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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—Hôtel des Etrangers.
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THE REASON WHY.

During the year ending June 30, 1879, the public domain of the United States was up to the extent of 8,600,000 acres, taker 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 acr

This rapid extension of the cultivated ter ritory 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. Em-igration is free and unrestricted, and the emigrant is made to feel at the outset that emigrant is made to feel at the other than 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 taxe to bar his way, nor deficient surveys and records of titles to embarrass him. In the purchase of improved lands, the public rec-ords at once show him just how good—each and every title is, and a small fee procure 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 western parts of the country where lands are very cheap and where every im provement adds at once to the personal realth of the individual and to the prosper ity of the community in which he lives.

In whatever light this system may be considered its beneficial effects are at once appar-

ent. The people are more intelligent because they are more independent and self-reliant and they are more prosperous and progres sive 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 handsome balance in the bank against the demands of less fortunate days. Doing this

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 dif-ference 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, 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 clines can be grown within her boundaries, and there are abundant commercial facilities with which to supplement them. facilities with which to supplement them.

But notwithstanding all this the country 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 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 colonization selfish purposes. He finds that the fertile view of it. sim

ands of the empire are already largely held by the great proprietors, who are assist and favored in every way by the government, and who are enabled to hold large tracts of uncultivated land because there is no land tay. Should be be able to buy and tax. Should be 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 fax of six per cent. on the sum paid for the land. He then finds that he can not work with his own hands without smking 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 to consume the priors of his moot, 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 de-vouring his substance; what they leave, the assassins, robbers and beggars are sure to claim. If he lives near Campinas and un-dertakes to sell his coffee there, he not only pays excessive freight rates and the general pays excessive trength rates and the gamena and provincial export duties, but he is compelled also to pay a certain rate as a church tax for the exection of the new cathedral in that city. And so it is wherever he is and whatever he does. He soon that the easiest life is the poorest one to meet his -that of raising just enough commonest necessities and leaving nothing

commonest necessities and leaving nothing for the state and church to feed upon. Thus it is that Brazil is sanding still while the rest of the great world is moving on. It seems almost unnecessary to point out the remedies for this state of allairs; it is sat feely 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 feet to do as he pleases as long as he obey. 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 Bazili 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, patriotic 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. evident that the best class of infinity 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 prosper until labor and is hopered and 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 through the now neglected and deficient paquent altoward. And it is decidedly evident that this poquent laward, 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 cost of 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 all awakening in this great empire, and a growth which it has never yet experienced.

THE MENNONITES IN BRAZIL. THE MIFAROUNTIES 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 Parand, there was a very general discussion of the whole matter, and it was hoped that the whole matter, and it was nopen that some good would grow out of it. Unfortunately, however,—though not unfrequently—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

To the Editors of the "Evening Post."

to me Leatons of the "Executing Votal".

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

scheme, the last item in the long list of failures which Immilians call colonization.

Two or three years ago certam statesmen or speculitors conceived the idea of turning the stream of Mennonite en igration to Brazil. It would be nearly impossible at this day to discover the motive power of the scheme, whether it was an honest 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 inflament their mirds with glowing accounts of Brazil, promised them lands, sperements support for a pear and certain prosperity to arise from a minimum of work. The peasants were opporessed at home; Brazil seemed a more favorable field for them than the United States, and it gave them the certa any of support for a gent beside a fee possage from Russia. Under such circumstances, what could simple people day? They accepted the offer as a godstend; almost two thousand left their homes at once, and it was calculated that the entire enigration would reach twenty thousand.

There was sufférine and ill-treatment on the

calculated that the entire enigration would reach twenty thousand. There was suffering and iil-treatment on the passage. In July, 1877, I remember, a shipload of the inunigratal survived at Rio, in miserable plight, and much indignation was expressed on the sub-ject; lut, as usual, nobody suffered for it, and the matter was soon forgation. The Mennonites were sent to the province of Paraná, in southern Brazil; they were fed at first at government expense, and a certant latitude was allowed them in the selection of lands.

and.

A portion of Paraná is covered with forest, and in ome places the soil is reasonably rich. In the central part of the province there is an immense tract of open grans lands known as the Canpas Gerste. It acceptes a high, somewhat rolling oregion; occasion al clumps of woodland and shrubbery given para-like appearance to the country and make it one of the most beautiful in Brazil. St dilative describes the Campas Gerster as a kind or cerestrial paranils, and other writers are hardly less enthusiastic. The Memonite immigrants were encouraged to settle in these open plains, and the encouraged to settle in these open plains, and the

leavil has no land taves; 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 an indifferent tract of land; yet he had better lose in this way han 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 keep him for two or three years until he is well started. Then he will do well to avoid the southern provinces. At Pernambaco 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 Nalley, 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 taps, with three or four surveys.

But on the Amazon, as everywhere el e in the

title can generally be obtained after five or six years of red tup; with three or four surveys. But on the Amazon, as everywhere el e in the empire, the great drawback to immigration is the tack of impetus. 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 demant; railroads and steamboats are ready to take away his crops as soon as the fore; and location. reasing in value; his work is in denimit; annows ind steamboats are ready to take away his crops as soon as the farm is 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 s out of the world.

New York, October 4, 1879.

New York, October a, 1879.

