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THE REASON WHY.

During the year ending June 30, 1879, the public domain of the United States was taken up to the extent of 8,600,000 acres, against 7,760,000 acres during the previous year. It is estimated that, should the rate continue at which the public lands have been taken since July 1st, the amount for the current year will reach a total of 10,000,000 acres.

This rapid extension of the cultivated territory of the United States into its vast unsettled districts is owing to the great liberality of its laws and the facilities which the government offers for the settlement and improvement of its public lands. Emigration is free and unrestricted, and the emigrant is made to feel at the outset that he is at liberty to pursue any occupation or settle in any part of the country which may best suit his inclinations. If he wishes to buy lands, the whole country is open to him, and there are no burdensome transfer taxes to bar his way, nor deficient surveys and records of titles to embarrass him. In the purchase of improved lands, the public records at once show him just low good each and every title is, and a small fee procures him an official certificate of the record of any tract of land he may wish to purchase. In completing his purchase, he is required by law to have his papers properly drawn, acknowledged and recorded, for which the fees are few and light. Should his purchase be from the government, the process is even simpler and less expensive. The result of all this is seen in the wonderful growth of the western parts of the country where lands are very cheap and where every improvement adds at once to the personal wealth of the individual and to the prosperity of the community in which he lives.

In whatever line this system may be considered its beneficial effects are at once apparent. The people are more intelligent because they are more independent and self-reliant; they are more prosperous and progressive and enjoy more of the comforts of life because they are more intelligent. In the month of July last they exported 12,705,327 bushels of wheat valued at \$14,113,532, and 383,815 barrels of flour valued at \$1,988,160. Out of the net proceeds of these enormous sales they will improve their farms, construct comfortable buildings, buy labor-saving machinery, build school-houses, churches and libraries, educate their children, make investments, and lay aside a handsome balance in the bank against the demands of less fortunate days. Doing this a country can not help prospering.

In view of this state of affairs in the United States, how is it possible that so many of the prominent men of Brazil can defend the restrictive and repressive system now in vogue here? There is not so great a difference in the age of the two countries as will warrant the difference which now exists between them in population, wealth or civilization; nor is there so great a difference in the material advantages which they offer as to account for the wonderful growth of the one over and beyond the other. Look at the question as we may, there is no resisting the conclusion that the present system of colonization, citizenship, and land-holding in Brazil is largely accountable for the snail-paced progress which she has made. The country does not lack for fertile lands, nor for vegetable and mineral wealth. The productions of all climates can be grown within her boundaries, and there are abundant commercial facilities with which to supplement them.

But notwithstanding all this the country makes little or no progress. Restrictions are placed upon the emigrant almost at every step. He is put in leading strings from the very outset: the government feeds him, locates him, puts a guardian over him, restricts his political and religious rights, and permits him to be robbed. As a laborer he is degraded; as a foreigner he is set aside. For him there is no advancement, no patriotism; the land of his adoption simply seeks and tolerates him for its own selfish purposes. He finds that the fertile

lands of the empire are already largely held by the great proprietors, who are assisted and favored in every way by the government, and who are enabled to hold large tracts of uncultivated land because there is no land tax. Should he be able to buy and to discover a plantation for sale, he finds himself embarrassed by the absence of good surveys and records, by the perplexities and legal expenses of making the transfer, and by the government tax of six per cent. on the sum paid for the land. He then finds that he can not work with his own hands without sinking in the social scale, and that he must depend on servile labor. He finds the cost of transportation so excessive as to consume the profits of his labor, and the ruinous export duties so great as to make his enterprise a losing one. Turn whichever way he will, there are checks on his enterprise and ambition, taxes upon his resources and labor. The government, the province, the municipality, the church, all are watching him with hungry eyes and devouring his substance; what they leave, the assassins, robbers and beggars are sure to claim. If he lives near Campinas and undertakes to sell his coffee here, he not only pays excessive freight rates and the general and provincial export duties, but he is compelled also to pay a certain rate as a church tax for the erection of the new cathedral in that city. And so it is wherever he is and whatever he does. He soon learns that the easiest life is the poorest one—that of missing just enough to meet his commonest necessities and leaving nothing for the state and church to feed upon. Thus it is that Brazil is standing still while the rest of the great world is moving on.

It seems almost unnecessary to point out the remedies for this state of affairs; it is scarcely possible for an intelligent man to overlook them. If the policy of the United States and the British colonies, in opening their doors to the emigrant and leaving him free to do as he pleases as long as he obeys the general laws of the land, is productive of such wonderful growth and prosperity, why is not that policy suitable for Brazil? If religious, civil and political freedom trains the immigrant into an intelligent and patriotic citizen there, why will it not do as much here? If wealth, and education, and refinement, and good order grow out of free and self-regulating institutions, why are not those same institutions adopted, in spirit as well as in form, in this empire? It is evident that the present system has not and can not produce these results. It is evident that the best class of immigrants will not come and remain until the doors of a free and full citizenship are opened to them. It is evident that the country can not prosper until labor is lifted above its present servile station and is honored and esteemed by all classes and conditions of life—a result which can be attained only through the now neglected and derided *pequena lavoura*, the system of cultivation on a small scale and by the actual owners of the soil, can never be attained until there shall be a land tax in place of the transfer tax, a reduction in the cost of transportation, and an abolition of every species of export duty. When all this shall be done, we may then expect to see an awakening in this great empire, and a growth which it has never yet experienced.

