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NUMBER 22

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ILLEGAL SLAVERY.

One of the last acts of injustice and in-
humanity which we would naturally expect
from an enlightened and just people would
be an illegal retention of freedmen in
slavery by Englishmen. From the nation
which gave us Wilberforce and Clarkson,
the founders of the modern anti-slavery
movement, the nation which freed her own
slaves at an expense of £20,000,000, the
nation which has spread anti-slavery doc-
trines throughout the world, maintained
fleets upon the sea for the suppression of
the slave traffic and literally forced other
nations into an international alliance for
that most humane and noble purpose, from
such a nation we would expect to find no
person nor corporation capable of committing
an act of aggression upon the liberty of a single
human being. On the contrary, we would
look to her for a most jealous watchfulness
over the integrity and enforcement of these
great principles of human freedom every-
where, especially in all instances where her
own subjects are concerned.

It is with surprise, therefore, that we
find a case where an English company, or-
ganized and working under English laws
with its head office in the great English
capital itself, deliberately and designedly
conspiring to retain a certain number of
emancipated negroes in slavery, and avail-
ing itself of the profits of the transaction.
Yet such is unquestionably the case. The
S. João d'El-Rei mining company has at
this day fully two hundred blacks in slav-
ery who were made free and emancipated
in the year 1859 by a contract made in
1845 to which this same company was a
party. Between the years 1847 and 1864,
the British government was engaged in a
heated decision with the government of
Brazil over the treatment of some thousands
of emancipated who were unjustly held in
slavery by the latter government. Every
effort was made even to reprisals on the
high seas and the suspension of diplo-
matic relations, to force Brazil into an
honorable settlement of the shameful injus-
tice. And yet, we find here an instance of
equal injustice and bad faith, where En-
glishmen themselves are the offenders,
and where a most infamous transaction
has been quietly ignored the for twenty
years. Even during all the years when
Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell were
pressing this government for a list of
emancipated and demanding that they should
receive their liberty and indemnification
for damages under the decision of a
court of claims, even at the time when
British war vessels were making reprisals
outside this harbor and the life of the
British minister in this city was threatened
because of such an aggressive proceeding,
the superintendent of an English mining
company in Minas Geraes was knowingly
and criminally depriving emancipated slaves
of their freedom, and the contract to that
effect, the proof of the criminality of this
proceeding, was in the possession a highly
respectable and influential firm of solicitors
in the city of London.

The proofs of this charge are clear and
conclusive. It is no longer a vague re-
port, such as has been repeated for years
throughout the province of Minas Geraes;
nor does it rest upon hearsay evi-
dence. The proofs upon which the charge
is now made is the contract itself, and
upon various official and authenticated
documents, which clearly prove the conspi-
racy and commission of the crime of
illegally reducing a large number of emanci-
pated blacks to slavery. The documents and
proofs are as follows:

On the 27th of June, 1845, certain di-
rectors of the English company named
The Brazilian Company, working at Cata
Branca, and the S. João d'El-Rei Mining
Company, of Morro Velho, Minas Geraes,
met in the city of London and signed ar-
ticles of agreement for the hiring of 385
slaves, belonging to the Cata Branca com-
pany, to the S. João d'El-Rei company,
and the sale and transfer of their mining
estates and plant. An agreement had been

made on the 5th of May previous which, it
was stipulated, should become null on the
fulfillment of the conditions of the new
agreement. The contract made in 1845,
a copy of which bearing the attestation of
John Wreford Budd, of the firm of John-
sons, Upton, Budd & Alkey, solicitors, Lon-
don, and dated November 29, 1876, is as
follows:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and entered into
the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight
hundred and forty-five, between George Hathorn,
Robert Colesworth, Robert Hichins, Andrew
Tucker Follett, Francis Ignatius Van Zeller, all of
the City of London, esquires, being the directors of
the Brazilian company, on behalf of themselves and
all other the proprietors or shareholders of the said
company, of the first part; and John Diston Powles,
of Austin Friars in the City of London, esquire,
John Routh, of Austin Friars in the same city,
esquire, Robert Addison, of Great Russell street,
esquire, Stuart Donaldson, of Broad street in the
same city, esquire, and Edward Hurry, of Oxford
Terrace, esquire, being the directors of the S. João
d'El-Rei Mining Company, on behalf of themselves
and all other the proprietors or shareholders of the
said last named company, of the second part:

WHEREAS the said Brazilian company are, or on
the 31st day of December last were seized, or pos-
sessed of, or entitled to or to the labor and services
of the negroes hereinafter more particularly enu-
merated and mentioned in the first schedule hereunder
written, and they have agreed with the said parties
hereto of the second part to let to them for and on
behalf of the said S. João d'El-Rei Mining Com-
pany the said negroes and their labor and services
for the period and on the terms and conditions
hereinafter expressed and declared; and also to
enter into such stipulations and agreements relative
to the said negroes and their present and future
issue as are herein also contained.

And the said parties hereto of the first part have
also agreed to sell to the said parties hereto of the
second part the mills, machinery, and effects hereinaf-
ter mentioned, in the terms hereinafter expressed.

NOW THEREFORE THESE PRESENTS WITNESS,
that in pursuance and part performance of the said
recited agreement in this behalf, the parties hereto
of the first part do hereby for themselves jointly, and
every two, three or more of them do also for them-
selves jointly, and every of them for himself sever-
ally doth hereby agree with the said parties hereto
of the second part, to let to hire, and do let to hire
to the said parties hereto of the second part, their
executors, administrators and assigns, all and sin-
gular the negroes of, or belonging to, or now
employed by the said Brazilian company in Brazil,
and which on the 31st day of December last consisted
of the numbers and sexes and descriptions follow-
ing: that is to say, two hundred and twenty-one
males, eighty-eight females, forty-three male chil-
dren, and thirty-three female children, as enu-
merated in the said first schedule, or so many
of the said negroes and children as now exist,
or shall exist when this agreement shall be carried
into effect in Brazil. And also all the present and
future issue of the said negroes born during the
period of fourteen years computed from the period
when one equal half part of the adults of the said
negroes shall be delivered at Morro Velho to the
superintendent in Brazil of the said parties hereto
of the second part, and which delivery it is hereby
agreed shall be made to the said superintendent as
soon after notice of this present agreement shall
arrive in Brazil as is practicable and circumstances
will permit. The said negroes, children and issue,
and the labor and services thereof respectively, and
the benefit thereof and therefrom, to be had, held,
received and preserved, and taken by the said parties
hereto of the second part for the term of fourteen
years to commence and be computed from the period
when one-half of them shall be delivered at Morro
Velho to the superintendent of the said parties hereto
of the second part.

And in consideration of the agreement hereinaf-
ter contained on the part of the said parties hereto
of the first part and of the services of the said
negroes, children and issue, or of so many of them
as shall exist as aforesaid, they the said parties
hereto of the second part do hereby for themselves
jointly, and every two, three or more of them do
also for themselves jointly, and every of them for
himself severally doth hereby agree with the said
parties hereto of the first part, to accept and take
to hire the said negroes, children and issue as aforesaid
for the period aforesaid, and from time to time
pay to the said parties hereto of the first part such
rent or sum of money as is hereinafter mentioned:
that is to say, from the period from which one-
half in number of the adults of the said negroes so
agreed to be let shall have been delivered or trans-
ferred as hereinafter is stipulated, the rent or
sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds
per annum until the remaining portion of the said
negroes shall be delivered or are transferred as
hereinafter is stipulated, and from and after the
period of such last mentioned delivery the rent or
sum of two thousand five hundred pounds per an-
num for the then residue of the term or period of
seven years, computed as hereinafter mentioned.
And from and after the expiration of the said seven
years, the said parties hereto of the second part
shall pay to the said parties hereto of the first part,
during the then next seven years, the rent or

sum of one thousand five hundred pounds. And
it is hereby mutually agreed between the said
parties hereto that no diminution in the number of
the said negroes by the death or other casualty shall
affect the rent or sum from time to time payable
under these presents, which shall be paid in Lon-
don by equal half-yearly payments, the first of such
payments to be made at the expiration of six calen-
dar months next after the delivery or transfer of
one-half of the said adult negroes as hereinafter is
mentioned. And it is hereby further declared that
any sum of money due by the said parties hereto of
the second part to the said parties hereto of the first
part for the hire of negroes under the provisions of
an agreement made between them and bearing date
the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred
and forty-five, shall be paid on the arrival of this
agreement, or of notice of its contents, at Morro
Velho aforesaid, and that thereupon the said agree-
ment of the fifth of May and all the provisions and
stipulations thereof shall cease and determine, and
the same are hereby from thenceforth declared to
be at an end.

