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The Bank of Brazil.

Nearly ten months have elapsed since the occurrence of those exceptional emergencies which induced the government to withdraw the safeguards by which the creators of the Bank of Brazil provided for the maintenance of its issue at its nominal specie value, yet the Bank hitherto has manifested no desire to reduce its emission within the safe limits of the law, but, on the contrary, carried away apparently by the wish to avail itself to the uttermost of the opportunities of using the facilities for profit making afforded to it by the government measure, has not hesitated to increase its issue to the double of the amount authorized under the law of its creation, nor to continue upon the country all the evils of a low and falling rate of exchange, and a depreciation of its current money which unsettles and embarrasses internal and foreign commerce by the fluctuation in the specie value of this medium of exchange, and is causing the rapid disappearance of even the silver currency, through the profits derived from its collection and the dislike felt towards a paper money whose specie value has fallen to 85 per cent of its nominal representative value.

While, however, the government may justly be unwilling to enforce an immediate or speedy return of the Bank issue within its legitimate bounds, lest inconvenience should result from this if done suddenly, it would be only right that it should forbid the payment of such high dividends as that of twelve per cent per annum lately declared by the Directory. It should permit the division of only a low proportion of the profits, and insist that, during the continuance of the suspension of the redemption of its notes by this Bank, the remainder should be formed into a sinking fund to provide for the resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment and the placing of the Bank again upon the sound footing of a specie paying institution. The financial condition of the country imperatively demands this resumption and no means calculated to bring about this desideratum ought to be looked upon as unnecessary. The Directors must not be permitted to pander thus to the desires of the shareholders at the heavy cost of the credit of the country and the Bank itself, and the disappearance from circulation of the gold and silver currency which formed the safeguard and stimulus of trade. The Bank of Brazil is something more than a mere joint stock bank established for the benefit of its shareholders. Great and exclusive privileges have been granted to it by the legislature of the country and the public have a right to require that their interest shall not be made subservient to, or sacrificed, to those of a dividend-loving proprietor.

Now, therefore, that the elections for the Directors have resulted in the infusion of new blood in the ancient Directory the public are anxiously looking to this body for the speedy restoration of the credit of its notes to their specie standard; for an early contraction of its issue within the limits prescribed by the operative law; for the regeneration of its usefulness, by the carrying out of much needed reform in its mode of management and the transaction of its business intercourse with the commercial community; and for the abolition of that outrageous system that permits the exaction of heavy discounts in the branch banks on the notes of the other branches and the head bank at Rio de Janeiro; and the substitution therefor of an issue current throughout the Empire.

In truth a wide field lies open to reform in the constitution of the management of the Bank and in its mode of dealing with the public. « Red tape » obstructive influences might be modified, or abandoned, and a system of vivacious action substituted for the present humdrum and dilatory one. The great number of well paid Directors, which renders their office virtually a sinecure, costly to the proprietor, might safely be reduced three fourths with advantage to the well-working of the institution and the fiscalization of its business transactions. The existing indiscriminate facility for the red-counting of bills should be denied to the Directors, and their discounts should be confined to those arising from their own legitimate private business. No credit should be opened with houses, whether Directors or outsiders, until after proper inspection of their last balancesheets, and of the books of their establishments if this last be considered advisable, and these no solvent house will hesitate to furnish when it seeks a credit; and the practice of granting this favor though private influence with the Directors should be given up, for few things have tended more to the injury of the Bank, and to its disparagement in the eyes of the intelligent and thoughtful mass of the business community both at home and abroad.

The danger-bringing operations of long credits should be avoided; and where from any cause a debtor seeks a renewal of his bill upon maturity this favor should be conceded only upon the payment by him of twenty per cent at least of its amount, and only, also, upon a clear ascertaining that the causes leading to this failure in the engagement will be only temporary in their effects.

The tendency also of the Bank to confine itself in its transactions to dealings with only the great banking firms and the larger commercial and industrial associations requires to be restrained and changed. The Bank was established to feed the great current of the commerce and industry of the country and not to swell a few of their tributaries out of safe bounds at the cost of the remainder. Ten thousand contos of reis divided among a thousand industries will stimulate trade and production a hundred fold beyond what that sum confided to one house could possibly effect. Indolence on the part of the Directors and the press of influence has brought about a result so injurious to the Bank itself, and the present Directory could do few things more calculated to carry out its true mission, which is to foster the interests of the community at large, than to avail itself of the wisdom taught in the homely adage, that says « not to put too many eggs in the one basket », and afford greater facilities to the smaller industrial and commercial houses for obtaining credits and discounts in the bank under their superintendence.

Many of the abuses and mistakes which have so materially injured the usefulness of the institution have arisen from this indolence in the Directors and their want of due appreciation of their great responsibility towards the shareholders and the country. The bank directorship has been too much looked upon as a profitable sinecure for some ne'er-do-well, or as a field for profitable speculation with its funds, and if the astounding doctrine obtain that a Director need hold no stock there will be lost even that small restraining influence of ownership which, under ordinary circumstances, was merged in the love of ease, or present profit. Conscientiousness, energy, wisdom, and economy are more than ever requisite among the Directors of the Bank and we trust that the present Directory will show by their mode of action that the situation of the day is appreciated by them and that the lessons of the past have not been seen unlearned.

War measures.

The late occurrences in the Confederation have shown, unfortunately too well, that, notwithstanding the aggression of the Paraguayan ruler upon the Argentine territory, the different members of the republic have too long been in the habit of considering their interests apart from those of all the others, to show much eagerness to rally to the standard of the General Government, and defend the integrity of the nation menaced in one or more of its component parts.

This indifference to the general welfare of their Federations has always been the weak point of all Spanish-American republics, and now, at a moment when a spirit of patriotism should have called to arms every Argentine capable of bearing arms to drive invaders from his territory, we find illwill, defection, and mutiny, prevailing among several of the provincial contingents, and the proud boast of their President unsupported and belied.

Events have also demonstrated that the Paraguayan Dictator has made preparations far exceeding what was at first thought possible, and that, by putting into the army every man and boy capable of service, and leaving the labors of the fields and fortifications to the women, his armed force does not fall far short of 400,000 men; and it is also ascertained that the resources of his arsenals are of an extraordinary extent for so small a state; that, besides stores of cannon and muskets, introduced secretly for years, they comprise a manufacture of Whitworth Cannon, and powder factories for the utilization of the natural deposits of sulphur and saltpetre existing in his own dominions.

The struggle is therefore likely to be a desperate one, though probably short and decisive, since the Paraguayan army, once broken, can look for no aid from reserves of population; and the Brazilian Emperor and his Government fully appreciate in its full force that, with the uncertain support which the alliance of such instable elements as compose the Argentine Confederation presents, they must depend upon the Brazilian forces alone for success against the common enemy.

The orders from the Emperor are terse and vigorous « Every fit man in Rio Grande do Sul must take up arms, and 30,000 men from the other provinces must march at once to reinforce the armies of Brazil. » Obedience to these imperative commands must force the Government to employ the most summary and, it may be, arbitrary means, to increase the army. The national guard, numbering 500,000 men, has not as yet contributed five per cent of its nominal strength and should be made to furnish at once the lagging quotas, and a further call, by the process of an inexorable but fair draft by lot which would place rich and poor upon an equal equality of condition. The feathered soldier who remains behind should be looked upon as a coward or a traitor, and the tens of thousands of office-holders and office-seekers who pride themselves upon their birth and eligibility to office should be made to realize that, when their country is invaded, nobler aspirations should lead them to the foremost ranks to set a fit example to their humbler brethren. Were but

that shown to them by the Emperor and his sots-in-law imitated by this class of idlers the ranks of the army would be swelled by thousands of the most intelligent and most ambitious of the nation, and the industrial population spared for the production which supports a war.

The Customhouses could furnish half a dozen battalions from their supernumeraries, without injuring their efficiency; and the other public offices in a like proportion; and their grateful country would not fail to give the due mead of honor and reward to those who prefer the following of their Emperor to the war to the *dolce far niente* of those employments. Their country calls upon her sons to save her from a despot who invades her, and no Brazilian who eats, or hopes to eat, the public bread, should prove a laggard in the race for her defence with the humbler sons of toil and poverty.

Delay in war, however necessary it may be, is costly in treasure and life, and, with numbers of ships in harbor to use as transports, and plenty of arms and ammunition for the troops, we hope the government will use the most energetic measures forthwith. Better it will be to spend a sum of 100,000 contos within six months, and end the war, than allow it to drag on and cost the country, directly and indirectly, ten times as much. Acute diseases require powerful remedies for their cure, and, if the paltry little state of Paraguay puts forth for offense 100,000 men, Brazil, with 8,000,000 of inhabitants, and the dominion of the sea, should raise and equip at once an equal number for defence, and end the danger by an energetic blow.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Colonization.

In the « Anglo-Brazilian Times » of the 8th of last month we offered a few cursory remarks upon the more important points likely to affect foreign Colonization in Brazil. We now propose to treat of the immobilization, protection, and nurture of the numerous tribes of domesticated Indians, and the large masses of vagabond nomad mixed population, which hang on to the outskirts of civilization; at present a social evil, a real curse to the country; but were justice done to them and to society they ought, and would, provide precisely that industrious agricultural population, so much sighed for, and sought at the cost of such great sacrifices from a foreign country.

It Statesmen would take a more philosophic view of this important, and vexed question of Brazilian colonization, we venture to think they would considerably modify their views and the measures proposed for the accomplishment of the end desired. The descendants of the Caennasian stock cannot survive the labours of the field in a tropical country beyond one generation, in a healthy and vigorous state. Those people, however, of Mongolian extraction, or admixture, are much less affected by the piercing rays of a vortical sun. The negro is still more indifferent to heat, and as to the Indian, Brazil is his native country, and therefore it is to be presumed he can better withstand the effects of climate than the white.

Now what has been going on in Brazil for many years in reference to immigration? If the Minister of Agriculture would make a careful computation, he would probably be surprised at the large figure required to express the extent of the immigration of the Portuguese, or the Mongolian element, and of African, or the negro element. He would find that for more than a hundred years a very active immigration has been going on, which, with the increase from births during all that time added to the Indians reclaimed from a wild state, has created, and constitutes, the mass of the population of the country.

