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THE LATE BRAZILIAN CRISIS.

According to the charter of the Polytechnic school in Rio the government has the appointment of its director, but in case of the director's absence the law provides that the oldest professor shall act as sueff. The permanent director being in Europe, Dra-Galvão was ex-officio presiding over the factulty when the minister of public education ordered him to enforce at once some of the reforms promulgated last April, which refer not only to the Polytechnic school, but also reforms promulgated Jast April, which refer not only to the Polytechnic school, but also to all "superior education" in Brazil. Among these reforms were some with which Dr. Galvao and other professors were far from sympathizing—as, for instance, the aboli-tion of the cath of fibelity to the Roman Catholic religion, which has heretofore been exacted from those about to obtain diplomas. exacted from those amounts of our and opportunity. The acting director therefore summoned the faculty together to discuss the enforcement of the reforms. The faculty by a large majority decided to obey the order of the government, but the minister relieved Dr. Galvão from duty as director and appointed to the place a professor from another insti-tution. The faculty thereupon refused to acknowledge the appointment, on the ground acknowledge the appointment, on the ground that it was illegal, and that by the constitution of the empire it was a crime to obey illegal orders. The students, much as they sympathized with the liberal reforms of the minister, joined their professors, and in a body warm to the Society the control of the minister. went to the Senate chamber and cheered the two senators who attacked the minister two The

days after the cusmissal of Dr. Gatvão. The senators—two very ordinary politicians—addressed the students from the portice of the Senate, and the whole city of Rio was thrown into much agitation by these events. Now, the minister of public education had been for some time making himself very obnoxious to the cabinet, not only for his too acide, logisme, in metters result. for his too radical reforms in matters regard ing his own department, but also for his too defiant position towards the Senate, the conservative majority of which the government, backed up by a liberal Chamber of Deputies, needs to handle delicately in order to carry on the great electoral reform now under dis-cussion. Besides these reasons, Councilor Leoncio is but a second-rate party-man, and the new secretary of the treasury, the most influential of the liberal politicians, found great fault with him and was only too gladto throw him overboard. The premier asked him to resign and upon his refusal presented to the Emperor the decree of his dismissal, which was signed, according to constitutional usages in Brazil. Councilor Leoncio had very properly objected that his colleagues were aware of his intentions and acts regarding the Polytechnic school, and that they, as well as the Emperor, had ap-proved of them. The premier, however, maintained that he and the other ministers assumed that the dismissal of Dr. Galvão

was not illegal When these facts were announced in the Chamber of Deputies there had been a great change in public sentiment regarding the whole matter. It would seem that the first act of the government should have been the reappointment of Dr. Galvay, or else the dismissal of the director of the school, now in Europe, and the appointment of a new one. But the government did neither thing. It confided the school to an outsider, just as the ex-minister had done. The faculty again refused to acknowledge the appointment, and the agitation by the students continued to be very intense, the goverument being obliged to suspend the whole school for th rty days. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the session of the Chamber in which the ministry as reconstitued, gave explanations of the case, was one of the most violent in the history of parliamentary government in Brazil. The people in the galleries hissed the ministers, and the confusion was such that the speaker

and their friends. The Brazilian House of Deputies, having only one hundred and twenty deputies, is not very difficult of management by the presiding officer, inasmuch as it is composed in a great majority of members favorable to the govern-ment, in whose hands, after all, is the police of the House itself. But the people who habitually frequent the galleries, are very inflammable. They are the "practical workers" out of office, men only too anx-ious to obtain from some of the hot-headed deputies of the opposition the signal to cause a tumult. The material that furnishes these parliamentary listeners is very abundant in Rio, and the government is always very cautious in its selection of the means to suppress any act of hostility from them; for the fact is that, whatever may have been said of the meckness of the Brazilians, they are nearly as excitable as the average Spanish-American, and the Em-peror, who has ever been proud that his country, because it is an empire, is not subject to the chronic revolutionary disease of its neighbors, is always fearful of riots, mobs, and whatever may be construed abroad as revolution. Moreover, the Emperor knows very well that it was an orderly mob of Rio that compelled his father, the founder of the monarchy, to abdicate in April, 1831, Dom Pedro, therefore, is rather deferential to the Rio mob.

It is unnecessary to show at length how precarious is the condition of affairs in a country controlled by the mob-rule of its capital—a country whose senators address a parcel of revolutionary students while the session is going on in the same building. The recent travels of Dom Pedro, and the respectable show of Brazil in the Philadelphia exhibition, have produced a wrong impression of the country not only here but in Europe. Tha truth about the condition of the empire is anything but agreeable Its sole industry is taxed enormously, both by the system of labor and by the misman ement of the finances. Coffee pays abou thirteen per cent, of export duty; and the non-existence of a territorial tax, combi with the duty on the production and the institution of slavery, acts as a premium to encourage idleness. The currency of the country is depreciated about thirty per cent., and a deficit of twenty-two millions of dollars is announced for the current liscal year. Public education is as yet very backward. For the ten millions of inhabitants there are hardly 5,000 schools. Par-liamentary government is almost a mockery. The ministers designate beforehand who shall be elected as deputy, and the ministers are made by the Emperor and the politicians in Rio. Reform after reform is decreed, but the mass of the people never understand the changes, which of course are never put to a practical test. The statesmen are impracticable when patriotic; but they are seldom patriotic, being more engaged in procuring places for themselves gages in procuring places for intenserves, than with the public good. If to all that we add the very low condition, both moral and mental of the Catholic clergy, mostly made up of ignorant and debased Portuguesse and Italian priests, we shall have given a true stock of the conditions. sketch of the present state of Brazil.

The Brazilian constitution, which dates from 1825, has not been amended since 1834, when the attempt was made to give to the provinces the little self-government they now enjoy. But the Emperor is just now deeply anxious to see the fundamental law so altered as to limit the right of suffrage to those only who have a net annual income of two hundred dollars. Dom Pedro has probably experienced great difficulty in play parliamentary government in Brazil. The people in the galleries hissed the ministers, and the confusion was such that the speaker was compelled to interrupt the session. The excitement was intensified when it was discovered that the ministers did not return to the Chamber upon its reassembling.

It is worthy of remark that the disorder the service of the service o

The state of the s

was caused altogether by the people in the galleries, and principally by the students and their friends. The Brazilian House of dEu, who is certainly distasteful to the Brazilians. Now, nothing could show bet-ter the confusion of parties in the empire than the fact that the constitutional reform, whose object is to disfranchise thousands of Brazilians, is being carried on by a liberal ministry. The present government has refused even to allow an amendment making Protestants eligible as deputies to the legislature, and yet for nearly fifty years the liberals have been combatting for the separation of church and state, and the complete political equality of all sects. They are sacrificing all their faith to an inor-dinate desire for power. They are doing nothing to lift their country from the torpid condition in which it unfortunately

— The Nation, New York, July 24.

SOME STATISTICS ABOUT SLAVES.

The following tables show the number of slaves and free born children in the provinces of Pernambuco, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro on the 31st of Decem-ber 1878. From the figures here given some idea may be formed of the workings of the emancipation law of September 28, 1871. This law went into effect on the 30th of September, 1872, after which all children born of slaves were to be registered. The results of this law are as follows, after having been in operation six years and three months:

'ital statistics of the slave populations of Pernam-buco, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro on the

	31st of December, 1875	8.		
		ernambuco	Espirito Santo	Rio de Janeiro
	Registered up to Sept.			
	30, 1873	100,210	22,297	304,140
	Jaw	3		88
	Deaths	7,376	2,214	34,329
i	nicipalities	14,404	1,544	27,879
	nicipalities	16,683	3,729	43,875
	Manumitted by owners Compulsory manumis-	2,220	131	5.393
	sion Freed by emancipation	563	281	492
	fund Freed by provincial law	341	77	674
	Freed not classified		-61	

Number of free children born of slave women, in the amore of free causer would grave would in the provinces of Pernambuco, Expirito Santo and Ri de Janeiro, in virtue of the law of Sept. 28, 1871, as shown by returns made December 31, 1878.

Personbuco Espirito Santo 20,870 5,583 70,990 5,017 1,339 21,508 1,026 97 1,712 162 1,755 reeborn, without pre-judice * 16

It will be seen from these figures that the number of slaves registered in these three provinces under the law of 1871 was 426,647, and that the number of slaves held at the end of December 1878, was 392,544, showing a diminution of 34,103 in the six years since the law went into efin the six years since the law went into en-fect. So far the results of the emancipa-tion law present a highly favorable appear-ance. Upon further examination of the statistics we find that during this time 43,-919 slaves have died, a number greater than the actual decrease in the slave population as shown above. The number of manumissions through all causes was to,-735 which added to the number of deaths makes an actual decrease of 51,654. The difference between this actual and apparent decrease shows the increase in the number of slaves through purchase, sen-tence of law, and otherwise.

