

DOM PEDRO II.

Arrival of His Brazilian Majesty in New York.

Received Formally by the United States Government.

DOWN THE BAY

Warm and Hearty Greetings of Our Citizens for the Emperor.

THE FIRST EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

The Emperor Visits Booth's Theatre, with the Empress.

THE IMPERIAL SERENADE.

A Midnight Visit to the Herald Office.

THE VOYAGE NORTH.

An Imposing Levee on Board the Hevelius.

Interesting Incidents on the Amazon, at Bahia, Para and Pernambuco.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL REPORT.

Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer Hevelius. The imperial visitor was accompanied by the Empress of Brazil, his suite including the Viscount de Bon Retiro, ex-Minister of State, ex-Chamberlain of the Emperor, Vice Admiral Delamare, Senhor de Macedo, Dr. Souza Foutes, K. Henning, Dona Josefa de Fonseca Costa, accompanied the Empress as Lady of Honor. In accordance with the expressed desire of the Emperor the reception accorded was entirely destitute of formality or display on the part of our government and municipal authorities.

INSIDE THE HOTEL.

In the morning the suite of rooms to be occupied by Dom Pedro were visited by a few privileged persons, who viewed with admiration their fine appointments and then left them to the lady of the Brazilian Court, who took them in charge till the arrival of the sovereign. This suite consists of various parlors, furnished with the utmost magnificence, and thirteen bedrooms, all of which are located on the second floor of the hotel, and stretched along Twenty-third street, the entire length of the building. One of the largest apartments is the dining room, which is very sumptuously fitted up, and is decorated with lofty mirrors and some beautiful oil paintings. The furniture is exceedingly rich, upholstered in red, and resting upon a magnificent Alexander carpet, which has just been laid. It is understood that a partition will be raised on the main hall of the second floor which shall cut off all communication with the suite of rooms occupied by the imperial party, thereby securing them the privacy they seem to desire.

THE RECEPTION.

The Emperor received the deputation at the gangway, surrounded by the other passengers of the steamer. After a formal introduction Secretary Fish delivered a brief address of welcome as follows:—"The President of the United States has deputed the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the Vice Admiral of the Navy and the Major General of the Army, to congratulate Your Majesty upon your arrival on our shores and upon the safe termination of your voyage and to tender his welcome and that of the people of the United States on the occasion of your visit to this country. He anticipates with pleasure a personal interview with Your Majesty as soon as it may suit your convenience."

The Emperor simply expressed his thanks for the reception given and seemed more disposed to enter into a friendly conversation with the members of the party than to make any kind of official response. He asked for General Sherman, whom he said he desired very much to see, and was informed that he was unavailable detained by his military duties in the West. "Ah!" remarked the Emperor, "General Hancock, too; his name is well known in connection with the war." His Majesty then shook hands warmly with General Hancock, and subsequently the members of the deputation were presented to the Empress in the main saloon. Upon returning to the deck Secretary Fish informed the Emperor that the steamer Hevelius was in waiting to convey him and the royal party to the city, but the Emperor politely declined the invitation and reiterated in a pleasant way his sentiments in regard to a public demonstration, stating that it was his desire to be regarded only in the light of a private individual, and expressing his warmest thanks for the kind feeling which prompted the official reception. The Cabinet Ministers, Vice Admiral Rowan, Major General Hancock and the other officers of the party then went on board the steam tug in waiting, and were taken off to the Alert, which proceeded to the Battery and ringing salutes. The Emperor chatted pleasantly with those on board, and seemed to create the most favorable impression by his apparent gentleness and unassuming manner. He inquired particularly about the poet Longfellow, and spoke in affectionate terms of the memory of Professor Agassiz, with whom he was personally acquainted and who had formerly visited him in Brazil. Shortly before three o'clock the Hevelius steamed slowly up to the city, and after rounding the Battery, proceeded to her wharf in Brooklyn.

LANDING OF THE IMPERIAL PARTY.