THE MENNONITES IN BRAZIL.

The following letter to the New York *Evening Post* from Mr. Herbert H. Smith, author of the *Scribner* articles on Brazil, discusses a question upon which there has been a keen interest in this country. At the time when the Russians were leaving Paraná, there was a very general discussion of the whole matter, and it was hoped that some good would grow out of it. Unfortunately, however,—though not infrequently the discussion was soon exhausted, and the question remains as at the outset. Mr. Smith's observations on this perplexing subject of colonization give a fair idea of an outside view of it.

To the Editors of the "Evening Post."

By your issue of yesterday I notice the arrival of a party of Russian Mennonites from Brazil. It may interest your readers to know the story of this scheme, the last item in the long list of failures which Brazilians call colonization.

Two or three years ago certain statesmen or speculators conceived the idea of turning the stream of Mennonite emigration to Brazil. It would be nearly impossible at this day to discover the motive power of the scheme, whether it was the desire to improve the country or a mere plan for filling the pockets of immigration commissioners and treasury officials. Be that as it may, the Russian peasants were visited by agents who inflamed their minds with glowing accounts of Brazil, promised them lands, government support for a year and certain prosperity to arise from a minimum of work. The peasants were oppressed at home; Brazil seemed a more favorable field for them than the United States, and it gave them the certainty of support for a year, beside a free passage, from Russia. Under such circumstances, what could simple people do? They accepted the offer as a golden opportunity, and two thousand left their homes at once, and it was calculated that the entire emigration would reach twenty thousand.

There was suffering and ill-treatment on the passage. In July, 1877, I remember, a shipload of the immigrants arrived at Rio, in miserable plight, and much indignation was expressed on the subject; but, as usual, nobody suffered for it, and the matter was soon forgotten. The Mennonites were sent to the province of Paraná, in southern Brazil; they were fed at first at government expense, and a certain latitude was allowed them in the selection of land.

A portion of Paraná is covered with forest, and in some places the soil is reasonably rich. In the central part of the province there is an immense tract of open grass lands known as the *Campes Gerais*. It occupies a high, somewhat rolling region; occasional clumps of woodland and shrubbery give a park-like appearance to the country and make it one of the most beautiful in Brazil. St. Hilaire describes the *Campes Gerais* as a kind of terrestrial paradise, and other writers are hardly less enthusiastic. The Mennonite immigrants were encouraged to settle in these open plains, and they consequently must have seemed attractive enough to those who were ignorant of the facts.

But in Brazil park-like regions almost always denote a sterile soil; the forest is absent because there is nothing to support it. Mr. Derby, the well-known Brazilian government geologist, visited the campos of Paraná and found them no exception to the rule. The combination of beauty and sterility is well described by him:

"I may say at the outset that I have never seen the country or elsewhere a country so pleasing to the eye as this of the *Campes Gerais*. . . . The *Serrania*, which marks the beginning of the campo region, is a bluff nearly three hundred feet high of coarse white sandstone. On reaching the top and entering the campo one sees that the soil is derived from the disintegration of this rock and is composed of a mass of small scattered forest patches and snow as capes. In general, however, the soil is too poor to support anything but grass, and except in the capes even shrubbery is absent. This very fertility is a cause of the extraordinary beauty of the region, since grassy plains are always more pleasing to the eye than wooded or shrubby ones."

The southern empire has plenty of good land, especially in the northern part; there was no excuse therefore for this stupid blunder of sending the Mennonites to the *Campes Gerais*. Perhaps it was worse than a blunder; these sterile lands on which the emigrants settled were bought by the government from private individuals at enormous prices; in other words, certain speculators made a great deal of money with very little trouble.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I know that Americans sometimes go to Brazil to seek agricultural employment. A word on Brazilian colonization may not be out of place. Aside from any imputation of positive dishonesty, these schemes are always badly conducted, and they have terrible drawbacks in the social and political features of the country. In Brazil, especially in the southern provinces, there is a clear distinction of classes; the caste of peasants, laboring men, are set apart from the proprietors, and the latter look upon manual labor as a disgrace.

Any one who enters Brazil as an "immigrant" or "colonist" must take his place in the lower class, if he ever rises from it it will be by extraordinary perseverance and intelligence—by traits of character which are not possessed by one man in twenty, and which are hardly ever found among ignorant peasants. Generally, the government feels the same toward the emigrant; but this is not enough to secure him a start with his farm, even though the soil be good. The ratings are very coarse, and they are often issued so irregularly that no reliance can be placed on them. If the immigrant finds work on a plantation, or on a public road, he is paid at the ordinary rates—eight to fifteen dollars a month, without board. Most colonists come to Brazil with families on their hands; you may imagine, then, that the road to prosperity is a long and arduous one. No wonder that nineteen out of twenty fail.

If a man has a few hundred dollars to start with he may do better, but even then it is a dull work.

Brazil has no land taxes; consequently much of her available territory is held by capitalists who have bought it of the government at a low price, and now keep it lying idle until they see fit to turn it into coffee or sugar plantations. An American who wishes to establish himself in the southern provinces will find great difficulty in securing even a indifferent tract of land, yet he had better lose in this way than join a "colony" under the governmental wing.