The number of tree children, ingenuos,

registered during the six years in question was 97,443, of which 27,864, or more than twenty-eight per cent, died during that interval. There remains then about seventy thousand ingenues in these three provinces, nominally subject to all the degrading

THE RIO NEWS

on the eve of departure of the American pack the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month,

s a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-report and price current of the market, a table of freight reters, and all other information necessary to a correc-

TERMS.

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Rio de Janeiro, September 15th, 1879

THE EXTRACT from The Nation, of July 24th, which we insert in another place furnishes indisputable evidence that intelligent men elsewhere are keeping a close watch upon Brazilian affairs and are drawing some very unwelcome conclusions. The journal from which this article is taken has long since won a high character for the clear-ness and impartiality of its treatment of political questions, and its criticisms always command a respect which is not generally accorded to its more enterprising contemporaries. It can be safely asserted that its opinions upon Brazilian politics are not the result of hasty thought or biased judgment; they are given with full knowledge of the subject and with a keen appreciation of all the results sure to grow out of the polit ical situation. This being the case, we cannot urge this opinion of Brazilian affairs too strongly upon our Brazilian raiders

ON THE 30th ult. the sessions of the General Assembly which would otherwise have closed on the 3rd inst., were extended to the 23rd in order to give time for the passage of the appropriation bills for the current year and for the passage of the government electoral reform bill. When one considers the enormous amount of private and primary work done by the Brazilian legislature, and the endless amount of political work done in the two houses, even in the appropriation bills, the additional time allowed for the passage of the appropriation and electoral reform bills will seem ridic ulously brief. A continuous session until the political complexion of the Senate shall be changed through death, will be necessary, before the work will be accomplished. The only solution to these difficulties lies in a radical reform within the General Assembly itself. When it shall see fit to let schools and emigrants, and planters, and manufac tories, and public departments, manage their own routine work, we shall have better legislation. And then when the Senate is made elective, and the religious restrictions are withdrawn, and the government keeps out of the elections, we shall see a still better work done in much less time.

AFTER A TRIAL of more than threequarters of a century under the most fav-orable of auspices, it has been clearly de-monstrated in the United States that one of the greatest dangers to a representative form of government lies in unrestricted special legislation. In both the national and state governments this evil has been carried to an extreme which has often brought serious difficulties upon the people. It was one of the primary causes of the civil war, it is the cause of much of the municipal misgovernment which exists in various parts of the country; it made the Tweed ring possible; it has robbed the national treasury of vast sums of money; and it is unquestionably one of the inciting causes which is occasionconflicts between capital and labor. members of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies will do well to make some radical modifications in its programmes. The present bill providing for the study of the sugar cane disease in Pernambuco is a good example for illustration—the more so because it bears so close a resemblance to the cause it bears so close a resemblance to the owner and the so-called directors of the eximiternal improvements' and similar bills of the United States Congress. The Pernambuco delegates were perfectly right in their attempt to have the disease studied by their attempt to have the disease studied by a competent commission, but they made a literature of the company adds further that a competent commission, but they made a literature of the competent commission of the executions are unfounded because it

serious mistake in their attempt to secure serious instake in their attempt to secure cane seed at the same time through the public treasury. Then came the grand rush. Everybody applauded the Pernambuce measure and supported it enthusiastically. By this means the Pernambuco delegate were placed under such obligations, that when the deputies from other provinces began to ask for similar attentions and profits, they could not easily object. Rio de Janeiro wanted her coffee orchards examined, Bahia, Parahyba and other provinces wanted their cane plantations included, and Matto Grosso out in her request for a commission to study the epizootic or entozoic epidemic now prevalent in that province. Some of the Pernambuco delegation finally lost patience under this minute division of the spoils, and declaimed against it, stating that the north was receiving unfair treatment and intimating that unless Pernambuco were allowed a more equal share in the benefits of government they might find it expedient to seek for these benefits alone. The moral of this example is very easily drawn. If the government undertakes to grant special favors to one province it must expect to grant similar favors to the others; its purse once opened must be kept open for all hands In the interests of economy and impartial legislation, it is best to close the door upon every species of special legislation.

THE DEFENSE of the S. João d'El-Re Mining Company in the matter of certain charges brought against it for illegally re taining some two hundred freed negroes in slavery, appeared in the Jornal do Com-mercio of the 13th instant. This defense which is without signature and which deals with the matter generally rather than specifically, may be summed up as follows

cifically, may be summed up as follows:
These same charges were published in May, 1878,
and were satisfactorily answered the same more it,
the charges brought against the cumpany by Deputy
Joaquim Nabuco and THE Rto News are made
without a perfect knowledge of the facts; the accusation made (the illegal reduction of about two
handred freedmen to slavery for life] are not true
because the company does not possess these slaves
as such buftiers themmal pays their salaries prompt,
by to their owner; the slaves belong to the Cata
Branca company and are matericated in its name;
the S. John d'El-Rei company has no responsibility
in the matter asit can not free slaves belonging to
other parties; it cass them well; the question should
be decided through regular and competent channels.

It must be confessed that this defense is

totally insufficient and unsatisfactory, does not meet one single charge in our issue of the 5th instant. In a made In general terms and without a single tender of proof the company denies the charges and shifts the responsibility upon other parties. We are well aware of the influence and reputa-tion of the S. João d'El-Rei company, and we could wish for nothing better than that these grave charges might all be explained and set at rest forever. But the ugly proofs of a deliberate conspiracy on the part of a former superintendent of that company, with certain parties calling themselves di rectors of the extinct Cata Branca company, to reduce two hundred emanci-pated negroes to slavery, still remain un-answered, and while these proofs remain without refutation that company must still be held morally and legally responsible. We are told that these same charges were made and answered in 1878-but how, and by whom? An unsigned article appeared in the Gazeta de Noticias in which certain charges are made. The article did not contain the contract of 1845, which we published *in extenso*, and its charges were sufficiently vague and sensational to attract no serious attention. It was simply a rhetorical tilt against the company. The reply was something similar to the one under consideration. To this and to the assertion that w tion. To this and to the assertion that we do not possess a perfect knowledge of the facts, we would say that the accusations made by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco and The Rio News are based upon the original documents themselves. There is no per sonal feeling involved in the matter; no ques-tion of gain. The motive—the liberation of an illegally-enslaved people-is one which appeals to one of the highest and purest sentiments of every English heart. If this charge has been made without a perfect knowledge of all the facts, then the enormity of the crime for which James Newell Gordon and the so-called directors of the ex-

does not possess the slaves as such but out of railway building and management, hires them from the Cata Branca company nires them from the Cata Branca company to whom they belong. This is simply begging the question. It has been shown by the affin mation of two successive superintendents of the S. Joao d'El-Rei company, and by the regular closing up of the aff irs of the Cata Branca company, that it became extinct, and that by contract with the former company it provided for the complete emancipation o its slaves in 1859. Moreover, it has been shown that these slaves were matriculated in 1872 by the superintendent of the Morro Velho mines, as the representative of the Cata Branca company. It remains to be proved, therefore, that the Cata Branca company now has a legal existence, that it has shareholders, directors and corporate life that it annulled its contract of 1845 and authorized the matriculation of these negroes as slaves, for life thus providing for its continued existence simply to receive their him —a strange position for an English corpora ion surely 1—and that the document execut ed after the deed, authorizing James Newell Gordon to matriculate these slaves, was au-thorized and signed by legally-chosen directors. Besides that, it is desirable to know who receives the hire of these blacks. Further more, the company disclaims all responsi bility in the matter. This can not be ac These blacks were matriculated by cepted. James Newell Gordon, and the company has the benefit of their labor. The conpany was legally authorized and solemnly bound itself in 1845 to free all minors on their reaching the age of twenty-one, but failed to do so; the children and grand-children of these minors are even now slaves. The company bound itself in 1845 to free all these slaves at the end of fourteen years; it never did so. With full knowledge of this contract and of its obligations under English and Brazilian law, it has re-tained these blacks in slavery twenty years beyond the time specified for their emancipa-tion. More than that, it has, through its superintendent and, apparently, its chair man in London, conspired with other par ties to keep these blacks in slavery for life. In face of these facts the S. João d'El-Rei company can not disclaim its re-sponsibility. Somebody is guilty of a great crime in this transaction, and the S. João d'El-Rei company must be held responsible of PLANE company must be held responsible for it until it proves its innocence befor a competent English court. It is no sufficient that the settlement of this question should be left to the "regular and competent channels" at Sahari; its adjudication must be placed in the hands of better mer than those who have dawdled over it so long a time without any result. The S. João d'El-Rei company is not called upon to free the slaves of other parties; it is simply asked to free those blacks who have had no legal masters for twenty years, and whom it solemnly contracted to emanci-pate in 1859. It is of little avail to urge their present good treatment — a good treatment which we are only too glad to affirm and commend;—the best of treatment in the mines at Morro Velho means lingering death, as is shown by the reduc-tion of these slaves to one-half their original number. The best of treatment can never excuse the illegal retention of these men in slavery.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES. -Owing to the occurrence of holiday and other interruptions to regular work, less has been accomplished by the Senate in the interval since our last issue than usual. The written opinion presented to the Senate on the 2nd inst., by Senator Silveira da Motta, in which he took exceptions to the Chamber bill and Senate sub stitute appropriating money for the muni-cipal government of this city, created an animated discussion on the 4th in which the President of the Council and took part. According to Silveira da Motta, and his charges are accompanied by docu-According to Silveira da Motta, mentary proofs, the municipal council of this city is guilty of gross mismanagement, possibly of criminal practices. discussion ended in a request tor informa-tion, and in steps which will probably lead to an investigation. The greater part of the time, not devoted to bureau administration has been spent in discussing the appropriations for the departments of war and agriculture. The latter bill has been quite as fruitful of political discussion as the estimates for the department of empire. At the present time the various questions growing

