

# THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR WILLIAM SCULLY

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### Brazil in the Manchester Cotton Market.

« GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES »

In the last impression of our Journal we called the attention of our readers, to some of the advantages which English Manufacturers might obtain by a little well timed effort in the matter of the national Exhibition which will be opened here in Rio in the month of October next; to day we think the occasion opportune for turning the argument round by way of showing Brazil what she may secure by prompt attention to the international Exposition, which will be opened in Paris in 1867.

The Empire is entering — has entered even — upon a new phase in its national life, and circumstances have worked together by such unlooked for combinations as to give to Brazil a new position in the industrial countries of Europe, and to make it for the time a land of promise for the disappointed but sturdy and much enduring planters who are looking for new homes away from the Southern States of the North American Union. We recite these facts here, that we may with more emphasis, turn round to the Brazilians themselves, and ask them not to lose by indifference such an opportunity for securing fortune as does not often present itself to a nation in the early stages of its development. And now let us discharge the especial task we propose to ourselves to day.

Brazil is preparing to put in an appearance in Paris in the Exposition of 1867, and we may as well say at the outset that we have no fear as to the results of her labours. She will show in many ways the vast resources of her soil, and the boundless means she has for meeting the ever increasing wants of those who in Europe live and labour in less favored latitudes.

The position to which Brazil has been for many years advancing with a secure and undeviating progression, will not be in peril in Europe, when the Exhibition is opened to the investigations of the thoughtful; but we call the attention of the Empire to a new element in her development, which may be so determined at Paris, as to draw the attention of the working world hitherto, and may secure for the nascent agriculture of Brazil, the respect of Europe.

Our readers have already anticipated us, for every one will feel that our remarks are directed to the Cotton question. We ask the Brazilian planter to be as faithful to himself as the fates have been favourable to him, and he will not have to wait long for such solid rewards as attend upon and crown all well directed efforts in Brazil. Between this date and the period fixed for the opening of the Paris Exhibition, the planters in Brazil have to sow and gather in another harvest of Cotton, and the results of that harvest have to appear in Europe in all their force, that the Manchester Manufacturers may give judgment upon Brazil, and fix the position the Empire will have to take as a producer of the material for which the Mills and the Looms of Lancashire are waiting with anxious expectation. Our theme is therefore pertinent to the hour, and in all earnestness we ask every one in Brazil who has entered or is about to enter upon Cotton culture, to work with unceasing effort with a view to appear individually as a Cotton planter zealous for the national honour, which happily in this case, means also individual wealth and prosperity.

Already we hear that the Minister of Agriculture is taking such steps, as will aid and encourage the Brazilian planter in this very important enterprise, and we know too that the Manufacturers of Manchester will hail with delight the comprehensive scheme which his Excellency Sr. Paula Souza, in his capacity as an Imperial Minister, will urge upon the acceptance of his countymen. What this scheme is it will be for his Excellency to make known in due season. It will embrace we believe not only the Exhibi-

tion of the cleaned cotton ready for the Lancashire cotton spinner, but it will include cotton and cotton seeds in the pod, and in every condition through which it passes before it is sent from the Fazenda to the English Market. Samples of soils will also accompany these illustrations of raw products and in a word every thing that bears upon cotton culture in the Empire North and South, will be brought together in Paris, so that when the Imperial Commissioners have concluded their investigations in this department, we are sure they will be in a position to give much valuable information as to the Brazilian Cotton Fields, and Manchester will know more of the Empire as a producer of the article for which it is calling so earnestly, and will require to so vast an extent.

For ourselves we say we feel confident of the result. We think Brazil is alive to the vital importance of this question; we know of many facts which lead us to this conclusion, and we speak of the Empire, from Para in the North to the Province of S. Paulo, which is we think the most advanced point southward, where cotton is produced in any considerable quantity for exportation. Every where the same activity, everywhere the same desire for information of the practical kind, and everywhere the same hopeful and encouraging look to the future. If however we were to select any special district in Brazil on which to base the confidence we as Journalists feel in the permanent results of this new activity, we should take the Province of S. Paulo. It is but four years since the Paulista entered for the first time into the European Market, as a cotton producer, and we think about 600 arrobas told the story of the first year's experiment, and we know the harvest now being gathered in that Province will exceed 400,000 arrobas of cleaned cotton!!! No comment is needed here; the facts are open to the entire Empire. This cotton will be sold in Santos, let us say at not less than 15\$000 per arroba.

The Brazilian knows how to draw a financial conclusion from the figures we give, and he will not be slow to note how the individual and the State are alike participants in this expanding field of industry. We can however whilst speaking of S. Paulo say yet more by way of illustration, and this time we can point to individual effort and every cotton planter in the Empire may rely upon the statement we are about to make.

An English friend who has very close and cordial relations with the city of Manchester, and who is well known too in the Province of S. Paulo, told us the other day of a Brazilian planter whose enterprise stands out in honourable prominence in the matter of this new development of National wealth. This gentleman, whose name we suppress from motives of delicacy, intends during the next sowing season to enter upon a series of experiments in cotton culture, upon a scale such as Brazil has never yet seen. He has requested the cotton supply association of Manchester, to select and send for his own especial use, 200 arrobas of the finest Cotton seeds that can be found, for sowing in Brazil, and at the same time, he asks for all the private information the society may be able to send him, that he may the better direct his operations during the approaching sowing season. However difficult the culture, however great the care involved, whatever the outlay he is resolved to sound the entire question, and, as homely English speech has it, he means to know how the thing will « tottle up » when energy and fairly directed intelligence have done their best upon it.

Now let us say that our enterprising Paulista is not rushing blind-fold into this venture. He is amongst those who during the last 4 years have tried the thing well in the province, he is a first class farmer, and he has as we have shown, ordered 200 arrobas of cotton seeds from Europe and is preparing his lands to receive these different seeds when they reach him, and at the close of the present harvest he will have more than cleared lands to aid him in preparing for the results that lie waiting for him in the future. Our informant tells us that at this time he is getting in a harvest made up of seven or eight distinct varieties of cotton from seeds collected with care, out of Brazil; that he has planted these seeds over a large area of soils differing in character and that in each

case adapting as near as he could, the seeds to the soil he was working upon, he has taken notes of the different periods of his sowing; and when he has gathered in his harvest which will be an enormous one, he will have as we have said, gathered in such information as to choice of soils and sowing seasons, and general treatment, as would go far to make a valuable manual or cotton planter's Hand Book for the province of São Paulo. We have only to add to what we have already written, that the planter to whom we refer, has secured the finest known machinery for cotton cleaning and pressing; that he works his soils by the best known implements, uses steam as a motive power wherever and whenever he can, and that he is one of the best coffee growers in the province, and our readers will see at once that in a short time Brazil will not lack information of the most valuable kind, because it will be drawn by direct experience from the operations of a Brazilian planter, who having spent his energy upon the soil will be reaping a golden harvest of reward.

