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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 10th, 1890.

We do not like to question the accuracy of a dispatch so unequivocally worded as the one received from the two Brazilian representatives in Washington announcing the formal recognition of the Brazilian republic by President Harrison, but in view of the circumstance that neither Minister Adams nor Consul-General Dockery have received any notice of the occurrence we may perhaps be permitted to express a doubt as to the meaning conveyed in the dispatch.

Had the United States government taken so important a step as to officially recognize a republic in the revolutionary form of government now existing in this country, it is certain that the Legation here would have been at once advised to that effect and instructed to comply with the usual diplomatic formalities required by the circumstances. But no such message has been received, nor even the slightest intimation that such a policy was under consideration. On the contrary, the Senate declared itself opposed to such action at the present time, the President declared in his annual message that the recognition would be accorded as soon as a majority of the people adhered to the republic, while several of Mr. Blaine's predecessors are on record against the formal recognition of any revolutionary government until the popular will had been freely expressed. It is reasonable that this should be the established rule, otherwise confusion would be sure to follow where revolutions are frequent. Then, too, the act of recognition implies the existence of something to recognize. The republic does not

yet exist, consequently it can not be recognized. The authority of the provisional government, however, may be acknowledged and the President may express a desire to maintain friendly relations with it, as was done here in November through Minister Adams. This, in our opinion, is just what has been done at Washington, no more and no less, and the Brazilian representatives there have made exactly the same mistake in accepting this as a formal recognition, that was made here in Rio over Minister Adams' action in seeking to maintain friendly relations with the de facto government. In view of all this, the provisional government should not hesitate to solve the very reasonable doubts which exist on this question.

We are in receipt of an excerpt from the Rio Grande Echo do Sul of the 1st inst. in which a bitter complaint is made of the postal service in that province. It would seem that the mails from Europe and Rio de Janeiro, destined for the City of Rio Grande, were addressed to Porto Alegre at the Rio postoffice, thus causing a delay of a week or more in the receipt. Had this occurred once, it might be excused as an accident, or oversight, but our colleague says that it is frequently done. In the last instance complained of, when it was found that the Rio Grande mail on the coasting steamer Rio Purdo had been addressed to Porto Alegre, a telegram was addressed to the administrator of the latter office, soliciting permission to open the mails and remove those destined to Rio Grande, but to this no reply whatever was made. The prejudices suffered by the business men of Rio Grande through this inexcusable negligence and ignorance can not be otherwise than very great, and it is full time that the government should take into consideration a thorough reform in this service. Complaints are heard from every part of the country, but all to no purpose. The director-general appears either to have no appreciation whatever of the needs and responsibilities of the postal service, or he is unable to organize and enforce discipline. In the central office here, it is practically useless to make any reclamation against inattention, delays and impositions, and in the agencies throughout the country the case is even worse. As the domestic commerce of the country is largely dependent upon the efficiency of the postal service, the government certainly can not remain insensible to the reform demanded.

If the editor of the Cidade do Rio will sit down and listen for a moment, we would like to have a quiet, friendly little talk with him. A man may amuse his friends if he likes, providing his antics are harmless; and he may also indulge in extravagances in order to attract custom. But there is a well defined limit even there. Beyond that he runs many a chance of doing harm to his neighbors as well as to himself, and when that risk is reached his friends may very properly invite his attention to the necessity of using more moderation. Now this is just what we propose to do with Editor Patrocínio. Before and above all things, he is a Brazilian citizen. We do not know that he has got a drop of Portuguese blood in his veins. He is under no obligation whatever to Portugal for life, education, happiness, property and reputation. On the contrary, the one infamous institution against which he fought so valiantly, and in which he had a stronger personal interest than the great majority of abolitionists, was due in great measure to Portuguese cruelty and greed. Portugal was not the only slave-trading country, but she was certainly among the worst and among the last. So far as we can see, therefore, there is no basis whatever for

the intense partizanship which our evening colleague is showing in the discussion now going on between Portugal and Great Britain. As a Brazilian, while he may indulge any sympathy which fills his bosom, he certainly has no right to become a partizan to the extent of counseling and promoting unfriendly acts toward a friendly power. Brazil has no quarrel with England; on the contrary, she has every reason for feeling the deepest gratitude toward that nation. But Editor Patrocínio forgets all this in his zeal to please the thousands of Portuguese subjects who read his paper, and he also forgets that he is using the Brazilian flag as a cover to make war on England. To advise non-intercourse with English merchants, to promote subscriptions to carry on war against England, and to encourage enlistments for this war, are all decidedly unfriendly acts, for which the government of Brazil might very properly be called to account. We do not question our colleague's right to entertain this sympathy, inconsistent as it may be, but we do question the propriety of pursuing a course of action for which his own government may be held responsible. His tastes and motives are wholly personal to himself, but his conduct may very easily become a matter of public interest, and it is to this that we would invite his attention. In our private opinion, there is being wasted a great deal of valuable breath over this dispute. The chances are very slight that war will result; but if it does and the Portuguese government calls upon its loyal subjects and friends in Brazil for more effective assistance than promises, denunciations and commercial retaliation, we are inclined to think that something will be found wanting. And just here we may say for our colleague's private information that all this patriotic talk about non-intercourse is the sorriest kind of humbug. The Portuguese traders of Rio are anything but fools, and they never hesitate to buy at the back door of an English commercial house what they defiantly and vociferously refuse to take at the front door. The English houses of Brazil have suffered far less from this attempted "boycott" than our excited colleagues imagine, and for the simple reason that it is very rare indeed to find a Portuguese merchant who will permit a mere sentiment to interfere with a profitable business transaction. In view of these facts, it would be better policy for our colleagues of the *Cidade do Rio*, *Diário do Commercio* and *Pais*—and we might even include the *Diário Mercantil* of São Paulo—to restrain their feelings for a better cause and one which more directly affects their own security and prosperity. And they might, also, use a little more discretion in the publication of false, sensational telegrams, which tend to arouse antipathies where none ought to exist.