and the question of colonization, are re ceiving attention.

-The Senate committee on privileges and public works, on the 3rd inst, reported favorably, with slight amendments, on two Assembly bills relating to public improv-ements in this city. The first relates to the removal of the Senado hill, and concedes to the company undertaking the work exemp-tion from taxes upon the lands and upon their transfer for 30 years, the right of alien-ation, and the gratuitous concession of the low grounds belonging to the state which shall be covered by the removal of the hill. The second relates to the extension of the Villa Isabel avenue to Rua do Senador Euzebio, under the conditions of exemption from certain municipal taxes for 30 years on all buildings erected on this street, exemption from tax on transfers, alienation property, and gratuitous concession of ds of the state cut through by the street.

-In the Chamber a great variety of quesions have been up for consideration. With praiseworthy determination Saldanha Marinho has kept his civil marriage and cemetery secularization bills before the Chamber. The recent occurrences in Minas Geraes, São Paulo and Maranhão affecting he marriage or burial of persons upon whom the ban of the church had fallen. were placed on record, and elicited many comments favorable to the proposed re-forms, but the bills still sleep the sleep of the righteous. From present appearances it will take an earthquake to resurrect them. The bill making appropriations for the Chinese mission has passed to its third reading, but not without a vigorous opposition from many of the most intelligent and farsighted deputies in the Chamber. The sugar cane disease bill—which might now be appropriately termed the national infirmary bill—has also passed to its third reading, and has excited some very animated discus-sions. Deputy Malheiros' amendment including the Matto Grosso epizoolic has been accepted. The Pernambuco delegates are little satisfied with the turn which the matter has taken, as the benefits which their prov ince is to derive from it are growing beautifully less every day. The discussion upon the troubles of the Italian colonists in Santa Catharina terminated in a call for information on the 11th.

—Bill 213 A, read on its passage in the Chamber on the 3rd inst., promises to be a neat little nest egg for the printers and newspapers. This bill proposes to spend 40,000\$ for the purpose of introducing Paraguay tea (herva mate) into Europe and the United States. The money will be laid out in circulars and advertisements, which are to be sent out through the various Brazilian consulates.

-The recent report of Dr. Felix da Costa delegado of police, upon prostitution in this city, in which the names and practices of certain men engaged in this vile traffic were given, was made the subject of an inquiry in the Chamber on the 5th. Deputy Affons Penna called attention to the report and consoled the house that all these men were foreigners. His remedy for the evil was the banishment of all these men. His in-quiry was directed to the department of justice and asks what assistance the department needs from the legislature to suppress the abominable traffic.

THE GERMAN parliament voted, July 5th, a day of forty marks on coffee and six marks on pe

roleum.

THE CLOTH manufacturers of Sedan and Elberf, France, are again complaining of some Germans ticketing their own goods as French, and of giving short weight. The adoption of specific intract of advactored duties in Germany will, it is thought, considerably increase this found.

On SMITH'S CREEK, Elko county, Nevada, ther is a most remarkable stratum of horizontally in a steep bluff of volcanic matter which flanks the eastern side of Smith's Creek valley. The lanks the eastern side of Smith's Creek valley. The stratum of steatile is, from three to ten feet in diameter. It is easily worked and is a verifable soap mine. In fact the farmers, eattle men, and sheep herders in that region all use the natural aricle for washing purposes. Chemically considered this peculiar clay is a hydrated silicate of alemina, magnesia, potash, and Jime. When the steatile is first dug from the stratum it looks precisely like immense masses of mottled Castile soap, the mocking element being a small percentage of iron oxide. The Virginia (Nev.) Committe suphate a first in Elko have undertaken to introduce this natural soap into the market. It is smillar in appearance to the Castile soap sold in large bars. Nothing is added to the mineral but a trifle more alkali and some scenning extracts. Its detersive qualities are as powerful as those of any manufactured soap.—Scientific American. —The supplementary appropriation bills for the minister of empire, authorizing the expenditure of 288,86645, for the Senate, 392,1934,88 for the Chamber, of Deputies—both including the expense of publishing their proceedings—and 28,7468221 for multic self-of a souther knowledge-overment, were shown public relief and sanitary improve by the Emperor on the 30th ult.

-The Revista Illustrada of the 30th ult., preaches

by the Emperor on the 30th ult.

—The Revital Illustrata of the 30th ult., preaches a pictorial sermon upon the labor question which should be thoughfully pensed by every Braillian legislator at the present moment. The pencil which Sr. Agostini, of the Revitas, uses has a philosophic as well as a humoristic vein, and when he sketches the protest of the domestic fowls against the prosed introduction of the Chinese, and the humiliating position of poor "Revivar" between the black and the yellow laborer, he not only gives us something to laugh at, but also something to think seriously about.

—After some months of profound deliberation in the General Assembly, of hereulean labors on the part of departmental employees, and of inammerable mentions in the Diario Official, Dina de Oliveira e Mello has been admitted to examination in a special course in the medical school of this city. It's no wonder that the appropriation bills are behind the impact of the propersion of Brailian affirst that all the latter and responsible authorities. Had this been the state of affairs, the case above referred to would undoubtedly have been decided in a less number of days than it has taken months.

—A letter has been ladely received from Mr. R. C. Parson, formely U. S. consult at this new rise.

undoubtedly have been decided in a less number of days than it has taken months.

—A letter h as been lately received from Mr. R. C. Parsons, formerly U. S. consulf at this port, in which was inclosed the following excerpt from the Cleveland Mental in relation to the retirement of Mr. F. M. Cordeiro from the position of U. S. vice consul gentral at this port. Mr. James Monree, who occupied the consular office during President Lincoln's administration, is still a member of the House of Representatives.

The rapid increase in the number and influence of American and English residents et Rio Janeiro is shown by the fact that an American swapper, called The Rro News, is published three times a month in that city, on the arrival of the English and American steamers, and is well supported by the English-peaking people. The last number contains the news of the resignation of Francis M. Cordeiro, Eu., as vice consul-general of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, and the testimonial presented to him by the English and American respect. For twenty five years Mr. Cordeiro has been in the consulate at Rio, and during all that time has discharged his duties with absolute faithfulness. He speaks several language finently, and writes and speaks the English tongue with entire accuracy. He has been a faithful severant of the United States, and his retirement will cause regret to all persons having business at the Rio consulate.—Cleveland Mendl, Jane 21.

— Mention was made in our last issue of the enterest of a gong of conterfeiters in New York some

the United States, and his retirement will cause regret to all prisons having business at the Rio consulate.—Cleveland Hroghd, June 21.