THE MINISTIPIT JETTIES

A few days ago a telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans announced that the maximum channel required by the Jetty net had been secured, and that the mouth of the Mississippi is thus fully and that the mouth of the Mississippi is thus fully and the complete success of one of the most difficult, costly and courageous exploits of hybranile endering ever attempted is thus briefly chronicled. Captain Eads has put a curb in the mouth of the most powerful and utrollent of American rivers, forced it to obey his will, turned a large part of its waters into a channel they had long since abundoned, and compelled its middly current to cause depositing deviries and a nos et in work removing the bars it had piled up for centures. This work the doclet rever has accomplished, and the

senthusiantic. The Mennonite inmigrants were a encouraged to settle un these open plains, and the peopper until here seemed attractive, enough to propose the proposed and the p

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

he eve of departure of the American packet French packet of the 15th., and Koyal 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 treight and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct

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Rio de Janeiro, November 24th, 1879

The DEATH of Sir George Buckley Mathew, C. B., which took place at Lon don on the 23rd ult., brought a sad surpris to his many friends in this city. Althoug nearly seventy-two years of age, his vigor ous appearance, on his departure from Bra-zil at the beginning of the present year, gave promise of many years yet in the en-joyment of a well-earned repose. His long residence at this capital, his last diplomatic charge, had made him a host of warm friends, to whom the sad news will come with the grief of a personal loss.

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 few arrests were made, and the fury of law lessness seemed to subside there, but only to break out with equal vehemence in the south, and in a lesser degree in Espirito Santo and Pernambuco. It should never be necessary to call the attention of the government to such a state of affairs; it should be the first to notice and punish every breach of law and order that may occur. No one can doubt the good intentions of the authorities in these matters, but as to the instruments employed for the pres ervation of order there is unfortunately but one general opinion; they are both untrustworthy and unsuitable. Where so man murders and acts of violence are committed by soldiers themselves, there are good grounds for doubt as to their being pro-instruments for the maintenance of order

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 of infectious diseases, and to look closely after the saintary conditions of its ports, but in this instance the government of Buenos Ayres has clearly gone beyond the requirements of the case. It must be known at the River Plate that as yet there are no epidemic of the case. Bushill the saint of the case is the control of the case of the c demics at any Brazilian port: it follows therefore that the imposition of this long and vexatious quarantine is an unwarranted and injust tax upon commerce and a gratuitious insult to Brazil. It is quite possible for the agents of the Platine republics in this city to keep their governments fully informed of the sanitary state of this and other Brazilian ports, and it is therefore wholly unnecessary that they should anticipate matters in this style, especially in view of the fact that the healthfulness of Brazilian ports is still unusually good. We have again and again called the attention of the authorities of this city to certain unfavorable sanitary conditions here which might lead to an outbreak

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 com nercial community. A quarantine of fif days at this time is a wanton outrage.

In our last issue we noticed that the ustoms authorities had seized forty bales of hay on suspicion that they contained con-traband 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 That the daily press should not have been able to learn anything further is possible, though scarcely probable; but that the Diario Official which, as its title implies, has access to the most authentic information and is distinguished as the official organ and mouthpiece of the government—that the Diario Official should not have exposed and stigmatized the transaction as it deserves, no have bestowed upon it even a passing notice after full publicity had been given it in the daily press, is, to say the least, astonishing. If it is true, as has been stated, that names have been mentioned in connection with this scandal, it is only an additional reason for a prompt and searching investigation, as well in the interest of the innocent as in that of a defrauded revenue. It is a mis-placed tenderness which leads a journal or public official to cover up transactions of s character for fear of hurting someone's feelings; a law-breaker has no other claims upon official or public regard than a just and impartial investigation. In all trans-actions, whether public or private in their nature, honest men should have the first place in our consideration; to shield or excuse a rogue who has been deceiving and robbing them is simply to double the injustice. By all means let us have the names and particulars.

man which our cotoo emporaries, the Jornal do Commercio, Crus eiro and Graeta de Noticias, are assuming in relation to the enforcement of the lately is sued regulations against those immodes young women, commonly called prostitutes is rapidly becoming sublime for its unselfishness and devotion to the principles of free institutions. As long as the few men were concerned, and nothing more rigor-ous than deportation was enforced, everything went merrily as a marriage bell, and the chief of police was fairly overwhelmed with compliments. It seems that too much praise has driven the poor man mad. There were some persons in this community who demanded that the women also should fall under official displeasure, that the exhibition of themselves at open windows should be prohibited. This the obliging chief has undertaken to do-and more. He gave orders for the closing of their windows, de He gave termined that it was improper for them to wear low-necked dresses, and prohibited them from taking the air in open carriages. It was an unfortunate mistake as the sequal will show. The *Jornal* insists that the issuing of these orders and entrusting their enforcement to the lowest agents of the police force is occasioning confusion, that the regulations are being enforced imprudently as the ignorant policemen are not always wise in drawing the line, that re-spectable people are suffering thereby, and that it is "barbarous and anti-hygienic" to compel the poor women to close their windows. And then our grave and dignified contemporary suggests that "some in-direct means" be employed to induce these women to abandon the most frequented thoroughfares and go to others less fre-quented were they can enjoy more liberty without offending public decency. Let us do the *Jornal* full justice in this matter.

The question under consideration is a very delicate one; it should be handled with gloves. We should also avoid all appear ance of haste ; these offending parties should

things are not under consideration. pithil stated by the Gazeta, the infe 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 ex-hibit 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 impertment discussion in regard to the respectability of its occupants. This thing will never do; it is revolutionary.

If the people must submit to a social censorship, let them have cultivated and refined officials, specially appointed, who shall be empowered to call on the ladies and discuss these matters in their own drawing rooms. If the officials could be instructed in dress-making, so much the better; they could then determine the com-pleteness of the dress intelligently and without any of the errors of the ordinary policeman. The introduction of hygiene and moral philosophy into the police regulations is sure to occasion complications of a most serious character, and it is plain that special provisions must be made to meet the emergency. If these low men are empowered to take an inventory of our dress and conduct all the charm of the ball and the opera will be taken away; all the pleasure of an evening recline on the window-sill will be destroyed. In common with our contemporaries we refer these considerations to the chief of police - to the minister of justice. Something must be done to atone for the wounds already inflicted; something to break the fall of those who have done so much to variegate and brighten our streets. We don't want these immoral practices in our midst; but the liberty and privileges of those poor women must not be interfered

with.

