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NUMBER 10

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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

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Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25 Entre Rios 2:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 10:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 11:23 and arrives at 10:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 11:23 and arrives at 10:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 11:23 and arrives at 10:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 11:23 and arrives at 10:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 11:23 and arrives at 10:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 11:23 and arrives at 10:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 11:23 and 3:25 pm. S. Paulo braich leaves Barra at 12:30 and 3:25 pm. and Ross At 2:30 am.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 5th, 1888.

THERE is probably no reasonable doubt as to the course which the new ministry is proposing to pursue in regard to the abolition of slavery, for it is known to be the fixed opinion of its most prominent members that immediate and unconditional emancipation is the only measure which can meet the urgent requirements of the country. It is not certain, of course, that the ministry can command the support of a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, but popular opinions are changing so rapidly in regard to the question that the most radical of measures may receive the heartiest support. Already many of the leading advocates of slavery and gradual emancipation, such as Senator Sinimbú, Moreira de Barros, Gavião Peixoto, and scores of influential planters outside of politics, have emancipated their slaves and made a successful beginning with free labor. These men will no longer stand in the way of emancipation. From present appearances, it is reasonably certain that the present year will see the end of legalized African slavery in Brazil. To secure this great object with the least possible friction, the friends of emancipation may yield to some project for the localization of labor, or some measure for an enforced time service, but the danger from any such act can not be very great for the simple reason that it will be largely inoperative. Brazil is too large and too sparsely settled to make it possible to enforce a general labor law against any one class. Then, too, the habits of undisturbed idleness into which three-fourths of the white, or free population of the empire have fallen, will make it difficult and unjust to legislate against similar habits on the part of the freedmen. We are not certain but that a general law against all vagrants and habitually idle persons, whether white or black, would produce good results, but it must be enforced rigidly and impartially or it will become an instrument of great injustice. Not only should the liberated slave be required to work, but every aggregado on the plantations, and every loafer in the cities and towns, should be compelled to devote a good part of his time to some useful and productive occupation. There is no concealing the fact that the great majority of people in Brazil at the present moment are not producing even enough to support themselves decently. Thousands live upon the bounties of nature, while other thousands are mere parasites on those who have lands, professions, or business occupations. For a new country, Brazil has an unac-

vagrants, a great proportion of whom are physically able to earn their own support. The maintenance of all these non-producers naturally falls, in some measure, upon those who work, thus adding unjustly to the burdens of taxation, self-support and public progress which they are bearing upon their shoulders. If emancipation is to add to these burdens, then hesitation will not be without a reasonable excuse. We do not believe, however, that a very large percentage of the freedmen will become vagrants, while such a number will perhaps be more than counterbalanced by the number of aggregados who will now go to work on the plantations as free laborers. Thus far these people could not find regular employment for wages, nor would they have been willing to work in the fields like slaves. Now these artificial barriers are all down, and the number of free natives who will seek employment will probably more than meet all the losses in laborers through the withdrawal of vagrant freedmen. We do not see that the planters are incurring any great risks, consequently there can be no necessity for any special legislation for the localization of the freedmen.

THE excitement and indignation aroused by the recent disclosures in regard to the condition of the beggars' asylum are already beginning to wane, and in a very short time will be altogether forgotten. If our memory does not deceive us, a similar disclosure was made some three or four years ago, particularly in regard to the treatment of the indigent insane who were crowded into common rooms with others, or confined in unwholesome dens and left there to die in shameless neglect and destitution. There were a few indignant protests and denunciations, but the matter was soon hushed up and forgotten. In view of the fact that the ministers of justice, chiefs of police and other officials are accustomed to visit this public institution from time to time, on which occasions elegant lunches are always provided for them, it is certainly very singular that the destitution and misery in which the wretched inmates are living should have escaped their attention! We have heard no one accuse the director of the institution with deception, or cruelty, and yet one of two things is certain-either the quarters occupied by the beggars and insane were cleaned and garnished for the occasion to deceive the visiting officials, or these officials deliberately shut their eyes to the horrible condition of the place and thus made themselves parties to its scandalous management. We do not remember to have seen any complaints from the director in regard to a lack of means, or a lack of accommodation. Had he felt one particle of sympathy for the wretched beings consigned to his charge, he could have appealed to the government, and to the public through the press; and if neither effort brought the needed relief, he could have honorably resigned a charge so revolting to every sense of justice and humanity. are ready to believe that this director and. perhaps, the police authorities were helpless in this matter, but they are certainly not guiltless, for they could have appealed to a charitable public for help. Even the money spent on those annual lunches would have gone far toward keeping the place more cleanly. Now, as to the administration of this asylum-what excuse can there be for the indescribably filthy condition in which it was found? Why could not the ablebodied vagrants sheltered there have been compelled to clean the rooms and grounds? Certainly they were not all sick and crippled; some of them assuredly could have used a broom and scrubbing brush! And

to wash themselves occasionally and use some degree of care in their personal habits. Nothing of this apparently was done. The old and young, the sick, crippled and well, the insane, idiotic and criminal, male and female, were all mixed together in common rooms, reeking with filth, and open to everything repulsive that degraded human beings can conceive. The imagination simply can not picture the horrors of such a place. And yet, all this has existed in this city, the capital of Brazil and residence of an Emperor widely celebrated for his wisdom, liberality and philanthropy! No wonder that the new minister of justice was horrified! And it is no matter for surprise that suitable places should at once have been offered for the children and insane confined within such unwholesome walls! It is not enough to point out that this so-called asylum is a burning disgrace to this city and to the government maintaining it; it is a disgrace also to a populace which can treat such an abuse so lightly and forget it so quickly!

THERE appears to be a very marked inconsistency on the part of our local contemporaries in regard to the ex-minister of finance. For something over two years we have been accustomed to see their columns filled with the praises of a man who had aspired to lift Brazil out of her financial difficulties by temporary expedients. Aided by the confidence extended by the City of London to anything bearing the label "conservative," he was able to float a foreign loan on unexpectedly favorable terms, and supported by a popular sentiment here to the effect that the internal obligations of the Treasury were earning too high a rate of interest, he was able to force a reduction on that rate from six to five per cent. Then, by combinations with bankers here and in London, who were glad to open a large credit for account of the Brazilian Treasury, he was able to keep out of the exchange market and thus prevent the usual lowering of rates when the government is known to be a buyer. In all these transactions there have been immediate benefits realized, and for these the minister has received lavish praise on every side. Attending circumstances were also in his fayor. He took charge of the Treasury toward the close of an exceptionally bad year. The crops in the north had partially failed, and the customs receipts everywhere had been unusually Better crops, better prices, increased imports and increasing commercial and industrial activity everywhere, led to a largely increased revenue. All these circumstances contributed directly to the administrative reputation of the new minister. and our colleagues were not slow to burn incense before him. We could readily understand why importers, foreign companies and foreign holders of Brazilian internal securities, who had remittances abroad to make, should be delighted with the policy pursued; but looking beyond that to the ultimate results upon the Treasury and the country, we could not appreciate the position which the press and the people took. The minister who, in times of peace, meets immediate engagements without resorting to extraordinary recourses, while at the same time reducing the obligations of the Treasury through economies and better fiscalization of the revenues, is justly entitled to be called a financier, but none of these things are placed to Sr. Belisario's credit. That he was so petted and encouraged while in power, to be so quickly abandoned when superseded, leads us to fear that our colleagues think more of the 'pomp and circumstance" of the office, than of the principles upon which it should be administrated. When Sr. Belisario was

national banks and to advocate a great bank of issue. Now that the new minister is known to favor a national banking system, the admirers and friends of the Teixeira project are treading upon each other's toes in their anxiety to offer friendly suggestions and encouragement. No one now dreams of a great bank of issue. And, perhaps, we shall be quite as near the mark in saying that no one really knows what is wanted in the matter of free banks, nor why they are wanted.

To resume a discussion long since begun in these columns, if we may now take a brief adieu of Sr. Belisario, we may perhaps be permitted to enumerate the following as the bases for any new and comprehensive banking law: domestic exchanges, a medium for internal loans, a currency based on the credit of the nation, the encouragement of national industries and commercial enterprise. The Teixeira project covers a part of these, but not all. It will be something to stop the shipment of currency up and down the coast, thus preventing its dislocation and the consequent fluctuations of exchange caused by a scarcity of money. With established credit and a sufficient issue to meet the ordinary demands of trade, such a thing as a great and continued scarcity of currency in the leading cities of the country will be practically impossible. The costs of inland exchanges will also be very much reduced, which will be a beneficial result for the banks as well as for the public. As a medium for internal loans, these banks will occupy a very important and useful position. It their currency issues be based on an investment in government apolices, then a very large loan will be made possible at the very outset, with the proceeds of which a considerable part of the empire's foreign indebtedness can be retired and interest remittances be stopped. This will have a steadying effect on foreign exchange rates. In the matter of the currency, it will afford means for an issue based on the funded obligations of the nation, and for an outstanding volume elastic in character and approximately equal at all times to the actual requirements of business. And as an instrument for the encouragement of industry and commerce, it will afford an opportunity for the investment of surplus capital, and employ its means to advance the interests of the people who are its patrons. Of course, all these features and results depend on intelligent administration and the liberal character of the laws and regulations governing them. There must be some judicious modifications in the existing stamp taxes so that a greater use of drafts will ensue, and there must be careful provisions made to prevent unwise investments, from which some of the existing banks have suffered severely. A good law, however, will not be enacted on the spur of the moment, and it would not be-a bad policy therefore for our colleagues to take up the question for serious discussion before the opening of parliament.

THE cable announcement that steps have been taken at Washington to initiate commercial treaties with the countries of South and Central America is attracting considerable attention here in official circles and among those interested in the sugar industries of Brazil. We do not know what it is proposed to offer in the way of reciprocity, nor do we believe that the government itself has seriously considered that side of the negotiation. The desirability of securing a larger market for Brazilian sugar has for some time engaged the attention of sugar planters and merchants, and they have been looking to the United States countably large number of beggars and they could certainly have been compelled in power it was the fashion to sneer at as the one country where that market can be found. Over a year ago an association was organized here in the interests of the sugar industry, and one of its declared objects was to secure the admission of Brazilian sugar into the United States under a more favorable rate of duty. In view of the existing state of trade between the two countries, in which the two principal products of Brazil, and others of secondary importance, are admitted into the United States free of duty, while almost every American product pays heavy duties here in Brazil, the purpose of this association certainly seemed a monumental piece of "cheek." We should not be sorry to see the duties on sugar largely reduced in the United States, for it is an article of consumption which ought to made as cheap as possible. Brazil, however, has no right to ask such a reduction without offering a full equivalent for it, and the offer should be made voluntarily simply because of the obligations which this country is under to the United States for the abolition of duties on coffee, rubber, hides, horns, and various medicinal products of Brazilian forests. Were we writing for American readers we should certainly advocate the imposition of not less than half a cent a pound on coffee, not only as an easy way to raise a large revenue which might be taken off such articles as clothing, furniture, food products, implements of industry, etc., but also as a counterbalance for the heavy duties levied on American goods in Brazil. Until Brazil meets the advances already made by the United States, she has very slight grounds for asking further favors from that country, and should negotiations be opened for a commercial treaty she need not expect to secure one single favor beyond those already accorded unless she is prepared to offer substantial reciprocity. A reduction of duties on flour, lard, bacon, kerosene, rosin, lumber, hardware and cotton fabrics would not only be expected, but it would really be of material benefit to the Brazilian people, to whom the costs of living are disproportionate to the wages which they receive. Lower duties on such necessaries of life would therefore be acceptable to Americans in the interests of trade, and beneficial to Brazilians in general because of the reduced prices which should follow. Such a treaty would therefore be reciprocally advanta geous, and is the only one which it will be possible to consummate.

THE SLAVE POPULATION.