— Mention was made in our last issue of the arrest of a gang of counterfeiter in New York some of whom were about to sail for Brail with a quantity of counterfeit twenty-milries notes of the old issue. The New York World, just received, contains the following particulars. About three months ago Mr. A. G. Goodall, president of the American lank Note Co., received intelligence that an issue of fraudulent Brazilian notes was about to be made. With no other information than this and without the assistance of detectives, Mr. Goodall at once began a search for the counterfeiters. The gang was finally discovered and carefully watched. It consisted of two Cuban Spaniards, one Brazilian and two Irishmen. Once of the Spaniards, Francisco Antonio Rodrigues Sanabria, claims to own a plantation at Pernambuco; the other, Segundo Lope, is a cigar dealer in Brooklyn and was the interpreter, of the party, The Brazilian, Joao Denicio Belelaqua, claims to be a merchant, and Ind a large quantity of the spairous notes in this possession. The two Irishmen, P. P. J. Donovan and John Moriarty, were the working men of the party, Donovan a stationer, acting a business agent and Moriarty, a lithographer, doing the printing. Behelaqua had arranged to leave on the City of Rodrigues and Moriarty, a lithographer, doing the printing. Behelaqua for August 5th, just before starting for the steamer. The counterfeits were found in his possession. Sanabria was with him at the time and was also arrested. Donovan and Lopez were arrested on the wharf where they were awalting Behelaqua's arrival. Moriarry was arrested at the Fulton ferry gate the next moming. A? the stones and material were capatred. The case w 3 brooght before the police court on the 6th hut was postponed in order to consult the statutes in regard to the case. The American law is very definite and striet in its application to the counterfeiting of U

THE EUROPEAN SILK CROP

THE EUROPEAN SILK CROP

The Bulletin des Soies et des Soieries of May 31
says: "The storm which passed over France and
Italy these last few days has destroyed any hope of
oven a möderate crop. The growers have been
compelled to sacrifice more eggs, owing to the bad
quality of the leaf and the backward vegetation. The
leaf has reached the fancy price of 4p and 5p france
per too kilos in some localities. The worms, howcever, continue to progress regularly: but the period
of the fourth stage is greatly feared. The third stagehas now been arrived at in the great growing
centres. Gard, Vauchuse, &c., and the fourth in
the Bouches-dar-Rhone, Var, &c. The decrease in
the educations must now of course insure a small
crop, no matter how the weather turns out."

THE SOUTH PASS of the Mississippi river now

THE SOUTH PASS of the Mississippi river now as a channel twenty-six feet deep and two hundred

THE RIO NEWS

The survey of the party of the

ar i

- The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro sailed for this port from New York on the 5th

estant.

—The General Assembly bill, No. 2,909, granting a supplementary credit of 654,150\$313 to the war department, received the Emperor's signature and became law on the 30th ult.

separament, received the Emperor's agnature and became law on the 30th ult.

—The Peruvian eavoy, D. José A. de Lavalle, presented his credentials to the Emperor on the 6th inst., at which time the customary complianents between the two countries were exchanged.

—According to decree No. 7,298. of May 24, 1879, permission is conceded to D. Maria Paula de Azeredo Couthinho da Motat to explore for gold and other minerals in the municipality of Nictheroy.

—The Assembly bill, No. 2,910, granting an extraordinary credit of 400,000 for the location of lighthouses along the coast of the empire, received the Emperor's signature and became a law on the 30th ult.

— On the roth instant Dr. Tito de Mattos retired from the position of chief of police in this city, after on occupation of that office for about a year and a half. His successor is Disembargador Eduardo Pindahyta de Mattos.

—The Brazilian brigantine Ganganelli, of Rio Grande do Sal, bound from Rio Grande to Bahia, was wrecked on the Paredes reef, off Caravellas, on the goth air. No lives were lost. The vessel was loaded with jerked beef and tallow.

Decret Africa, of September 6, 1879, concedes a privilege to Frederick Allen Gower for the introduction of a new telephone of his own invention, called the "chromometer telephone," into this empire. The concession is for ten years.

The provincial assembly of Rio de Janeiro opened its sessions on the 8th inst. The relatorio of the president was received and read, after which the assembly adjourned to the oth because of of the president was received and read, after which the assembly adjourned to the 9th because of an at-tendance insufficient for organization.

—Gradually death is making changes in the Senate which it would be impossible to realize through legislative methods. On the 8th instant, Senator Frederico de Almeida e Albuquerque, of Parnhyla, died in this city, after having occupied a seat in the Senate for twenty-two years.

—The receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the month of August, as compared with the same month of previous years, are as follows:

		1879	,	1878	1877	1876
Sugar,	bags	591		1.385	620	2,294
Cotton,	bales	996		293	4,347	7,487

Another interruption of the cable took place on the 9th, on the line between this city and Bahia. The break occurred at some point in the near neighborhood of Cape Frio. It is thought that it will take only a few days to make the necessary repairs. The cable steamer left Bahia for that purpose on the 9th.

The cable steamer left Bahin for that purpose on the 9th.

— Our neighbor, the Gaseks de Neticias, scens to have acquired a little white elephant in its new printing press. Its edition of the 9th did not get out until noon, and its columns very frequently show bad stereotyping and had press work. We have heard it mentioned that our enterprising contemporary has shown a lack of foresight in not importing a pressmant with the press.

— It is announced that the Instituto Fluminease de Agricultura will send to Pernambaco, on the packet of the 20th inst., one hundred lowes of choice articles of sugar cane, to be distributed in that province. Besides this, a well-known fazendsiny of this province has offered to furnish a large quantity of the Singapore cane for distribution.

— One of the employees at the Portuguese expo, stion, a carpenter, was a slave. The members of the commission and exhibitors voluntarily undertook to give the man his liberty, and raised among themselves the sum of 1,400 for that purpose. The man is now free, thanks to this generous and humane act of our Portuguese visitors.

—In response to the request of the minister of agriculture, asking that space in the Typographia Nacional and exemption of duties on exhibits a granted to a Canadian exposition from July to October, 1880, the minister of finance replies that the request for exemption of duties will be granted, but that the space in the Typographia Nacional can the given because of the exaltibiliment there of public offices immediately on the closing of the present exposition.

TOTAL CLEARANCES OF COFFEE FROM RIO DURING THE TWO MONTHS FROM JULY II TO AUGUST 31th.

UNITED STATES.	1879	1878	1877	
Marie Land	Bags	Bags	Bags	
New York	252 003	112 852	89.248	
Baltimore	66.283	100 976	76.586	
Hampton Roads f. o	-	4 500	22 446	
Richmond	-	5.280	3 500	
Mobile	3.400	3 500	4.127	
New-Orleans	31 041	5 124	51 680	
Galveston	6.050	14 817	7 500	
St. Thomas f. o	12 800	- 1		
Total	377.886	247 049	266.396	
EUROPE.				
Channel f. o	7-	4 658	9 872	
Havre	18 629	16 234	17.907	
Antwerp North of Europe & Baltic	12 34B	21 . 174 82 049	11.178	
Liverpool, London & Sour pton	31 681	40 423	41.493 32.272	
Bordeaux	4 277	8 444	11 930	
Lisbon f. o	6.700	42.280	6.700	
Portugal.	567	-	Sti	
Mediterranean	32.031	19 620	15.685	
Total	157 436	231 002	147.548	
* Elsewhere.		933374	A ST	
Cape of Good Hope	15 250	19 025	12 600	
River Plate & West Coast	4 416	8 149	6.012	
Total	19 666	27.174	18 612	
United States	377 886	247 049	266 396	
	157.436	235 002	147 :48	
Elsewhere	19.666	27.174	147 548	
Total		200		
	es4 088	500.225	432 556	

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE.

Softember 4.—The Beak of Brail Confines to draw at 21 ½
d. Mesentile rates 21 ½. Rates on Pais 442 in per finac bankleg, and 44 increasitie on Humburg 346 in per mark bankleg, and 44 increasitie. Sovereigns sold at 145/66.
Softember 2—Few transactions at 21 ½ both bankleg and mercantile rates. Sovereigns held at 145/66, with 145/90-67.
erd. Lie per cent. apolices held at 14/935.

ered. Eis per cent. apolices held at 1,0338.

Sephenter 6.—Transactions to London limited at at 1/4 for banking paper, and 22 g/10 mechanille.

Sephenter 6.—Market reopened at, at 1/6 hanking paper and at 1/2 metcanille. Rates on Platis 440 ri. per famo mercanille. Discount rates 20 role. Sovereignes held at 11872.

Sephenter 10.—Market unchanged with very few transactions. Six per cent. applies sold at 1,000 and 1,000 feb.

Sephenter 11.—Market dull with rates on London 21 f/2 hanking and meacunile. Banking are son On 2614 4,275 feb.

International Apolices Sovereignes held at 11878.

Sephenter 21.—Market dull with rates on Pais 4,275 feb.

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Sephenter 21.—Market dull wi

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM SEPT. 3d TO SEPTEMBER 12th INCLUSIVE

SHARES	COMPANY	PRICE
5 8 39 26 20 69 ½ 43 100 200	Carris Urbanos	240\$000 293 000 264 000 263 000 224 000 225 000 83 % 92 % % 1034 000
\$3 1.000 1.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 10 29	Sovereigns for eash.	1:032 000 1:030 000 1:025 000 11 360

BANK STATEMENTS

Proportion of cash reserve to habilities on deposits at call and short notice, of the banks of Rio de Jaueiro, taken from

BANKS	Defosits in contos of reis.	Cash balan ces in co.:- tos of reis.	Proportion per cent.
Banco do Brazil. Banco Rural. Banco Industrial. Banco do Commercio. Banco Commercial. English Bank. N. London & Brazilian Bank	34 948 16 371 4 965 1 252 4 931 3 156	300 3 652 1 114	9 39 11.71 18 51 23 96 74 06 35 30
Total	67.843	11.658	21 35

N. B.— Where a bank declares part of its cash to be in the Banco do Brazil such amount is deducted from the balance of the latter and included in that of the former.