We see that a commission claiming to represent workingmen, went to Sr. Francisco Joaquim Bethencourt da Silva on Saturday last to offer him the chieftaincy of the proletariat of the country. The intention is to organize this proletariat into a general party which will be represented in the Constituent Assembly, but that this organization, which is intended to promote the public welfare, shall not have a partizan character. We are a little puzzled to know just what it all means, but the amiable professor and architect accepted the distinction without the slightest hesitation and must therefore understand the object in view. As the proletariat of Brazil comprises about five-sixths of the population—say ten millions, in round numbers—the project is certainly one of some magnitude and its chief can not fail to be a man of no slight importance in the councils of the nation. The task of organization, however,

will be comparatively easy. At a rough estimate not two per cent of this proletariat can read and write, consequently 98 per cent can neither vote nor be represented in parliament except through self-appointed representatives. If the chief and his commission of workingmen propose to organize these illiterates, then they may consider themselves engaged for the next hundred years. If, however, they understand organization to be the creation of a few clubs and the preparation of a programme by a half dozen self-elected leaders, then the work will be greatly simplified and will be quite as effective. Assuming this to be the purpose, Sr. Bethencourt da Silva will, we are sure, permit us to assume the prerogatives of another commission and offer for his consideration a few planks for the projected platform of the proletariat. 1st.—Extension and improvement of educational facilities. This will increase their representation, improve their condition, contribute to their happiness, and benefit the whole country. 2nd.—Abolish taxes on land transfers and open up the national territory for "homestead" settlement. This will afford opportunities for improving their material condition through their becoming small proprietors. 3rd.—Abolish the law of *locação de serviços*, and all laws specially protecting the great landholders. This is an act of justice and will place the commonalty on a basis of equality with those protected under the feudal regime, now in its death throes. 4th.—Impose a moderate and uniform land tax, based on marketable value. This will aid to break up the great estates, and will compel the sale of untitled lands near the cities, thus increasing production and producing a denser population, out of which will spring schools, roads, better political organization, and other agencies of a prosperous civilization. 5th.—The abolition of all privileges and monopolies, except where necessary to encourage invention, and the opening of all industrial occupations to the entire people. This will add another incentive for labor and enterprise, and will encourage the people to improve their condition. 6th.—The reform of the judicial system so that a poor man may not be unjustly imprisoned nor suffer delays in securing trial. This is necessary for the poor man's protection and, although the reverse of the feudal policy thus far dominant, which sought only to protect the rich man, is absolutely essential to the success and development of the new political system adopted for Brazil. These are not all the planks which the proletariat platform should contain, but they will do perhaps for a beginning. Will Sr. Bethencourt da Silva adopt them?

INFLUENZA.

To avoid a charge of neglecting the physical welfare of our readers we have borrowed from the *London Chemist and Druggist* the following: Dr. R. K., Mr. Labouche's medical adviser, says: 1st.—It comes on with lassitude, aching pains in the muscles, headache more or less frontal, shivering, with a temperature increasing from one to even four degrees above normal. There is a feeling of dryness and heat, followed next day by running from the eyes and nose, sore throat with occasional ear-ache, and pains in the glands about the lower jaw, and an irritating throat (i. e. laryngeal) cough. 2nd.—The great point in treatment is at once to go to bed for a day or two, to avoid chills, and to conserve the strength, and avoid the chances of a relapse such as inflammation of the lungs. Take a light but a highly-nutritious diet, followed as soon as possible by a more generous dietary. For medicine, mild saline aperients and febrifuge draughts; doses of antipyrin if the temperature rises very high. For tonic, quinine or quinine and ammonia. Local inhalation and poultices if in pain. 3rd.—This disease is very infectious, tends to lower the vitality (hence the necessity of early precaution) and may be followed by other diseases, especially pneumonia. A prophylactic is said to be: Two fluid drachms of ammoniated tincture of quinine, well diluted with water, twice a day, at 12 and 4 o'clock.

