

# THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES

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POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND COMMERCIAL

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR WILLIAM SCULLY

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## THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES.

### Notice to European and American subscribers and advertisers.

Persons desirous of subscribing for this paper, or of advertising in it, will please apply to Mr. George Street 30 Cornhill, London, Messrs Kellogg & Dauchy 56 Beekman St., New-York, who are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements. Subscription £2,2 per annum. Advertisements 3s/6d per Inch of Column, for single insertions. If inserted six consecutive months an abatement of 10 per cent will be made.

To ENQUIRING EMIGRANTS.—The price of government land is usually 11 pence (22 cents) the acre for cash; or double on a credit of 5 years.

Cutting down the timber can be hired at about 12/6 (3 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 No 35).

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

### To the Clergy of Ireland.

I have for a long time felt convinced that the peasantry of the British Isles would find in Brazil opportunities of advancing their views in leaving their native land, superior to those afforded in other countries to which emigration is strongly tending, but the poverty of the class, rendering the advance of passage money necessary, the absence of an established demand for their labor, though the want of labor has long been deeply felt, to afford them employment immediately on arrival, and other embarrassments of less weight, rendered the subject a difficult one and it has for a long time past been a question of anxious consideration with me to find a satisfactory solution.

Now, however, the subject has assumed a proper aspect for the minor embarrassments have been mostly obviated through the well-designed and active course of the Brazilian rulers, and the benevolent action of an association of disinterested gentlemen, while on the other hand the employers have shown a disposition to take the matter into their own hands and thus create that direct and large demand which was the main thing to be desired, so as to ensure to farm laborers remunerative employment immediately on arrival.

Under these circumstances, as many applications have been made to me by landed proprietors in this country for the introduction of Irish farm-laborers to work upon their estates, I take the present means of asking the benevolent clergy of Ireland, and others interested in promoting the welfare of that class of laborer, to inform me whether families and single men of sober and steady habits will avail themselves of an opportunity to come to this country upon their passages being advanced to them, the cost, which may be about £ 12, to be deducted by instalments from the wages they will receive after arrival, which wages would be about £ 2 a month, with keep, for able-bodied men, others receiving a proportionate amount according to their ability.

The passage occupies about 30 days in the screw steamers from Liverpool, by which vessels they probably would be brought.

Laborers coming here under these conditions would have to enter into a contract, before sailing, to serve one year after arrival or so much longer as would be required to repay their passages and that of their families, a guarantee of employment on arrival being reciprocally given.

It is probable that a large number would be engaged by the American planters who are settling in Brazil.

The climate of Brazil is a healthy one for men not addicted to the abuse of ardent spirits and it is much more agreeable than that of the United States, the heat of summer never reaching the extremes so frequent there, and the winters, in like manner, having in this portion of the Empire much resemblance to an Irish summer, though somewhat warmer to the north, and cooler in the south and interior, where frosts occasionally occur.

Land is very cheap either to rent, lease or buy, and if after gaining experience and saving money the emigrants desire to settle upon land of their own they will find it cheaper to effect, and their industry more productive of reward, than in the United States, while at the same time they can effect it without the necessity of withdrawing to any great distance inland to procure it, government land being still abundant within 200 and even fifty miles of the sea.

The State Religion of the country is Roman Catholic but all others are fully tolerated. If a sufficient number be settled in any locality it is the usual course of the Brazilian government to provide for them at its cost a clergyman of their communion and country.

The laws protecting person and property are equitable, and the government is stable and strong. Two years residence entitles the emigrant to become naturalized and have a vote. When naturalized he continues exempt from conscription for the army, but is liable to do service within the bounds of the municipality (county) wherein he resides.

In Brazil the Irish emigrant will find kindness shown to him on every side, just as in his native land, and will experience nothing of the unconcealed contempt which the native American is apt to show « raw » Irishmen, until five years' residence has entitled them to vote.

In addition to the well-known desire of the Imperial government to encourage the settlement of industrious immi-

grant laborers, farmers and others of the productive classes upon Brazilian soil, and the general good feeling manifested towards them among Brazilians of all ranks, a benevolent society denominated « The International Society of Immigrants » has been formed in Rio to assist the emigrant on his arrival, promote his views, and protect his interests whenever necessary. In conjunction with these objects the Society has under its supervision and management an Emigrants' Hotel where emigrants are accommodated at nominal rates.

All laborers to whom passages may be furnished would be required to bring a testimonial from their parish clergyman as to their sober and general moral and industrious habits.

Gentlemen wishing to communicate with me upon the subject touched upon above, are requested to enclose their letters to Richard Clare Esq., 21 Brown's Buildings, Liverpool, and their kindness will be thankfully acknowledged by the

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES.

### The National Exhibition.

Upon the 19th of October, the festal day of S. Pedro de Alcantara, the second national exhibition of Brazil was opened.