THE MAKKETS.

The Deter advices from consuming countries, combine with a filling off in the resign has been kept up the excitation; of an advice from consumption of the configuration and the state of the configuration of the filling grade of the filling from the white configuration of the filling grade of the filling from the f

to total sales for the 7 business days since our report of instant, amounts to the large total of 133,550 bags, viz 83,000 bags for United States 49,550 ..., Europe ..., Cape of Good Hope ..., Cape of Good Hope ..., Elsewhere

Total.. 133.550 bags.

We q

uote	to-day, per 10 k	ilos :		
	Washed		6\$300-7\$650	
	Superior		6\$400-6\$600	
	Good first		5\$750-5\$900	
	Regular first			
	Ordinary first.		5\$050-5\$250	
	Good second			
	Ordinary secon	d	3\$000-3\$400	

Receipts continue decreasing, the daily avenues.

nst. being now 20,000 bags:

Our stock is estimated to-day at 82,000 bags.

White Pine.—The 14,000 feet per Water With from Battimore, referred to in our last, were sold at 85 tels per foot. Since the tell we have a mixed 30,100 feet per Deether from New York, which were on order. Market well supplied.

Pine I Pine.—The surious consist of 48,040 feet per Panisha. He from Persextot, reported 50d at 39,500 per dozen. Market

seasoy but quiet.

Fibur—The demand has not improved whereas the arrival continue, and the market in consequence remains flat and price droeping.

The tital arrivals since the 4th instant have been 9,579 barrel and bags, viz:

170 brls. Trieste 7,425 ,, American 1,977 bags River Plate Total. 9,572 brls. and bags.

The sales since the same date amount to 11,072 brls. viz:
170 brls. Trieste
8,485 , American.
5,477 bags River Plate Total.. 11,072 bris. and bags. Stock in first hands consists of 60,800 barrels and bags, viz

1,900 harre's Tieste.
1,800 , Gallego.
4,000 , Haxell.
6,500 , Dunlop.
390 , O Danel.
300 , Mc. Canne
22,500 , Baltimore.
9,000 , Western
14,500 bags River Plate Total.... 60,800 barrels and bags. We quote:

Trieste nominal.
Richmond... 205/200—115/200
Bailmora... 15/200—115/200
Bailmora... 15/200—115/200
Western... 15/200—115/200
Western... 15/200—115/200
Western... 15/200—115/200
Western... 15/200—115/200—115/200
Western... 15/200—115/200—115/200
Western... 15/200—115/200
Western... 15/200—115/200
Western... 15/200
Weste

SHIPPING NEWS.

—During the month of August the number of vessels enter-ing at the port of Rio de Janciso was 250, of which 121 entered from foreigh ports and 123 from domestic posts. Of the entries from foreign ports, 40 were steamers with a tonnage of 65,651; and 88 a tailing, vessels with a tonnage of 55,651; and 65,650, and 87 at 1510, vessels with a tonnage of 55,651; and the tentile from domestic ports, 43 were steamers with a tonnage of 27,753; and ports using versels with a tonnage of 69,90. The

nationality of the entries from torsign ports were; British 4cc American 3: Procedy 3; Brustine 1c, German 1ce Spatish 5 Dennition 15: Procedy 3; Brustine 1c, German 1ce Spatish 5 Dennits 15: Procedy 3; Brustine 1ce German 1ce Dennits 1: Datch 1. The vessel statistics from dennets of the control of the co

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SETEMBER 4.

Newcastle—Br shp Flerome Chipman; 850 tons; Keattie, 65 ds; coll and coke to Wilson Sons & Co.

Liebon—Port lug Rubbia; 194 tons; Mathias; 53 ds; sundries to J. M. Miranda Leone.

New York-Fr bk Troits dUnion; 355 tons; Renouf; 62 ds; kerosene to Silva Monteiro & Co. ROSANIO DE SANTA FE-Gr bg Bessel; 246 tons; Fischer; 24 ds; alfafa to order,

SEPT. 5.

GASPE—Br bg Cormicopia; 155 tons; Romenl; 61 ds; cod fish to order. Prinsacola—It by Panilina R.; 733 tons; Ferranc 95 ds; umbet to Julius Sauwen & Co.

SEPT. 7.

Junies I julius Sawen, & Co.

SEPT. 7.

LAA DO SAL—Port ble Réturi; 263 tonc Basilio, 30 die salt
DJ. A. C. Santos.

SEPT. 8.

LONDON-The Die Element 199 tonc Dunn; 60 die cement to
Bunnet. Dr. 9. de Castro.

CETTE—Aut by 100; 366 tonc, Svicht, 75 de, salt to order.

SEPT. 1.

Concrição—Sp bgn Ocata; 174 tons; Pages; 29 ds; jerked cef to Alex. Wagner.

NEW CASTLE - Graph Harrich; adj tons; Reinicke; 60 ds; sun-dries to Brandes Kramer & Co. New Castle - Graph be Vesta; 315 tons; Freese: 60 ds; coal and coke to oder.

Gr bk Ocean; 465 tons; Eilers; 59 ds; coal and coke o Arthur Moss & Co. PAYSANDU—Gr sch Catrina; 112 tons; Sietas; 26 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPTEMBER 4.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Vamoyden; 495 tons, Tobey, coffee
CAPE HAITI—Gr bk Irma; 407 tons; Schmidt; ballast.

NEW ORLEANS—Am shp Virginia; 1,111 tons; Delano, NEW ORLEANS—Am shp Virginia; 1,133 mm. Lindh; collect.
Port Elizabeth—Sw by Esmeralda; 214 tons; Lindh; coffie.

MONTEVIDEO via Santos-Port bgn Coriolano; 174 tons; Lopes; sundries.

SEPT. 6.

BALTIMORE—Am bgm Aquidneck; 363 tons: Johnson; coffee.

Persacola—Br bk North Star; 831 tons; Williamson; all stars and stars are stars.

LISUON—Dutch bgn Spruit; 15: tons; Janges; coffee.
BUENOS AVRES—Sp bgn José Maria; 211 tons; Juan; bal-

PARANAGUA—Spbg Pedro; 227 tons; Pages; sundries. SEPT. 7. SEPT. 7.

MARSHILLES -It lug Rio de Janeiro; 203 tons; Giuseppe;

WILMINGTON—Br lug George Booth: 293 tons; Jones; bal-

last.

New Orleans—It bk Alfa; 540 tons; Malatesta; ballast.

Sta. Catherina—Sp smk Theresa; 121 tons; Olive; sund ries.

SEPT. 8.

New Orleans—Br bk Arabella; 336 tons, Foster, coffee.

—Am ship General Shipley; 1,053 tons, Springen; bal-

NEW YORK—I bit Leonidis, 425 tone Risses ballata.

Panciasauco—Am let A. A. Armitrong; 425 tons; Monnocolee and sunnies.

SEP! 1.

BALTIMONE—Am let Gray Englis; 449 tons; Lucas; coli

PULL RIVER—Bell Referred; 290 tons; Lucias; coli

PULL RIVER—Bell Referred; 290 tons; Lucida sundies.

CEARA—Blik Cyclome; 426 tons; Lucida sundies.

SEP! 1.2.

Lasson 6. — Dan lega Penns; 191 tons; Holm; coffee.

ST. 'HOMAS—Blik Margaret; 366 tons; Andrews; balla

UNTED STATES—Bit slop astatucana; 1,111 tons; James; b

SANTOS-Aust bg Ivo; 386 tons; Saich; salt.

VESSELS LOADING AND WITH DESTINATION Havre—Fr bk Franciscopelis; 2000 bags coffee; general cargo sundies; fr. 30.

Lisbon f. 0.—Dutch lug Vlyf; 4000 bags coffee; McKinnel & Co.; 33.

Jutch lug Unit; 3700 bags coffee; Potey Robert & Co.: 47/6. Co.: 37/6. Nor bk Success; 3700 bags coffee; McKinnel & Co.: Nor Bu Success; 3500 to the Success; 3500 to the Sugar Coffee; John Backhaw & Cui; 37th.
New York—Br str Aepter; 2700 bags coffee and sundries;
40 to the Sugar Coffee; Sugar Coffee, Mee Williams & Coi;
4200. £230. Gm bk Lorena; 4000 bags coffee: McKinnel & Co.