If we take the population now at eight millions of souls, and presume that this number of inhabitants will double every 20 years, which in a new and fertile country it ought to do with due protection from the Government, then it follows that to carry immigration to a point that would bring it up in importance to the scheme proposed for the immobilization and protection of the existing population, 400,000 colonists must be imported annually, or 800 ships each carrying 500 souls must arrive every year.

We do not wish to condemn the efforts being made to induce emigration to this country, on the contrary we think the introduction of the Teutonic element while promoting the object in view, will improve the races existing in the country; but we would show that immigration on the scale that has hitherto been possible, or even that will hereafter be possible, will not come up in importance to the measures that are easily attainable to render the present population of the woods available for the same purposes as the German and Swiss colonists are intended to serve.

Brazilians say their people are idle—that they will not work.—We reply.—Do they enjoy any of the rights of a free citizen of a free country? Are they guaranteed the undisturbed enjoyment of any accumulation that might accrue from continued toil? Are they permitted to lease or rent the land on which to work? Are they guaranteed even liberty of the person? We answer.—No!—And as long as that execrable institution of pressing for the army exists, so long will local tyrants interfere with the liberty of the labourer, and so long will this class remain vagabond, and idle, having every incentive to acts of violence, and none to become careful and industrious citizens—living on the verges of starvation, breeding, but not rearing progeny, that under more favorable circumstances would be the bone and sinew of the country—accumulating nothing, possessing nothing—*capacis facinorosos*—*capangas*—*valentes*—*homens de trouxa*—any thing and every thing but useful members of society—shifting their place of abode by stealth whenever doubt or fear possesses them because a refusal to transgress the law at the bidding of the lord of the land has rendered them obnoxious, or become felons by executing his mandate, they retreat from the arm of the law. To them it is all one, in every case they are without security, work! who would work under such circumstances!—a serf perhaps but not an intelligent freeman.

Let not the Brazilian labourer be condemned and cast aside for this.

Give him one trial—let him but have a chance, and we believe he will prove as good a labourer as the German, or Swiss. If he is idle, there is a reason for it; but he is not a drunkard like the German, who cannot find so good an excuse for his falling.

Give the native land on which to work; guarantee to him the permanency of his holding as long as he obeys the law, and fulfils the condition he has accepted. Let him only be subject to serve as a soldier if it falls to his lot in the fair execution of a law equally applicable to all; and let imprisonment only be practised on outlaws, including those who will not settle and become subject to the laws of the country, fulfilling the obligation of a citizen.

It is said charity begins at home. Let also colonization begin

Without that most detrimental of all privileges to the welfare of the Brazilian country labourer—the faculty of voting at the elections, either during the first years of their establishment in the colony, or until each individual shall have acquired by his steady habits, and industry, a certain position fitting to exercise the privilege of the franchise with independence.

there. Otherwise Brazil in neglecting her own children, while she is offering such favors, and fostering with such tender care foreign colonization, will lay herself open to a censure similar that to which London lately pleaded guilty, viz: of having provided large sums for the support of missionaries to preach the gospel, and convert the negro abroad, while thousands of white heathens were left in spiritual darkness at home.

Let the Brazilians discard the idea that their people will not work. God made all people alike—any difference are due to the circumstances under which they live. Bad laws, or good laws badly administered, make bad subjects. But climate also affects habits, and the endeavour to induce a nomad country population in Brazil to become the plodding day labourer of Europe—the packhorse in the service of the agriculturist—will be abortive. The present object of the Government should be confined to immobilizing the present country population, leaving it to the families of these people when reared to supply the labour required by the large cultivator.

We think the Government might wisely spend as much upon the acquisition and demarcation of land for native colonies as they are prepared to spend for immigration purposes. The colonies should be contiguous to good roads, or water communication, and not far distant from a good market to which they may carry their produce. If these nuclei were established on the lines of railroad under construction, two important ends would be gained. A roving population would be made fixed, and industrious, and a large increase to the traffic of the railways, which hitherto have been so heavy a charge upon the resources of the country, would be assured.

Were the Government to create a Board of Colonization, we think, if well composed, it might function with such effect that the success of the plan would be secured.—It should be one of the duties of the board to visit all the colonies at determined intervals, the members fulfilling this duty in rotation; and a report compiled from the notes taken during these personal inspections should be published annually. The periodical visit of an intelligent and high functionary would be of the greatest importance, otherwise the prosperity of the colony would probably be jeopardized by the excessive exercise of authority over the colonist by the director, or perhaps by some powerful neighbour. Free access to the presence of the commission should be allowed to all, and opportunity given to prefer whatever complaints the colonists might have to make. The principal points to be attended to to ensure success being—a perfect guarantee of the liberty of the subject, and the effective protection of his person and of the property he might acquire.

These important points secured there would be little doubt, with all the disadvantages of bad habits, that the native colonist would prove after a little time as good a subject, and a more useful citizen than the German. We think it worth a trial, for without doubt there is a very large population in the back woods of Brazil at present entirely lost to the country.

The New Brazilian Loan.

Brazil has no need to shrink from her present position of asking a loan wherewith to meet the expenses of a war. Such a course is justified by every Political Economist, and, moreover, the very country to whom she is applying to satisfy her present need has herself abundantly set a similar example.

The whole National Debt of England, calculated up to the 31st of March 1864, amounts to the huge proportion of £ 790,565,224 sterling and of this amount the huge proportion of £ 691,500,343 was contracted during the French War alone. That a country, therefore like England—so essentially industrial, commercial, and agricultural—so given to the labours and the arts of Peace, as to have incurred the sneer of the first Napoleon on that very account—should have incurred herself with so enormous a debt for the purposes of war, is certainly a fact (although perhaps not generally borne in mind) which affords ample justification to any other nation who appears in her market with a similar form of application. Indeed, looking through the whole table of our National Debt, it is quite remarkable to observe how many of its items are charged to war. In short the whole mass of it may be said to belong to that category. In the year 1689, the period of our Revolution—exactly one Century before the great French Revolution—its whole amount was just £ 661,363. In the reign of William III an amount of £ 15,730,439 was added to the account. From the accession of George II till the Peace of Paris 1763 the large item of £ 86,773,192 is again debited; while the American war cost us no less than £ 121,267,933.

Nor need we confine ourselves to England (though she certainly stands forth somewhat prominently in the world in this respect) in order to show how much money nations have borrowed to carry on war. The truth is that the same rule applies throughout all the world, and now, latterly, the most terrible example of all has been furnished by the great Republic of North America. In point of fact it is with nations as with individuals; quarrelling is very expensive.

While the largest proportion of loans have thus been contracted for war purposes it is equally true, of course, that they have also been largely raised for peaceful and productive objects, and under that aspect they undoubtedly present the most inviting features. The object for which money is to be borrowed always influences the mind of the lender, as to what shall be his terms, or whether he will lend at all; but no nation can attribute to itself the power to confine its loans to peaceful and remunerative projects. Ugly and unprovoked occasions will arise, when an apparently unprofitable reason for raising money becomes necessary, and, on looking through the tables of all the national debts, and examining the items that compose them, this obvious feature will appear—that War makes the debts which Peace has to pay.

The mere fact, therefore, that money is wanted for war is, in itself, no objection whatever to a proposed loan. Nations must expect such catastrophes, which have taken place, and will continue to take place. The moment that any country become important enough to take its position on the map, that moment it incurs the liability of being invaded at home, or of being called upon to defend its subjects, or vindicate its flag abroad. War, and its consequent expenses being in such a case declined, a far worse state of affairs must of necessity ensue than any which war however much to be avoided could entail. When money, therefore, is required for such purposes, the question that arises is simply this. Why was the war undertaken, and what are its probable chances as to duration and a successful termination?

In answer to such questions in the present instance, Brazil appears to have a perfectly satisfactory reply. She certainly has not been seeking war, but she suddenly has fallen into two! Both were undertaken entirely in her own defence; the second war was most barbarously and treacherously forced upon her; and had she shrunk from a hostile position in either case, she must for ever have forfeited the position which she today undoubtedly holds, of being by far the most powerful and important Dominion of the continent of South America.

All this can most truly be traced in defence of Brazil as regards the origin and objects of her war, while, as regards the short duration of that state, and its successful issue, it may shortly and without any poetical explosion, be declared that the first war, having been brought already to our end, her former adversaries in it have now become together with the next neighbouring people her allies against the present common enemy, and that every mail from the South not only repeats new successes gained and new laurels added to her army and navy, but also demonstrates to every unprejudiced mind, that the presence of Brazil in those lands and waters is indispensable for the constraint of barbarism and the final establishment of commerce and civilization.

Perhaps never before has war therefore appeared under a more defensible and recommendable aspect, in asking for money to support its sacrifices. An imperative and extraordinary occasion calls for extraordinary means to meet it, and Brazil thus asks for a loan.

Now there are two ways of obtaining a loan, that is to say, it may be raised at home, or abroad. If possible, no doubt, it always should be raised at home, because in that case the payment of the interest is no national loss, but a mere transfer to creditors who are members of the same community.

This is not so when the loan contracted is a foreign one in which case the interest is of course in great part if not

wholly paid to the foreign holder. But there may be circumstances in which (notwithstanding this view) the foreign loan is the wise course; because, if the floating capital already existing in the country which requires the loan is more than what serves for its own uses, then the Government, by going into the market, and withdrawing any part of such capital, not only cripples industry and causes distress, but augments the rate of interest to a ruinous extent, and, in short, from a false and dilatory proceeding, creates far more injury than it was hoping to avoid.

Such results, indeed, were painfully realized by us in England, during that same French war which cost us our £200,000,000 sterling, all of which was quite unavoidable, the case, were raised at home. This was quite unavoidable. We had chosen to enter into war, and make our common cause with Europe—our minister, Pitt, rightly or wrongly, had chosen to incur the heavy responsibility of subsidizing foreign troops, which their own government had not, themselves, the means of paying—money, and in abundance, was required—and the English community alone had wherewith to lend.

The mere necessity of the proceeding was however no guarantee against all its natural evil consequences, the distress created was enormous—the rate of interest was augmented to an extraordinary degree—capital was diverted from production, and therefore from the wages of the labouring classes—and general suffering was the general condition.

Really, therefore, if war is to be considered as, of itself, a bad reason for creating a Debt, England herself may fairly be charged with having created the very largest national debt in the world, not only for a bad purpose, but by the worst possible means; nevertheless there are thousands who defend her wars and all the loans that they entailed, and England, up to this day, has not only, from time to time, redeemed many millions sterling of her aggregate loans, but her Chancellor of the Exchequer has of late made his annual appearance, not puzzled how to meet expenses, but how to properly dispose of a very handsome surplus of revenue, in the best advised remissions of taxation.