My own advice to emigrants going to Brazil would be the same as that of *Punch* to young people intending to marry—"Don't!" But if a man persists in going to the southern empire as a farmer, let him go with money enough to make him independent of government aid; enough to keep him for two or three years until he is well started. Then he will do well to avoid the southern provinces. At Pernambuco he has a chance of doing well. If he does not mind the hardships of wild life, the best region of all is the Amazon Valley, where land is very cheap and often very good, and where a clear title can generally be obtained after five or six years of red tape, with three or four surveys.

But on the Amazon, as everywhere else in the empire, the great drawback to immigration is the lack of help. A German or Russian peasant who settles in our Western States has his home in a growing community; his land is constantly increasing in value; his work is in demand; railroads and steamships are ready to take away his crops as the season is far as well started. In Brazil a man's energy is wasted in a stagnant pool; he does not advance because his neighbors do not advance; he is out of the world.

HERBERT H. SMITH.
New York, October 4, 1879.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES

A few days ago a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans announced that the maximum channel required by the Jety at had been secured, and that the mouth of the Mississippi is thus for ever permanently open. This is the commencement of the world, the complete success of one of the most difficult, costly and courageous exploits of hydraulic engineering ever attempted is thus briefly chronicled. Captain Eads has put a curb in the mouth of the most powerful and turbulent of American rivers, forced it to obey his will, turned a large part of its waters into a channel they had long since abandoned, and compelled its muddy current to cease depositing debris and to set to work rearing the bars it had piled up for centuries. This work the doctor river has accomplished, and the channel it has thus obediently excavated, after being harnessed with jetties, piles and sunken dams, now opens its broad and safe course to the heaviest shipping. Years of labor and a large amount of money have been required to accomplish this result, but the value of the achievement to the commerce of the Mississippi Valley is beyond calculation. It is said in New-Orleans that the saving on the freight of cotton sent abroad resulting from deep water at the mouth of the river amounts to enough in a single year to pay the entire cost of the jetty work.

When the Jety Company began its operations at South Pass, the commercial entrance to the Mississippi was at Sautwell Pass; but only light-draught vessels were sure of getting in. A ship drawing over sixteen feet was liable to get fast on the bar and remain there until she had loaded her cargo upon lighters. The cost of unloading and reloading and of the long delay more than absorbed the profits of the voyage. Besides the obstruction of the bar, which constant work by Government steam dredgers for more than twenty years had failed to remove, there were the curious mud-lumps, which, heaving up from the bottom outside the river's mouth, often caught ships in their sticky embrace. South Pass Pass was, however, the main channel, and the only practicable entrance for craft larger than fishing-smacks. South Pass had only six feet of water on its bar, and Pass a 10-foot and the old Belize had long been closed. The government would not allow Captain Eads to work upon South Pass Pass, which, moving by far the greatest volume of water, was most easily improvable. It was feared he would ruin the river channel existing there, and so chose up the river completely. He had to take South Pass, and was compelled, in order to get enough water in it, to throw sunken mattresses across the heads of the other passes. Then he had to conquer a shoal at the head of South Pass and stop up an outlet through which a portion of the current escaped into the real jety work, which consisted in building two walls from the river's mouth straight out into the Gulf for a distance of nearly three miles to the outer verge of the bar—walls that would resist the force of the current and the buffeting of the sea.

The enterprise met with discouragement from many of the best engineers in the government service and civil life. Properties of the run of five foot-walk ways by the waves, of their destruction by worms, of undermining by the current, and of their failure to compel the river to deepen its channel and cut a passage across the bar, were much more abundant than words of cheer. But Captain Eads had faith in his system, and only a little attention to the objections of his critics could conquer. There is now a depth of thirty feet between the jetties. The commerce of New-Orleans is revolutionized. The largest run of steamers go up to her wharves for cargoes of cotton and grain. All the lower Mississippi region is open to direct trade with the great capitals of the world. Genius, persistence and pluck have done it. The old section was so great a stumbling-block over the forces of nature and the prejudices of men.—*N. Y. Tribune*, July 16.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY

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

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charges, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1879

THE DEATH OF Sir George Buckley-Matthew, C. B., which took place at London on the 23rd ult., brought a sad surprise to his many friends in this city. Although nearly seventy-two years of age, his vigorous appearance, on his departure from Brazil at the beginning of the present year, gave promise of many years yet in the enjoyment of a well-earned repose.

ASSASSINATIONS are becoming distressingly frequent in Rio Grande do Sul. From all accounts there is security neither for life nor property in that province. It will be seen from our provincial news that murders and robberies are occurring in all parts of the empire, but just at this time Rio Grande do Sul is taking the lead. It is only a few months ago when we had occasion to call attention to a similar state of affairs in Minas Geraes where for a time there was a great terror of murder and rapine.

THE BUENOS AYRES authorities have increased the quarantine on vessels arriving from Brazilian ports to fifteen days. It is always a commendable step for a government to take precautions against the introduction of infectious diseases, and to look closely after the sanitary conditions of its ports, but in this instance the government of Buenos Ayres has clearly gone beyond the requirements of the case.

justified in closing their port against arrivals from Brazil. They should bear in mind that these vexatious restrictions are not only burdensome to Brazil, but to the entire commercial community. A quarantine of fifteen days at this time is a wanton outrage.