According to the official returns of the registry According to the law of 28th September, 1885, which was closed on 31st March, 1887, but only just now compiled and published, the total slave population of the empire was then as follows, the circliment of slaves between 60 and 65 years, who are held to obligatory service, having been made consentable.

separately.		
province	slaves	
	gistered ge	narians
Amazonas	none	none
Pará	10,535	20
Maranhão	33,446	452
Piauhy	8,970	39
Ceará	108	none
Rio Grande do Norte	3,167	7
Parahyba	9,448	34
Pernambuco	41,122	259
Alagoas	15,269	202
Sergipe	16,875	204
Bahia	76,838	1,001
Espirito Santo	13,381	361
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro	7,488	125
Rio de Janeiro [province]	162,421	9,496
São Paulo	107,329	2,553
Paraná	3,513	Io
Santa Catharina	4,927	10
Rio Grande do Sul	8,442	6
Minas Geraes	191,952	4,121
Goyaz	4,955	20
Matto Grosso	3,233	20
	-	

723,419 18,946 Total

PROVINCIAL NOTES

-The Ceará provincial assembly is convened

—The February receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 167,789\$418.

-The February receipts of the Ceará custom house amounted to 165,968\$813. -The February export of rubber from Pará

amounted to 1,501,937 kilogrammes. —A provincial map of Alagôas is now in prepar-ation and is to be printed in this city.

-Some 800 liberations of slaves are reported from the municipality of Diamantina, Minas Geraes.

-The city of Santa Catharina has been liberated from the incubus of slavery.

—The February receipts of the custom house at Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 39,917\$687.

-It is said that the province of São Paulo has contracted a large loan through the Banco Inter-

-It is reported that an interest guarantee has been conceded to a new central usine in Pernambuco.

—A pair of dogs was recently sold in Santos for 410\$. Santos people are extragavant. What kind of dogs are de raça?

-The January receipts of the Maranhão subtreasury were 244,034\$451, against 213,728\$248 in the same month of last year.

—The *Diario de Santos*, after a brief suspension, as resumed publication. The *Diario* is one of the has resumed publication. best among our provincial exchanges, and its re-appearance is cordially welcomed.

-According to the Provincia do Pará there were 2,405 deaths in that city during the year 1887, o which 963 were minors. The deaths from malarial fevers numbered 270, yellow fever 107, beri-beri 256, and consumption 151.

-The iniz de direito of Ouro Preto, Minas dismissed the accusation brought against the aldermen of that city by the president of the province. It now remains to be seen whether they will be reinstated in office, or not.

-A telegram from Porto Alegre on the 2nd inst. says that the province of Rio Grande do Sul has only 8,000 slaves left and that a movement is or foot to secure their immediate emancipation. Several municipalities are now entirely free.

-The Diarie, of Rio Grande, says that in Pelotas corsets are sold for 1\$500 when the duties alone amount to 2\$000. It is a little puzzling, to be sure; but perhaps it is a bait to catch custo for dress goods !

-The president of São Paulo has vetoed the bill setting apart 70,000\$ from the Ypiranga lottery fund for the construction of an avenue out to the Ypiranga memorial. He thinks there will be none oo much cash for the completion of the edifice under construction.

-The January and February receipts of the Parabyba custom house, compared with last year, were as follows:

January...... 88,051\$102 26,388\$035 February 91,312 790 20,722 918

—The February receipts of the Amazonas custom to 124,388\$105, and of the house amounted provincial recebedoria 115,280\$083. authorities also collected 39,622\$019 additional from the 3% surtax levied for the Amazonas company.

-A detachment of soldiers had to be disarmed at the Mogy-mirim railway station, on the 23rd ult., because of their being drunk and disorderly. Their arms were placed in charge of the conductor, to be delivered to them on their arrival in Cam pinas.

-The Gazeta, of Cananéa, São Paulo, relates that a landslide was caused at Guarakssaba on the 18th ult. by digging a trench at the foot of a hill. Several persons were buried alive and some buildings destroyed. Up to the 22nd the bodies had not been found.

-The president of the province of S. Paulo has signed the law-conceding a 15 years privilege for the steam navigation of the river Paranapanema be-tween Guarchy and the Jurumirim rapids. With a road from Tatuhy to Guarehy communication will be established with S. Paulo.

-Petropolis, the home of the high life, was almost the scene of a row on the 24th ulto. A theatrical squib was represented, but a tradesman of the town thought undue prominence had been given him, and the result was the manager and the author had to consume leeks.

-The exports from Bahia last year included 54,000 tons of sugar, 178,060 bags of coffee, 363 bales of cotton, 59,185 bags of cocoa, 2,085 rolls 6,417 mangotes and 285,502 bales of tobacco, 130,727 hides, 211 pipes of rum, 3,509 logs of rose wood and 3,058 barrels of tapioca

-The February receipts of the Pará custom house were 909,326\$516, against 725,750\$535 in the same month of last year and 680,336\$321 in 1886.

-Under the presidency of Barão do Rio Bonito the planters of the municipality of Valença, Rio de Janeiro, met on the 22nd ulto. and declared thei adhesion to the recent immigration law passed by the provincial assembly. Parish committees were appointed to work in accordance with the law.

-The next senatorial election in Minas Gera which fills the last existing vacancy, is to be held on the 26th ult. The liberals have put forward the old ticket, composed of Carlos Affonso, Cesario Alvim and Andrade Botelho. It does not seem to have occurred to a single mind in that province that a beaten horse is not the best one to contest a new

-As was to be expected Dr. Davino, the humanitarian slave-owner and doctor of Maria Magdalena, was duly acquitted by a jury of his peers of the charge of having had four sla thrashed to death. His overseer confessed to hav ing thrashed the negroes, but the jury knew better and decided that neither the doctor, nor the overseer, had "hit a nigger". Who can deny the beauties of trial by jury?

-The annual report of the director of the Ypanema [state] iron works shows that the working expenses of that establishment last year amounted to 210,417\$478 while the actual receipts from sales were only 66,316\$000. The estimated total value of the year's production, however, was 211,073\$000. The staff employed numbers 210 persons, in addition to which 30 apprentices are receiving instruction in the various shops. The output for the year was 790 metrical tons of pig iron. The director complains of the high railway tariffs, which prevent Ypanema iron from competing in Rio and Santos with the imported article

-On the evening of the 20th ult. a man named Antonio de Paiva was shot in the public road, near Mogy-mirim, by the overseer of a planter named Mogy-mirim, by the overseer of a planter named Antonio Leite do Canto. The latter says that a lot of unknown men invaded his plantation and that he was; attacked by Paiva, in an attempt to escape from the premises. Paiva's companion, a man named Pinho, says that they were travelling in search of laborers, and that Paiva was shot during a halt to mend a saddle girth. This story is confirmed by other parties. As the victim and his companion were agents of Antonio Bento—the abolitionist leader of the province—the shooting may have been premeditated. The witnesses have all been carefully locked up, while the assassin is at large. at large.

RAILROAD NOTES

-Traffic on the Paraná railway, interrupted by the recent rains, has been resumed, the damages not having been as great as at first reported.

-The railway heretofore known as the "Ramal Bananalense" has been taken over by private parties, and will hereafter be known as the Bananal

-The São Paulo Railway Company has been authorized to build additional freight sheds in Santos, and to acquire a number of freight cars, to meet its increased traffic.

-The president of São Paulo has vetoed the bill, passed by the recent provincial assembly, granting a 40 years concession for a railway from Itupeva, on the Ituana line, to Santos.

-The construction of the narrow-guage Desalvadense railway, of Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, has been undertaken by Engineers Redondo Fomm, who have agreed to have it ready for traffic in September next.

-The annual report of the Paulista company shows that the total receipts for the half year end ing 31st December last were 1,393,070\$770, of which 249,637\$930 were from passengers. The number of passengers carried was 121,478, while the freight traffic reached 64,544 tons.

-An accident occurred on the Ouro Preto branch of the D. Pedro II line on the 2nd inst., resulting in the instant killing of three laborers and wounding six. It was caused by a loaded car getting loose on a down grade, in the operation of switching it to the main track by hand, and then colliding with a hand truck carrying laborers.

-The recently organized Sapucahy railway is said to have contracted with Krupp's agent for the We are surprised to fixed and telegraph material. see this, but perhaps English railway suppliers have their own reasons for passing the contract. It can hardly be attributed to lack of energy, or

-The São Paulo provincial government has granted a 50 years concession to Albert Kuhlmann for a single-rail, elevated railway in Rua de S. João, São Paulo, between Rua de S. Bento and a point near the Largo do Paysandú. The pr crosses a considerable ravine, or valley, whose inclines can not be used for street railways.

-The São Paulo tramway line carried 1,558,844 paying passengers and 73,175 "deadheads" the year 1887. The total receipts were 352,436\$165. The total extension of this company's lines now reaches 253/ kilometres.

-We may extract from the balance sheet of the Bahia and Minas railway, up to 31st December last, he following items:

Cost of the Bahia section, 142.4 7,452,160 000 6,000,000 000 1,281,600 000 company) 3,719,143 040
Obligations to pay 1,609,699 414
Traffic 74,120 879 144,644 560 Profit and loss

The auditors consider the position of the road favorable, for the balance of 1886 was only 28,557\$-130, which increased in 1887 to 78,305\$944. When the line reaches the onulent zone of northern Minas the result is expected to be still more favorable.

Coffee Notes

-A supplement of the Indische Mercuur gives among other statistics the following figures regard-

Years	IMPORTS	RTS.	DELIVERIES.	ERIES.	STOCKS	KS.		TOTALS.		PRICES IN HOLLAND.	HOLLAND.
. 0	Ewope	U. States	Emope	U. States	Emope	U. States	· Imports	Deliveries	Stocks	G. O. Fava	G. O. Santos
1878	5.488.000	2,431,800	5,685,500	2,470,900	1,415,800	187,500	7,919,800	8,156,400	1,603.300	54, 47, 49, 45, 49, 401/2	50, 41, 421/2, 37.
1870	6.107.000	3,296,900	6,257,800	3,117,100	1,355,000	367,300	9,493,900	9.374,900	1,722,300	401/2, 421/2, 41, 42, 401/2, 50, 48	37, 38, 361/2, 45, 43.
288			5.813.700	3.050.700	1.795,000	512,800	9,257,500	8,864.400	2,307,800	48, 3914, 41, 38, 40, 37, 381/2	43, 38, 3914, 361/2, 37.
1881		3,404,600	6, 159, 500	3,405,000	2,409,200	461,400	10,181,600	9,564.500	2,807,600	381/2, 333/4, 37, 35, 351/4, 341/2	37, 321/2, 331/2, 301/2.
1882	6,577,000	3,702,300	6.462,000	3,748.700	2,575,500	435,800	10,280,100	10,210.700	3.011.300	341/2, 271/2, 281/2, 251/2, 27	301/2, 221/2.
1883	7,942,600	3,801,800	7,355,200	3,634,900	3,162,900	684,800	11.743,400	10,990,100	3.847.700	27, 26, 34, 28, 351/2	221/2, 21, 283/4, 25, 33.
1884	6,810,400	3,682,500	6,838,400	3,739,600	3,134,800	665,400	10,492,900	10,578,000	3,800,200	351/2, 361/2, 281/2, 301/4, 26, 30, 28 33, 271/4, 281/4, 24, 261/2.	33, 2714, 2814, 24
1885	7,328,900	3,932,400	7,221.800	4,013,200	3,241,900	584,600	11,261,300	11,235,000	3,826,500	28, 24, 26½, 24½, 26¾, 25½	2634, 2334, 241/2, 23, 241/2,
1886	6,347,000	3,790,000	7,483,400	4,013,800	2,105,100	360,800	10,137,000	11,497,200	2,466,300	251/2, 351/2, 321/2, 41, 38, 391/2	2334, 3034, 291/2, 381/2, 36,
1887	6.010.600 3.043.700 6.089.600 3.096,200 2.026,400	3,043,700	6,089,600	3,096,200	2,026,400	308,300	9.054,300 9,185,800 2,334,700	9,185,800	2,334,700	39½, 59. 50, 55. 45. 51½	371/2, 551/2, 481/2, 54, 431/2,

—The Ceylon Observer of Feb. 14th states that the export of coffee in 1887 was 181,910 cwt. Values however were smartly advanced, for the export of 1886 was estimated at 7,963,995 rupees while that of 1887 was estimated at 11,582,852 rupees.