And it is hereby further declared and agreed by
and between the said parties hereto that so far as
their rights and interests are concerned and so far
as the law of the Brazilian empire will permit, such
of the said negroes and children as are now under
the age of twenty-one years and who shall attain
that age during the subsistence of this agreement,
shall on their attaining that age be absolutely free
and emancipated. And also that all of the said
negroes and also any issue of the said negroes born
during the subsistence of this agreement shall at the
end of the said term of fourteen years be and become
absolutely free and emancipated; and the said parties
hereto shall and will give and grant them their free-
dom accordingly.

And in further pursuance of the said arrangement,
the said parties hereto of the first part do hereby
agree to sell and deliver to the said parties hereto
of the second part at or for the price or sum of four
thousand pounds, payable as is hereinafter men-
tioned, and at which said price or sum the said
parties hereto of the second part do agree to pur-
chase and take all and singular the stamping mills,
machinery, quicksilver implements, tools and ef-
fects of every kind, and also the mining estates,
woods, houses, furniture, property and other effects
whatsoever of or respectively belonging to the said
Brazilian company in Brazil and whether the same
shall be more or less than appears in an inventory
of the said company's effects and properly made on
or about the 31st day of December, one thousand
eight hundred and forty-four, a copy of which is set
forth in the second schedule hereunder written,
which said property, effects and premises so pur-
chased shall be delivered at Cata Branca by the su-
perintendent of the said Brazilian company, to the
superintendent of the said S. João d'El-Rei Mining
Company immediately after notice of this agreement
shall arrive in Brazil, or so soon after as circum-
stances will permit. And that payment for the said
property, effects and premises so purchased shall
be made by two equal instalments of two
thousand pounds each payable respectively at six
and twelve months next after the said S. João d'El-
Rei Mining Company shall receive notice in Lon-
don that the said property, effects and premises have
been delivered to their superintendent as hereinaf-
ter mentioned and agreed, and the said respective
sums shall be secured by two bills of exchange for
two thousand pounds each to be drawn, by or on
behalf of the said Brazilian company, on and to be
accepted by the S. João d'El-Rei Mining Company
and payable at the respective dates of six and twelve
months computed as hereinafter mentioned.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto
set their hands the day and year first above written.

[Here follows the first schedule containing the
names of about three hundred adult laborers be-
longing to the Brazilian company; and the second
schedule relating to its plant and the Cata Branca
mines.]

Signed in presence of
J. N. SIMPSON, solicitor,
62 Moorgate St.

J. D. POWLES,
JOHN ROUTH,
ROBT. ADDISON,
S. DONALDSON,
EDW. D. HURRY.

Signed in presence of
ARCHER THOS. UPTON,
Great Winchester.

Geo. HATHORN,
ROBERT COLESWORTH,
Rt. HICHINS,
A. T. FOLLETT,
F. J. VAN ZELLER.

In due time this contract went into
effect and the mines, plant and slaves of the
Cata Branca company passed into the hands
of its more prosperous neighbor. Since
that transaction we have no record of any
corporate life on the part of this company,
no record of meetings, reports, elections,
not even of an office. Its clearly manifested
intention, as shown by the sale of all its
mining property, and by its ultimate pro-
visions for the freedom of its slaves, was to
dissolve. That this intention was carried
into effect is shown by a letter of liberty
granted to Domingos, a child of Mathias
B and Lucinda, two of the hired slaves, in
1856 by Thomas Walker, the then super-
intendent of the Morro Velho company,
in which he declares himself the "representa-
tive of the extinct English-Brazilian com-

pany, called in Brazil the Cata Branca com-
pany." Again in 1869, in a letter of liberty
granted to Antonio C. Mozambique, by
the then superintendent of the Morro Velho
company, James Newell Gordon, the above-
named black is expressly declared to have
been "a slave of the extinct company of
Cata Branca."

The non-existence of the Cata Branca
company being thus shown, not only by
its own will and act, but by the explicit
declaration of its representative at Morro
Velho, it follows naturally that nothing
could legally intervene to prevent the com-
plete emancipation of the Cata Branca blacks
in 1859, according to the terms of the
above contract. Just here the purpose of
canceling the contract of the 5th of May,
1845, becomes apparent, as by the laws of
this country the deed of sale of the Cata
Branca estates required registry in Brazil,
while the private agreement for the hiring
of the slaves did not. It follows, therefore,
that the contract above given was never
recorded here and consequently was not
known to the Brazilian officials. When, in
1859, some of the blacks applied to Mr.
Gordon for their freedom, having money
therefor in a fund then in the hands of the
company which had been transferred to it
by its predecessor at Cata Branca, he refused
their request and said that they would have
to serve ten years longer. By the final act
of the Cata Branca company and by the ex-
press agreement of the S. João d'El-Rei
company, every one of these slaves should
have been set at liberty in 1859, but we
have here the explicit refusal of the super-
intendent of this last company to grant
such freedom—even though there was a
fund established for this purpose. And
furthermore, although the S. João d'El-Rei
company pledged itself to free all minors
on their attaining the age of twenty-one
years, no one instance has been discovered
of such an act ever having been done. The
results of this shameful injustice will readily
be seen when it is known that the children
and grandchildren of the minors of 1845
are now slaves to the mining company of
S. João d'El-Rei.

This state of affairs at Morro Velho con-
tinued unchanged up to the year 1872.
The contract by which the Cata Branca
blacks were to "become absolutely free and
emancipated" in 1859, and in which the S.
João d'El-Rei company solemnly pledged
itself to "give and grant them their freedom
accordingly," being safely hidden away in Lon-
don, the managers did not scruple to retain
these unfortunate people in slavery—a slav-
ery of the most laborious and onerous char-
acter as all who are acquainted with Bra-
zilian mining will agree. The law of Sep-
tember 28, 1871, Act No. 2,040, however,
introduced an unforeseen contingency into
the institution of Brazilian slavery, and its
effect upon the Morro Velho scheme was
clear and direct. By the terms of that law
all blacks who were to be treated as slaves
were to be matriculated before the 30th of
September, 1872—which time was, in cer-
tain cases, afterwards extended another year
—and all blacks having no owners were
declared free. By the provisions of this
law, therefore, as well as by the terms of
the contract of 1845, these blacks were
entitled to their freedom; it follows, there-
fore, that they were justly entitled to dam-
ages for twelve years of illegal slavery. But,
in face of all this, we find James Newell
Gordon, superintendent of the S. João d'El-
Rei company and British vice consul for
Minas Geraes, matriculating 213 blacks as
slaves for life, and signing his name to the
record at Sabará, as the representative of
The Brazilian Company of Cata Branca
which he himself and his predecessor, Dr.
Walker, had declared to be extinct. In
view of the injustice already done and the
legal penalties incurred should the matter
become public, it is clear that Mr. Gordon
saw no other way out of the difficulty than
to matriculate them as slaves for life and to
establish his right to do so by assuming to
represent a company long since extinct.

(continued on fourth page)

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

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 charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1879

IN THE MATTER of Wilson vs. Church the High Court of Justice granted an extension of time to September 2 in order to enable the appellants to prepare their case for the House of Lords. The original date, August 1, was found to give insufficient time for printing all the documents, hence the further extension. Just how long it will take their lordships to digest all these documents is problematical. In their zeal to "sift" the matter thoroughly, it is not at all unlikely that their lordships will visit the grounds in propria persona.

THE CHART showing the course of exchange on this market since 1851, which we give in our commercial department, will give our readers a fuller and more comprehensive idea of its fluctuations than can be obtained in any other way. This method of indicating the general course of exchange has long been used in England and the United States and has been found to be of great service in giving a quick and comprehensive idea of the subject. As to the sharp angles and great irregularities of the "exchange line," our readers will draw their own conclusions. In a state of financial health and industrial prosperity, uninfluenced by war, pestilence or feverish speculation, this "exchange line" should have only gentle curves, rising above and falling below the "par line" like peaceful waves above and below the level of the sea. The great problem for the Brazilian statesman is to reduce these angles to curves, and to hold the line more uniformly to the line of "27 pence."

AFTER A MINUTE examination of the port of Maranhão, which occupied a large part of two or three days, the Barão de Tefé and his fellow commissioners have decided that Maranhão has a suitable port for the American steamers, better even than that of Pernambuco. The world is indebted to the titled engineer for this surprising discovery, even though it is slightly discredited by the experience of many shipmasters and merchants. The Barão, however, is wholly independent of these annoying factors; he instituted a search for deep water and found it—what more can Maranhão ask? If there are dangerous rocks, as was the case at Santos, and shoals, that is a matter entirely independent of his purpose. The steamers can do as they please about running upon them. Even the contingency of the entire withdrawal of the American steamers from the northern ports, which we heartily advise them to do in case of a compulsory service at Maranhão, has no terrors for this illustrious engineer; his line of duty took him into deep water and there he has anchored his case. What, now, does the government propose to do?