To the Brazilian Fazendeiros, we hold up this individual example of enterprise in a field upon which the energy of the Empire is now entering with so much hopefulness. Example is contagious, and we commend this example with warmth because it touches upon the point which in this article we have most at heart, viz the place Brazil will hold in the world's exhibition of 1867.

We ask our Brazilian friends in the old cotton fields in the North of the Empire, to do their best, and to struggle to excel all they have yet done or dreamed of doing, having in view that which we have shown is now going on South of Rio, and if we point to the enterprise of one man who in the province of São Paulo is doing so much, 'tis only with the hope that in the North we may excite that honorable and pacific rivalry, which in the end will lead them to do more than has yet been accomplished, so that when the Imperial commission of France closes its labours of investigation, it must be constrained to say that Brazil is surely taking up the ground which the Southern States of the Union have forfeited, and that the commercial bonds which bind England to Brazil are as a consequence every day becoming stronger.

One word in conclusion. Never was a season so opportune as the present for Brazil to do all that we ask it to do. On the question of cotton culture we are every day getting more information of the practical kind, and for the treatment of cotton after the harvest there is no lack of sound advice to be had by the asking for it. Each month we are receiving better machinery; and agricultural implements come to us of the most approved and cheapest character. Planters from the Southern States of the Union are reaching our shores in increasing numbers, and with increasing confidence, and they bring with them that matured experience and ready invention, which cannot be overestimated, the Manchester Society steps in with its cordial encouragement and its practical aid, and for the rest the fostering care of the Imperial government will do all it can. We who write this, know with how much anxiety the Emperor is watching this new phase in the National life; and of the enlightened Minister who directs this department of the state machinery, one can speak with equal confidence.

Never was a moment more auspicious or more evidently laden by destiny with favorable conditions for the Empire. In England high prices which must continue, and here in Brazil unlimited producing powers in the soil and climate. Last year says the Brazilian consul general the cotton from Brazil sold in England amounted to four millions sterling. It will be more this year. What will it be with ordinary care and activity 4 years hence?

What it will be, rests with individual Brazilian Planters to determine. Government can only encourage, it remains with individuals to realize and harvest in results. And whilst we are touching upon this point, we venture to make a suggestion. Why should not the Imperial Government offer some reward of honour to the Province (or if better to the Planter or to both) which in the Exposition of Paris stands out before the eyes of the Imperial Commissioners above all others in Brazil, for the character and quality and extent of variety of the cotton produced? In matter of

agriculture one may say by pointing to an example, that England has conquered her position in spite of nature, and in getting from the soil all it can offer, England has no rival in the world. Emulation has done all this.

Who has not heard of the honorables struggle which in every country in the United Kingdoms is perpetually active, and is even systematically fostered by the State, so that in every homestead the ambition to excel has become a family inheritance? It is exactly here that Brazil fails and it is at this point she most needs encouragement. On a small scale she might apply the principle to one department of her agricultural life, it is but a suggestion we offer, but 'tis at least one easily carried out. A piece of plate offered to this or that planter who in honorable competition excels his countrymen; some distinguishing mark of Imperial favor bestowed upon this or that Province, which in Paris stands out as foremost in the race for up holding the national reputation and glory, could we think be easily managed. 'Tis a simple and a cheap experiment; what has done so well in in England, can under the special circumstances of to day, be made to do well in Brazil.

There is time for this; the Planter has to sow and reap another harvest before the Exposition in Paris will be opened, and if our proposal were taken up with zeal, we answer for it, that the response in 1867 would be such as the Empire could look upon with pride; and the movement might become the beginning of new things and of results in the not distant future, of which the Empire can but faintly foreshadow the immense importance.

And here we leave the the question. If needs be we may return to it again. What we now most urge upon public men and upon individual planters is the importance of immediate action. Fate stands offering to Brazil that which men and nations are at all times most disposed to struggle for. Wealth and national honour are waiting for her and we ask that she will without delay put out her hands to receive the coveted prize.

### O Brazil Socogado.

In a few weeks or months at latest, Brazil will be at peace again, and instead of looking southward for the arrival of her war steamers, we may look for the regular appearance of mails which will advise us only of the quiet progress of the Empire in the arts of Peace and Commerce. This joyful consummation so devoutly to be wished, cannot be long delayed, and then Brazil will be putting on her « considering cap, » she will be « taking stock » and will be getting her house in order for the future. Having had the enjoyment of some war music, she will be looking round by way of seeing how the piper will be paid. The question she will have to solve is a vital one, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being will have a rare chance of letting us see the quality of the stuff he is made of.

Our readers need not fear we are about to break into a vein of political prophecy, nor are we going to show the Empire how many ways there are by which to raise the financial wind. How nicely this tax may be adjusted or that impost on the national purse made practicable we will leave the state doctors to reason about, and if they please even to quarrel about. If we laid our hands upon this very nice point, we should no doubt be told that the affair was none of ours, and so we leave it for others, and whilst the collective wisdom of the Empire settles how it can best get at the national pocket, we in our way will try to show how said pocket may be best filled with the thing the state will most require.

Brazil, says the universal voice, Brazil is very wealthy; true, but let us look at the question. The wealth of Brazil lies like the slumbering and motionless Giant of Scandinavian folk-lore waiting for the magic touch that is to quicken it into a life worthy of the century we live in. Whatever advances Brazil may have made, one may say securely enough, that her wealth producing power has scarcely yet been sounded. It is but very imperfectly known any where, not much understood at home, and but faintly felt in Europe.

Brazil is more than other great constitutional states of the world essentially an agricultural nation. Her wealth is drawn from her soil and mainly from the surface of her soil; and when the state politicians have discussed the question, have said their say, and have done all they can, they will be forced to admit, that the taxation required for the safety and honour of the Empire, will in the main have to fall directly or indirectly upon agricultural industry. But here the terms we use offer some difficulty. The agricultural life of Europe is one thing, the agricultural life of Brazil is another very different in scope or character. Whilst the operations and the results of Husbandry in the old countries north of the Equator are circumscribed in their character, in Brazil they are or rather may become boundless in their extent and almost infinite in variety; for nature is here so beneficent, that if «man strikes at her with a hoe she straightway looks up, and smiles at him with a harvest.»

Now how is all this wealth to be got at, How is Brazil to make the most herself, to attract hither that which she wants and must have from Europe, giving back in return that which Europe will willingly even gratefully take and pay for? This is the Question of Questions; whatever the tax collector may think of the matter, the statesman knows that the solution of this problem underlies and over-rides all others.