When the Hevelius hove in sight of Martin's pier, at Brooklyn, there were but one or two expectant friends of persons on board to be seen at the place of landing. The wharf itself, however, contained a string of backs long enough to carry a good share of the Brazilian nobility. Conspicuous among the passengers on the after deck was the Emperor, who saluted repeatedly in response to the greetings from those on shore. Some time was consumed in swinging the vessel round into position alongside the pier, during which impatient

friends were rapidly exchanging greetings and bits of news. As soon as the ship was in position the gangway was hoisted up to the deck, and the friends of those on board at once rushed up. There ensued a little babel of sounds in various tongues. Those privileged with the Emperor's acquaintance were received by him in a hearty, genial fashion, while the first embraces and salutations of friends were given and exchanged all round. It was a pretty sight. In a very short time the imperial party were ready to move. The Empress then appeared and took an affectionate leave of the ladies who had journeyed with her. A carriage, with a team of white horses, was soon occupied by the illustrious travelers, who at once proceeded across Fulton ferry and up Broadway to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The police seem to have had it at heart to keep from the approaches to the pier every one wearing a respectable garment; the consequence was an assemblage of males in habits of that peculiarly dry looking russet color which speaks feelingly of age and weather. In about twenty minutes from the time of the ship's making the pier all the passengers had gone their several ways, and not a sign remained that an emperor and party had been there.

Early in the morning, when the sun began to brighten the busy thoroughfare beneath and the multitude which day after day streams through it began to thicken and to become gay with the light shades of fashionable spring attire, a group of people were gathered on the top of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. And soon a bright green flag, bearing in its centre a golden blazon unfamiliar to the eyes of city residents, was run up the flagstaff, and when the breeze caught it its length unfurled and displayed the standard of the Brazilian Empire. All through the forenoon passersby stopped to scan the fluttering colors, and from month to month grow fonder about the coming monarch and his sojourn among us. On the Hoffman flag and the hotels further up town the American flag floated, and glimpses of bunting could be seen all along Broadway as far as the City Hall. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel occasional sightseers, all agog with excitement, dropped in at regular intervals during the early part of the afternoon to inquire if the Imperial Majesty of Brazil was yet quartered there, and on being informed of his non-arrival hurried off to various piers and boat landings along shore which rumor had represented as the points likely to be first reached. About two o'clock odd knots of loungers began to appear at the corners, which were soon recruited from the throng streaming by till a large crowd covered the sidewalk on Twenty-third street, and stretched along Broadway and 27th Avenue. In front of Booth's Theatre at this time stood Manager Joe Tooker, leaning with a complacent smile the contents of some dozen myrmidons, who, during the fall in the battle of Adaircourt, which was raging at the maine inside, stole to the outer walls, where their foats in decreasing the edifice were in no way inferior to their martial achievements within. On ropes stretching from lamp to lamp and drawn up in lines to vantage points on the balcony and windows were suspended the flags of every nation. Over Twenty-third street, where the procession was to pass, waved a large Brazilian flag. Up in the balcony, overlooking the street, some watchers were stationed, with the set of chimes used in "Henry V." These were to ring out a welcome to the imperial visitor on the appearance of the expected cortège.

THE COMMON COUNCIL'S INTENTION.

A committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday sent to His Excellency Senhor CATALDO BORGES, Minister Resident of His Majesty Pedro II., a resolution of the Common Council of the city of New York, availing themselves of the opportunity to extend a cordial welcome to the safe arrival in this city of His Majesty the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and to tender a most cordial welcome to the august visitors, and during the time of their stay in our midst, should they feel disposed to visit and examine the public institutions of the city or inspect any other objects of interest, the most cordial hospitality to be at their Majesty's service. Extending once more our most heartfelt greeting to your illustrious sovereigns, we have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants, Magnus Gross, Joseph C. Pinkney, Jacob Hess, Michael Twomey, William L. Cole, Joseph Cudlipp, William W. James, J. G. Gannon, Special Committee on Centennial and Receptions.

THE EMPEROR'S VOYAGE.

THOUSANDS OF LOYAL BRAZILIANS JOIN IN THE LOUD "BON VOYAGE"—BRILLIANT SCENES AT PARA AND PERNAMBUCO—LEVEES AND RECEPTIONS—CONSTANT EVIDENCES OF A PEOPLE'S GRATITUDE—THE TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES AS NOW PROPOSED. It was officially announced that at six o'clock on the morning of the 26th of March His Imperial Majesty Dom Pedro II. would proceed to the Arsenal of Rio Janeiro and there embark on the good ship Hevelius, commanded by Captain Markwell, which lay ready to sail for the friendly shores of the great American Republic. For the first time in their history the United States were to be visited by a real Emperor, and republican America was interested to know what manner of man was this American sovereign, whose dominions embrace one-fifth part of the whole known globe, spreading over the fairest and richest lands of God's world, embracing in their fruitful bosoms diamonds, mines of gold and silver, and a soil with a fertility that calls for the admiration and admiration of even those accustomed to the glories of the tropics.