—The Fornal do Commercio in an article published on the 27th ulto., estimates that one-third of the coming coffee crop is to be lost through the emancipation of slaves. It is a serious question and is not one to be based on planter's reports. We presume the Fornal has taken measures to verify its statement, but would counsel several grains of salt.

—If the president of the "Commercio and Lavoura" company is correctly reported, his remarks at the meeting held on the 17th ult., are worthy of note. The directors, in common with most people engaged in the trade, were persuaded that prices were bound upwards, but foreign speculators "knocked the bottom" out of their persuasion. It was decided however to hold on to their stock, with the result that a loss of 282,000\$ on the 4th February had increased to 423,000\$ on the 29th of the same month. The company was organized in 1875, since when on a capital of 750,000\$, profits had been divided to the amount of 1,625,000\$, which shows that coffee packing is illucrative. The manager agreed with the president as to the advisability of organizing a new company which he considers "would be advantageous to the shareholders, necessary to commerce and beneficent to agriculture." With commendable modesty he does not include the manager among the benefitted.

LOCAL NOTES

—The total number of immigrants arriving in this empire during the calendar year 1887 was 54,980.

—The Emperor is reported to have promised the moral support of Brazil for the Paris exposition of next year.

—A foundling was deposited at the door of one of the daily papers on the night of the 28th ult. He should be made a "printer's devil."

—The minister of finance has authorized the national printing office to publish a compilation of the laws on slaveholding.

—A philanthropist recently sent a present of lime juice to the Misericordia hospital, but quite overlooked the necessary sugar, old Tom and sodawater.

—The Princess Regent has issued a general pardon to all naval deserters, 1st and 2nd classes simple desertion, who present themselves to the authorities within a period of two months.

—A local colleague welcomes a friend whose name is João de Campos Navarro de Andrade Du Pin Calmon da Silva Cabral Araujo Vianna. The rest of the name will no doubt be published in a future number.

—The Argentine government has approved a contract with the River Plate, Brazil and United States Direct Telegraph Co. for telegraph and telephone service between Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Brazil.

—The minister of justice visited the Exchange on the 27th ult. and a daily colleague reports that he remained three-quarters of an hour contemplating a picture, in which H. Ex. is represented as distributing alms to lepers.

—The public gas bill of this city last year was 599,3225948, and of the public departments 106,5768016. The gas company received for private lighting a total sum of 1,348,781\$519, the average price being 229.8 reis per cubic metre.

—It is reported that the military works of the province of Goyaz have been entrusted to the supervision of Engineer Socrates. This will be good news to the "South and Central American Immigration League." We shall hope to hear that a good lantern is to be added to his equipment.

—The number of immigrants received at the Ilha das Flores hospedaria during 1887 was 18,834, or 6,333 more than in 1886. The average time spent there by the immigrants was 2.925 days each, and the average expense with each was 2\$680.

—That Portuguese duel on the 3rd ult, was delicious. It only took fifteen seconds to decide the matter, during which time one duellist got a split nose and a wounded lip and the other had a broken head. The duellists kissed and made friends after the fight.

—The city of Petropolis was declared free from slavery on the 1st inst.—and it was not an "April fool" event either. It is said that about 25,000\$ was expended to secure this result, a great part of which was raised through the efforts and influence of the Princess Regent herself. A telegram was sent to the Emperor on the 2nd announcing the happy event.

—Barão de Itajuba, Brazilian minister at Washington, has been removed to the legation in Rome.

—A recent title here is Lord Strong Room (Barão de Casa Forte). What can we be coming to?

—On the 26th a matting manufactory was inaugurated. The establishment has a capacity of 50 looms, but only 11 are worked for the present.

—By a curious coincidence the anniversary of swearing at the Constitution of the Empire, and the entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem fell on the same day this year.

—An unfortunate young man died in this city on the 24th, or 25th ulto. He was bitten by a snake at Cascadura and died of yellow fever at the Misericordia hospital. Curious combination.

—Telegrams recently received here advise tha the steamer Alagons, built for the Brazileira naviga tion company, made a very satisfactory trial trip on the 24th ulto. The new steamer is expected here early in April.

—The minister of empire proposes to execute the works necessary for the improvement of the Lagóa de Rodrigo de Freitas in accordance with the plans of the sanitary commission, and will call for tenders for their execution.

—A French deputy has discovered gunpowder. He proposes that members of the government should not have seats in the Chambers. The advisability of this was decided in the United States some 100 years ago.

—The two Pernambuco merchants who were indicted for presenting called-in notes, taken from the wreck of the str. *Bahia*, were acquitted by the jury on the 25th ult. They will probably be again tried, as the judge appealed.

—The minister of agriculture wants the insurance companies to contribute for the fund destined to the relief of fremen injured in discharging their duties. A meeting was held on the 23rd ulto, and there seems little doubt that the companies will 'chip in.'

—Although we rarely have any fires here, the periodical excitement is upon us in regard to the safety of our theatres. To meet the most exacting wish, we would suggest that our theatres be left open on all sides, and that the stage be placed in a the middle. Smokers should be enclosed in a sheet-iron box during the process of funigation.

—Visconde de Santa Cruz does not admire the female form as portrayed by classic sculptors, and has presented 20 pairs of corsets to the Female Orphans' Asylum of the Lovers of Instruction society. Now let another philonthropist present 20 "thorn and yet another an equal quantity of "form improvers" and the orphans will be fully equipped.

—In preparing a rabbit skin on the 20th ult, the director of the Pasteur Institute in this city accidentally wounded the index finger of his right hand. He at once took the remedies prescribed against hydrophobia. If he escapes the disease, the treatment followed will be considered an established success.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the "sculpist" Bernardelli to put a decorative figure on that woe-begone pedestal in the Largo do Valdetaro, Cattete. It was first suggested to stick Buarque de Macedo up there, but some carper suggested that a similarity might be found with the famous Brussels fountain.

—It would almost appear that the Club Benjamin—we mean Beethoven—has taken over the part of the Lord Mayor's banquet in London. The admiring members of the Beetjamin club gave the minister of justuce a chance of announcing his views on the 24th. We are likely to be enrolled under a most acceptable flag.

—We have rare opportunities to peruse our religious colleague, O Apostolo, therefore the remarks on snow published on the 23rd ulto, are refreshing. The Apostolo says: "As to domestic use, snow is employed warm, just like ice, to cool drinks, without, however, adding anything to the qualities of these." We fear O Apostolo has mixed up "hot with" and "cold without."

—We were very much surprised, a few days since, to see a professional beggar breakfasting on shrimp pies in the Becco dos Barbeiros. That probably accounts for the air of scorn and disgust with which they sometimes receive plain bread and meat. Perhaps the time will yet came when those who earn their bread and meat will have to eat it on the curbstone, while our masters, the beggars, will dine luxuriously at the Globo and Londres.

—The minister of justice has commissioned Dr. Ruy Barbosa to prepare a project for the relabilitation of innocent persons who have been condemned by the courts, and for doing justice to their memory when dead. Very good! But would it not be quite as well to do something toward securing the condemnation and punishment of recognized crimials, like a former cashier of one of our banks, who have found means to escape even the most trivial sentence?

—The minister of justice has called upon the judges of the "absentees" courts for a statement of the values received from arrested persons, with ammes and dates, during the last three years. The practice of cleaning out the pockets of prisoners and keeping the proceeds, promises to be checked. It will not be surprising to hear that nothing is ever returned.

—The minister of marine has issued orders that the seamen who are filling out sentences on board naval vessels shall be allowed a ration of wine. This is as it should be. It has iong been cause for deep anxiety that these poor fellows should be deprived of their grog as well as their liberty. Now let the minister order "plum duff" for them every day, and the dread of punishment will be no longer au unfeeling restraint on their buoyant spirits.

—It is to be regretted that the design of the new 300 reis postage stamp was not adopted for that of 100 reis, simply to familiarize the youth of the country with new artistic conceptions. The stamp has a border similar to those of other denominations in use, but the centre contains a startling copy of the "southern cross" done up in five huge stars, closely crowded together, on a faded violet background.

—A fatal accident occurred in Rua da Alfandega on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., resulting in the death of Dr. Sesostris Sylvio de Moraes Sarmento, juiz de direito of the comarca of Ociras. He had been making some purchases in a shop, and on stepping out fell over some articles in the doorway into the street and under the wheels of a heavy coffee cart. His head was crushed, causing instantaneous death.

—The minister of finance has instructed the custom house authorities, under date of the 24th ult, that they are to "slways observe the rules of Art. 14 of the preliminary provisions" of the tariff, to the end that the practice shall be continued of allowing 10% abatement on fabrics manufactured from cotton and wool mixed, which are provided for in that article. It would be curious to know what authority the customs officials had for suspending the abatement.

—El Gluba, our esteemed Argentine contemporary, on the 21st ult. publishes a telegram from Rio of that date which gives us the news that the Jornal and Paiz had been alarmed by the recent organization of the Argentine army. As Brazil can not prepare a land force, the empire was reported to be preparing its squadron for see. We do not venture to say whether our two local colleagues were frightened, or not, but we will be something unmentionable if we were.

—On the 23rd ulto. a man went fishing with dynamite bombs, one of which exploded in his hand and so seriously injured him that within a short time he was a corpse. It may seem inhuman, but we really can feel no regrets for this occurrence, which is the second within a short time that has been noticed here. The use of dynamite is illegal and brutal, and we should not be sorry to see every person employing it in fish killing "hoist by his own petard."

—Portuguese papers state that the priorate of the church of Santo Antonio dos Capuchinhos in Rome is vacant. The salary is not large, but the diguities amenced to the position are considerable. The prior has the title of Dom, in itself a consideration; then he can wear his mitre even in the presence of the Pope. He may use white mules and have noblemen as his squires; he may use a coat of arms and be "incensed" by a cardinal deacon. Unfortunately the Portuguese government proposes to reform these privileges.

—The Jornal has taken up the endgels for the students of the Imperial Conservatory of Music who have been refused free passes by the selfish tramway directors of this city. The directors consider music as a luxury, and its devotees should therefore not be entitled to charity. However that may be, we are in favor of charity! Not only would we require free passes for public officials, the sternars and friends of government officials, the addermen and their families, immigrants, school children and the editors of the leading daily papers, but we would exact them for the military and naval cadets whose time is largely taken up in street duties, the students of the Polytechnic and Medical schools, the members of the Engineering and Beethoven clubs, the fraternity of beggars and all the members of brother-hoods and sisterhoods engaged in charitable work, all the reporters of the daily papers and the editors of foreign papers, seeing girls and clerks on small salaries, sea-bathers, visiting statesmen, editors not otherwise enumerated, nurses, indigent fluments, employés of the telephone company, collectors of bad debts, laundresses when in company with a bundle of soiled clothing, journalists of all grades and classes, members of the calinet with their families, and all persons of the calinet with their families, and all persons of the papers.

—The appointment is announced of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co. as agents of the Marine Insurance Co., in this city.

—The 1887 receipts of the municipal council of this city amounted to 1,404,078\$506, and the expenditures to 1,401,926\$015.

—There were 4,375 immigrant arrivals at this port during the month of February. The departures for foreign ports in the same month were 479.

—Among the arrivals by the Royal Mail steamer Newa on the 29th ult. was Mr. E. W. May, who comes out to take charge of the steamer business for the new agents, Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co.

—The Sociedade Central de Immigração of this city reports the March immigrant arrivals at 8,870 for Santos and 3,648 for Rio de Janeiro—a total of 12,518.

—A new brewery was opened in Rua Visconde de Sapucahy on the 4th inst., by Messrs. Villiger & Co. Their product will be known as "Brahma" beer, of which the brewery has a capacity of turning out 18,000 bottles a day.

—The government has granted nine months more for the laying of the D. Pedro II Co's, cable to the Brazilian coast. We should very much like to see this company do something besides petitioning for extensions of time.

—The regulations for a meteorological bureau have at last been prepared, and Lieut. Adolpho Pereira Pinheiro has been appointed director. We shall now be correctly informed which way the wind blew and whether it was cloudy yesterday, or not.

