C			
28 20	Tijuca Gr Chatham Br Aurora Br Bessel Br	Hamburg 23d P Alegre* 6d Glasgow* 42d Liverpool* 26d	E Johnston & C Norton, M'w &C For coals Norton, M'w &C			

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE NAME		WHERE TO	CARG		
Nov. 23	Paraguai Ital	Ilha Grande	Ballast		
	Borghese Br	River Plate	Same cargo		
25	Congo Fr	do	Sundries		
26	Berlin Gr	Santos	do		
	Paranaguá Gr	do	do		
26	Ashbrooke Br	do	do		
27	Valparaiso Gr	Hamburg*	do		
27	V de Maran'm Fr	Havre*	do		
27	Canning Br	Porto Alegre	do		
28	Halley Br	London	do		
28	Comte d'Eu Fr	Santos	do		
10	Ptolemy Br	New York	Coffee		
	Tijuca Gr	Santos	Sundries		
	Tagus Br	River Plate	do		
	Aurora Br	Buenos Aires	Baliast		

* Calling at intermediate ports.

	1				COV	ERNMENT AND PROVI	NCIAL B	ONDS	;		-
REIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 3rd, 1886.	KMISSION		CIRCULATIO	(1		DENOMINATION Tap July	INTEREST	1,000\$0	LAS	T SALE	LAST QUOTAT
NAME O S S WHERE CONSIGNED O Z F FROM O Z	339,675,100 50,000,000 2,158,400	000	1,997,200	de de)))	do	5 %	200—8 500—1,0 1,000 0	00 1,0	00 000	1,000\$000—1,0
	2,158,400 199,600 30,000,000 51,885,000 C 10,212,100	000 4	119,600 20,658,100 2,683,000 7,989,600	Gold Gold Gold From	l Loan of 1 do 1 vince of K	868	4 070 6 070 436 070	1,000 0	00 1,13	0\$000 0 000 1 °/0	—10
Hashroud	c		1,870,700\$0	23 m to 450 m				100 0	00 / 10	9/0 9/0 9\$500	78 96-79
Milanwilde 666 14 New York F. Clemente 8 New York F. Clemente 8 New York F. Clemente 8 New York New York New York New York Monteiro, H.			3,289,600 6 4,625,900 6 5,744,100 6	000 000 000 Pres	do go do S. hal	#YPOTHECARY NOTES.	5 6/0 6 6/0 6 6/0	£ 11,1 100 00 100 0	87	95500 6 % 8 %	86 500— 9 86 %— 67 %—69
British	8.6					DEBENTURES AND			LAST DI	MIDRND 1	
April	C CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	AM'T	PAID	LAST QUOTA
handernager 687 10 Cardiff G. Gudgeon drazil	C son ones	2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar	11,671\$368 6,364,564 974	200\$000 205 000	9\$000	July 1886 July 1886	:::: =
ov. Wilmot. 1011 20 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Aury March. 244 21 Cardiff Wilson Sons & Cardi	2,000,000	165,000 60,000 10,000 60,000	All 30,000 All 30,000	200 200 200 200	All All 80 All	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,160,965 516	235 000 80 000 227 000	0.000	July 1886 July 1886	Ξ
renzo 1179 25 Cardill Wilson Sons c	C 20,000,000 C 5,000,000 R 2,000,000	100,000 25,000 10,000	All All	200 200 200	60 70 40	Credito Real do Brazil	66,077 727 80,966 539	50 000 70 000 41 000 140 000	10 S	July 1886 July 1886 May 1886	=
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lena 199 7 Hamburg R. Riechers 8 Express 247 7 Macão E. G. Ferreir herese 413 10 Gefle C. W. Gross	& C 12,000,000 6,000,000 1,300,000	50,000	Aft _	200 200 200	- = 1	Bahia e Minas do debentures. Bragantina do Campos and Carangola do debentures. Espirito Santo e Caravellas , and Navigation Juz de Fóra to Fuñ Lecuoldina	14,642 300	184 000 130 000	7 °/o 8 °/o 2½ °/o 6½ °/o	Oct. 1886 Nov. 1886 Nov. 1886	
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lise Both 319 9 London Walter, H. X arl Max 294 16 Rosario Souza, A. & G termania 179 28 P. Alegre. To master	11,264,200 15,398,400 £ 493,600	40,000	All 31,08r	200 200 £ 50 200	20 — — — All	Juz de Fora to Paus Loodina and series do debentures do debentures Magné e Campos Mogyari do debentures Notre debentures do debentures do debentures do debentures do debentures do debentures do debentures Justifica de debentures do do debentures S. Foto de Robandebentures do do debentures do do debentures S. Foto de Robandebentures S. Fanto e Robo e Janenous	122,000 000	185 000 560 000 90 000 80 00	6½ °/0 6 °/0 4 °00 6 ½ °/0	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 Jan. 1886 July 1886	555 000
1	3,071,000 8,100,000 970,000	40,500	25,500	250 200 200	All	do do debentures	167,258 166	283 500 202 000 180 000	7 0/o 8 0/o	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	=
glyia	1,200,000 tro 4,400,000	6,000	4,350	200 200 200 200	All	Oeste de Minas	8,717 036 20,050 563	180 000 184 000 220 000	5 000 7 % 9 000	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	