PRESENT STATE OF THE COFFEE

MARKET

From the Parker or Santis.

Our collee market, after a long period of prostration, seems to have recovered itself very perceptibly.

Every one knows that from the first part of the
year 1874 up to August of the present year, prices
declined more than forty per cmt. 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 of the different European countries, and
the succession of abundant crops in producing
countries were the causes of this state of affairs
which was so prejudical to our interests. In the
month of August a sensible improvement was suiddenly manifested in the American markets. Not
only did prices for good cargoes advance from 13½
to 17½ cents, that is about twenty per cent, but
shipments were made on a scale that we have no
example of up to the present time. The United
States, of which the monthly consumption is about
240,000 lags, of which 200,000 ge from Brazil,
from July 1 to Oct, 31 received 1,032,000 lags, of
Greefs from Rio de Janeiro, and 117,000 lags, which
divided through the four months make 292,000
bags of Brazilian coffee per month.

The large crops in the United States both of
creads and of cotton have increased wealth and at
the same time the consumption of coffee, and as
previous advices had 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 exclastreely 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 and advance of ten per
cent was established on the valuations which were
43½ c.-a. thing which up to that time was unheard
of.

of.

It is very evident that the only motive for this rise in both hemispheres was based upon the helief 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 attaned. During the month of October receipts were as follows:

Rio.... 411,570 bage; that is 13,280 bags per day Santos. 160,034 n. ", 5,162 ", "

160,034 ", ", 5,162 ", 571,604 ", ", 18,442 ",

ions here which might lead to an outbreak of yellow fever but we have invariably borne testimony at the same time to the freedom of the port from any unusual manifestation of the port from any unusual manifestation of that disease. It is certain that should an epidemic break out there—which it certainly has not done as yet—the authorities at Buenos Ayres will be instantly informed of it. Then, and not until then will they be should mention the outer notorious antility.

continue to be so enormous, a genuine panic man be produced, and great harm done both to ou

emmerce and our planting industry.

What is the explanation of these heavy receipts What is 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 unassally high and favorable prices which have prevalled for some time the planters have all desired to improve the opportunity by sending in their coffee as soon as possible; and as the prolonged dry weather would facilitate their shipments in every way, we have a clear case of reputed short crops with heavier receipts than during the same period in heavy crop years. Trustworthy authorities have valued the crops of the two provinces as follows:

the two provinces as follows.	
Rio de Janeiro.	
Balance of last year's crop Crop of 1879	800,000 bags 2,500,000 ,,
Total	
Shipments up to Oct. 31 Remaining in the interior	1,414,000 ,,
That is 235,000 bags per mon	
July next. Santos.	
Balance of last year's crop	100,000 bags.

Total...... 1,100,000 ,,

the consumption of the American and Europea markets call for more than 400,000 bags of Br

zilian coffee per month.

The present condition of our market would therefore be the best possible, if those who are principally interested in maintaining it—the planters—would interested in maintaining it—the planters—would not upset it. In order to avoid this, they should withhold their remittances, so that the deposits in the markets of Rio de Janeiro and Santos should neve become so large as to give the erroneous impression that deposits in the interior are larger than wha they really are.

they really are.

The planter, with the means of information furnished him by the press, should take advantage of
the situation, adopting the custom so long practised
in the United States and in Europe, where the planters regulate their remittances to suit the evenience of their agents.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has broken out at São Paulo.

The people of S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul re 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 drouth.

—The receipts of the Porto Alegre custom he for October were 208,048\$615; for the same mo 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, Ric Graude do Sul, Manoel Holce Lopes Sobrinho wa recently stabled by a person not named, and died

—Late advices from Rio Grande do Sul repor great activity in the export business of that prov ince. Jerked beef was selling at 5\$200 to 5\$400

ince. Jerked beef was selling at 5\$200 to 5\$400 for 32 pounds.

—The Provincia de S. Paulo says that a police inspector at S. José de Toledo poulicly whipped two defenseless women who were quietly and peaceably 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 Tiradentes in a public square of that place, where a house still exists in which the rebellious Mineiro once assembled his followers.

his followers.

—During the night of the 21st ult., says the Sul-Paulista, of Itapetininga, São Paulo, a resident of the parish of Espirito Santo, Candido Antunes da Silva, died from the effects of a blow on the head, indicted by his brother-in-law Mariano Machado. The wife of the unfortunate man is accused of complicity in the marder. The papers do not mention any arrest as having been made.

tion any arrest as having been made.

—The accumulation of coffee at Amparo, Sao Paulo, still continues. According to some statements the fault Les with the Mogyana railway; ancording to others, the fault is with the Paulista line in that 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. convey the Amparo coffee to Santos

convey the Amparo coffee to Santos.

—We see by the Gaesta de Ports Alegie that the people of Rio Grande do Sal who sent exhibits to the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876—the exhibits were delivered to the Brazillan government commissioners in 1875—have not yet received them back. The exhibitors are now asking what has become of their exhibits. It is a perfinent question to be sure—but who can answer? -but who can answer?

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 al. vessels arriving from Bra-

-There are rumors flying about that the cu officials have two smuggling cases on hand in

— The long-delayed ball given in honor of Visconde do Rio Branco came off on the 18th 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 Miscricordia.