Strange to say, however, no invitations to be present at the formal ceremonies of the opening of an exhibition whose objects are so closely leagued with the commerce of the country, were extended to the Comissão da Praça, the recognized representative of the commercial body of Rio de Janeiro, or to leading merchants, as such!

Not that invitations were so scarce that cocked hats and official robes absorbed them all, but because in the lucid intelligence of the committee of management commerce has sought to do with the agricultural and manufacturing industries of Brazil. So commercial men stood aloof while to the shame of the managers individuals of more than doubtful respectability of life found in the invitations in blank, not sparingly scattered around, a ready means to be present at an Imperial pageant, not for the first time either, on equal terms with the noblest ladies of the land.

The idea of exhibitions in every province of the Empire, to be succeeded by a great national one at Rio de Janeiro, formed from all the cullings of the minor ones thus gathered into one large building for investigation and comparison, was a practicable, a useful and a grand conception, and as such we called the attention of our readers abroad to the opportunities which it would afford for a study and report upon Brazilian wild and cultivated products, and for a display of useful implements and machines in a country where labor-saving machinery has made but little progress towards general employment.

But, we regret to say, this great idea has been belittled and aborted in the method of its development. An exhibition whose usefulness depended so thoroughly upon its notoriety amongst the many various classes whose interests are intimately connected with the objects of its institution has been suffered to remain so little known at home that ten leagues from Rio its existence is unrecognized among the populace! Where were the advertisements to make it a household word in Brazilian homes, where are the cheap trains and passages so successfully employed in Europe to attract the people from a distance to a visit to the metropolitan exhibition? These simple and well-proved means have been neglected, and an exhibition which should have called the sertanejos from the furthest districts of the surrounding provinces will be confined to the view of a scanty number of the residents within a circle of a dozen miles around.

Taking also the arrangements for foreign entries the same inattention and carelessness is manifest in the facilities for their importation free of duty, and the agent of the only foreign manufacturers, the English house of Ransome & Sims of Ipswich, who braved the cost and trouble of sending specimens of their valuable implements and machines, would rather have paid the duties twice told than have encountered the wearying formalities that were allowed to intervene.

It is also somewhat incomprehensible why an important agricultural and manufacturing nation (we will not say commercial, out of deference to the committee) like the British has no representative upon the juries. Was the omission because there are no qualified Englishmen to be found among the many resident in Rio, or was the committee attacked during this hot weather with a slight access of anglophobia, and thought the se-

venty millions of English speaking nations well represented by a solitary jurymen from the United States?

But these are minor matters. The exhibition itself inspires a feeling of heart-felt sorrow at the scanty manner in which the nine millions of a country possessing such a wonderful number of valuable indigenous productions have responded to the call upon them. Not that are no valuable contributions to it, but that the contributors to it have not been the nation, only a few spirited individuals, too few, unfortunately, to remove the reproach of national apathy towards one of the great modern engines of national progress. Take for example the fibrous materials in which Brazil is so extraordinarily rich, which would, if sufficiently known abroad, probably create an enormous trade in them alone, take the multitudinous oils, essences and resins, the incalculable medicinal plants and extracts, yet how sparsely are they illustrated, who would conceive from them the native riches of this India of the West?

In some directions the exhibition is more developed. The German colonists have shown their success in cereals and legumes, the display of cotton has its value, the bottled fruits from the north are at all events suggestive, and the equator gives a glimpse into Amazonian vegetation and her animal creation. The mineral department is a tale of undeveloped wealth, the fine mass of coal from Rio Grande do Sul is a fulfilling prophecy, and the large collection of the splendid woods of Brazil, unfortunately without sufficient elucidation, is matter for a long and careful study.

The throne room and chapel, in particular, and also many of the paintings and other works of art irresistibly attract attention, but what shall we say of the millinery and tailor show, of the wide space of infantile daubs that serve for placards to advertise a teacher, of the portrait of a well-known Phryne almost cheek by jowl with those of the Imperial family, what shall we think of these but that « empenho » has been too strong for the dictates of good taste, of decency and respect.

It may be that in the Parisian exhibition even the few contributions that have come forward to Rio may fill the limited space allotted to Brazil, and the shortcomings of the country will be known to few, but Brazilians there will have to feel deep mortification at the poverty of their native show when contrasted with the untold wealth of products absent, with the greater display from far less favored countries. There is yet some time to remove deficiencies and better represent the national wealth among competitors. The rich and populous provinces that encircle the metropolis themselves could furnish materials for a worthy contribution, and we call upon such men as the Visconde de Barbacena and Sr. Netto, who know what other nations have done and what Brazil can do, to throw their energies and their knowledge in the scale to effect that Brazil may be, even approximately to a decimal of her capabilities, better represented at the Paris show of 1866.

### The Bank of Brazil.

The following is the agreement entered into by the Government and the commissioners of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil upon the 11th, and approved by the Emperor under decree 3717 of October 13.