With his usual foresight the NEW YORK HERALD had sent its correspondent thousands of miles to watch and note the occurrences of this important hour, how monarch and people would conduct themselves at this trying moment, and report if this American Emperor were a monarch in the hearts of his people, whose dynasty would remain when he should be gathered to his forefathers, or merely the accidental figurehead of a great nation, to be swept away by the first popular storm that should burst over his broad dominions.

THE MONARCH'S DEPARTURE.

The weather, which had been unsettled for some time, resolved to mark with a downpour of heavenly tears the royal departure of the Emperor. During the night of the 25th of March a frightful rain storm burst over the city, and continued for into the morning of the 26th, but with diminished violence. Long before daylight on the morning fixed for the Emperor's departure the HERALD correspondent, snugly ensconced in a comfortable carriage, issued out to survey the town. The rain was falling in torrents, and rendered anything like a popular demonstration impossible; but in view of the habits of the Emperor it was necessary to be on the qui vive lest he should, with his usual punctuality, go on board at six o'clock in the morning, as had been announced. Arrived at the Arsenal the correspondent was politely stopped by one of the officials in waiting, who inquired whether or not he was one of the imperial suite. Having confessed that he was merely the HERALD correspondent he was informed he must find some other route to get on board the Hevelius, as the way through the Arsenal was private. In conversation, however, he learned that in view of the state of the weather the imperial party would not, in all probability, arrive before eight o'clock A. M. A drive to the Palace of Sao Christovao revealed no important preparation along the route, but groups were already gathering in the windows to give a parting view to the illustrious travelers. Had it not been for the terrible downpour there would, no doubt, have been a considerable display of popular feeling. It may be here remarked that the inhabitants of the tropic seem to be incapable of that hearty, hot-mouthed enthusiasm which is distinctive of northern peoples. Compared to the strong-lunged cheer of an American crowd their views are weak and uninspiring. But in their own way the people of Rio were anxious to bid adieu and bon voyage to their sovereigns.

THE IMPERIAL PARTING.

The scene at the moment of embarking is indescribable. Hundreds of the most distinguished people in Brazil were clustered round the Emperor and Empress, shaking hands with them, wishing them a pleasant voyage and safe return, and kissing their hands and some very few intimate friends even embracing them. It was not what we are accustomed to see in royal pageants. There was a complete absence of formality and pretensions. It was not a ruler formally taking leave of the nation he governed; it was rather the parting of a well loved father from his family. Men and women went by as they did at home. The Emperor seemed the least affected and bustled his way through this crowd of friends, admirers and flatterers, and at last succeeded in reaching the gangway which cut him off from the beseeching throng. Here he turned and waved his adieu to the assembled crowd.

THE IMPERIAL FAREWELL.

But how the saddest words have to be spoken. It was necessary for the Emperor and Empress to say

it being right within the English lines, Henry V. enters alone and soliloquizes as follows— "That infinite hearts ease must knit together, That private loves may be the cause of close of love, And what love brings that private have not, too, Save ceremony, save private ceremony?" The Emperor seemed to be particularly struck with this passage, and again applauded heartily. At the end of the fourth act the orchestra played the Brazilian national hymn, all the members of the royal party rising to their feet, and the audience cheering loudly. The imperial party remained until the close of the play, and then proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE SKELETON.

The Imperial party did not leave Booth's Theatre until a quarter to twelve. In consequence the arrangements of the Serenade Committee were much interfered with. Of a select programme, only three pieces were played. Whilst waiting for the Emperor the crowd, a moderately large and very respectable one, whiled away the time by singing some of Moody and Sankey's hymns, "John Brown," "God Save the Queen," &c. At a quarter of twelve o'clock the imperial party entered the hotel. The Emperor at once received the gentlemen of the Reception Committee, speaking kindly to each one in turn. He did not, however, show himself to the expectant crowd. At mid-night Gratulatioe, as usual, conformably to municipal law, stopped playing, and the crowd rapidly dispersed.

