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THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES.

The battle of Yatay.

As our readers will perceive, the anticipations which we expressed in our last issue have been realized in the destruction of the Paraguayan forces on the western side of the Uruguay and the shutting up and infallible capture of the 7,000 enclosed in Uruguayana.

Lopes has now received a second lesson on his inability to contend against the civilized and advanced ideas maintained by the Allies, and learns now that his aggression upon the territories of his unoffending neighbors, even tho' followed by a temporary success, was but calling down upon himself the retribution that would ruin him. 20,000 of his choicest troops have melted away in his insane endeavors after plunder or territorial conquest, and the Allied armies, now disciplined and organized, flushed with victory and emulous one among the other of the glory they may attain, are ready to take the field against the main body of his troops, which so long have domineered over the Argentine province of Corrientes.

The victory of Yatay will have even greater political effects than military ones. A failure of the Allies would have stirred up and encouraged the seditious elements that are ever ready in the Plate republics to rise in insurrection against the governments of the day, and with the victorious sword of Lopes thrown in the scale a civil war would have been initiated in Uruguay, and between the jealous and envious provinces of the Argentine Confederation, which would probably have changed the political geography of that region, and called upon Brazil to make enormous efforts to preserve herself unscathed.

The policy of the Allied commanders is now comprehended. The Brazilian fleet, at all the hazards of its destruction by the Paraguayan batteries, was kept upon the Parana to guard against Paraguayan influence and assistance to the discontented western provinces of the Argentine Confederation: the commanders of Rio Grande ventured not their raw, ill-armed and unformed militia cavalry against the well-trained infantry and artillery of their invaders, in a battle whose loss would have secured to these the plunder of a large portion of that province, and raised the Blanco party of Uruguay; and the main army at Concordia, while receiving and with all speed organizing into disciplined and self-confident troops the fresh levies of their respective countries, lay in a central point to aid Rio Grande and guard against Paraguayan attempts on Entre-Rios and Uruguay, and only, when the Paraguayan plans were manifested, and the enemy's armies upon the Uruguay were so advanced, and so well separated from their base of operations and from each other, that their defeat must prove annihilation, threw an overwhelming force upon them to crush them in detail and capture or destroy them to a man.

Pity it is that men who fought so well as did the Paraguayans at Yatay were sacrificed so mercilessly, but the savage fanaticism of the Paraguayans listens little to the call of reason, and the Gaucho cavalry of the plains know nothing of mercy to a defeated foe, the less in this case as the Corrientines, who formed the majority of the cavalry engaged, had none to show to those who had destroyed their homes and carried off their wealth. This ferocity, however, forms no part of the general Brazilian character, and we find that the 600 Paraguayans captured by the Argentine and Brazilian infantry received instant quarter and good treatment on surrender, and we doubt not but those at bay in Rio Grande will meet from the Brazilians there that treatment which brave men when conquered should receive from generous victors.

The financial state of Rio.

Never was there made a truer adage than « It never rains but it pours », and never was it more fully illustrated than at the present time in Rio. Our trade, prostrated beneath the weight of the panic crisis of September last, was slowly struggling up against the want of confidence engendered by the occurrences of that most disastrous period in the commercial history of Rio de Janeiro, struggling up against a falling rate of exchange and a depreciating paper money, yet of late, for weeks after weeks it has had its depressed condition further and continuously aggravated by the ill-timed and obstinate supineness of our Minister of Finance, until now the retail trade of the city and the surrounding country remains virtually extinguished, and all the difficulties of an actual panic are brought upon us from the simple absence of a proper medium to make the small exchanges of our trades.

Shopkeepers are obliged to decline all sales, or are forced to accept or give I. O. Us. Poor laborers cannot receive their hard-earned wages from the inability of their employers to procure small notes and change to pay their dues. Cooks and domestic servants are obliged to pledge twenty milreis notes to obtain a few pounds of meat or any other trifling necessary of daily use. Large notes are at a heavy discount, and even copper money commands a fabulous premium in this metropolis of the Empire,

this centre of finance where dwells a Minister of Fazenda who has at his beck all the resources of a well-appointed Mint for metallic coinage, and an establishment for the manufacture and issue of the government paper currency!

Petitions come from the incorporated merchants; editorials denounce the disgraceful state of things and show the remedies; the journals swarm with letters from bewildered shopkeepers, badgered contractors, and despairing workmen, who expose their daily difficulties and call upon the Government for relief, yet our Minister of Finance, impassible to these calls upon his wisdom, and blind to the slur which events like these are casting on his administrative reputation, notwithstanding all elucidation and remonstrance, like Nero fiddling amidst the fires of Rome, sees unmoved their suffering, and the injury done to the finances of the country, without an effort to cure, or even to alleviate the malady that has been preying so long upon the vitals of our trade.

A merchant who is devoid of financeering talent or who neglects his duty soon destroys his credit and his fortune, then in what a pitiful predicament must a nation like Brazil be plunged who has at the helm of her Ministry of Finance a Chancellor of the Exchequer so regardless or so ignorant of the primary principles of Political Economy.

Never was there a time when this country required so much the services and the energies of a competent Minister of Fazenda, and never has it been so unfortunate in its selection of that important government official.—Truly may it be said that « Evils never come alone ».