In Liverpool, the treatment is said to be: A hot bath, two or three days in bed and a moderate quantity of good champagne. In Dundee, young doctors were prescribing salicin, quinine and antipyrin; but the older practitioners stuck to acetate and acetate of ammonia. Two London doctors advise dry inhalations of menthol. A Mining Lane broker was said to eat asafetida as a prophylactic. Three prescriptions from London physicians are also given, but we are afraid of the hieroglyphics, and moreover do not want Dr. Fairbairn after us for practicing without a diploma. Of all the remedies and treatments, we ourselves prefer to follow that of Liverpool; provided the attending physician will pay for the most agreeable part of the prescription.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The *Journal do Commercio* on the 7th bears that the contracts for the works on the Rio Grande do Sul bar will shortly be signed. —A report was current during the past week that fever had again appeared in Campinas, but we are glad to see that the rumor is denied. —There seems to be quite an entertaining "squabble" raging at S. Fideles, Rio de Janeiro, over the appointment of a Treasury employe. —According to recent investigations the little capital of Amazonas (Manaus) owes a total sum of 186,905\$37c, of which 140,600\$ are funded. —There were 3,923 head of cattle sold at the Botemica market, Minas, during the month of January, the prices ranging from 4\$ to 4\$40c per arroba. —The provincial export taxes in Minas for the next quarter have been fixed at 25½ reis per kilo. on coffee, 18 reis on cut tobacco, and 15 reis on crude tobacco in rolls. —Sr. Adolpho Gordo has resigned the governorship of Rio Grande do Norte and Sr. Xavier da Silveira Jr. has been appointed. The new nominee is a literary character. —Salt pork was sold at 25\$ to 27\$ per arroba [say 39 to 42 cents a pound] in the markets of São Paulo on the 1st inst. This is the result of substituting politics and mendicancy for honest labor. —The *Journal do Commercio* says that "the ships that find themselves loose" in the state of Rio Grande do Sul have been organized into a flotilla. This is quite right; loose ships may be dangerous. —On the 25th ult., as a railway train was passing through a cutting near Diamante, Minas Geraes, it overtook an *onça* and two cubs. The mother and one cub escaped; the other hoarded the engine and was captured by the driver. —The streets of Ouro Preto, capital of Minas, are to be paved with "parallopipedons." Some care in pronouncing the word is requisite, but the result of employing the article will be an improvement for the city in question. —A joint-stock company is being organized in São Paulo for the purpose of publishing a new commercial paper under the title of *Diário do Commercio*. Its commercial department, however, is likely to cover about 20 lines of scissor-work. —There is a musical society at Macahé, Rio de Janeiro, called the "Lyre of the Conspirators." A conspirator that will play on a lyre deserves no credit as a conspirator, and should be warned of his evil inclinations to combine music and conspiracy. —The São Paulo Railway Co. has made a contract with the government of that state for the opening of a street and viaduct in that city, gratuitously ceding the necessary land for that purpose in the neighborhood of the station and public garden. —A telegram dated on the 6th states that rains were continuing in the state of Ceará and that the government had ordered menigants back to their agricultural labors; he has further declared that all government assistance would positively cease on the 28th inst. —The governors of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte are negotiating a boundary question. As was the case with the Missions question, war will not be declared; the matter will settled by arbitration and doubtless in a manner worthy of each state. —The São Paulo student Manoés de Andrade who achieved notoriety last year by throwing a dynamite bomb at two of his professors, has recently been mixed up in some disorder at Pirambóia and has obtained the better deserved distinction of obtaining a good beating. At last accounts he was under arrest, and had attempted suicide. —"Portuguese yesterday and Brazilians to-day" is the way some Sr. Carlos do Brasil patriots begin a recent declaration of their sentiments. If Portuguese yesterday, why did they change their nationality so suddenly? And if Brazilians to-day, what have they got to do with a dispute between two foreign powers? —The *Estado de São Paulo*, the republican organ of Sr. Rangel Pestana, has come out strongly against the nomination of naturalized foreigners for municipal offices. It is very much what we have so often hinted at; the foreigner is wanted to do the work and furnish the revenue of the country, not to enjoy the offices.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The defalcation in the Bragança railway management (Pará) amounts to 12,128\$266. —On the 4th inst. work was commenced on the railway from Aracaju to Simão Dias, Sergipe. —The Sapucahy railway company is reported to have purchased the concession of the projected line from the Botafogo suburb of this city to Angra dos Reis. —The January traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 437,730\$75c, of which 92,037\$55c from passengers and 321,971\$49c from goods. Expenses are not given. —The São Paulo Viaducto do Chá and Bom Retiro tramway companies have resolved upon a fusion under the name of "Companhia de Obras e Viação Urbana de S. Paulo." —On the 3rd telegrams were received here announcing the commencement of work on the Rio Verde and Laurochy extensions of the Minas and Rio railway. —The employes of the Sobral, government, railway contributed 2,075\$ to pay off the national debt, and the director advised the government of the fact by telegraph. He could not wait for a mail. —On the 5th the department of finance issued a circular instructing treasury agents to examine into railway transfers by purchase, which are liable to the tax on transfers as "partly fixed" property. —There has recently been a serious block of traffic at Cachoeira, the junction of the Central do Brazil and S. Paulo and Rio railways. The wagers-houses were crowded and the fault appears to be with the latter company. —The *Diário do Commercio* on the 9th states that it hears upon good authority that the Leopoldina, Macahé and Campos, Barão de Atararua and Campos and Carangola railways are to form one company, and that the Duca D. Pedro II company will also join the combination. It will make a beautiful combination! —The *Journal do Commercio* says that the directors of the Sapucahy railway received a telegram from Europe asking that an official denial be obtained of rumors that the state of Minas Geraes would not fulfill the interest guarantee. The president of the state declared that acquired rights and existing contracts would be respected.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Anoles, Chili. —The rainfall in Valparaiso in 1889 was 12.06 inches, as compared with 38.16 inches in 1888. —Harvesting operations in the department of Parra, Chili, show that the quality and yield will be good averages. —The elections for President, Vice-President and members of Congress in Perú are to be held during the first week of April next. —The republic of Colombia requires all foreigners to pay a tax, the same as natives, known as the "personal labor subsidiary contribution." —The slaughter-house returns give the following statistics of the consumption of meat in the capital (Santiago) in 1889:

| | |
|--------|--------|
| Oxen | 11,548 |
| Steers | 46,242 |
| Cows | 21,667 |
| Calves | 1,831 |
| Sheep | 49,674 |
| Lambs | 79,808 |
| Pigs | 71,697 |

The total weight of the dressed flesh was 38,123,400 kilograms, which, taking the population of the city at 200,000, gives the almost incredible quantity of 193 1/77,100 kilos, to each inhabitant per annum. —*Chilian Times*, January 11th.