About one o'clock this morning the Emperor, accompanied by Visconde de Bona Retiro and Senhor Borges, the Brazilian Minister, and several other gentlemen, unexpectedly arrived at the HERALD office. The Emperor, during the voyage from Brazil, conversed frequently upon journalism with the correspondent of the HERALD who accompanied the imperial party, and his curiosity was so excited by what was told him of the methods of making a representative American newspaper that he would not delay even a day before seeing them. His intention to visit the HERALD office was very suddenly expressed, and as soon as the serenade to him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was over he started thither. Here he was shown through every department, and in each gave vent to expressions of surprise. Everything appeared novel to him. First passing through the editorial rooms, where busy heads and hands were preparing "copy" for the compositor, he afterward saw the manuscripts before that individual many a multum, and new busy fingers picking up and dropping into place in the composing stick the type whose pages were soon to convey to the reading public a digest of the current events of the world. The processes of stereotyping and printing were most interesting to the Emperor, however. Standing by the side of a fearfully hot furnace he watched the making of matrices and the subsequent moulding of plates from which the papers were to be printed. As he gazed at the processes he frequently expressed his wonder and delight. Again in the press-room he watched the papers being thrown out of the maws of the ponderous Mueloch presses, and declared that the action of these machines was marvellous. The Emperor, it may safely be presumed, went away convinced that the journalism which brings into his service such wonderful agents as those he had witnessed with respect to power that is circumscribed only by the limits of the world.

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"Goodby" to their daughter, the Princess Imperial, and her husband, the Count d'Eu. This amiable family are truly attached to each other, and may be said to live in each other's smiles. Now they must say adieu for well nigh two years. The Princess Imperial was deeply moved, and could not restrain her tears; the Empress also felt the separation deeply, and it was really touching to notice how much human feeling there was displayed by these royal personages. The Princess left the ship bathed in tears, supported by the Count d'Eu, and several times, as she moved toward her carriage, she turned and waved her hand to the Emperor and Empress. Soon the last warning ring of the ship's bell gave notice to the latter to depart, and, with a punctuality above all praise, the captain slipped his hawsers at nine o'clock and moved out amid the cheers of the assembled thousands into the magnificent "Bay of the Hidden Waters." On all the points along the shore which commanded a view of the departing ship were gathered numbers of people, who sent up a parting cheer as she moved from the landing place.

The Brazilian warship Trajano and several transports received orders from the Minister of Marine to accompany the Emperor as a guard of honor. They swung into position so as to follow us readily, and everything looked as if we were now fairly on our way, with every prospect of a successful voyage.

DANGER AHEAD.

But it was written that our voyage was not to be all pleasant sailing. After rounding the Isla do Governador the captain put the ship's head straight to sea. In our way at some distance lay the Brazilian transport Perus, a beautiful and stately craft. She lay full in our course, and some wonder was expressed that she should have taken up such a position. The Hevelius continued her march, although the danger of collision became imminent every moment. The Perus was in the act of raising her anchor, and her commander evidently saw the critical position in which his ship was placed. He could be seen giving orders to the engineers, but whether the engines were defective or the orders were misunderstood, the Perus, instead of moving out of our way, actually moved a little backward across our path.

THE COLLISION.

Then there went up from those on board the Hevelius a suppressed cry of alarm, not so much for themselves as for those on board the Perus. It seemed for an instant as if that unfortunate ship must inevitably be lost in two. It was in vain that the Hevelius blew her steam whistle and the officers signalled frantically to the commander of the Perus to stand by. That ship, as if driven by fate, came still more directly in our path, and the excitement on board the Hevelius grew to white heat as we neared the transport.

The shadow of her tall masts was cast upon our deck. The visitors on board of her who had come to see the Emperor of Brazil were panic-stricken and rushed forward to avoid being crushed in the collision that was now inevitable.

Thanks to a change in our direction we only struck the Perus slightly on the paddle box, and with more force on the after bulwarks, damaging them considerably and carrying away one of her boats.

IMPERIAL COURAGE.

The Emperor and Empress had remained on the main deck, returning the loyal salutes of their subjects. Had they had become evident that a collision was inevitable the Emperor continued to maintain his place at the port bulwarks, and gave no sign of apprehension—indeed, during the accident he was probably one of the coolest persons on board. The Empress also showed great courage. In the rush of the passengers aft when the vessels struck Her Majesty was jammed against the door of the wheelhouse by the crowd with her lady in waiting; but yet she made no outcry and exhibited no fear. With some difficulty the HERALD correspondent drew her into the wheelhouse, and, thinking she might be apprehensive, the correspondent assured her that all danger was passed and she need have no more fear. To this she replied quickly in French, "Ah, monsieur, ce n'est pas pour moi; c'est pour ces pauvres gens qui s'ont au port."