—The director-general of the Museu Nacional has just taken the trouble to inform the public that he is going to open his doors for public Sunday exhibitions in a very short time. Our friends, however, need not get excited over the proximity of this event.

—The purpose of the "Baronial Bank"—as the Banco Agricola is called, because its directors are all *Unthares*—to introduce a large number of immigrants, is arousing considerable enthusiasm in its behalf. It is needless to add, perhaps, that the directors are nearly all planters.

—At a session of the municipal council on the 27th ult., the president stated that, if not otherwise instructed, he would call the attention of the government to the had service of the present gas company, the gas being much inferior to that supplied by the English company and the pressure being insufficient for the number of hurners in

—The tariff bill now before the United States Congress proposes a reduction in the duties on sugar of 21 to 22 per cent. The limit for low grade sugars is raised from No. 13 to No. 16 Dutch standard, and the proposed duty is 1 15-100 cents a pound, with an increase of 3-100 of a cent per pound for each degree above 75° polariscope test.

—The Gazeta de Noticias of to-day discusses the abuses practised in the driving of vehicles of various kinds through the streets, and asks the minister of justice to take the matter in hand. It is certainly full time that something were done. In addition to a prohibition against fast driving through the streets, we would suggest that driving on the sidewalks be also prohibite.

—When a planter wants some foreign laborers on his plantation all he has to do is to petition the minister of agriculture for permission to introduce a specified number of families of colonists. The minister grants permission in conformity with the law of t855, and the planter then either sends for the colonists, or procures them through certain intermediaries. When the colonists arrive, the government receives them, cares for them for a period not exceeding eight days, and then sends them up to their destination—all without cost either to the colonist or to the planter. And then when they are properly settled on the plantation, when they are properly settled on the plantation, the government generously pays the amount of their passage money to Brazil. Paternal, certainly!

"How not to do it" was beautifully illustrated the other day in a transaction between the municipal council and the telephone company. The latter received permission to put up a number of tubular posts, one of which was marked for the Travessa do Ouvidor, one of the narrowest and most used streets in the city. When the pavement was opened for the foundations, complaint was at once made of the obstruction and the *fornal*, who receives its paper at this point, appealed to the council to stop the work. No attention was paid to this, and the work went on. Finally the *fornal* spoke of it a third time and threatened to appeal to the minister of agriculture, when the vice-president of the council canne around and embargoed the work. The company by that time had finished the foundations of the post and had expended a considerable sum of money on it. The question is now under negotiation. The post should never have been located there, in the first place.

-A telegram from Cannes on the 4th inst. reorts that His Majesty the Emperor had just left ports that His Majes that place for Genoa.

-A fencing club has recently been organized in this city, which will in time turn out some good specimens of the modern duelist,

-The local insurance companies have agreed to contribute 20,000\$ to the beneficent fund for disabled firemen. The amount is to be contributed in the proportion of the risks of each company during 1887.

-Another ministry having been overthrown in —Another ministry having been overthrown in France, our good friends of the divinely-ordained system have a fresh opportunity to say something sarcastic about republicun institutions. But they will go to celebrate the Bastille anniversary of next year all the same.

-It is getting worse and "worser." The naval authorities have considered it necessary to send patrols of marines on shore to look after sailors on liberty. Why not declare martial law at once, and have done with it? The discipline in the navy is something truly admiral!

-A S. Paulo planter in reply to an application for his ideas on emancipation recently stated that only unconditional freedom would serve; and that emancipation would force the hordes of camaradas, capangas, etc., who have hitherto been supported by planters as their feudal retainers, into working for their living.

-The police investigation into the supposed murder of André Nogueira, the missing sailor, has resulted in a decision that Andre was not murdered, as he has been found. As no one else is missing, it appears that the military officer who saw a sailor murdered, was laboring under a great nervous

THE Argentine Republic exported last year 361-457 tons (metric) of Indian corn, 237,866 tons of wheat and 5,386 tons of flour. The aggregate of the year's export of agricultural products was \$20,980,617. It is not improbable that these products will soon surpass in value those of the grazing industries.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, April 4th, 1888.

	coin at S	64 84 per £	ı stg	54	45 Cts
do	\$1.00 (U. S. c				
do	of £r stg. in	Brazilian	gold	8	889
Bank rate	of exchange or	London to	-day		231/8 d.
Present v	alue of the Braz	ilian mil rei	s (paper)	8	6rs.go
do	do	do	in U.	S.	
	coin at	\$4 80 per	r stg	46	25 Cts
Value of	\$1.00 \$4.80 pe	r Li. stg.	in Braz	ilian	
	currency	[paper]		2	162
	Company of the Company of the Company				

Value of Listerling

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S.

EXCHANGE.

March 23.—The banks opened at 23\\(\frac{4}{2}\), and this rate was maintained until the afternoon, when 23\\(\frac{4}{2}\) on London, 40\(\frac{6}{2}\)-407 on Paris and 503 on Hamburg at 00 dis 200 at 24\(\frac{1}{2}\) on New York at sight were adopted. Late in the day the London and Brazilian Bank advanced its sterling rate to 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) fix Some business was reputed at 23\(\frac{4}{2}\)-23\(\frac{1}{2}\) in bank sterling and at this latter rate from second hands also. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)-23\(\frac{1}{2}\). Sovereigns closed with layers at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)-80, sellers at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)-30, sellers at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)-30.

March 24.—There was no change in the official rates at the banks, but bills could be had at 23 116, and business was also reported at 23½ in the morning. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 23½—23¾ and francs at 401—402. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$270, sellers at 10\$350.

seners at 10\$350. March 26.—The banks opened at 23\%, which was reduced to 23\% in the afternoon at all, but the Banco Commercial where 23\% was maintained for counter business, and the London and Brazilian which withdrew from the market. At the close none of the banks named rates. Brokers reported bis-iness at 23\%, 23\% and 23 16 for lank sterling and quoted commercial at 23\%—23\%. Sovereigns sold at 10\\$360—350, and closed with buyers at 10\\$360.

March 97.—Rates at the banks were reduced to 23 on London 412—413 on Paris and 512 on Hamburg at 90/61; 28790 28180 on New York at sight. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 23/4—23/5, with little lussiness doing. From second hands bank sterling was quoted at 23/4—23/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$380, sellers at 10\$490.

sellers at 10\$400.

March 28.—The English Bank and Ranco Internacional in the afternoon reduced rates to 20\$\frac{1}{2}\$ on London, 417—418 on Paris and 517 on Hamburg at 90 dts; \$\frac{2}{2}\$00 on New York at sight. In the morning business was reported in bank sterling at 23. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 22\frac{1}{2}\$ —23\frac{1}{2}\$ and francs at 410. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10\$\frac{1}{2}\$ on Solve 30\$.

March 31.—Official rates at the banks were 22\frac{1}{2}\$ on London, 417—418 on Paris and 517 on Hamburg at 90 dts; \$\frac{2}{2}\$00 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 23\frac{1}{2}\$, and at the extremes of 22\frac{1}{2}\$ -23\frac{1}{2}\$. Sovereigns sold at 10\$\frac{5}{2}\$00—420—430, closing with buyers at 10\$\frac{5}{2}\$00, sellers at 10\$\frac{5}{2}\$100.

April 2.- The English banks and the Banco Internacional pril 2.—The English banks and the Banco Internacional opened at 22½ on London, and the others at 22½; the market was strong and in the afternoon the rate was advanced to 23. There was considerable movement, with bank sterling reported at 22½—23 on bankers, 22½—23½ on head offices and at 23½—23 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 23½—23½. Sovereigns sold at ro\$150,0 closing with buyers at ro\$160, sellers at ro\$160 at the Exchange, and were also reported sold on the street at 10\$180.

sold on the street at 105150.
April 3.—The market opened at 2:1/4, which rate was maintained until about 2 p.m. when bills at this rate could only be obtained over the counter. The spurt is generally understood to have been purely speculative and was quickly over. Business was reported in bank sterling at the extense of 23 -23/5, and commercial was quoted at 23/4—23/5, but where commercial base quoted at 23/4—23/5, but where commercial base quoted at 23/4—23/5. Now regions closed with buyers at 10\$200, sellers at 10\$200,

April 4. -- The English banks and the Banco Internacional were drawers at 23, and the Banco Commercial and do Commer-cio at 23½ on London, with equivalents on other markets. Commercial sterling was quoted at 23 5116—23¾.

—On the 24th ult. 127,076 bags of coffee valued at 3,217,564\$300 were dispatched at our custom house.
—Rumor has it that some considerable losses were realized on speculative exchange operations settled on the 29th ult. Takers however do not appear to have applied "the screw," and differences will sooner or later be met.

—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Internacional on the afth ult, great enthusiasm was shown. It was proposed to grant Visconde de Figueiredo a sum of money in recognition of his labor and expenses incurred on behalf of the bank, but this was declined by the Visconde, who finally agreed to accept rau impretentions and inex-pensive mark of the consideration of the shareholders.

pensive mark of the consideration of the shareholders.

—The Yornal of the s8th ult. has good reasons for asserting that the Treasury will not require, for many months to come, to purchase exchange, and even if from an unexpected cases such a necessity arises, facilities are at hand which will prevent an ineportune appearance in the market to disturb the regular movement of trade. The general opinion seems to be that this semi-official statement is a mistake, if the object sought was to asstain rates. With our stock of coffee exhausted and the crops at the north pretty well over, lower rates become inevitable.

—The universal Banca, Artirola, do Benit will available.

—The universal Banca, Artirola, do Benit will available.

rates become inevitable,

—The projected Banco Agricola do Brazil will apply to
the provincial assemblies of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes
for an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, on 10,000,000\$,
equally divided between the two provinces. The sum guaranteed is to be raised in London by means of debentures
bearing 4½ per cent, interest and 1 per cent, sinking fund
issued at 95 per cent, and is to be advanced to agriculturist
at 7 per cent, per annum. It seems a complicated arrangement; for what is to be hypothecated appears to be the interest guarantee, at least until something tangible is secured
by the bank.

—The March receipts at the Rio custon beau.

- I ne march receipts at the Rio custom ho		
		39
Port dues		57
Exportation	535,146	78
Sundries	3,150	95
Surtax of 5 per cent	159,784	82
	3,896,271	\$53
Deposits	26,182	73
Restitutions	36,800	62
Internal Revenue receipts	551,777	93

FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS

IST — I5TH JANUARY

Exchange passed.

£1,277,679	at	231/2-24 31160
Francs 2,033,064	,,	391-409 rs.
R. Marks 175,949		491-500 ,,
	Coffee	sold.

71,019 bags, weighing 4,261,140 kilogrammes.

16TH - 31ST JANUARY.

Exchange passed.