On the 11th day of October 1866, at this court and in the very loyal and heroic city of Rio de Janeiro, in the audience hall of the Tribunal of the National Treasury, being present His Ex. Sr. Zacharias de Góes e Vasconcellos, of the Council of H. M. the Emperor, Senator of the Empire, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister and Secretary of State for Finance, and President of the Tribunal of the National Treasury; Councillor of State Francisco de Salles Torres Homem, President of the bank, and Councillor José Idefonso de Souza Ramos, Councillor Carlos Carneiro de Campos, Councillor José Pedro Dias de Carvalho, José Joaquim de Lima e Silva Sobrinho, Councillor Joaquim Pereira de Faria, Councillor Bernardo Ribeiro de Carvalho and Militão Maximo de Souza, commissioners of the bank on the part of the shareholders, all duly and competently authorized for the agreement treated of in art. 1 and 2 of the law No 1349 of September 12 of the current year, to wit: the Minister of Fazenda by decree of 6th of the present month, and the said commissioners on the part of the shareholders by act of the General Assembly of the said bank of September 20 last; it was said by these commissioners that in the name of the General Assembly of the shareholders of the Bank of Brazil and by virtue of the full and unlimited powers conferred on them they accepted the conditions of the cited law for the innovation of the contract of July 5, 1853 between the Government and the bank, with the declaration that in the part relative to the department of hypothecations the bank reserves the making use of this faculty so soon as it judges opportune; and also that it promised to submit for the approval of the Government the alterations of the statutes of August 31, 1853, in accordance with the dispositions in vigor; and by the Minister of Fazenda it was said that in name of the Government and by virtue of the cited decree, he accepts the present declaration of the shareholders of the bank for all the legal effects, and especially for the execution of the said law No. 1349.

In testimony of which and to appear, the present agreement was drawn up in duplicate, which is signed by the above-said Councillor Zacharias de Góes e Vasconcellos, Minister of Fazenda, and Councillor of State Francisco de Salles Torres Homem, President of the bank, Councillor José Idefonso de Souza Ramos, Councillor José Pedro Dias de Carvalho, José Joaquim de Lima e Silva Sobrinho, Councillor Joaquim Pereira de Faria, Councillor Bernardo Ribeiro de Carvalho and Militão Maximo de Souza, sealed with the arms of the Empire. And I, José Severiano da Rocha, Official-Major of the Secretariat of State for Finance, have subscribed.

Here follow the signatures.

Decree 3720 of the Ministry of Fazenda puts in execution the law of September 12th last in the part relative to the issue of the Bank and the payment of the debt of the Treasury to it.

The following is an epitome of the chief provisions.

Art. 1. All paper etc. and everything connected with the issue will be sent to the Caixa da Amortização.

The inutilized paper and other objects will be destroyed.

Signed paper or ready for signature, above the effective issue on the 11th Inst of the Rio Bank, and of the Branches on the dates mentioned in Art. 10, will be kept locked up.

Art. 2. It is forbidden to reissue any note brought to the Caixa da Amortização, upon any pretence except in exchange for iron notes or other legal exchange.

Art. 3. The exchange of other issuing belongs the administration of the Caixa.

Art. 4. The exchange will be made with the overplus of art. 1 § 3, or with others of a new pattern at cost of the Bank.

Art. 5. The signing will be done as now.

Art. 6. For payment of the 11,000,000 due the Bank, that sum will be redeemed with Imperial notes at the Caixa, the notes of the Bank received being stamped — inutilizada — and kept in a separate coffer.

Art. 7. When completed these will be sent to the Bank and the acknowledgments held be returned.

Art. 8. The Treasury bills to the amount of 3,837,700\$ held by the Bank will be paid off in the same manner, as they become due, the Treasury issuing an equal sum of Imperial notes to the above sums.

Art. 9. Within 6 months the Bank shall sell its bullion for Bank notes, which shall be at once inutilized and sent to the Caixa, the Bank receiving Imperial notes instead.

Art. 10. The same shall be done by the Branches, the 6 months counting from when they receive from the president of the province a certified copy of this decree; the inutilized notes to be sent to the Treasury of Fazenda for remittance to the Bank, and by this delivered to the Caixa da Amortização.

Art. 11. The Minister of Fazenda will determine the relation between the Rio and the Branch notes to be redeemed; the Bank may remit bullion or Imperial notes to establish this relation.

Art. 12. The 5 to 8 per cent to be called in every year, commencing after the execution of the preceding withdrawals, will be duly delivered cancelled to the Caixa.

Art. 13. Provides for the burning of cancelled notes.

Art. 14. Substitution will be proceeded by announcements fixing date, etc., and after that date 10% per month will be deducted.

Art. 15. This discount will be for the benefit of the Bank.

Art. 16. The Bank will receive Imperial notes in exchange for those thus called in.

### MISCELLANEOUS

10,000 NATIONAL GUARDS MORE.—Decree No 3714 calls for a draft of 10,000 of the national guards for service on the frontiers and in the campaign against Paraguay.