At the outset let us at once admit that by very sure degrees the Empire is finding out what it can do, and can produce: any fair minded man must concede that the government is showing a laudable activity in collecting facts, and on these facts all future action must be based. Brazil must know thoroughly what it has to sell, before it can offer it in the market places of the World's commerce, and as we have said: by a very sure process all the information is being gathered in and Europe is learning in how many profitable ways it can get money's worth for value offered, every time her merchants come hither to trade with Brazil. But the «rest and be thankful» theory will not satisfy us. Brazil may be thankful but must not rest. As we have said she is yet an unknown country, and every thing that helps to show her up to the world is a direct advantage gained. Now to our judgment she has before her such a chance for a new move, as will do more to advertise her and her products to the world than any thing that has happened since her independence was made secure.

In October next Imperial Majesty will open here an Exposition of the native products of the Empire. From the Amazon to the Plate every Province will be a contributor; every district will we hope and believe put its best foot forward, and if the administration is active, and ordinary intelligence is brought to bear upon the movement, Rio will see the finest Exposition of intertropical products ever brought together. But having got up the show, and satisfied the senses what next? We are safe in concluding, that taste will reign triumphant in the selection and arrangement of the very diverse mass of objects brought together, that Royalty will show a paternal interest in the affair, and that delighted Rio will applaud what Imperial wisdom may say or do. But we want more than this, because the occasion is worthy of more. If the show is got up for Brazilians and Foreigners in Rio to enjoy let them by all means enjoy it: but there is more in the affair than showmanship dreams of. Brazil will have in its capital a practical demonstration of its producing possibilities and she must improve the occasion. The things she is about to show are the things she will have to sell, and she must advertise her wares. No doubt here in Rio commercial enterprise will be on the alert, and European and American houses will learn from zealous correspondents, that this or that article can be bought in Brazil, and can be sold beyond the Equator at a profit and that at this or the other port, north or south, some new thing may be found for commerce to operate upon. All this is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough.

We want a complete analysis of the contents of the Exposition, such as commerce and commercial correspondents with all respect be it spoken cannot give us. We want in a word the contents of the Exhibition to be classified for us, and reported upon by men who have a special talent for these things, whose judgment has been matured by experience, and whose verdict is above suspicion, and having secured these conditions, Brazil will have some solid information about herself on which to act and the buying world on the other side of the waters, will know from reliable sources what may be had in Brazil by asking for.

This it seems is what Brazil wants, and once having secured the thing indicated, her commerce will extend faster than it has ever done, her national life will take a nobler form, and the ubiquitous tax gatherer, will find his labours lighter and

pleasanter, the Empire mean time growing richer, happier and stronger. But how is our suggestion to be realized, how is Brazil to know its possibilities, or to classify with the skill required, its producing forces judged by the Exhibition of October next? To this there seems but one way open and here it is. Why should not the Imperial Government invite England, France and other great powers used to such things, to send hither a commission to investigate and report upon the approaching Exposition? Such an invitation could meet with but one response—a favourable one.

The labours too of such a movement would be comparatively simple, for it would have to deal only with an Exhibition of the raw products of the Empire, and would have simply to treat such products as objects for commercial and industrial enterprise to expend themselves upon. In detail its management would be simple, and these combined commissioners returning to Europe would offer by way of report, such a volume of information about the country, as cannot be secured by any other means.

Now it does not require a very far seeing eye to tell us at a glance, how much Brazil would gain by such a step. She would have seen Europe coming here and working with her for one common end, and she would have been seen in turn by a class of men we require here at all times and especially at this moment. She would have been taught something about herself which assuredly she does not know, and she would have given some information about herself which Europe will be glad to acquire: her connection with the world *além mar* would be widened and made stronger, and being at peace with the Earth, she could «go in» for greater triumphs in commerce than can ever come to her by any other means.

This is how we think Brazil may be made able to pay her War Piper when the bill is brought in. The tax gatherer is inevitable, and as we said at the outset of our article Brazil will soon put on a thoughtful face, when she is considering how to answer his rap at the street door. We say he must be met by extending commerce and an increasing agricultural activity, by calling hitherward the attention of the world and the world's spare capital. Immigration is involved in these conditions. Wealth at home and honour away from home. Such is the future we anticipate for Brazil, but to secure these blessings the Empire must obtain a wider share of the world's attention, she must in a word have publicity, and one way of getting it in the most dignified acceptance of the term, we have with brevity ventured to offer to the consideration of her rulers in the article we now close.

MISCELLANEOUS

**GEOLOGY OF THE AMAZON.**—At a lecture at Paris Professor Agassiz put forward the following views as to the geology of the great basin.

In opposition to the views generally entertained regarding this basin, the Professor declared that his last studies in the valley of the Amazon confirmed him the more in the supposition that at a time relatively modern, there had been a glacial period.

After referring to the evidences existing in Europe, Africa, and North America, he stated that the existence of an immense sea of ice, in existence which he repeats inconceivable, was the cause of the existence of a vast sea which occupied, from the basin of the Orinoco to the Amazon, which only the relatively modern elevation of the chain of the Andes separated in two, as it is now, that space included between the plateau of the Guyanas and the great Brazilian one stretching to Mato Grosso and Caracas.

This hypothesis is confirmed, said Professor Agassiz, by the non-existence of individuals or their remains, belonging to the sea, since all the organized remains found belong to fresh water, thus excluding the idea that the phenomena presented now are due to the action of tides upon the land which was elevated afterwards.

On the contrary, he supposes that the movement of this sea of ice produced a *moraine* across the whole width mentioned above, the breadth of which was perhaps upwards of 100 leagues, an almost certainty, in the Professor's opinion, he having observed on the Serra of Eré, in Monte Alegre, at a height of 800 feet above the level of the sea, formations entirely equal to those found in Parahyba, and, by Humboldt, in various parts of the republics of Central America.

It remains, however, to explain how this immense extent was reduced to the small proportions which, relatively speaking, is shown now, notwithstanding the astonishing mass of its waters.

The moraine being formed, the corrosive action of the water was continually acting on it, so that, at a period, great in relation to us, small in that to geologic ages, this dyke gave way, and the immense volumes of water precipitated themselves into the ocean, producing the denudation of the valley, a denudation of which we can form an idea only by considering the immense distances at which is met the same formation of plastic clays, and of sandy and cretaceous formations.

The Professor urged that the argument *a posteriori* of the facts observed confirms the theory expounded, since the cretaceous formation of great potency, without partial stratification, and almost as if it were formed at one east, can only be explained by a long period of rest like that which would precede the opening of a dyke formed by the action of the ice.

The current of water which remained after this denudation formed the present bed of the majestic river such as it now is.