His predecessors in office met extraordinary emergencies with extraordinary measures. They ordered the suspension of the bankrupt laws for sixty days; they permitted to the Bank of Brazil a triple issue, and released it from the obligation to redeem its notes in specie, yet Sr. Pedro Dias de Carvalho will not even make its Rio notes legal tender to the Imperial treasuries in the provinces! Large sums are lying dormant in the northern treasuries yet this Minister will not draw against them and forces our merchants to deplete our mart of the small Imperial notes to make their remittances to these very places!

The employees of the Caixa da Amortizacao have received their five reis a signature for signing small notes, and a thousand contos of such are lying in the coffers of the Treasury, yet they remain unissued despite of all the mischief which the want of them is working! A splendid edifice exists in the Campo de Sant'Anna which has the name of Mint and yet silver coins have disappeared and copper coinage commands a premium of two to four per cent!

Is this building for utility or is it merely an expensive ornamental toy? Has the Government neither metals to coin its fractional currency nor means to purchase them? Cannot any course be taken by our Minister of Finance to stay the progress of the evil? Cannot he draw upon the northern Treasuries and counteract the disappearance of the Imperial notes from Rio? Cannot he issue the mass of small notes lying in the Treasury? Cannot he drive the Mint by day and night to furnish the fractional currency which is needed? Cannot he, until this desideratum be achieved, authorize the circulation of the postage stamps and their redemption in sums of one or five milreis? Can he do nothing but stand idle and talk twaddle when he ought to act? Prompt action is what is requisite; and only prompt, energetic, and intelligent action will redeem this Minister from the charge of incapacity preferred against him by all classes and all parties.

Our new Santos Consul.

There has lately come amongst us a well known English gentleman of scientific and literary reputation, in the person of the new British Consul for the port of Santos—Captain Burton, one of the discoverers of the sources of the Nile.

Appointments of such men as Captain Burton to posts of confidence, however incommensurate, as in the present instance, the post may be to the deserts of the individual, do honor, not merely to the country which receives their services, but likewise to that to which the rendering of these services calls them, and we trust that the Brazilian government will hasten to offer to Captain Burton facilities for those investigations into the geography and resources of their country which this gentleman's scientific tastes and experience as a traveller qualify him so well to appreciate and render valuable.

Brazil has many treasures, many resources, lying waste or dormant, and the government of such a country acts wisely in affording encouragement and assistance to those intelligent and scientific travellers whom love of knowledge leads to explorations in her vast and little known territory, the results of which may benefit mankind and bring the country profit and renown.

The Emperor's voyage.

On the 31st of July the Emperor and the Duke de Saxe and their suites, dressed in the usual costume of travellers in that country, and mounted on their horses, left the town of Rio Pardo about mid day for the road to Cachoeiras, and the « vivas » and « adeuses » of the people assembled at the

windows and in the streets to witness the Imperial departure. Many of the officials of the locality accompanied them and the rear was brought up by 200 of the Lancers of the national guard, the remainder being in the lead with the Guides.

After leaving the town by the old wooden bridge the party took a western course over and round the low ridges of the plains, except where it was necessary to make a detour to avoid one of the numerous « sangras » which embarrass travelling on the southern plains, and after half an hour's riding overtook a part of the third battalion on its march to the west; and, about four miles from Rio Pardo, passed beneath a beautiful arch of flowers, arranged by a German resident between two trees in front of his house, exchanging loud vivas with the family and soon after the gentleman who had accompanied the Imperial cortege from Rio Pardo took their leave.

Further on two or three miles they met a woman alone on horseback who addressed the Emperor and after kissing his hand besought his compassion on her unhappy condition as a widow with nine children depending on her alone, which the Emperor at once accorded and ordered a sum of money to be handed to her for her necessities.

As the journey continued the animation and spirit with which the party had set out subsided until towards the afternoon the way was pursued in silence and the camping place of Cruz Alta near Lima, which was reached at a quarter to six, was hailed with great pleasure by the then thoroughly wearied party. There they found already encamped the corps of Permanentes of Rio and part of the 21th battalion of volunteers, and the work of putting up the tents was quickly commenced, an operation rendered somewhat difficult by the darkness which had come on, but the Emperor and his suite were deprived of theirs by the overturning of the wagon which bore their provisions, the Emperor and the Duke de Saxe had to quell the calls of their appealing appetites with a morsel of bread and at nine o'clock took their supper off a piece of meat which was roasted for them over one of the fires, after which the Emperor and the Duke de Saxe, after seeing that their escort and attendants were accommodated, fixed themselves as they best could within two of the small wagons which had been brought along.

The encampment presented a pleasing view. Stretched along the level ground was the line of wagons belonging to the Imperial suite, jutting out here and there the tent of the more fortunate or experienced of the travellers, on the right bank was the camp of the escort, and on the left that of the Volunteers and Permanentes, whitened and lit up by their white tents and the wood fires at which the soldiers, proud of their sharing equally with their Emperor himself the privations and inconveniences of a camp, warmed themselves and cooked the meat which formed their supper.

