

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES

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POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND COMMERCIAL

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR WILLIAM SCULLY

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES.

Notice to European subscribers and advertisers.

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To ENQUIRING EMIGRANTS.—The price of government land is usually 11 pence (22 cents) the acre for cash; or double on a credit of 4 years.

Cutting down the timber can be hired at about 9/8 dollars the acre.

S. Paulo and Paraná, the next provinces to the south of Rio, are the best to emigrate to at present. They have abundance of government land not far from the sea, and have a healthy and moderate climate. They have also the advantage of English-speaking settlements having commenced, and promising to increase rapidly. There is prairie land in both, 50 to 100 miles from the seaboard. The Brazilians always make their farms in the timber.

The Valley of the Amazons we do not recommend to agriculturists. Hereafter, Yes, but not now. At present there are too many drawbacks. Fish curers with money might make a fortune (see N° 35).

Agriculturists with £ 50 and upwards will thrive in Brazil. Professionals and Clerks are not wanted. Practical surveyors are at present in request.

The Bank of Brazil act.

The law which has just passed through both branches of the Imperial legislature is one whose effects will in all probability have a most important, a momentous bearing upon the future condition of the fiduciary currency of Brazil, for it is an entire abandonment of the principles generally supported by the great authorities on Financial Economics, of those maxims which obtained in the minds of the Brazilian statesmen who planned and executed the establishment of a great national bank with the main purpose of separating the power of issuing paper money from the attributes of the Government, and of bestowing this important but dangerous and frequently misused faculty upon a subordinate institution whose responsibility it would be more easy to render effective, and by whose intermediacy, therefore, the great desideratum in view, the rendering the legal tender of the country a true representative of the precious metals, would be more facilely and efficaciously consummated.

The Bank of Brazil, however, during the thirteen years of its existence as the national bank has but imperfectly responded to the sanguine anticipations of its founders, or to the fervent aspirations of them who wished to place the paper currency of the country upon a firm metallic basis. Of these thirteen years seven have been occupied in periods of suspension of specie payment, and the crisis of September 1864 dispelled the last lingering faith in its capability of performing the important service entrusted to it, it confirmed and even exaggerated beyond expectation a sad fact, suspected long before by many, that in its departure from the true principles of commercial banking much besides its large capital was sunk in investments whose character precluded all hope of speedy realization, or indeed of realization at all without a certain though still impossible to compute large and serious loss.

It is deeply to be deplored that the errors committed in the administration of an establishment whose privileges were so great and whose capabilities of usefulness had so extended and important a sphere of activity has forced the government of Brazil to reassume the dangerous faculty of emitting fiduciary money and thus utterly preclude for many years to come the return to a specie or a specie-representing currency; but apart from the imperative exigencies of this expensive Paraguayan war the measure was earnestly demanded by the people wearied with a system which delivered them over to the cruel mercies of change-brokers and stockjobbers, and mocked them with a pretence of responsibility when there remained scarce the faintest shadow of its real existence. They said « let us have a currency universally receivable throughout the Empire, save us from these irritating bloodsuckers, and give us at least a fiduciary money whose pledge is something more than that of a virtually bankrupt institution » — and to this long-persistent and yearning cry the Imperial legislature has at

last assented after a ventilation of the question during two years of continued and well-contested discussion.

By the enabling act just passed the Government is empowered to innovate the charter of the Bank of Brazil or force it, if contumacious, to become bankrupt after thirty days by obliging it to resume specie payment. It also takes from the Bank the faculty of further issue of promises to pay to bearer on demand, and authorizes the Government to redeem with national notes all the national securities held by the Bank, and practically to take all the bullion in the Bank vaults in the same manner, the proceeds of all these items, however, to be employed integrally in withdrawing from circulation an equal amount of the notes previously issued by the Bank, and the remainder of this issue to be entirely retired within a period of from twelve and a half to twenty years, but meanwhile continuing to be received at the public offices.

The result of the immediate financial operations of the Government and the Bank of Brazil will be the addition of a sum of about thirty-two thousand contos, about three millions sterling at the present rates for gold, to the present existing government currency in Brazil, now consisting of about twenty eight thousand contos of national notes, besides eighty thousand contos of those of the Bank of Brazil. The additional government issue, added to a sum of national bonds for 2000 each lately authorized, will satisfy the immediate wants of the war and there is therefore no likelihood of a further emission being necessary should the war be finished within this year — and this the Government is determined to effect by at once largely increasing the army in the field with an augment sufficient to overpower resistance by mere numbers alone, and thus economize the expenditure of the nation's blood and treasure.

No increase of the present circulation of fiduciary money will take place therefore, and the new issue will be absorbed by many channels of circulation which the notes of the Bank of Brazil were precluded from satisfying both by the local nature of their restricted circulation and by the degree of discredit they had acquired in some parts. The extraordinary crop of coffee this year will have a powerful influence, also, upon the balances of trade and with the economy which the bad times during the last two years have forced upon and taught to the great mass of the consumers of mere articles of luxury it is reasonable to believe that, as the law just passed provides, the nation will be able to annually apply a considerable sum towards the redemption of this portion of its national debt.

One good effect of the settlement of this much vexed monetary question of the time it is to be hoped will be the cessation of the maintenance of large sums of money locked up by the deposits in the National Treasuries, and thus removed from their ordinary sphere of mercantile transactions. These, which have reached to not less than forty thousand contos of réis and formerly were the life-blood of trade, have been secluded through want of confidence and have ceased to render their stimulus to agriculture and commerce, hence the difficulties which have fallen upon our praças have been aggravated and promoted. If this do not occur it is to fear that even the augment of the issue of Government notes will not altogether remove the extraordinary discrepancies in the exchange between the various national ports, nor furnish that amount of circulating medium seeking investment, needed to facilitate transactions and discount an average amount of mercantile paper.

What the effect of the alterations about to be made in the constitution of the Bank of Brazil will be upon that institution itself it is yet premature to opine, but the shareholders have generally been concordant with the change proposed, and the favorable action upon the shares has already been marked and great. The law provides for the establishment of two distinct departments of banking which may in no way be commingled, the one to confine itself strictly to the transaction of ordinary commercial business, the other, with a capital composed of thirty five thousand contos of its least commercial securities, to undertake the duty of ministering directly to

the landed interest, organizing, it is to be supposed, under the provisions of the Real Bank law of April 1865.

The commercial department, it is reasonable to expect, with an administration warned by the dear-bought experience of the past years, will meet a due measure of success, but the hypothecary department, founded on principles which though proved advantageous in Europe have hitherto been unapplied in Brazil, will be an experiment which we freely confess we will watch with more of curiosity than hope in its good exit, believing, as we do, that the agricultural interest of Brazil does not yet possess that necessary security to such banking operations — a marketable intrinsic value to its land; still we recognize what a vast and beneficial interest such institutions can effect and we will hail with pleasure the first symptoms of prosperity in this step towards the promotion of a real agricultural bank.

The law reforming the Bank of Brazil.

The following are the provisions of this law:

Art. 1. The government is authorized not only to innovate the agreement made with the Bank of Brazil in virtue of the law 683 of July 5 1853, but likewise to modify the dispositions of the same law and of the statutes approved by decree No 1,223 of August 31st of the same year, upon the following conditions:

§ 1. The bank will cease from then to issue notes payable at sight and to bearer, but will have power to make the other operations permitted to it by its statutes, and hypothecary loans.

For this end the bank will be divided into two distinct departments, though under the same administration, and no part of the capital or fund of either of them may be applied to the operations of the other.

§ 2. The department of hypothecation will receive, as fund destined exclusively for its operations, the sum of 35,000,000 in those securities of its present carteira most suitable for conversion into hypothecary bills.

The operations of this department will be regulated by the dispositions of art. 2 and 13 of the law n. 1237, of September 24th, 1864.

That part of the said fund which may be unemployed in the hypothecary loans can be so in bonds of the public debt.

§ 3. The deduction treated of in art. 10 of the statutes of the bank will be elevated to 18 per cent of the net profits and will cease only after the reserve fund reaches 30 per cent of the paid up capital of the bank.

§ 4. The government will pay to the bank not only the amount of the paper money withdrawn, in the manner prescribed by arts. 2 and 4 of the cited law of July 5, 1853, but also that of the treasury notes and bills existing in the carteira of the bank.

The sum of these two items and the product of the bullion in the coffers of the bank will be integrally employed in retiring from circulation an equal value of its notes.

§ 5. To effect the payment mentioned in the preceding paragraph and also that of the other treasury notes and bills existing in circulation the government will issue a sum of paper money equal to that of the notes of the bank to be retired in the mode prescribed in the last part of the same paragraph.