IN our last issue we noticed that the customs authorities had seized forty bales of hay on suspicion that they contained contagious goods, and that this suspicion had proved to be well founded. Since then we have waited patiently for further particulars. In search of them we have daily scanned the columns of our contemporaries, those which are reputed to enjoy all the privileges needful in the matter; we have waded through those of the Diario Official—but all in vain. The matter seems to be in a fair way to be hushed up and forgotten.

THE season which our esteemed contemporaries, the Jornal do Commercio, Craciao and Gazeta de Noticias, are assuming in relation to the enforcement of the lately issued regulations against those immodest young women, commonly called prostitutes, is rapidly becoming sublime for its usefulness and devotion to the principles of free institutions. As long as the few men were concerned, and nothing more rigorous than deportation was enforced, everything went merrily as a marriage bell, and the chief of police was fairly overwhelmed with compliments.

THE large crops in the United States both of cereals and of cotton have increased wealth and at the same time the consumption of coffee, and as previous advice has spoken of the crops of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, especially of the former, as being very small and corresponding with this the diminished receipts during the month of September, there sprang up an extraordinary movement exclusively to the United States. The European markets which up to this time had taken no part in this movement, seeing the persistency of American purchasers, began to be affected, so much so that in the last auction in Holland an advance of ten per cent was established on the valuations which were 43 1/2 c.—a thing which up to that time was unheard of.

things are not under consideration. As policy is stated by the Gazeta, the inferior police agents are proceeding in such a manner as to throw ridicule—the greatest of obstacles—in the way of the moralizing idea. That should never be permitted; the moralizing idea like hygiene must be maintained. These undiscriminating men are interfering with the right of respectable ladies to wear low-necked dresses, to exhibit themselves in the windows, and even to ride through the streets in open carriages. They stopped a carriage the other day in the public street—the carriage of a titled personage, by the way—and insisted on a loud and impertinent discussion in regard to the respectability of its occupants. This thing will never do; it is revolutionary.

PRESENT STATE OF THE COFFEE MARKET

Our coffee market, after a long period of prostration, seems to have recovered itself perceptibly. Every one knows that from the first part of 1874 up to August of the present year prices declined more than forty per cent. The high esteem in which our coffee was formerly held became more and more unfavorable, so much so that in the last few years speculation was entirely stopped. The economic conditions of the United States and the different European countries, and the succession of abundant crops in producing countries were the causes of this state of affairs which was so prejudicial to our interests.

It is very evident that the only motive for this rise in both hemispheres was based upon the belief that the deposits in the interior of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo were insufficient, and it was to be presumed that arrivals would diminish rather than increase. But the case was quite the contrary. Receipts at both markets have reached a figure never before attained. During the month of October receipts were as follows: Rio... 411,570 bags; that is 13,280 bags per day Santos... 160,034 " " " 5,162 " " " 571,604 " " " 18,442 " " " From the 1st to the 12th of the current month the receipts in both markets have continued in the same manner and reached 18,640 per day.

continue to be so enormous, a genuine panic may be produced, and great harm done both to our commerce and our planting industry.

What the explanation of these heavy receipts? Can it be that they are due to large deposits in the interior? We think not for every one knows that the crop was a small one, especially in the province of Rio de Janeiro. We are rather inclined to believe that in view of the unusually high and favorable prices which have prevailed for some time the planters have all desired to improve the opportunity by sending in the coffee as soon as possible; and as the prolonged dry weather would facilitate their shipments in every way, we have a clear case of repeated short crops with heavier receipts than during the same period in heavy crop years.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Rio de Janeiro crop of 1879 (2,500,000 bags), Santos crop of 1879 (1,000,000 bags), and total (3,500,000 bags).

According to these calculations we have for export in the next eight months from these two markets, 2,654,000 bags, or 332,000 bags per month, while the consumption of the American and European markets call for more than 400,000 bags of Brazilian coffee per month.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- Small-pox has broken out at São Paulo.
-The people of S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, are complaining of a scarcity of candles.
-Advices from Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul, state that plentiful rains fell there on the 13th ult., and mitigated the severities of the drought.
-The receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house for October were 208,048\$615; for the same month of last year, 160,174\$440.
-The recent provincial elections in Pernambuco has resulted in a victory for the liberals. They elect two-thirds of the provincial assembly.
-At "Passo da Ferreira," near Cachoeira, Rio Grande do Sul, Manoel Holco Lopes Sobrinho was recently stabbed by a person not named, and died soon after.
-Late advices from Rio Grande do Sul report great activity in the export business of that province. Jerked beef was selling at \$4200 to \$4300 for 32 pounds.
-The Provincia de S. Paulo says that a police inspector at S. José de Toledo publicly whipped two defenseless women who were quietly and peacefully walking in the street. Nothing was done by the people of that place to resent the outrage.
-According to the Gazeta de Porto Alegre of the 8th inst., the Italian consul at that place had raised 1,150\$800 up to that date for the relief of the sufferers from the late eruption of Mount Etna.
-The inhabitants of S. José d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, are arranging to erect a statue to Trádeses in a public square of that place, where a house still exists in which the rebellious Mineiro once assembled his followers.
-During the night of the 21st ult., says the Sul Paulista, of Itapetininga, São Paulo, a resident of the parish of Espírito Santo, Cândido Antunes da Silva, died from the effects of a blow on the head, inflicted by his brother-in-law Mariano Machado. The wife of the unfortunate man is accused of complicity in the murder. The papers do not mention any arrest as having been made.
-The accumulation of coffee at Amparo, São Paulo, still continues. According to some statements the fault lies with the Mogyana railway not having cars enough to meet the demands; according to others, the fault is with the Paulista line, but the Mogyana cars are stopped at Campinas and greatly delayed in the work of transferring freight. It is said that it takes twenty days to convey the Amparo coffee to Santos.
-We see by the Gazeta de Porto Alegre that the people of Rio Grande do Sul who sent exhibits to the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876—the exhibits were delivered to the Brazilian government commissioners in 1875—have not yet received them back. The exhibitors are now asking what has become of their exhibits. It is a pertinent question to be sure—but who can answer?
-During the month of October the number of entries at the Rio Grande fair were 46, of which 23 were Brazilian, 6 British, 6 Dutch, 3 Portuguese, 2 French, 2 German, 2 Norwegian, 1 American, and 1 Danish. The departures were 49, of which 23 were Brazilian, 10 British, 4 German, 3 Norwegian, 2 American, 2 Dutch, 1 Italian, 1 Danish, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Spanish. There were 4 entries each from British and American ports; and 9 departures to British ports and 1 to an American port.