Before delivering themselves to slumber all precautions were taken. Guards were placed in front and rear, pickets and sentries made their rounds throughout the night which, with the thermometer at 48 F. chilled the limbs of the wearied sleepers.

At 3 next morning (Aug 1) the blast of the trumpet wakened all to the busy and bustle of breaking up camp, and at 20 minutes past 7 the Imperial party was on its way, and in half an hour overtook the Permanentes and Volunteers already on their morning's march.

The unaccustomed fatigue of the previous day had not yet worn off and the monotony of the trip was interrupted only by the fall of some cavalry, propelling the latter, and hurrying the Rio-Grandenses, some of whom at full speed attacked the bolos (?) and lasses of the escaped horse which freed from its rider darted at once towards the distance. When this occurred the party waited to enjoy the spectacle which was hailed as an agreeable change from the monotony of the journey.

At 9 o'clock the 4th battalion was overtaken, and a quarter of an hour afterwards a courier from the Baron of Porto Alegre was not who delivered to the Emperor a bulletin from S. Gabriel which he read aloud.

At 10,45 they stopped at a place called Timotheo from the name of the principal estancieiro, who soon supplied them with good roasts of meat for their breakfast, and they, wearied with their eight or nine miles ride, they threw themselves upon their saddles or under the shade of a tree till one, when the horses were resaddled and the journey resumed at half past one.

The weather had been gloomy and clouded during this and the previous day, and the storm which was threatening in the west broke on them about two o'clock involving them in thick darkness lit up at intervals by fearful flashes of forked lightning followed by tremendous bursts of thunder which echoed from the overhanging clouds, and heavy rain fell in great showers and shortly a copious and heavy rain descended, beating in their faces as they rode, and continuing to the end of the journey of the day.

At 2,15 they passed the 4th battalion of Artillery already encamped, and an hour afterwards crossed, on a well finished bridge of carpentry, the river Botumirahy, one of the tributaries of the Jacuhy.

At 1,15, when four miles from Cachoeira, at the estancieiro of Blak a courier from General Caldwell was met, and there the authorities of Cachoeira were likewise found.

The rain fell in torrents but, notwithstanding, the usual vivas were given and the President of the Municipal Chamber would have read an address if the Emperor had not dispensed with it at such an inappropriate moment.

Chilled, fatigued, and soaked, all pursued their way, and two miles further on, when they had reached the top of a ridge, they saw upon an opposite one in front the town of Cachoeira, the haven of all their desires, their approach to which was welcomed with showers of rockets which filled the air, and at which they finally arrived at half past five, when, notwithstanding the rain, the inhabitants received the Emperor and the Duke with hearty vivas.

Cachoeira takes its name from the neighboring falls of the Jacuhy, the left bank of which river is close to the ridge on which the town is built.

Immediately after entering the town the Emperor the Duke and all the suite went to the Cathedral to return thanks for their hitherto prosperous trip, after which act of devotion they proceeded on foot through the muddy streets to the house prepared for them where they changed their clothes and soothed themselves with the pleasures of the supper they were so well qualified to appreciate.

Next morning, early, the Emperor, accompanied by the Duke de Saxe and by his Aides-de-Camp and other officials, after a morning prayer at church examined carefully the Military Infirmary and the public buildings, and in the afternoon, after a visit to the encampment of his escort, went to the depot of war munitions and inspected all the arrangements, suggesting such matters as he judged necessary to facilitate their transport to the field of operations.

Next day, the 3d, at 10 A. M., accompanied by the Minister of War and by the official attendants of the previous day, the Emperor and the Duke de Saxe rode to the camp of the Brigade of Col. Fontes which was at the ford of Arica, 11 miles distant, awaiting some of the troops marching to join it. On their arrival at 10,45 the Brigade was manoeuvred, the right wing by the Marquis of Caxias and the left by the General Cabral.

After leaving orders to parade the Brigade on the following day, his Majesty proceeded to a neighboring ridge on which the corps of Permanentes had arrived, and, after passing them in review and receiving their salute, directed himself to the town whence he went to the river bank to view the rifle cannon sent from Rio.

At 11 A. M. on the 4th the review of Col. Fontes' brigade took place before the Emperor and the Duke de Saxe. This brigade comprised the 19th and 21th battalions of Volunteers, the corps of Rio Permanentes and the 4th battalion of Foot Artillery. After the exercises and review, which lasted until noon, the Imperial party traversed the camp of each corps, and visited the Flying Infirmary, after which, at half past one they returned to the town.

(*) The boggy bed, usually of a dried up river.

(*) Three bolts attached to a common centre by long thongs, which the inhabitants of Rio-Grande and the Plate throw dexterously so as to wrap round the legs or other parts of the pursued animal and impede its motion, or even kill it if desired.

On the 5th another visit was paid to this brigade which at 2 P. M. broke up the camp and pursued their journey. The Emperor and the Duke de Saxe continued in good and vigorous health, and on the 7th at 1 P. M., with a smart breeze blowing and the thermometer at 44, set out upon their trip with the intention of proceeding to Cacapava whither they arrived in safety, and where they purposed to await the coming of the Comte d'Eu.