"AH, SIR, IT IS NOT FOR ME, BUT FOR THESE POOR PEOPLE," WAS HER ANSWER.

A sentiment that does as much honor to the lady's heart as to her courage. The sensation caused by the collision was of short duration. No one, so far as could be learned, had been hurt, and an examination of the Hevelius' prow showed that we had suffered no damage of any moment. This was, in part, owing to the coolness of the Hevelius' officers.

UNDER WAY AGAIN.

Half an hour had scarcely passed from the time we moved from our moorings until the collision occurred, and at a quarter to ten A. M. we were again steaming on our way. Taught by experience, the accompanying steamers gave a wide berth, and with all steam on we promptly moved by fort and ship amid salvos of artillery and dipping of flags, while the lands on the seashore worked vigorously to supply us with musical consolation. The accompanying ship—the Trajano, Madeira and Perus—were to accompany us to Para, but before reaching Cape Rio the three dipped their flags and returned to port.

OUTSIDE THE HARBOR.

When the Emperor had waved his acknowledgments to the soldiers of Santa Cruz and all of us were taking our farewell look at the fast fading glories of Rio's unrivalled bay, the breakfast bell reminded us that to live men must eat, so going below to the saloon, which is built on the main deck, the first opportunity was afforded to the HERALD correspondent to look round and examine the new companions with whom he would be compelled to live for some weeks. It was by no means "foreign" in its aspect as might be expected.

THE SALOON.

The crowd of Brazilians who had invaded the ship in the morning had been merely visitors, and among the passengers there were only two of His Majesty's liege subjects outside of his immediate suite. The balance of the passengers were chiefly Americans returning, for various reasons, to their homes in the United States, so that there was a prospect, if only we should meet with good weather, of having a pleasant and enjoyable voyage. Six tables were set out in the saloon, the Emperor, Empress and the chief members of their suite being seated at the Captain's table. The second table, on the same side, was occupied by the imperial dependants, while a comfortable place over the screw had been generally reserved for the HERALD correspondent, the agents of the line evidently either not knowing the danger of the minister's curse or despising it.

THE EMPEROR'S SUITE.

The Visconde de Bon Retiro was born in the year 1820, in the city of Rio Janeiro. He studied law, and was received as Doctor before he attained his twenty-first year. In the same year he presented himself as competitor for the professorship of law in the Academy of Sao Paulo, and succeeded in obtaining the place over all competitors. He began teaching law before he was twenty-two years of age. In 1845 he was elected Deputy to the Provincial Assembly of Rio Janeiro. In 1846 he was named President of the Province of Rio Janeiro, where there had been great difference of opinion between the ancient President and Visconde de Bon Retiro, and notwithstanding his youth, he succeeded in gaining the confidence and respect of all parties. He was afterward appointed to the Presidency of Espirito Santo, and almost all the improvements of that province were made under his administration. The establishment of the German colony of St. Isabel was also due to him. It proved eminently successful, and now enjoys a free existence, the ancient colonists having all done well. In 1848 he was recalled to Rio Janeiro to re-occupy his position as Deputy to the General Assembly. Toward the end of this year he was again appointed President of the province of Rio Janeiro, and distinguished himself by putting into order the finances of the province and by giving a great impulse to public education. The Visconde took an active part in establishing the first railway in Brazil—the Maua Railway—and the first road that crossed the Cordillera hills bears the name of "President Fourier's Road." In 1853 he was named Minister of the Empire, and while on this post he restored the regulation for the primary and secondary instruction, and the law of medicine. He founded the imperial institute for blind children and put into execution the law applying to Brazil, the North American system, and always fostered immigration. He also was actively engaged in promoting the railway Pedro Seixas and those of Bahia and Pernambuco and Sao Paulo. During his ministry the cholera appeared in Rio Janeiro, and his devotion to the cause of humanity brought him flattering addresses from the body of foreign consuls. He returned from the Ministry May 4, 1857, and has steadily refused to accept a portfolio since that time. He has not been idle, however, but has been engaged in many important commissions. He is an active member of the Historical and Geograph-