Now Brazil, in the present instance, proposes not to attempt a domestic loan, but to raise a foreign one, and it is to this very England that she is applying. As we have already shown, there is no market in which, from our past history, she has a better right to be heard; and more than this, it may be most fairly urged that in asking for our money (supposing always her credit to be good) she appears in the character of a very opportune customer. A very simple state of affairs proves this—she wants to borrow money and we want to lend it.—So great has of late been our national prosperity that the accumulation of capital has been tending toward (and but for our continued engagements in foreign enterprises would have resulted in) that state of affairs which Political Economists call a "minimum state of profits" that is to say, a state in which there is so great a Plethora of capital that it is in danger of becoming an idle drug, for want of means to employ it. Every succeeding year is now contributing toward this state of affairs among us, and hence the comparative facility with which any really good enterprise is generally launched upon our market. There are calculations which show that the English Public annually lays by £100,000,000 sterling of realized profits. A wit might almost say that what will soon become of England if she cannot go to war? But the requirement of the whole world for the purposes of her development and the civilization of her entire human race, are in truth daily growing greater and calling louder upon capital to employ itself in what must ever be its most sacred destiny—the fostering of the progress of mankind.

What, then, is the credit which Brazil now goes to this great market of capital? and how does she stand in England? The esteem in which any country is held among our capitalists may be rightly judged by the value of the Stock which she has already created; and taking this rule Brazil must certainly be held to stand high among us. She has made her former applications, she is already known among us, and her engagements rank among the best approved. So far so good. The value, however attached to any given national funds is derived from two considerations. Ist there is the bona fides of the borrower; his will and intention to keep his public faith; but 2ly there is the most important consideration as to whether he will be able to do so—for of very little avail indeed are our best intentions unless we have the power of carrying them out, and very often we deceive ourselves as to our real capacity for so doing.

As regards the first of these two questions no one entertains the smallest doubt as regards Brazil. Her honorable dealing with the public creditor is unimpeachable, and up to the present time there has been almost as little doubt as regards the second question. But be the Nation who it may this rule must most strictly apply—viz: that every new application for money is a new stain upon its resources, entails a stricter examination of them, and obliges her in order to satisfy that question, to show that she is making corresponding exertions. Can Brazil do this? If not her mere bona fide will not serve to maintain her old credit under new circumstances. On this subject, happily for her, her position lies entirely in her own hands, but it must be strictly responded to. At present her public debt is, comparatively speaking, insignificant; nevertheless, in every case in which she has attracted English capital for the purposes of her railways and other public works, under a government guarantee for interest, she has, in point of fact, as much committed herself to an annual charge on her revenue, as if she had contracted pure loans for the construction of those works. Her object in incurring these liabilities has been the very best; she is seeking to develop her resources; and by using these improvements for such a purpose she hopes not only to convert her guarantee of interest on the last mentioned class of capital into a mere nominal liability, but also, some day, to draw positive pecuniary gains from the enterprises themselves; thus making still more secure the payment of the dividends on her public debt, and raising herself every year into a richer and more powerful nation.

These are the grand and laudable objects of her government; but government can only show the way. They who are to follow and do the work are the people. The power of a country lies in its population, and the power of a population depends upon its activities and energies. On the one hand, responding to the occasion, they are an element of force; on the other waiters on the government, and indisposed to move and act for themselves, they are a perverted element of weakness; they are children to feed, and exhausters of the state's resources instead of men to make food, and establish her wealth and power; and in this case, so far from being the instrument by which their government can redeem the obligations it undertakes for them, they really themselves become the very impediments to that redemption. A great natural resource, of which we hear so much, are no answer to this state of things; great natural resources are only theoretical and dead, unless brought to life and reality by labour; nor is it sufficient that a part only of a population work; for in this case the only result can be that one half lives upon the other; nor can it be permitted to a country that boasts of her natural resources to depend largely on the foreigner for all kinds of produce, unless she can show that the whole of her population is already diligently employed in other matters: for while a large proportion stand idly by, and only talk, or employ themselves in comparatively mere useless offices, they neglect themselves to be told that they ought to set about something better, without loss of time, to work out something more and something new from these same "great natural resources," and thus by the well known principles of the "cooperation of labour" not only secure to themselves profits, which otherwise, are paid to the foreigner, but also furnish to their fellows, already hard at work, many of the things they need, and at easier prices.

It is needless to pursue this question farther. It seems to us quite clear that when the Brazilian Government goes to England to ask a loan, either for purposes of peace, or of a just and unavoidable war, her Good Faith must be accepted instantly; but it seems equally obvious, that the more she is known and talked about in Europe, the more and more the question will be asked, what are her resources for fulfilling it? and the real answer to this question can be again only in the real answer to another "What are her general Population doing?" On the true answer that Brazil can make to this must depend her weakness or her easy glory.

AMCURS.

Sao Paulo, July 1865.

Provincial News.

AMAZONAS.—An outbreak took place at Serpa on the 15th of June. During the night the village was assaulted by a small body of armed men who held possession of it for a short time and murdered one Portuguese and wounded another.

By the exertions of the police and some of the inhabitants the brigands were chased from the town and were pursued by 27 of the police. Some were captured and others surrendered spontaneously.

The outbreak seemed to have been directed against the Portuguese and these retired to Manaus whence the Vice-President dispatched a force of 70 men in a steamer to Serpa.

Twenty men had been sent to strengthen the garrison at the post of S. Antonio, which, flying reports stated, was to have been invaded by the Bolivians in alliance with Pa-

raguay. The steamer sent to verify these reports had returned. No foundation for them had been ascertained. — A writer on the products of the Amazonas asserts that a plantation of indian-rubber trees will yield 600 worth of gutta-percha to the acre at the expiration of ten years after planting. — The President in his relatorio states that an Indian who came to Manaus had on a striped cotton shirt and blue cotton trousers which had cost him about 25 or 30 mil reis. What an opening for a yankee peddler! — There is not a missionary among the Indians of the Amazonas, says the same authority but he seems to think that some of the tribes would be too fond of missionaries if they had them.

PARA.—A revolt occurred on the 4th of July among the slaves of the Pernambuco fazenda belonging to the Convent of Carmo. The slaves on this fazenda have been for many years in a state of insubordination, and were in the habit, ten years ago, of attacking the boats that passed Ponta Negra on the Guama, so that the Minister of Justice, Sr. Nabuco, gave orders to have them sent to Belém for sale, which order, however, was not carried into effect.

Laterly the present Prior wished to derive some benefit from the slaves, who number about 200, has placed over the fazenda an active administrator. On the 4th ult. this person called together the slaves for the purpose of whipping some of them. This, however, the slaves would not permit and they ordered the administrator to depart. This he agreed to do if they would furnish him a boat and a crew, which was assented to, and he accordingly set out in the boat furnished, but was put ashore about half way to Belém and his boatmen turned back wishing him a happy and prosperous voyage.

On the news of this affair reaching Belém the President sent 80 men in the steamer Tabatinga with orders, it is said, to seize the slaves and bring them to Belém for sale. Seventy were captured and put in prison.

Twenty slaves fled on the 28th of June from a fazenda on the Anapio in the district of Igarapé Mirim. A cutter with 20 men was sent off in pursuit.

MARANHAO.—The small-pox was raging in the province and the deaths at S. Luiz were reported at one hundred per day. Public prayers had been put up for the extinction of the pest.

About 800 national guards were quartered and under instruction. They were to constitute a brigade of two battalions and would soon leave for the seat of war.

The provincial Assembly had voted 20000 towards a monument to the memory of the poet Gonçalves Dias.

The fort of Baluarte was strengthening, and more guns mounting, increasing the number to 50 or 60 pieces, mostly 32 pounders. This was in pursuance of orders from the Government, to guard against Paraguayan cruizers, or the ironclads which are reported to have left Europe.

PIAUHY.—The enlistments for the second battalion of volunteers continued, and the drafts from the national guard commenced to reach the quarters.

On the 21th of June two convicts working in chains managed to get possession of the arms of the national guards who watched them, and they declared they would die rather than return to prison. At the call of the guards several persons ran to their assistance but the convicts rushed at the unarmed citizens with the bayonets and made a passage for themselves, taking them to flight followed by the others.

Almost at night fall, the convicts, coming to a place full of stones, commenced throwing them at their pursuers, who availed themselves of the like weapons, and an exchange of stones ensued which finally resulted in the death of one of the convicts from a blow upon the head, and the surrender of the other.

CEARA.—The provincial Assembly opened on the 4th of July.

An Exhibition of the industries of Ceará is to take place on the 24th of December next.

An individual, seeking to put an end to one of the orgies known in the province as Sambas, was killed near S. Bernardo by one of the persons at whose house it was held—a man named Miguel. This man, two brothers and his father were sent to prison.

Along the Juca, about Coocoy, a great severity was threatened owing to the absence of the winter rains and the want of care of the mandioca plantations. From want of pasture the cattle were rotting from the locality. As the poor people were in the habit of helping themselves to cattle it was feared, the cattle would be thinned to a considerable extent in case of a severity.

On the 5th of July, at a quarter past six P. M., a slight earthquake was felt at Caninde accompanied with a noise like distant thunder.

BAHIA.—From Cachoeira it is known that a rash of miners had taken place to a locality called Barro Branco.

A diamond weighing one eighth of an ounce had been brought to that town and sold for 500000.

The commanders of the national guards had held a meeting and resolved to take every means to promote the formation of a legion from their respective commands to reinforce the army in the south.

At Nazareth a slave was captured on suspicion of having stolen from the wardrobe the head of a woman buried three months before. On being interrogated he confessed that he had been employed by an individual, who promised to buy his freedom, to steal the head, as a report was current that a sum of 30000 had been buried with her. However no money was found. The alleged instigator was arrested, and, on examination, denied the fact, but admitted that he had dreamed that money would be found there.

The President of Minas Geraes, having called upon the President of Bahia to cooperate with him in the capturing of criminals who infuse terror among the population on the banks of the rivers S. Francisco, Carinhambá, and Preto, the latter has issued instructions to the Chief of Police to employ the legal means for the capture of those persons, and not to prevent the entry upon the territory of Bahia of any expedition sent by the Minas authorities to effect their seizure.