This theory Professor Agassiz put forward only as an immature fruit, and as the result of the combination of his anterior studies with the observations lately made; and he is of opinion that the theory which he sustained alone against all geologists, and which they now admit, received

a greater degree of probability from the observations made during his voyage to the greatest river of the world, and he hopes to obtain a complete confirmation from the studies he is about to proceed to in Maranhão, Ceará, &c., where he expects to find those vestiges which will confirm not only his theory on the valley of the Amazon but likewise the general theory of a glacial period in the history of the globe, if, as he expects, he find the remains of the moraine, of which was spoken, and its direction, a dyke to which he believes himself not to err in attributing a width of a hundred leagues; and perhaps his explorations may permit him to prove that the S. Francisco was one of the affluents of the Amazon system.

**PLAUBY.**—Exploration of the Parahyba. The exploration made with the steamer *Trussaly*, up the Parahyba has been successfully carried out and the river found navigable by steamers to the port of Veados, 75 leagues above Teresina the capital. The rapids of Varzea da Cruz and Cajueiro were passed without difficulty.

**CEARA.**—The Emigration Society appointed on the 11th Ult. a committee to draw up the statutes of the association. In the Capital the small-pox raged and an epidemic characterized like Cholera-morbus had appeared at Trahiry and caused several deaths.

The drought caused food to still continue very high and the president had ordered the import of some for sale to the poor at cost.

The first steamer of the Liverpool line arrived on the 12th and steamed next day for Maranhão and Pará.

**PERNAMBUCCO.**—The ceremony of the reception of two Protestants into the Roman Catholic Church took place with great pomp upon the 23d of March. The subjects of the ceremony were a Prussian named William Boteler, detained in prison for breach of contract, and an American named John Williams, also in prison on a charge of cutting and wounding.

The abjuration took place in the central hall of the prison, which was adorned and furnished with an altar, and was made to the Bishops of the diocese in presence of the president, the Commandant of Arms, and other authorities, 40 ladies and 100 other persons of family the Baron and Baroness of Vera Cruz, Dr. Francisco José da Silva, the doctor, and the wife of Sr. Dr. Rufino A. Almeida serving as witnesses, the newly received taking the names of Manoel and John.

After this, mass was celebrated and the communion given to the neophytes and 19 other prisoners.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the Baron de Vera Cruz sought Mr. F. H. Carls, who had obtained the imprisonment of Boteler, and offered to pay the claim of 500 or so mil réis to obtain the discharge of this last from prison. Mr. Carls however refused to accept the money, but generously released Boteler from his demand on him, and accordingly this person was speedily liberated from jail.

At Goyanna, while Captain A. Pinheiro de Mendonça was leaving the theatre at night, a person pretending to have a letter to deliver to him accompanied him homewards, and when in a retired spot, dashed a bottle of black ink on the captain's face, inflicting a severe cut on his head. On the captain drawing a revolver and firing at him the assailant ran away leaving a stick, a hat, and his shoes behind.

At Gloria de Goitã, besides the eight kegs of powder captured while taking by night to the runaway slaves in the woods, another keg of powder, five guns, a pocket pistol, 20 or so large knives, 3 sacks of lead and two new moulds were found in the house of Mello, the dealer who was sending the powder to the maroons. He escaped capture, but his mother, niece, and the conductor of the mules, all of whom were accompanying the powder, were taken.

At Nazareth, during the night of the 1st of March, a shoemaker given to drink murdered his wife with a stab in the breast. After wandering some days along the roads he was captured near Rio d'Alto.

Some months ago, during an attack of delirium tremens he went to the door of the municipal judge early one morning and there cut his own throat and inflicted several wounds in his stomach with a shoemaker's knife.

In the same town of Nazareth, on the evening of the tenth, a man while playing cards, received a frightful and mortal stab in the back from an individual with whom he had had a quarrel a few hours before. The murderer delivered himself up.

The English Brig *Jeddo*, which struck last year on the reefs off Gallinhas, was sold for £2508.

**ALAGOAS.**—On the 18th Ult., an affray occurred between the owners of the Sabão and Ferrão sugar estates, on account of the pulling up of part of a crop. Two persons were killed and 11 wounded.

A strange affair occurred near Lago do Conhoto. A child of ten months ago was stolen during the night from its hammock over the bed of its mother, and after a search of several hours was found by its parents dead in a cave a little distance off, with its right hand amputated, the toe nails cut away, and its neck broken.

The parents threw suspicion on a neighbor, who they say frequently made enquiries as to when the child was to be baptized, and who the day before the murder had asked whether the child was not to be baptized next Sunday, being answered in the affirmative. This man was arrested. The supposed cause of the murder was that the man suspected being a gambler by profession he was influenced by a current superstition that whoever has the hand of an unbaptized child can never lose at cards!

Another murder occurred at Igreja Nova, two or three months ago, the victim being a poor old tailor who lived alone, but who falling sick had a person called in to attend on him.

This person had to go away for a few hours, and on returning found the old man lying on his bed dead, his head cut off and his bowels scattered on the ground, while the house had been robbed. No clue was obtained to the barbarian who had committed the act.

**BABIA.**—The Provincial Agricultural Exhibition will be opened on the 1th of August.

At Rio Vermelho the body of a malutress was found on the morning of the 17th; and on enquiry the death was attributed to a beating she received from a black man. Next day a great stench was perceived coming from the house of this man, and on the house being broken into he was found lying dead inside. It was supposed he had committed suicide, but, however, some of the neighbors were arrested.

**THE PERUVIAN IRONCLAD.**—The Monitor *Huascar* is of 1000 tons burden, carries 400 pounder Armstrong rifles in a turret, besides a 10 pounder and a 12 pounder. She is 200 feet long, 35 feet 4 beam, and 20 in depth, drawing 15 feet forward and 16 aft. Her engine is of 300 horsepower nominal and her speed 13 or 14 miles an hour with 25 pounds pressure. She was built by Laird of Liverpool.

Her consort, the Frigate *Independencia*, was built by Samuda of London. She is 2001 tons burden, driven by engines of 600 horsepower. Her length is 215 feet, beam 41 feet 9, hold 32 feet. She runs 13 to 14 miles an hour with 20 pounds of steam. Her armament consists of 11 rifled Armstrong 150 pounders.

**CAPTURE OF A SPANISH VESSEL.**—The Schooner *Dorothea* from Montevideo for Havana with dried beef, was met with on the 30th by the Peruvian ironclads, when off the Isle of S. Thomé.

The *Huascar* went off in chase, hoisting the American flag,

and speaking, her ordered the captain on board with his papers. On the captain obeying and coming on the deck of the *Huascar* the American flag was hauled down, the Peruvian hoisted, and he was informed he and his vessel were a capture.

The *Dorothea* was then manned by a prize crew and was sent into Rio as a war-transport from S. Vicente. She arrived on the afternoon of the 2d.