THE FOLLOWING figures taken from a recent report of the inspector-general of public works shows the gradual diminution in the water supply of this city since the month of March last. In March the average daily supply was 7,273,548.5 gallons in May, 5,829,330.3 gallons; in July, 4,383,342.4 gallons; on August 1st., 3,181,665 gallons; on August 22nd., 2,631,822 gallons. Assuming the population of the city to be three hundred thousand, the water supply of the 22nd ult. gave an average quantity of 8.77 gallons to each person for all purposes, a quantity totally insufficient to meet the necessities of a crowded population and to preserve the essential

sanitary condition of a large city. It is true that there are some other sources of water supply of a private character not included in the inspector-general's returns, but this supply would alter the result only in a slight degree. If it were possible to estimate the number of animals, steam engines, street sprinklers, etc., etc., dependent upon this same supply and then deduct the quantity used by them from the daily distribution, the quantity remaining for drinking, cooking and bathing purposes would be most alarmingly small. It will be observed that we have assumed the population to be three hundred thousand individuals. Were we to take the more commonly accepted figures, varying from three hundred and fifty thousand, the result would be far more alarming than that which we have deduced from the minimum estimate of population. The matter is one which demands prompt and thoughtful attention on the part of the public officials, and they should see to it at once that there shall be no further waste nor unnecessary use of water in the city.

DEPUTY Ignacio Martins, of the *comarca* in which the Morro Velho mines are located, in his address on the question of the illegal retention in slavery of the Catta Branca blacks, said, "these slaves, I assure the noble deputies, are in a municipality in which they can have full confidence that full and complete justice will be done." In the same discussion Deputy Galdino das Neves, of the same province, said that the fact of this illegal slavery was public, that he had known it many years, and that everybody in Minas knew it. Deputy Martins further stated that Antonio Carlos Rebello Horta gave information to the municipal judge of Sabará (in 1872) that these slaves were free since 1859 and that the judge Dr. Chassim Drummond began proceedings and appointed a guardian for the negroes. And further, soon after this the matter was again brought before the public by a correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*. In view of these facts we would ask the Deputy from Minas if his assurance is not just a little ill-timed. If this great injustice has been known "many years," and if proceedings were begun in 1872 for the freedom of men illegally enslaved without securing that freedom up to the present day, is it not time to appeal to some other powers than the judicial authorities of Sabará? If these authorities can accomplish nothing in seven years, and are content to see these blacks left in the mines by their guardian under all their former conditions and obligations of servitude, is there not something of bombast in the assurance that we can have "full confidence" in them? The simple truth is that these authorities reside a little too near the richest gold mine in Brazil. We trust that the Chamber will not stand on ceremony, but will probe the whole matter to the bottom.

ACCORDING to the official report of the treasury officials upon the new 4 1/2 per cent loan of 50,000,000\$, published on the 3rd instant, the total amount subscribed was 123,604,000\$. Of this amount, 121,655,000\$ were taken in this city, the remaining 1,949,000\$ being distributed throughout the various provinces of the empire. The rates at which the subscription were made varied from 96 to 100: only 11,000\$ being taken at the latter rate; 15,000\$ at 99; 429,500\$ at 98; 177,500\$ at 97 1/2; 16,848,000\$ at 97; 2,427,500\$ at various fractions between 96 and 97; and 103,695,500\$ at the minimum rate of 96. Of the latter sum only 709,000\$ was subscribed in sums less than 5,000\$, which have the preference under the stipulations of the loan. It will be seen, therefore, that the loan has been largely taken by banks and capitalists. The subscriptions at rates above 96 amount to 19,908,500\$, leaving 30,016,800\$ to be emitted at the minimum price. The average rate at which the loan is emitted is 96.37, making an actual emission of nearly fifty-one thousand nine hundred contos necessary to realize the amount asked. Taking all these factors into consideration, it is evident that the treasury has made a signal failure in its attempt to make the loan a popular one and to realize better prices by the operation. Less than two-fifths of it have been taken at advanced prices and in sums which indicate popular subscriptions; and out of all this waiting, and expense, and strain upon the national credit, the minister of finance has succeeded in saving a paltry two hundred

contos, a sum barely sufficient to pay expenses and keep open the branch establishments for the transaction of business connected with the receipts of instalments on the subscriptions and the payment of interest. Had the minister of finance accepted the guarantee of the banks to place the loan at 96, the net results would have been equal to those now realized, and the moral effect would have been infinitely greater. As we have before stated, the placing of a 4 1/2 per cent. loan at 96 would be considered a financial success in view of the present condition of things in Brazil. There was no need of an expensive demonstration that this is the maximum.

THE RECENT attack of several prominent journals upon the English banks of this city, because of their withdrawal from the exchange market, and the general course of the Banco do Brazil in its attempt to bolster up exchange, is occasion for deep regret. It is occasion for regret not because of the personal issues involved, but because of the widespread ignorance of the simplest rudiments of finance which it exhibits, and because of the serious danger to which the country is exposed through the dominance of an unsound, arbitrary policy. If the banks in question were engaged in a conspiracy to depress exchange and injure the credit of the country, then there would be just reason for censure and for a combination of Brazilian banks against them; but we can not believe that the English managers are so foolish as to engage in any such attempt. It is hardly possible that these gentlemen could occupy their present positions and be ignorant of the results of such an enterprise. The rising and falling of exchange is independent of individuals or combinations; it is a manifestation of the working of economic laws as clearly defined and unchangeable as the laws of gravitation. While it is possible to "bull" and "bear" the market for a brief interval, it is utterly impossible to control it. Not even the Banco do Brazil, with all the moral and material forces of the government to back it, can accomplish such a result. We need no better illustration of this principle than the state of the market to-day. We have now a combination of causes tending to elevate exchange: the withdrawal of a large amount of capital from this market by the new loan, nearly all of which is subscribed in this city, the unprecedented sales of coffee, the failure of crops in the north, and the efforts of the Banco do Brazil to "bull" the market. After the entrance of this great bank upon the exchange market and under the influence of these other favoring conditions of business, the rate advanced rapidly to 21 1/2 d., where it now remains in spite of all the favorable conditions of business. Under normal circumstances, the advance would have been steady and continuous as long as the unusual demand for exchange existed, and then we should expect a reaction, little or great as the state of business demanded. We have mentioned the prominent factors tending to elevate exchange; the opposing forces are beyond any ordinary effort of enumeration. It is well-known that the favorable conditions of the exchange market to-day are only temporary. The government will draw its fifty thousand contos from the market to pay its debts and interest accruing and accumulated, and the money will be scattered broadcast; the large sales of coffee will not last; the north will conform its requirements to its reduced resources; and the Banco do Brazil, like all its long line of predecessors, will soon reach the bottom of its cash box. And then, under the influence of an unsound business and an unfavorable treasury balance, augmented by the reaction sure to follow the present effort to "bull" the market, a quick and marked depression will be sure to follow. It is evident that the English banks are cognizant of these probabilities, and undoubtedly of others which we have not mentioned. It is certain that their withdrawal from the exchange market is a matter of business, pure and simple.

—Advices from Matto Grosso state that Eduardo Dimet, chief of the party which has been exploring the Cabeçal river and tributaries, has returned to Corumbá. He reports the exploration as resulting very satisfactorily and that gold was found in a place called Corrego do Manuel Leme in abundance.

—The Italian bark *Attilio*, which sailed from New York May 17th for Java with 33,000 cases of kerosene, struck an unknown rock at sea—the locality does not appear clearly in the newspaper report—and put into Ceará, arriving there July 12th. After discharging a part of her cargo, the *Attilio* went to Maranhão where she is now undergoing repairs.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The Senate has been very steadily at work since our last issue, being much the more industrious of the two houses. There has been the usual amount of private legislation, consequently the usual amount of time wasted. The discussion in second reading of the estimates for the department of empire closed on the 27th ult., and the Senate then entered upon the discussion in second reading of the estimates for the department of foreign affairs, which has since occupied much of the time. The amended bills relating to the naval estimates for 1880-81, and the supplementary credit for the new *aboltoir* were received from the Chamber on the 29th. On the 30th the supplementary credit for the department of empire on behalf of the *secca*, was the subject of a favorable committee report. The original sum asked on the 3rd of February last was 10,000,000\$, but in view of the increased expenditures at the time of its consideration, the Chamber increased the credit to 20,000,000\$. With the amounts expended previous to the communication of the minister of empire with the General Assembly and the credits since opened, the grand total of government expense in behalf of the *secca* up to the 27th ult. was 54,144,446\$376.