LOCAL NOTES

- The Pacific Mail packet Britannia left Lisbon for South American ports on the 19th inst.
-A quarantine of fifteen days has been established at Buenos Ayres from all vessels arriving from Brazilian ports.
-There are rumors flying about that the customs officials have two smuggling cases on hand instead of one.
-The long-delayed ball given in honor of Visconde do Bragança came off on the 8th inst. It was a brilliant affair and was largely attended.
-An American sailor named William Shaw, fell into the hold of the American brigantine Edith Hall, on the 19th inst., and fractured both legs. He was sent to the Misericórdia.
-By decree 7,534, Dr. José Americano dos Santos authorized to organize a company and construct a narrow-gauge railway from this city to the Praia da Guia at the upper end of the bay, where it is intended to connect with Mauá line and the proposed line to the Serra to Petropolis. The line is surveyed across Governor's Island and many other islands of the bay of Rio de Janeiro.
-The minister of agriculture has replied to Mr. Morris N. Kohn's paper against the contract celebrated by the Dom Pedro II railway directors for an express service in this city, and has, in a most heartless manner, informed him that he has no case. Prove an "alleyhi," Morris! prove an "alleyhi!"
-By decree 7,538, of the 15th inst., the chairs of English, French, German, penmanship and mathematics, and the positions of director, secretary and door-keeper of the Instituto Commercial are declared extinct. The decree falls to mention just what remains of that institution.
-A free black named Joaquin José de Santa Anna was attacked by three unknown parties, on the night of the 23rd ult., and brutally beaten. The affray took place on Sacco do Afifes beach. The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital where he died on the 21st inst.
-The Vital de Oliveira set out on her voyage to China on the 19th inst. She will arrive at Lisbon in twenty days where the envoy, Dr. Eduardo Callado, and Commodore Silveira da Motta will be received. She then goes direct to China by way of the Suez canal, and returns by way of San Francisco, United States, and Valparaiso. The voyage is to be made in thirteen months and ten days.
-Under the terms of an act of the provincial assembly, No. 2,473, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro is authorized to expend up to 10,000\$ in the acquisition of a geographical dictionary of that province. We don't exactly understand the matter, but we presume it is intended to furnish an easy method of pronouncing some of the Indian name.
-Letters from the Commissão Hydraulica, Col. W. Milnor Roberts, chief engineer, inform us that on the 20th of October they embarked on the steamer Evreudet Dantas at Sant'Anna, province of Bahia, to proceed to the São Francisco river as far as the depth of the channel will permit. From the Paulo Afonso falls to Sant'Anna, C. J. Roberts reports the difficulties less than he anticipated.
-Advices from Montreal, dated October 9, say that at the meeting of the Board of Trade in that city a letter was read from Mr. W. D. Bentley, who is connected with the English consular service in Brazil, stating that the Brazilian government had agreed to grant a subsidy to a Canadian line of steamships, and was willing to negotiate for a mutual revision of the tariffs. It was also stated that a government building in Rio de Janeiro would be set apart for the exhibition of Canadian manufactures.—Manchester Guardian, Oct. 22.
-The good people living in Botafogo were entertained with a little of the pomp and circumstance of war on the afternoon of the 14th inst. Two parties of cadets from the military school, one acting as an invading force, and the other as valiant defenders of their country met in mimic battle and ended their hands with imaginary blood. The attacking force had artillery, a float in position navigated by a steam launch, and a band of music—of which the last mentioned committed a most frightful havoc among the innocent spectators and helpless residents of that locality. The defenders had a field battery which was rushed from place to place to the imminent danger of the women and children, and were muscled for two long hours did the hiring invaders try to effect a landing, but without success; the national guards were always on the ground and drove them off discomfited. For two months hours did the opposing bands of music hurl defiance at each other, but the surrounding hills were immovable. Two hours of sailing to and fro on the little bay; two hours in the heat and dust of the encircling street—and then the exhausted warriors went home, both victorious. But the country was saved! On the evening of the 19th the attack and defense were resumed—this time under the inspiring presence of the minister of war. The scenes of the 14th were re-enacted—and the smoke of battle hung over the little bay like a pall. It was an inspiring scene, one that stirred the warlike spirit of actors and spectators into a fever heat. The invaders were towed slowly around the shores of the little bay, delivering and receiving volleys of musketry and four-pounder with the coolness of veterans. And then when they turned back in their course their commander, who was always to be found between the opposing fires, communicated that fact to the enemy on shore so that there might be no mistake. The only perplexing feature in the affair was a troop of lancers, who galloped furiously up the street and disappeared, and then, when the enemy was retiring, galloped furiously back again. Some cynical people assert that this was the most genuine maneuver of the day; it was certainly well done. The only misfortune of the day occurred to an artillery cadet, who has only one arm now.