ictor	1,922,000		= = =	100		do subsidiarydo debenturesdo do		97 % 198 000	7 0/0	July 1886 Oct. 1886	=
erbuen 271 10 Marseilles. K. Valars & carenger 247 10 Havre C. Petropolita unyor 269 10 Stockholm. C. Hecksher 1. Patrick 1052 10 Newport D. Pedro II I	10 810,000 370,000 10 3,800,000 1,600,000	19,000	A11 6,984	200 100 200 200	All	do debentures. S. Izabel do Rio Pretodo debentures	474 493	90 °/o 188 000 192 000 490 000	9 °/0 7 000 7 °/0 6 °/0 8½ °/0	July 1886 May 1884 Aug. 1886 July 1886	=
ordon 757 10 Newport, E. W. May reden 392 11 Liverpool. T. Hudson mewood 1124 11 Cardin Hamilton & F. yhno 282 12 Wisby. C. Hecksher- rettic 263 13 Christiania C. Hecksher	£ 140,000	53,325	30,000	£ 50 200 200	All	do do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro do with subsid		202 000 145 000 155 000		July 1886 Sept. 1886	203 000
		36,000	23,591	200	All	do subsidiary		24 000 74 000 66½ % 515 000	6 °/a 6 */a 6½ °/a	Jun. 1886 Jun. 1886	
2 L de Maio L. Carvalho de	& C & 320,000 & C & 800,000	4,000	All	£ 50 200 200	All	do with subsid. do subsidiary. Sorocabana. do debentures do do Unifo Valenciana. TRANWAVS Carris Urbanos. do debentures	34,600 000 69,614 678	80 000 259 000	5 500	Feb. 1884 Oct. 1886 July 1886	
ong Carl 504 Dec. 1 C. Verds Perlena rino pringuese	463,000 846,700 10,000,000	50,000	 A!I	500 100 200	All	Carris Othanos. do debentures do do Jadim Botanico. Nitherohy. do debentures Pernambuco	150,000 000	107 % 138 000 181 000	7 0/0 3 500 7 500	July 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	
Triumphante	\$ C 500,000 \$ C 500,000 1,200,000 360,000	6,000		200 200 200 200	All	Nitherony, do debentures Pernambuco do debentures	71,489 549	204 000 120 000 91 ^D / _D 90 000	8 % 6 000 7 % 4 000	July 1886 July 1884 Oct. 1886 July 1886	
Hercilia 209 19 Caravellas Ferreira Pint Alice 947 23 L de Maio. Braga, Boa & Arcelina 176 27 Oporto J. A. G. Sam	1,200,000 1,000,000 8 C 250,000	6,000	All	200 200 200	All All 	to debentures Pernambuco do debentures Porto Alegre S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amaro debentures. Villa Izabel	477-939 554 12,018 230	282 000 195 000 210 000	8 000 3 500	July 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1886	275 000
Swedish Mina 151 Nov. 10 Pernamb/co L. Carvalho	C	50,000 20,000	All 10,419 All	£ 15	All	Villa Izabel NAVIGATION COMPANIRS Amazon Steam Navigation. Brazileira de Navegação. Ferry debenures Nacional de Navegação.		80 000 350 000	6 sh 6 ooo 8 %	July 1885 Oct. 1886 May 1886	=
Axel. 359 18 Swansea. To order Dygve 240 21 Copenhagn L Carvalho Amanda 222 Soderhann L. Carvalho	1,377,300	20,000	16,000	100 200	All			196 000	7 500 7 500	Oct. 1886 Oct. 1886 May 1886 July 1886	40 000
Foreign Markets	\$00,000 300,000 600,000	3,000	1,853	200 200 200	All All	do 3rd series	12,500 000	215 000 180 000	8½ % 4 000	July 1886 Feb. 1886	-
CEYLON. ut for all that Coffee is our staple still. Again	4,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000	20,000 3,000 20,000	10,000	200 1,000 200	20 250 20	INSURANCE Alliança Argos Fluminense Confiança	44,641 050 300,000 000 200,000 000 260,000 000	31 000 550 000 70 000 230 000	2 000 34 000 4 000 15 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	
mate of 175,000 cwts, we have shipped as much as 22 states a very material increase indeed, though it is llest crop the island has given for many years res for the previous year 1883—85 were 31,4811 c the steady decline noticeable in our shipments of	the 8,000,000 The 2,500,000	8,000 2,500 20,000	4,000 All 10,000	1,000	125 100 20 100	Argos Fluminense. Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral Inegridade Nova Permanente. Providente	199,000 000	185 000	16 000 4 000 12 500 2 000	July 1886 July 1886 July 1886 July 1886	
the steady decline noticeable in our shipments of lone evidence of its general decadence as much lual supercession by tea and other products. We dit said that in two year's time the whole coffee of abula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya will not aggregate		8,000 20,000 25,000	10,000	1,000 200 200	20			27 500 69 000	5 000	July 1886	_