§ 6. The notes of the bank remaining in circulation will continue as now to be received in the public stations and will be called in by said establishment at the rate of 5 to 8 per cent annually of its primitive amount.

Within these limits the government after hearing the administration of the bank will fix each year the quota of withdrawal.

§ 7. The duty of the bank issue and of the guardianship of the material belonging to it will be in charge of the Section of Substitution of the Caixa da Amortização and employees of it who issue or connive at the issuing of notes, except in substitution of any which from their dilaceration or from other reasons legally ought to be withdrawn from circulation, will be punished with the penalties of art. 175 of the Criminal Code.

They will become liable to the same penalties who emit or connive at the emission from the Caixa da Amortização of any sum of paper money other than for exchange or effective substitution, or for delivery to the treasury in virtue of a law authorizing such delivery.

§ 8. The General Assembly will, on the cessation of the war, assign in the budget of each year the sum which shall be applied to the withdrawal of the paper money.

§ 9. The disposition of art. 5 of the law n. 54 of October 6 1855 is applicable to the substitution and withdrawal of the notes of the bank of Brazil.

§ 10. In its regulations the government will determine the practical means of carrying into effect the dispositions contained in this article and its paragraphs.

Art. 2. Thirty days after the date of the promulgation of this law decree n° 3,307 of September 14, 1864 shall become revoked if the bank of Brazil have not agreed to the innovation of its contract with the government in the terms prescribed by this law.

Art. 3. All contrary dispositions are revoked.

Provincial.

BELEM DO PARA.—Two American emigrants have purchased and settled on lands near Santarem, pioneers of North American emigration towards the valley of the Amazon.

S. LUIZ DO MARANHÃO.—Dr. Manoel Jansen Ferreira assumed the presidential chair of the province of Maranhão, upon the 10th of August, as first vice-president.

In Caxias a man while displaying a loaded revolver to a woman let off one of the barrels accidentally and wounded her in a shoulder. He was taken to prison by the police but all the witness stated that the occurrence was casual and not purposed.

CEARÁ.—In the Ceará legislature the members adopted a motion to go into mourning for three days in honor of General Sampaio killed in Paraguay, who was a native of the province of Ceará.

Lieutenant August Alexandre Castello-Branco had narrowly escaped assassination by a man who came to his front parlour door and leveling a carbine at him was about to fire when a brother of the lieutenant sprang upon the intended assassin and after a struggle obtained possession of weapon. The man was then seized and sent on to the subdelegado but was rescued on the way by a body of armed men who overawed the persons in charge and obliged them to give up the prisoner.

A certain Raphael Ferreira Norte a deserter from the navy was captured by the police of the district of Soure where he had married and become a national guard but having quarrelled with his wife and threatened her life was denounced by her to save herself. The opening of the provincial exhibition was postponed to the 30th of August.

PARANÁ DO NORTE.—The opening of the provincial assembly took place upon the 3d of August when a report was read by the vice-president Dr. Felizardo Toscano de Brito who afterwards transferred the administration to the third vice-president Comendador João Innocencio Poggi, the Baron de Marajó being prevented from assuming the presidential duties on account of his state of ill health.

A patriarch of the name of Feliciano José Henriques died on the 15th of August at the age of 96 years leaving eleven children still alive out of a family of eighteen, and grand-children and great grand-children to the number of upwards of sixty persons.

PERNAMBUCO.—Some excitement was caused in Pernambuco by an announcement made by three persons, calling a meeting at Cinco Pontas on the 29th ult. to consider the subject of separating the northern provinces from the southern. On the day appointed some persons attended at the place indicated in the notice, chiefly out of curiosity, and listened to the speakers however the authorities rather over zealously interrupted the force and dispersed the assemblage.

The young man who, it was previously noticed, was supposed to have shot himself in the arm with the purpose of feigning an attempted assassination in order to induce his being sent to Europe, has since died notwithstanding the slight nature of the wound and the care taken to prevent danger from it. Tetanus however set in unexpectedly and he died on the 13th of August. He was called Augusto Carneiro da Cunha Miranda.

The provincial exhibition was to open on the 7th and contributions were to be received during the three preceding weeks.

Two homicides had occurred: one in the district of Capunga where a national guard stabbed a man who died a few days afterwards; the other at Tabocas where a mulatto struck another on the head with his chopper and caused his death within two days. In both cases the guilty parties were secured and committed for trial.

SERAPIPE.—The opening of the provincial exhibition was fixed for the 20th of August. The commissioner appointed to represent the province at the national exhibition in October next is Dr. Pedro da Silva Rego.

At Rosario a merchant named João de Menezes Ramos was fired at from an ambush and severely wounded upon the 6th Ult. The assassin remained unknown. A disturbance occurred on the 22d in the largo dos Martyrios in consequence of the Chief of Police having prohibited the discharge of fireworks during the festival of that church.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—The opening of the Provincial Exhibition was postponed until the 26th of August. Among the contributions was a splendid piece of linen sufficient to make a suit of clothes and which the exhibitor, who manufactured it, proposes to offer to the Emperor. Another was a new flag for their battalion made at the cost of the officers of the national guards of Porto-Alegre at the Orphan college of Santa Theresa.

A young Portuguese named Felix Ferreira de Almeida Laborin was killed on the 19th at the door of a loose woman with whom he had been walking, by a man inside her house with whom he got to fighting and who stabbed him in the stomach. The Subdelegado arrested the woman and the man on whom suspicion rested. However doubts still remained as to the assassin and the police were endeavoring to unravel the question.

The storms of the 12th to 14th of August had done a good deal of damage along the southern border of the province.

The bar of the Rio Grande has shifted. It was carefully sounded on the 18th of August and the channel was found to have opened to the south, running north and south with the atalaia.

This new channel is wider and more direct than the former one and has already been used, three vessels entering on the 18th of August.

The depth of water at high-tide with smooth water was 11 feet 6 inches and the bank was 120 fathoms across from north to south.

General Victorino arrived in Rio Grande on the 23d in the Gaucuryá and went on in her to Porto-Alegre.

La Plata.

The news received from the seat of war in Paraguay reports no new encounters since the 18th of July and beyond occasional shots of cannon and musquetry no hostilities had occurred.

General Polidoro was busily engaged in reorganizing the First Corps of the Brazilian army. He had reduced the six divisions to four of infantry and one of cavalry, each division of infantry containing two brigades. Two brigades, the 9th and 18th, had been dissolved owing the heavy losses sustained by them. The division of cavalry consists of three brigades formed from two regiments of the line and ten corps of the Rio Grande national guards, all the others belonging to the First Brazilian Corps (that organized by Gen. Osorio) being dissolved on account of the diminution in their number. The garrison of Corrientes had been reduced to two companies and the rest incorporated with the corps, which numbered 15,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry. The Second Corps, that of the Baron de Porto-Alegre, consisted of 8,500 infantry and 3,500 cavalry, half carabinieri and half lancers. With the artillery the united Brazilian armies numbered about 26,000 men. The Argentines consisted of about 7,000 men but the Oriental contingent had virtually ceased to exist. Some small reinforcements were on their way to join all the Allied armies and President Mitre's requisition was in process of collection but would hardly be had in time for actual service if the march of operations became active.

Great efforts were also made to render all branches as effective as possible and the horses and other animals were fed with grain. New clothing had been served out to the Brazilian army and all damaged articles were replaced with new so as to give complete efficiency during the arduous and active operation about to be undertaken.

The artillery in particular required great attention for the cannon and munitions furnished from the Brazilian foundries are said to have been anything but creditable to the establishments, both from the roughness of the missiles and the bad workmanship of the cannon. Fortunately, however, the supplies accumulated at Corrientes furnished the means of putting the artillery on a good footing and replacing the bad or injured cannon with better constructed ones, and more efficient munitions.

The First Brazilian Corps had in some measure shifted its camp to more open ground nearer the fleet, and which was less exposed to the missiles of the Paraguayans. A good road had been opened from this to the squadron and was fortified with redoubts so that with the position taken on the 16th of July and mounted with cannon there was

little probability that an attempt at surprise by the Paraguayans would meet with a chance of success.

The Paraguayans remained quiet, except that they apparently continued their works of defense, and appeared to be saving their ammunition for coming battles. Deserters gave their army at from 12,000 to 24,000 men, of all ages capable of carrying a musket. They reported also a concealed battery at Curupaty to protect the crossing of a river, and sunken vessels in the channel, besides a sunken stockade furnished with torpedoes charged with 30 lbs. of powder each.