THE RIO NEWS

On the 15th inst. 90 Russian colonists returned to Europe. They were assisted in this effort by public charity.

A slave named Marcello presented himself to the police on the 15th inst. with a severe stab in the abdomen, which he charged upon a boatman. He was sent to the Misericordia.

Decree 7,505, of September 20, conceals a general mining privilege to Jobo Silveira de Miranda and others in the comarca of Guarapuava, Paraná. The time expires in two years.

By decree 7,393, of the 21st of July, Antonio de Almeida Oliveira and Alvaro de Mello Colinho de Vilena are authorized to mine for coal in the comarca of Alto-Mearim and Códó, province of Maranhão. The privilege is for two years.

The Cruzeiro has set apart a certain part of its space for a discussion of municipal matters. It is a praiseworthy project and we hope to see it improved fearlessly and thoroughly.

By decree No. 7,522, of the 20th ult., William Darley Bentley and Charles Collins are granted a 90-years privilege for the construction of a railway to Aguas Claras, by way of Petropolis and a branch to Teresopolis. It is said that all the preliminary arrangements are made for the construction of the line.

The minister of empire is still disciplining the municipal council of this city. By a communication of the 14th inst. he urges upon our worthy aldermen the necessity of taking active measures in the enforcement of the law against the corticeira, where the poorer classes are so dangerously crowded together. All things considered, the poor aldermen are having an uncomfortable time of it city government is losing some of its charms.

By a circular to the police officials, of the 15th inst., the chief of police has undertaken to put a further check on prostitution in this city. He now proposes to stop the street exhibitions which have become so common along nearly all the principal thoroughfares. The good effect of this is already apparent along the tramway lines, where de ent people can now travel without the annoyances which were not awarded Sr. Pinhalhy de Mattos for this intelligent enforcement of public morality in our streets.

The Auxiliadora for October comes to us with an excellent selection of articles, which reflects honor upon its editorial management, and is a credit to special journalism in Brazil. Among the subjects treated in this number are "Industrial Chemistry," "The Santareu Colony," "Vegetable Chemistry," and many brief articles on various subjects interesting to the planter and scientist. Its editor, Dr. Nicolau Moreira, has a very definite purpose in his work, the development of national industry, and his spare no pains in his efforts toward that end.

The composers of the Gazeta office have undertaken the publication of a weekly sheet, entitled O Triabulo—a journal dedicated to the interests of the working classes. It is a cleanly-printed, well-edited little sheet, and deserves success. It occupies a field where the honest, well-awake newspaper is sorely needed, and if it will undertake to supply this need it can not fail to accomplish a great good. We need a journal which will do itself to the task of elevating and dignifying labor, of classifying and disciplining it, of advocating its claims upon the government and asserting its rights before the law and before the bar of public opinion, of demanding public instruction for the children of laborers, and of urging, early and late the unrestricted civil, political and religious liberty of workmen. We do not assert that it should advocate the utopian sentiments of the labor agitators of other countries; we would urge upon its editors the noble task of making labor more skillful and intelligent, and then making it respected according to its just deserts.

The chief of police revoked the license of the bull-ring on the 18th inst., and announced that, during his administration, he would not permit any such spectacles as a bull-fight in this city. We honor and commend the position which Sr. Pinhalhy de Mattos has taken—and still we can't resist some slight regrets for those shapely youths who are accustomed to entertain us with medieval dresses, and ribbons, and feats of labyrinthine horsemanship, and undaunted retreat when the bull enters. It was a goodly sight to see them so discreetly brave, so bravely discreet. In the flutter of their plumes and velvet cloaks, the rustling of their ribbons, their chivalric carriage, we were carried back to the era of the tournament, and the similitude pleased us. In their conscious dignity, their dignified unconsciousness we saw the hardy knights of old waiting for the signal of combat—nothing but the bull disturbed the illusion. Though we shall see them no more, their good clothes will still have a place in our memory, and their lost occupation in our regret.

A project was introduced into the provincial assembly of this province on the 7th inst. for the construction of water works at Macaé, and the appropriation of 180,000 from the provincial treasury to meet the cost. Deputy Paulo Rocha stated that the people of Macaé are now drinking water from wells, or cisterns, of which there is but one for public use, and that they are paying forty reis per barrel for it. He further stated that he was "informed" that at a distance of sixteen kilometers, "more or less," excellent water could be procured. According to his estimate, Macaé has a population of 5,000 individuals. It is strange that in so large a place there should be but one public well, and that no one should know just how far it is to a good water supply. We have heard of people who had enterprise enough to think their own well, and then, if the water was not satisfactory, to buy and use glasses.