COFFEE NOTES

—The latest advices regarding the forthcoming Java crop are by no means encouraging, and point to a small yield. In the Malang district, which represents about one-third of the country under cultivation, and embraces in its production good to fine ordinary qualities as well as West India descriptions, the estimate is two-thirds below last year. The total yield is expected to be from 400,000 to 450,000 piculs. —*Cambodia's Price Current*, London, Jan. 10th. —Although for the present coffee cultivation remains a very minor industry in Ceylon, it may interest some estate proprietors to know that the much-dreaded *Hemilea vectatrix* has made its appearance in Central American coffee districts. This being the case, it carries far more significance for coffee-growers in other parts of the world than a question of time as to when the pest will reach the great coffee fields of Rio and Santos. My information is gathered not from newspapers, from which the news has been carefully guarded, but from private correspondence, a merchant of Costa Rica having written to his London correspondent to obtain information as to remedies for the disease from some Ceylon planters, and in this way the matter came to my knowledge. How the germs of the fungus reached the Central American territory it is impossible to say, but the natural inference is that having reached that distant part of the world the pest will not be long confined within the limits of that portion of the American continent, but will travel on the wings of the great world-circling winds down south. —*Ceylon Times*, Dec. 9th. If the above be correct information, there is not much time to be lost by coffee planters in Brazil in preparing for the pest.

LOCAL NOTES

—The solemnities connected with the execution (sic) of the "hymn of the republic" cost 1,977\$524.

—A meeting of Bachelors in Letters was called here on the 4th. Do they want their salaries raised, too?

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of the interior ordered the works on the cathedral, ex-Imperial chapel, to be suspended.

—The Chilean minister is to shortly go away on leave of absence. So did the Argentine minister on a former occasion.

—The department of marine has purchased 500 copies of a work called "Physics for Reading." What it is about is not very clear.

—The municipal commission has contracted with Sr. Manoel Pereira Reis for the organization of a topographical map of the municipality.

—The Lisbon Reporter will change its infamous English name to the patriotic designation of *O Portuguez*. The editor, however, will not change his style.

—The special agent of the postoffice charged with examining the service throughout the republic left on his tour on the 3rd. Santos will receive his first visit.

—In mentioning the inauguration of a company at the capital of Minas Geraes, the telegram says "there were speeches." The novelty of this feature is perfectly astounding!

—The government has organized a section of the national library to take charge of international literary exchanges. The cost is 11,400\$ per annum, and the game hardly seems worth the candle.

—A telegram, dated Washington on the 1st, to the minister of foreign affairs, published in the *Diario Official* of the 4th, states that the Mexican government had recognized the Brazilian republic.

—On the 3rd the chief of police ordered his sub-delegates to investigate charges of "forestalling." The result will be that every one who is asked what he considers a high price, will denounce the sellers.

—On the 8th inst. eight agencies of the post-office, under the letters A to G, commenced operations in the more distant parts of the city. Stamps will be sold and letters registered at those agencies.

—Mr. Robert Adams Jr., representative of the United States government here, left on the 2nd for a short visit to the River Plate. During his absence, Mr. Dockery, consul general, has charge of the Legation.

—Five soldiers of the 9th cavalry and a policeman had a difficulty on the evening of the 3rd, and the soldiers attacked spectators also, seriously wounding one. They were, after an hour's fun, sent to the barracks.

—The electoral census commission has presented the first part of its labors to the minister of interior. It covers qualifications of voters, registry, etc., and comprises 90 articles in 7 chapters. Once this is approved, the commission will commence on the census.

—A protest signed by 1,310 land-owners in the suburbs was presented to the chief of the provisional government on the 3rd, against a proposed municipal tax on their property to be levied by the city rulers. The protest has been sent to the city hall for information.

—Rumors that it was proposed to indefinitely extend the provisional government's powers—or as some had it, declare a dictatorship for life—were current on the 4th. They were contradicted unambiguously by the press on the following day, and perhaps by a R. B. telegram to Europe.

—*O Paiz* on the 5th prints a translation of an article of the *Daily News* giving Lord Salisbury particular fits. If a Rio journal were to make such remarks about Sr. Bocayuva's policy, *O Paiz* would scream *Sedition!* and demand solitary confinement for the erring journalist.

—Sr. Alfredo Moreira Pinto has offered his geographical encyclopedia of Brazil to the government for 30,000\$. The purchase is advocated by *O Paiz* because, amongst other reasons, the author was chastised by being retired as a professor for telling his students a story that hurt Conde d'Eu's feelings. But—is the book worth the money?

—A conflict of jurisdiction has arisen. A few days ago some goods, taken in execution, were sent to the public deposit, which is partly occupied now as a barracks. The officer in command refused permission to have the goods stored, and on the 1st the minister of war asks the minister of justice to find another place for the pound. It would have been quite as easy to have quartered the soldiers elsewhere.

—The *Journal de Commercio* on the 5th publishes the municipal regulations as to servants. The principal features appear to be: no servant without the proper book of registry can be received under the penalty of a fine of 10\$, increased to 30\$ upon recurrence; 30\$ fine for refusing to certify the servant's conduct, and 8 days warning to be given to each party. Perhaps it will simplify matters not to employ servants at all!

—The minister of war has resigned his professorship in the superior military school.

—A special agent at 400\$ per month has been appointed to fiscalize the street sweeping contract.

—That imposing list of doctors appointed to various sanitary duties should scare yellow fever, small pox, beri-beri, etc. quite out of their lives.

—A decree dated on the 6th inst. turns over to the municipality the rights of the government as to tram lines and the telephonic system of the city.

—The director of the National Lunatic Asylum has been authorized to contract with the Sisters of Charity for their retaining charge of the service as heretofore.

—A portrait of Marshal Deodoro was inaugurated at the police station on Saturday last, at which several ministers and other invited guests were present.

—The minister of marine has informed the governor of Ceará that recruiters for the navy are entitled to 10\$ per head for recruits, but that this will be deducted from the latter's bounty.

—Ten Portuguese subjects about to leave the republic recently declared their intention of becoming Brazilian citizens. These ten do not mean to volunteer to give England a beating.

—Sr. Joaquim Manoel Lisboa wants 29,999 more Portuguese to join him to form a corps to at once go home and defend the fatherland. He lives at Colonel Drago Square, N. S. A.