"Gil Mc Larran; tooo bag coffee: McKinnel & Co.
"Simpropo Read to ...Dan set Lban; 3 doo bags coffee; P.
Sanwers & Co. 1.

Sanwers & Co. 1

EXPECTED TO LOAD:

London and Antwerp—Br str Guadiana
—Br str Copernicus; 33/.
Liverpool—Br str diaskelyne; 40/.
Bordeaus—Frstr Congo.
Marseilles—Itstr Europa.
New York—Br str Plokeny; 40 cts.
—Br str Strius; 40 cts.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
" " 5 " 7 " 8 " " " " 9 " 10	Umberto I (It) Savoie (Fr). Tagus (Br). Herschel (Br) B. Ayres (Gr). Maria Pia (Pr) Archimides (Br Niger (Fr). Kepler (Bl). V. de Santos (F Belgramo (Fr).	Genoa * 20. Marseilles * 20 Santos 18 hs River Plate 6 Santos 20 hs S. J. da Barra River Plate 5 Bordeaux * 20 Santos 19 hs. Santos 20 hs. Havre 24	E. W. May. Norton Megaw & Co. Ed. Johnston & Co. To order. Norton Megaw & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO				
, 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , 8 , 9	D. Pedro II (Fr) Sorata (Br) City of R. dg Jav Umberto I (It). Savoie (Fr) Pliny (Ilr). Donati (Ir). Herschel (Br) Tagus (Br) Archimedes (Br) Remon (Br). B. Ayres (Gr)	Liverpool*. New York River Plate. River Plate. Santos Southampton* Southampton* Liverpool* Hamburg *	Sundries. Coffee. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries.				

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

								bk Montrea					
			8	a	<u>a</u>	5			LAST	LAST	DIVIDE	ND	bk Mc Give
١	NAMES	CAPITAL.	SHARE	SSUE	VALUE	P S		RESERVE FUNI	QUOTA-				bk Gateshe:
		l	1 %	2	>	2			TION	AM'T	PA	ID	bk Coomass bg B itanni.
	BANKS			1	1	-	ı			1	1		bk Patna
	Banco do Brazil. Rural e Hypothecario Commercial do Rio de Janeiro. English (limited). Industrial e Mercantil. Mercantil de Santos. Hanco Prediat. New London and Brazilian. Banco de Mantana. Banco de Mantana. New London and Brazilian. Banco de Mantana.	33,000,000\$	165,000	All	200\$		M	8,428,891\$220	2625000	98000	July.	.0	sp F. Chips
	Rural e Hypothecario	8,000,000	40,000	All	200	1	VII.	2,053,050 692 1,587,882 137	240 000	9 000	July.	1870	bg Cornuco bgu Elenor
	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	12,000,000	60,000	20,000	200		¥II	1,587,882 137	224 000	9 000	July.	1870	DANISH
	Industrial e Mercantil	£ 1,000,000	20,000	All	200		ll.	£ 116,944,811 850,000\$000	100 000	6 sh	July July	1879	sch Neman
l	Mercantil de Santos	4.000,000	20,000	5,000			vii	175.660 B16	219 000	98000	July.	1879	bgn Dana
ı	Banco Predial	4,000,000	20,000	10,200	200	1 /	XII.	850,000\$000 175,669 816 4,512 860	110 000	7 000	Dec	1878	FRENCH
ı	New London and Brazilian	£ 1,000,000	50,000	15,000	€ 20		10				Dec	1878	bk Perigny bk Reine M
	RAILWAYS	12,000,000\$	60,000	30,000	200	20	ġ.	282,933\$227	198 000	5\$000	July.	1879	bk Franci e:
	Petropolis	1.000.000\$	5,000	l An	2005		111	34,783\$400	185\$000	12\$000	July.		bk Troited U
ı	Macalié e Campos	7,500,000	37,500	14,380 All	200	/	All.		70 000	1	J	10/9	bk Heros
ı	Paulista	5,000,000	25,000	All	200	18	S III	_	190 000	ĺ	l		bg Bertha
ı	Leopoldina	2,400,000	12,000	All	200		m	_	55 000 100 000	7 000	July.		bgn Oberon.
	Nictheroyense	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	A	ш	-	25 000 Nom	,	July.	10,9	bk Stephanie bgn Etzhorn
ı	Nictheroyense. Campos a S. Sebastião S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro	600,000	3,300	All	200	- 4	щ		Nom				bg Bessel
١			53,325 4,000	30,000 Ali	200		a	34,600\$000	200 000 Nom.	7°0	June	1879	ben Heinric
ı	TRAMWAYS	000,000	4,000	An	200	٠ '	"	34,000,000	Noin.	1000	June.	1878	bk Vesta
	TRAMWAYS S Christovão. Botanical Garden. S Paulo.	4,000,000\$	20,000	16,500	200\$		Ш	64,276\$465	280\$000	13 000	July.	1870	bk Ocean sch Catrina
	Botanical Garden	2,000,000	10,000	All	200	1	ų	-	750 000			,	ITALIAN
1		700,000	6,000	All	200	10	Ü	7,471 399	Nom Nom	8 000	July.	.0	bgn Icamia
l	Pelotas S Luiz do Maranhão	540,000	2,700	AD	200	1	ш	777. 397	Nom	0 000	July.	1079	bgn B Gen
۱	S Luiz do Maranhão	800,000	4,000	3,000	200		ωį		20\$000				bg Rolando bk Angiolini
ı	Porto Alegre	1,200,000	6,000	All	200	101	1	30,163 063 2,800 000	5 000	١.			lug Silvia
ı	Montevideo	2,000,000	10,000	7,000	200	- 7	ü	2.800.003	Nam	8 000	July.	1879	bk Giulio &
ı	Nictherov	1,200,000					- 1						bg Paulina l
ı	Bruxellas	1,200,000	6,000	AD.	200\$		щ	_	Nom				bgn Swiff
ı	TOLL ROADS	5,400,600	27,000	Al	200		LII		225\$000	9 000	July.	1879	bk Azov
ı	Carris urbanos	1,800,000\$	6,000	A	300\$		w	r80,000\$∪00	1005000	t5 000	July.	1870	bk Succes
ı	Magé e Sapucaia	180,000	1,800	Alf	100	E	ш	- '	Nom		, ,, .	,,	bk Audacia
ı	Brazileira de Navegação	4,000,000\$	20,000	All	200\$		at	96,467\$751	205\$000	12 000	Lutin		blc Nº Vence
ı	Espirito Santo e Campos	600,000	3,000	All	200.0	:60	\$	300,407-9751	100 000	7 000	July Dec.	1848	bk Alliança
ı	União Nictheroyense	200,000	1,000	912	200	110		_	Nom	,		,-	bk Marinho l shp Nova Go
ı	Ferry Paulista	500,000	3,200	3,168 All	200 200	A	H	717 960	Nom Nom	7 000	July.		bk Alegria .
ı	Amazon Steam Navigation	£ 1,000,000	50,000	42,500	£ 20	Ä		£ 21,321,75:4d	115\$000	9 sh	Dec.	1827	bk Novo Sile
ı	Fluv. do Espirito Santo (Ceará)	150,000	750	-	200	100	\$		106 000			,	lg Alves bg Iloa Fé
ı	Fidelidade	8,000,000\$	8,000	4,000	1,000\$	125	\$	200,000\$000	127\$000	8 750	July.	1000	lg Rio Gran
ı	Argos Fluminense	3,000,000	3,000	Δli	1,000	250		300,000 000	410 OIK	28 000	July.	1810	lg Rubin
ı	Garantia Nova Permanente Nova Regeneração	2,500,000	2,500	All	1,000	100		150,500 000	123 000	8 000	July.	1870	SWEDISH
ı	Nova Regeneração	800,000 500,000	500	All	1,000	250		162,660 621 35,593 963	400 000 Nom	20 000 6 000		1879	bk Excelsion
ı	Confiança	4,000,000 8,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	ч	130,000 000	365000	3 000	July.	1870	shp Ugglan. bk Equateur
ı	Integridade	8,000,000	40,000 50,000	20,000	200	50		250,000 000	63 000	4 000	July.	1870	le Emmanue
ı	Confiança Integridade Previdente Popular Fluminense	5,000,000	5,000	25,000 All	200	100		122,690 173 184,426 740	10 500 25 000	1 000	Dec.	1878	bk Nanny
ı	Gloria						- î						bgn Chariott SPANISH
ı	Harmonia	500,000\$	1,000	All All	200\$	A	Ш	70,000\$000	50,000	2 000	Dec.	1877	fel Nueva Su
١	Mercado Nictherovense	300,000	3,000	All	100	100		900 000	Nom 20 000	5 000	Dec	1876 1876	bg Victoria bg Saffo
	Mercado Nictheroyense							,				- 1	bg Sallo bg Fortuna
	Nictherny	£ 750,000	37,500 7,500	36,000 All	£ 10	A		_	310\$000	6:	June	1877	be Buenaven
					~				50 000	. 0	Dec	1878	bg Tibidaho bg Belia Dol
	Transportes Marit. de Sav	600,000\$	3,000	All	200\$	ıΛ		96,544\$53:	Nom	6\$000	Dec	1878	ben Sensat
	Docas de Pedro II	10.000,000	50,000	600 15,000	200	100		=	Nom 90\$000	6 000	Dec.	1878	bgn Sensat. smk A. Chris
	Bonds Maritimos Docas de Pedro II Brazil Industrial União Industrial	1,000,000	5,000	All	200	A	11	=	80 000	0 000			pl Dolores
	União Industrial	400,000	2,000	All	200	A	11	-	Nom				pl Joven Ros bgn MªA. Se
	Florestal Paranaense		2,500 6,000	All	200	145 A	\$	=	Nom				smk Lola
	Carroagens Fluminense	1,200,000	6,000	5,461	200	Ä	ii	58,793 327	165\$000	8 000	July	1870	bg Lola
	Commercio e Lavoura	3,000,000	12,500	7,500	200	100	\$I	90,000 000	160 000	25 000		1879	bg Clara bg Chile
	Economia (lavanderia)	400,000	4,000	All	100	A	郥	-	10 000				bg Wifredo.
	Tritão Fluminense	3,000,000	6,000 4,000	All	500	120			25 000 Nom	p. 0	July	1879	pl Sofia
			15,000	Ail	50	A	ш	_	2,0000				bg Barcello I
	Architectonica Petropolitana	1,800,000	9,000	6,000	200	50 A	\$	-	Nom				pol Soledad be Ricardo
	Economica Auxiliar	4,000,000	40,000	7,500	100	A	11	-	Nom Nom				pol Catoluna
	Material para construcção	600,000	6,000	2,130	100	70 A	ű	=	Nom	(\$000	Dec.	1878	bgn Octava.
	Material para construcção Indust. Flum. (kiosques)	400,000	8,000	4,400	50	A	11	37,866 000	61\$000		July	1879	sch Vlyt
	Flora	220,000	1,000	40.000	200	Ą	11	208,407 406	Nom				lug Unie