Gift of 10,000\$ FOR THE WAR.—Sr. Francisco José Teixeira Leite has remitted to the Chefe de Policia the sum of 10,000\$ to be employed in bounties to volunteers for the Paraguayan war.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—The burial of Commodore Miguel de Souza Mello e Alvim, Councillor of State, took place upon the 9th. The forts and ships of war saluted.

MR. RICHARD HARRIS.—This gentleman was severely wounded with a knife by a black boy who was stealing sugar cane from this chaçara in S. Clemente during the night of the 8th.

The black seems to be a fugitive slave who had been hanging about that locality plundering the gardens and hen-houses, and threatening with a knife any one who came across him.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE SOUTH.—The steamer Telegraph returned to Rio on the 9th after successfully laying four portions of submarine cable across the mouths of the S. Francisco do Sul, Guaratiba and the two entrances of Paranaguá, of the respective lengths of 1,300, 700, 3,000, and 1,800 metres.

The Telegraph will take on board a further portion of cable and will then proceed to lay down the portions of submarine cable needed across the mouths of the Iguaçu, Santos Supercayú, and Santa Catharina.

CONSULAR CONVENTION.—An agreement has been come to between the French and Brazilian governments as to the 7th Article of the Consular Convention of December 10, 1850, which was the subject of so much difference of opinion between the Brazilian authorities and the foreign consuls. The chief provisions are:

1st. The consuls and the authorities are reciprocally to advise each other of the death of French subjects in Brazil or Brazilians in France.

2d. The French consul in Brazil will have exclusive jurisdiction over the property, only when the heirs are all French and are absent, minor or incapable.

If there be also a Brazilian born widow, male heir, legatee or minor heir the consul will have joint jurisdiction.

Minors born of French parents in Brazil will be considered French until of age.

Universal legatees are on the same footing as heirs.

The above rules apply reciprocally to the property of Brazilians dying in France, in what is not contrary to French law.

Property without heirs to whom it can descend will be escheated to the State in which it is found.

THE BRAZILIAN & PORTUGUESE BANK.—This bank is permitted by decree No 3713 of October 6, to change its name to the « English Bank of Rio de Janeiro », and the General directory in London can confide the management in Rio to either a local directory, a committee or manager.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.—The Marquis of Caxias has been appointed to the command of the Brazilian army of operations in Paraguay.

MINISTRY OF WAR.—Conselheiro Angelo Moniz da Silva Ferraz resigned on the 10th and his department was temporarily taken charge of by Conselheiro João Lustosa da Cunha Paranaguá, Minister of Justiça.

Conselheiro Ferraz received the title of Baron of Uruguaiana with gradeship and was named Councillor of State in Ordinary.

ORDER OF ROSE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Zozimo de Oliveira Bueno received on the 10th the rank of Dignitary.

Sr. José Joaquim do Carmo, ex-president of Espirito-Santo, received that of officer; and Captain Maximiano dos Santos Marques, Adjutant of the President of Bahia, was granted the habit.

PARANÁ.—Sr. Bruno Henriques de Almeida was superseded on the 10th by Sr. Alfredo Decadeciano da Silva Tavares in the post of Secretary of the government of Paraná.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The Legislative Assembly of the province of Goyaz appointed towards the 10th of August a commission to felicitate the Emperor on his return from



the troops were demoralized and nothing could induce them to return.

I am told that the loss to the Brazilian army is put down at 1,981 men; there is an impression in which I share that notwithstanding this loss, the place would have been taken if the troops could have been kept to their work an hour longer.

Yesterday I dined with some officers in the division under General Flores. The men had recovered and buried some of the Brazilian soldiers found floating down the river; two had their throats cut from ear to ear; another, an officer whose name I forget, and who was seen to fall in the second trench with a bullet in his knee, was picked up with his body all marked with blows, one a very nasty one on the head, thus showing how he was killed.

No movement took place after the repulse from Curupaty except that General Mitre withdrew his division to his camp at Tuyuty leaving General the Baron de Porto Alegre in garrison at Curuzú supported by the fleet which was anchored there.

The Paraguayans were still strengthening their right with ditches and parapets on which they were mounting field pieces, and the Brazilians were throwing up works in front of their encampment at Tuyuty and opposite those of the Paraguayans.

1500 to 2000 troops from Rio had reached Corrientes together with a number of horses and a quantity of munitions. The Argentines after the first burst of dispendency and indignation against General Mitre had become earnest in promoting the increase of the army.

The submarine cable between Enseada and Colonia was about to be submerged and the *Cornelia*, the *Spider* and another English gunboat were making the necessary soundings.

The contributions of products were coming in rapidly and it was hoped to send a good collection to Paris for the exposition there.

The loss of the Argentines during the attack on Curupaty is officially stated at 2,078, making the Allied loss on that occasion 4,028 besides a small number missing.

Among the wounded who had died were the adopted son of Sr. Sarmiento the Argentine Minister at Washington, a young man of literary promise, and Sr. Paz son of the Vice-president.