The fleet remained as before inactive, not having even the torpedoes to fish up as the Paraguayans had apparently given up the sending down of those instruments of danger to the vessels.

The Baron de Porto-Alegre's army was to move upon the 25th of August from Itaipuri to the river Paraguay in neighborhood of the fleet, with which it was supposed it would make an advance upwards.

Sickness among the troops was still decreasing fast and the weather was becoming less cold and more favorable. The camp ground had also been drained by the cleaning out of the various watercourses which intersected it and frequently overflowed, so that with this and other similar measures the sanitary condition of the army was much improved.

The Paraná continued very low and several vessels were aground. General Victorino left Corrientes on the 8th of August to go to Rio Grande to recruit his health. The wound in his hand was doing well.

The videttes of the Allies are doubled at all times and kept constantly changing their position while on watch, so as to prevent the Paraguayan riflemen from picking them off as the timber is cleared for only a short distance around the outposts.

It seems certain that the Paraguayans have a force of riflemen employed to aim only at the Allied officers and to this is attributed the severe and disproportioned loss among them, the Brazilians having already lost four generals dead and one wounded, besides a great number of other officers of lower rank.

The Paraguayan deserters would appear to have a hard road to travel for no sooner do they advance a few steps from their own line than the Paraguayan sentinels immediately fire on them and the Allied outposts are likely to do the same thing which they are spies. However many run all risk and succeed in reaching the Allied lines.

A story is told of one of the Brazilian outposts who while engaged in eating his dinner observed a Paraguayan boy on duty opposite him and called to him to come over and share. To this the Paraguayan answered by a bullet which the other dodged and repeated his offer. A bullet was again the reply and the same occurred four times. At the fifth offer, however, the Paraguayan seemed to hesitate and after looking around him carefully suddenly threw down his gun and bolted over to the Brazilian who rushed out to meet him, caught him up and in a minute or so the two were seated in the trench amicably sharing the soldier's ration.

On another occasion a Paraguayan was seen running from his lines and was fired on by the Paraguayans and fell. In a few minutes, however, he raised his head and called for assistance whereon two Brazilians ran forward, lifted him up, and disregarding the shots fired at them carried him into the trench, where he was found to have had his leg shattered by a ball and it was necessary to amputate it.

An incident is related of the Brazilian envoy, Sr. Octaviano, while visiting the hospital at Corrientes, who while there entered a room where was a patient on whom small pox had broken out to the great terror of the other inmates. Conselheiro Octaviano, however, calmly seated himself on the bed of this man and entered into conversation with him for some time, by this brave action restoring comparative equanimity to the other patients in the room.

The Paraguayan rockets are said to be very effective and to have caused most of the losses of the Allies. In this missile they far surpass the Brazilian rockets, which have not been of much service; on the other hand the rifles of the Allies are much superior to the armament of the Paraguayans, a great deal of which is the old flint-lock musket, and this superiority is at once evident in the infantry encounters on open ground. The Allied artillery is also better than the Paraguayan but the latter are careful to place their batteries in timber, where they are sheltered and can be readily defended by infantry if stormed.

The transport steamer S. Francisco, formerly the Cotopaxi, was burnt at Buenos-Ayres upon the 20th of August, adding another to the number of marine disasters which have lately taken place in the River Plate and on the southern coast of Brazil. At the time she caught fire she was empty and was about to load coals.

Nothing had been saved of the heavy portion of the cargo of the *Oyapoch*, but it was said an American had offered to get out the cannon in her.

Mr. Washburn the United States envoy to Paraguay is said to be extremely angry at the refusal of the Allied commanders to permit him to go up to Asuncion, and to have declared that he would go up in a gunboat in spite of them. As, however, there is no United States vessel of war on the station which could ascend the Paraná at the present low stage it is not probable that, even if the threat were made, this complication of matters on the Plate will soon arise to create food for diplomacy and discussions on the rights of neutrals.

Chili, Peru, and Ecuador have protested against the terms and views of the tripartite alliance against Paraguay, chiefly basing their protest against the intention to force the Paraguayans to get rid of Lopez. Bolivia also reclaims against the boundaries fixed in the treaty as infringing on her own claims. The Argentine government replied that the treaty was a secret one and could not be discussed but remitted to Bolivia a copy of the clauses saving Bolivian rights.

The British gunboat *Dotterei* had arrived at Montevideo with the crew of the British bark *Onward* which had gone ashore in a gale upon the island of Gorrité off Maldonado.

A whale measuring 65 or 85 feet in length (measurements differ) was washed ashore at Buenos Ayres to the great delight of the Portuguese in general, but like other "fresh fish," the illustrious stranger soon "stunk in their nostrils" and they had changed opinion as to the honor done their city.

The ironclad *Herakl* had arrived in the River Plate and would shortly go up to join the fleet.

MISCELLANEOUS

TELEGRAPH MEETING.—The adjourned meeting took place in the saloon of the Praça do Commercio upon the 25th of August at mid-day when about 100 gentlemen attended.

After the President had opened the meeting and stated the object in view, the extension of the telegraph north.

Sr. Farquim de Almeida advocated the sending a representation to the Government in favor of the adoption of the Collins tender as he thought this company could construct it more cheaply than the Government and could work it at less expense, asking a subsidy of only 150,000\$ per annum. He was of opinion also that the Ballestrini line across the Atlantic to Brazil will never be realized in consequence of the successful connection of the United States and Europe by the submarine cable. Some objected, he said, to a foreign company from economic and patriotic motives.

The former fell to the ground of themselves for Brazil had not the money. The last, he thought, did not deserve mention for Brazil needs foreigners and foreign capital, without which nothing will be done.

Sr. Tavares Bastos supported the foregoing speaker's conclusions. If the Government made the line it would have to expend two or three thousand contos; besides its not having experienced persons to undertake it. But the company would seek only 150 contos a year as compensation for transmitting dispatches. He also thought that even if the Ballestrini cable were laid it would not be safe to depend on the one alone.

Senator Ottoni supported the idea of a telegraph northward but thought the line should ascend the Pedro Segundo railway, pass through Minas-Geraes, the interior of Bahia to the S. Francisco and thence to the Pernambuco railway. By this course he considered there would be no danger in case of a maritime war, and there would arise no difficulty from the scarcity of post timber along the coast, which might double the cost. The Collins line, he said, by going to Pernambuco and then to Belém made two sides of an almost right-angled triangle and would be 900 leagues long, whereas the course he advocated would be only 434 leagues. He also protested against the idea that his co-citizens would not work. Where there was no one to pay it could not be expected they would work but he would guarantee that the services of Minas would turn out many bands of choppers for the clearings. He ended by proposing a requisition to the Commission da Praça to consider his views and report on them to the Government.

Conselheiro Paula Souza said that what they had to consider was not the direction of the line but a response to a proposal, and he therefore did not enter into the former

question although he believed that the touching at all the seacoast capitals would be made a necessary condition. He also thought that Sr. Ottoni's argument as to cost of construction did not hold good for the southern line had showed that it was precisely where the timber most abounded that the cost was greatest, owing to the expense of roads for the mules carrying the wire.

He stated that while Minister of Public Works he had found in the portfolio a number of proposals, but the great sacrifices demanded in them had made him recoil from taking them up. He then did not know of the Collins proposal, which only came to his knowledge in August of 1865 through a letter from Mr. Seward, but he had the pleasure of stating that he had found it so reasonable that he had ordered the decree for the contract to be drawn out and would have already signed it but for the facts of July 27th. Collins desisted from a guarantee of 7 per cent and only sought 150 contos annually for 30 years. In his relatorio to his successor he said he was sorry he had not been able to connect his name to this enterprise by signing the decree approving the contract.

Sr. Quintino Bocayna thought the question of the line a decided one, but the direction was one for the Government and not for the meeting, which had only to support or not the Collins proposal. He considered that even if the first cost were only 500,000\$ the annual working would require 852,000\$ and Collins sought only 150,000\$ of this from the Government. Finally he proposed that the meeting pass a resolution in favor of the Collins proposal and communicate their approval to the Government.

Senator Ottoni supported his expressed views as to the line and urged the adoption of his motion in addition to that of the preceding speaker.

Sr. Quintino Bocayna's motion was then adopted as was also that of Sr. Ottoni, on which last a question of order was raised.

The President thought the Commission had no data whereon to ground a report as to the direction of the line.

Sr. Tavares Bastos asking for a verification of the voting the proposal of Sr. Ottoni was rejected, and the meeting broke up.