Ct,558,749	at	23 9 16-25 1/8 11
Francs 2,283,640	,,	377-402 reis.
R. Marks 81,498	11.	478-485 reis.
	Caffee	cold

42,465 bags, weighing 2,547,900 kilogrammes

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.	
March 23.	
1 Five per cent, apolice	957 000
31 do	958 000
85 do	960 000
55 Banco do Brazil	238 000
70 Banco Commercial	230 000
80 do 2 series	138 000
95 Banco do Commercio	215 000
90 Banco Internacional	231 000
oo deb. S-rocabana R.R. 100\$	6312 %
50 Lealdade Insce	10 000
50 Candelaria Consols	200 500
80 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%).	711/2 %
March 24.	
28 Five per cent. apolices	959 000
o\$ do	95.8 %
15 deb Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	631/6 9n
50 Lealdade Insce	10 000
50 Vigilancia do	8 750
60 hyp. notes Banco Predial	70 %
[H. H. H	
귀 된다. 마시에 다 하다 하는 가장에 없는 그렇게 하는 것이다.	7072 70
March 26.	
1 Five per cent. apolice	958 000
40 do	959 000
oo Sovereigns	10 340
do	10 350
55 Banco do Brazil	240 000
40 Banco do Commercio	214 000
Do Banco Delcredere	195 000
50 Banco Industrial	175 000
55 Banco Internacional	231 000
do do 2 series	47 000
5 Banco Rural	280 000
o deb Sorocabana R R roo\$	64 %

-		
1	March 27.	1
	13 Five per cent. apolices	
	41,800\$ Six per cent. do. Prov. Rio 93.0 %	
	30 Banco do Commercio 215 000	
	500 Banco Internacional 231 000	1
	200 do 2 series 47 000	1
•	50 Jardim Botanico tramway	1
	March 28.	١
	42 Five per cent. apolices	١
,	134004 Six per cent. do Prov. Rio 991/2 %	1
	4 Banco Commercial 229 000 50 Banco Internacional 231 000	1
	300 do	١
	100 do do	١
	38 Banco Rural	١
•	50 Jardim Botanico tramway	١
	100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [6%]	١
	March 31.	١
100	12 do 958 000	ı
1	4,800\$ Six per cent. do Prov. Rio. 9936 % 2,000 Sovereigns. 10 400	ı
	1,000 do 10 420	١
	t,000 do 10 430	1
,	100 Atalaia Insce 0 500	1
f	April 2.	١
ı	148 do	1
	21 do 000 000	1
	10,000\$ Six per per cent, do Prov. Rio	1
	3c,000\$ do do Prov. Rio Grande 99 % 6,604 Sovereigns	1
i	7 Banco do Brazil	1
l	50 Banco do Commercio 215 000	1
s	50 do 2 series 47 500	1
e	30 Jardim Botanico tramway 137 000	1
r	200 - Nacional de Navegação 180 000	1
,	35 Leaklade Insce	1
s	50 ,, Banco Predial 71 %	١
	April 3. 36 Five per cent, apolices.	ı
s	19 do960 000	ı
d s	100 Banco do Commercio 215 000	ı
-	20 Banco Internacional 2 series	١
1	39 Porto Alegre tramway 96 000 59 Amazom Steam Navigation 100 000	ı
	280 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil [69a] 72 8a	1
	12 ,, Banco Predial 71 %	ı
2	LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN	١
6	STOCKS AND SHARES.	1
	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "DALLEL NO. "	١
3	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH.	
3 6	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks.	
3	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10711. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
3 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" or March 10711. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	-
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" or March 10711. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10711. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per cl. Loan	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 1971. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 1971. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 1971. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	1
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stecks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan 100—102 1865 5 100—103 1871 5 100—103 1875 5 100—103 1879 4½ 9, 98—100 1884 4½ 9, 99—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10711. Government Stocks. 100—102 1865 1,00—102 1871 5 100—102 1871 5 100—102 1871 5 100—102 1875 5 101—103 1879 4½ 98—100 1883 4½ 98—100 1883 4½ 98—100 1883 4½ 98—100 1884 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 5 101—103 1886 101—103 1886 101—103 1886 101—103 1886 101—103 1886 101—103 1886 101—103 1886 101—103	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" of March 10711. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" of March 10711. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	1
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" of March 10711. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
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3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" NAS "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10711. Government Stocks. 100—102 1863 4½ per ct. Loan. 100—102 1871 5 100—103 1875 5 100—103 1875 5 101—103 1875 5 101—103 1879 4½	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" NAS "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10711. Government Stocks. 100—102 1863 4½ per ct. Loan. 100—102 1871 5 100—103 1875 5 100—103 1875 5 101—103 1875 5 101—103 1879 4½	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
3 6 2 6 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" NN - "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 1 OTH. Government Stocks. 100—102 1863 4 ½ per ct. Loan. 100—102 1871 5 100—103 1875 5 100—103 1879 4 ½ 98—90 1880 5 101—103 1880 5 101—103 1880 6 101—103 1880 6 101—103 1880 6 101—103 1880 6 101—103 1880 6 101—103 1880 6 101—103 1880 7 101—103 1880 6 101—103 1880 7 101—103 100 do debt. 6 105—107 100 do debt. 7 per ct guarantee. 15½—10½ 100 do Sig. Mt deb. 6 per cent. 102—104 100 do Sig. Mt deb. 6 per cent. 102—104 100 do Sig. Mt deb. 6 per cent. 102—104 100 do Sig. Mt deb. 6 per cent. 102—104 100 do Sig. Mt deb. 6 per cent. 102—104 100 do debt. 7 per cent. 102—104 100 do debt. 7 per cent. 103—105 100 do debt. 7 per cent. 111—113 100 Campus & Carangola deb. 5½ per ct. 103—105 100 do debt. 5½ per ct. 103—105 100 do 6 per ct. deb. stock. 119—121 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 6 debt. 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 6 debt. 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 100 do 6 debt. 6 debt. 6 debt. 5½ per ct. gran 20—21 10	
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3 6 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 19TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
36622666222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366-22666222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366-22	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ perct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ perct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
36622	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 19TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	
366222	EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF MARCH 10TH. Government Stocks. 1863 4½ per ct. Loan	

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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

* Receipts for 2 days.	and freight	do Good and, p	and freight h	Prices: Regular 151	Steamer freight U.	Exchange on Lond	State of the market	Shipments for Unit	do Santos	Receipts yesterday	do do	Stock this morning	
2 days.	and freight by steamer	Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Shipments for United States, bags	Santos	Receipts yesterday, bags	and hands	Stock this morning 1st hands, bags 164,000	
	111 € €	4\$200	13 H16 C	5\$100	35 0	233% d	firm	13,000	2,000	2,000	:	164,000	Mar. 24
		: ,	:	:	;	:	firm	:	3,000	8,000 *	;	158,000	Mar. 26
	111%	4,300	13 9116	5,200	35 0	231%	firm	12,000	2,000	2,000	:	140,000	Mar. 27
,	:	:	;	:	:	;	firm	16,000	3,000	3,000	;	121,000	Mar. 28
	:	;	:	;	:	:	firm	13,000	2,000	5,000	:	103,000	Mar. 29
	:	:	:	:	;	:	firm	4,000		6,000 *	80,000	20,000	Mar. 31
	11 15 16	4,550	13 13[16	5,400	35 €	23	firm	:	2,000	9,000 *	;	100,000	Apr. 2
	12 7116	4,650	143%	5,500	35 €	2358	firm	3,000	3,000	7,000	:	98,000	Apr. 3
	:	:	:	:	:	;	firm	6,000	2,000	1,000	1	82,000	Apr. 4

Sating clearances for the United States, Steamer clearrances do (2) Clearances for Europe and elsewhere . Freights by steamer . do sail . Stock in 1st bands.

| Stock at Saxrosethis morning, 1st and 2nd hands 195,000 hags | Receipts shrings week to 2nd Mar. | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 1

		March 31st.
١	Shipments for United States during the week.	48,000 bags
i	do for Europe etc do do .	29,000 ,,
ı	Sailing clearances for the United States Steamer clearances do [4]	8,000 ,,
į		23,000 ,,
ı	Freights by steamer	25 C St = 0:
ı	do sail	15.8
ĺ	Steamers loading for United States	3
	Stocked Symmethic and 1 11 1	

Receipts during week to 30th Ma Sales for United States during wee Receipts during week to 30th Mar.
Sales for United States during week.
do Europe do.
Shipments to United States do.
do Europe do.
Market firm: Good Average.
Steamers loading for United States. 5\$10

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th April, 1888. Exports.

Exports.

Coffee, -There has been business reported since our last, but to what extent it is new remains a secret with those interested. Receipts have become reduced to an extreme, those by rail may be called insignificant, and brokers have smartly advanced their quotations, as will be seen by those we give below. The greatest divergence exists as to the estimate of stocks, which varies from 19,000 to 15,000 blags; the broker furnishing the last figures states that upon verifying stocks on the and inst., he had considered in necessary to add 50,000 bags to his stock given on the 1st ulto. As it is estimated that some 20,000 lasgs are awaiting shipment, one really becomes quite confused by these divergent opinions. At the time of writing we hear that, without showing much anxiety, dealers would accept offers at something under quotations. It appears to us that the 188-28 crop may be considered pretty much over, for unless absolutely forced we can see no reason for exporters buying coff das agants, with the new crop almost on the market.

Slipments since our last report are:

73-67 bags for the United States
59-102 Europe
73-73 has for the United States
59-102 Europe
73-73 has for the United States
19,103 pages.

139,305 bags For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom buse have been;

100,109 bags for the United States
68,721 ,, Europe
1,300 ,, Cape of Good Hope
2,868 ,, Elsewhere

172,998 bags. vessels cleared with coffee have been The

The vessels cleared with coffee have been:

Mar. 24 New York Dr str Plato.

56 Baltimore Amer lag Fernices.

6 ds Amer bk Adebide.

28 New York Amer str Advance.

34 do Bly str Pycho Brahe. Amer str Advance..... Blg str Tycho Brahe....

	6													_
Ma	r. 10 2. 21 22 22 22 22 22 27	6 H 8 H 8 A 8 B 8 A 2 H	ledit onde ntwo larse onde lamb lavo antwo lamb	e Fr erp eaux erp l ourg	str Ger Fr Blg : Ger	str / Ville str / str str / str /	st str Prove ic Valfo de S Wese Equi cibno Ceas	San r ateu its rd	Nice	las.			8,450 1,618 1,250 8,497 466 7,869 9,510 1,500 49 4,750 5,252	Ne Bal Ha Sai Ric Ch Say
M:	er. 3	1 F	River	Pla raise clear	te B	r str	Ga Ma	va . licia arch	we	re d	ivide	ed a	2,720 100 s fol-	Ne Ga Po
lov	/s: -	137,6	023 832 	bag bag he p st 6, uring	s for	welv for t	Euri Cap Riv e day he p was:	ys h	Go Plate ave a ding	od F and wera	ged e d	3,620 ays.	oast o bags The	Ch Ha An No En Bo Lis Gi Po
				"		11	1,950 7,276 5,123 6,095	"		1884 1883 1882				
W Su Go Re On Ge On	perio od egula dina od s dina pita	d first ar fir ary fi secon	st.	this	mor bag stim:	nis m	\$900 11900 5 650 5 180 1 900 4 190 3 680	ng w	kilo: \$\$99 121 5 92 5 72 6 38 1 97 1 36 1 and ed to r and gs a hat	o be	7\$2 8 36 7 6 7 26 6 6 5 4	00- 00- 00- 00- 00- 00-	8 700 8 400 7 900 7 300 6 400	R
		ew Y	'ork	Br	str 1	rana	ung . Iyek					23,0	gs. 100	N
	H:	do aw C ambu do avre rieste enoa edite	ore Orleaning (Free Pool	ns I Ger str rt st l str	r bk Br st Str 2 Ville Fr:	D. Bal r De Cijue Buen e de ohn torie str S	Pedi limo alton ca los A Peri & Savoi	ro II re lires nam Albi	buce ert.			2,0 9,0 3,0 2,0 1,0	000	B SR CS: M N G P
	Po	do ort E	Nata	ıl Sv	ved	lug .	Nan g A	titus		••••	• • • • •	2,:		C H A N
	D.	AIL	Y .	REC	E A	T I	AN RIO	D S DE	JA	PMI NE	ENT IRC	'S 0).	F	HANE BLG PN
*	Freight per steamer, 5% primage	ang	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba	Stock	Clearances	al Shipments	Elsewhere	,, Cape		s U. States	Receipts		C C R R
	35 C	235/8	6,050	6,950	166,000	22,385	19,465	277	:	5,753	13,435	2,255	Mar. 23	
	35 C	23 9116	6,050	6,950	157,000	127,076	#	196	:	11,425	2,656	5,742	Mar. 24	- I
	•	:	:	:	159,000	:	:	:	-	:	:	2.046	Mar. 2	- o
	33	2338	6,300	7.150	0 142,000	620	19,793	6,5	:	8,106	11,622	2,609	Mar. 25 Mar. 26	- "
	35	23 3116	6,300	7.150	0 123,000	:	3 22,443	5 447		6,058	15,938	3,070	6 Mar.	
	c 35 c	16 22%	6,300	50 7,150	105,000	1,122	3 22,643	7 3.490		5,396	8 13,757	5,012	7 Mar.	-
	-	:		50 7,150	102,000	10	9,045	1,601		6 4,119	7 3,325	2,610	Mar.	
			6,300		00 104,000					61	:	2,703	29 Mar.	
	3	:	- 7	: - 7	110,000	19,	; 	:				_	30 Mar.	-
	35 C	231/8	7,000	7,750	000	19,795	3.432	7	: —		3,425	8,659	sinc	
	:		•	:	-	286,418	217,081	24,602	:	62,882	129,597	171.549	Mar. 27 Mar. 28 Mar. 29 Mar. 30 Mar. 31 since 1st Mar.	Totals
	:	:	:		110,000	•	:	:	:	:	:	862	9	_
	35 C	239[16	7,000	7,750	106,000		11,426	1,050	:	8,001	2,375	6,516		Anra
	35 C	231/4	7,000	7,750	90,000	2,000	16,781			10,244	6,537	1,351		Anr
	:	:		:	•	:	1,507,872	130,468	28,750	346,645	1,002,009	1,451,429	since est July	Totals