Flores was occupied with the task of preparing for the elections for the constitutional government, which were appointed for the end of November.

A project for a railway to run both north and south from Montevideo and another to build a dry dock at Colonia were favorably considered by him.

The contributions for the exposition were so backward that it was feared Uruguay would be unrepresented in Paris. Flores has abolished the concession of patents on the introduction of inventions, only inventions and improvements effected by residents will be allowed patents.

Recruiting was going on earnestly in Montevideo. The news from the River Plate is that on both sides the belligerents were engaged solely in strengthening their positions and greeting further batteries.

No movement on the part of the Allies was looked for at an early date, until considerable reinforcements were come forward. These, however, were beginning to arrive, the Brazilians having received some 1,500 men and a quantity of munitions, while Argentine contingents from various localities were at or near the scene of operations; and great efforts were making all points of the Confederation and Uruguay to get recruits and levies together.

The indignation against General Mitre and calls for his withdrawal seemed to have subsided, and a calmer view was taking of the situation.

The preliminary preparations for the laying of the cable across the river between Enseada and Colonia were in progress. At Montevideo General Flores had fixed the period of the elections for a constitutional government for the end of November. He had issued a decree refusing for the future, concessions of patents to introducers of inventions and improvements.

The British brig *Offer* was lost on the 3d Inst. upon the English bank while on voyage from London. The Captain, a passenger, the crew and part of the cargo had been brought to Montevideo.

General Flores had approved of the proposed dock at Colonia and railway north and south. Two of the three ironclads lately arrived at Montevideo had gone up to join the Brazilian fleet.

The news from the provinces is with few instances devoid of importance or interest. In Amazonas Dr. Luiz Martins da Silva Coutinho had been elected Imperial deputy in place of Father Antonio Augusto de Mattos.

In Pernambuco a disturbance occurred upon the 30th Ult. through collision between the speakers at one of the public meetings called against the Portuguese and an officer of a battalion of national guards sent to exercise on the same ground. In consequence the Chefe de Policia had arrested the speakers and several of their supporters and sympathizers, and the town was divided into parties, some approving and some denouncing vehemently the proceedings of the Chefe de Policia.

The Captain, his wife, and seven of the crew of the British ship *Sardinian* had been landed at Pernambuco by the *Anna Kay*, while 15 others were on the *Royal Family* bound for Rio. The *Sardinian* sunk at sea upon the 19th of September while on her voyage from Rangoon for Liverpool.

In S. Paulo Sr. Sobrany is at present, specially charged by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works to examine the railway from Santos to Jundiary and to accept it if judged by him in a satisfactory condition.

The ex-Minister of Agriculture, Sr. Paula e Souza, had gone to his estates of Rio Claro. In Rio de Janeiro the last fortnight has been eventful. War preparations are urging with utmost haste. The ironclad *Cabral* commanded by Lieutenant Paes Leme, steamed for the Plate upon the 15th Instant, and two steamers carrying munitions and troops are to leave in a day or two for Paraguay.

Of the 10,000 national guards called upon the 9th to service for the war, 400 have already been drafted in the city and others are arriving from adjoining points to be forwarded without delay to Paraguay. Recruiting and enlisting are pushing in every point and all the officers under process of court-martial have been ordered to active duty. Marechal de Campo the Marquis de Caxias has been appointed generalissimo of the Brazilian armies in Paraguay

and steamed on the 22d for the River Plate, accompanied with his staff; and all betokens the resolution of the Imperial government to spare no means to carry on the war and render their forces capable of offensive action.

The Minister of War, Councillor Angelo Moniz da Silva Ferraz resigned his post upon the 10th, and has been made Baron de Uruguayana and Councillor in ordinary. His ministry is *pro tempore* in charge of the Minister of Justice. Marechal de Campo Henrique Marques de Oliveira Lisboa is appointed Lieutenant-General; and Brigadier Alexandre Gomes de Argollo Ferrão, Marechal de Campo.

The Bank of Brazil has accepted the provisions of the law taking away its faculty of issue, and the Government has published the decree regulating its withdrawal. All the issue in the Rio bank, and all materials, etc., pertaining to it, have been handed over to the Caixa de Amortização.

The opening of the National Exposition took place upon the 19th with the customary formalities. It is held within the premises of the new Mint, upon the Campo de Santa Anna, which is a fine building and has been very agreeably and tastefully arranged for the purpose of the exhibition.

The Brazilian and Portuguese Bank has been authorized to change its name to the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro and alter its statutes as to the management in Rio. Two men belonging to the Hanoverian schooner *Ida Charlotte*, foundered at sea upon the 7th, have arrived here picked up by the *Boa Noa* on the 12th. Unfortunately there is reason to believe that the captain and the others were drowned while trying to land at Maricá.

The British ship *Golden Age* arrived on the 20th, having sprunk leaks on her voyage from Cardiff to Callão with a cargo of coal.

H. M. Ships *Narcissus*, *Sharpshooter* and *Spiteful* are in port. The Un. States steamer *Anrara* from Boston for California put in on 17th with machinery disarranged.