—On the 6th *O Correio do Povo* published what appeared to be an advance proof of the electoral law, one of the first articles of which declares the children of foreigners born in Brazil to be Brazilian citizens.

—Among the recommendations of physicians to patients with influenza in Europe is that of keeping the bed-room at a temperature of 65° Fahrenheit. Here in Rio we get our skates ready when the thermometer reaches 65°.

—"The learned Dr. Alvaro Alvim, fiscal in charge of the reception and cremation of garbage at Ilha de Sapucaia, has been to assist at this service, in his charge.—*Diario de Noticias*. What else was the man appointed for?"

—The receipts of the postoffice in this city in 1888 were 518,148\$534, and of the province of Rio de Janeiro 275,846\$460. Last year the receipts were increased to 633,769\$320 in the city, and decreased to 272,346\$389 in the province.

—La. Gen. Visconde de Pelotas has resigned the governorship of Rio Grande do Sul, and a telegram from Porto Alegre on the 8th inst. says that "it is reported" that he will continue to support the provisional government. He is succeeded by Dr. Julio de Castilho.

—The resignations have been accepted of Dr. Adolpho Gordo, governor of Rio Grande do Norte, and Rear-Admiral José Marques Guimarães, governor of Paraná. Their successors are Drs. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira Junior and Americo Lobo Leite Pereira.

—A half dozen members of our ruling family, all of whom have recently obtained promotions, had a dinner at a popular hotel yesterday. As the *Buenos Aires Standard* would say, "they were enveloped in friends," and were toasted to almost the limits of endurance.

—On the 18th the Council of Public Health was reorganized and regulations relating to the same decreed. The simplest way would be to forbid, by decree, any epidemic of whatsoever description entering Brazil, until the Constituent Assembly decides the matter.

—A man complains to the police that on the night of the 4th he was stopped by a cavalry patrol and by the soldiers was robbed of a watch and chain, besides getting a beating. What are the police good for in Rio? They cannot catch thieves any way and never will in all probability unless they arrest themselves.

—On the 4th inst. the municipal authorities authorized the establishment of an inspection of the mangroves around the harbor and confirmed Sr. Pedro Soares Caldeira's appointment to take charge of the matter. As Sr. Caldeira's fitness for the duty is unquestionable, the new service will probably be of great sanitary advantage to the city.

—The daily press is making a great fuss because the workmen on the ex-cathedral are six weeks asking for their pay, but apparently take no notice of the fact that if church and state are really separated the government should have stopped the works at once. If the good Catholics of Rio would save up what they waste on rockets per annum, they could easily build several cathedrals.

—We are glad to note that the minister of war, Benjamin Constant, recognizes the fact that repeated promotions of themselves is hardly creditable to the members of the government, and has accordingly prevailed upon his superior to defer his promotion to a "brigadier" for the present. Something might be urged also against the extraordinary run of promotions lately going on in a certain influential family.

—As we go to press it is rumored that there is trouble in Rio Grande.

—Thank goodness! An Austrian has discovered a better antidote for hydrophobia than Pasteur's. We are tired of hearing of Pasteur.

—On the 5th inst. the new regulations for local primary schools were published and will go at once into effect. Religious instruction is strictly forbidden.

—The new commercial editor of the *Diario de Commercio* commenced work. The first article on exchange—that on the 6th—began like a romance, "*Ligeiro abastento*, etc."

—What is the matter with the Santos custom house? The minister of finance is going there to personally inspect matters—or perhaps Santos wants its own little bank.

—The two policemen charged with robbing and beating a man on the night of the 4th inst. were expelled from the corps and sent to the chief of police. But what punishment is to be inflicted?

—We are glad to state that the refusal of Portuguese buyers to supply Brazilian consumers with British goods, or of selling Brazilian produce to British exporters, has not entirely stopped business.

—The *Diario de Noticias* appears to have declared war against the new chief of locomotion of the Central railway; the chief was fiscal engineer of the gas company when the *Diario* made that awful row over its gas-bills.

—Why can it be that the party who does the talking at a manifestation is always the most humble and least deserving member of the mob? We should have thought the best man would be chosen on such an occasion.

—On the 3rd inst. the minister of justice authorized the chief of police to arm with revolvers the men on duty at night, but orders strict attention to the necessity of only using the weapons in cases of defense, or for intimidation.

—It's an evil influenza, or as the *Journal* calls it *influenza*, that does no good. The *Chemist and Druggist* on the 11th ult. says quinine advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d on the spot and $\frac{1}{4}$ d for arrival, and 115,000 ounces were reported sold in a week.

—Now that waggons have commenced killing, or seriously wounding, policemen, perhaps a stop will be put to the villainous manner in which public vehicles are policed in the streets of Rio. An accident insurance company would be ruined here in six months.

—The *Diario de Commercio* tells the story of a good republican going to the priest of the Sant'Anna parish and ordering him to remove all the crowns from the images in the church. The next thing will be to make all the *padres* let their crowns be covered with hair.

—A conflict of authority between the judges of the 2nd district of the absentees' court and of the 1st district over the management of the estate of Ferreira *boticario*, a very good business for either, was recently decided in favor of the latter judge by the Court of Appeals.

—We regret to say our esteemed colleagues of the *Gazeta de Noticias* are becoming demoralized. On the 4th the journal in question absolutely advised a man to smash another's face, because the latter had struck him, in preference to carrying his complaint to the police!

—It is reported by a colleague that the Barão do Ladarão has quite recovered from the wounds received on November 15th, although he still walks lame. The news will be received with deep satisfaction by the thousands who know how to appreciate an act of genuine loyalty and bravery.

—*Abut omen!* A portrait in oils of the minister of finance was the first article voted by the shareholders of the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. It is painful to recall the bronze statue voted by some of the parties on a former occasion; let us hope the painting will be more fortunate than the statue.