AMAZONAS.—The Provincial Assembly was in session, and was engaged in voting the various measures proposed. The Chief of Police had returned from Serpa to Manaus bringing with him twenty of the persons who were concerned in the murder of the Portuguese subject in Serpa on the 17th of June.

PARA.—The arms and ammunition ordered by the president had arrived from New York. It consisted of 100 of Jorri's carbines and 600 Remington rifles, with 40,000 copper fulminating cartridges and 30,000 caps.

—Frauds in the accounts for supplying the Arsenal have been discovered, and three officials were imprisoned. These frauds had been ascertained to have existed for four years by means of false signatures to the documents presented to the treasury for payment.

—31 Slaves of all ages and both sexes had fled from the fazenda of D. Narcisca de Oliveira Botelho in the district of the Villa da Cintra towards, it was supposed, the Amapa which is the usual hiding place of refugee slaves. Orders were given for their pursuit.

—Since it was known that the Emperor had gone himself to the province of Rio Grande do Sul much enthusiasm was shown among the levies, and claims for exemption or excuse had become rare.

MARANHAO.—The President had appointed commissions in all the principal localities to stimulate the enlistment of volunteers, and had issued a proclamation to excite the enthusiasm of the people.

—The small-pox continued to cause deaths both at S. Luiz and the province generally.

—The United States war steamer *Nepcis* is in port.

PARAIBA.—The opening of the Provincial Assembly took place on the 12th of July. The Board was constituted with Dr. Jose Caroliano de Souza Lima as President; the Padre Mariano Antonio de Lima as Vice-president; Captain Jose Joaquim Avelino as First Secretary; and Dr. Newton Cesar Barhamague as Second Secretary.

—Paraiba has sent 500 volunteers to the war and had 328 more in quarters.

—The contingent of volunteers furnished by the Comarca of Paranaaguá, numbering 242 men and officers, had arrived at Parahybu.

CEARA.—The Provincial Assembly continued in session.

—The Chief of Police, Dr. Buarque had returned from his mission to Ipu.

—The President had established committees in various districts with the object of promoting enlistments.

—The officers of the first and second battalions of the national guards of the city had determined on offering their services in the war.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.—The Provincial Assembly was in session.

—The President was engaged in measures calculated to fill up the contingent of national guards due from the province.

PARAIBA.—Owing to the attack made on the prison of the city of Souza on the 31st of July, and the release of some of the prisoners, the Chief of Police had gone to that town with a strong party of national guards.

—Above 100 volunteers were about to leave for the south as the state of the roads and weather prevented the coming forward of those from the interior.

PERNAMBUCO.—The meeting of the Assembly is appointed for the 1st of March next, and the 7th of January for the elections of the members.

—The placing of the commemorative stone in honor of Joao Fernandes Vieira took place at Olinda on the 12th of August with much ceremony in presence of the various societies and officials and the following inscription:

« House in which lived and died Joao Fernandes Vieira, restorer of Pernambuco, The Pernambuco Archaeological and Geographical Institute ordered, in August 1865, this commemorative stone to be engraved. »

—An attempt to break jail took place on the 19th but the prisoners were overpowered by the guard.

—War enthusiasm was spreading rapidly among all classes and 200 law students had presented themselves to the President to serve as volunteers. Some have entered the corps of Colonel Lobo but the main body are forming an Academic corps.

—Sr. Justiniano M. de Barcellos had tendered his services to the President and had been authorized by him to raise a corps of blacks under the denomination of Pernambuco Zouaves.

—Many officers of the national guards have offered their services in the war and enlistments have the better classes are becoming numerous promising good results from the endeavors of the President to obtain reinforcements to the armies in the south.

—The Advocates' Institute has been revived.

—A force of 40 police was dispatched by rail on the 21st to aid the police at Bonito where a force of police in search of some criminals was despatched by the sons of a sugar planter of the locality.

FEINANDO DE NORONHA.—On the 2d of August a plan of insurrection was discovered which was to have taken place that day among the military and civil convicts there, numbering above a thousand, to assassinate the Commandant of the Isle and the officers and officials of the station and of the steamboat *Pernambuco*, with the object of seizing the forts and the vessel and of using the latter for their escape, they having even chosen from amongst themselves persons to take charge of the departments of the officers they purposed to kill. The plot was fortunately betrayed by one of the conspirators, one hour before the time appointed for the outbreak, and 32 of those implicated were seized and imprisoned.

The details are given as follows:

On the 2d of August a great number of the convicts, who had been combined for a long time previously, assembled at a place on the isle, called Varzea do Grillo, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and arranged to make an attack as soon as the drums and trumpets would sound at noon. They were armed with the brush scythes used by them at their field labors and had also knives and daggers.

Two had gone at 7 A. M. to examine the chief fort of Reue dos to see in what condition the garrison were and where they placed their arms, and, one hour previously to the time they were to make the attack, they went to hoist a red flag on one of the ringbeams for the attack, while a large number of telegraph flags as a signal for the attack, would prepare themselves of others who were working there, would prepare themselves with stones as if for the works in operation and take in hand the destruction of the garrison and capture of the fort.

As soon as the fort would be taken the plan was for 12 to enter the Commandant's house by its two entrances and kill him, while the others would do the same with the other officials.