There are now two foreign merchants connected with the administration of the Bank of Brazil, Mr. Rodocanochi as Fiscal, and Mr. Jules Posso as Director. Both are gentlemen who are well acquainted with the commerce of Rio, and both enjoy a high reputation for zeal and financial abilities.

Mrs. Ginty and her family were the first to drive through the new carriage road to Tijuca, commenced by the late Mr. Ginty C. E. The Baron de Mauá was the second, having on her arrival from Europe paid a visit to sympathize with Mrs. Ginty upon the death of her husband, a gentleman to whom he was much attached and from whom his Excellency had received long and faithful service.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange.—Business commenced on the 15th by the Banks sweeping up all disposable money at 25d. This naturally frightened many drawers into the market at 25 1/8 and 25 3/8, with a transaction at 25 1/2.

In francs also a heavy business was done at from 375 to 382. Before the arrival of the *Carmel* £250,000 were negotiated on London, and 1,100,000 francs on France.

The Banks then perceiving that first class drawers came forward as takers, reduced their rates to 24 1/2 and 24 7/8, at which prices limited transactions were effected. Private paper is to day eagerly sought after at 25d.

The total transactions by this steamer are estimated as follows: On London £ 500,000 at 24 1/2, 24 3/4, bulk 26d. On Paris 2,000,000 francs at 375 to 382. On Hamburg 150,000 M. B. at 720 to 725.

Money.—Continues easy for short dates at 7 to 8 per cent long dates 9 1/2 to 10 per cent. Metals.—In sovereigns little has been done, prices 9800 to 9800. The Government is in treaty with the Bank of Brazil's Directors to buy their gold. The Directors hold firm to 100,000, which no doubt the Government must give, as the new Commander-in-Chief is supposed to take six thousand counts with him. The amount of gold in the Bank is about £ 1,700,000.

The Government have drawn for 600,000 on the North, at 60 days, selling at par. Bank of Brazil Shares.—The feeling is unfavorable to this security. 300 shares were sold on the 14th for delivery on the 17th at 175 each, but were resold, prior to the transfer, at a reduction of 5s, which with expenses amounted to 3 1/2 per cent loss. Prices are quite nominal.

The Bank will soon commence working under the new regulations. Government Stock 6 1/2.—As predicted in our last report this stock is firm and the orders executed since our last have been at 91, and some few reported at 92. The transfers close on the 30th of November, and as the general belief is that no omission will be made this year, we may see prices still higher with the approaching dividend of 5 per cent in January.

Wool and Porter.—The market is overstocked with unknown and inferior brands. Ashes' brand is sought after and buyers are offering 65,000; Tomant's is 58,000; Limes & Co's 55,000 to 58,000. Butter.—There are about 100 firkins of Irish in first hands, worth about 800 reis. The stock of French in dealers' hands is about 6,000 firkins. For the small lots in the hands of importers 810 to 850 reis is the market price.

Codfish.—Very dull. A small cargo of Norway has arrived in order. Nominal prices 185 to 200 for Tubs, and 115 to 160 for cases. The stocks are large. Flour.—Arrivals are heavy, especially of Trieste and Chili. The sales are very limited and the prices nominal. The stocks in first hands are about 45,100 barrels, and bakers are offering far below our nominal quotations, which are as follows:

Baltimore . . . . . 228 to 248
Trieste . . . . . 228 to 248
Chili (sacks) . . . . . 165 to 188
French . . . . . 188 to 208

Hessians.—Several parcels sold at 250 to 270 reis. The stocks are about 7,000 pieces, and the market is very dull. Lard.—The market being overstocked prices are declining and Baltimore is worth only 530 reis. Kerosene is very dull; nominally 18,000 to 18,700. Onaburgs.—We have few sales to report, and stocks are heavy.

Pitch pine is worth about 40s. Rope.—About 200 pieces of Russian sold at 37s. Sailcloth.—100 pieces of wide Russian have been sold at 138,000. Scotch narrow is nominally worth 248,000; wide 338,000. Coffee.—An active business since sailing of the English steamer, the sales reaching 125,000 bags, at a decline of 100 reis on good and 100 to 200 reis on low qualities. The receipts continue to average about 9,000 to 10,000 bags per day.

Stocks 100,000 bags. Fine superior . . . . . 78100 to 78300
Superior . . . . . 68800 to 70000
Good First . . . . . 68300 to 69600
Ordinary . . . . . 58000 to 59500
Good Second . . . . . 48400 to 49600

Cotton.—Though our stocks are accumulating holders will not accede to prices that would induce shippers to purchase. Offers of 125,000 to 138,000 are made but through our stocks here are 11,000 bales and at Santos 14,000 bales, our sales during the past fortnight amount to only 150 bales.

Freights.—The large business in freights was anticipated after the arrival of the French steamer has not been realized and the charters have been principally for the United States; freights to Northern ports 35 to 40s; to Southern, 40 to 47s. For the Channel vessels ready to take cargo have been chartered at 4s; and for the Mediterranean at the same price.