The captain and crew were landed here from the *Huascar*, and say they were well treated while on board.

The cargo and, in great part, the hull of the *Dorothea* were owned by Sr. Calbo of Rio, a Spanish subject, but formerly vice-consul for Pará, in this port.

Another Spanish schooner, the *Pacca*, was in company with the *Dorothea*, but escaped capture by being further away from the ironclads.

**THE YOUNG PRINCE.**—This illustrious stranger will receive the name of Pedro Augusto Luiz Maria Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga. The baptism will take place on the 8th.

**THE IRONCLAD BELLONA.**—This vessel has her name altered to the *Lima Barros*.

**FALSE RED 808 NOTES.**—A seizure of a quantity has been made at Parahyba do Sul, and several parties arrested, including the introducer, a photographer named Manoel Ignacio de Simas, a native of Paraná, who it is said confesses that he had disposed of 200,000 in Petropolis and the neighboring settlements.

The counterfeit is tolerable but the view of Rio is imperfect, the *pagard* wants the accent, and the *e* of the *de* below is lower than the *d*.

**S. PAULO.**—At Caçapava, the parents of a priest came from Taubaté secretly and lay in wait in their son's garden. On his entering his house with a girl named Silveria, they burst into his bedroom, and after cutting off all her hair had her whipped so severely by two of their dependents that the girl died a day or two afterwards.

At Taubaté a black found the barrel of a gun, and on getting home, in order to ascertain whether it was loaded or not, placed the muzzle in his mouth and the touch hole near a light. Unfortunately, while trying to blow through it the touch hole came in contact with the light and the gun being loaded, a discharge took place killing him instantly.

On the railroad an accident occurred on the night of the 23d of March, through the neglect of an employee who left a waggon on the road, against which the train from Santos ran, and the locomotive being thrown off and the line torn up. No injury, however, occurred to the passengers, and the line was put in order again in a short time.

**TELEGRAPH TO THE NORTH.**—The offer of the American Collins company to construct this line has been declined by the Government, they purposing on the completion of the Rio Grande line to use the data obtained in its construction as a basis for the cost of the northern extension, and then to open the contract to public competition, reserving however the option of constructing it themselves should the tenders not be satisfactory.

**GROSS ASSAULT.**—On the evening of the 4th a gentleman residing alone in the neighborhood of the Gloria was attacked by four blacks and most severely and dangerously beaten. The blacks allege that they were acting under the orders of their master who had conceived jealous suspicions of the young man on whom this murderous assault was made.

Mr. Neill's March report on the cattle plague in England and the prospects in Rio Plata.

The March report of the Montevideoan Consul General is of unusual importance, in many respects. While recording the unabated virulence of the cattle plague, which is filling alike the bewildered British legislature and the hungry populace with wild dismay, it also records a re-awakening of genuine interest in Rio Plata meat as the only substantial mitigation of an evil wholly unexampled in Great Britain. The unfortunate prejudice created by the indiscriminate importations of bad Montevideoan beef is fast dying out. The new preparations are as rapidly acquiring favour. The leading London journals give details of some most satisfactory experiments, in the presence of certain Governmental officials, who pronounced the samples to be much nearer to ordinary English *e carnis* than any yet introduced, and therefore most likely to gain general popularity, both because of its acceptable appearance, and the readiness with which it may be cooked, according to the usages of the British consumer. These two points, on which Mr. Neill has so continuously dwelt, are, he repeats, of primary importance, and in proportion as they are adhered to by the producer, so will be the prosperity of Rio Plata in this splendid enterprise.

But there is a market for all preparations, whether of mutton or beef, or the essences of either, provided only there be an entire freedom from taint, or any flavour that may suggest a notion of taint. As anticipated long ago in these reports, as early as the second made to Senhor Obeas, after the Exhibition awards, the science of Europe is endeavouring to utilize the meat of Rio Plata. While the *Extractum Carnis* of Liebig is making its way into the pharmacopoeias of the Old World, the next most eminent living chemist to Liebig has devised a somewhat similar preparation, but of a much more economic character, and sure to command a most extensive consumption among those it is chiefly intended for. The significance of this new article will be best appreciated from the annexed passage, which Mr. Neill extracts from the *Lancet*, the principal journal of the medical faculty in England:—

«THE NEW FLOUR OF MEAT.—With the cattle plague stalking through the land, destroying hundreds of thousands of cattle, all processes for the preservation of meat become invested with peculiar importance; but when any particular process has for its object not merely the preservation and utilization of meat, but its adaptation to the young, the invalid and the aged, it acquires special interest for the medical practitioner. On this ground we call attention to the method of Dr. Hassall. Of each pound of lean fresh meat, free from visible fat and bone, three-fourths consists of water, the quarter of solid matter being composed of albumen, fibrin, gelatine, interstitial fat, salts, &c. Dr. Hassall's process consists in the removal of the water at so low a temperature that all the other constituents remain unchanged, and in that fraction of the dried meat to a state of «flour of meat.» Such a method, simple as it is, is of high importance. A flour of meat containing all the constituents of the meat admits of being employed as food in a variety of ways; it requires no mastication, is of easy digestibility, and may be drunk in any liquid suspended as a light powder. Beef-tea and soups may be made with it in a few minutes, containing, if desired, the whole of the meat. It also forms an admirable material for mixing with farinaceous matter and cocoa, thus rendering them highly nutritious.»

Dr. Hassall is a man of such eminence that his method has been availed of by a company with considerable capital, now in full work in London, called the Concentrated Meat Company. The preparation is sold in packages, of various sizes, and at various prices. These prices, though fractional as compared with what are charged for the *Extractum Carnis*, (with which the Flour of Meat does not at all interfere, are of course far higher, tenfold higher, than they need be under the instructions of Dr. Hassall, with whom Mr. Neill is now negotiating, having known him many years. Mr. Leroq, of Montevideo, is now in London, arranging for the introduction of meat by his process of congelation by ice.

Various other companies are being formed in England, including, as before stated, some for the importation of live cattle from the New World, a project viewed with great and deserved distrust, because of the danger of carrying thither the infection now running such ruinous riot in the Old. But the moral of all this agitation is, according to its apostle, to thoroughly rouse the people of Rio Plata to the magnificent future that awaits them in supplying the meat markets of the British Isles, if only to one quarter of the extent which, with a little prudence and perseverance, they may now count upon with the most absolute certainty. When it is borne in mind that not only cattle but both sheep and pigs are fearfully infected in England, and that the home supply is therefore, now, and prospectively curtailed far below what it ever was before, while the means of the people to purchase food are far higher, all Europe being similarly circumstanced in both respects, some idea of the meat requi-

vements to which Uruguay will happily have to administer...