—There has been some slight improvement in the attendance of deputies during the past ten days, though there is still manifested no slight disinclination for regular work. There has been a great variety of subjects before the Chamber, varying from the regular and supplementary credits asked for by various departments, to bills for the reorganization of municipal boards, concessions, aids to labor, cane disease, etc., etc. On the 27th concessions were introduced for Theodore Christiansen, of Pernambuco, for the manufacture of thread from the fibrous epicarp of the fruit of the cocoa with exemption from duties on all materials necessary to the manufacture, and a ten years privilege to Guilherme Schuch de Capanema for the manufacture of sulphureted carbon. On the 29th the question concerning the retiring Italian colonists in Santa Catharina was brought before the Chamber by Deputy Mello e Alvim who condemned the administration of the director, Carvalho Borges, in the strongest terms. An attempt was made to defend the director by Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque, but with little effect; the proofs of his mal-administration were strong. The extraordinary credits asked by the minister of foreign affairs received a favorable report on the 27th, and the naval estimates were passed on the 29th.

—The case of the illegal retention in slavery of about 200 blacks, formerly slaves of The Brazilian Company, of Catta Branca, now extinct, by the S. João d'El-Rei Mining Company, was brought before the Chamber on the 26th inst. by Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. After narrating the history of the transaction by which these slaves came into the possession of the latter company at Morro Velho, and the subsequent evasion of its obligations under the contract in which absolute freedom was guaranteed these slaves in 1859, the speaker made an eloquent plea for the rights of the poor blacks who have now been kept in an illegal slavery for twenty years. To the pointed interrogatories of the speaker—"I ask if it is possible to inscribe in the book of matriculation more than 200 persons as slaves of an extinct company? if an extinct company can possess slaves and have them matriculated? if there can be slaves who have no owner? who is the owner of these slaves?"—no satisfactory reply was given in favor of the accused company. Deputy Ignacio Martins spoke to some length on the question, admitting that the blacks were entitled to their freedom, but contending that the courts, where proceedings were already commenced, were competent to deal with the matter. Deputy Joaquim Nabuco's request for information from the minister of justice was then read and passed, in which it was asked: who are the owners of these slaves? has the government knowledge of the contract of June 27, 1845? what means have been taken to guarantee liberty to these slaves and punish those who illegally reduced them to slavery after their emancipation?

—The bill appropriating 200,000\$ for the study of the disease affecting sugar cane in Pernambuco, and for the purchase of fresh seed, passed its first reading on the 29th and entered into discussion on its second reading.

This project, once so innocent and modest as to inveigle the energetic Pernambuco deputy, Joaquim Nabuco, into a hearty support of it; is now assuming proportions and features of an astonishing character. No sooner had the project entered on its second reading than a Rio de Janeiro deputy wanted the coffee-tree disease of his province included, then several Bahia deputies wanted "Bahia and other provinces" included, then the Parahyba deputies wanted their province named, and then Deputy Malheiros of Matto Grosso capped the climax by proposing that the disease among the horses and mules of his province should be included. Nothing now remains but the amendment of the celebrated Mineiro, Galdino, which will call for a commission on the *bichos de pé* which cause such dreadful ravages in his province. We are glad to see that Joaquim Nabuco has discovered the fat little jobs in the scheme and is making an effort to separate the study of the sugar cane disease, which is a commendable measure, from the seed bureau, which can safely be dispensed with.

—On the 26th ult. the minister of foreign affairs applied to the Chamber for an extraordinary credit of 120,000\$, at the par of exchange, to meet the expenses of the special mission to China. This credit is intended to defray the expenses of Dr. Eduardo Callado, at present in London, and two or three vessels on a special mission to China for the purpose of entering into a commercial treaty with that country and negotiate for a convention between the two countries in relation to introducing Chinese labor into Brazil.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The president of the province of Amazonas, in a telegram of the 25th ult., denies the reign of anarchy in the interior of that province, as charged by the *Crusoeiro*, and states that the most complete tranquility exists throughout the province and on its frontiers.

—The receipts of the Manaus custom house during the month of July were 30,222\$160. The internal revenue receipts of the province of Amazonas during the same month were 52,608\$329.

—The provincial assembly of Pará closed its sessions on the 16th ult.

—Later reports from Rio Grande do Sul state that great damage was done all along the coast by the storm of the 9th ult. Many vessels were lost, and others are constantly reporting injuries. The damage at Mostardas is reported at 30,000\$.

—Severe cold weather is reported from Paraná during the early part of last month. Snow fell for a time, and ice was formed two inches in thickness. The *Provincia* complains that the cold is so intense at the date of publication as to interfere with the printing.

—The Dutch schooner *Maria Beerta* was wrecked on the Santa Catharina coast on the 11th ult. She was driven ashore during the storm and all lives were lost but one.

—The Royal Mail packet *Tagus*, on her recent voyage to this port, was delayed one day at Pernambuco by bad weather, which prevented her discharging cargo.

—On the 11th ult., the minister of agriculture advised the minister of justice that the action of the president of the commercial board in admitting to registry an effigy of Santa Rita as a trade mark, was right inasmuch as no scandal results from such use of the images of saints.

—The necessary orders from the bureau of agriculture have been received by the inspector general of colonization for the employment of the destitute Russians in this city on the public water works. In the meantime the chief of police has been informed that the quarters provided for immigrants in this city will not be opened to the Russians because of their having abandoned the lands and favors bestowed on them by the government. The women and children are begging in the streets.

—The miserable and inartistic character of the engraving of the bank notes of the old issues of the Brazilian treasury and the Bank of Brazil, many of which are still in circulation, is positively an invitation to the adventurous and not too scrupulous to enter into the business of counterfeiting. Just before the *City of Rio de Janeiro* left New York, Sr. João Benecio Bebelaque, an enterprising Brazilian, was arrested by a special detective as one of a party who had been engaged in preparing a batch of counterfeiters of the old notes for circulation in Brazil, and just as the steamer sailed from the dock, another Brazilian, an accomplice of his, was taken into custody, after having delivered two letters to the purser for Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro. These letters were delivered to the American consuls at these ports where doubtless this government will take the proper means to possess themselves of them, after the result of the hearing of the counterfeiters in New York is communicated through the usual channels. The young man who was arrested on the dock had taken his passage by the *City of Rio* for Pernambuco, and it is said that a brother-in-law was quite disappointed at not finding him on board. Mr. A. G. Goodale, the president of the American Bank Note Company was chiefly instrumental in detecting the fraud and in having the warrants issued on which the arrests were made.

THE RIO NEWS

The Pacific Mail packet, Brianna, left Lisbon for this port on the 29th ult.

The steamer Glenlogan was libeled in the U. S. district court at Baltimore, July 23, to recover a balance of \$206.56 due out of an indebtedness for supplies contracted in New York.

The steamers Ontario and Merrimac, of the old Garrison line between this port and New York, have been purchased by Nehemiah Gibson, Esq., of Boston. It is not announced what service they will enter upon. The first was built in 1867, the other in 1862.

The bark J. H. Ingersoll clearing at New York for this port July 26, manifested 375,569 feet of lumber, 11 bales newspaper, 50 cases perfumery, 99 pkgs domestics, 16 cases sewing machines, and 186 barrels rosin.

It is proposed to hold the projected exposition of Canadian products and manufactures in the rooms of the Typographia Nacional, from July to October next year. The usual steps are now being taken for procuring exemption from custom-house duties on the exhibits.

The new water works have now reached a point about sixteen kilometres from the city. The authorities announce their intention to provide the shipping with water from the mains which pass near the port of Pavuna, to which the steam launches can easily go for this purpose.

On the 28th ult. the managers of the Portuguese exposition received members of the press of this city and gave them an opportunity to test the quality of eighty-one varieties of wine. The opportunity was not neglected and everybody came away highly delighted.

A meeting of The Brazilian Navigation Company took place on the 30th ult. for the transaction of the regular business of that company. The directors of the past year were re-elected, and Mr. Megaw, of Norton, Megaw & Co., was chosen to fill a vacancy. The company decided, among other things, to effect its insurances in England, owing to the trickiness of the Brazilian companies.

The American packet City of Rio de Janeiro, arriving at this port on the 28th ult., reports a pleasant and successful voyage. Since her last voyage to this port this steamer has been thoroughly overhauled and is now in excellent condition in every way. Several changes have been made in her officers; Capt. James F. Lewis succeeds Capt. William Wier in command, and Mr. Henry Holton succeeds Mr. O'Brien in the commissary department. The Rio brings out this time the largest cargo yet brought away from New York to this port, there being 7,000 barrels of flour and upwards of 9,000 miscellaneous packages. Our thanks are due to the purser, Dr. W. N. Kinney, for information and favors.