S. PAULO.—The seventh battalion of volunteers, 602 men, set out on the 24th of July from S. Paulo to reinforce the Mato Grosso expedition under Col. Drago but orders for their recall overtook them near Jundiá and they now proceed without delay to Rio Grande do Sul via Santos.

The national guards quartered in the city, about 200 men, are under orders to march to Itapura.

MINAS GERAES.—A Paraguayan spy is stated to have been discovered at Formiga.

An affray took place near Lavras between a party of nine volunteers and 17 conscripts and deserters whom they were escorting which resulted in the death of one of the prisoners and the wounding of two others.

700 men, forming the second corps of Minas Geraes volunteers, were at Juiz de Fora at the end of July and should arrive at Rio by the end of the first week in August.

GOYAZ.—The Caçadores had reached 250 miles from Goyaz. An advance party had imprisoned a Paraguayan at a fazenda about 200 miles from Coxim and had sent him to Goyaz. His statement was that he was from Corrientes, and had worked in Lopez's Arsenal for five years as a carpenter, receiving nothing on account of his salary but food and clothing.

MATTO GROSSO.—Owing to the occupation of Coxim by the Paraguayans the couriers would not proceed and the only communication is by way of the city of Goyaz. About 3000 men were assembled for the defense of Cuyabá in case of attack and 200 were stationed at the ford on the S. Lourenço to prevent the crossing of the enemy.

The swamps were getting dry. A prisoner, who escaped from the hands of the Paraguayans at Coxim, relates that these committed much depredation in that vicinity; that they killed and cut to pieces with their lances two Indians, and that they tied a comrade of his to a tree and lashed him with their doubled lassos until they tore his flesh almost into stripes when they untied him and threw him on the ground senseless. He stated that Coxim and the neighboring buildings were reduced to ashes.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—The Emperor, on his arrival on the 16th of July at the city of Rio Grande, was received with great enthusiasm by the surprised inhabitants. The following proclamation was immediately issued. "A Rio Grandenses! Without the least provocation and by order of the Government of Paraguay the territory of our country is invaded for the second time. Let it be your only thought to avenge so great an insult, and all of us will boast more and more of the gallantry and boldness of the Brazilians.

The rapidity of the communications between the Capital of the Empire and your province permits me and my sons-in-law to be present at your noble deeds. "Rio Grandenses! I speak to you like a father who is zealous for the honor of the Brazilian family, I am certain that you will act like brothers, who love one another still more when any of them suffer. Palace of Rio Grande, July 16, 1865. D. Pedro II, Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender of Brazil.—Angelo Mauiz de Sita Ferraz."

This was at once transmitted to all parts of the province accompanied by the following circular from the Minister of War: "Sir, I send to you the enclosed circular, which His Majesty the Emperor addresses to the Rio Grandenses, that you may give it the greatest publicity.

The circumstances are so grave that no Brazilian can be excused from war service, and it is beyond measure just that no one may deny himself to its support. Let us follow the example which our noble monarch gives to us, let us, assembled around him, march to avenge the national honor.

For those that may be armed the point of assembly is the camp where the forces of operation upon the frontiers of S. Borja, Uruguayana, and Quaraim, are assembled; for the unarmed, S. Gabriel, whither the Emperor is about to proceed.

I hope that my friend will give at this juncture another proof of patriotism, assembling every one he can and putting himself immediately in march for S. Gabriel, or Missões. City of Rio Grande do Sul, July 17, 1865.—A. M. da Silveira Ferraz.

On the 18th the Emperor, the Duke de Saxe, the Minister of War, and the other members of His Majesty's suite, embarked in the Santa Maria for Porto Alegre. Before leaving the Emperor purchased for 1,000 the liberty of an almost white mulattress, who petitioned it from him; and ordered letters of manumission to be issued to a negro who served in the Santa Casa; besides leaving 6000 for the poor.

The Santa Maria arrived at Porto Alegre on the morning of the 19th, when the Emperor received the strongest demonstrations of loyalty from the people, and the Bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, who presented to the Emperor the Emperor the "Holy Wood," but he declined the "De Deum" with which it was intended to celebrate his arrival, requesting that it would be postponed until after his return from the campaign. On the 23rd His Majesty visited the colony of S. Leopoldo, returning on the 24th, and on the 26th started for S. Gabriel, going in the steamer Tupy as far as Rio Pardo.

The Viscount de Boa Vista took possession of the presidency of the province on the 26th of July. The Baron de Porto Alegre, who is nominated Commander-in-Chief of the provincial operations started on the 23d for the seat of war.

The 19th and 24th battalions of volunteers had departed for the Uruguay via Rio Pardo, the Emperor being present at their embarkation. The Police corps of Rio, and the 2d battalion of the Bahia national guard take the same route.

3,000, or 4,000 men had assembled at Cruz Alta at the call of various leaders, and most of them had already marched for the Uruguay.

Among the Paraguayan slain in the engagement between Colonel Fernandes and the Paraguayans near Itaquí it is said were boys of twelve years of age and old men whose heads were completely grey.

The Paraguayans occupied Itaquí upon the 11th of July, without opposition, most of the inhabitants fleeing from their homes. The Paraguayans sacked the properties of those who had fled, and threatened with severe punishment those who concealed any of the property.

The church was completely stripped; the house of a French subject who hoisted the French flag was also stripped, and the flag torn to pieces; and the property of another was carried off from the house of Franchman with whom it was deposited.

All articles of value were declared state property and the minor articles abandoned to the soldiers, who, consequently, in many cases sported watches, chains, and jewelry, upon their persons. They killed a Portuguese, and a Paraguayan who had resided there for many years, and their bodies were left in the street; and when the widow of the Portuguese sought to bury his body, permission was refused to her and it was thrown into the river.

Colonel Antonio Estigarribia was the commander of the force which entered Itaquí and it was said that the Paraguayans were bound for Uruguayana, and Salto, and that the number of those who invaded Rio Grande was 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with six pieces of cannon, and that the supporting column on the opposite side of the Uruguay was 3,000 men, commanded by Major Peter Duarte.

Great numbers of the troops furloughed by Canabarro had joined him, and he was supposed to have 8,000 men on the Itacubiy, which lies between Itaquí and Uruguayana. Colonel Fernandes' brigade of 2,000 men, which had been harassing the Paraguayan advance, had united with him, so that the total force was about 10,000, but mostly badly armed. The Baron de Jacuhy was likewise expected with his force. 120 wounded in the skirmish with Colonel Fernandes had reached the Paraguayans at Itaquí and their loss in killed and missing was 120.

By official information from General Caldwell sent to General Osorio it is known that the Paraguayans left Itaquí on the 14th of July, and strengthened by 2,000 of their troops that were on the Argentine side of the Uruguay, marched with a force of 9,000 or 10,000 men towards the ford of Santa Maria on the Itacubiy. Reports had been current that they had actually crossed at that point, but the latest advices from that quarter state that General Caldwell had arrived and, with General Canabarro's troops which had joined him, had an equal number wherewith to oppose a crossing.

The Commander of the Paraguayans, Col. Antonio Estigarribia is an old Spanish Carlist. Uruguayana is under process of fortification lest the Paraguayans should be able to cross the Itacubiy.

Lieut-General the Baron of Porto Alegre, who has been appointed to the command of one of the Divisions of the army of operations against Paraguay, is already known on the Plate, he having commanded the Brazilian division at the rout of Rosas.

River Plate.

Urquiza had issued from S. José an energetic proclamation to the Entre Rios, in which is the following significant sentence: "So just, so sacred do I consider the war against Paraguay, that, if my soldiers of Caseros, if my sons themselves, should abandon me, I will go alone to fight for the honor of my country by the side of the President of the Republic."

He also wrote to President Mitre on the 4th of July to this effect: "I had to return here to take suitable measures to prevent all and every outbreak in the province, and to prepare for the assemblage and organization of the army so soon as necessary, as, in fact, I have done, it being a grateful task to me to assure your Excellency with every confidence that the powerful elements of this province will not fail for the defense of the aggregate territory and for the avenging of the national honor. Your Excellency may remain perfectly sure of this.

The battalions of infantry that your Excellency ordered to be organized were ready in a few days at Concepcion de Uruguay. The corps of artillery is completing actively its organization and discipline in the same town."

In reply General Mitre said that he was sure that General Urquiza would not delay in occupying the post destined for him in the Argentine army.

General Caraballo, who has been appointed military commander of Montevideo has also written a letter expressing the fullest reliance on Urquiza's loyalty to the government of the Confederation.

Urquiza's troops were expected to join in a short time the army at Concordia.

General Flores left Concordia on the 18th of July with the Uruguayan troops under his command and, in addition, two Argentine battalions and two Brazilian battalions, the object being a concerted operation with General Paunero. Before starting General Flores received advices from General Suarez informing him of his arrival at Puntas de Queguay with 1200 more Uruguayans, and General Netto, likewise, had informed him of his being at Salsipuedas collecting forces.

The Brazilian army had broken up its camp at the Yuquery and removed to the north of the arroyo Agui Chico, passing the Yuquery on a bridge of boats. Only a corps of engineers remained in the old camp.

President Mitre met an accident at Concordia which might have had serious consequences. While riding round the corner of a street his horse got frightened and entangled himself among the ropes of a number of carts which were stationed there and had they not been immediately cut with a knife by a gaucho the President would probably have been seriously injured, if not killed.

The province of Buenos Ayres is to furnish 4000 more troops, and additional forces under Bustamante and Borges had gone from Montevideo to join Flores.

The Argentine government has commissioned Sr. Ascubati to raise a thousand men in Europe.

The Argentine steamer Hercules, with a schooner in tow with troops, ran aground, but by the aid of the Brazilian steamer Unio was got off and she proceeded to Concordia.

Some reinforcements had reached the Argentine army at Concordia from Buenos Ayres. Urquiza was expected with 4,000 men whom he had reassembled. The Minister of War was at Concordia. The contingents of Mendoza and S. Juan were looked for, as they were on march, but that of S. Rioja entirely disbanded while on the journey, and that of Cordoba, numbering 500 men, 100 remained and deserted, and some were killed and wounded during the affray.

up the Uruguay to meet the Paraguayans, who were coming down, it was said, to Salto, and they were little more than a day's march apart at latest dates. He is to form a junction with Canabarro. A small squadron of two light steamers and armed launches was to cooperate with him, as would likewise the Argentine irregulars under Col. Paiva.