-By decree 7,534, Dr. José Americo dos Santos —ay uccree 7,534. Dr. José Americo dos Santote it 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 Maufa line and the proposed line up the serra to Petropolis. The line is surveyed across Governor's island and many other islands of the bay of Rio de Janeiro. Governor's island of Rio de Janeiro

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 "alleybi," Morris! prove an "alleybi."

an "alleysi!"

— By decree 7538, of the 15th inst., the chars of English, French, German, permanship and mathematics, and the positions of director, secretary and door-keeper of the Institute Commercial are declared extinct. The decree fails to mention just what remains of that institution.

past want remains or inat institution.

— A free black named Joaquin José de Santa Anna was attacked by three unknown parties, on the night of the 23rd ult, and bratally cadgeled. The affray took place on Sacco do Alferes beach. The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital where he died on the 24st into

where he died on the 21st inst.

—The Vitat 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 mouths and ten days.

-Under the terms of an act of the provincial as-— ouser no terms of an act of the provincial as-sembly, No. 2,473, the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro is authorized to expend up to 10,0006 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.

name.

— Letters from the Commissão Hydraulica, Col.

W. Milnor Roberts, chief engineer, inform us that
on the 22nd of October they embarked on the
steamer Praidante Donnia at Sant'Anna, proute
of Bahia, to proceed up the São Francisco river
as far as the depli of the channel will permit.
From the Paulo Affonso talls to Sant'Anna, Col.
Roberts reports the difficulties less than he anticjuted. pated.

ipated.

—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 negutiate 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 enter.

"The good people living in Botafogo were enter-tained with a little of the pomp and circumstance of war on the afternoon of the talh instant. Two parties of cadets from the military school, one acting as an invading force, and the other ra valiant defenders of the sacred soil and imaginary parties of cadets from the military school, one acting as an invaling force, and the other ras valiant defenders of the sarcel soil and imaginary firesides of their country met in minic battle and dyed their hands with imaginary blood. The attacking force had artillery, a float or pontoon mavigated by a steam lausel, 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 rushel from place to place to the innocent subsel from place to place to the imminent danger of the women and children, and more music. For two lung hunst did the hireling invaders try to effect a landing, but without success; the national guards were always on the ground first and drove them off disconfield. For two moral hours did the cyposing bands of music hard 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 house, both victorious. But the country was saved! On the evening of the 15th the attack and defense were resumed—this time under the inspiring presence of the minister of war. The scenes of the 14th were re-nached—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 minimalers were convenienced—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 commander, who was always to be found to the contract their commander who was always to be found to the contract their commander. Who was always to be

THE RIO NEWS.

-On the 15th inst. 90 Russian colonists' returned Europe. They were assisted in this effort by

—On the 15th inst. 30 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, concedes a general mining privilege to João Silveira de Minanda and others in the comarca of Guarapuava, Paraná. The time expires in two years.

Parana. Inte time express in two years.

—By decree '7,393, of the 91st of July, Antonio de Almeida Oliveira and Alvaro de Mello Coltinho de Vilhena are authorized to mine for coal in the comraze of Alto-Hactrin and Code, province of Maranhalo. The privilege is for two years.

—The Cruzelre 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. The municipal government of Rio de Janeiro is sadly iff need of a latte journalistic attention.

Little journalistic attention.

—By decree No. 7,522, of the 20th ult., William Darley Bentley and Charles Collins are granted a Oy-ears privilege for the construction of a railway to Agust Clares, by way of Petropolis and a branch to Theresopolis. It is said that all the preliaining arrangements are unade for the construction of the line.

line.

—The minister of empire is still disciplining the municipal council of this city. By a communication of the 14th inix. he urges upon our worthy alderment then cessivy of taking active measures in the suforcement of the law against the arripar, where the poper classes are so dangerously crowded together. All things considered, the poor aldermen are having an uncomfortable time offst city government is losing some of its charms.

is losing some of its charms.

—By a circular to the pulice 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 thoroughilares. The good effect of this is already apparent along the transway lines, where de entroples can now travel without the annoyances which had become so common here. Too much praise can not be awarded Sr. Principlays de Mattos for this intelligent enforcement of public morality in our streets.

streets.

—The Auxiliador for October comes to us with an excellent selection of articles, which reflects honor upon its editorial unanagement, and is a credit to special journalism in Brazil. Amo g the subjects treated in this number are "Industrial Chemistry," "The Santrean Colony," "Vegetable Chemistry," and many brief articles on various subjects interesting to the planter and scientist. Its editor, Dr. Nicolut Morerá, has a very definite purpose in his work, the development of national industry, and he spares no pains in his efforts toward that end.
—The compositors of the Gaztas office have un-

—The compositors of the Gazeta office have undertaken the publication of a weekly sheet, entitled O 71 adalshes—journal dedicated to the interests of the working classes. It is a cleanly-printed, well-edited lattle sheet, and clearwas succes. It occupies field where an honest, wide-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 dev te 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 upution, of demanding public instruction for the children of laborers, and of urging, early and late the unrestricted civil, political and religious liberty of workingmen. We do not assert that it should advocate the utopian sentiments of the labor agitators of other countries; we would urge upon it simply the noble task of making labor more skillful and intelligent, and then making it respected according to its just deserts.

—The chef of police revoked the license of the -The compositors of the Gazeta office have un

labor more stimul and intengent, and their 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 specticles as a bull-fight in this city. We honor and comment the position which Sr. Pindaiyha de Mattos has taken—and still we can't repress some slight regrets for those shapely youthwho are accustomed to entertain us with mediteval dresses, and rebonos, and fests of labyrinthian horsemanship, and undaunted retreat when the bull enters. It was a goodly sight to see them so discreedly plareet. In the flutter of their plames and velvet cloaks, the rustling of their ributous, their chluric carriage, we were carried book to the era of the tournament, and the similitude pleased us. In their cancious 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 place in our memory, and their lost occupation in pure regret.