Among the passengers of the City of Rio de Janeiro, arriving here on the 28th ult., was Mr. Francis Curran, who comes here for the purpose of establishing a Sailors' Mission at this port. The need of some effort of this kind has long been felt here, but the time of the English chaplain and American missionaries has been so absorbed in other work that nothing permanent has ever been accomplished. Mr. Curran has had a wide experience in this kind of work, having been engaged in it in several cities of the United States and was four years in British Honduras as agent of the British Missionary Society. He will enter actively upon his work here as soon as suitable quarters can be obtained. It is needless to bespeak the hearty co-operation of our readers in this enterprise as we feel sure that Mr. Curran's charitable purpose needs no special pleading. We shall announce the place and character of the work as soon as Mr. Curran has completed his arrangements.

SEPTEMBER 1. WATERSTEIN—Sw bgn Chavotte, 190 tons; Stantze; 88 ds; pine and iron to order. NEW YORK—Nor bk Arny, 241 tons; Tennessen; 90 ds; pine to Harwig Williams & Co. NEWCASTLE—Br bk Coomastie, 415 tons; Taylor; 62 ds; coal to order. SEPTEMBER 2. NEW YORK—Br bk Briannina, 290 tons; Kenzie; 62 ds; sundries to A. Moss & Co. PERNAMBUCO—Nor bk Suez, 344 tons; Ombolt; 13 ds; farinha to Phipps Bros. & Co. SEPTEMBER 3. BALTIMORE—Am bgn Water Witch, 238 tons; Smoot; 58 ds; flour and lard to Wright & Co. NEW YORK—Am bk Brothers, 392 tons; Coolson; 54 ds; sundries to J. M. Brandon & Co. LIMA DO SAU—Br bk Patna, 327 tons; Evans; 38 ds; salt to J. M. Miranda Leone. DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 23. NEW ORLEANS—Br bk Burnah, 306 tons; Whitehead; coffee. PHILADELPHIA—It bk Oro, 880 tons; Caneyaro; ballast. ST. THOMAS—Nor bk Varing, 307 tons; Norfolk; ballast. AUGUST 24. OPORTO via Lisbon—Port bgn Pinheiro, 192 tons; Magalhães; sundries. LIVERPOOL—Am ship St. John Smith, 2,389 tons; Waterhouse; wheat. MONTEVIDEO—Sp pol Mercelita, 154 tons; Fabregas; wine. Sp bgn Amistad, 172 tons; Roses; wine and mds. AUGUST 25. MONTEVIDEO—Port bk Marianinha, 244 tons; Esteveis; sundries. NEW ORLEANS—It bk Michelo Galatola, 466 tons; Quatro; ballast. NEW YORK—Am bk Elanore, 699 tons; Losberg; coffee. PERNAMBUCO—Port bk Campanha, 373 tons; Silva; sundries. AUGUST 27. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Br bk Silver Cloud, 156 tons; Ward; coffee. MOBILE—Br bgn L. C. A., 177 tons; Tarry; coffee. NEW YORK—It bk Antonio d'Abundo, 754 tons; Camaroto; ballast. AUGUST 29. CASPE—Br bgn Elektra, 160 tons; Seemert; ballast. GENOA—It bgn Bianca, 200 tons; Risso; old iron.

THE MARKETS. Rio de Janeiro, September 4th, 1879. Dry Goods—The market is quiet, most buyers having supplied themselves pretty freely with staples and other goods in the recent auctions, and at prices generally below former market values. The business now doing is mostly limited to the filling of actual requirements, buyers being unwilling to venture on speculative purchases in the present state of uncertainty.

Coffee—The excitement noticed in our last issue on the 23d ult. has since then considerably increased and continues now, prices having further advanced about 250 reis per 100 kilos. The sales since the 4th ult., since the departure of the last American packet, reach the large total of 430,700 bags, viz: 324,430 bags for United States 87,450 " " Europe 7,900 " " Cape of Good Hope 10,310 " " Elsewhere

Total 430,700 bags. We quote to-day, per 100 kilos: Washed..... 6\$300 @ 7\$650 Superior..... 6\$300 @ 6\$300 Good first..... 6\$000 @ 6\$400 Regular first..... 5\$350 @ 5\$350 Ordinary first..... 4\$650 @ 5\$050 Good second..... 3\$800 @ 4\$300 Ordinary second..... 3\$000 @ 3\$400

Receipts are falling off and the daily average for the month of August has been reduced to 13,000 bags. During the last week the daily average has been about 11,000 bags.

The total clearances in August have been 294,802 bags, viz: New-York..... 120,924 bags Baltimore..... 51,805 " Mobile..... 3,400 " New Orleans..... 27,150 " Galveston..... 6,999 " St. Thomas..... 8,000 " 208,238 U. States

London & Liverpool..... 17,671 bags Havre..... 4,759 " Antwerp..... 10,908 " North of Europe..... 25,390 " Bordeaux..... 1,126 " Portugal..... 755 " Lisbon f. o..... 3,500 " Mediterranean..... 11,112 " 74,621 Europe

River Plate..... 1,943 " Cape Good of Hope..... 10,000 " 11,943 Elsewhere

Total..... 294,802 bags. Our stock in estimated to-day at 127,000 bags. Pitch Pine.—The arrivals consist of 453,035 feet per John E. Chase from Brunswick which had been sold to arrive some time ago. White Pine.—The arrivals have been 64,426 feet per Kate Upham, from New York; sold at 80 rs. per foot; 14,000 feet per Water Witch, from Baltimore not yet sold. Flour.—There have again been heavy arrivals and prices are 18 per brl. lower. The total arrivals for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 45,380 barrels, viz: 34,154 brls. American 11,226 bags River Plate

Total 45,380 brls. and bags. The sales since the same date amount to 23,620 brls. viz: 300 brls. Trieste 16,954 " American 5,366 bags River Plate

Total 23,620 brls. and bags. Stock in first hands consists of 62,300 brls. viz: The sales since same date have been Stock in first hands consists of We quote: 1,900 barrels Trieste. 4,000 " Gallego. 4,300 " Hnaal. 4,400 " Dunlop. 21,300 " Baltimore. 11,000 " Western 15,000 bags River Plate

Total..... 62,300 barrels and bags. Market flat. Kerosene sells at 7\$100 a 7\$200 on the spot and at 7\$000 to arrive. Lard has declined, on the spot, to 400 rs. per lb. for George 395 " " " Jenkins 380 " " " " Wilcox about 30 rs. less being accepted "to arrive."

SHIPPING NEWS.

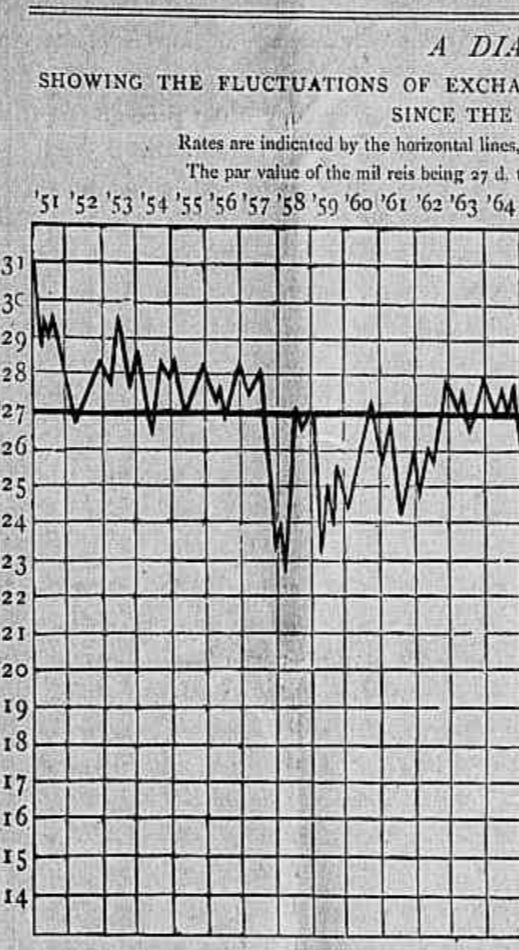
ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 23. CARDIFF—Br ship Reciprocity, 1,408 tons; Jones; 42 ds; coal to Norton, Megaw & Co. —Br bk Montreal, 806 tons; Coallett; 42 ds; coal to D. Pedro II R.R. LISBON—Br bk Halewood, 539 tons; Dixon; 66 ds; salt to order. RIO GRANDE DO SUL—Am bgn Sunn Bergen, 247 tons; Harding; 11 ds; talow to order. AUGUST 26. Put back for repairs—Sw bk Esmeralda, 214 tons; Lindh; 5 ds; coffee; bound to Port Elizabeth. AUGUST 27. MONTEVIDEO—Sp bk Barcelo I, 182 tons; Tomsodona; 14 ds; jerked beef to Alex. Wagner. AUGUST 28. HULL—Br bk McGilvery, 531 tons; Oulton; 111 ds; coal to order. LIVERPOOL—Br bk Galehead, 506 tons; Maunder; 83 ds; coal to order. MONTEVIDEO—Sp bk Soladad, 199 tons; Fabregas; 17 ds; jerked beef to Souza Irmão & Rocha. PAYSANDU—Sp bk Ricardo, 140 tons; Isem; 23 ds; jerked beef to Sanchez Romaguera Filhos & Co. —via Montevideo—Sp bk Catalana, 151 tons; Maristany; 26 ds; jerked beef to Sanchez Romaguera Filhos & Co. AUGUST 29. BALTIMORE—Am bk Gray Eagle, 442 tons; Lucas; 43 ds; flour to Phipps Bros. and Co. GIBRALTAR via Funchal—British iron-clad Shannon, Captain Darcy. SAN NICHOLAS—Dutch lug Wagner, 234 tons; Kraken; 25 ds; sundries to Alexandre Wagner. PORTO ALEGRE—Port lug Rio Grande, 235 tons; Lemok; 14 ds; produce to the master. AUGUST 30. CARDIFF—Sw bk Nancy, 425 tons; Anderson; 43 ds; coal to order.