N.B.—We have somewhat modified this table to with the notes furnished us. The clearances show the of bags on which duties are paid daily at our custom l

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during nine

DESTINATION	1887-88	1886-87	1885-86
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	833 662	1,158 370	1,432 719
Baltimore	50 526	194 377	350 082
Baltimore	39 320	194 3//	3,30 000
Hampton Roads f. o			
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond			0 203
Charleston			0 252
Savannah			9 252
Mobile	0.	171 875	265 231
New Orleans	96 989	41 898	46 298
Galveston	10 029	41 090	40 290
Port Eads f. o			
Total	1,000 206	1,566 520	2,112 785
EUROPE			
Channel f. o	75	25 605	21 303
Havre	36 050	07 855	88 891
Antwerp	37 101	63 2801	77 467
North of Europe & Baltic	93 709	266 803	317 856
North of Europe & Dame	38 321	158 846	86 066
England	1 236	4 972	15 860
Bordeaux	22 008	31 804	.,
Lisbon t. o	22 0go	13 008	8
Gibraltar f.o		86	1 830
Portugal	107	222 776	313 554
Mediterranean	100 926	222 770	313 334
Total	329 548	885 034	922 926
Elskwherk			
Canada			
Cape of Good Hope	28 750	69 277	50 857
River Plate & West Coast	46 938	39 524	38 887
Rio and coast			. ·· ·
Total	75 688	108 801	89 744
T. 1. 1.0.	1,000 206	1,566 520	2,112 785
United States	1,000 200		
Europe	329 548		89 744
Elsewhere	75 688	100 001	09 744
Totals	1,405 442	2,560 355	3,125 455

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for three months:

DESTINATION	1888	1887	1886
UNITED STATES.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	369 280	291 223	502 459
Baltimore	32 602	47 400	111 036
Hampton Roads f.o	3	50000	
Sandy Hook f.o			
Richmond		11.00	
Charleston			5 000
Charleston		- 2	5 652
Savannah			
Mobile.	30 155	41 528	69 280
New Orleans	4 879	7 500	11 200
Galveston			
Port Eads f. o		7 255	
Total	436 916	387 651	704 627
Евкори.		8 515	17 493
Channel I. o		23 844	10 272
Havre	23 903		6 903
Antwerp	11 280	4 733	67 575
North of Europe & Baltic	46 650	35 524	20 107
England	11 427	7 152	
Bordeaux	117	2 005	4 519
Lisbon I. o	8 000	4 000	
Gibraltar f.o			
Portugal			1 084
Mediterranean	38 493	24 657	66 053
Total	139 870	110 430	203 066
Elsewhere			
Canada		10 000	11 957
Cape of Good Hope	5 750	8 364	11 937
River Plate & West Coast	18 678	6 304	1.9-5
Rio and coast			
Total	24 428	18 364	23 882
United States	436 916	387 651	704 627
Europe	139 870	110 430	203 066
Elsewhere	24 428	18 364	23 882
Totals	601 214	516 445	931 575

Imports.

There has been a very lair movement reported since our last issue. Receipts of flour have been moderate and although holders appear to have somewhat modified their ideas, at the close the market was reported lim. Of pine we have received a cargo of Pitch and two lots of White; the first was on order, and a part the last also. Kensome has become rather flat under large receipts and land shows little change as stocks continue heavy. The other articles show tuffing, if any changes.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Catania, 1	rom United States:	
	Castilla 1,937 brls.	
	Mt. Vernon 1,688	
	Noblesse 1,500 ,,	
	Crystal 1,250 .,	
	Codorus 1,188 ,,	
	Silver Spring 250 "	
	Gallego 187 ,,	8,000 brls.
Provence,	from River Plate:	
	2,000 bags	1,000 ,,
Ceará,	do:	
	3,602 bags	1,801 ,,
		10,801 brls.
Sales and	withdrawals for the same time have	been about
Looo bris.	leaving a stock in first hands of abou	ıt:
	21,500 brls. American	

2,000 ,, Trieste 2,500 ,, River Plate 26,000 brls.

Brokers report the market firm and active at the following

ns:	
Trieste,	14\$250-14\$500
Richmond 1st	14 500-15 000
do 2nd	12 500-13 500
Baltimore 18t	14 500-15 000
do 2nd	14 000-14 25
Western & Int. Chili	13 500—15 00 nominal
River Plate	11 00012 500
New Zealand	nominal
City Mills	11 500-16 00

Receipts in March were:
25,940 brls. American
4,333 , Trieste
10,865 ,, River Plate

10,864 , Rever Plate
41,156 brls.
against 30,405 ,, in March, 1887.
PItelh Pine.—Receipts are 548,386 feet per Norar from Penscola, which are on offer. With a considerable quantity near by, the market is reported weak at 328000—348,000 per doz. There were no receipts last month, against 2,178,600 feet in March last year.
White Pine.—Receipts have been 256,564 feet per Therese from New York, reported solid at 105 rs. and 100,114 per Catania on order. The market is flat and tends downwards. In March our receipts were 366,789 feet, against 40,019 feet for the same month in 1887.

Spruce Pine. - No receipts last month against 250,-30 feet in March, 1887. There is nothing to report.

Swedish Pine -No receipts last month nor in the me month last year. We are informed that nothing is

ella.

Kerosene.—Receipts are 15,600 cases per Therese and 20,000 cases per Catania, from New York. Brokers report the market weak at 65,000 per case, and with lower quotations probable. Last month our receipts were 35,600 cases, against 16,900 cases in March, 1387.

ions probable. Last month our receipts were 35,600 cases, gainst 6,600 cases in March, 1857. Layd.—The Catania brought too kegs. Stocks here are till very large and quotations to day are 350-1555, rs. per lb. so to condition; market flat. Receipts in March were 6,400 cags, against 4,761 packages for the same month last year.

egs, against 3,16 packages for the same month has year.

Corol.—Recopis, all, to dealers or componies, have been 645 in Gladiuleur do 1,770 in Hermann do 1,770 in Her

Receipts last month were 16,988 tons all British, again 28,683 tons in March, 1887. 20,003 tons in March, 1887.

Cement — Reccipts fo25 bits, from Antwerp per Vegar
and we may still quote. British 68200—6\$400, German \$\$800

—6\$900 and French 6\$500—2\$00. There seems little, if any demand, and quotations are virtually nominal. Receipts last mouth were 2,775 bits, against 13,509 bits, for the same month bast year.

month last year.

Rice... Receipts, all via Europe, are 5,500 lags to deslers, and we may still quote at \$\$500.\$\$\$600 per bag. Our receipts in March were 10,500 bags, against 46,105 bags in the same month .687.

Rossin...Receipts have been 100 brls, per Therees and 375 per Charles from New York. Brokers now quote at 6\$500...1\$\$000 per brl. as to quality and weight. In March last our receipts were 679 brls. and for the same month last year they were 1,665 brls.

Tuppentipe...The Therees brines 210 cases and the

year they were 1,065 lnds.

Turpentine.—The Therese brings 310 cases and the Catama 100 to dealers, and retail quotations are about 440-470 is, per kilo. Receipts for March were 411 cases, against 950 cases in the same month 1887.

Brain.—Receipts nil. Quotations are purely nominal at 24100—24800 per lag. The only receipts last month were 200 bags, against 20 bags in March last year.

Hay - Receipts have been; 2,212 bales per Rjinkan and 2,513 per Ressort from the River Plate. Brokers quote to-day at 73–80 rs. per kilo. March receipts were 12,550 bales of all sizes, against till in March, 1887.

all sizes, against nil m March, 1897.

In dian Corn.—No receipts and River Plate maize is nominal. The supplies from Penedo have been considerable, and this quality is quoted at \$\$60-\$5750. Receipts foreign las, month were 450 bags, against nil last year in the same month.

same month.

Codfish.—Receipts are 660 cases per Buenox Arres and
Loco per Tjinca from Europe. We may quote retailers'
prices at 22\$_00—26\$\$000 for tubs and 20\$000—22\$\$000 for

Receipts in March were: 7,589 packages Canadian 3,322 cases Norwegian, etc. 10,911 packages against 7,197 ,, in March, 1887.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

ARKIFALS OF PUREIGN VENNELS.

MARCH 23.

CARDIFF Nor lik Cato; 476 tons: Lange: 43 ds; coal to lichimo Rodrígues & Co.

PERMO Swed lag Nautilins; 192 tons; Andersen; 9 ds; sundies to João José dos Reis & Co.

Dan lag 'Askari, 183 tons; Boje; 9 ds; maize to João José dos Reis & Co.

José dos Reis & Co.

MAR. 24.

Livieurou—Nor lik Haevelick; 1078 tons; Jacobsen; 52 dis
coal to Gas Company.

Caturir—Bib & Gladiateur; 428 tons; Heenan; 43 ds; coal
to Joio Corrica Pacheco & Co.
PERSIDO -Nor De Lilleanni; 214 tons; Nieben; 9 ds; sundries to Doming s de Souza Guedes & Co.

—Ger bg Paliar; 46 tons; Bugk; 9 ds; sundres to
Domingos de Souza Guedes & Co.

MAR. 25.

Newrort—Nor bk Carte Blanche; 829 tons; Johanesse
47 ds; coal to D, Pedro I Lrailway. 47 dg coal to D. Pedro II ruilway.

Orostro-Port D. Robinsy 23 tong Cunha; 36 dg in dis
russi bound bor Rin Grande do Sul.

BURNON ARRES—NO 19g Rijhelm; 200 tong; Elliessen; 24 dg,
hay to Ginaturus Gudigeon & Co.

Rossama—Fr bag Rowind; 274 tong Croural; 30 dg, hay te
Gustarus Gudigeon & Co.

M.I.R. 26.

Caul to Wilsons Sons & Co.

NEWCASTLE. Nor lik Sirvash; 560 tons; Larsen; 60 dis; coul to Wilsons Sons & Co.

NEWCASTLE. Nor lik Sirvash; 560 tons; Larsen; 60 dis; coul to Jada Correla Pacheos & Co.

MACADO—Ger ling Allemannia; 200 tons; Wolken; 19 dis; salt to order.

M.I.R. 27.

ANTWERE—Nor ling Facringer; 247 tons; Aaronson; 57 dis; sundries to Laureys & Co.

BURGOS ARRESS—Ital lik Giustphe Revello; 431 tons; Biagio; 20 deji distress, bound for Falmouth.

M.I.R. 30. MAR. 26.

MAR. 28.

Cardiff—Nor bk Brigitte; 766 tons: Johannessen; 43 decal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

coal to Belmiro Rodrigues & Co.

MAR. 29.

MACAO—Ger bg Alwine; 214 tons; Ulrich; 23 ds; salt order.

Nor lug Vega; 196 tons; Leonsen; 23 ds salt order.

—Ger bg Concordia; 104 tons; Kloster; 25 ds; salt order. MAR. 30

JIAK. 30.

New York.—Amer ship Thereae; 956 tons; Chisholm; 56 ds sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

Orotron—Port lug Bento de Frellas; 265 tons; Percira; 3 ds; sundries to Costa Santos & Co.

Macao—Ger bg Adler; 255 tons; Steenken; 38 ds; salt t Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

APRIL 1.

CARDINE — Nor like Salar, 16 tons; Nortaling Salar, 15 despectively.