The German brigantine Yvonne H-Itzerland, bound from Rotterdam to Buenos Ayres with a cargo of gum, mangle, etc., was wrecked ten leagues south of the Rio Grande bar on the 18th inst. No lives were lost, and it is hoped that a part of the cargo will be saved.

COMMERCIAL

Exchange. November 14.—Market firm though little doing. Banking rates on London 2 1/2; mercantile 2 1/4, 3/4 and 3/8. Banking rates on Paris 4 1/2 to 5 per cent, mercantile 4 1/2 to 5.

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The sales since the same date have been 3,200 barrels viz: 3,000 barrels Trieste. 200 barrels American.

Total 3,200 barrels. Stock in first hands totals 66,300 barrels, viz: 6,300 barrels Trieste. 60,000 barrels American.

We quote: Trieste 2 1/2. American 2 1/4. Coffee 1/2. Sugar 1/2. Rice 1/2. Beans 1/2. Flour 1/2. Oil 1/2. Tallow 1/2. Soap 1/2. Paper 1/2. Cloth 1/2. Hardware 1/2. Iron 1/2. Steel 1/2. Lead 1/2. Zinc 1/2. Copper 1/2. Tin 1/2. Silver 1/2. Gold 1/2. Platinum 1/2. Nickel 1/2. Cobalt 1/2. Manganese 1/2. Potash 1/2. Soda 1/2. Saltpeter 1/2. Sulphur 1/2. Nitric acid 1/2. Sulphuric acid 1/2. Hydrochloric acid 1/2. Phosphoric acid 1/2. Boric acid 1/2. Silicic acid 1/2. Silica 1/2. Alumina 1/2. Magnesia 1/2. Lime 1/2. Soda ash 1/2. Potash ash 1/2. Gypsum 1/2. Plaster 1/2. Cement 1/2. Bricks 1/2. Tiles 1/2. Glass 1/2. Paper 1/2. Cloth 1/2. Hardware 1/2. Iron 1/2. Steel 1/2. Lead 1/2. Zinc 1/2. Copper 1/2. Tin 1/2. Silver 1/2. Gold 1/2. Platinum 1/2. Nickel 1/2. Cobalt 1/2. Manganese 1/2. Potash 1/2. Soda 1/2. Saltpeter 1/2. Sulphur 1/2. Nitric acid 1/2. Sulphuric acid 1/2. Hydrochloric acid 1/2. Phosphoric acid 1/2. Boric acid 1/2. Silicic acid 1/2. Silica 1/2. Alumina 1/2. Magnesia 1/2. 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PROVINCIAL NOTES

The provincial assembly of Espirito Santo closed its sessions on the 11th inst.

At Una, São Paulo, a son of Manuel de Pontes, fazendeiro, recently stabbed and killed his brother.

The central relief commission at Pernambuco closed its work on the 19th inst.

Recent advances from Pelotas after the assassination of Sebastian St. Pastous, a French citizen and capitalist, at Alegrete, Rio Grande do Sul.

The receipts of the Pará custom house during the first nine months (January 1 to September 30) of the present year, were 4,433,907\$70.

On the 28th ult. at Cachoeira Nova, Pernambuco, Galdino José da Costa stabbed and killed José Leite Camello. The murderer was captured in the act.

At Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, a free mulatto woman was killed by a slave of Adolpho Carlos de Moraes, because she objected to his advances. She received seven fatal wounds from a dagger.

By an official act of the 30th ult., the president of Santa Catharina authorized the establishment of a public museum at Destroero. The people of the province are invited to contribute.

A severe storm accompanied by hail, visited Entre Rios, province of Minas Geraes, on the 10th inst. Some of the hailstones are said to have weighed 40 grammes. Great damage was done.

A slave named João Bahiano, cook at the house of S. José de Barreiro, São Paulo, assassinated an employer of the hotel, named Edauro. Death was caused by twelve wounds with a knife. The murderer was secured.

On the 15th inst. in São Paulo, Leonardo Maria da Conceição was shot in the right side by a man named José who had been recently discharged from service in the house. The shot had not resulted fatally at last reports.

Recent advances from Itapeverica, Minas Geraes, state that great damage has been done by fires in that locality. The loss of houses, animals and property is reported. The village of Abaeté lost nineteen houses from fire, two women perishing in the flames.

The total debt of the province of Pernambuco, outside of its obligations in behalf of the "Recife to S. Francisco" railway, is 4,121,355\$245.

The funded debt totals up to 3,397,500\$, of which 1,071,000\$ is in 8 per cent. annuities, and 2,326,500\$ in 7 per cent. annuities.

At Passo da Espantosa, municipality of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, a vendee-keeper named João Mancel dos Passos was assassinated by three unknown men on the night of the 25th ult. He was awakened in the night and struck down with knives on opening his door to see what was wanted.

The receipts of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco for the month of October, during the past four years, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Sugar, Cotton. Rows for 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876.

A correspondent writing from Manóas, province of the Amazonas, on the 29th of September, says that no rain had fallen there for three months, and that the heat has become almost insupportable.

The rivers have fallen greatly, and the outflow promises to be equal to or greater than what it was last year.

Some unhappy people along the upper Amazon and its tributaries are asking a temporary suspension of export duties on rubber made in Brazilian territories, in order to attract settlers. What presumption! It is enough to make even a customs official blush!