—A project was introduced into the provincial assembly of this province on the rth inst. for the construction of water works at Masahé, and the appropriation of 180,000\$ from the provincial treasury to meet the cost. Deputy Paulo Rocha stated that the peuple of Marahi are now drinking water from wells, or cisterns, of which there is lut one for public use, and that they are paying, forty reis per farrit 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, Macahé has a population of 5,000 individuals. It is strange that in so large a place there ahadd 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 sink their own wells, and then, if the water was not satisfactory, to buy and use gleers.

—The German brigantine Younne Heltersland, bound from Rotterdam to Boenos Ayres with a cargo of gin, marble, etc., was wrecked ten leagues south of the Rio Grande bar on the 1st inst. No lives were lost, and it is hoped that a part of the cargo will be saved.

COMMERCIAL

ENCHANCE.

Meteomber 14.—Marke firm though Ritle doing. Banking rates on London 20 d.; mercanille 20 1/16, 20 3/6 and 20 3/6 Banking rates on Paris 433 rs. per transo, mercanille 490-1 Nov. 15.—Markets remains firm a 20 d.

Nov. 17.—Rates rave to-day /f. d., those on London standing at 21/6; on Paris 497 is per finelic on Hamburg 330-rs, per mark. Mercanile paper sold at 20 3/6 and at 20 3/6. The movement in meacanille poper wax considerable. Sovereigns held at 11 \$2.00, dollars at \$3/50.

Nov. 18.—Next to no transactions, though the rates remain firm at yesterday's quotations. Sovereigns held at 11\$170 with 11\$120 offered.

11\$100 oftend.

Nov. 19.—Very frw transactions is mercantile paper at 22 31(6, 25%, 22 ½ and 22 ½).

Nov. 20.—Table of rates adopted by the banks on London 25 ½ d. or Peis 42 31. per franc. Severelgus held at 1.\$0.70 with 1.\$0.00 offers.

Nov. 21.—Market remains very frm: trinsactions for at year tendary, rates. Sin per cent. applies and at 10.20; sovertigns held at 1.\$0.00 with 10.50 for offers.)

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM
NOVEMBER 12th TO NOV 30th INCLUSIVE

HARES	COMPANY	PRICE
135	Banco do Brazil	258\$000
16	n n n n	250 000
350	" Rural."	260 000
35	" Rural	231 000
15	Carris Urbanos	200 000
10	ão Christovão	200 000
40	Navegação Paulista	100 000
16	Rio Ges Company	260 000
14	Leopoldina RR	201 000
14	,, Obrig	206 oca
213	Cautelas Associação Commercial	2 000
256	ix per cent apolices	1:030 000
24		1:029 000
7(1:028 000
1 00.	Sovereigns	11 100
207		11 120
3 200		11 250
1.000		113260

BANK STATEMENT

portion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call an short notice of the banks of Rto de Janeiro, taken from the official monthly balances published October 31st

BANKS	Deposits in cont v of reis	Cash balances	Propor- tion per cent
Banco do Brazil	37 36: 12 54	5 111	13 68
Banco Industrial	4 500 98:	364 2730	21 84 37 0
Eng ish Bank New London & Brazilian Bank	4 306	5 1	12 15 32 00
Total	65 542	11 664	17 79

Rio de Jamiro, November, 42d 1879

Rio de Jamino, Novamber, quel 1899.

Dry Cook.— With the approaching end of the year and the upward tendency of exchange, there is now disposition to realize on the part of importers, and prices are not on firmly lead as carbier in the month. As topers are soring with increased secure for the energy country to the the tending, and the market is decidedly flux.

Coffic. — After our last report on 14th instant our market memiod insertive an article of the control of th

wing owner.	
Washed	6\$800 A B\$200
Superior	
Good first	6,600 a 6,750
Regular first	6,350 a 6,450
Ordinary first	5,900 a 6,150
Good second	
Ordinary second	4,600 a 5,000

Since then business has continued on a large scale, not withstanding the unfavorable advices from consuming countries, and notwithstanding the unusually large receipts here, and prices have advanced to

,	receipts	
6\$800 a	8\$200	
7,000 1	7,250	
6,700 a	6,800	
6,400 1	6,500	
6,000 a	6,250	
	5,600	
	6\$800 a 7,000 a 6,700 a 6,400 a	6\$800 a 8\$200 7,000 a 7,250 6,700 a 6,800 6,400 a 6,500 6,000 a 6,250 5,300 a 5,600

130,850 hags for United States 39,140 , , Europe 1,840 , , , Cape of Good Hope 1,900 , , Elsewhere

Laria de la composición de la

1,840 m. Cape of Good Ecope
1,940 m. Cape of Good Ecope
1,900 m. Elsewhere
Tool. 17,7,700 bags.
Receipts rince ast instant average 13,200 hags per daw, and
nock is estimated today at 19,600 bags composed chiefly of
the better grades, the lowest ones being aiment unprecur bythe state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the
third as fast as the means of inrasportation would allow in
order to benefit by the High prices at present rating here,
this as fast as the means of inrasportation would allow in
order to benefit by the High prices at present rating here,
the fast of the state of the state place abovely.
Pht. I Pin. — The servica's consist of 363,401 feet per Merdela firm Dairen red at 19,1000 per dones, 31,100 feet per Merdela firm Dairen red at 19,1000 per dones, 31,100 feet
the Third Third Third Third Third Third State of the State
of the Third Third Third Third Third State
of the Third T icopinto conUnido Nicideroryense
Ferry
Punista
Alba Stean Navigation
Filar, de Espirito Santo (Ce
Fidel Inde
Argos Finantenne
Garanti
Garanti
Lorgania
Lor

50 barrela Trieste.
9,177 ,, American.
Total... 2,227 barrels.
Stock in first hands to-day consists of

at hands to-day consists of 66,540 born
3,500 barrels Tritsee,
3,600 , Gallega,
9,600 , Hazadl,
7,600 , Dundop,
500 , Crenshaw.
2,740 , O Dance.
9,000 , Mc Cance.
8,000 , Maltimore.
30,000 bags of 200 lbs. River Plate.
66,320 lbs. Triver Plate.