NEW ORLEANS—Am ship Screamer, 1,227 tons; Austin; ballast. ST. THOMAS—Nor lug Stabi, 404 tons; Tuglested; coffee. NEW YORK—Nor bk Fido, 519 tons; Hüs; coffee. AUGUST 30. BALTIMORE—Br bk John Peterson, 1,255 tons; Gerven; ballast. NEW YORK—Gr bk Carl August, 353 tons; Trinck; coffee. AUGUST 31. BALTIMORE—Am bgn Señoria, 233 tons; Young; coffee. NEW CASTLE—Br bk C. R. C.; 250 tons; Ahier; ballast. PENSACOLA—Br bk Belmont, 891 tons; Blandon; ballast. SEPTEMBER 1. PHILADELPHIA—Brship Lady Octavia, 1,132 tons; Johnston; coffee. WILMINGTON—Gr bk Von der Heydt, 469 tons; Michaelis; sundries. PARANAGUA—Ori bgn Emilia, 114 tons; Dias; sundries. SEPTEMBER 2. BALTIMORE—Am bk Geo. Potbury, 502 tons; Wilson; coffee. LISBON—Fr bk Maria; 268 tons; Laugher; coffee. RIO GRANDE—It bgn Alba, 280 tons; Rosasio; sundries. SEPTEMBER 2. BALTIMORE—Am bk Serene, 558 tons; Legerman; coffee. GALVESTON—Nor bk Unda, 336 tons; Svenningsen; ballast. SAVANNAH Ga.—Br lug Beckermet, 223 tons; Daley; coffee. VESSELS LOADING WITH DESTINATION. HAVRE—Fr bk Franciscopolis. Marseilles—It bk Rio de Janeiro, 3000 bags coffee and sundries. Lisbon f. o.—Dutch bgn Spruit, 3500 bags coffee; Wm. Ford & Co., 357. New York—Am str City of Rio de Janeiro, 25000 bags coffee, 30 cts. Port bk Andania, on the berth; 157. Hampton Roads—Dan sch Dana, 3800 bags coffee; F. Sauwen & Co., 157. Baltimore—Am bk Yamoyden, 8000 bags coffee and sundries, 207. Am bk Gray Eagle, 6000 bags coffee and sundries, 207. Am bgn Aquitack, 4400 bags coffee; Mc. Kinnel & Co., 157. St. Thomas f. o. Dr bk Arabella, 500 bags coffee; Mc. Kinnel & Co., 207. Port Elizabeth and Port Natal—Gr bk Bertha, 2500 bags coffee; Ed. Johnston & Co., L 250. EXPECTED TO LOAD. London, Antwerp and Liverpool—Br str Herchel, 497 357 357. Liverpool—Br str Mercur, 327. Baltimore—Br str Donati, 40 cts.

SEPT 29.—Market more quiet with banking rates on London at 2 1/4; on Paris at 442 rs. per franc on Hamburg 546 rs. per mark. Mercantile paper at 1/4 and 21/16. Sovereigns held at 113/40. AUGUST 30.—Few transactions at 21/16 and 21/16 mercantile paper on London; on Paris 440 and 441 rs. per franc; on Hamburg 544 rs. per mark. Mercantile paper was also sold at 21/16. Sovereigns held at 113/40. SEPTEMBER 1.—Banks not drawing for to-day's steamer. Rates for the steamer of the 9th at 1/4 by the Banco do Brazil. Mercantile rates at 1/4, 21/16 and 21/16. Sovereigns held at 113/40. SEPTEMBER 2.—Market more active than for some days past. Rates maintained on London by the Banco do Brazil, Banco do Commercio and Banco Industrial at 21/16 d. Mercantile rates at 21/16 and 21/16. SEPTEMBER 3.—Market firm; few transactions at 21/16 banking paper, and 21/16 mercantile. Banking rates on Paris 442, mercantile 440 rs. per franc, and on Hamburg 544 rs. per mark mercantile. Sovereigns held at 113/30.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS. AUGUST 23. NEW ORLEANS—Br bk Burnah, 306 tons; Whitehead; coffee. PHILADELPHIA—It bk Oro, 880 tons; Caneyaro; ballast. ST. THOMAS—Nor bk Varing, 307 tons; Norfolk; ballast. AUGUST 24. OPORTO via Lisbon—Port bgn Pinheiro, 192 tons; Magalhães; sundries. LIVERPOOL—Am ship St. John Smith, 2,389 tons; Waterhouse; wheat. MONTEVIDEO—Sp pol Mercelita, 154 tons; Fabregas; wine. Sp bgn Amistad, 172 tons; Roses; wine and mds. AUGUST 25. MONTEVIDEO—Port bk Marianinha, 244 tons; Esteveis; sundries. NEW ORLEANS—It bk Michelo Galatola, 466 tons; Quatro; ballast. NEW YORK—Am bk Elanore, 699 tons; Losberg; coffee. PERNAMBUCO—Port bk Campanha, 373 tons; Silva; sundries. AUGUST 27. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Br bk Silver Cloud, 156 tons; Ward; coffee. MOBILE—Br bgn L. C. A., 177 tons; Tarry; coffee. NEW YORK—It bk Antonio d'Abundo, 754 tons; Camaroto; ballast. AUGUST 29. CASPE—Br bgn Elektra, 160 tons; Seemert; ballast. GENOA—It bgn Bianca, 200 tons; Risso; old iron.

A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE IN THE MARKET OF RIO DE JANEIRO SINCE THE YEAR 1851. Rates are indicated by the horizontal lines, years by spaces between the vertical lines. The par value of the mil reis being 27 d. that line is drawn heavier than the others.



BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES

Table with columns: NAMES, CAPITAL, SHARES, ISSUED, VALUE, PAID UP, RESERVE FUND, LAST QUOTATION, LAST DIVIDEND. Includes entries for Banco do Brazil, Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, English (limited), Industrial e Mercantil, Mercantil de Santos, Banco Frecial, New London and Brazilian, Banco do Commercio, Petropolis, Macaê e Campos, Paulista, Sorocabana, Leopoldina, Nicheroyense, Campos a S. Sebastião, S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro, União Valenciana, Botanical Garden, Pernambuco, Pelotas, S. Luiz do Maranhão, Porto Alegre, Vila Isabel, Montevideo, Nicheroy, Bruxellas, Caris urbanos, União e Industrial, Magé e Sapucaia, BRAZILIAN NAVIGATION COMPANIES, Rio de Janeiro, Nicheroy, TRANSPORTS MARIT. DE SAV., Bondes Maritimos, Boas de Pedro II, Brazil Industrial, União Industrial, Florestal Paranaense, Melhoramentos de Santos, Carroçagens Fluminenses, Comercio e Lavourea, Economia (lavandaria), Associação Commercial, Tráfico Fluminense, Minas de Capaçova, Architectonica, Petropolitana, Industria Auxiliãr, Material para construcção, Indust. Flam. (kiosques), Pastoral Agricola e Industrial.