ical Brazilian Institute and of the Imperial Institute of Agriculture, where his services are well known and acknowledged. He accompanies the Emperor on his trip as his chamberlain or gentleman in waiting. The Visconde de Bon Retiro speaks French, German and English. He vitreous has received some twenty grand crosses and decorations. Vice Admiral Joaquim Raimundo Delamare is over sixty years of age. He is tall, active and well preserved. In the year 1826 he entered the Marine Academy of Rio Janeiro as a cadet, and two years later made his first voyage at sea. By attention to his duty he rose rapidly through the various grades of the service till at length he was appointed Minister of Marine, a post he held for two years. Leaving the Ministry he was appointed in succession President of the provinces of Mato Grosso and Gran Para, and after five years was Deputy to the National Legislative Assembly. At present he occupies the post of Councillor of State and of War and is Chamberlain to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress. The Vice Admiral is decorated with four grand crosses, one national and three foreign, besides four decorations and two campaign medals. He has served with distinction in war. Dr. José Ribeiro de Souza Fontes was born on the 9th of August, 1821, in the city of Rio Janeiro, and was admitted to the practice of medicine on the 20th of December, 1844. He occupies the chair of descriptive anatomy in the College of Rio, and is doctor to the imperial household. He is also Surgeon-in-Chief of the Brazilian Army, with the effective rank of colonel. During the Paraguayan war he served with distinction and is decorated with the campaign medal. He is a member of His Majesty's Council, Dignitary of the Order of the Rose, Commandatore of the Order of Christ, member and Secretary of the Historical and Geographical Society of Brazil, member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Rio Janeiro.

Professor Karl Henning, who accompanies the Emperor, was born in 1843, in a small town near Darmstadt, in Hesse. After passing the Lyceum of Darmstadt he continued in the year 1861 his course of philologic and classical philology and Sanscrit in the University of Göttingen. He was examined for the professorship and passed in 1865. In the same year he obtained his degree of doctor in philosophy. At Berlin he studied Sanscrit and linguistics under Weber and Steinthal. From 1868 to 1870 he was at Paris teaching and studying Sanscrit, and consulting Greek manuscripts for special studies relative to Greek literature. These studies he continued at London in 1870-71, in the library of the British Museum. Returning to Darmstadt he was appointed professor in the Realischeule, where he pursued his special studies, publishing from time to time small pamphlets dealing with the studies, at the same time being professor to the young princesses of Darmstadt and the Princess Alice of England. From Darmstadt he was called to Rio Janeiro by the recommendation of Albert Weber, member of the Academy of Berlin, and of Adolpho Regnier, member of the Institute of Paris. He arrived in Rio Janeiro in 1874, where he has been occupied in philologic and literary labors with His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, especially with Sanscrit, in which language he has read parts of the Hitopadesa, Panastara, Ramayana Mahabharata, with Græc and with the study of the principal Indian language of Brazil.

Dr. Arthur Teixeira de Macedo was born in Italy on the 4th of August, 1839, while his father, the Chevalier Sergio T. de Macedo, was the Brazilian Ambassador at Rome. In 1850 the Chevalier was Ambassador in Washington and afterwards in London. Arthur T. de Macedo accompanied his father to Washington and studied at Georgetown College. Thence he went to London. In 1855 he came to Brazil and entered the Academy of Pernambuco. He received the degree of bachelor of law in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed naval officer of the port of Rio Janeiro, which he still holds. He was Secretary to the Presidency of the province of Parana in 1868, and of the province of Rio Grande do Sul in 1872.

Dona Josefa de Fonseca Costa is Her Imperial Majesty's lady of honor and inseparable attendant. Since 1846 she has constantly occupied the same post in the imperial household and accompanied the Empress in all her travels.

THE IMPERIAL CABIN.

Pretty well one side of the row of cabins were devoted to the Emperor and his suite. His private apartments consisted of six rooms, all richly furnished. The gem was the sitting room, placed between the Emperor's sleeping room and the Empress' boudoir. The sitting room was hung with handsome cretonne, adorned with flowers and a group of Cupid and Psyche frequently repeated. A sofa in the same material, a writing desk, piano and library completed the furniture. The sleeping rooms were hung in white and had handsome furniture. The Emperor's dressing and bathroom completed the private apartments of their Imperial Majesties. Owing to the poor ventilation they occupied them very little, except as sleeping apartments.

IMPERIAL TALK.