We quote :

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS,

NOVEMBER 14 NOVEMBER 14.
ASSU, Ri Cornado da Novez-Port ys Camfone2; 120 tons;
Reis 21 de 201 to G. N. Vincensi.
Daviers—And M. Hendeler; 213 tons; Whitmore: 73 de piae
to A. C. Nathan & Co.
NOV. 3;
Dusses Avass—Butch bap Idda de Floheura. 120 tons;
Besies; 18 de merchandi et ol. J. M. F. Las & Eljo.

Doktey 18 d.; merchandle to J. M. F. Lin & Flyo.

*NOT . 16.

*Genna. Fin Bahi.—Fr bk *Berthe Marguerite; 275 tons:

L'Hostis; 74 d. sund iest J. E. Cre.ta & Co.

*NOV. 17.

*Danus:—Gr bk *Hannak *Rahtkenz; 404 tons: Harder; 82 ds; pine to o der.

NEW YORK—Am bgn Annie L. Storer; 492 tons; Adams: 60 d.; sund i s to Montei o Hi.ae & Co.

NOI. 18.

NOV. 18.
WILMINGTON—Br bk Yaz. L. Pendergast; 558 tops; Bates.
8 d.; pine tp Phipps Bros. & Co.
NOV.

NOV. 19.

CARDIFF—Br shp Callinger; 1336 tons: Chubb: 53 ds: coal to Thomas Hudson.

CAMDEW—He sho Calizares; 1336 none Chubbe 3 pide coal to Thomas Hudson.

Thomas Hudson.

The California Califo

PO CT ELIZABETH—Dutch bgn Huis Garreneer; 192 tons: 18ck, 48 ds; ballast to order. CP RTO-Port bk Cintra; 609 tons; Barros; 48 ds; sundries to 1. M. Leone. S. Nicolas—Port bgn Lilador; 177 tons; Gonçalves; 19 ds; erked beef to A Wagner.

N. B.—Where a bank declares part of its crab to be in the Banco do Brazil such amount is deducted from the ladance of the latter and included in that of the Brazil such amount is deducted from the latter and included in that of the Brazil such as the Brazil su

D. Pedro II RR.

Lossons—Hr begu Leader; 196 tons; Patridge; 43 ds; cement to Antonio Cabaleli.

Tanaste—Aust bk Sosfir; 402 tons; Venas; 83 ds; flour to order.

order.

Broundows—Gribk Histolig; 277 tons; Kisff, 66 ds, cement to
H. N. Dey fass.

Banseswitce—It bl. Gulonn; 654 tons; Williams; 38 ds; pioe
to W. Gelmaries.

London — Br str. Guodiann.

BANKS
Banco do Brazil...
Rural e Hypothecario...
Commercial do Kro de Jane
English (finited)...
Hudsaria e Mercanii.
Mercanii...
Banco do Commercio...
Petropolis
Marchiel...
Marchiel...

Leopoldina.
Nichteroyense.
Campos a S. Selastiao.
S. Paulo e. Rio de Janeir
União Valenciana.

TATAMAVAS
S. Cluistovão.
Botanical Garden.
S. Paulo
Pernambuco
Pernambuco

MARKETS

Cloria ...
Hammonia ...
Mercado Nictheroyense ...
GAS COMPA. IES
Rio de Janciro ...
Nictheroy ...

Rio de Janetro
Nichteny Medical Associa (
Transporte Moit de Sav
Bonds Maritimos
Docas de Pedro II
Brail Industrial
Unito Industrial
Florestal Paramente
Carroagens Flumbresse
Commercia e Lavoura
Economia (tavanderia)
Associa fo Commercial

Commercio e Lavoura Econonia (lavanderia) Associa, fio Commercial Tritia i Humiaense Minas de Cayapava Architectonica Petropolitana Econonica Attaliar Material para Construcção, ndust Flum (kios pres)

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

200\$ 200

33,000,000 (65,000 8,000,000 (40,000 12,000,000 (50,000 £ 1,000,000 (30,000 4,000,000 (20,000 4,000,000 (20,000 £ 1,000,000 (50,000 12,000,000 (50,000

1,000,000\$
7,500,000
5,000,000
4,000,000
2,400,000
600,000
10,665,000
800,000 5,000 37,500 25,000 20,000 12,000 10,000 3,300 53,325 4,000 All 14,380 All All All All All 30,000 Al

4,000,000 2,000,000 790,000 1,200,000 540,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 5,400,000 20,000 10,000 3,500 6,000 2,700 4,000 6,000 10,000

180,000 180,000 6,000 1,800 A1 3004 A1 100

6,000

20,00-3,00-1,00-3,200 2,500 50,000 750 Ai 200\$
Ai 200
3,16 200
Ai 200
42,50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 20
200
42,50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 20

500,000\$ 2,500 200,000 1,000 300,000 3,000

£ 750,000 37.500 £ 75,000 7.500

\$ 2,000 7,500 60,000 3,000 60,000 3,000 10,0

8,00 4,00 1,00°3
3,00 A1 1,000
2,50 A1 1,000
50 A1 1,000
20,00 10,000
20,00 10,000
20,00 10,000
50,00 25,00 100
5,00 A1 200

Al Al 200 200 100

36,000 £ 20 Ali £ 10

CIRETTIANIA—Northy Séptilion: 22x tons: Annuadem: 65 des piete to Green Kolher & Cuo.