CONSCRIPTION.—The bill proroguing the elections to favor the conscription now in progress is thus conveyed:

Art. 1. The parochial assemblies which in accordance with the law No. 357 of August 19 1846 have to meet on the first Sunday of November of this year for the purpose of proceeding to the election of general deputies to the next legislature are postponed to the first Sunday of February next.

Art. 2. The 60 days fixed by art. 108 of the law in force, for the suspension of conscription before the primary election, are reduced to 30 days for the coming election only.

Art. 3. Contrary dispositions are revoked.

COFFEE DRIER.—Sr. Boulanger has completed a working model of a machine with which he is able to dry coffee in 50 to 60 hours in place of the 30 or so days usual in drying the fruit upon the spreading floor exposed to the risk, trouble and injury effected by rain. Such an improvement, and that which separates the bean at once from the ripe fruit without drying, will if made practically useful be a great boon to coffee planters.

PARDON OF DESERTERS.—A decree dated the 17th of August 1865 has been issued pardoning all desertions for the first and second time, except to the enemy or the enemy's country, provided the deserters return and present themselves to the proper authorities within 30 days from the date of publication within the district of their residence.

MURDER.—Near Rezende a man called Guillermo Moreira de Moraes was stabbed with a knife in the arm on the night of the 15th of August and the artery being divided he bled to death a few minutes after being found in that condition.

DROWNED.—The body of a Portuguese named Manoel Caetano was found on the 24th Ult. in the well of a chaceira in the city, and on enquiry it was learned that he had for some time before manifested a mania for suicide and had thereon in all probability purposely thrown himself in.

THE « CABRAL ».—This additional ironclad for the Brazilian navy is 150 feet long, 35 beam and 15 feet hold. She is 407 tons, burden and is propelled by two screws driven by two separate engines of 130 horse power each. The armament consists of eight cannon contained in two casemates. When in fighting trim she draws 9 1/2 feet of water.

PROMOTIONS.—Among the great number of promotions announced on the 28th August appear the following:

The Visconde da Boa-Vista, to Conde da Boa-Vista.

Baron de Piratinin, to Visconde de Piratinin.

Brigadier José Maria da Gama Lobo d'Éca, to Barão de Saicau with grandeeship.

Lieut-Gen. F. Xavier Calmon da Silva Cabral, to Baron de Itapicape with grandeeship.

Baron de Porto-Alegre receives grandeeship for life.

Manoel Ribeiro de Miranda Murga, Portuguese, to be Cavalier of the Order of the Rose for his gallantry in saving the life of the boy Alfredo Carvet during the fire in Rua Quitanda on the 23d of August.

Marquis of Caxias, Effective Grand Cross of the Rose.

Brigadier Henrique de Bouapereiro Rohan, Honorary Brigadier the Baron de Jaculy, Colonels João Antonio da Silveira and Severino Ribeiro de Almeida, and Lieutenant-Colonel Augusto Francisco Caldas, Dignitaries of the same order.

Cirurgião-mór of the army Dr. Manoel Feliciano Pereira de Carvalho, Grand Dignitary of the Rose.

Brigadier José da Victoria Soares de Andréa, Lieut-Col. Dr. José Carlos de Carvalho and Cirurgião-mór of Brigade Dr. Polycarpo Cesarino de Barros, Dignitaries of the Rose.

RECRUITING THE ARMY.—A circular was issued on the 28th of August by the Minister of War urging the immediate completion of quotas and the promotion of enlistments to fill up the ranks in the army of operations and form an army of reserve.

STATISTICS.—The Minister of Agriculture has sent a circular to the Presidents of the provinces to obtain from each municipality and parish statistics of the extent, value, improvements, culture, etc., of the various fazendas; the roads, markets and prices, cost of carriage, and a number of other valuable statistics. These are to be remitted to the Ministry of Agriculture by February next.

PORT OF MERCURY IN CEARÁ.—Decree 3689 of the 21th of August issued from the Ministry of Public Works and Agriculture, concedes a 50 years' privilege to Zozimo Barroso and John James Foster to make a port in the inlet of Mucuripe in Ceará and a road thence the capital of the province.

EXTENSION OF THE PEDRO II RAILWAY.—Conselheiro Ottoni is inviting capitalists to subscribe to the formation of a company to build the 3d and 4th sections of this railway, the cost of which sections is estimated at 8,650 contos including stations and telegraph. This would bring the road as far as Campo Bello in Minas Geraes.

RECEIPTS OF THE PEDRO II RAILWAY.—The Minister of Public Works has decided to have the next receipts of this railway paid in future at once into the Treasury, and has issued orders to this effect.

THE BARK DE PENEDO.—This Minister Plenipotentiary is expected to return to Brazil with his family in the Bordeaux packet next to arrive.

TROOPS.—The *Arino* and the *S. José* took on board 600 troops on the 2d of September for the army in Paraguay. As customary the Emperor was present and inspected the accommodations.

QUARANTINE.—The Southampton packet *Douro* though bringing an unclean Bill of Health from Southampton was however allowed to discharge as she had clean bills from all the ports of call.

The Bremen Ship *Europa* arrived on the 31st ult with seven of her crew affected with gastric fever and typhoid symptoms, which broke out after leaving New York, the two first affected dying.

New York being a suspected port she was put in quarantine and famigated.

The *Europa* was bound for Callão.

The *Sainte Anne* from Marseilles was also put in quarantine on the 2d cholera-morbus having appeared in Marseilles before she sailed.

THE ESTRELLA POWDER FACTORY.—On the 30th of August the Comte d'Éa accompanied by the Princess Imperial paid a visit to the powder factory at Estrella and spent three hours inspecting all the various machinery and the general condition of the workshops and other buildings, including the powder stores.

DEPUTIES SENSITIVE.—A decree issued by the Minister of the Empire continues in force for the next legislature the law of 13th of September 1853 regulating this matter.

THE « NEMESIS ».—This ironclad for the Brazilian navy arrived at Pernambuco on the 25th ult. from France a few days ago, being intended for river service alone.

This vessel is 185 feet long, 46 in beam, 11 feet in hold, and draws 7 1/2 feet of water. She is fitted with two rudders, and with two screws driven by engines of 100 horsepower each, capable of giving her a speed of 10 miles an hour in smooth water.

Her armament will consist of 4 heavy pieces carried in two towers, and in addition she is armed with a steel spur with which to ram an opponent.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—The session of the Provincial Assembly of Rio de Janeiro has been postponed from the 8th of September to thirty days later.

ORDERS.—A decree published on the 3d confers the honor of Dignitary of the Rose on General Division Jesuino Lamego Costa, and those Commandador and Officer on various other officers for services in the war. Medals were also given to José Carlos de Carvalho Filho, Sebastião Pinto Bandeira, Guimarães and Horacio Belfort Duarte for their services during the fire on the 23d of August.

JURY OF THE COURT.—Session of 29th August, Julio Maria da Conceição Marques, avowing himself to be Alfredo José de Pinho, Portuguese, accused of striking a man on the 6th of April last in the Largo de S. Francisco de Paula and afterwards causing the police and resisting capture obliging the police to carry him *vi et armis* to prison. The accused alleged that he was drunk at the time and remembered nothing of what occurred. Guilty. Sentenced to 15 months imprisonment and labor.

Session of August 30. Domingos da Silva Campos, Portuguese, 26 years of age, a coachman, accused of abducting Maria Emilia Caetana Villa-Nova from her father's house in the praça de Pedro I. Antonio Ferreira da Costa, Portuguese, was likewise accused at the same time of aiding and abetting in the abduction. Neither could write.

For the defence the girl, who had deposed that two letters purporting to be hers were forgeries and that she had not consented to the abduction, was examined, and maintained that these letters, which stated that she wished to marry Domingos and thought him long about it, and one of which was signed « your wife, » were not written by her. These letters were then submitted to the examination of experts who testified that the hand writing in one resembled the signature of the girl in the proceedings but the other was entirely different. Acquitted.

Session of August 31. Manoel Joaquim de Souza Graça and Francisco Antonio Gonçalves both Portuguese, accused of stealing some rum. Acquitted.

Antonio Joaquim de Lima Vianna, Portuguese, for swindling a shop boy out of some goods and change of a 30\$ note which he induced the boy to bring to a house and hand over to him by pretending to go upstairs for the money to pay the boy but finding it more convenient to forget his promise. On the next day the boy met him and demanded the money but received no further satisfaction than being beaten with an umbrella, whereon a man seized the scamp and took him to the lockup. Guilty. Sentenced to 20 months imprisonment with labor and a fine of 8 1/2 per cent of the value stolen.