All was arranged and the conspirators were awaiting the signal when one of them, whose mind changed from repentance or fear, withdrew from the party at Varzea do Grillo and ran and betrayed the plot to the Commandant who immediately took precautions against surprise and seized some of the heads of the movement, five, however, escaping to the woods whence they were recovered only after a long and wearying search.

One of the convicts who was assisting the troops in this search was stabbed and killed by one of those who were secreted. The murderer was whipped as an example to the rest, and more than twenty others received the same punishment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Isabel, which arrived on the 24th of August in 19 days from Liverpool, is one of the two steamers bought by Admiral Greenfield for the Government. The Isabel is 240 feet long, 80 wide, and draws 9 1/2 feet. Her engine is of 200 horses power and she can run 16 miles an hour and carry 1,000 troops. The other, the Leopoldina, which arrived on the 20th, is somewhat larger. Both are of iron and were built by the Messrs. Laird of Liverpool.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM RIO TO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—The Government has determined on establishing a line of telegraph between Rio and Porto Alegre. The orders for the material went by the last packet, and the Director-General of the Telegraphs is about to proceed south to locate the line and arrange for the setting of the posts.

Francisco Manoel do Rego Barros and Gaudencio Aristides Leal de Barros, natives of Pernambuco, and members of the police corps of Rio have been judged guilty of theft, the first as the actual perpetrator, and the second as an accomplice, and have been sentenced to the galleys, the first for 4 1/2 years and a fine of 12 1/2 per cent, and the other for 3 years and a fine of 3 1/3 per cent of the amount stolen. They were acquitted by the first jury but, on the appeal of the Judge, a new trial was had. The money, 28,000,000 was stolen from the cell of a Canon who was lodging at the Convent of S. Bento, and with whom the prisoners had made acquaintance.

TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH.—The Maritima Dias (the Mazzepa) steamed for Rio Grande do Sul on the 25th with above 700 soldiers of the 1st and 2d corps of the national guards of Maranhão and the Police corps of Pernambuco. The Ironclad Brazil which steamed the same day for the Plate returned as she was found to be too heavily laden forward.

THE ALKALOID AGONIADINE.—St. Pechoot of S. Fidelis (Rio de Janeiro) has extracted an alkaloid, which he terms Agoniadine, from the bark of the Plumiera Lancifolia Mori. Agoniadine is much used in the locality as a remedy in fevers and certain diseases of the stomach. It is possessed of an energetic drastic action and is said to be a great regulator of the uterine functions. The tree abounds at S. Fidelis and its vicinity.

On the 25th, on the Largo do Paço, an American sailor drew a knife and severely cut an English marine in the throat and a seaman on the head, after he had made an assault upon a passer-by, whose umbrella he cut to pieces with the knife, but was secured before he had done more injury.

The Cruzeiro do Sul brought 251 men for the army and navy, from Maranhão and Ceará, on the 28th.

DEATH OF THE VISCOUNT DE CABO FORT.—This officer died on the 28th of August at 7 1/2 P. M. He was a Retired Admiral, Councillor of War, Grand Cross of the order of Avis, Dignitary of the Cross, decorated with the order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and with the medal of Cayenne, and others. He was Minister of Marine at the time of the war of Independence and served in all the departments of that Ministry.

The English steamer Hero made an experimental trip to Ilha Rasa on the 28th, having several government officials on board. She made 10 miles an hour against the wind and a heavy sea, and 12 miles when returning. She is not a new vessel but is well built and in good condition.

Professor Agassiz, in company with Dr. Epaminondas the President of Amazonas and the Brazilian engineer Dr. Coutinho, arrived in Belém (Para) on the 10th of August and was to start up the Amazon on the 17th.

On the 20th a meeting of shareholders, representing 548 votes, of the Bank of Brazil took place to elect three inspectors in place of Srs. Dr. Manoel de Oliveira Fustos, Bernardo Casimiro de Freitas and Theophilo Benedicto Ottoni who had resigned in consequence of the appointment of a committee to report on the bank. The same gentlemen were almost unanimously re-elected.

The 1000 notes of the 3d stamp began on the 1st to be subject to a progressive discount of ten per cent for each month.

THE RIO GRANDE RAILWAY. The relatório of the ex-President Sr. Gonzaga to his successor thus speaks of this projected railway:

In your cabinet Your Ex. will find the papers relating to the project of a railway between the cities of Pelotas and Bagé put forward by Col Campos which the Imperial Government, through the Minister of Agriculture, has ordered for the Presidency to report on.

I am sorry that the pressure of business at an abnormal epoch did not permit me to give the information sought for which I thought depended on technical examinations that it was not possible for me to have made. In the meantime it is my opinion that it is one of the most important improvements which this province requires, and to which I attach great political and strategic interest, considering, however, this project merely as a beginning of a road which ought to reach to the Uruguay.

I believe there cannot be two opinions upon the political advantages of landing by means of belts from the frontiers to the most civilized and commercial centres of the province.

As to the strategic convenience the difficulties of the present demonstrate it plainly.

Periodically there have been made great transportations of troops and war material to the frontiers, and this is one of necessities inseparable from the geographic position of the province. These transportations have cost the State thousands of contos de réis and with the present means are done with much delay and not a small mortality of the troops.