The late provincial assembly of Espirito Santo passed a law prohibiting the use of explosive bombs in fishing—for which it deserves unstinted praise. Up to that rarely-visited part of the world, it is called "sport" when a man goes out and throws bombs into a school of fish, killing them even after he has picked up all he wants.

On the 9th ult. at Aldeamento Imperial Affonso, a filio, Antonio Gonçalves, on the plantation of Sr. Antonio Vargas Corréa felt himself called to castigate a slave, Firmino. The slave objected, knocked the filio down with his loe, and then killed him with a knife drawn from the filio's belt. Firmino was captured and sent to jail.

About a month ago Clemente de Souza mysteriously disappeared from the parish of Espirito Santo de Itapeverica, Minas Geraes. His body was recently found in the Itapeverica river, the hands and feet being weighted with heavy stones. The crime is charged upon the wife of the unfortunate man.

The final decision of the family of General Osorio to leave his remains in the capital of the empire, has not given uniform satisfaction in the southern provinces. There were general preparations making at different places for public demonstrations on the arrival of the ship conveying his remains to Rio Grande do Sul, all of which are now futile.

The Porto Alegre correspondent of the Ouzero complains of the insecurity of life and property in Rio Grande do Sul. The authorities do nothing to suppress lawlessness. The assassins of Captain Olavo are still at large, and were in Lavras for some time after the murder. During the last days of October a fazendeiro of Aldia, near Porto Alegre, was assassinated, and the subdelegado is pointed out as the man who caused it to be done.

According to the Manóas correspondent of the Journal de Commercio, the president of the Amazonas has been more prodigal in his expenditures than the present state of the national treasury warrants. More than 400,000\$ have been expended on colonies which do not work a single plantation, and upon people whose time is spent in gambling and dancing. Some families receive 2000\$ per month.

On the 11th inst. the provincial assembly of Espirito Santo passed a bill authorizing the president of the province to raise a loan of 300,000\$, to be expended in paying the debts of the provincial government, in carrying forward public works of urgent necessity, and in supplying the capital with water, bridges and roads. The future of the province just now is occasioning a little perplexity; its revenue doesn't meet its ordinary running expenses—and yet its public improvements must go on!

A correspondent of the Journal de Commercio, writing from Marajó, Pernambuco, October 27th, narrates the following story: A good month ago a negro named Germano, a laborer in the Loyo warehouse in this city, and slave of Constantino de Almeida came to this village where he had been baptized and his master lives, to obtain his freedom. But this man having been baptized as Gonçalo he was afterwards natiuiculated and known as Germano, a name which he still retains. It is hardly necessary to say that the priest refused to give the certificate of age which Germano desired. Germano thereupon made a requisition to the governor of the diocese to order the priest to give the certificate asked for. The owner of the slave, Constantino, being provoked by the order which was duly executed, sought and quietly sold the slave to Dr. Bernardo in Camaragibe. When the slave learned about the new master that was waiting him, fearing that he would be severely punished, he attempted to commit suicide but was prevented by one of the prison guards.

FRENCH OUTLAY FOR AGRICULTURE

The French government has appropriated for agriculture for 1880 the sum of 35,268,437 francs, of which 1,128,230 are for veterinary schools and public services, 1,875,150 for agricultural education, and over 14,000,000 for the care of forests.

In the matter of education 242,950 francs are appropriated for the National Agricultural Institute, recently established; the three agricultural colleges at Grignon, Grand Joaze and Montpellier cost the nation 553,300 francs, this being the excess of expenses over receipts; 90,700 francs are appropriated for the School of Horticulture at Versailles, 55,400 for practical schools of agriculture and farm schools throughout the winter, the School of Drainage and Irrigation, and the School of Sheep Husbandry, and 48,000 francs for the experiment stations, twenty-five in number, of which 16,467 are given to the station for silk culture, 10,000 to the station at Vincennes, under the care of George Villet, and sums varying from 500 to 6,000 francs to each of the others, except the very important one at Nancy, under Grandjean, which requires no government aid; 120,000 francs are appropriated for the 50-called chairs of agriculture, of which there is one for each of the eighty-nine departments. The professors who occupy these chairs are appointed after examination by a competent committee and it is their duty to lecture on agriculture at the primary institutions for public instruction, and at agricultural meetings throughout their respective departments. Within the past year a law has been passed providing for the establishment of these professorships in all departments not already provided with them. The government shows a just appreciation of the importance of its agricultural interests in thus providing for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge throughout all ranks of the people.

THERE ARE at present about 54,000 cotton operatives employed throughout Italy in spinning and 80,000 in weaving. Italy possesses 800,000 spindles and 15,000 power looms, and there are three large print works at Milan, Torre-Pellice and Salerno. The average earnings of spinners are, men, 2 lire 25 centes; women, 1 lire; children, 75 centes. Wages of weavers run rather higher, viz., men, 2 lire 40 centes; women 1 lire 20 centes; children, 75 centes.

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Table with 4 columns: City of Part, Steamer, Arrival, Departure. Rows for City of Rio de Janeiro, City of Pará, City of Rio de Janeiro.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1879

Table with 3 columns: DATE, STEAMER, DESTINATION. Rows for Nov 15, 16, 24, Dec 2, 9.

* Approximate date. For freights and passages apply to E. W. MAV, Supr., Rua 17 de Março No. 49.

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