Session of September 1. Julio a free African accused of having severely wounded on the 9th of May a companion with whom he was drinking at a tavern. Guilty. Sentenced to one year imprisonment with labor and a fine corresponding to half the time.

Belmiro Augusto da Fonseca, Brazilian, accused of having on the 8th of May 17th stolen some money from an American while in the Alcazar. Guilty. Sentenced to 20 months imprisonment with labor and a fine of 12 1/2 per cent.

IRONCLAD FOR THE RIVER PLATE.—The ironclad *Mariz e Barros* steamed south upon the 31st ult. to take her place amongst the fleet in the Paraguay.

ACQUITTED.—Sr. João d'Alfonso e Silva and his slave were discharged from custody upon the 4th, the Relação having confirmed the verdict of acquittal, on the charge of injury to Sr. Pacheco, returned by the jury two months ago.

At the session of the 4th Domingos Buel a Venitian was acquitted on a charge of beating with an umbrella on the 23d, of May last a black woman who had given him abuse.

PICKPOCKET.—At the night of the 3d, one of the musicians of the Alcazar had his watch stolen from him as he was leaving the building; and next day a person's pocket was picked of a purse containing a 20\$ note as he was standing in the stamp-selling department of the post office.

Now.—Six foreign seamen got up a drunken row in rua D. Manoel upon the evening of the 4th and made free use of the knives they carried, the result being that two persons belonging to the shops at Ns. 19 and 20 were wounded. One of the seamen was secured.

THE NORTHERN TELEGRAPH.—In answer to the representation of the Commission da Praça in favor of the Perry Collins proposal to construct it for a subsidy of 150 contos annually for 30 years, the Minister of Public Works has returned answer expressing himself favorably in regard to constructing the telegraph and promising to take the proposal into serious and immediate consideration.

NAVIGATION OF THE LOWER RIO S. FRANCISCO.—Decree 1844 of August 31 approves, with some modifications, of the contract of August 22, 1860 between the Government and the Baron de S. Lourenço, for navigating by steam the Rio S. Francisco below the falls of Paulo Afonso, transferred by the Baron to the Bahiana Steam Navigation Company.

Summary of News.

The Imperial Legislature has at last definitely pronounced in favor of depriving the Bank of Brazil of its faculty of issuing bank notes, the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Finance having been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on the 3d and now needing only the sanction of the Emperor to become law. This at withdraws the right of issue and establishes two distinct departments of business that of strict commercial transactions and the other for loans on real estate under the provisions of the hypothecary bank law promulgated early in 1865. The notes of the bank are to be gradually called in and replaced by the national treasury notes, of which an issue will be made, after the innovation of the Bank charter is completed, to redeem the government securities held by the bank. The bullion of the Bank will be sold and both amounts will be applied to withdraw an equal sum of the notes of the Bank. The text of the law will be found in another column. The settlement of this monetary question has already had a favorable effect on the bank shares which at once advanced 15 to 20 per cent.

A bill postponing the primary elections to February next and shortening the exemption from conscription to 30 days has passed through the Deputies at the instance of the Government which is desirous of increasing the present army largely.

The coasting trade bill opening to foreign vessels the trade between ports with custom houses or boards of collection passed through its last stage in the lower house upon the 30th ult.

In the same Chamber the Government has brought in a bill to grant an extraordinary war credit of 17,433 480\$000, 13,700:980 of which is for the Ministry of War and 3,608:300 for that of Marine.

In the Senate the bill sent up from the lower house, simplifying the passport system was under consideration. The closing of the Chambers was prorogued on the 3d instant until the 12th.

A vigorous conscription has been ordered throughout the Empire and during the past week it was put in force in the city and the neighboring villages to the great dismay of the classes liable to it.

The bill authorizing the concession of the Candia coal mines in Rio Grande do Sul passed the Senate on the 5th Inst. with some alterations and therefore goes back to the Chamber of Deputies for consideration of the Senate alterations.

Two decrees have been lately published: one granting, in accordance with previous votes of supplies, a supplementary credit of 4,081:857\$000 to the Ministry of Marine and authorizing the necessary operations of credit; and the other

giving a supplementary credit of 20,210,000\$ to the Ministry of War and authorizing the Ministry of Fazenda to make the useful operations of credit either at home or abroad and to issue bonds of the public debt for 200\$ each either nominative, or payable to bearer and transferable by mere delivery.

The ironclad *Mariz e Barros* steamed south on the 31st of August and will shortly be followed by others, one of which, the *Cabral*, has lately arrived from Europe. Another, the *Nemesis*, is daily expected from Pernambuco whither she had come from France. 600 troops were sent south last week.

The meeting at the Praça on the 25th to represent to the Government in favor of the Perry Collins proposal to build and work the northern telegraph to Pará for a subsidy of 150,000\$ annually for 30 years, has caused considerable discussion and has travelled into the newspapers, wherein the policy of giving the concession to the Collins Company, in preference to the government construction, has been warmly debated and very varying opinions as to that question and the probable cost of making and working have been expressed by those claiming to know something of such matters. The Minister of Public Works has returned a somewhat favorable but non-committal answer to the Commission da Praça.

Sr. Ottoni is calling on capitalists to form a company to finish the D. Pedro II Railway to Campo-Bello. The estimated cost is 8,650,000\$.

A large number of promotions to honors have been announced, a number of which will be found in another column.

A very useful measure has been promulgated from the Ministry of Agriculture, in a requisition of agricultural, land and other statistics from the various municipalities of the Empire to be furnished by February next.

The medical officers of the port continue to put in quarantine for two or three days vessels from all suspected ports of Europe and North America where Cholera-morbus had appeared.

The Minister of Marine is inviting tenders for the construction of a floating light ship for the entrance to Pará, to be placed between the Bragança and Tijoca shoals.

The news from the provinces continues to be scant and of little interest. The exhibitions of provincial products were opening in most of their capitals but in some of those to the north of Rio de Janeiro the heavy winter rains and the consequent extraordinary inundations had prevented good results either as regards contributions or attendance. Recruiting and conscripting was in active progress in accordance with the desires of the Government.

In Pernambuco three individuals there had caused some excitement by calling a meeting on the 26th of August to favor a division of the Empire. The authorities of that city moreover gave the affair more importance than the matter deserved, by issuing proclamations and dispersing the few persons who assembled to listen to the speaking.

In Rio Grande do Sul a new channel has been found to have opened at the bar of the Rio Grande, which is more favorably adapted to navigation than the old one, to the south of which it lies.

General Victorino arrived on the 22d and proceeded to Porto Alegre.

The news from the River Plate is unexciting. Both belligerents remained quiet save a little firing between the batteries and the outposts.

The Allies were repairing damages and putting their forces into the best possible order for the severe fighting which is to be looked for this month; while on the other hand the Paraguayans appeared to be still engaged in preparing defensive works.

The Baron de Porto Alegre corps, consisting of about 7,000 men, was to move on the 25th of August from Itaipuri to the Paraguay in proximity to the fleet, and it was believed would be in part embarked and transported higher up to make a lodgment on the Paraguayan flank.

The health of the army was considerably improved and the weather was become more favorable.

The Paraná continued very low and several transports were aground.

The transport S. Francisco was burnt on the 20th of August at Buenos-Ayres. She was empty at the time.

Perú and Ecuador had protested to the Argentine government against the aims of the Triple Alliance as infringing on the independence of Paraguay. The Minister for Foreign Affairs declined to enter into the subject as the treaty was still a secret one. To Bolivia, which protested also that her rights of territory were invaded, the reply made was giving copies of the clause reserving her rights.

The British Bark *Onward* had been lost on the island of Gorrité. Her crew was brought by the *Dotterei* to Montevideo.

IRELAND FOR EVER.—The Buenos-Ayres « Standard » tells us that the present Commander of the Brazilian forces is of Irish descent, Paul Doran having been corrupted into Polidoro. Barroso it is equally veracious was Barrows; Barreto indubitably was O'Barrett, the O having got capsized while crossing the Atlantic, and what Irishman but will thresh any unbeliever disputing that our late Minister of Agriculture was Antony Francis Polly Susy and came from Knockcroghery.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange.—The amount transacted by this conveyance is less than the average. The rate opened on the 29th ult. at 23d and 23d 1/2 per milreis at 90 days sight and has so continued until date, being firm at 23d 1/4 and 23d 1/2 for commercial Bills while Banker's drafts have been negotiated at 23d. The tendency of the recent legislation regarding the Bank of Brazil would seem to be the equalization of the rate of Exchange throughout the Northern Ports of the Empire and will in this respect be of great benefit in removing the vexatious annoyance of the scarcity of small notes, and which the people of Rio have borne so patiently. It is to be hoped the Government will limit themselves to the issue as now voted by the Chambers, as too abundant an emission of inconvertible notes even by the Government would naturally produce a permanent deterioration of the rate of Exchange and cause immense evil.