PERMANINCO—De ling Zuldi; 144 tons: Donne 8 dz: cod to P. S. Nicho san & Co.

AND A. T. CAMADA—byn G. D. T.; 119 tons: Carenni; 58 dx: cod to order.

GREERINGER—Br bg Norm; 228 tons; Rive; 55 ds; coal to Alex. Wagner. LISBON—Br lug G'en Ville; 299 tons; Monro: 53 ds; salt to J. M. Leune.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. NOVEMBER 15.

UNITED STATES—Am bgn Marifosa; 366 tons; Fletcher

halinst. Luverpoot.—IIr bgn Ettella; 199 ions; Osborne; ballast. Mostrivipide.—Sp bg Polity; 14 ions; Ashans; ballast. Lun ao Sat.—Port bk Tentulorn; 528 ion; Araujo; ballast. Perrammoto.—Sp pal Catalum; 131 ions Currell; ballast. Сели.—Sp bg Nurvo Vigilante; 190 ion; Merambell; undies.

sundries.

SANTOS—By by Robert & Mary, 301 tons; French salt,

NOV. 16.

Liston f o.—Aust by Greatme; 273 tons; Zagabria;

coffee. LIHA DO SAL-Port lug Yoven Alberto; 430 tons; Machado; ballast.

PERNAMBUCO—Brbga Mary Annie; 191 tons; Dunsford;

ballast.

NOV. 17.

Lisnow f. o.—Br bgn Dawn; 134 tons; Boutellier; coffee.

NOV. 13.

Naw Yunk—Nor bk Ab'e; sos tons; Jorgensen; coffee.

Sr. Tionas—Sw bg Carl Johann; 246 tons; Eombergse
billing. PERNAMBUCO via Macei5-Br bk San Fernando: 403 tons:

TERMANICO FOR MIGOEÌ—POR SAM FERRANDE « 29) 1008. CHRISCHE (CHRISCHE) (1874) (1

VESSELS LADING

New York — Am. bg. John Sherwood; on the berth, 17.
——Nor. bk. Sendemanden, 5,000 bags coffee and sundries Am. lug. Resolution; old iron; C. Me Culloch Bee cher & Co., 109.

It. bk. Paolina R.; o'd iron; Watson Ritchie &

Co., 10; It. bg. Archangel Gabriel; old iron; Wasson Ritchi

La Control De Br. Montals Ark; old iron; Waxan Ricchie Con, 100.

La Con, 100.

Dati since—Gr. by Emmi R. 100: 5,000 luga coffice; End Macia — Am. lug. Pétato Beart, 4,500 luga coffice; Ed Johanson R. Ca. £ 210.

Galvescon—Gr. by, Dianne, 2000 bugs coffee; Ed. Johanson R. Ca. £ 210.

R. Ca. £ 200.

Ford R. Ca. £ 200.

Grapheron—Gr. bit. Dana 5,000 bugs coffee; W. Ford R. Ca. £ 200.

Grapheron—Gr. bit. Dana 5,000 bugs coffee; £ 290.

To the. Ernest & Benne: 5,300 bugs coffee an syndiss. 200.

— Gr. bk. Ernat & neture. 2320 — Likhor f. a. - Gr. rc's. Hinderike. 3,400 lags coffee ; Cha Spence Sons & Co. 40;
— Nur. bg. Coder. 3,500 lags coffee ; John Bradsha & Co. 40;
— Gr. ing. B.7/2; 4,000 lags coffee; Norton, Mega

& Co., 402.

Gr. selt. Houseina: 3,500 bogs coffee; Ed. Johnste

FREIGHTS: Sailing-Venels: Steamers:

Note.— Our market is still scantily supplied with tonna and rates remain about the same as in our quotations of it still hist. Steamer rates, for New York however have advance from 40 cfs. to 50 cfs., and stilling ressel mats for the Soul United States from 15 at 20 to 176 a 276.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE PRODE	CONSIGNED TO
14 14 14 15 17 19	Guadiana (Br). Heni IV (Fr) Miaho (Br). Equateur (Fr) Euclid (Br) Guileo (Bl)	Southimpton* davre * 28 . River Plate 4 . River Plate 4 River Plate 5 River Plate 5 Liverpool 21 River Plate 6	A Leuba & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

DATE	NAME	WISERIC TO	CARGO
, 15 , 15 , 15 , 16 , 16 , 16 , 18		New Oreans antos kiver Plate. antos Santos Liver,001*. Santos New York	bund ics Sundries, Coilee. Sundries, ound ics. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries. Sundries.
n 19	Al ria l'ia (Pr) Lapace (Br) l'aramagna (Gr)	coathampton*	Sind ies. colle and sugar.
	Ligaria (Br) .	Callao 5	

* Calling at intermediate port-

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOV. 21 1879

NAME Z H WHERE CONSIGNER

		Am. bg. Joun 3 . Seudemanden				S . 1	NAME	2	EN TE	PROM	CONSIGNER
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PROVINCIAL NOTES

provincial assembly of Espirito S as on the 11th inst.

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

nareadeiro, recently stabbed and killed his prother.

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

—Recentadvices from Pelotas report the assassination of Sebastian St. Passuos, 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\$370. —On the 28th ult. at Cachoeira Nova, Pernam-buco, Galdino José da Costa stabbéd 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 Morars, 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 a public museum at Desterro. The people of the province are invited to contribute.