APRIL 1.

CARDIFF—Nor bk Soin; 446 tons; Norbeck; 43 ds; coal Messageries Maritimes.

ANTWREE—Nor blk Vigar; 355 tons; Andersen; 130 ds; ds from Falmouth; sundries to Gas Company.

PORTO ALEGRE—Dtch bg Zadiak; 142 tons; de Junge; 39 ds undries to order.

sundres to order.

APR. 2.

PINNSACOLA—Nor bk Nora; 783 tons; Habsell; 65 ds; pi
to order.

APR. 3.

NEWCASTLE—Nor bk Evreira; 488 tons; Bruhn; 53 ds; cs
to Wilson Sons & Co.

Operto—Port lug Joven Alberto; 403 tons; Mello; 40 sundies to Azevedo Abranches & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 23.

Bahla—Br bk Minnie G. Elkin; 426 tons; Nutter; ballast.

MAR. 25.

QUEBEC—Br bk John Duthie: 1047 tons; Addison; ballast.

MAR. 26.
Barbados—Nor bk Iona; 796 tons: Klein; ballast.

MAR. 27.
Baltimore—Amer lng Frances; 644 tons; Bonner; coffee BARBADOS—Nor ship British Queen; 1236 tons; Petersen; ballast.
Macao—Nor bk Alert; 596 tons; Olsen; do.

MAR. 29.

Baltimore—Amer bk Adelaide: 377 tons; Bailey; coffee.

MAR. 31.

PASPEBIAC—Br bg O'Bianchard; 260 tons; Le Dain; ballast. Pernambuco - Port lug José Estevão; 270 tons; Santos; sundries.

APRIL 1.

Macao—Greek bk Hawkeye; 505 tons; Embiricos; ballast.

Aracaju'—Port lug Alves; 306 tons; Gonçalves; sundries.

APR. 2.
BARBADOS—Br bk Gaspee; 994 tons; Thomas; ballast.

-Port lug Teixeira has been sold and will be converted into a lighter.

-Bk Huntress, arrived on the 22nd ult. from Cardiff, has also been sold and will be turned into a lighter.

—Port ble Bedmar, 36 ds. from Oporto for Rio Grande do Sul, put in here leaking on the 25th and Ital ble Ginseffer Revello, 22 ds. from Buenos Aires for Falmouth on the 27th ult., also leaky.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

BARBADOS—Nor bk Spes ballast Gra de Salinas—Nor bk Loining West Indias—Br bk Eliza Everett

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The following are the charters given in since our last report: Nor bg Kjartan, sugar to Channel Lo., soc. Ger lag Allemannia, coffee to Port Elizabeth. £500, and, or, Port Natal, £505: Swed lag Nantilias, coffee to Port Natal, £350 and thence to Macdo to load salt for Rio at 350 rs. Amer lag William Phillips has been chartered in Santos to load coffee here for Cape Town at 32s 6d. Aust str Zhby, Pernambuco: to Liveppod, or Hull, cotton-scal 2oz, sugar, 15c. Dan lag Arken, Peuedo and Rio, general cargo, 2,8co.5. Span bg Enripie, Nor lag Lilleand and Dan bk Hanbet, to load maté a Paramagná for the River Plate at ½ real and 1 real for the first, two and the last at the same port farrinka for the same destination at 350 rs.

farinha for the same destination at 350 r.	S.
Freights-steamer:	
New York	. 35c per bag
New Orleans	. 45¢ do
London	. 30s per ton
Liverpool	. 30 <i>s</i> do
Antwerp	. 20 - 25s do
Hamburg	. 25s do
Havre	. 20 fcs do
Bordeaux	- 25 fcs do
Marseilles	
Trieste	. 258-35 fcs do
Genoa sail:	
United States, North	12 617 6 per tan
do South nomin	inline out do
Channel f. o. Lisbon f. o. 2	75 6/-305 do

	-		
	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	ADING FOR	R10.
	A lice	Baltimore	
al	Alma	Fleetwood	ı Feb.
	Aspatagon	Liverpool	ı Feb.
1-	Audacia	Oporto	
0	Algoma	Cardiff	24 Feb.
	Agra	Cardiff	23 Feb.
	Adda J. Bonner	Baltimore	
n;	Alice Ada	Rosario	
	Bridgewater	Cardiff	
s-	British Princess	Cardiff	8 March
	Betzy Gude	London	
s;	Charlotte A. Littlefield	Liverpool	q Feb.
to	Crown	Antwerp	20 Jan.
10	Campanero	Baltimore	
	C. S. Bushnell	Rosario	
s;	Cavalier	Brunswick	
	Campbell	Cardiff	25 Feb.
al	Contest	Liverpool	29 Jan.
	Charles	Cardiff	29 Feb.
ılt	Earl Burgess	Cardiff	
	Elieser	Rosario	
	Ephrussi	Grangemouth	6 Mar.
ls;	Flora	Liverpool	
io;	Frankfurt	Newcastle	
	Fason	New York	
	Freya	Liverpool	
ls;	Guldbringa	Antwerp	
	Gaspare	Trieste	
	Garibaldi	Liverpool	
to	Hans Thus	Liverpool	
	James A. Mark	Swansea	24 Feb.
to	Kongsbyrd	Antwerp	24 Feb.
to	Kambira	Cardiff	
	Lauget	Newport	g March
	Mary I. Baker	Pensacola	18 Feb.
ds;	Magnolia	Cardiff	18 Feb.
	Marie	Cardiff	26 Feb.
36	Marie Spatz	Rosario	
	Martin Luther	Cardifi	
to	Mathilda	Cardiff	6 Mar.
	Manitoba	Cardiff	18 Feb.
to	Montmorency	Newport	24 Feb.
	Nornen	Leith	
44	N. B. Lewis	Cardiff	
	Oneota	Cardiff	
ds;	Osmond O'Brien	Brunswick	15 Feb.
	Princess Alexandra	Cardiff	
ine	Petrarch	Antwerp	
me		Baltimore	20 Feb.
	Prince Rudolph	Newport	3 Mar.
coal	Ringdove	Swansea	24 Feb.
	Kagnar	Cardiff	5 Mar.
ds;	Rhine	Cardiff	
	San Michele	Marseilles	100