bula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya will not aggregate e than 2,000 cwts. But rapid as is the extension o do not think this prediction is likely to be fulfille know of many a nice little field of coffee in those di	tea, 133,800 , for 300,000	1,500	1,450	200 200 200	All	CENTRAL SUGAR PACTORIES Agricola de Campos do debentures. Aracaty. do debentures. Lorena. do debentures.		96 % 150 000	9 °lo —	Feb. 1886 Dec. 1886	
e, and, now that the price of coffee is rising again	and 250,000	2,500	All	200 200 100	A11	Lorena do debentures Piracicaba		-	8 %	Oct. 1886 July 1886	. =
it inducement to give whatever coffee is left on e ter care and attention that has hitherto been uld coffee continue to rise in price, proprietors in the facilities for the transport of the many materia	one	5,000	= AII	200 200 200		Piracicaba do debentures Porto Feliz do debentures Porto Real do debentures	-	85 "/o	81/2 %	April 1886 July 1886	
ed for the manufacture of tea are few, will no k twice before they consent to uproot the trees	oubt 290,000 hich 800,000 even 800,000	4,000	All	100 200 200 200	162 ½ All	do debentures. do debentures. Quissana do debentures.		206 000 200 000 208 000	7 % 81/4 % 81/4 %	Aug. 1886 Oct. 1886 Nov. 1886	
present so vigorous and healthy an appearance, igh Uva may continue for years yet—with leaf d oubtedly loosening its hold over the trees, and we used care given to cultivation—to give large cro	ease 040,000 h in- 800,000	4,000	All	200 200	All	Rio Branco		180 000	4 8	Nov. 1886	
sisted care given to cultivation—to give large cro- ee, even though the acreage under tea in the pro- creased, the so-called Kandy-side districts—that is, the north and west of Niuwara Eliya—can never into give anything like the cross of the past.	tince hose F11,000,000 Leaf 1,200,000\$	100000	All	£ 10 F 500	All	Societé du Gas		651/2 0/0	8 %	Nov. 1886	64 %
the north and west of Nuwara Enga—Can never in to give anything like the crops of the past, case may decline in intensity throughout the island, doubtedly think it will, for the simple reason that less and less every year for it to feed on.—Times of C	s we 1,176,100 there 500,000 200,000	-	E	Ē	100	Arroio dos Ratos (coal). do debentures. S. José d'El Rey (gold). do debentures. COTTON MILLS Alliança. Levil Industrial	=	85 %	3 %	April 1886 July 1886	=
. 5th. DISTRIBUTION OF CEYLON EXPORTS.	1,600,000\$ 3,000,000 465,000	15,000	All	200 200 200	All All	do debentures		210 000 210 000 200 000	8 000 8 %	July 1886 July 1886 Sept. 1886	::::=
From 1st October, 1885, to 30th Sept., 1886. Coffee. Tea.	1,000,000 800,000 600,000	5,000	All —	200 200 —	E	Cariocado debentures. Confiança Industrial. Páo Grande		195 000	7½ %	Sept. 1886 Oct. 1886	=
COUNTRIES CWT. lb. 173,440 6,977,831 rseilles 2,482 1,149	1,463 1,413 1,000,000 1,413	5,000	All	200 200	All	Confiança Industrial. Páo Grande do debentures Rink do debentures S. Pedro de Alcantara do debentures	- =	92 °/o 225 000	7 % 12 500 7 °/9	Oct. 1886 July 1886 Oct. 1886	
noa	600,000 250,000 2,000,000	10,000	_	100	All	Petropolitana		206 000	8 %	May 1886	=
otterdam	75 3,000,000\$	6,000	A11	500 200	A11	Associação Commercial Candelaria [church] debentures Cantareira e Esgotos debentures		210 000 210 000 490 000 212 000	8 % 8 % 7½ °ls 8 900	Jan. 1884 Sept. 1886 Oct. 1886 July 1886	=
rica. 573 6,222 dia and Eastward. 6,206 17,151 ustralia 10,301 151,767	44 800,000 108 800,000	4,000	All	£ 50 200 200 200	All All All	Carruagens Flummense	20,000 000	120 000 100 000 128 000	10 000 - 3 000	Jan. 1886 Oct. 1886	_
indry Ports	331,200 500,000	2,500	o 18,000	200 200 200 50	All All	Constructora Docas de D. Pedro II do debentures. Gloria market. Industrial Fluminense (kiosques).	186,315 260	192 000 35 000 52 000	9 0/0 2 300 9 000 2 000	Aug. 1880	_
otal exports from 1st Oct 1885, to 3oth Sept. 1886. 223,693 7,170,329 o. 1884 do. 1885 314,811 3,796,684	3,347 7,500,000 6,758 1,984,000 9,863 2,000,000	75,000 9,920 10,000	All	100 200	All All	Pastoril Agricola e Industrial Serviços Maritimos União Telephonica	8,822 241	190 000 115 000 70 00		Oct. 1886 May 1886 Aug. 1886	

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