—The biggest thing yet brought out in the way of commissions, is the one appointed to burn incense and rockets when the minister of finance comes back from examining the Santos custom-house, Capitalists, bankers and merchants, the army and navy, the press and the stage, every branch of life is represented on this commission, from which, however, the *Gazeta de Noticias* and our humble selves have been left out. If our colleague in affliction will come over on that day we'll set up the ice-water ourselves.

—A large silken flag was displayed at the headquarters of the International American Conference at Washington on December 9th, which attracted considerable attention. At first glance it resembled the United States flag, but a closer inspection showed that while it included the same colors, it had a different significance. It was the first flag of the three Americas, and was designed by Professor J. W. Shipley, of Saratoga, N. Y. Instead of the arrangement of stars used in the United States national standard, the blue field was decorated with an eagle guarding the western hemisphere, surrounded by a symbolic wedding ring, while the background was formed by golden stars arranged in the form of a Southern Cross.

—An influenza patient of a doctor here had an empty head (*caixa óca*). A good many people suffer from this, but it is not caused by influenza.

—It is really too bad, that after all the perspiration and printer's ink wasted by the local press over the Portuguese row, that the Lisbon Reporter should have published such an article as is transcribed by the *Diario de Commercio* on the 6th. The Brazilians ought to declare war on Portugal; fancy calling it "*a republica dos primos Rufinos!*"

—There is little difference between killing one, and scaring him to death! The *Journal de Commercio* on the 4th commences an item "the disease know as *influenza* or *influenza* has spread with extraordinary rapidity all over the capital", and only afterwards proceeds to explain that Lisbon and not Rio de Janeiro is meant. The man with the scissors at the *Journal* office wants his ears pulled.

—The meeting of the proletariat classes on the 9th broke up in perfect confusion. One group then left to cheer for Sr. Bethencourt da Silva, and another to cheer for Lieut. Vinhas, the respective candidates for the place of chief of the party. Another meeting was held at which a president of the directors was chosen, so now the proletariat has three leaders, certainly quite enough for any one party.

—The new commercial editor of *O Correio do Povo* no sooner took charge than he proposed to solve the sliding scale tariff question by adding 10 per cent. to all import duties included in the table, whatever the rate of exchange is. It is simple enough, this solution, and import duties are so very moderate; whereas the protection for home industry is so very urgent that we are surprised the *Correio's* new broom did not propose at least 50 per cent. "first pop."

—In the *Diario Official* of the 7th it is officially declared that under the civil marriage decree uncles may marry nieces and first cousins inter-se as heretofore. The government in Art. 58 merely imposes that "communion of goods" must not result from such marriages, which is "frequently rather than moral grounds," the object of these intermarriages. First cousins by one side only, however, may hold goods in common. This decision destroys one of the best features of the decree, viz: the prohibition of the marriage of uncles and nieces, which has been so common in Brazil.

—The ex-Emperor of Brazil has always been noted as a keen sportsman. He was an ardent fox-hunter in his younger days, and is devoted to racing. He introduced and fostered in Brazil the extraordinary mania for the turf which the population has lately developed. He is a dead shot, and when he was in the humor to exhibit during his last stay on the Riviera, he showed the cracks at Monte Carlo how to bring down the pigeons in great style. He also used to go in for golf and lawn tennis, and obtained a respectable proficiency at both.—*Z. Exchange*. And were he in Rio thought His Majesty's only relaxation from study was in making verses!

—The "berri-berri" has taken a hold in the navy that requires the most serious attention. On the 1st inst. the minister of marine ordered the naval apprentices to move from the present building at Rio Grande do Sul, where "berri-berri" has appeared, and the removal of the patients to Santa Catharina. The deaths in Rio from this disease seem increasing, but are almost entirely confined to sailors, and it appears certain that either the ships or hospitals have become impregnated with the disease. It is quite possible that the rations have something to do with the matter, but if the disease is aboard ship, the sooner the whole squadron is sent to sea for a thorough purification the better.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The governor of Minas Geraes has authorized the municipal council of S. João d'El-Rei to borrow 50,000\$.

—On the 3rd a weaving mill to be known as the "Anhaua Fabril", with a capital of 1,050,000\$, was organized at S. Paulo.

—The exchanges last week at the clearing house amounted to 5,773,722\$170. In January the exchanges reached 30,066,933\$345.

—The Bahia government has guaranteed 6 per cent. per annum on a capital of 2,000,000\$ to be employed in building school-houses.

—On November 14th the funded debt of the state of Pernambuco was 8,517,400\$ and the floating debt 696,000\$; total 9,213,400\$.

—A curious coincidence is that every published balance sheet of the Banco Lavoura e Commercio has an error on the side of assets somewhere.

—The Taubaté, S. Paulo, mineral oil, etc. factory which was organized with a capital of 750,000\$, sold at auction on the 3rd inst. for 130,000\$.

—On the 31st ult. the Banco do Brazil had advanced 13,896,857\$801, aid to agriculture, showing an increase of 875,627\$192 for the month.

—On the 1st inst. the Banco Commercial de São Paulo was taken over by the Banco de Credito Real de S. Paulo, the latter assuming all liabilities.

—According to the *Diario de Noticias* the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements works have been contracted with a Dutch enterprise of which Mr. Calan will be the head. The amount to be expended is said to be 18,000,000\$.

-An anonymous expert proposes to advance exchange rates by the withdrawal of deposits from the banks and placing these with the Treasury.

-Under the heading of "aid to agriculture" the Banco da Lavoura e Commercio includes some 3,000,000\$ "advanced to states," without further explanation.

-On the 4th inst. a loan of 6,500,000\$ for the state of Par  is reported to have been negotiated through the minister of finance with the Banco da Lavoura e Commercio.