The latest annual statistical accounts of the Board of Trade show that 340,821 cwts. of beef were imported into the United Kingdom in 1864...

The aggregate value of the meat imports of the year is computed at £ 3,311,700. The imports of 1865, the details of which are not yet accessible, show a considerable diminution...

Summary of News.

The news from the River Plate is that on the 17th the fleet at last weighed anchor at Corrientes, and entered the Upper Paraná, extending the vessels, on the 21st, from Tres Boas to the Paraguayan fort of Itapirá in Passo de la Patria.

On the 22d a Paraguayan flying battery opened on the ironclad barroso, which made no reply, and after 14 shots the firing ceased.

On the same day the Paraguayan steamer, the Gualeguay, steamed out but after a few shots at an Argentine picket on the Corrientes side took shelter again under the fort.

Four of the heaviest Brazilian vessels and the two Argentine armed steamers, together with 3,000 men, remained behind at Corrientes to guard the great depots there from an attack, there being a bayou, named the Atajo, which leaving the Paraguay above Tres Boas came into the Paraná below Corrientes, giving passage to light steamers such as the Paraguayan possess.

The land forces moved on the 23d and 24th to the river bank, and the latest programme announced asserted that the fleet would attack and destroy the fort of Itapirá on the 25th while the army was engaged in crossing over.

It is alleged that the Paraguayan plan does not comprise the risk of a battle on the river side, but that to deprive the allies of the support of the fleet, they have fortified, and planted with 90 cannon, a narrow position about 6 miles from the river, between a large lake on the one side and the swamps of the Paraguay on the other.

The reported advance of a Paraguayan force to meet the division of the Baron de Porto-Alegre had no foundation, and the latest from that officer's command says that 3,000 of it reached Caudalaria on the 10th of March, the main bulk, some 7,000 men, being a few miles behind.

At Buenos-Ayres a dust storm on the 19th had caused much damage.

The discovery of the alteration of a number of the metallic deposit bills of the Bank of the Province to higher amounts, caused some sensation, particularly as some brokers asserted they had received falsified ones from the Bank itself.

The steamer Recife was kept ready to start for Rio with the news of the result of any engagement at Passo de la Patria.

In Rio de Janeiro the holidays of the season in great measure interfered with the transaction of business in the Assembly and nothing of great importance has been done.

As respects the present pressing matters of the condition of the Bank of Brazil, and the immediate necessity which the Government labors under of providing specie for the requirements of the war in the Plate, it is understood that the Government will obtain authority to withdraw the two millions sterling of gold lying idle in the coffers of the bank in consequence of the inability of that establishment to resume specie payment, and that the Government will give the guarantee of the nation to the issue of the Bank.

The arrival of the two fine Peruvian ironclads Huascar and Independencia, from England, has created some sensation, especially as the former captured the Spanish schooner Dorothea, from Montevideo for Havana, off the isle of S. Thomé on the 20th Ult. The prize came here on the 2d, and being ordered to leave upon the 5th, was towed out to sea and burnt upon that day, the cargo of dried beef having been, however, previously discharged into the ironclads.

The baptism of the infant son of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe will take place tomorrow.

In the provinces no event of political importance has occurred.

The Exhibition of Bahia is to open on the 4th of August.

Mr. Charles Nathan liquidator of bankrupt estates, &c. has published his annual summary of the operations of his establishment together with a treatise on the present Commercial Situation of Rio de Janeiro under the form of a large pamphlet of 300 pages.

With his well known talent and perspicuity Mr. Nathan has reviewed the history of each individual Bankruptcy occurred since 1851, when the present Commercial Code came into vigor; after pointing out the numerous injustices

that the execution of the said Code entails and the many abuses which it is often made to protect or at least conceal, he proceeds with great ability to suggest certain reforms which indeed merit fully the serious consideration of the Brazilian Statesmen and National Assembly as perhaps no other individual in the Empire has had the opportunities of discovering the defects of the present Commercial Code and certainly no one has had so much experience of the manner in which it so carried out.

Mr. Nathan also briefly but lucidly sets before his constituents the transactions of his Establishment during the past year and the results show the growing confidence of the Public in his tact in liquidating estates; The dividends paid to creditors, of sundry bankrupt estates were

Table with 3 columns: Year, Amount in Rs., Amount in £.

showing a constant increase of business accruing.

Mr. Nathan also discusses calmly and reflectively the present position of the Bank of Brazil and although perhaps here many readers may think that he has been disposed to make things worse than they really are or rather to look at the darkest of the picture, all must confess that his arguments are true, based on sound principles of Political Economy and adduced in a masterly manner so that whatever may be the reader's private views much may be learnt from the perusal of Mr. Nathan's pamphlet - 'Est ce un hoste doceri.'

In this interesting publication there is also one other topic to which we must call our readers attention before we conclude. - The decisions of the Council of State in re the London & Brazilian Bank relative to the fusion with that of Maua are most ably commented on and will we feel sure be read with extreme interest not only by those who are shareholders in this concern but by all who take an interest in Brazil and in its future greatness & prosperity.

With these remarks we commend to our readers and the Public at large Mr. Nathan's pamphlet which in reality needs no recommendation from us, as its contents are its pass-ports.

A Trip to the Araguaya in 1863.

(Continued.)

Arrival at Leopoldina - To Goyaz - Beseated Placers. - Arrival at Goyaz.

I had often noted two banks along the Araguaya, one lower, the other above and usually covered with more brush. Seeking to know the cause of this I learned that the first marks the height of the waters in the ordinary risings of all years; and the second that of the extraordinary freshets which rise to double the height of the first, and occur every 4 years. It would be well that this fact were studied, because many problems are connected with it, interesting to meteorologic science, and to agriculture and the settlers on the margins, in particular, as knowing to what height the waters rise, the crops might not be lost, as has happened; the margins of the river might be avoided on those years when the great floods should occur, and be profitably by on other years without fear of damage.

When we got out of the south mouth of the channel it was late and the sun was very low, so we agreed to make our stop on the bench lying immediately above the place where the river divided into two arms, which we did, landing to the right.

The bench forms the half of an ellipse; to the west side the lands are low, covered with the grass of which I have already spoken, and a brake of vines and sarap; to the south flows the immense sheet of the river; to the north the stream opened into the two channels leaving an isle in the middle, covered with the same herbage and brush as to the west; opposite to our camp, which was to the east, rose a high bluff of yellow earth covered with thick woods; the principal depth of water runs close to this bank, and the river passes here straitened and narrow between the bench and the bluff.

I recalled the description made by Sir Walter Scott of the customs of the ancient Saxons, when I saw around our fire two colossal spits on which were roasting enormous pieces of ribs of the tapir, whose flesh is among the best of the Araguaya game.