In my opinion all the sacrifices that the public coffers may make with the projected road will be fully compensated for by the advantages which will be drawn from the facility and quickness of the movements of the troops that, even in the happy times of peace it will be necessary to maintain upon the frontier.

Upon the technical point of view I could not order studies to be made, but, as far as is permitted to me to judge from a knowledge of the line of province, it appears to me to be a road of easy construction and consequently of little relative cost.

I think, however, that the calculations made by Col Campos of the revenues of the future road are exaggerated.

The hypotheses of the transport of cattle to the Xarquetadas of Pelotas, or of the changing of these establishments, are in my opinion gratuitous. The cattle at present transported to the Xarquetadas are calculated to make the expenditure of 28 the head, but it is necessary to note that this expense cannot be imputed to the transport between Bagé and Pelotas. The cattle are brought from drivers and far off points. Once started, when they come to Bagé the greater difficulties and expenses are overcome. However low the carriage on the train from Bagé to Pelotas may be it always must be higher than the cost of driving. Besides this I believe it to be materially impossible to convey the cattle in waggons. The work of the Xarquetadas is done during eight months of the year because there is a certain time when cattle are not in a condition to be used.

It would be necessary to establish a numerous and very expensive rolling stock and perhaps a single line would not suffice to effect the transport of all the cattle which flow in these eight months.

Sr. Gonzaga also thinks that the Xarquetadas would not be removed from Pelotas as the freight of the saleable products of the cattle and the extra cost of salt would absorb too much of their value. Sr. Gonzaga however overlooks the fact that cattle would be got at lower prices and that cattle are so greatly injured by driving in that country that the beef carners make a very heavy discount from the value of cattle driven above a limited distance.

The report continues: Not contemplating in the probable returns of the projected road what cattle, or their products, may give still I believe that, if in the first years it should not yield a revenue corresponding to the interest of the capital, within a little time this revenue must appear.

And the political and strategic advantages are in my opinion of such magnitude that I consider that all the sacrifices which the public coffers may make will not be too great for the realizing of the project of the railway from Pelotas to Bagé, and for its prolongation afterwards to the frontiers of the Uruguay.

The United States squadron on this coast is to consist of the paddle frigate Sigsbee, of 2,450 tons and 17 guns, carrying the flag of Admiral Gordon; the corvette Junot, 1,350 tons and 13 guns; Winooski, 1,630 tons and 10 guns; Shawmut, 8 guns; Wasp, dispatch boat, 4 tons.

In a short time eight other vessels of greater force are to join the squadron.

The Jaguará steamed for Rio Grande do Sul on 3d with 240 troops and a quantity of war material.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Brazilian Finances.

If at any time it were predestined that the prosperity of Brazil should depend upon the acts of a single man, that time has come. It is not the war with its varied fortunes and lavish expenditure—it is not the draining of the provinces of its labouring population—it is not the change from an industrial and pacific, to a military and martial people, which a long and great war may engender, that will enliven the country—it is not in any or all of these serious evils, but in the confusion of the financial arrangements of the country that Brazil's great danger lies. This will bring about disaffection and discredit, and occasion such losses to the Empire that the result may be collapse in the finance department, and anarchy in the whole country.

Now, if ever, Brazil requires at the financial helm, a statesman with talent of the highest order. He holds the welfare of the people in an even balance. One false step at the present juncture—the slightest weight thrown into the adverse scale, and fortunes, welfare, even social order may be jeopardised, for the people, only aware that all is not right by what comes home to each individually, suggest a host of remedies; every one has a panacea for some one of its isolated results; but not for the evil itself, and each demands the instant adoption of his views, supremely oblivious whether by such means, other, and worse evils may not accrue. Indeed what one clamours for another denounces.

The finance of Brazil is now like a bark in an archipelago of islands and hidden shoals steered by a timid pilot, and manned by a despairing crew. The man at the wheel sees rocks, and hidden dangers on every side; and to render him still more incapable of carrying his crew into deep, and smooth water, those who should trust in his judgement, raise vain cries, and each demands with a narrow minded pertinacity, that the danger he sees shall be avoided. One cries—a rock ahead—shouts the ship; another sees a shoal on the port bow, and wants to put the helm down, while a third believes the ship to be drifting on to the rocks, and calls for a boat-hook which in his delirium he takes for their sheet anchor.

Thus the rock described by one financier is the want of small notes, and he demands that the notes of the Bank of Brazil shall be a legal tender at the Provincial Banks. Another sees a rock in the issue of the notes of the Bank unrepresented by bullion, or its equivalents, and made a legal tender by decree, and in the proposal of the former complainant, a hidden shoal—a means of increasing the issue of paper money which he declares already floods the country. One takes cause for effect, and complains that the private Banks are depreciating the exchange by using the large amounts deposited with them to buy bills and drawing by the same Packet at a lower exchange, by which process he declares that these Gentlemen may bring the exchange down to 18 pence.

Such are the fears, and complaints, which find expression in the public journals, and they undoubtedly expose a very serious, and critical state of things. Whether the measures so clamorously advocated would improve matters or otherwise, is a question to be decided, rather after a careful study of the whole question taken in its largest and most extended sense, than discussed in the short space available in a journal; but an allusion to first principles and their application under the present circumstances of the country may be a useful means of discovering the real evil and its remedy.