Foreign vessels sailed

OCTOBER 9.

- Norwegian Brig Widur, Channel, coffee.
Dutch Schooner Amica Nova, Montevideo, sundries.
Dutch Schooner Aurora, Rio Grande, ballast.
British Packet Onida, Southampton.
British Steamer Galileo, Liverpool, sundries.
Danish Schooner Gungmede, Santos, coal.
Un. States ship of War — 11.
Un. States Brig James C. Coyle, Baltimore, coffee.
British States La Zingara, Buenos-Ayres.
Prussian Schooner Maria, Patanaquá, ballast.
British Schooner True Blue, Channel, hides.
Norwegian Schooner Favorit, New-York, coffee.
Hanoverian Schooner Anna, Channel, coffee.
British Schooner Mary Black, New-York, coffee.
Oldenburg Schooner Johann & Elise, Hamburg, coffee & wood.
French Ship Sainte Anne, Marseilles, coffee.
British Ship John Duncan, Balise, ballast.
Portuguese Ship Campanza, Oporto, sundries & 38 passengers.
Un. States Cutter Caldera, Valparaiso.
Bremen Bark Marie, Hamburg, coffee.
Danish Brig Rota, Copenhagen, coffee.
French Bark Rossini, Havre, hides & cotton. Put back with a spar carried away.
Spanish Brig Urania, Montevideo, ballast.
Hanoverian Schooner Alexander, Pernambuco.
Italian Brig Tesco, Cape Verde, ballast.
Danish Schooner Amor, Channel, coffee.
Dutch Schooner Entreprie, Montevideo, sundries.
British Steamer Ironsides, Santos, sundries.
British Bark Early Morn, Cape of G. H., coffee.
British Bark Lord Baltimore, New-York, coffee.
French Bark Galhaume Tell, Havre, sundries.
Un. States Ship East va Star, Callao, ballast.
Hanoverian Schooner Albert, New-York, coffee.
French Bark Leonce, Santos.
French Brig Rossini, sailed for Havre again.
British Brig Elanor, Hampton Roads, coffee.
Swedish Brig Preference, Falmouth, coffee.
British Brig Zingara, New Orleans, coffee.
British Schooner Bonetilla, New-York, coffee.
British Brig Hernina, California, sundries.
British Brig Spring, Northern ports, ballast.
French Brig Marechal Polissier, Lisbon, coffee.
Danish Brig Carl, Gibraltar, coffee.
Austrian Brig Novo Peppino, Gibraltar, coffee.
Spanish Snack Paula, Pernambuco, meat.
British Brig Minstrel, Channel, coffee.
Spanish Brig Cecilia, Havana.
Un. States Schooner Francis Jane, Baltimore, coffee.
Argentine Bark Maria Theresa, River Plate, sundries.
Portuguese Brig Novo Progresso, Pernambuco, sundries.
British Brig Flying Cloud, Santos, salt.
British Brig Artistic, New-York, coffee.
Hamburg Brig Najade, New-York, coffee.
Un. States Bark Amazon, New-York, coffee.
Hanoverian Schooner Lucette, New-Orleans, coffee.
French Packet Carmel, River Plate.
British Schooner Sarah Prince, Northern Ports, ballast.
British Bark Rajah of Sarawak, Northern Ports, ballast.
Hamburg Bark Emma & Maria, Pernambuco, ballast.

Foreign vessels arrived

OCTOBER 9.