—A severe storm accompanied by helt, whited

—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

weighed 40 grammes. Great dualing was done.

—A slave, named João Bahiano, cook at the hotel
at S. José de Barreiro, São Paulo, assassinated another employee of the hotel, named Eduardo. Death
was caused by twelve wounds with a knife. The
murderer was secured.

murderer was secured.

—On the 15th inst. in São Paulo, Leonarda 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 realized fatally at last reports.

—Recent advices from Itapecerica, Minas Geraes, state that great damage has been done by fires in that locality. The loss of houses, animals and persons is reported. The village of Ahaeté lost dischesting the filames.

—The total debt of the province of Pernámbuco, outside of its obligations in behalf of the "Recife no S. Francisco", 'maliway, is 4121,355824, 'The funded debt foots up to 3,307,500\$, of which 1,071,000 is in 8 per cent. apolitics, and 2,205,500\$ in 7 per cent. apolitics.

per cent. apoints.

—At Passo do Espantoso, municipality of Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, a venda-keeper named Joã Manoel dos Passos was assassinated by three unknown men on the night of the 25th nit. 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 the month of October, during the past four years, s as follows:

Sugar.	Conon.
47,723 bags	2,123 bales
35,934 ,,	3,086 ,,
36,622 ,,	
81,924 ,,	10,925 ,,

—A correspondent witing from Mandos, prov-ince of the Amazonas, on the 29th of September, asp stant 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

—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!

official musn:

—The late provincial assembly of Espirito Santo
passed a law prohibiting the use of explosive bombs
in fishing—for which it deserves unstinted push
Up in 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 Affons —On the gin ut. A Autenamento Imperial Atlonsin, a Action, Antonio Gonçalves, on the plantation of Sr. Antonio Vargas Coréa felt himself called to castigate a slave, Firmino. The slave objected, knocked the feiter down with his loce, and then killed him with a knife drown from the feitor's belt. Firmino was captured and sent to jail.

—About a moth ago Clemente de Souza mys-teriously disappeared from the parish of Espirito Santo de Itapecerica, Minas Geraes. His body was recently found in the Itapecerica river, the lands 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 em-pire, has not given uniform satisfaction in the south-ern provinces. There were general preparations making at different places for public demonstra-tions on the arrivel of the ship conveying his re-mains to Rio Grande do Sul, all of which are now futile. futile.

futile.

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

out as the man who caused it to be done.

—According to the Mandos correspondent of the
Jornal de Commercio, the president of the Amazonas
has been more prodigal in its 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 200\$ per month.

—On the 11th inst, the provincial assembly of Espirito Santo passed abill authorizing the president of the province to ratie a loan of 300,000\$, to be expended in paying the debts of the provincial government, in carrying forward pathic works "of argent necessity," and in supplying the capital with water, bridges and roads. The future of the provincial resolution is the supplying the capital with water, bridges and roads. The future of the provinciant of the conscious as Estimatorial to the water, integes and roads. The future of the poly-ince just now is occasioning a little perplexity; its revenue doesn't meet its ordinary running ex-penses—and yet its public improvements must go only

penses—and yet its public improvements must go ond
—A correspondent of the Jornal do Reefe, writing
from Marajogy, Pernambuco, October 27th, narrates the following story: A good month ago a
negro named Germano, a labouer in the Loyo warelouse in this city, and slave of Constantino de Almedia came to this village where he had been baptuced and his master lives, to obtain his freedom.

But this man having been baptized as Gonçalo he
was offerwards, materialited and known as Germano. wes afterwards matriculated 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 hetereupon made a requisition to the governor of the bishopric to order the priest to give the certificate asked for. The owner of the slawe, Constantino, being provoked by the order which was duly exceuted, caught 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 committ suicide but was prevented by one of the prison guards. vas afterwards matriculated and known as Germano

FRENCH OUTLAY FOR AGRICULTURE

FRENCH OUTLAY FOR AGRICULTURE

The French government has appropriated for agriculture for 1880 the sum of 55,268,437 francs, of which 1,128,290 are for veterinary schools and public services, 1,595,150 for agricultural education, and over 1,4000,000 for the care of forests. In the matter of education 24,2505 francs are appropriated for the National Agricultural Institute, recently established; the three agricultural colleges at Grignon, Cran Jonan and Montpelier cost at Grignon, Cran Jonan and Montpelier cost persent of the nation 355,300 francs, this being the excess of expenses over receipts; 0,700 francs are appropriated for the School of Horriculture at Versailles, 554,400 for practical schools of agriculture and form schools throughout the winter, the School of Draininge and Irrigation, and the School of Sheep Huslandry, and 48,000 francs for the experiment stations, twenty-five in number, of with 16,467 are given to the station for silk culture, 10,000 to the station at Vincennes, under the care of George Ville, and sums varying from 500 to 6,000 from the colors, occupied the very important one at Nancy, under Grandeau, which requires no government and; 120,000 francs are appropriated for ties o-called chairs of agriculture, of which there is one for each of the eighty-nine departments. the government and papers are appropriate the first proposed has been all claims of agriculture, of which there is one for each of the eighty-time 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 opera-tives employed throughout Italy in spinning and 80,000 in wearing. Italy possesses 800,000 spin-idles and 15,000 power looms, and there are three large print works at Milan, Torre-Pellica Salerno. The average enrings of spinners are: men, 2 lims 25 cents; women, 1 lire; children, 27 cents. Wages of weavers run rather higher, via. men, 2 liras 40 cents; women 1 lire 20 cents; chil-dren, 75 cents.

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