Senator Weber	Cardif	f 24 Feb.	RMISSIO	N C	TRCULATIO	, ,	GOV	ERNMENT AND PROVIN		ONDS			
Star of England Sirian Star Saigon	Cardif	ť cola	334,675,100	000 50	0,478,900\$c	00 A	olices			200-1			LAST QUOTATIONS
Sarah Triumpho Themis	Cardif	f 7 Mar.	2,158,400 199,600 30,000,000 51,885,000	000	,997,209 0 119,600 0 8,838,500 0 1,144,500 0	00)		868		1,000	000 1,175 0	000	959\$000—960\$000
Thomas Hilyard Volunteer	Cardif	θ 8 Mar. Υ 2 Feb.	10,212,100	000 7	,989,600 a			HYPOTHECARY MOTES		200-	000 I,110 0	00	99½ %
Victoria	Swans	sea 25 Feb. y 27 Feb.	=	3	,219,700\$0 ,936,000 0 ,616,879 0	oo Braz Cred	ito Real do do gol	Brazil June, Dec. June, Dec.	5 % 6 % 5 % 6 % 6 %	100\$0 100 C	72 0	00	··· — 100 %
ARRIVALS OF	FOREIGN STE	EAMERS.	=	l è	,205,000 0 ,283,900 0	oo Pred	ial			100 (96 0	0	72 70
DATE NAME	WHÉRE FROM	CONSIGNED TO		l .	<u> </u>	UE	å	DEBENTURES AND S.	HARES	1	LAST DIVIDE	- I	
Mar. 23 Buenos Aires Gr Valparaiso Gr 26 Ionic Br	Santos 20h Wellington 23d	E Johnston & C do Wilson Sons & C	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VAL	PAID	NAMES	RESERVE PUND	SALE		PAID	LAST QUOTATIONS
26 Tycho Brahe Blg 26 Provence Fr 27 V. de Pern's Fr	River Plate 5d do 4d Havre* 27d	Norton, M'w & C Karl Valais & C F Mazon	500,000 (3,000,000 12,000,000	2,500 165,000 60,000	All All 45,000	200\$ 200 200	All All All	Auxiliar BANKS Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	22,949\$138 7,150,148 392 1,926,075 516	180\$000 210 000 220 000	9 000 Jan	1. 1888	-241\$000
2k V. de S. Nicolas Fr 28 Weser Gr 28 Advance Amer 28 John & Albert Pri	do 1d	do H. Stoltz & C Wilson Sons & C A. Leubá & C	2,000,000 12,000,000	10,000	30,000 All 45,000	200 200 200	120 100 All	do do 2 series	5,815 390 1,085,000 000	75 000 215 000	4 330 Jan 3 000 Jan	1. 1888 1. 1888 1. 1888 1. 1888	213\$000-216 000
28 Leibnitz Blg 29 Tijuca Gr 20 Neva Br	River Plate 41/20 Hamburg* 23d South'ton* 10d	Norton, M'w & C E. Johnston & C Royal Mail H. Stoliz & C	20,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	100,000	15,000 12,500 All All	200 50 200	60 50 200	do 4 series Credito Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo	103,266 267 128,972 112	55 000 55 000	3 000 Jan 2 750 Jan	1. 1888	55 000
29 Graf Bismark G 29 Equateur Fr 30 Galicia Br 30 Aoraugi Br	Bremen* 26d River Plate 4d Liverpool* 24d Wellington 22d	H. Stoltz & C Mess, Maritimes Wilson Sons & C do	£ 1,000,000 6,000,000 20,000,000	50,000 30,000 50,000	All All All	£ 20 200 200	& 10 All All	Auxiliar Brazil Commercial do Rio de Janeiro do de S. Paulo Commercial do Rio de Janeiro Commercial Commercial Commercial Commercial Credito Real do Brazil do de S. Paulo Delcrodere English Bank, Limited Industrial e Mercautil Internacional	60,000 000 £ 185,000 960,000 000 160,000 000	195 000 110 000 175 000 231 000	6 s Nov 7 000 Jan	v. 1888 v. 1887 i. 1888 i. 1888	190 000—195 000
30 Chatham Br 31 Dalton Br 31 Catania Gr	Liverpool* 29d New York* 28d	Norton, M'w & C do E. Johnston & C	ζ 1,250,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	50,000 62,500 5,000 20,000	All All All	£ 200 200 200	6 10 All All	do 2 series	£ 300,000 500,000 000	47 000 212 000	2 000 Jan 8 s Oct 8 000 Jan	1. 1888	230 000—231 500 47 000— 47 500
April 1 Estrella Br 2 Ceará Gr	Genoa* 19d P. Alegre* 8d Rosario*	Pradez & Fils J H. Bellamy & C E. Johnston & C	1,000,000	50,000 5,000 5,000	10,000 All All All	200 200 200	All 40 40	Longon and Dazman, Limited Mercantil de Santos. Predial. Rural e Hypothecario. Territorial e Mercantil de Minas União de Credito.	140,000 000 2,506,345 620 661 539 90,868 850	50 000 280 000 80 000	10 000 Jan	1. 1883 1. 1888 1. 1888	
Vandyck Br V. de Bahia Fr Herschel Br Buenos Aires G	Santos 21h Havre* 27d Liverpool 35d or Santos 20h	Norton, M'w & C F. Mazon Norton, M'w & C E. Johnston & C	12,000,000	60,000	A11 —	200 200	20 200	Bahia e Minasdo delentures	90,300 350	55 000 120 000		r. 1888 y 1887	56 000
DEPARTURES (<u>'</u>	<u>'</u>	1,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000 1,600,000	50,000	20,000 All	200 200 200 200	All	Bragantina do Campos e Carangola do debentures. Espirito Santo e Caravellas, and Navigation.	14,642 300	182 000 130 000 161 000	2½ % No	v. 1887 v. 1886 r. 1868	
DATK NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO	1,500,000 1,500,000 50,000,000	7,500	All All	200 200 200	All	do debentures. Leopoldina with subs.	9.777 149 	145 000 105 000	3 000 Jan 6½ % Jan	1. 1888 1. 1888 1. 1888 1. 1888	100 000-112 000
Mar. 23 Malabar Ital 23 Giava Ital	Genoa* Catháo*	Sundries do	15,398,400	Ē	All All -	200 200 200	20	do and series do subsidiaries do debentures		6 500	400 Jan 612 % Apr	r. 1888	6 000
24 Tamar Br 24 Szechenyi Aust 24 Advance Amer	Southampton* Trieste* Santos	do do do	£ 493,600 8,000,000 3,882,750 1,000,000	40,000	31,081	200 250 250	AII	do do Macahé e Campos. do do debentures. Norte debentures	122,000 000	500 000 65 000 7014 %	6 % Apr 4 000 Jan 6 % % Ian	r. 1888 1. 1887 1. 1888	60 000-
Donati Br Jas. Watt Br Euenos Aires Gr	Liverpool* Santos do New York	do do do Coffee	4,970,000 4,363,400 6,500,000	24,850 32,500	All 12,500	200 200 200	_ AII	Oestede Minas do debentures. Principe do Grão Pará. do subsidiary	22,754 761 16,712 426	190 000 100 000 175 000 170 000	6 000 Fel 7 % Apr	y 1887 5. 1888 r. 1888 1. 1887	
25 Plato Br 26 Ionic Br 27 Valparaiso Gr 27 Provence Fr	London Hamburg* Marseilles*	Sundries do do	1,910,000 1,887,200 3,800,000	19,000	. 7.387	100 200 200	- - A11	do subsidiary do dehentures do do S. Izabel do Rio Preto.		92 ° ₁₀	6½ º/o Jan	1. 1888 r. 1888 y 1884	
27 Canning Br 28 Weser Gr 20 Equators Fr	Porto Alegre* Bremen* Bordeaux*	do do do	£ 137,100		- //3"/	200 200 £ 50 200	-	do debentures do Santo Antonio de Padua debent'es.	474 493	188 000 190 000 490 000 202 000	7 % Feb 6 % Jan	i. 1888	
29 V. de S. Nicolas F 29 Leibnitz Blg 29 V. de Pern'o Fr 31 Graf Bismark G	'r Havre* Antwerp* Santos	do do do	1,071,000	53,325	=	200	A11	S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro		187 000 200 000 25 000	7 000 Jan	1. 1888	-205 000
31 Advance Amer 31 Galicia Br	London New York* Valparaiso*	do do do	12,000,000 	60,000	Ξ	100	= All	do subsidiary Sorceabana with subs. do subsidiaries do debentures.		95 000 24 500 64 %		r. 1888	6334 90-641/2 90
April Stamboul Fr Tijuca Br Tycho Brahe Bl	River Plate do Santos	do do do Coffee	1,6an,000	8,000	5,333 All	£ 50 200 200	All	do do União Valenciana . TRAMWAYS -Carris Urbanos .	38,815 749 90,230 220	495 000 80 000 235 000	6½ % Fet	r. 1888 5. 1884 1. 1888	235 000-240 000
3 Ceará Gr 3 Estrella Br	Hamburg* Pernambuco*	Sundries do	448,230 823,700 10,000,000	50,000	 A11	500 100 200	- AII	do debentures do do la desentin Botanico. Larangeiras tramway and tunnel.	150,000 000	475 000 104 % 137 000	6 % Jan 7 % Jan	1. 1888 1. 1888	137 000
* Calling at intermed		_	300,000 500,000 455,400 1,200,000	1,500 2,500 6,000	All All All	200 200 200 200	AH — AH	Nitherohy. do debentures Permanbuco	78,642 088	250 000 200 000 120 000	8 "/o Jan	. 1888	60 000-
FOREIGN SAILING RIO DE JAI	VESSELS IN NEIRO, APRIL		317,000 1,000,000 250,000	20,000	All	200 200 200	All	do debentures	449,663 428	91 ⁹ / ₆ 250 000 195 000	7 % Apr 15 000 Jan	y 1887 r. 1888 l. 1888 l. 1888	248 000
NAMK NAMK	NOW KROW	CONSIGNICE	2,500,000 £ 625,000 5,000,000\$	25,000	AII - AII	£ 15	All All	Villa Izabel MAVIGATION COMPANIRS Amazon Steam Navigation. Brazileira de Navegação.	24,902 750 £ 60,775	183 000	4 000 Jan 6 s 3 d Mar	r. 1888	180 000
	ž	1	1,377,300 4,000,000	20,000	All	100 200	A11	Nacional de Navegação	1,550,299 778	97½ % 180 000	8 % Nov	. 1888 V. 1887 . 1888	98 %
American bk D. Pedro II. 465 M bk Baltimore 695 sp Therese 956		Phipps Bros. & C Levering & C Phipps Bros. & C	240,000	4,000	2,500	200 200	AII	do 3rd series	64,183 960	50 000 198 000	4 000 July 8½ % Jan.	y 1887 1888	30 000— 60 000 198 000—
British bk Gloamin 696 M bk Piskataqua 599	Aar. 3 Cardiff 4 Rosario		1,000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000	20,000 3,000 20,000	10,000 Ali Ali Ali	200 1,000 100	20 250 10	Alliança Arges Fluminense Atalaia	51,911 900 300,000 000	495 000 9 500	20 000 Jan. 1 000 Jan.	7 1887 1888 1888	9 500— 10 000
bk Piskataqua 599 bk Eliza Everett. 893 bk May Hulse 463 bg Gladiateur 428	7 Cardiff 19 Liverpool 24 Cardiff	D. Pedro II R.R. John Petty & C. J.C. Pacheco & C.	2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	20,000 3,000 2,500	10,000 4,000 All	200 200 1,000	20 20 125 100	Bonauça Conficuça Fidelidade Garantia	3,915 720 200,000 000 275,000 000 190,758 008	19 000 45 000 195 000 140 000	2 000 Jan.	1888 1888 1887	18 000 - 20 000
Davish		J. de Sonza & C J. J. dos Reis & C	2,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000	10,000 8,000 10,000	All	200 1,000 100	20 100 10	Geral Integridade Lealdade Nova Permanente	16,616 502 334,000 000 11,176 670	39 000 140 000 10 000	4 000 Jan.	1888	9 000— 10 500
bg Zodiak 142 A	Apr. r P. Alegre	To order	4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	20,000 25,000 10,000 5,000	10,000 12,500 All All	200 200 200 100	50 10	Nova Permanente Previdente Prosperidade. União Commercial dos Varegistas	15.445 329 219,000 000 ———————————————————————————————	15 000 46 500 14 500 20 000	5 000 Jan.	1887 1888 1888	
bg Rossini 274 N	Jar. 25 Rosario	G. Gudgeon & C D. S. Guedes & C Wilson Sons & C To order	2,000,000 244,600\$	20,000	All	200	10	Vigilancia	3,2,0 300	8 750	10 % Jan.	. 1888	8 000- 9 500
bg Concordia 164	26 Macáo 29 Macáo 29 Macáo		500,000 224,100 250,000	Ē	=	100 100 200	. =	Braculy debentures. Loren a debentures. Piracicaba debentures.	,	85 %	7 % Mar Oct.	1888	
bg Adler 250	30 Macáo Jar. 27 B. Aires	I. Carvalho & C	247,500 784,000 1,500,000 800,000	4,000	_ _ 	200 200 200 200	All	Por to Real debentures Pureza debentures Quissamă debentures Rio Branco	1,415 284	200 000 190 000 180 000	8½ °[o 6 °] ₀ Oct. 4 000 Jan.	1887	
Norwegian	eb 28 Antwerp Iar. 1 Rosario	Laureys & C	200,000 F11,000,000	32,000	- All	F 500	All	do debentures		270 000		_	
bk Loining 763 bk Arabia 972 bk Premier 1000	6 Cardiff	Souza A. & C Royal Mail To order Wilson Sons & C	2,000,000 1,160,600 500,000	10,000	A11 _	100	All	Arroio dos Ratos (coal)		60 °/o	8 °/ ₀		***************************************
bg Tell	to London	Karl Valais & C Mansell & Carré B. Rodrigues & C D. S. Guedes & C	200,000	12,000	–	100	- A11	do debentures	35,912 155	85 °/o	- I lan	. 1888	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
bk Havelock 1078 bk Carte Blanche 829 bg Riukan 200	24 Liverpool 25 Newport 25 Bs. Aires	D. S. Guedes &C Gas Co. D. Pedro II R R G. Gudgeon & C J. C. Pacheco &C	3,000,000 435,000 1,000,000	5,000	All All	200 200 200	All	Brazil Industrial	18,682 300 1,062 800	195 000 210 000 200 000 190 000	8 % July 12 000 Jan.	. 1887 . 1887 . 1888	100 000
bk Sirrah 560 bg Vaeringer 247 bk Brigitte 766	28 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C	800,000 784,000 200,000 400,000	3,000	All	200 200 	All -	Confiança Industrial do debentures Páo Grande	941 972	190 000	- Feb	1888	-
bk Sola 446 A	1 Antwerp	To order, Mess. Maritimes Gas Co. Karl Valais & C	153,600 1,000,000 380,000	5,000	— — — — —	200 200	All	Rink de debentures	67,499 057	206 000 220 000 92 0/0	- Apr	1888 y 1887 1888	
Porturnese 488	3 Newcastle	Wilson Sons & C	450,000 600,000 250,000 2,000,000	2,250 3,000 — 10,000	All — 5,550	200 200 100 200	All All All	S. Lazaro. S. Pedro de Alcantava. debentures. Petropolitana	24,287 637	226 000 100 % 200 000	7 % Aug Apr	g. 1887 1888 1888	
bk Leonor 436 J	an. 21 Macáo 24 Aracajú Brunswick Ceb 21 Lisbon	Teiveira R. & C	2,000,000	6,000	All	200 500	All	Petropolitana do debentures do MISCRILIANROUS Associação Commercial	_	200 000 110 000	8 % Nov	v. 1887	
bg Armando	22 Cadiz 24 I. Terceira 7 Aracajú	Ferreira Pinto &C Braga, Boa & C E. L. S. Ribeiro A. M. Marinhas Queiroz M. & C Corta Santos & C	580,000 £ 200,000 796,800	3,984	All	£ 50 200	All	Carmagens Fluminense	48,814 730 60,000 000	200 500 482 000 190 000 210 000	7½ % Apr	r. 1888 r. 1888 i. 1888	195 000-204 000
bk Eigeira 307 bk Claudina 391 bk Venturosa 474	Mar. 17 Oporto Oporto	Oqueiroz M. & C Costa Santos & C J. A. G. Santos In distress Costa Santos & C Azevedo A. & C	800,000 10,000,000 316.800 1,000,000	5 000	18,000 All	200 200 200 200	- All	Commercio e Lavoura Docas de D. Pedro II do debentures Força e Luz (electric)		95 000 192 000	9 % Jan	y 1887 1. 1888 1. 1888	
	Apr. 3 Oporto	Costa Santos & C Azevedo A. & C	500,000 220,000 7,500,000	2,500 4,400 75,000	All All All	200 50 100 700	All All All All	Gloria market Industrial Fluminense (kiosques). Pastoril, Agricola e Industrial. Serviços Maritimos	172,748 830 205,800 000 16,334 408	31 000 - 51 000 170 000	8 000 Jan 2 000 Feb	b. 1888 h. 1888 b. 1888 h. 1888	102 000—
bg Enrique 217 N	Mar. 9 Pelotas Mar. 8 Macáo	A. Queiroz & C To order To order J.J. dos Reis & C	1,926,000 2,000,000 602,700 100,000	9,720	9,748 —	700 200 100	All —	Serviços Martimos União Telephonica do debentures Victoria [rice mill]	6,310 966	70 000	5 000 Ma	y 1886 1. 1888	
lug Proecis 290 lug Nautilus 192	23 Penedo	J.J. dos Reis & C	1	1		l	I					8	

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the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 15th volume (January, 1883), the editors feet themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their pattons that no deviation whatever from the will be made. The News will seek to keep its the made will be made the property of the

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