Urquiza visited General Mitre on the 23d at Concordia and had a conference with him and the Brazilian Commander. A review of all the allied armies there assembled took place upon the 24th. The total amounted to about 20,000 men, of whom 12,180 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 756 artillerymen, with 32 pieces of rifled cannon, formed the Brazilian army of 15,937 exclusive of the 1,000 men detailed to act under General Flores' command. The accounts published in the Argentine papers, and private letters received at Rio, state that the Brazilian troops were well clothed and armed, and that every part of the army was in an admirable state of efficiency. After the review Urquiza returned to Concepcion.

Paunero's force was daily receiving reinforcements from the Paraná, and was to be joined by the provincial contingents arriving at Rosario, where General Emilio Mitre was receiving and organizing them. Hornos and Caceres still watched the Paraguayans in the direction of Empedrado and Corrientes, but no conflicts had taken place.

The Paraguayans are variously represented to have withdrawn all but a few thousands from the province of Corrientes to Tranquira de Loreto; and to have a force of 20,000 to 25,000, with 60 cannon, still in the province. They were engaged in fortifying their positions at Corrientes and Empedrado, and are said to have erected straw barracks at the latter place, and to have commenced to put in crops. They had strengthened their batteries at Riachuelo and had established others at Mercedes, Rincon de Lagranna, and Ponte de S. Catharina, and were trying to save the hull of the Jequitinhonha with the aid of several steamboats which had come down.

It was believed, was at the city of Corrientes. When the Brazilian Commodore heard of the defection of the Entre Rios he withdrew the fleet some leagues below Chimbombal and sent on the Argentine gunboat Guardia Nacional to Bella Vista to ascertain the facts. On this vessel's return the fleet descended to Chimbombal, where, at latest date, it was still. The river was still falling.

Sickness was disappearing from among the crews and the troops on board. They had three days coal on board and the sailing vessels laden with coal were coming in more quickly. Admiral Tamandará, who had returned to Buenos Ayres from the Uruguay, where the falling water prevented the ascent of the flotilla he had prepared, was expected to join the fleet at Chimbombal in a few days. While descending from Chimbombal the "Magé" went so fast aground that it was feared at one time she would have to be set on fire, but she was eventually got off.

The Paraguayans had shot 25 Indians of the Chaco for selling cattle to the Brazilian fleet. They were of the tribe of the Guaycurus.

5 Italian, two Argentine, and one Uruguayan schooners, together with the English steamer Flying Fish, were detained at Hunaitá.

The two Frenchmen, whose properties were plundered at Itaquí, have laid complaints before the French Consul at Montevideo.

The Buenos Ayrense Congress has decreed 20,000 hard dollars for the steam mail line from New York.

President Mitre gave 1000 hard dollars for the relief of the Brazilian refugees from Itaquí.

The principal authors of the mutiny at Basualdo are to be punished.

In the official correspondence between General Mitre and the Government of the Confederation he styles himself General-in-Chief of the Army, while the Government calls him that of the Allied Armies.

D. André Lamas has been appointed Uruguayan Minister at Rio de Janeiro. This nomination is displeasing to the Argentines and even to the Uruguayans.

General Flores, on the 14th, issued an order warning his soldiers that desertion would be punished with death.

The Argentine Congress have decreed a medal to all the Argentine and Brazilians that fought at Corrientes. The amendment proposed by Senator Navarro to include the Brazilians says: "Seeing that they fought with the same heroism as the Argentines and shed their blood fighting for the same cause, this amendment was adopted. The medal will have on it the Argentine arms and the words '30th of May 1865.'

The letter of General Caraballo to the Siglo de Montevideo shows that, of the divisions of General Urquiza's army, those of Victoria and Villaguay, and part of that of Nogoyá, have for the last 30 years been noted for mutinies. That in 1838 they abandoned Gen. Urquiza and did not act with him after the affair of Caganchi; that in 1845 they deserted from Uruguay; and just before a battle General Urquiza was obliged to dismount them to prevent a similar occurrence to that which has occurred at Basualdo.

PACIFIC.—Arica in Peru, besieged by land and sea, fell into the hands of the President Peset.

In Bolivia an insurrection took place at La Paz, the capital, and the Commandant there was taken prisoner. Another had broken out in Cochabamba. The object of both, it was believed, was to place Lucas Mendoza de la Tapia in the presidential chair. The President was expected at Sucre to organize measures for the quelling of the insurrection.

Summary of News.

In Rio de Janeiro war preparations still continue to be the most important business transacted, and the government seem determined to spare no efforts to put in the field with the least possible delay a very considerable increase of the forces already at the seat of war.

During the last fortnight the police have been busily engaged in detaining all suspicious persons found abroad at night, and in conscripting in the streets and shops all Brazilian citizens who could not prove that they were exempt by law, or belonged to the National Guard; and it is expected that all exemptions will be swept away and all the exempted classes forced to join the army or enrol themselves among the national guards, as the Emperor has forwarded orders from Rio Grande that 30,000 men must be sent without delay to reinforce the armies in the south.

Troops continue to arrive from the north and the interior, and to be forwarded to the island of S. Catharina, which is made their depot. The ironclad Brazil has arrived from Toulon, but, as her draft is 16 to 18 feet, she will be of little service for the present war.

The Comte d'Eu left on the first of August to join the Emperor at Rio Grande, and it is understood that both he and the Duke de Saxe will take an active part in the operations against the Paraguayans.

The Government decree dissolving the Pedro Segundo Railway Company has been published, and the Macacos branch has been likewise surrendered to the government on similar terms to those of the Pedro Segundo Railway.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister elect for Brazil, is expected from the Plate by the next packet.

From the provinces generally, except Rio Grande do Sul, there is no news of importance. Volunteers and the quotas of the national guards are coming in more or less rapidly. The Minas and S. Paulo expeditions were nearly united at the Paraná and that of Goyaz was pushing on towards Coxim where, and on the lower Paraguay, in Matto Grosso, the Paraguayans had some forces, but showed no indications of advancing to Cuyabá, or towards the east.

In Rio Grande the Emperor, the Duke de Saxe, and the various high officials in attendance, had, after a short visit to Porto Alegre, the capital, set out upon their toilsome journey to S. Gabriel. Before leaving the city of Rio Grande he called the whole population fit for service to arms, appointing the Uruguayans as the rendezvous of those armed, and S. Gabriel that of the unarmed. He was most enthusiastically received at every place.

From the Uruguay we hear that Itaquí was entered by the Paraguayans on the 11th of July, and that on the 14th they resumed their march with destination, it was said, for Uruguayana, and Salto, in Uruguay where they expected to raise the Blanco party. They had 8,000 to 10,000 men, having brought over 2,000 from the opposite side of the Uruguay, and were making for the ford of Santa Maria on the Itacubiy, where, however, the Brazilians had several thousand men to guard that somewhat difficult river to cross, and General Flores, with a combined expedition of 8,000 men from the army at Concordia, was, at latest dates, arrived at a point, on the other side of the Uruguay, which would enable him to cooperate effectively with the Rio Grande forces under Canabarro and Caldwell.

From the Plate we learn that the allied army was preparing to break up camp at Concordia and enter on effective operations, but, as the intentions of the Paraguayans whether to march down the Paraná or to strengthen the invading force in Rio Grande, are yet doubtful, it is not known in what direction the allied army will proceed.

The Brazilian army is described by correspondents to the Buenos-Ayrense papers, and by letters received here from Englishmen who were present at a review given in honor of General Urquiza on the 24th of July, to be in a splendid state of efficiency in every branch, and to have made a magnificent appearance under arms, so that now, with the great bulk of their armies disciplined and organized, the Allied commanders have no need to hesitate longer in striking an effective blow. All the respective armies were continually receiving reinforcements from Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation west of the Paraná, while Urquiza,

whose good faith is now undoubted, assembled four or five thousand troops at Concepcion of the Uruguay and has proposed General Mire to join him by the 18th of August in the eastern part of Corrientes Hornos and Caerres were watching the Paraguayans, who were said to be in stationary quarters at Empedrado and Corrientes, busily fortifying both places, but in what strength was unknown, while the Argentine general Panero, who has 24 pieces of cannon and four thousand of the best troops from Buenos Ayres, was at Bella-Vista, preparing for an expedition, and would soon receive a body of cavalry now organizing at Rosario.

Lopes is supposed to be at the city of Corrientes, directing the Paraguayan campaign, and he has established several batteries along the Paraná, besides strengthening that at Riachuelo, under whose protection he had placed the remaining vessels of his fleet.

The Brazilian fleet, under Barroso, was again at Rincon Zeballos (Chimboral). It was in good condition and supplied with coal, and was only awaiting the rising of the Paraná to ascend the river to the Paraguayan batteries. The Argentine steamer Guardia Nacional was with it.

Admiral Tamandare's flotilla on the Uruguay was still at Salto, the sudden lowering of that variable river having prevented its ascent, but, with the usual freshet of August, it would proceed to cooperate against the Paraguayans along that river.

The sanitary condition of the Brazilian troops and mariners is daily becoming more satisfactory.

A circular has been sent to the Presidents of every province ordering the most vigorous recruitment; and the national guards who refuse to furnish a contingent are to be suspended. No member of the national guard is exempt from draft unless when a widower or married man with children.

A meeting of the subscribers to the British Benevolent Fund was held at the Consulate on the 25th Ult., the Rev. G. H. Preston, President, in the chair, when the accounts for the year terminating 30 June last, showing a balance in hand of 5,767,864, were approved and passed.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the committee for the current year, viz: Messrs. E. Benest (Sec.), W. Ford (Treas.), A. Whittle, G. Mackinnel, W. H. Marsh, W. Fox, G. Wilmot, and S. W. Boor, the latter acting as Treasurer during the temporary absence of Mr. Ford.

The present number of pensioners consists of Females 19 Males 3

at a monthly charge to the Society of 3139,000.

Madame de Barry's concert is expected to take place towards the end of August in the Teatro Lyrico Fluminense and every lover of good music ought to attend it to hear Marchetti's magnificent tenor voice, Trindade's fine barytone and the agreeable melodious voice of Madame Amalia Villiers who is possessed of the attractions of youth beauty and talent. This lady will sing the part of Azucena in 'Il Trovatore'. She was very successful in Italy. Madame de Barry herself is an artist of the highest order and earned her reputation upon the German and London boards, a sufficient recommendation in itself to all connoisseurs of music.