Amount negotiated by this packet £ 200,000. Market closes firm.

Government Stock.—In the uncertainty as to Government making a further emission of Apollone buyers have submitted to higher rates and prices have an upward tendency.

Bank of Brazil shares.—Were forced up to 105\$000, at which rates 300 shares were sold, they have however gone back and sellers are anxious to realize 100\$000. The Government has intimated to the president of this establishment that it has ceased to be a Bank of issue and the shareholders have 30 days to accept or refuse the decision of the chambers, but their inability to pay specie for their notes prevents any change of conflict and consequently the Bank question is at an end, but we firmly predict no good will result from the change unless the new Directors separate the Chaff from the Corn and liquidate the heavy doubtful debts which figure in the Bank assets, and let the public become enlightened by the publication of proper balances.

Rural Bank Shares.—The report that the Bank of Brazil will amalgamate [with this institution and form a Territorial Bank caused Shares to be more sought after.

Gas Shares. Sellers are unwilling to dispose of further lots unless at an advance and Rs. 215\$000 may now be considered the present value.

Metals. Sovereigns have declined to 108700, 108750 being last price paid. Dry Goods. During the last month some improvement might be noticed in this branch of import business especially during the early part of it. The demand proved unhappily to be merely temporary and we are compelled to report a return to the state of depression previously prevailing. The market is dull and prices unsatisfactory. Exchange though rather higher than it was is still unfavourable to remittances and the low rate recently current militates seriously against import interests.

Hessians. Some large sales have been made at 280 rs. for fair and 290 rs. for superior. The market is well supplied.

Ornaburgs. Our stocks are ample to supply any reasonable demand for 6 months. Sales are very limited at 280 rs.

Alc and Porter. The market is abundantly supplied and though the warm weather has set in, which generally increases the consumption, sales during the past fortnight have been very limited. Small sales of Thiers and Bell have been made at 63400 to 68000; and Aslie at 68300; other marks 48900 to 57000.

Butter about 600 firkins of French has been sold at 840 rs. and there are 2,000 firkins yet in first hands. The stock of Irish is exhausted; last sales of a small lot received per Galileo at about 800 rs.

Coals. During the past week we have no sales to report and the demand for the River Plate has subsided. Our stocks are regular. Cardiff 25,000; New-Castle 23,000.

Cordage. Latest sale of Russia has been at 37,500.

Deals. Baltic 208 to 308 Lumber is in better demand and the first lot will realize 100 rs. Pitch Pine is worth 37,000, but there is none in the market.

Flour.—Last sales of Trieste were at 28,000; Baltimore 24, to 208; European Seconds 24,500 to 23,000. Stock in first hands consist of 13,430 Barrels as follows. 800 Barrels Spanish. 8,000 » Trieste. 4,000 » Baltimore. 63 » European Seconds.

Lard is in good demand. Baltimore is worth 560 to 580 rs. New-York and Philadelphia 500 to 520 rs.

Cotton.—The high prices sought by sellers prevent exporters from purchasing. The stock about 4,500 Bales and value about 17,000 per arroba.

Coffee.—Business in coffee has been moderate during the past fortnight. The market is quiet at our last quotations but if supplies from the interior increase considerably within a brief period we look for a decline. There is little doubt that large supplies will soon come forward, and the new is supposed to be so abundant that there will not be sufficient hands to collect it. Our daily receipts average not less than 4,000 Bags. Stocks about 65,000 Bags. Washed. 8500 to 8600. Fine superiors. 78500 to 78600. Superiors. 78300 to 78400. Good First. 68800 to 70000. First regular. 58800 to 63000. First ordinary. 58300 to 65500. Second. 48000 to 44000.

Freights.—On receipt of the news from Europe that hostilities were suspended, German vessels were more sought for, abundance of which were in port. Freight rates are dull at 40s for the United-States; 45s for the Channel and 45s to 50s for the Mediterranean.

Foreign vessels sailed

- British Steamer Cassini, Liverpool, sundries. French Ship Union des Chargeurs, Havre, sundries. British Schooner Aura, Gaspe, ballast. Portuguese Ship Aurora, Oporto, ballast. Oldenburg Brig Delphin, Paranaguá, ballast. Prussian Brig Johannes, Paranaguá, ball. French Frigate Magicienne. 25. Norwegian Schooner Skjold, Channel, coffee. Portuguese Ship Europa, Oporto, sundries and 66 passengers. Swedish Ship Franz Schertan, Callao, ballast. British Brig Conroy, New-York, coffee. Un. States Packet North America, New-York. Norwegian Brig Anagarius, Falmouth, coffee. 26. Un. States Ship Grey Eagle, Baltimore, coffee. British Brig Jessie Scott, New-York, coffee. 27. Norwegian Brig Norden, Falmouth, coffee. Norwegian Brig Sve Brøder, Falmouth, coffee. British Brig Eleanor, Baltimore, coffee. 28. Argentine Schooner Luzita, Buenos-Ayres, sundries. British Bark Tornado, Montevideo, coal. Danish Schooner F. P. Lundwall, Santos, ballast. 29. Swedish Lugger Astrid, Channel, coffee. Swedish Brig Minnet, Lisbon, coffee. 30. Swedish Brig Bravo, Channel, coffee. British Brig Homely, New-Castle, ballast. Norwegian Brig Tjolf, Lisbon or Channel, coffee. French Bark Ismael & Susanne, Bordeaux, coffee and cotton. 31. Norwegian Bark Chineseren, New-York, coffee. Norwegian Bark Jansen, New-York, coffee. SEPTEMBER 1. Norwegian Brig Martha, Channel, coffee. Un. States Schooner Red Wing, Baltimore, coffee. British Steamer Callido, River Plate, sundries. 2. Italian Brig Dica, Genoa, coffee. 3. British Ship Gibsou Craig, Callao, ballast. Portuguese Brig Triumphant, Ilha do Sal, ballast. Spanish Polaca Adela, Havana, meat. 4. Swedish Brig Mina, Santos & Channel, coffee. British Schooner Cacique, Channel, coffee. Italian Brig Asonic, Sorle, Genoa, coffee. British Ship Royal Visitor, Callao, coal. British Bark Minnameth, New-York, coffee. British Ship Caprice, Montevideo, coal.

Foreign vessels arrived

- French Bark Bahia, Marseilles, sundries. 21. Norwegian Brig Pohynia, Liverpool, coal. Portuguese Schooner Esperanza, Ilha Terceira, ballast and 51 Portuguese. Portuguese Brig Neco Progresso, Buenos Ayres, meat. British Schooner Catch me, Aracaju, sugar. Norwegian Bark Chineseren, Pernambuco, ballast. 25. British Bark Ann, Liverpool, sundries. 26. French Brig Rossine, Ilha do Sal, salt. Hanoverian Brig Eche, New-York, coal. British Schooner Landora, Baltimore, timber. French Ship Minaire, Havre, sundries. British Bark Rajah of Sarawak, Liverpool, sundries. British Schooner Sarah Princess, Ilha do Sal, salt. 28. British Steamer Galileo, Liverpool, sundries. 29. Ironclad Cabral, London for the Brazilian Government. Hanoverian Schooner Albert, Rio Grande, meat. 30. Danish Brig Anne, Trieste, sundries. French Bark Guilherme Tell, Cadiz, salt. Hamburg Brig Argo, Ilha do Sal, salt. Swedish Brig Solon, Newcastle, coal. 31. British Ship Caprice, Cardiff, coal. British Ship Emily, Cardiff, coal. Norwegian Brig Storm, Christiansund, codfish. French Bark Victor Amédée, Marseilles, sundries. SEPTEMBER 1. British Bark Peter B. Warwick, New-York, sundries. British Ship John Duncan, Cardiff, coal. British Bark Cornelia, London, sundries. Portuguese Bark Flor da Felicia, Oporto, sundries. British Packet Douro, Southampton. 2. Swedish Schooner Carola, Liverpool, sundries. Hamburg Schooner Odin, Hamburg, sundries. Portuguese Bark Silencio, Oporto, salt &c and 52 passengers. Italian Brig Tecco, Cete, wine & salt. Un. States Ship Firenze Trent, Cardiff, coal for Panamá. British Ship Royal Visitor, Cardiff, coal for Callao. Prussian Brig Concordia, Cardiff, coal. British Ship Greyhound, Cardiff, coal for Callao, leaky. Swedish Brig Reference, Cardiff, coal. Norwegian Bark Thetis, Ilha do Sal, salt.