-The Banco da Lavoura e do Commercio has received permission to transfer its Pernambuco zone of aid to agriculture to Espirito Santo, and to treat directly with borrowers.

-The minister of interior has approved the credits, amounting to 31,807\$396, opened by the governor of Minas Geraes to relieve districts suffering from drought and famine.

-The bank of issue for the Southern region, with headquarters at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, has been taken by Visconde de Cruz Alta, Sebastiao Pinho and others.

-Sr. Jo o Curvello Cavalcanti has been appointed the special Treasury agent in Rio Grande do Sul to put a stop to smuggling and generally superintend fiscal affairs in that state.

-On the 3rd inst. the minister of finance issued regulations as to the payment of the pensions formerly paid by the Emperor's privy purse. The formalities necessary are almost the same as those required of regular state pensioners.

-On the 9th the minister of finance finally decided to observe the sliding scale tariff decree and reduced the extra duties to 6 per cent. It was an act of tardy justice, but it does not reimburse the merchant who has been compelled to pay unauthorized taxes.

-On the 7th government currency of the value of 25,865,915\$ was burned. In this sum is included the 7,775,000\$ withdrawn by the Banco Nacional. Malicious people say that from the ashes of this money arises the phoenix--the Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

-A company to supply domestic servants, etc., is talked of here, with a capital of 100,000\$. The capital will probably be employed in buying for owners and the profits derived from letting out their services. It is one way of making money, but questionable as to its morality.

-Although the minister of finance has just advised economy in the matter of telegraphing, the Treasury agent at Desterro, Santa Catharina, thought it necessary to wire the custom house receipts in January. The reason is that they were 122,000\$ this year against 28,000\$ for the same month last year.

-On the 21st ulto. Sr. Jos  Carlos Rodrigues declined the appointment of Treasury agent in London and in his letter to the minister of finance pointed out some incontestable reasons for abolishing the agency, which is nothing but an useless expense. It is probable that the minister will adopt his recommendation. Mr. Rodrigues leaves for London to-day and is commissioned by the government to further study the guaranteed railway business.

-A meeting of the shareholders of the Phosphato de Cal company was held on the 6th, when a committee was appointed to negotiate a loan and interview the ministers of agriculture and finance, presumably with the purpose of obtaining some favors for the enterprise. The meeting was declared permanent until the committee reported. Would it not be well to let this company close up and make way for others who can make the business a source of revenue to the Treasury?

-On the 6th inst. the directors of the Banco Nacional fixed the minimum rate of discount at 9 per cent. On the 7th bank acceptances were offered at 1 per cent. per month, without funding money, and 15 per cent. per annum is reported as the rate for ordinary transactions. The money market has become stringent to an extreme, and the large sums called on account of capital last month were borrowed at high rates of interest.

-The January receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1890, 1889. Rows include Importation, Port dues, Exportation, Sundries, Stamps, Deposits, Restitutions, Internal revenue receipts.

-The Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil was formally organized on the 5th inst. The directors are: Sr. Francisco de Paula Mayrink, president; Bar o de Oliveira Castro, Antonio Felicio dos Santos and Theodoro Carlos de Faria Souto, directors of the commercial department; Rodolpho de Abreu, Pedro Luiz Soares de Souza and Emigdio Adolpho Victorio da Costa, directors of the issue department. None of the directors save the president and Sr. Oliveira Castro have had any banking experience. The capital of the bank is reduced to 100,000,000\$ in conformity with the decree of January 31st. The Banco do Credito Real do Brazil and Banco Constructor will be absorbed by the new bank, and will represent the cr dit  financier and industrial departments.

COMMERCIAL

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Rio de Janeiro, February 10th, 1890. Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold, 27 d. do do do in U. S., 54 75 cts. do do do in U. S. coin, 138 75 cts. do do do in Brazilian gold, 8 850.

EXCHANGE.

February 10--The market opened at 2 1/2% on London but this rate was advanced in the afternoon to 2 3/4% on some of the banks and official quotations were 2 1/2%--2 3/4% on London, 3/8 1/2 on Paris and 4 1/2--4 3/4 on Hamburg at 90 days. 2 1/2%--2 3/4% on New York at sight. Bank sterling was quoted as high as 2 1/2% direct and at 2 1/4% from second hands, and commercial at the extremes of 2 1/4%--2 3/4%. Sovereigns sold at 9870--880 for cash, and at 9850--950 for the end of the month, closing with buyers at 9850, sellers at 98350.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Capital, uncalled, 9,107,44 850. Bills discounted, 5,104,45 180. Current accounts, 17,704,52 780.

Liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Capital, subscribed, 90,000,000 000. Reserve fund, 1,000,000 000. Profits in suspense, 17,410,200 000.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 4th February, 1890. For the Banco Nacional do Brazil.

Visconde de Guahy, Vice-president. K. W. Sifton, Accountant.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Capital, 1,250,000. do paid up, 625,000. Reserve fund, 390,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Capital, uncalled, 5,555,555 660. Bills discounted, 616,165 680. Bills receivable, 2,556,759 370.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Capital, 50,000 shares at £100, £1,000,000. do paid up, 500,000. Reserve fund, 150,000.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1890.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Capital, uncalled, 4,444,444 444. Bills discounted, 1,210,946 681. Loans, 9,073,177 838.

Liabilities.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Capital, 8,888,888 888. Deposits in account current, 332,009 179. do do with notice, 3,258,054 440.