The piano will be that one of Girard's on which Thalberg, Arthur Napoleon and others have played at concerts here. The Lyric Theatre has been newly decorated and offers great attractions in its Salle which is after the fashion of those of London and Paris, and independently of all else is worthy of a visit.

We trust that the Fluminenses, whether natives or foreigners, will rally round the flag and show their appreciation of a worthy Artist and the rich musical treat she is preparing for them.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exchange.—The business for this packet opened at 23 1/2 for Bank paper, with a small amount; and commercial paper to a fair extent found takers at 23 5/8 to 23 3/4. The advices per Douro being unfavorable for coffee, both in Europe and the United States, persons desirous to remit became more anxious, and Bank paper found ready takers at 23 3/8 to 23 5/8. Today the Bank rate is 23 1/2 and private signatures 23 1/4 to 23 1/2. The business for this conveyance is estimated at £ 250,000.

For bills on Paris the demand has not been very active, and transactions to date do not exceed 60,000 francs at from 404 to 409 for commercial paper, and 410 to 411 for Bank.

A large business has been done on Hamburg at 752, 755, and 750, at which last rate the market closes firm, and Bankers are asking 770.

Money very abundant at from 7 to 9 p. cent.

In sovereigns large transactions have been done at 104400 to 105500 Bank of Brazil shares, firm at par Rural Bank shares, no sales have transpired. 6 per cent Government Stock in active request at 90. Some small transactions have been done at 90 1/2.

Dry Goods Cottons.—The market for these has continued very dull and we cannot see any prospect of an early improvement meantime we do not consider the prices ruling here as as by any means adequate to the present cost in Manchester at the low Ex. of 23d 1/4.

Woolens.—Saved Lists: have advanced in price on account of the small Stocks, and large requirements of the Government. Other classes of Woolens have not been in such brisk demand.

Hessians.—Stock about 2400ps. Prices firm and prospects somewhat improved.

Ale and Porter.—Dealers are well supplied and the stock in first hands is sufficient for 6 months consumption.

Butter.—The demand has been better, and the stock of Irish in first hands has been reduced to 250 firkins. Late sales have been at 780 to 800 reis for Irish, and 800 to 850 reis for French.

Cantax.—The stocks consist of about 3500 pieces and with the exception of some small sales to the Arsenal the demand is very limited.

Flour.—We have to report more animation in the market during the past fortnight and an advance of about 500 reis p. barrel. The demand continues good and the stocks in first hands are reduced to 10,000 barrels.

Kerosene.—With a limited demand from the interior prices have receded to 24100 to 28200 per gallon. The stocks in first hands consist of 500 cases which arrived from Liverpool.

Coffee.—We have no material change to note in this market since our last. Little was done up to the arrival of the Douro, but more animation has since prevailed, and we estimate the sales from the 24th to date at 65,000 bags, about 20,000 of which are for the United States. Our Stock is 95,000 bags.

Ipecacuanha.—Owing to small supplies from the interior prices have advanced. Some small sales have been effected at 48000 p. lbs.

Cotton.—Some few sales have been effected at 178000.

Sugar.—Sales has been principally for consumption. The Stock of Maceio and Pernambuco white has become exhausted, the last cargo of mascao, per Bebedouro from Maceio, has been sold at 23200 to 23900 per arroba.

Rosewood.—The demand for England continues paralyzed. No shipments have been made for some time owing to the large Stocks on hands in Liverpool and London.

Freights.—The market has been very dull up to the arrival of the Douro. Since then business has been more animated and several charters have been effected at from 40/ to 42/6 for New York, and 40/ to 45/ for the Channel. Some charters have been effected at 42/6 to 47/6, calling at Lisbon for orders. The arrivals have been abundant during the last few days and the market is flat.

SANTOS, AUGUST 4th 1865.

Table of market prices for Santos, August 4th 1865. Includes items like Coffee superior choice, Cotton, Sugar Superior White, Tobacco, Flour Baltimore Extra, Salt in bulk, and in cotton bags.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL JULY 23, 1865.

Exchange.—90 days, London 24 1/2 to 25; Paris; Rio 2 to 3 % discount.

Freights.—England, salt hides 50/0 to 50/b, ashes 42/0. Havre, 70 f.

MONTEVIDEO, JULY 30, 1865.

Exchange.—England, 51d to 51 1/4d. France 81 3/4 to 82 1/2. Funds.—Bonds, 2550. Exactible, 5 to 6. Funded 75 %.

Freights.—England, Salt hides 40/s and 5 %; Dry hides, 70/s and 5 %; Pipes 40/ and 5 %; Bales 30/s and 5 %.

BUENOS AYRES, JULY 29, 1865.

Exchange.—England, 51d to 51 1/4d. France, 5 22 to 5 25. Antwerp, 5 25 to 5 30. Hamburg, 44 sh. M. B. Genova, 5 25.

Discounts.—1 to 1 1/2 % per month. Current money 1 1/8 %.

Funds.—National, 38 3/4. Bolivian 2 1/2 \$ the ounce.

Freights.—England dry hides 40/s. Salt hides 30/. Tallow 30/. Bales 25/, nominal.

Foreign Vessels Arrived.

- List of foreign vessels arrived including French Ship Charles Dupin from Havre, sundries; British Brig Diana from Liverpool, sundries; Danish Brig Dan from Montevideo, sundries; Dutch Schooner Homelande from Montevideo, beef; Hanoverian Schooner Metine from Pernambuco, ballast.

- List of foreign vessels sailed including Spanish Polacca Theresina from Barcelona, wine, &c.; Danish Brig Roska from Cardiff, coal; Portuguese Brig Nova Carolina from Lisbon, wine, &c.; British Bark Jane from London, sundries; British Schooner Harvest Maid from Bahia, coal; British Steamer Kepler from River Plate; Dutch Schooner Vredelut from Montevideo, flour & bran; British Bark Camponero from New York, flour; Oldenburg Brig Julius Mosen from London, sundries; Danish Schooner Hortensia from New Castle, coal; Danish Schooner Amor from New Castle, coal; British Steamer Mazerpa from Liverpool, sundries; British Steam packet Douro from Southampton; Portuguese Bark Joven Ermelinda from Oporto, salt, &c.; Austrian Brig Die Zeeb Brader from Trieste, flour; British Schooner Flora from S. Helena, ballast; Prussian Bark Cerrope from London, sundries; British Brig Patra from Liverpool, sundries; British Brigantine Cacicque from Liverpool, sundries; French Bark Jean Baptiste from Havre, flour; Portuguese Schooner Boa Fe from Lisbon, salt, &c.; Swedish Brig Dan from Sunderland, coal; Norwegian Bark Thetis from Frouheim, pine; Bremen Schooner Helene from Bremen for Guatemala; Hamburg Brig Palma from Port Vendres, salt & wine; Danish Brig Fylla from Newport, coal; British Schooner Albina from Newport, coal & gin; United States Schooner Redwing from Baltimore, flour; Hanoverian Brig Commandeur from Calmar, pine; British Bark Conit from Mauritius for New York to repair damages to sparring; Norwegian Brig Jarlen from Calmar, pine; British Schooner Esperance from Cete, wine & salt; Hanoverian Brig Berge from Newcastle, coal; United States War Steamer Mohongo from New York; British War Steamer Triton from River Plate; British Steamer Thales from Liverpool.

Foreign Vessels Sailed.

- List of foreign vessels sailed including French S. packet Estremadura for Bordeaux; U. States Ship Montpelier for Callao, ballast; British Ship Marmora for Montevideo, coal; Italian Snack Cosa Dita for S. Catharina, coal; Danish Bark Agnes for Baltimore, coffee; Hamburg Bark Ann & Lizzy for New York, coffee; Danish Schooner Gertrude & Sarau for Copenhagen, coffee; Hamburg Bark Schou for Hamburg, coffee; Argentine Snack R. y C. for Buenos Ayres, rum & tobacco; Bremen Brig Wilhelmine for New York, coffee; British Schooner Caroline Goodyear for Falmouth, coffee; Danish Schooner Kathrine for Channel, coffee; Hamburg Bark August for Channel, coffee; Danish Schooner Ane for Finland, coffee; Oldenburg Schooner Gesine for Channel, coffee; British Steamer Herschel for River Plate, coffee; Spanish Schooner Juana & Deidamia for Buenos Ayres, coal; British Ship Bonnie Dundee for Coeylon, ballast; Swedish Brig Oscar for Gibraltar, coffee; Norwegian Bark Evening Star for Callao, ballast; French Ship Paulista for Havre, coffee & timber; British Brig Glencairn for Channel; Norwegian Brig Presto for Falmouth, coffee; Portuguese Bark Novo Teudoro for Lisbon, sundries; United States Ship Top Gallant for Callao, ballast; Spanish Brig Eva for Montevideo, sundries; British Steamer Virago for Rio Grande, munitions of war; Danish Schooner Lourenz for Falmouth, coffee; British Ship Capera, for Callao, ballast; British Ship Luna O'akes for S. Thomas, ballast.

MARITIME NOTICES.

The British bark Albion, Capt. Flower, belonging to G. Hall & Son of Bristol, from Cardiff for Payta, sprung a leak close to Capo Horn. The vessel was put about for Rio and Captain and crew worked at the pumps for several days.

but, when 40 miles from land, abreast of Laguna, in the province of S. Catharina, were obliged to abandon her and take to the boats. All but the Captain were saved, and received the kindest treatment from the Brazilian authorities, who also sent them to Rio in the steamer Affonso. The number of the crew is 26. The mate, a very intelligent young man, has written a letter in the papers at S. Catharina thanking the people for their kindness and hospitality to him and the crew.

River Plate Country.

Those who like being roused very early would be suited in Buenos Ayres for about daylight they will be apt to hear a great clattering in the street, which is caused by the feet of horses driven in droves quite rapidly from the livery stables to the river, for their morning bath. The sound is very like that of a passing body of cavalry. The horse, as it is natural to suppose, when horses are so abundant and cheap, is quite an institution in the city, and much riding is done on horse-back. There are no public tuberies, such as are so numerous in Rio, but in lieu of them there are plenty of two-horse carriages always ready to carry persons to any part of the City, or into the country; and the rates of fare are quite reasonable, when there are several persons. It costs the same if there is only one person, say about two mils for an hour. Notwithstanding the street passing being very rough they drive rapidly. There are also several lines of omnibuses plying between different parts of the City, and between the City and the Bocca, which appear to be well patronised.