- Danish Brig Cora, Ilha do Sal, salt. Danish Brig Carl, Ilha do Sal, salt. British Steamer Memnon, River Plate, ballast. Mecklenburg Brig Henrich Georg, Pernambuco, ballast. 3. French Ship Saint Anne, Marseilles, sundries and 25 passengers. Portuguese Bark Favorita, Oporto, salt &c., and 113 passengers, 74 for Rio Grande do Sul. Swedish Brig Cleopatra, Cete, wine & salt. Bremen Brig Brasilia, Ilha do Sal, salt. British Packet Arno, River Plate. 5. Danish Schooner Hyega, Stockholm, pine. Hamburg Bark Carl, Montevideo, flour & bran. Norwegian Bark Nyfogged, Lindhal, Montevideo, ballast. Hamburg Bark Nimerca, Valparaiso, flour.

Internal Postage.

Table with columns for 'Letters', 'Legal documents', 'Announcements of births, marriages or burials', 'Prospectuses, &c.', 'Small parcels, Samples, Books, Printed matter, &c.', and 'CITY POSTS'. Includes rates for land and sea, and instructions for prepaid and non-prepaid letters.

British Packets.

Table listing rates for letters between Rio, Bahia, Sergipe and Pernambuco, and for letters from places out of Brazil.

French Packets.

Table listing rates for letters to or from Portugal, Spain, and various other regions, including rates for newspapers and samples.

Foreign Mails by other vessels.

Table listing rates for letters and newspapers from Great Britain and Colonies, France and Colonies, and other countries.

Foreign Mails by other vessels.

Table listing rates for letters and newspapers from the United States, and other countries, including rates for correspondence and printed matter.

Captain Burton's Lecture.

(Continued from No. 38.)

This vast colonnade surrounds a large unroofed and slightly irregular oblong which may be compared with an exaggeration of the Palais Royal, Paris. This sanded area is 650 feet long by 595 broad dotted with small buildings grouped round a common centre and is crossed by 8 narrow lines of flagged pavement. Towards the middle of it 115 paces from the Northern colonnade and 88 from the Southern and based upon an irregularly oval pavement of fine close grey gneiss or granite rises the far famed Kaabah: its funereal pall contrasting vividly with the sunlit walls and the yellow precipices of the City.

There it is at last, the bourn of long and weary travel, realizing the plans and hopes of many and many a year. This then is the Kibbal or direction towards which every Moslem has turned in prayer since the days of Mohammed and which for long ages before the birth of Christianity was revered by the Patriarchs of the East. No wonder that the scene is one of the wildest excitement. Here are worshippers clinging to the Curtain and sobbing as though their hearts would break; here some poor wretch with arms thrown on high so that his beating breast may touch the stone of the House appears ready to faint, and there men prostrate themselves on the pavement rubbing their foreheads against the stones shedding floods of tears and pouring forth phrenzied ejaculations. The most careless indeed never contemplate it for the first time without fear and awe. There is a popular jest against new comers that in the presence of the Kaabah they generally enquire the direction of prayer although they have all their lives been praying towards it as the early Christians fronted Jerusalem. But we must look more critically at the celebrated shrine.

The word Kaabah means a cube, a square, a maison carrée. It is called Bayt Ullah—House of God—because according to the Koran it is a certainly the first temple erected for mankind. It is also known as the Bride of Meccah probably from the old custom of typifying the Church Visible by a young married woman—hence probably its face-veil, its covering and its guard of Eunuchs. Externally it is a low tower of fine grey granite laid in horizontal courses of irregular depth; the stones are tolerably fitted and are not cemented. It shows no signs of decay and indeed in its present form it dates only from 1027. The shape is rather a trapezoid than a square being 40 feet long by 35 broad and 45 high; the flat roof having a cubit of depression from S. West to N. East where a gold or gilt spout discharges the drainage. The foundation is a marble base two feet high and presenting a sharp inclined plane.

All the Kaabah except the roof is covered with a Kiswatu garment. It is a pall-like hanging the work of a certain family at Cairo and annually renewed; the ground is dully black and Koranic verses interwoven into it are shining black. There is a door curtain of gold thread upon red silk and a bright band of similar material, called the Face-Veil of the House, two feet broad runs horizontally round the Kaabah at two thirds of its height. This covering when new is tucked up by ropes from the roof; when old it is fastened to large metal rings welded into the basement of the building. When this peculiar adjunct to the shrine is swollen and moved by the breeze, pious Moslems believe that angels are waving their wings over it.

The only entrance to the Kaabah is a narrow door of aloe wood, in the Eastern side. It is now raised 7 feet and you enter it hoisted up in men's arms: in A. D. 686 when the whole building took its present shape it was level with the external ground. The Kaabah opens gratis about 10 or 12 times a year when crowds rush in and men lose their lives. Wealthy pilgrims obtain the favour by paying for it. Scrupulous Moslems do not willingly enter it as they may never afterwards walk about barefooted, take up fire with their fingers or tell lies: nor is it every one can afford such luxuries as slippers, togs and truth. Nothing is more simple than the interior of the building. The walls are covered with handsome red Damask, flowered over with gold, tacked upon beyond the pilgrim's reach. The flat roof apparently rests upon three posts of carved and ornamented aloe wood.

Between the 3 pillars and about nine feet from the ground run metal bars to which hang lamps said to be gold. At the Northern corner there is a dwarf door; it leads into a narrow passage and the dwarf staircase by which the servants ascend to the roof. In the S. Eastern corner is a quadrant shaped sofa also of aloe wood, and on it sits the guardian of the shrine. The Hajar el Aswad or Black Stone of which all the world talks is fixed in the S. Eastern angle outside the house, between 4 and 5 feet from the ground. It is more conveniently to be kissed. It shows a black and slaggy surface glossy and pitch-like, worn and polished by myriads of lips, its diameter is about 7 inches and it appears only in the central aperture of a gilt or gold dish. The depth to which it extends into the wall is unknown: most people say two cubits.

Believers declare with poetry if not with reason that in the Day of Ataat when Allah made covenant with the souls about to animate the Sons of Adam, the instrument was placed in a fragment of the lower heaven, then white as snow, now black by reason of man's sins. The rationalist infidel opines this sacred corner stone to be a common aerolite, a remnant of the stone worship which considered it the symbol of power presiding over universal reproduction, and inserted by Mohammed into the edifice of El Islam. This relic has fared ill: it has been stolen and broken and has suffered other accidents.

Another remarkable part of the Kaabah is that between the Door and the Black Stone. It is called the Multazem or attached to, because here the pilgrim should apply his bosom, weep bitterly and beg pardon for his sins. In ancient times according to some authors it was the place for contracting solemn engagements.

The pavement which surrounds the Kaabah is about 8 inches high and the inside is marked by an oval balustrade of some score and a half of slender gilt metal pillars: between every two of these cross rods support oil lamps with globes of white and green glass. Gas is much wanted at Meccah. At the north end and separated by a space of about five feet from the building is El Hatim or the Broken a dwarf semi-circular wall whose extremities are on a line with the sides of the Kaabah. In its concavity are two slabs of a finer stone which cover the remains of Ismail and of his mother Hajirah. The former I may be allowed to remark is regarded by Moslems as the eldest son and the legitimate successor of Abraham in opposition to the Hebrews who prefer the child of the free woman. It is an old dispute and not likely to be soon settled.

Besides the Kaabah 10 minor structures dot the vast quadrangle. The most important is the massive covering of the well zemzem. The word means «the murmuring» and here the water gushed from the ground where the child Ishmael was shuffling his feet in the agonies of thirst. The supply is abundant but I found it nauseously bitter: its external application however when dashed like a douche over the pilgrim causes sins to fall from his soul like dust.