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Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes entries for AMERICAN ship Virginia, ship Gen. Shipley, bk Amstrong, bgn Aquitack, bk Serene, bgn F. H. Todd, bgn John Wesley, bk Yamoyden, bk Lucia, bk Maggie & Gray, bk Lorena, bk John E. Chase, bgn Susan Bergen, bk Gray Eagle, ARGENTINE bgn Junio, BRITISH bk Sea Foam, bk Vanhook, bk Queen, bk Heidemut, bk Cyclone, bk Fairy Belle, ship Astorian, bk Isabelle, bk Marg. Edward, bk North Star, bk Octavia, ship Courtneil, bk Carthage, bk Pres of Wales, bk Argosy, bk Geo. Booth, bk Dominion, bk Galatia, bk Beatrice, bk Glasgow, bk Arabella, bk Union, bk Our, bk Antim, bk Bremen, bk Kate Upham, ship Reciprocity, bk Montreal, bk Halewood, bk Mc Gilvery, bk Galeshead, bk Coomastie, bk Britannia, BAHIAN sch Nernandi, sch Dana, bgn Venus, bgn Venice, bk Permy, bk Reine Mgte, bk Franciscopolis, GERMAN bk Heros, bk Irma, bgn Bertha, bgn Oberon, bk Stephanie, bgn Ethern, ITALIAN bgn Ischia, bgn R. de Janeiro, bgn B. Genova, bk Rolando, bk Angiolina, bk Silvia, bk Leonida, bk Alfa, bk Giulio & Clm, SOUTH AMERICAN bgn Urdaneta, bgn Swift, bk Azov, bk Succes, bk Andacia, bk Vencedora, bk Alifanã, bk Marinho IV, bk Nova Goo, bk Cortado, bk Alegria, bk Novo Silencio, bk Alves, bk Boa Fe, bk Rio Grande, SWEDISH bk Excelsior, bk Uglan, bk Equiter, bk Fortuna, bk Esmeralda, bk Namy, bgn Charlotte, SPANISH bk Nueva Subar, bk Victoria, bk Pedro, sch Teresa, bgn José Manka, bk Fortuna, bk Boaventura, bk Thibauda, bk Bela Dolores, bk Senoz, smk A. Christie, pl Joven Rosalia, bgn MPA. Sensus, smk Lala, bgn Senoz, bk Clara, bk Chile, bk Wilfredo, bk Santa, pol Sobalad, bk Ricardo, pol Catubana, sch Yut, bgn Spruit, bgn Uria.

Table with columns: Steamer, Sailing/Vessel, Destination, Date, Agent. Includes entries for London, Liverpool, Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, New York, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes entries for Aug 26 Congo (Fr.), 27 Poitou (Fr.), 27 Copaxai (Br), 28 City of R. de Jaf, 28 Rosse (Bl.), 29 Montevideo (G), 29 Olbers (Bl.), 29 V. de Santos (Fr), 30 Grande (Fr.), 31 Tagus (Bl.), 31 B. Ayres (Gr.), Sept 1 D. Pedro (Fr.), 2 Memnon (Bl.), 3 Douai (Bl.), 3 Sorata (Bl.).

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Table with columns: DATE, NAME, WHERE TO, CARGO. Includes entries for Aug 23 American (Gr.), Gandiana (Br), 24 Minho (Br.), 25 Congo (Fr.), 26 Poitou (Fr.), 26 Rubens (Fr.), 28 Copaxai (Br), 29 Rosse (Bl.), 30 Montevideo (G), 31 Olbers (Bl.), 31 V. de Santos (Fr), 31 Grande (Fr.), 31 Tagus (Bl.), 2 B. Ayres (Gr.), 2 Pampa (Fr.), 3 KP. Wilm (Gr).

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPT. 3d 1879

Table with columns: NAME, TONNAGE, ENTERED, WHERE FROM, CONSIGNEE. Includes entries for AMERICAN ship Virginia, ship Gen. Shipley, bk Amstrong, bgn Aquitack, bk Serene, bgn F. H. Todd, bgn John Wesley, bk Yamoyden, bk Lucia, bk Maggie & Gray, bk Lorena, bk John E. Chase, bgn Susan Bergen, bk Gray Eagle, ARGENTINE bgn Junio, BRITISH bk Sea Foam, bk Vanhook, bk Queen, bk Heidemut, bk Cyclone, bk Fairy Belle, ship Astorian, bk Isabelle, bk Marg. Edward, bk North Star, bk Octavia, ship Courtneil, bk Carthage, bk Pres of Wales, bk Argosy, bk Geo. Booth, bk Dominion, bk Galatia, bk Beatrice, bk Glasgow, bk Arabella, bk Union, bk Our, bk Antim, bk Bremen, bk Kate Upham, ship Reciprocity, bk Montreal, bk Halewood, bk Mc Gilvery, bk Galeshead, bk Coomastie, bk Britannia, BAHIAN sch Nernandi, sch Dana, bgn Venus, bgn Venice, bk Permy, bk Reine Mgte, bk Franciscopolis, GERMAN bk Heros, bk Irma, bgn Bertha, bgn Oberon, bk Stephanie, bgn Ethern, ITALIAN bgn Ischia, bgn R. de Janeiro, bgn B. Genova, bk Rolando, bk Angiolina, bk Silvia, bk Leonida, bk Alfa, bk Giulio & Clm, SOUTH AMERICAN bgn Urdaneta, bgn Swift, bk Azov, bk Succes, bk Andacia, bk Vencedora, bk Alifanã, bk Marinho IV, bk Nova Goo, bk Cortado, bk Alegria, bk Novo Silencio, bk Alves, bk Boa Fe, bk Rio Grande, SWEDISH bk Excelsior, bk Uglan, bk Equiter, bk Fortuna, bk Esmeralda, bk Namy, bgn Charlotte, SPANISH bk Nueva Subar, bk Victoria, bk Pedro, sch Teresa, bgn José Manka, bk Fortuna, bk Boaventura, bk Thibauda, bk Bela Dolores, bk Senoz, smk A. Christie, pl Joven Rosalia, bgn MPA. Sensus, smk Lala, bgn Senoz, bk Clara, bk Chile, bk Wilfredo, bk Santa, pol Sobalad, bk Ricardo, pol Catubana, sch Yut, bgn Spruit, bgn Uria.

COMMERCIAL

MOVEMENT OF THE STOCK MARKET FROM AUGUST 23d TO SEPTEMBER 2d INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns: SHARES, COMPANY, PRICE. Includes entries for Banco do Commercio, Rural, do Brazil, Commercial, Carris Urbanos, Navegação Brasileira, Letras hypoth. do Banco Predial, Companhia Villa Isabel, Leopoldina RR., Obng. de pref. Leopoldina RR., Comp. Seguros Previdente, Argos Fluminense, Nacional Loan 1868, Comercio e Lavourea.

EXCHANGE.

August 23.—Banking rates on London 2 1/4, mercantile 21/16; on Paris 442 banking and 439 mercantile. Very few transactions. Sovereigns sold at 113/50; six per cent. apocites at 1,034, 1,032 and 1,030. August 25.—Transactions carried on almost exclusively by the Banco do Brazil, which maintained its rate on London at 21/16, and on Paris at 442 rs. per franc. Sovereigns sold at 113/50 and 113/50. Six per cent. apocites held at 1,032. August 26.—The market still disturbed, transactions being confined to Brazilian Banks, which maintained their rates at 21/16 d. on London, and 422 rs. per franc on Paris. Mercantile rates 21/16. Sovereigns held at 113/40. August 27.—Banking rates still maintained at 21/16 on London, transactions being limited to the Brazilian banks. Sovereigns held at 113/30. August 28.—Market quiet and firmer with rates still maintained by the Banco do Brazil at 21/16 d. on London. Mercantile rates 21/16; banking rates on Paris 442 rs. per franc. Sovereigns held at 113/30.

That he entertained doubts as to the legality of his claim to represent the Cata Branca company is shown by the fact that on the 6th of August following three persons, calling themselves "directors of The Brazilian Company formerly established at Cata Branca," but whose names do not appear as directors in the last act of the expiring Cata Branca company in 1845, signed a document purporting to confirm all his past acts and to confer upon him all needful authority in the matter of registering these slaves.

This purported authorization is witnessed only by clerks of the S. João d'El-Rei company, No. 8 Tokenhouse Yard, London, E. C., mentions no meeting nor resolution of the board of directors of the Cata Branca company, appears to have no seal nor office address of that company, and bears none of the marks of an honest, legally-executed instrument.

In reply to a question upon the matriculation of these slaves, the Visconde do Rio Branco wrote to the collector at Sabará, July 8, 1872, "Those individuals can not be considered slaves to whom is conceded liberty upon any condition or onus, and they, therefore, can not be matriculated under Art. VIII of Law 2,040 of September 28, 1871." The Cata Branca blacks, however, had already been matriculated, and in spite of contract, law, opinion, and every sense of justice they are still slaves in the mines at Morro Velho. It matters not that their treatment under the present superintendent, Mr. Morrison, has been greatly improved, immeasurably improved in comparison with their condition under his predecessor. The simple fact that a most inhuman and despicable crime was committed by James Newell Gordon, with the probable knowledge, consent and assistance of the chairman of the board of directors in London, against the freedom of these blacks still remains and demands prompt reparation. It is a crime which we feel sure the English government will not overlook and will not be slow to punish.