Through the day some of the streets are much crowded with carts, drays, and other vehicles, so that delays and stops are frequent while passing through them. The carts and drays are very large and wide, and the streets being only about twenty two feet between the curbs jams are not difficult of attainment but, as in other crowded thoroughfares, complications are always untravelling, sometimes by the aid of the police.

Galloping horses through the streets is illegal, according to the City ordinances, although still rather common. But woe to the knight who happens to be caught thus passing one of the police stations, as he is very likely to have himself and animal stowed away for a time. When a horseman dismounts he does not hitch his horse but fastens the fore-foot together by means of a leather strap and buckle, so that the animal cannot step. Generally they remain perfectly still, even for a long time, but occasionally they stray about on the street, making a motion almost precisely that of a rocking horse, and upon rare occasions they gallop or rock off out of sight. They are the best trained and most gentle horses I have seen. I have often observed them left standing without even the usual strap, and it is quite common to encounter their heads protruded over the narrow side-walk, but the people and the horses are very good friends and understand each other. The horse is not afraid of any one and no one is afraid of the horse. I refer to these things because they struck me as different from what I had been accustomed to find in other cities.

Owing to so many of the old buildings being only one story high the City is spread over a large area, which naturally tends to increase the horseback and carriage riding, as business men, many of them, are daily called upon to travel several miles from point to point. Of late years, however, the new buildings have been put up two stories and some three stories, and in a few cases four stories high, although some of the most costly and stylish modern houses have only one story, with the universal patio or courtyard, and sometimes two courtyards, open to the sky. Some of these private residences are truly beautiful and admirably suited to the mild climate, but, generally, the beauties are not in the front, which is quite unpretending, while the rooms and the patio in the rear of the middle are elegant. All the houses, with few exceptions, have the Azotea, or nearly level, flat roof, which serves to catch the rain. The water is conveyed thence by pipes to a water-tight cistern standing in the middle of the patio, and this water, to my taste, is delicious. It is always cool and has a very agreeable flavor. There are as yet no water-works for the public supply. Besides these rain cisterns there are many private wells of very good water, but the City is still largely dependent on the daily supply brought from the river in large wooden hogheads in carts, the water being sold and regularly delivered to numerous houses, many having neither cistern nor well. One of these days, one long a waterworks company will of course arise and erect regular waterworks. Such works may prove to be rather less profitable in the City of Buenos Ayres than in most cities on account of the very considerable supply of good wholesome water already provided in private cisterns, which, for one, would at all times prefer to the river water, although that is very sweet and good.

This naturally leads me to remark that there is not yet any regular sewage system in the City. This too will follow in due time as a matter of course. The streets and pavements are however kept tolerably clean, but in dry very windy weather the dust blowing in clouds is quite annoying, more so than I have noticed elsewhere.

In summer the heat for a few hours about the middle of the day is very great, yet they have not adopted the fashion of carrying umbrellas for the sun as in Rio. But it is quite common for the bulk of the people to retire during the hottest hours like snails within their shells when many of the streets are almost deserted.

(Continued.)

Price current. Rio de Janeiro, August 8th 1865.

Large table of price current for Rio de Janeiro, August 8th 1865. Columns include IMPORTS, DUTIES, PRICES, PER OBS, EXPORTS, and various commodity prices like Coffee, Sugar, Flour, etc.

Family items.

PARTING LOOKS.

Parting looks! Parting looks! No sympathy the proud soul brooks. But the quivering lip and tearful eye, And the half-quelled, choking sigh, Tell the heart's desolation.

Parting looks! Parting looks! How memory calls from inmost nooks The kerchief waved; the forced, sad smile; The long, long gaze;—Alas! the while Bitter, bitter consolation.

Friend said a passenger on a western steamboat, who had been noted for his very quiet manners during the trip, to a used up spectator of a fight in which the inhabitants of Napoleon were just then indulging themselves.

At Concordia, lately, a run took place upon the bank of the Uruguay at the camp of a brigade of the Brazilian army. The sentinels were placed as usual at the beginning of the night with strict orders to be upon their guard against surprise.

A few minutes of anxious suspense followed, and the bravest held his breath, but loud shouts followed by roars of laughter from the advance bewildered while they relieved the anxieties of the troops and soon the skirmishers returned driving before them the cause of all this turmoil.

Husband dear, said a fashionable lady to her husband on a Christmas eve, see what I splendid chain I am going to present to you.

Thank you, my dear, said the husband, it is really very fine, and I paid a fine bill for it an hour ago.

Sally said a green youth to a lively Yankee girl who was just then showing unmistakable signs of being out of humor, do smile once more upon me for I cannot bear to see you looking so cross.

At a temperance meeting not long since, while various members were detailing their experiences, a man rose up and spoke as follows:

My friends, three months ago I signed the pledge, (clapping of hands and loud cheers).

In a month afterwards, my friends, I had a sovereign in my pocket, a thing I never had before, (still louder cheers and clapping).

In another month, my friends I had a good coat on my back, and I never had the like before, (great applause and shouts of go on).

A fortnight afterwards, my friends, I bought a coffin, (the audience started aghast but pulled up on second thoughts).

The fellow was immediately ignominiously expelled and the meeting broke up in confusion.

Bob, said a fellow to his companion at a fancy fair, you are missing all the sights on this side.

Never mind, Bill, said Bob, I am sighting all the misses on the other.

A man who fancied himself a critic because he detected some typographical errors in our newspaper has undertaken to scour the ocean with his panacea for the present emergency.

Pray, Mrs. Partington, how do you like the Turkish bath?

Turkey's bath, said our venerable friend, what is that?

It is a hot air bath, madam, said the bluestocking lady.

When Sarah Jane the moral miss declares 'tis very wrong to kiss, I really think that I see through it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An old woman, a widow, died, lately, in Pernambuco at the age of 110 years. She was a native of Bahia.

A postoffice is established in Villa da Baixa in the province of Para.

The longest tunnel of the Pedro Segundo Railway is to bear on its front the following inscription:

Reign of D. Pedro II, And under his auspices. This work was commenced in 1858 And terminated in 1865.

The Government have declined to grant a petition of the Camara Municipal of Mar de Hespanha asking for an authorization of the Bank of Brazil to lend monies upon the security of land and other property of fazendeiros.

National wine from grapes grown in Rio Grande do Sul is now on sale in the City at 10s a dozen. The manufacturer expects to be able to reduce the price ere long to 6s. The quality is like that of strong Bordeaux.

An iron barge has been launched at Jaguarua for the navigation of the Rio das Velhas in Minas Geraes. She is 95 feet long, draws three feet while empty, and will carry 30 tons for each additional inch of immersion.

Two men, old toppers, made a bet lately at Sabara as to who could eat most pepper and drink most liquor. Neither succeeded in gaining the victory, but both died on the following day.

Some experiments took place on the 20th ult., at fort S. Joao, on the plates using for the two iron clads launched and constructed.

The target represented a section of the battery of the ironclads, and consisted of twenty inches of solid hard wood and four inches of iron on the outside. The plates comprised two manufactured in the Arsenal and one made by the Mersey Steel and Iron Works. The guns were one 68 pounder smooth-bore and one Whitworth rifled 70 pounder, and were located about 250 yards from the target.

After a few experimental shots the cannon were aimed at the target, which was struck by seven shots, four on the plated part and three on the unprotected base.

BAGGAGE REGULATIONS.—The new regulations respecting

the baggage of passengers from foreign countries are as follows:

Art. 1. The service is exclusively delegated to the Guarda-Mor.

Art. 2. His interference will extend to the examination and the amount of duty, and will be at his responsibility.

Art. 3. At the visit made on entering the Guarda-Mor will declare to the captain, for the information of the passengers, that if they have any duty paying goods among their luggage these must be declared by the passengers in their written declarations.

Any packages of merchandise or objects of commerce must be likewise so declared, giving their lettering and numbers, and the quality and contents of the package, if the circumstances show fraud. The Guarda-Mor will also give warning that if such merchandise be found in false bottoms the passenger will incur their loss and a fine of two thirds their value.

Art. 4. After this intimation the Guarda-Mor will await the delivery to him of the papers, distributing then to each passenger cards with consecutive numbers, equal to the number of the passenger's packages, and by these will be regulated the order of examination. He will then state when and where they must appear for the examination in their presence; and will have the packages inventoried and taken with proper care to the Customhouse.

Art. 5. At that time the Guarda-Mor, or his substitute, should permit the passengers to take ashore carpet-bags, small trunks or similar packages of clothes that do not contain articles liable to duty.

Art. 6. On examination any articles free from duty will be at once allowed to be taken away, and the others on payment of the duties, which will be calculated with due dispatch.

Letters will be seized and sent to the postoffice.

A German chemist in a Western state of the United States is said to have discovered a process for the manufacture of syrup and granulated white sugar from wheat flour. A company in New York was organizing for the carrying out of the discovery.

The S. Francisco ran out of coal on her last trip from Montevideo, owing to a storm she encountered, and, after burning up all the loose combustible material on board, was about to tear up the bulwarks, when land in the neighborhood of Parraguá was discovered.

It is said that an English company proposes to clear the channel of the Madeira as far as possible and to make a railway thence to the port of Arica.

When the Emperor arrived at Rio Grande a large number of the people were at the service in the cathedral, and, knowing nothing of the telegraph announcing his arrival of the bar, were thrown into the greatest fright by the commotion which suddenly appeared in the streets, the cry amongst them being that the Paraguayans had come, to the great shock of the nerves of the females and a general and great confusion of all in the church. When the truth became known the reaction into joy was intense.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMTE D'EU POUR RIO GRANDE.—The Comte d'Eu left Rio de Janeiro on the Morning of the 1st of August in the steamer Santa Maria, escorted by the Oyapock, and was saluted by the forts and foreign vessels in the harbor. The Santa Maria and Oyapock also took the second battalion of the Para volunteers; the 32d corps of volunteers and a company of artificers.

Conditions of the Decree No. 3593, dated July 10, 1865, of the Ministry of Agriculture, transferring to the State the remainder of the shares of the Pedro Segundo Railway.—1st. With the exception of the shares belonging to the Treasury, and of those which make part of the reserve fund of the Company, all the others will be exchanged by internal 6% bonds, at par of both.