FREIGHTS: Sailing-Vessele: Bordeaux... Marseilles... New York... Baltimore

PORT OF SANTOS

Coffic.—The sales of codies on our market since the rat is amount to 978 to bage; and the receipts to 20,000 bags. Stormanus to 978 to bage in the receipts to 20,000 bags. Stormanus to 978 to 1000 bags in the control of 1000 b

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 2.

HAVRE—Ft six Fill de Santos; 1,008 tons; sundries.

SYMASSEA—Bt — Gister; 303 tons; cont.

SEPT, 3.

SEPT, 3.

SEPT, 3.

HANDER—GE ST Tagaz; 1,832 tons; sundries.

HANDER—GE ST Demos Appris; 1,716 tons; sundries.

GENO—Sp— Artha; 253 tons; randries.

NEPT, 4. Grenor-Sp — Arina; 253 tons; cundries SEPT. 5. Cardiff—Br — Gazelle; 177 tons; rails.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.

SEPTEMBER:

ST. THOMSON—Fir—Star of Danne, 139 tons ballout.

CASE BE Visious—Br — Gyrinovi', 389 tons ballout.

Specific Annuance: 331 tons ballout.

ANY NUMBER: 761 Kin and South mention—Br sar Tagnet; 1,331

Sins; 4,933 loag of ordice and saundies.

SEPT: 7.

HAMMENG-OF SET Bulloute Agrees; 1,736 tons: 12,684 bags of coffice and saundies.

SEPT: 9.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 13th 1879

AMBRICAN
loga 1-, IL Teldl 326/Aug. 15 Wilmingun
loga 1-, IL Teldl 326/Aug. 15 Wilmingun
lik Lorena. 428 as 15 Wilmingun
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A. C. Nathan & Co.
J. Sauwen & Co.
Arthur Moss & Co.
Chaves Fonseca&Co To order
Wright & Co
J. M. Brandon & Co J M Friss & Co.
Brandes Kamer & C.
Alexes & Martins,
For Singapore
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For Singapore
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For Rosaria,
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180 June 5 R. Grande Miranda Az & C. 200 20 Irapani Fiorita & Tavolara. 350 July 12 Fray Bento To England. 12 20 Cadiz. Las. 20 Cadiz. Las. 21 21 Cadiz I. Lignago. 337 Aug 14 Marcelles. H. N. Dreyfus. 7.33 Sept. 5 Perissola. J. Sauwen & Co.

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200 July 27 Liverpool. J. J. Picke & Co. 234 Aug 29 SanNicolas Alex. Wagner.

COFFEE CULTURE.

Dr. Luiz Couty, Professor of Industrial Biology in the Polytechnic school of Rio Biology in the Polycelanic school of Rio having been charged by the Minister of Empire to visit the province of Sao Paulo in order to there study the labor question in its bearings upon the production of coffee has submitted a report of his observation to the minister. Parts relating to the use of agricultural implements and advanced meth-ods of farming we consider of sufficient importance to translate and reproduce here for our readers.

our readers.

I am convinced that the use of the princing knife, combined with a better planting of the coffee trees will produce not only larger and more even crops, but will not an end to the rapid decline of the plants themselves, so that their maximum production will not be for five to ten years only, but for a much longer period.

The question for the planter is the making of manual labor easier, less irksome and expensive without diminishing production. For residing it there is a third point which seems with reason to be of prime importance to every well-informed and thinking person. I refer to the substitution of implements for plowing drawn by animals, for the human arm whether free or slave, often deficient, already excessively dear and promising to become still dearer. This necessity for reform in agricultural labor is a recognized fact. Planters buy plows and try to use them, but judging from what I saw progress in this direction is entirely too slow and it will not keep pace with the age miles some energetic impulse is given it. The tools used, besides being extremely dear, are very imperfect and insufficial, and their use is very limited.

There are other phases, apparently accessory to these questions, which seem to demand scrious study and perhaps radical changes in order to avoid such heavy losses of power and useful labor; such as the direction of furrows with reference to washing of the soil; the construction of wagons, at present too clumps and be ally balanced; the manner of yoking cutter, etc., etc. It would be an easy matter for planters to make this transformation of labor much more active if they were animated by proper desires. It is their duty to-day to determine the depth to which the soil can be broken advantages only to construct agricultural labor for Brazil. Alterwards, with these facts as bases, specialists will be able to construct agricultural implements adapted to the conditions of the country; for it appears to me that plows, harrows, etc., well enough adapted to the cultivat

but becoming hard under the influence of the least heat. I insist upon these questions, because with them are linked the momentous problem which at present so nearly interests Brazili—the problem of manual labor. Animals for purposes of agriculture, oxen, horses and mules are much cheaper here than in Europe, a sufficient reason for using them even were manual labor plentiful and cheap. But it is easily shown that such labor whether free or slave is extremely high in Brazil, and in comparison with the quality is free times as high as in North America or Europe. Even at ever higher prices, manual labor is earce, and hands that are scarce to-day will be lacking altogether when slave fabor will larve disappeared. This lack can be supplied in part by the use of animals and agricultural machinery.

FLAN CULTURE IN IRELAND.

FLAN CULTURE IN IRELAND.