E. & O. E. Rio de Janeiro, 8th February, 1890. For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited.

T. S. Lambley, Manager. H. Scott, actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include February 1. Sovereigns, 98710. do do do, 9 800. do do do, 10.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include February 4. Sovereigns, 98710. do do do, 9 800. do do do, 10.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include February 5. Sovereigns, 98710. do do do, 9 800. do do do, 10.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include February 6. Sovereigns, 98710. do do do, 9 800. do do do, 10.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include February 7. Sovereigns, 98710. do do do, 9 800. do do do, 10.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include February 8. Sovereigns, 98710. do do do, 9 800. do do do, 10.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 10th February, 1890.

Exports.

Coffee--The market has been quiet, as we thought would be the case for the steadily advancing exchange market, and the firmness of dealers, prevents business. The brokers have made no changes in quotations, as the business reported, only some 25,000 bags, did not justify this, but have reported the market steady all along, to which a falling off in receipts, greatly due to the small coast-wise supply, has contributed. If we are correctly informed exporters for the moment show no anxiety to buy and only a renewal of the fluctuations in the exchange market will bring about anything like activity.

Stocks are moving down gradually, but the entries so nearly equal shipments that it will require only a few days cessation of the latter to bring up the stocks again.

A very considerable amount of coffee is shipped and shipping coastwise, and this business is undoubtedly of growing importance.

Shipments since our last report have been:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include 41,515 bags for the United States, 36,293 " Europe, 5,994 " Cape of Good Hope, 5,994 " Elsewhere.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include 14,624 bags for the United States, 4,075 " Europe, 1,064 " Cape of Good Hope, 2,043 " Elsewhere.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include United States: 1 New York Br str Holbein, 21,200 bags, 6 Baltimore Amer lgt Julia Rollins, 6,169 bags.

Europe:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Feb 4 Hamburg Ger str Montevideo, 9,441 bags, 4 Havre Fr str Ville de Montevideo, 5,500 bags, 4 Mediterranean Aust str Helios, 15,731 bags, 6 Antwerp Ger str Ohio, 4,200 bags, Hamburg do, 375 bags.

Elsewhere:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Feb 4 Valparaiso Br str Galvia, 52 bags, 7 River Plate Br str Tamar, 400 bags, 7 do Fr str Meda, 1,270 bags.

Receipts for the past week have been 14,624 bags, against 21,200 bags for the preceding week and 36,293 bags for the week before.

The market is reported firm this morning at the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Washed, nominal, nominal, nominal, Regular 1st, 6 1/2%--7 1/2%, 10,000--10,500, 6 1/2%--6 3/4%, Good 2nd, 6 1/2%--6 3/4%, 9,000--9,500, 6 1/2%--6 3/4%, Ordinary 2nd, 4 1/2%--5 1/2%, 7,000--7,500, 5 1/2%--5 3/4%.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be for 161,000 to 250,000 bags, in all hands.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Passes Sailing out to load: New York Br str Bica, 28,000 bags, do do Plata, 20,000 " do Br str Hippasus, 3,000 " Baltimore Amer lgt Baltimore, 5,000 " New Orleans Br str Wauyath, 9,000 " Channel F of New Vega Vega, 4,000 " Havre Fr str Ville de Pernambuco, 15,731 " Hamburg Ger str Helios, 6,169 " do do Onda, 6,750 " do do Valparaiso, 4,000 " London and Antwerp Br str Arato, 6,800 " Marseilles Fr str Casar, 2,000 " Genoa Ital str Vincenzo Fierro, 3,500 " Trieste Br str James Watt, 10,000 " Lisbon F of Nova by Corveta, 3,800 "

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associa o Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the coffee market.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Receipts for 7 days: 17,016, 17,016, 17,016, 17,016, 17,016, 17,016, 17,016.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Shipments for United States during the week, 42,000 bags, do do do for Europe, do do do, 42,000 " Sailing clearances for the United States, 6,000 " Steamer clearances do [1], 21,000 " Clearances for Europe and elsewhere, 20,000 " Freight by steamer, 25 cts & 8/10 " Steamers loading for United States, 1 " Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands, 219,000 bags, Sales for United States during week, 2,000 " do do do for Europe, do do do, 17,000 " Steamer shipments for United States [1], 2,000 " Shipments for Europe, 38,000 " Market quiet, but firm; Good Average, 68 1/2 " Steamers loading for United States, 1 "

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

February 8th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Denomination, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Includes entries for Aplices, Gold Loan 1868, and other government securities.

DEBENTURES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Companies, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various companies including RAILWAYS, SHIPING, and MILLS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Table with columns: Percent Amount, Interest Payable, Rate %, Banks, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists notes from various banks.

RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists railway companies and their financial details.

MILLS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists mill companies and their financial details.

BANKS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Name, Dividend paid, Nom. value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various banks including Rio de Janeiro, Provincial, and others.

SHIPPING.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists shipping companies.

INSURANCE.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists insurance companies.

TRAMWAYS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists tramway companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table with columns: Capital, Capital paid up, Reserve fund, Companies, Dividend paid, Nominal value, Last sale, Closing quotations. Lists various miscellaneous companies.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS Established in 1865

Loading Berth, Coverd Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to

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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1890

Table with columns: Date, Steamer, Destination. Includes entries for Feb. 10 (Atrato) and Feb. 17 (Don).

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.

G. C. Anderson, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE Captain Griffiths .. 15 Mar. FINANCE " Baker..... 5 Apr

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

On return from Santos, will sail 16th February at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco and Maranhão

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS, MARTINIQUE AND St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

Table with columns: Cabin, Steerage, To Liverpool, New York & back.

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, Agents No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Biela..... Feb. 10th Plato..... 11th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Leibnitz..... Feb. 15th

For other Ports:

Donati Bahia and Liverpool..... Feb. 14th Nasmyth New Orleans..... 15th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Weekly Chatham..... Canning..... or Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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Wm. R. McNiven,

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Due at Rio de Janeiro.

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These steamers are first-class in every respect and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

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No. 6, Praça do Commercio;

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