At night the moonlight was dull, as on the preceding night, and we went fishing above and below.

These benches are very beautiful, but likewise very melancholy on moonlit nights; I do not know what there is in the pale reflection of the moon upon the sands, which affects the heart and causes us to remember every scene of life that left a pleasant recollection on the mind, and which are never recollected without that sweet sting of sharpened spines, as Garrett terms such yearnings.

Away on in the night, and after we had arranged ourselves, we heard a Sierru bon constricitor roar; the roars came from a little lake whose mouth we saw on the other side of the river, overflowing with high brush, black and dense. The roars of this serpent are truly terrifying in the midst of these wilds, beyond all at that hour of the night.

There is here upon the Araguaya another very large serpent which inspires in the traveller more terror than the sierru, but whose existence ought not to be admitted without more examination, notwithstanding that many of them affirm their seeing it. They give it the name of the sleeping cobra because the sign by which they distinguish it is its long breathing during sleep, which, they say, is heard very far away. According to them this snake is all black, and has a head shaped like a hound's. They say it is larger than the sierru but smaller than the mihocno.

It may be some species of the family of the boas, yet undiscovered.

On the 24th of October we started at daybreak and purposed to reach that day to the Presidio of Leopoldina, although it was 10 miles off, a distance not easily traversed in one day with a halibut such as ours, up stream. The crew, however, were quite animated by the desire of arriving, and the heavy machine went along driving the spray before it.

We took no rest further than during the time needed for breakfast, which was taken upon a high bank to the right, covered with timber. To lighten the boat we threw into the water a quantity of fish we carried, and the mia.

So great was our diligence this day that by four o'clock in the afternoon we were in the rocky passage which is a league from Leopoldina, in which we missed sinking owing to the current throwing the boat against some rocks, and it would have been knocked in pieces but for the skill of an old soldier, who with the aid of poles diminished the shock so that we passed without other annoyance than the fright. A little above we saw a reach of the river, a mile long, with fine bluffs to the left, at the extremity of which, half hidden by the shrubbery, was seen the growing settlement of Leopoldina, with its white huts, its red tiled roofs, a pleasant sight to those like us, who for so many days had seen neither vestiges of men, let alone houses.

As soon as the garrison of the presidio saw us they commenced to salute us with firing, and we responded in the same manner.

The sun was already descending in the west, and the evening was then of a gilded purple, when we landed on the bluff on which was the post. I looked once more towards the Araguaya, and in spite of the incongruities and privations we had experienced, I hid it a yearning farewell.

After a trip so full of fatigue and privations, a night passed in a house was so voluptuous that sleep seemed an unknown sensation, so agreeable it became then. Such was the night of the 24th, which remains impressed on my memory; for when at times I awake I seemed still to see that river, the shores, the boat, and all those wild scenes that had surrounded us.

We idled on the 25th, as it was requisite to collect the troop of animals and to see after other arrangements for the land trip.

Notwithstanding our having hunted so much, not to be idle we went to the woods; I kept near by and contented myself with killing a catia (agouti), but the Fusian ranged far off and came back only in the evening, being torn by thorns and dropping blood from a thousand scratches on all parts of his body, but satisfied with having killed four quetzals.

On the following day October 26 we left on our return to Goyaz.

Starting from Leopoldina we crossed a low spur, beyond which followed flats of grass, adorned with long rows of Buriti palm-trees. A league off there is a belt of bush that comes from the Vermelho and reaches to the Araguaya, closing in thus the triangle in which is the Presidio, the other sides being the Vermelho and Araguaya. The zone of bush may be a mile wide and ten or twelve long, and

has a good deal of building timber, above all of Acaeca, and is in consequence a precious forest for the future constructions of the Presidio.

We arrived at the edge of that wood with the sun so very hot that it scalded our skin, excited thirst, and dazzled our eyes.

This extreme lustre seemed to infiltrate more life into our bodies; every thing scintillated before our vision; the stones, the green foliage of the woods shone with the dazzling reflection of that intense light. The wood afforded its magnificent shade, but, unfortunately, the vine was dry that is in the middle, which in time of floods is a drain communicating the waters of the Vermelho with those of the Araguaya, and to obtain water we had to proceed along the bed, wherein after going half a mile we found a little hole with water the color of clay, and with a serpent in it. Here I thought of the adage which teaches that we should never say 'I will not drink of this water; so we satiated our thirst, mounted our horses and went to Estreito, where likewise not finding water we were forced to extend our march to the stream of the Garrafão. There we camped, and, in order to obtain water, had to make holes in the ground and wait until a viscous humor filtered into it, which appeared rather dissolved gum than the transparent liquid which destroys thirst. The Garrafão is a ravine stream which has its birth in the Serra of Lambary and reaches thence to the Araguaya. It is to be noted that in these regions the rivers and rivulets have more water the nearer their origin. Every ravine stream is closed in with a belt of bush, close, but tall, thick topped, very green, and clean below.

The most common woods are burity of two kinds, one large the other small, and landy, which is very good for the building of boats. Our camp was divided into two parts: at the left side of the point of timber the soldiers were quartered, at the right side we were.

The lighted fires on both sides of the wood let us observe distinctly the knotty, old trunks of the ancient forest. It appeared a fantastic saloon in which the columns were the trunks, the covering the foliage, thick with sprays.

Those groups of armed men, gathered around the fires, that gilded color which the palm leaves took when bent by the wind, they received on their surfaces the light of the burning coals; those columns of smoke condensing in the air, under the cupola of the trees, gave to this picture so wild a coloring that it reminded of the scenes of the Niebelungen, when describing the rough and fierce life of the ancient Saxons.

October, 27. From the want of water our beasts scattered, and it was not possible to find them before it was late, so that we mounted at 10 a. m. and by noon arrived at the Vermelho, where we breakfasted. The land between the Garrafão and this stream presents nothing notable, being the continuation of the Aracaia bottoms of which I have already spoken, and of which I will give a more complete description further on, when I treat of the general aspect of the terrain traversed in all this trip. This stream rises near the Serra of Lambary, and runs along it between points of high and most beautiful wood. It seems that this is the only stream of the neighborhood that has always water, for not only were all the others crossed by us, dry, but the extraordinary abundance of game gathered there indicates absence of water in other places; hogs, anas, tamanduas, oncas, servos, deer, and birds of all kinds being collected in so great abundance that the hunter loses the inclination to hunt.

The stream makes very deep ponds, but so clear and transparent that the grains of sand may be seen at the bottom.

I went along some distance in the bottom and amused myself watching numerous shoals of various kinds of fish darryl through the pure crystal of that most liquid water.