The acreage under flax in each of the lour provinces, in the year 1878, was as follows: Ulster, 108,664 acres; Comnaught, 1,172 acres; Munster, 965 acres; and Leinster, 807 acres; total, 111,808 acres. These figures, which are taken from a return of the Registrar General, show a decrease in the acreage under flax, compared with 1877, of 11,627 acres, or 9.4 per cent. This diminution in area was caused by a deficiency in the supply of seed. The acreage under flax in Uster was 6.01 per cent. of the whole acreage under crop; whist over the whole of Ireland the flax acreage was 2.15 per cent. of the acreage under crop. In 1877 the total production of flax in Ireland was 22,029 tons, whils in 1878 it was 21,708 tons, showing a decrease of 261 tons, or 1,45 per cent. Though the decrease in the acreage was 9.4 per cent, had the whole of the seed sown been of an average uniform quality, the gross production in 1878 would nave exceeded that of 1877. The average yield per acre in Ireland in 1878 was 31.15 stone of 4.1 lbs. There has been during the year a further decrease in the number of Scotch milk. These mills come under the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1878. The aceage under flax in each of the lour provinces, in the year 1878, was as follows: User, 108,864 acres; Comanglid, 1,772 acres; Minister, 965 acres; and Leinster, 807 acres; total, 111,808 acres. These figures, which are taken from a return of the Registrat General, show a decrease in the acreage under flax, compared with 1877, 611,1627 acres, or 0,4 per cent. This diminution in area was caused by a deficiency in the supply of seed. The acreage under flax in Uister was 6,61 per cent, of the whole of treatand the flax acreage was 2,15 per cent, of the arrange under crop. In 1877 the total production of flax in Ireland was 22,029 tons, showing a decrease of 261 tons, or 1, 35 per cent. Though the decrease in the acreage was 9,4 per cent, had the whole of the seed sown been of an average uniform quality, the gross production in 1878 would mave exceeded that of 1877. The average wide per arei in reland in 1878 would mave exceeded that of 1877. The average wide per arei in reland in 1878 would mave exceeded that of 1877. The average wide per arei in releand in 1878 would mave exceeded that of 1877. The average wide per arei in reland in 1878 would mave exceeded that of 1877. The average wide per arei in reland in 1878 would mave exceeded that of 1877. The average wide per arei in reland in 1878 would mave exceeded that of 1877. The average wide per arei in releand in 1878 would mave exceeded in the postations of the Factory and Works-bop Act of 1878, and the restrictions which thes Act imposs will have a tendency to cause more mids to close; the probabile effect will, therefore, by the diminish the production of the raw material.—A. F. Com. Bulletin, Jane 27, 1879.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- Abundant rains are reported from Parahyb — The village of União, Piauhy, is suffering from virulent epidemic of small-pox.
- The export of jerked beef at the port of Ric Grande do Sul during the month of August was

- Grande do Sul during the month of August was 1,545,220 kilogrammer.

 Advices from Porto Alegre of the 27th ult., report the arrival of some twenty did miners to work in the coal mines of S. Jeronymo.

 The epidemic of measles on the upper Ama-ion is still raging with great intensity. The deads of 43 persons on me pitzenth atome is reported.

 The provincial assembly of Souta Catharina has been called for the 2nd of January next. The elections for provincial deputies will take place on the second Sumbay in October.

 The bishop of Pará is still urging his deter-
- The bishop of Pará is still urging his determination to prohibit the Nazareth festa at Pará. As this question involves a conflict with the civil powers, it promises to occasion no slight degree of
- The European's speaking of a European botanist, one Dr. Jeão Puiggary, now working upthe botany in the vicinity of Iguape, province of São Paulo, says that he as discovered two new genera gf-cryptograms and twenty-three new species.
- On the 18th ult., there were actually four vessels auchored in the port of Maranh\u00e4\u00f3\u00e4\u00
- one Linglish steamer, and two coasting steamers. The Baráo de Telfe nearly died from anual during his three days in port.

 Advices of the 17th ult. from Uberalos state that the weather there in the early part of August was exceptionably color, the thermometer descending from 177° Falir on the 8th to 23° Falir, on the 9th. Great injury has been done by the frost.

 The bishop of Maranhão seems to be spoiling for a fight. In addition to his troubles with the cametery because of the burial of a suicide within it against his decision to the contrary.

 Some of the disaffected Halian familles in Santa Catharian sailed for Europe from Desterro on the 27th ult. The thialian steamer Clamentian from Montevideo, took them away. These colonists complain of a lead climate and bed treatment.

 The work of laying rails on the extension of

- The work of haying rails on the extension of the Baturike railway, in Ceará, is progressing rapidity. On the zooh thi, sixteen kilonetes had been haid, and the track had reached a point within a distance of six kilometres of the Agun Verde-station.
- The tartete de Campinus says that some young men of the Italian colony residing in Campinas Parce organized a new dramads society with the purison of deceding the proceeds of its entertainments to the liberation of slaves. Their ediorts will be prinarily directed to the liberation of the slave husbands of free women.
- Iree women.

 The Ceard correspondent of the Cruzeiro, writing from Fortaleza on the 22nd ult, says that the sanitary condition of that city has greatly improved. The weather has been cook, light rains, choices de opp, have falten and the epidemic diseases are gradually disappearing. The capit trees have produced very plentifully this year, and the plentifulness of this fruit has been of incalculable service to the poor people.
- poor people,

 "The Gazeta de Parlo Aleger says with reference
 to the fall of snow in the province of Rio Grande do
 Sul's Notices from Clima da Serra say that during
 the last days of the month now drawing to a close
 there fell in those regions such a quantity of snow
 that it covered the earth to a depth of more than
 seven feet, sufficient to bury the eathe with snow so
 that their borns barely projected. It is said that
 the injury to the earth and plantations is very great.
 In the Conde d'Fa and D. Lzabel colonies the
 weight of snow stripped the trees, leaving them
 destitute of branches. Such a fall of snow has
 never been known in the province before.

THE ELVERTON TRAGEDY.

The following extracts from the state-ment of John H. Dearborn, formerly first mate of the bark *Elverton*, concerning the murder of Captain Barchay, will be of in-terest to many of our readers. The extracts are taken from the New York Herald.

breathed his last. He never spoke after he fell.

After taking him to the stateroom I took charge of
the vessel and headed around for Rio. When we
reached Rot I gave Powers in charge of the capitain
of a brazillan war vessel, who had boarded us, seeing that we came into port "union down half mast."
Powers was taken on shore by the 'United States
consul, who held an investigation and examined me
and the crew. He sent Powers on to New York,
with three of the crew as witnesses, leaving myself
and four of the crew, who were important witnesses,
behind. These came to this port in the bark
with me.

THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

The London correspondent of the *Jornal do onumercio*, in his letter of July 10th, says in regard

to the money market of Löndon:
"Our capitalists, the richest and most caution

"Our capitalists, the richest and most cautions, are to-day investing their money in United. States 49% bonds at tog the most speculative in Hungarian gold bonds at alout St. The interest on these [U. S. bonds] is naturally paid in Washington, but the bonds have coupons and arealy also here without any loss."
"It does not follow, however, that if gold bonds were entitled in Ro, their compose would have a ready sale in London, because, at the same time that the means of making remittances from London to New York are very easily procured, there are not the same opportunities in London of making remittances to Brazil."

RAILROAD NOTES.

The London correspondent of the Formal do Commercio states in a recent communication that Coloned Russel has succeeded in raising £ 164,200 on 6/2, debentures of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janciero nilway at a subscription price of 66/2, on condition that the company shall be enabled to draw the entire sum immediately. The transaction was made through the house of L. Cohen & Sons. It will be remembered that Coloned Russel, through the same house, raised £ 6000,000 in 1875 for the same road and at the same rates of emission and intervest, the transaction being effected just after the placing of the large Brazilian 5% loan. The correspondent them adds: "Why then, it will be asked cannot other railway companies raise capital here? Because the other lines have yet to be built, while this line is already completed and at work, and is aying at a rate which considerably reduces the guarantee. It has the probability also of augmenting this rate sa as entirely to do away with the guarantee. - The London correspondent of the Yornal d

guranue.

—The receipts of the Dom Pedro II milway during the month of July, were 1,022,7584727; same menth last year, 911.2438500. The amounts for the different classes of service were 84,117 first-class and 141.188 1/2 second-class passengers, 244.24078529, 709.44 twos 10 Suggeque and express matter, 27.8048219, 28.574.57 tons of freight, 735-7008825; 3.563 animals, 7.9718630; divense, 16, 8948802.

- The balance sheet of the Recife ao S. Franciscallway for the month of July shows the following figures: receipts, 42,302\$210; expenses 36,495\$300 balance to be applied toward interest guarantee o capital, 5,806\$280. The traffic on the road durin the month comprised 13,345 passengers, 67.12 ton samont comprised 13,345 passengers, 67,12 tons buggage and express matter, 2,20-63 tons of right, and 388 animals. The freights included 87 ns of sugar and 9 tons of cotton. The average ceptus per kilometre were 339\$\frac{8}{12}\$\text{f} and the excess 292\$\frac{8}{5}\$78.

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WM. D. CARSON, Proprietor.

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CITY OF SÃO PAULO

The discuss of the Companilla Cantariors e Equita will receive projects before the construction of the sustenesseds and a complex changes yeare of this cly and for the furnishing of all the nutrical necessary for each ways, and must the term of the construction of the construction of Sept, prox. For a vivide classification, plans, profiles, maps, etc., which should not be used to be a superior of the construction of the specifications, plans, profiles, maps, etc., which should not not be used to a loss of the proposal nearly to examined by com-nerous at the office of the Company, No. 37 Run do Box rists.

actors as socialists.

Office of the Companhia Cantarrira e Esgotos.

São Parto, August 31, 1879.

ANTERO BLOEM,
Account

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