2d. The reserve fund of the Company being 909,428\$077 on June 30th last, and having been formed by a percentage on all the issue, namely:

In 60,000 shares..... 12,000,000\$000 By loan..... 12,000,000\$000

And the loan being equivalent to 63,333 1/3 shares the said reserve fund will be divided by 123,333 1/3, and the Government will be obliged to pay to the private shareholders the respective quotas at the rate of 2\$50 per share.

3. In pursuance of the foregoing clause the Treasury will have to pay for each share the sum of 202\$510; being 300\$ paid up, and the quota of the reserve fund 2\$510. For this end the Government will issue bonds of the public debt at 6% at par, which the shareholders will receive from the Treasury on producing the titles of their shares, the excess over an exact amount of bonds being paid in cash.

4th. The assets of the Company, appearing in their balance-sheet, will become without the least reserve the property of the State, which, consequently, will remain likewise responsible for the liabilities of the Company.

The balance-sheet referred to is that of June 30, 1865.

5th. On the approval of the contract the Pedro II Railway Company will be extinct and dissolved, all its rights and duties passing to the Government, and, therefore, the members of the Directory being freed from all civil responsibility for anterior contracts, which will pass to the Government on the same conditions to which the members of the Directory were subjected.

6th. The administration and the present service of the railway, which cannot be interrupted, will continue until the day upon which the person named by the Government presents himself who will immediately substitute the Directory in everything, and will govern the enterprise according to the instructions he will have, it being understood that the transactions posterior to the date of the balance-sheet presented will be made for account of the Government.

The Candioti coal mines and railway.—Extract from an office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works.

While the Imperial Government is awaiting this indispensable information (the report of the President of Rio Grande on the railway) in order to decide upon so important an undertaking, it cannot, in the meantime, avoid acknowledging how incontestable are the advantages that should arise to the country from the exploration of the mines of coal on the Jaguarua and its affluents, and it is likewise convinced that the Company that may undertake these works must reap great advantages if, as they appear to be, the informations existing as to the extent and riches of those carboniferous beds be exact.

A post office is established in S. Gonçalo da Campatuga in Minas Geraes.

On the morning of the 3d three men belonging to the regiment of light cavalry seized a milkman, under pretence of conspiring him, and dragged him to the Campo Santa Anna. A watchman of the Sewerage Company, named Damaso José de Abreu who ran up at the cries, received a cut on the head, but defended himself with a sword until the commander of the watchers came to his aid, who was also cut at but parried the blows with a whip until a gentleman, the Justice of Peace of the Parish of Santa Anna, came up, when they succeeded in capturing two, a Cadet, and a Sergeant, the latter severely wounded.

The unfortunate watchman has been seized with tetanus and lies in a dangerous state.

The Chief of Police has managed to ferret out a manufactory of Counterfeits. They are supposed to have been of 20\$, 50\$, and 200\$ of the Bank of Brazil. The 20\$ are of the 3d Estampa with the signatures P. A. Machado and José Raphael de Azeredo and the counterfeiters Tavares.

A porter in the convent of S. Bento is implicated, and in his sleeping cell was found a sum of 10,000\$.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS PLANTATIONS FOR SALE

On sale, in various parts of the Provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas-Geraes, S. Paulo, and Santa Catharina, Fazendas planted in Coffee, Cane, and Cereals; and some with crops of Cotton, and Tobacco; at prices varying from 10 to 250 contos of reis (5 to 130 thousand dollars).

For further information apply to the office of the Official Agency of Colonization, Rua dos Ciganos, n. 23.

Rio de Janeiro, 3^o of August, 1865.

J. C. GALVAO,

OFFICIAL AGENT.

BOHNS STANDARD LIBRARY

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The Brazilian and Portuguese Bank Limited.

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Receives money at interest in account and for fixed periods. Issues drafts on London, Paris, Hamburg, Genoa, Madrid, Lisbon, Oporto, and other commercial cities. Grants Letters of Credit, Special or Circular. Has Correspondents in Bahia and Pernambuco. Purchases bills of Exchange, Foreign or otherwise. Discounts Commercial, Treasury and Bank Bills. Grants Loans, and opens Accounts, on security of Collaterals. Purchases and sells specie Bullion, Stocks, or Shares. Obtains acceptances to and recovers Bills etc., receives Dividends; transmits funds; and in fine transacts all kind of Banking Business for moderate Commissions. J. P. Hobkirk, Secretary and Manager.

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Fortinho & Moniz allow interest, at the rate of 8 % per annum, on money deposited with them at least 4 months; 6 % on accounts-current; and 5 %, on pass-book accounts.

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The Interest allowed by this Bank is as follows: On Sums in account current . . . 5 p. cent p. Annum. Do, deposited for 3 mo & under 4, 5 p. cent p. Do, deposited for 4 mo & upwards, 6 p. cent p. No Interest is allowed in account-current on sums under Rs. 5,000\$000.

Rio de Janeiro 1^o June, 1865.—By order of the Board, J. P. Hobkirk, Secretary and Manager.

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital Rs. 13,333,333\$330. D^o not called up Rs. 8,711,111\$910.

Balance on 31st July 1865.

Table with ASSETS and LIABILITIES columns. ASSETS: Capital with Branches & Agencies (2,400,000\$000), Bills Receivable (1,040,014\$240), Bills Discounted (3,500,907\$700), Loans & accounts current (15,248,427\$200), Cash (1,300,552\$070), Bank Premises, Furniture, etc. (214,928\$000). Total Rs. 33,884,829\$300. LIABILITIES: Capital called up (4,622,222\$220), London & Brazilian Bank, London & Branches (1,616,825\$250), Deposits, current & other accounts (17,361,856\$570), Bills payable (384,556\$000). Total Rs. 23,984,829\$300.

S. E. or O.

Rio de Janeiro, 2d August 1865.

J. B. BLOXHAM, Chief Acct.

THE BRAZILIAN & PORTUGUESE BANK, LIMITED.

Balance on 31st July 1865.

Table with ASSETS and LIABILITIES columns. ASSETS: Capital to be called up (4,444,444\$444), The Brazilian and Portuguese Bank Limited, London & other Banks (994,700\$750), Bills Discounted (8,655,507\$742), Loans Receivable and Accounts with Collaterals (2,354,283\$083), Bank Premises (28,846\$487), Sundry Accounts-current (5,505,233\$732), Cash (1,367,270\$430), Gold, Government Securities, &c. (255,861\$735). Total Rs. 23,691,247\$403. LIABILITIES: Capital (8,888,888\$888), Deposits (8,888,888\$888), Sundry Accounts-current with Interest (6,198,100\$986), Fixed Deposits (3,814,246\$990), Sundry Deposits (2,918,149\$300), Guaranteed Credits and Accounts (911,934\$641), Sundry Balances (1,118,948\$288), Stamp Duty (1,089\$500). Total Rs. 23,691,247\$403.

Rio de Janeiro, 3d August 1865.

J. M. GLOVER, Director.—J. E. PEREIRA VIANNA, Book-keeper.

E. & H. LAEMMERT'S Printing Office.



THE ONE THING WANTED! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are so composed that they operate wholesomely on the Stomach, the Liver, the Bowels and other organs; by correcting any derangements in their functions; whereby a steady supply of pure materials for the renewal of the Blood is furnished, and a constant abstraction of effete products is effected. This perfect circulation thus becomes the very fountain of health and life, and overcomes all form of disease wherever its situation.

GENERAL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH. All who ever indulge at table, either in eating or drinking, should take about ten of these famous Pills at bed time, from which will result a clear head and good stomach the following morning. Thousands of Ladies are always complaining of sick headaches, want of appetite, want of energy, and want of strength; to correct all these evils, three or four of these Pills should be taken twice a week, when they would give the invalid the health and appetite of a ploughman.

FEMALES OF ALL AGES AND CLASSES. Obstructions of any kind, either in young persons, or those between forty and fifty—the most critical period of life—may be radically removed by using these Pills according to the printed directions which accompany each box. Young persons with sickly and sallow complexions may have the bloom of health restored by this wonderful corrective, which purifies the blood and expels all gross and impure humours from the system. Beware then of the critical age from forty, to fifty, as it sends many thousands to a premature grave these Pills should be taken at that period of life two or three times a week.

WANT OF STRENGTH AND ENERGY. Persons of sedentary habits, or those troubled in mind, working in Factories, or Coal Pits, who cannot obtain that amount of fresh air and exercise which nature requires, suffer from weakness and debility, lowness of spirits and want of appetite. All such should take a dose or two of these Pills every three or four days, as they act gently and effectually on the system, and impart vigour and energy to the body, which is always followed by a good appetite, sound and refreshing sleep, and high flow of spirits.

FOR THE CURE OF DROPSY. The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids causing this direful complaint, are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution. It is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts during the whole course of treatment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS ARE THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY IN THE WORLD FOR THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:

Table listing various ailments and their corresponding treatments with Holloway's Pills. Columns include: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fever of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Doloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 944, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1s. 1 1/2 d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Madame de Barry has the honour to announce that her concert will take place as soon as the arrangements of the Impresario of the Lyric Theatre admit.

In the meantime orders for tickets will kindly be received by: John Freeland Esq., 23 Rua das Violas; and William Scully Esq. at the office of this Journal.

Table listing ticket prices for the concert. Boxes, first Tier (20000), D^o, second (28000), D^o, third (12000), D^o, fourth (6000), Fauteuils (5000), Geraes, first class (3000), D^o, second (2000).

The Artists who will assist were of last year's Lyric Company.

The Orchestra will be the same as at all the Lyric Representations.

The Theatre will be brilliantly illuminated, and, being newly decorated, offers of itself an attraction.

Tickets once accepted cannot be returned and it is requested that no one having tickets before hand will pay at the door but only through Mr. Freeland or Mr. Scully, and that not before the day of the concert is announced in the Journal do Commercio.

LODGING HOUSE FOR IMMIGRANTS

By order of the Official Agent and for the use of those to whom it may interest I hereby make public the table of prices of board and lodging in the Government Lodging House for Immigrants opened at the Praia Formosa N. 161.

Table listing lodging prices: Adults (Rs. 800 per day), From 2 to 9 years (500), Under two years (Free). Rio de Janeiro, 5th July 1865.

(Signed) FORTUNATO MARQUES DE SOUZA, Administrator.