The sierrus likewise keep about here in tolerable number. Having finished our breakfast and our explorations we passed our way, arriving at the Avoadeira at 5 p. m. and there camping. The ground between the Avoadeira and the Avoadeira is completely different from that we travelled over from Leopoldina to the former. It is full of meads and very stony, for the road cuts the Serra do Lambary. The vegetation is stunted and distorted, and we no longer see the beautiful plants of the Araguaya, nor those green straight lines of wooded points that are noted in the bottoms. The Avoadeira is a continuation of the Serra, so the Serra between this one and the Vermelho divides the waters of the Vermelho from those of the Praga.

Our camp was on the right bank of the river, in a pretty flat closed in between the wood-caps that line the torrent, and the brush-ridges that come from the mountains.

We started at break of day and rested at 2 p. m. 9 miles from S. Rita, at the edge of a torrent without a name, near to a small farm.

The intermediate land is of the same nature and aspect as that lying between the Avoadeira and the Vermelho. The streams existing there are described in the description of the outward journey.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Exchange. - But little business was done prior to this packet's arrival, at 25 1/4 to 25 1/2.

The Banks there opened their rates at 25 1/4 but found low takers, private bills being passed at 25 3/8 and 25 1/2. With the arrival of the River Plate packet, and the anticipated speedy termination of the war, the London & Brazilian Bank drew at 25 1/2, at which figure money came forward freely, and commercial paper in some instances has been done at 25 3/4 and 3/8.

The market may be considered as closing firm at 25 1/4 to 25 1/2 for bank and 25 1/2 to 25 3/4 for commercial bills. About £ 250,000 was done for this packet.

On Paris about 1,200,000 francs have been negotiated at 372 to 375 reis, the latter being the Bank rate.

On Hamburg 200,000 marks have been negotiated at 700 to 710 reis.

Money is abundant at 7 to 9 per cent.

Soerapins. - Lams sales at 108200 to 109000.

Doubletons. - 475 to 480.

Bank of Brazil Shares. - 1850 to 1900.

Bank of Brazil Shares. - 1700.

Cowls. - We have had late arrivals during the last fourteen days, notwithstanding a good demand our quotations are sustained with difficulty.

Woolens. - Dull and very slack at present, and our recent arrivals have been rather extensive.

Prices 280 to 290 reis.

Flour. - 3,500 barrels have been sold since the date of our last and we have no alteration to note in prices. Baltimore 218, New-York Interiors 214 to 224.

Coffee. - 5,000 cases have been sold at 1500 to 1600 per gallon, and it is only at such unremunerative prices that sales can be effected.

Coffee. - The sales have amounted to 30,000 sacks since the sailing of the American packet on the 3d, and prices have advanced 100 reis on the finer grades, and the lower qualities are very firm at 50 reis advance. The stocks are about 120,000 bags.

Our quotations are as follows: Superior washed, 8000 to 9000; Fine superior, 7500 to 8500; Superior, 7000 to 7500; Good firsts, 6500 to 7000; First ordinary, 5500 to 6500.

Cotton. - Since the arrival of the English mail some sales have been effected, 600 bales of Mima have been sold at 18500, and purchases have been made at Santos at 17500. We have about 6,000 bales in stock, for which 19,000 is asked and holders are not inclined to sell lower.

Foreign vessels sailed

(Vide Supplement).

Table listing foreign vessels sailed with columns for ship name, destination, and date.

THE BRAZILIAN & PORTUGUESE BANK, LIMITED.

Balance on March 31st, 1866.

Table showing assets and liabilities of the bank, including capital, current accounts, and various deposits.

Rio de Janeiro, 4 April 1866.

J. GALLOR, Director. - E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Chief Acct.

Foreign vessels arrived

(Vide Supplement).

Table listing foreign vessels arrived with columns for ship name, origin, and date.

Report of

MESSRS. CHAS AURNHEIMER & F. D. MACHADO, SHIP BROKERS.

Per Steamer 'Onida', Rio de Janeiro April 6, 1866.

Table showing freight rates for various destinations like Channel, Mediterranean, and United States.

VESSELS CHARTERED FROM MARCH 23 TO APRIL 6.

Table listing chartered vessels with columns for destination, ship name, and charterer.

VESSELS LOADING AND WITH DESTINATIONS.

Table listing vessels loading and with destinations, including ship names and agents.

ARRIVED, March 24th to April 5.

Table listing arrived vessels with columns for ship name, origin, and arrival date.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO NORTH AMERICAN EMIGRANTS

Emigrants from the United States of America will find, at the under noted house in rua Direita, the plans, explanations and instructions for the sale of several tracts of land in the fine province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the margin of navigable rivers, such as the Cahy, Taquary, dos Sinos, etc., and upon which there already exist German & Brazilian Colonies. Amongst these lands are the important estancias of

Parcey and Harmonia

situated on the right margin of the river Cahy, with 30,000,000 braças about 13,780 English acres divided in lots to suit, which will be sold upon credit.

Every information to emigrants who may desire to establish themselves there will be supplied here. For further information apply to Reinaldo Carlos Montoro, rua Direita n. 135, 1st. Floor; and for explanations of plans, etc., at the Merchant's Exchange to E. M. Giolino, who will act as interpreter to the purchasers.

INSTRUCTIONS ABOUT THE COLONIES OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

1st. The distance by sea from Rio de Janeiro to the Rio Grande do Sul harbour is 650 miles, and the voyage is usually made in four days.

2d. From the City of Rio Grande to that of Porto-Alegre the distance by water is 180 miles, which is run by steamers in 24 hours.

3d. At Porto-Alegre there are lines of Steamers running to all the rivers where the lands best adapted to colonists are to be found. One can go to Taquary in 13 hours; to Rio-Paro in 21; to S. Leopoldo in 8, and to the port of Guimaries at Cahy in 8 hours.

4th. The German Colonies situated in S. Leopoldo, Taquary, Trimpão, Rio Paro and other Districts, comprehend an area of about 50 leagues, with a population of immigrants, or their descendants, of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

5th. A lot, with sufficient ground for a family to cultivate, is worth from rs. 600 to 1,200; they are sold at, from 1 to 6 years credit; a discount of the interest being allowed on what may be paid at sight.

6th. The principal articles of production are: leaf tobacco, beans, Indian corn, wine, flax, sugar cane, etc., etc. The exports from S. Leopoldo amount to 500,000 dollars a year; and Santa Cruz exports annually the value of 350,000 dollars.

7th. There are colonists in the oldest settlements, who can dispose of fortunes of 20,000, 30,000, 50,000 and even 80,000 dollars net in cultivated lands and cash.

REINALDO CARLOS MONTORO.

UNITED STATES & BRAZIL EXPRESS.

Packages and parcels for all parts of the United States by Steamer North America will be received at 92 rua Direita to March 25. — Agents, Carrington & Co., New-York.

G. N. Davis, Rio de Janeiro.

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