After breakfast, while we were watching the bold coast that lies between Cape Rio and the capital, an opportunity presented itself to enter into conversation with the Emperor without appearing to intrude upon his privacy. The HERALD correspondent, remembering his former experience, addressed His Majesty in French, but he immediately said, "Talk to me in English for my improvement." He is very good. "The day is very good; the water is quite calm; I think we will have a pleasant voyage"—all spoken clearly, but with a slow, measured enunciation.

HOW LONG DOES YOUR MAJESTY INTEND TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES?

"From the date of my arrival, which is set down for April 15, to the 12th of July. I will go from New York to San Francisco by the Pacific Railway and return overland. It is my wish to visit all the States. I will go to California before the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, but will return in time to be present at the ceremony of the opening. My object is to pass over the plans before the hot weather comes. I will stay in San Francisco five days to visit all the points of interest in the city."

WILL THE EMPRESS ACCOMPANY YOUR MAJESTY TO SAN FRANCISCO?

"Yes; the Empress will remain either in New York or Philadelphia with Dr. de Souza Fontes and Vice Admiral Delamare. Only the Visconde de Bon Retiro, Dr. Macedo and Dr. Henning will accompany me on my journey to San Francisco, because it will be necessary to travel very fast. It will be very fatiguing. On my return I will visit Niagara, Montreal and the Mississippi. I want to see the chief centers of industry, to learn something that may be of use to my country when I return."

WHERE WILL YOUR MAJESTY GO WHEN YOU LEAVE THE UNITED STATES?

"I will leave New York on the 12th of July by the Cunard line for England, where I will stay some time. Which are the latest steamers?" "The White Star line make the quickest passages." "But the Cunard is the safest. It never lost any of its ships?" "Yes, the line has been very lucky. It is also very well managed, and is esteemed the safest line."

VERY WELL, VERY WELL, THE SAFEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST.

WHAT IS YOUR PROGRAMME FOR EUROPE?

"From England I will go to Paris, thence to Germany to the waters, where the Empress will remain while I will go to Holland, Sweden and Russia. The summer months will be passed in the cold climates and the winter in the warm climates. December and January will be passed in Italy, fifteen days in Naples, fifteen days in Rome, fifteen days in Florence and fifteen days in Northern Italy. During my trip to Egypt I will ascend the Nile as far as the first waterfall. Afterward it is my intention to visit Asia Minor and Palestine. You see my visit in Europe is all arranged; but the programme for the United States is not yet made out."

YOUR MAJESTY MEANS TO ACCOMPLISH A GREAT DEAL IN A SHORT TIME.

"Yes, I am always go-ahead."

IN FACT, YOUR MAJESTY IS QUITE A YANKEE.

"Yes, certainly, I am a Yankee. I always go ahead. Are you English or Yankee?"

"Yankee."

"From what part?"

"New York."

WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT STANLEY.

"You have a great enterprise there—the New York HERALD. What is the latest news from Stanley? I have read his last letter to the Geographical Society; but is there anything later?" "By the last accounts he had discovered the sources of the Nile." "Ah! but that is doubtful. Is not Tanganyika the source of the Congo?" "That question will in all probability be settled by

Cameron, who has descended the Congo River and is by this time in England."

LOYAL WELCOME.

The Emperor's departure from Rio had been telegraphed, and we were expected. Before we crossed the bar four steamers, decked with flags, came out to meet us, and welcomed us with a regular feu de joie of sky rockets in true Brazilian style. These steamers were not war vessels, but belonged to the coasting trade. Only one of them possessed a cannon, and it was fired off from time to time with great effect. Dropping anchor in the splendid bay, which in extent shrouded even the magnificent waters of Rio Janeiro, opposite Fort Marcella de Mar we awaited the doctor's visit. There was not long to wait, for a large boat, propelled by the Brazilian Army, with the effective rank of colonel, brought us there, and with it some of the most important authorities in cocked hats, gold epaulets and very spruce-looking uniforms. The vessel, in accordance with the harbor regulations, was declared in quarantine, but the gentlemen in cocked hats had very thoughtfully brought from the President of the Province, Senhor Dr. Luiz Antonio da Silva Nunes, a special permission for the Emperor to land. When this was announced His Majesty bluntly stated he would not accept it, much to the chagrin of the gentlemen in uniform, who were exceedingly anxious to be very polite and to recommend themselves to the good graces of the head of the State.