There are doubtless several distinct causes which affect the exchange. There is firstly the state of the trade of the country. If the balance of trade with foreign countries is adverse that is, if the payments for importations is in excess of the value of the exportations remitters of money will not find drawers except by offering to take bills at a lower rate than the real value of the currency at the time, in order to induce drafts to be made which otherwise would have been deferred to a later occasion. But it is evident that this cause is of little moment, because the balance of trade cannot always be adverse; such a state of things would bring about its own cure, by the contraction of credit, and consequent extra economy on the part of the community; or again, if the adverse balance is only temporary, a favorable balance at another time will make up for the losses consequent upon the depreciated value of the current money of the country at the former period. A small premium offered for specie in any case, will always produce an equilibrium between drawers, and remitters, and were not the paper and silver prepared by some thing intrinsically damaging to its worth, no such financing or finessing as that described by a Versado Gen in the "Journal do Commercio" of the 1st instant, or any other banking operations under the sun could bring exchange down from a par value of 27, to 18, as he believes might happen.

No! it is neither over trading, nor bank speculations—it is neither the commercial crisis, nor the war, that has brought exchange down to its present low condition; let us acknowledge it frankly; it is recent legislation that has done the mischief, by preventing the effects of overtrading from working a cure, which Government had the presumption to suppose it could effect by an Act of Parliament.

We will not allude to that astounding decree which made it legal to postpone the fulfilment of the most sacred promise to pay on the part of private firms, but will confine ourselves to treat of what we may call the suspensions of the Bank Charter act by giving a forced currency to the Bank notes, and allowing their issue to an undefined extent.

We maintain that Brazil's greatest foe could not have given a more deadly blow to her credit, than did the Government by sanctioning a measure containing those two ordinances; indeed it is now hard to say what a paper mill réis is worth; and as long as the decree remains in force, one may truly say that it has no intrinsic value whatever and will owe its accepted, or nominal value, to the degree of confidence reposed in the Government, and wisdom shown in its acts, and to the estimation in which the material wealth and producing power of the country is held. But what is certain, is, that the longer the Imperial Bank remains upon its present undefined, and unsound footing the more will the National credit suffer, and the greater will be the depreciation of the Brazilian currency.

During the commercial crisis which occurred in England in 1857 the Government of that country suspended the Bank Charter act; but they gave a licence to the Bank to issue notes in excess of the limit defined by their Charter, that corporation always remained bound to change notes for gold on presentation, and if the Bank took advantage of the licence at all, it was to a small extent, and short period. This measure of the English Government however, has always been considered by the first authorities on financial questions as a commercial immorality, and an error in political economy; and there is no doubt had they availed of the freedom accorded to them to a large extent, and a run upon the bank had ensued the credit of the country would have received a severe blow.

But what is the case with regard to this country? There the Government added a terrible engine for undermining the national credit, by giving the Bank notes a forced currency, thus relieving the Bank of its sacred promise to pay; an abnormal state of things too, which, far from being of short duration, has become chronic, and this fatal legislation passes as a legacy from one ministry to another; the new finance minister fears to look it in the face—to take the bull by the horns—and in the mean time the dangers and difficulties it brings in its train, become every day more alarming, more unmanageable.

Before it is too late let the Government ascertain really what is the total amount of Bank, and Government paper of all kinds in circulation, and what the value of the coin and bullion, in the coffers of the Bank, and in the treasury, and if the Government have withdrawn from the former establishment the means which enabled it to pay coin for notes on demand, let them add to the amount of the proposed foreign loan, and with the means thus acquired, place the Bank in a position to carry out the conditions of its charter; and if the circulation of notes kept within prudent bounds in reference to the metallic reserve of the Bank is too limited for the trade of the country—if commercial requirements indicate the desirability of a wider circuit for their notes, and a larger issue, let the Government formulate measures in accord with the Bank for strengthening the association by the acquisition of more ample capital, so as to render it capable of fulfilling legitimately the functions of a National Bank of Issue, on a scale commensurate with the trade of the country.

There is indeed no time to be lost for the minister of Finance should know that every penny lost in the rate of exchange, is a loss to the country of one twenty-seventh of the whole indebtedness of the Nation which is payable in sterling, or par of exchange, and of the total amount represented by Bank, and other Government paper in circulation added together, so that if three millions sterling borrowed from abroad would have placed the Bank in a position to pay on demand, gold, for notes, this operation would have entailed a charge upon the country far less onerous than the actual loss to the country by the depreciation of the exchange from par to its present rate. To quote from the city article of the Times of the 19th of June—*as a commercial speculation a loan for such a purpose would pay.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

When I was about leaving my native country for Brazil, in December last, a number of the most prominent citizens of my own State, gave me a general letter, over their own signatures, to this Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II, in the following words:

"Sire, We, constitutional and conservative men of Missouri in the United States of North America, having great respect for your Government and admiration for the soil and productions of your fertile Empire, have advised the bearer here of, Dr. J. H. Blue, an old and intelligent physician, to visit Rio de Janeiro and such other portions of Brazil as he may deem most favorable for emigrants from this region and report the result of his observations to us.