On the S. East and near the well are the Kubbatayn, two domes crowning heavy ugly buildings vulgarly painted with red green and yellow bands and used as clock room and library. Directly opposite the Kaabah door is a short ladder or staircase of carved wood which is wheeled up to the entrance door on the rare occasions when it is opened. North of it is the Inner Hab El Salam or gate of security, under which the pilgrims pass in their first visit to the shrine. It is a slightly built and detached arch of stone about 15 feet of space wide and 18 height. Somewhat like our meaningless triumphal arches which come from no place and go no where. Between this and the Kaabah stands the Makam Ibrahim or Station of Abraham, a small building containing the stone which supported the «Friend of Allah» when he was building the House. It served for a scaffold rising and falling of itself as required and it preserved the impressions of Abraham's feet especially of the two big toes. Devout and wealthy pilgrims fill the cavities with wax, which they rub over their eyes and faces with physical as well as spiritual refreshment. To the North of it is a fine white marble pulpit with narrow steps leading to the preacher's post which is surrounded by a gilt and sharply tapering steeple. Lastly opposite the Northern the Western

and the S. Eastern sides of the Kaabah stand three ornamental pavilions with light sloping roofs resting on slender pillars: from these the representatives of the three orthodox schools direct the prayers of their congregations. The Shafi or fourth branch collect between the corner of the well Zemzem and the Station of Abraham, whilst the heretical sects lay claim to certain mysterious and invisible places of reunion.

I must now describe what the pilgrims do. Entering with the boy Mohammed who acted as my Mutawwif or Circuit guide we passed through the inner Gate of Security uttering various religious formulas and we recited the usual two-prostration prayer in honour of the Mosque at the Shafi place of worship. We then proceeded to the Angle of the House in which the Black Stone is set and there recited other prayers before beginning Tawaf or Circumambulation. The place was crowded with pilgrims, all males—women rarely appear during the hours of light. Bareheaded and barefooted they passed the giant pavement which smooth as glass and hot as sun can make it surrounds the Kaabah, suggesting the idea of perpetual motion. Meccans declare that at no time of the day or night is the place ever wholly deserted.

Circumambulation consist of 7 Shafts or rounds of the House to which the left shoulder is turned, and each noted spot has its peculiar prayers. The three first courses are performed at a brisk trot like the French pas gymnastique. The four latter are leisurely passed. The origin of this custom is variously accounted for: the general idea is that Mohammed directed his followers thus to show themselves strong and active to the Infidels who had declared them to have been weakened by the air of El Medinah. At the end of the seven courses we fought our way through the thin-legged host of Bedouins and kissed the Black Stone rubbing our hands and foreheads upon it. There were some other unimportant devotions which concluded with a douche at the well Zemzem and with a general alms giving. The circumambulation ceremony is performed several times in the day, despite the heat. It is positive torture.

The visit to the Kaabah however does not entitle a man to be called Haji. The essence of pilgrimage is to be present at the sermon pronounced by the preacher on the Holy Hill of Arafat distant about 12 miles from and to the East Meccah. This performed even in a state of insensibility is valid and to die by the roadside is martyrdom saving all the pains and penalties of the tomb.

The visit however must be paid on the 8, 9 and the 10th of the month Zu'l Hijjah (the Lord of Pilgrimage) the last month of the Arab year. At this time there is a great throng through the framework of Moslem society from Gibraltar to Japan and those who cannot visit the Holy City content themselves with prayers and sacrifices at home. As the Moslem computation is lunar the epoch retrocedes through the seasons in 33 years. When I visited Meccah the rites began on September 12 and ended on September 14, 1853. In 1861 the opening day was June 8: the closing June 10.

My hearers will observe that the modern Pilgrimage ceremonies of the Moslem are evidently a commemoration of Abraham and his descendants. The practices of the Father of the Faithful when he issued from the land of Chaldaea seem to have formed a religious standard in the mind of the Arab lawyer who preferred Abraham before all the other prophets himself alone excepted.

The day after our arrival at Meccah was the Yaum El Tarwiyah, the Day of Carrying Water, the first of the three which compose the pilgrimage season proper. From the earliest dawn the road is densely thronged with white-robed votaries, some walking others mounted and all shouting Labbayk with all their might. As usual the scene was one of strange contrasts. Turkish dignitaries on fine horses, Bedouins bestriding swift dromedaries, the most uninteresting soldiery and the most picturesque beggars. Before night-fall I saw no less than five exhausted and emaciated devotes give up the ghost and become martyrs.

The first object of interest lies on the right hand side of the road. This was a high conical hill known as Tabel Hora but now called Tabel Nur or Mountain of Light because there Mohammed's mind was first illuminated. The Cave of Revelation is still shown. It looks upon a wild scene. Eastward and Southward the vision is limited by abrupt hills. In the other directions there is a dreary landscape with here and there a stunted acacia or a clump of brinswood, growing on rough ground where stony gullies and valleys of white sand, most of them watercourses after the rare rains, separate black, gray and yellow rocks.

Passing over El Akabah, the Steeps, an important spot in classical Arab history, we entered Muera a hot hollow 3 or 4 miles from the barren Valley of Meccah. It is a long narrow straggling village of mud and stone houses single storied and double storied built in the common Arab style. We were fated to see it again. At noon we passed Migdalifah or the Approacher, known to El Islam as the Minaret without the Mosque and thus distinguished from a neighbouring building the Mosque without the Minaret. There is something peculiarly impressive in the tall solitary tower springing from the desolate valley of gravel: no wonder that the old Arab conquerors loved to give the high-sounding name of this oratory to distant points in their extensive empire.

Here as we all halted for the noon prayer appeared the Damascens Caravan in all its glory. The Mahmal or litter sent by the Sultan to represent his presence, no longer a framework as on the line of march, now flashed in the sun all gold and green and the huge white camel seemed to carry it with pride. Around the moving host of peaceful pilgrims hovered a crowd of mounted Bedouins armed to the teeth. These people often visit Arafat for blood revenge: nothing can be more sacrilegious than murder at such a season but they find the enemy unprepared. As their dromedaries floated in the wind and their faces were swathed and veiled with their head-kerchiefs it is not always easy to distinguish the sex of the mad beings that hurry past at speed. The women are as unscrupulous, and many of are seen emulating the men in reckless riding them and striking with their sticks at every animal in their way.

Presently we rode safely threading the gorge called the Two Ragged Hills and celebrated for accidents, we passed between two walls surrounded with pinnacles. They mark the limits of the Arafat Plain the «Standing-Ground» as it is called. Here in sight of the Holy Hill Arafat standing boldly out from the fair blue sky and backed by the azure Peaks of Taif all the pilgrim host raised loud shouts of Labbayk—the noise was that of a storm. We then sought our quarters in the town of tents scattered over two or three miles of plain at the Southern foot of the Holy Hill and there we passed a turbulent night of prayer.

I estimated the total amount of devotees to be 50,000: usually it may amount to 80,000. The Arabs however believe that the total of those «standing on Arafat» cannot be counted and that if less than 600,000 human beings are gathered the angels descend and make up the sum.

Even in A. D. 1853 my Moslem friends declared that 150,000 immortals were present in mortal shape. The Mount of Mercy, which is also called Tabel Hâf or Mount of Wrestling in prayer, is physically considered a mass of coarse granite split into large blocks and thinly covered with a coat of withered thorns. It rises abruptly to a height of 180 to 200 feet from the gravelly flat and it is separated by a sandy vale from the last spur of the Taif Hills. The dwarf wall encircling it gives the barren Taif Hills a somewhat artificial look which is not diminished by the broad flight of steps winding up the Southern face and by the large stuccoed platform on the summit where the preacher delivers the «Sermon of the Standing.»

Arafat means «Recognition» and owes its name and honours to a well-known legend. When our First Parents were expelled from Paradise, which according to Moslems is in the lowest of the Seven Heavens, Adam descended at Ceylon, Eve upon Arafat. The former seeking his wife began a journey to which Earth owes its present mottled appearance. Wherever he placed his foot a town arose in the fullness of time, between the strides he came to the Mountain country. Wandering for many years he came to the Mountain of Mercy where our common mother was continually calling upon his name and they recognizing each other gave the place its name. Upon the hill top Adam instructed by the Archangel Gabriel erected a prayer station and in its neighbourhood the pair abode until death.

My hearers may be pleased to know that Adam's grave is shown at Muna the village through which we passed to-day. The Mosque covering his remains is called El Kharrf: at his head is at one end of the long wall, his feet are at the other and the dome covers his middle. Our first father's stature being found inconvenient it was dwarfed to 150 feet. Eve again is buried near the port of Meccah, Jeddah which means the «grand mother. She is supposed to lie like a Moslem kneeling the Kaabah with her head Southwards her feet to the North and her right cheek resting on her right hand. In the dome opening to the West and covering a part of the dome is a niche carved to represent her middle. Two square stone walls about 18 feet apart define the mortal remains of our Mother who as she measured 120 paces from head to waist and 90 from waist to heel must have presented in life a very peculiar appearance. The archaeological remembrance that the great idol of Jeddah in the age of Arab litholatriy was a «long stone.»

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To be continued.

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