In 1877, charges were brought against the S. João d'El-Rei company by Antonio Carlos Rebello Horta Jr., but nothing has grown out of it but petty, trivial questions which have little or no bearing on the main issue. A *curador* and *depositorio* were appointed for the slaves, but no change was effected in the situation as the blacks were left in the hands of the company. At the present time the company is demanding that proceedings shall be discontinued and that the legal guardianship over the slaves shall be withdrawn.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The difficulties between Morris N. Kohn and the management of the Dom Pedro II railway which were embodied in a petition to the Senate, were made the subject of a committee report on the 18th ultimo. The report recites the history of Mr. Kohn's proposition to the railway company for the establishment of an express service in this city, the promises made to him, the subsequent quarrels between him and the managers of the road in which Mr. Kohn's papers were torn up and he was denied admittance to the offices of the company, the requirement of certain adverse conditions from him, and the final contract between the railway managers and the "Carris Urbanos" company for the same service on the grounds that this latter company offered the greater advantages and security. Mr. Kohn has made his grievances the subject of a petition to the Senate, where certain political influences can be brought into action, and the report of the committee on the 18th gives an opinion decidedly in his favor. It is probable that the discussion of the report will bring out some interesting disclosures.

The supplementary credit of 210,074\$-677 asked by the minister of marine, to meet deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year 1878-9, Act 2,792 October 20, 1877, was the subject of a favorable committee report in the Chamber on the 19th. The deficiency is largely owing, says the minister's report, to the increase in the cost of food, it having been found impossible to supply rations on the base of 400 réis as fixed by the law of 1877.

In the session of the 19th, Felicio dos Santos called the attention of the Chamber to the existing scarcity of water in this city and to the abuses practiced by the public officials. The occasion of the discussion was a request that a member *pro tem* of the committee on public health should be ap-

pointed, owing to the illness of one of the members of that committee. The petitioner then went on to call attention to the vexations and injustice growing out of the present administration. He stated that even in times of scarcity some houses were provided with water, while others in the same street and dependent upon the same source, were unable to get water for days and months. In theory the person possessing a penstock pays the treasury 3\$ per month for water rates, but in reality he is compelled to pay the guard a further sum of 5\$ for turning on the water. And then the people, who do not get water during the three, four or five months of drouth are compelled to pay the regular rates for twelve months. The speaker in concluding stated, and his words should be printed upon the instructions of every official in this city, that the scarcity of water should be equally shared in by all the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, because, when the suffering is equitably distributed, it is felt much less acutely.

The hobby of the declining years of the Visconde de Porto Seguro in regard to a removal of the capital to the geographical centre of the empire has at last found another able advocate in the eminent Brazilian geographer, Senator Mendes de Almeida. In a speech on the estimates for the ministry of empire, on the 16th ult., he referred to the ravages of yellow fever in this city, and to the advantages, in a hygienic point of view, to be gained by the location of the capital in the interior. By this, he argued, we should escape many of the ills which now afflict us. In addition Brazil would then have a modern capital, without slavery; and the great movement to the interior, which would follow, would enable her to conquer the lands which she owns but does not occupy. The districts of the coast would gather a new impetus in their development and Brazilian commerce would at once assume an importance which it does not now possess. The speaker's personal preference in the matter of location was some point on the Araguaya river, on the western boundary of Goyaz. We are inclined to think the location a first-class one for the General Assembly, but wouldn't advise any one else to move out there.

SHIPPING CIRCULAR.

The official Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital Service has recently issued the following:

To Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, and others whom it may concern.

1. To insure to such owners of American vessels as desire the services of sound and healthy seamen, facilities for the proper physical examination of crews, at all ports where medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service are stationed, such officers will, upon the application of any U. S. Shipping Commissioner, or of the master or owner of any vessel engaged in the foreign trade, or passenger steamer engaged in coasting trade, examine physically any seaman or seamen, and give a certificate as to their fitness or otherwise.

2. A record will be kept of all examinations of seamen, and a transcript thereof forwarded quarterly to the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service.

3. In all cases of rejection, the certificate will state explicitly, in English, the reason for such rejection.

4. The loss of an arm or leg; defective vision; color blindness; epilepsy; mental unsoundness; hernia; piles; fistule; varicose veins; serious organic disease; habitual drunkenness; the existence of venereal disease; marked want of development; weakness of the body, or deformity; should cause the rejection of any seaman desiring to ship.

5. No seaman will be examined for the purpose of giving such certificate except in the presence of a U. S. Shipping Commissioner, or the master, owner, or agent of the vessel on which the seaman is expected to be employed, and examinations will only be made at the Marine Hospital Office.

6. The rejection of a seaman at one examination shall not debar him from subsequent examination in case he claims that the disease for which he was rejected has disappeared.

7. The provisions of this circular will also apply to enlisted persons in the Revenue Marine, Life-Saving, Coast Survey, and Light-House Services, and to persons desiring to enlist therein, upon the application of the proper officers of the respective services.

8. No fee will be charged by any medical officer for making the examination or certificate herein contemplated.

J. B. HAMILTON,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

The provincial government of Pará has appropriated 5,000\$ for the treatment of the poor people in Cametá who are suffering with small pox.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The subscriptions for the new gold loan in Maranhão amounted to 515,000\$.

The Barão de Teffé has completed his examination of the port of Maranhão and reports that the harbor will admit the entrance of the American steamers.

A conflict has broken out in Maranhão between the bishop and the masons.

The mercantile community of Maranhão have undertaken to assist the establishment of central factories by subscription, and 400,000\$ have been subscribed. This is better than going to the public treasury.

The people of Santos, like those of Rio de Janeiro, are suffering from a scarcity of water.

Reports from Conceição da Ponte Nova, in the interior, state that no rains have fallen in that locality since June 14, and great suffering is now felt because of the drouth.

Up to the 13th ult. there were twenty-five vessels in the port of Rio Grande waiting for an opportunity to cross the bar. On the 14th the water was higher and thirteen vessels departed. On the 16th ult. there were only eight vessels in port ready to sail.

Rains are reported from the interior of Pernambuco.

A severe storm occurred at Rio Grande do Sul on the 9th and 10th ult., causing considerable damage to shipping along that coast. Several small vessels were lost and others injured. The "oldest inhabitant" says that such a storm has not been known for many years. On the 9th the American vessel *Gersh Banker* broke loose from her anchorage and after injuring a Brazilian vessel somewhat, ran aground where she remained for a time quite high and dry. The vessel was finally extricated from her perilous position. She was loaded with hides, tallow, jerked beef, etc., for Rio de Janeiro.

The province of Ceará has expended on public instruction from 1835 to 1879, according to the report of the president, the total sum of 3,696,843\$, or about 445,870.

The president of the province of Rio Grande do Sul has selected the 27th of October next as the date for electing special electors to nominate a successor of the late Visconde do Rio Grande, senator. The nomination will be made November 25th.

According to the report of the president of Ceará to the provincial assembly, recently opened, the total importation of food products into that province during the years 1876-7, 1877-8 and 1878-9 was as follows: Farinha 775,735 sacks; beans 138,100 sacks; corn 106,644 sacks; rice 188,064 sacks; jerked beef 207,243 bales; codfish 35,972 barrels; and wheat flour 76,648 barrels. Previous to the *secera* the importation of these articles was so small as not to be noticeable.

There are now about 14,000 destitute people employed on the "famine roads" of Ceará, whose work supports a population of about 50,000.

Our latest advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that the people of that city, Porto Alegre and Pelotas were making extensive preparations for the reception of ex-Minister Silveira Martins, who was expected shortly to make a visit to his native province. The Germans were also preparing to welcome him, because of his efforts in behalf of the full enfranchisement of non-catholics.

The damages occasioned to public property in Rio Grande by the storm of the 9th ult., is estimated at 56,000\$. No estimate has been made upon the damage done to private property, which was very great.

According to a Paraná paper of the 24th ult., a large number of Italian colonists arrived at the port of Desterro from the Brusque colony, with their families, on the 21st ult., expecting to find an Italian steamer which would take them back to Europe. These people have been in the province some years, and are thoroughly acclimated. And still we are told that the present system of colonization is all right!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

COMPANHIA CANTAREIRA E ESGOTOS OF THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO

The directors of the *Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos* will receive proposals for the construction of the water-works and a complete drainage system of this city and for the furnishing of all the material necessary for said works, and mark the term of thirty days from this date to the 30th of Sept. prox. for receiving the respective proposals of contractors.

The specifications, plans, profiles, maps, etc., which should be used as a basis for the proposals may be examined by contractors at the office of the Company, No. 37 Rua da Boa Vista.

Office of the *Companhia Cantareira e Esgotos*, São Paulo, August 31, 1879.

ANTERO BLOEM, Accountant.

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PHILADELPHIA — 1876

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MARC FERREZ'S

BRAZILIAN PHOTOGRAPHS

M. Ferrez was photographer to the Geological Survey of Brazil and received a medal at Philadelphia for the views taken while in that service.

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