"Should he find suitable encouragement for agriculturalists and artisans, we believe that he can induce a large emigration, comprising the most intelligent, enterprising and law-abiding people that ever left their own country to seek a new home, being prompted thereto, by a desire for peace and quiet, under your fatherly protection. If he meets with the favor of your Government, we should have great hopes in the result of the mission."

In view of all this, after arriving in Rio last April, and making some explorations, I addressed, through Horace M. Lane Esq., no 15 rua Direita, who speaks and writes the Portuguese language like a native, a note to the Minister of Agriculture which Sr. Marcondes was pleased to answer with much expression of sympathy on the part of the Brazilian Government for such North American emigrants as should come to this country, and he embodied a synopsis of the correspondence in a Publica Forma, which has the sanction of law, granting all such persons, in their own name, public lands on any of the rivers emptying into the bay of Paranaquá, at the rate of one real the square braça, with the privilege, where required, of five years pre-emption, at 6 per cent interest, and the further privilege of bringing in all their agricultural and personal effects duty free; and the Government has thus far given all such emigrants from Rio here, a free passage. Col. M. L. Swain has purchased and paid for a large tract on the Assunguy, a branch of the Serra Negra river, for himself and friends, where he has built and opened a farm. Some forty persons have already arrived; and are well pleased with their prospects. They design raising coffee, sugars, cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, and various other crops, admirably adapted to the soil and climate.

I am led to make this explanation to show the Brazilian public, that it is no colonization project, to empty poor houses and prisons on their shores; and to show our countrymen resident about Rio that it is no speculation of myself nor any other individual, but an emigration of independent families, like the pioneers of Kentucky and Missouri, whom the fortunes of a deplorable war have made refugees; and who seek here an asylum and a government.

I have done with politics forever. But the convictions of my judgment and observations are expressed in a series of letters, which I am now publishing in the St. Louis Republican from which I quote:

"History repeats itself. I need not prophesy the future. But can we not discern the signs of the times? The Emperor Louis Napoleon of France, the Emperor Don Pedro of Brazil, and the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, with their people representing the old Latin nationality and a mixture of northern blood, are forming a triumvirate more mighty than ancient Rome and more hopeful than the Anglo-Saxon race England is disintegrating. Her colonies will set up for themselves, like ill-used step-children. And we—we have well nigh bankrupt ourselves if not committed suicide. The three great empires designated—lying triangularly in the fairest portions of Europe and the Americas—with their three great monarchs, greater than the Caesars that they represent, acting in concert and in a common cause, will to all human appearance, in a few years take the lead among the nations—a Catholic power.

"Becoming when the time has birth
A lover to uplift the earth,
And roll it on another course."

It is under such circumstances; and to become part and parcel in such a destiny, that we seek Brazil, braving the ocean and the wilderness to begin a new and auspicious career under the protection of the good Emperor.

My address is Care Srs. Miró Irmao & Oliveira, Paranaquá.

Very respectfully,
J. H. BLUE.

PILULAS E UNGUENTO DE HOLLOWAY.

Pilulas de Holloway.



Este remedio é universalmente reconhecido como o mais eficaz que se conhece no mundo. Não ha senão uma causa universal de todas as doenças, isto é, impureza do sangue, que é a fonte da vida. Esta impureza depressa se reifica com o uso das Pilulas de Holloway, as quaes, obrando como depuradores do estomago e intestinos, por meio das suas propriedades balsamicas, purificão o sangue, dão tom e energia aos nervos e musculos, enrijão todo o sistema.

Ellas excedem qualquer outro remedio em regular a digestão. Operão da maneira a mais sadia e effectiva sobre o ligado e rins, regulão as secreções, fortificão o systema nervoso, e enrijão todo o corpo humano. Mesmo aquellas pessoas de mais delicia constituição podem, sem receio, experimentar os seus effectos salutaros e corroborantes, regulando as doses conforme ás instruções que se encontram nos livrinhos impressos em que cada caixa está enrolada.

Unguento de Holloway.

A sciencia da medicina não produzio, até hoje, remedio algum que possa ser comparado a este maravilhoso Unguento, que se applica tanto ao sangue que, na verdade, forma parte delle, e circulação com aquelle fluido vital, expelle toda a materia impura, sara e limpa todas as partes ulceradas, e cura qualquer sorte de chagas e abscessos.

Este bem conhecido Unguento é applicado na cura da Escrophula, Cancros, Tumores, Pernas chaguentas, Rigidez das Artillações, Rheumatismo, Gota, Neuralgia, Tico-doloroso e Paralyza.

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Mme de Barry has the honour to announce that she has resumed her lessons and is open to engagement for the same, as also for musical soirees, concerts, or church playing and singing.

Applications will be kindly received by Mr. Scully, 31 Rua d'Alfandega, and Mr. Freeland 22 Rua das Violas; at the same time Mme de Barry begs to acknowledge her sincere thanks to all those kind and distinguished families and persons who did her the honour to attend her concert at the Lyric Theatre and so warmly to support her efforts as Pianist Composer and Singer.

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

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