- Norwegian Brig Anna, Alsnud, codfish.
Danish Brig Maria Augusta, Westervik, pine &c.
Oldenburg Brig Germania, Fray Bentos, ballast.
Swedish Brig Triton, Glasgow, sundries.
British Brig Two Marys, Trieste via Natal, flour & iron.
Hanoverian Schooner Alexander, Rio Grande, meat.
French Frigate Magicienne.
Bremen Ship Onkel, Cardiff, coal.
Un. States Ship Montpelier, Cardiff, coal.
Dutch Schooner Wilhelmina Magdalena, Antwerp, sundries.
Oldenburg Brig Ocean, Trieste, flour.
Italian Brig Alfredo, Genoa, sundries.
Bremen Bark Gauss, Newcastle, coal.
Un. States Bark Minerva, Baltimore, flour.
British Steamer Ironsides, Liverpool, sundries.
Hanoverian Brig Teutonia, Hamburg, sundries.
Bremen Brig Falk, Ilha do Sal, salt.
French Brig S. Pierre, Bordeaux, wine &c.
Prussian Brig Canton, London, sundries.
Danish Schooner Flora, Cardiff, coal.
French Ship Petropolis, Havre, sundries.
British Brig Edith Smith, S. Helena, ballast.
Portuguese Schooner Terceirena, 81 passengers.
French Bark Leonce, Ilha do Sal, salt.
Austrian Schooner Marygretta, Montevideo, meat.
Oldenburg Brig Choue, Montevideo, flour.
British Corvette Spiteful.
Hanoverian Schooner Nannette, Cette, wine & salt.
Belgian Bark Providence, Liverpool, sundries.
Oldenburg Bark Grosserzugin Anna, New-York, nutzo and flour.
Belgian Brig Fanny, London, sundries.
Hamburg Brig Superb, Hamburg, sundries.
Belgian Brig Belgique, Ant. rs, sundries.
British Brig Eaglet, Baltimore, flour.
Portuguese Bark Junota, Lisbon, salt &c.
British Brig Flying Cloud, Ilha do Sal, salt.
British Brig Carrie M. L., Ilha do Sal, salt.
British Brig Joshua & Mary, Ilha de Maio, salt.
Hamburg Brig Marie, Glasgow, sundries.
Un. States Schooner John Welsh, Philadelphia, flour.
British Bark Wadville, Valparaiso, flour.
Un. States Steamer Aurora, Boston for California, machinery disarranged.
Dutch Schooner Maria Anna, River Plate, meat.
British Brig Neuthor, Sunderland, coal.
French Packet Nacarre, Bordeaux.
Spanish Brig Cecilia, Buenos-Ayres, meat.
British Schooner Joe Gordon, Pictou N. S., pine & coal.
Norwegian Brig Fuvorta, Sunderland, coal.
Un. States Meteor, Boston for China.
Portuguese Bark Ferreira Borges, Lisbon, salt, wine &c.
Portuguese Brig Oceanica, Lisbon, salt, &c.
British Ship Golden Age, Cardiff, coal, for Callao, Leaky.
Austrian Brig Reform, Trieste, flour.
French Packet Carmel, River Plate.
British Gunboat Sharpshooter, Bahia.
Spanish Snack Saledade, Barcelona, wine & flour.
Dutch Brig Waarden, Antwerp, sundries.
British Schooner Edith, New-York, maize.
Portuguese Brig Conceicao de Maria, Ilha do sal salt.
British Brig Calypso, Montevideo, sundries.
British Bark Mary Bond, Troon, coal.
Norwegian Schooner Hjukna, Newcastle, coal.
Hamburg Bark Ann & Lizzy, Elisabeth Port, coal.
Hanoverian Ship George V, Cardiff, coal.
British Steamer Ironsides, Santos, coffee & cotton.
British Brig Tricks Wee, Liverpool.
British Bark Belta, Liverpool.

Extract from Dr. J. A. Pinto Junior's description of an excursion in the Igape District.

We arrived at the falls of the Guarahú, the establishment of Mr. Bulhlay, and such was our desire to see the saw mill work, that we at once directed our steps to its machinery. This wonderful mill is worked with a circular saw of most improved system; a turbine water wheel is what constitutes the motive power, thus preventing any inconvenience from excessive rise or fall of the river, the only system adapted to a river so mighty and with such great falls; with equal to 30 horse power a board is sawn of 22 palmos long and 2 wide in 20 seconds, which we timed by our watches on several occasions. The saw has 50 inches diameter, 30 teeth of 2 inches length and 1/4 thick.

The Province of Parana.

The province of Parana is divided into two distinct regions—the coast land and the upland; by the maritime cordillera the Serra do Mar. In the first the climate is essentially the same as that of Rio de Janeiro, and intertropical plants flourish, such as sugar cane and coffee, although the province is not within the tropics; in the other, the upland or Plateau, frosts are felt in winter at intervals from May to August and the cereals and fruits of Europe find a climate well adapted to their cultivation.

Parana needs but one thing, and that is a considerable population to develop its riches. It has lands fit for all crops, climates suited to all tastes. The fine heat of the sun does not burn men here nor destroy his plantations, and the droughts of many months which desolate some of the northern and central parts of Brazil are here unknown, as the rains of summer and autumn are never wanting.

Majestic forests cause admiration, the finest woods are found there in great abundance, and the quantity of humus is such that the farmer, after burning a piece of timber land, confides the seed to the land yet embarrassed by the roots and trunks unconsumed by the fire, and he gathers a harvest more abundant than in European lands with all the processes of high farming.

In the capoteas, or low bush that follows the burnings, the land produces with the same vigor, without any trouble, for many successive years. Here grows the so-called pine, Araucaria Braziliensis, which towers up to a considerable height with its dome of dark-green leaves, forming gigantic columns rising above the other trees; and on the hills and prairies seen occasionally a one. This tree would furnish excellent masts were there easy means of transport. It is employed also in house work and cabinet work.

Besides the rich lands for the culture of the great staples, Parana possesses natural pastures more beautiful and more substantial than the artificial ones of Europe, such as the Campos Geraes, the campos of Guarapuava and Palmas, which occupy not less than the tenth part of the superficies of the province; that is, more than 1,000 square miles. In all the 40,000 square miles of the province there are but 80,000 inhabitants.

If the strips of coast land is small compared with the immense plateau of the interior it has a large compensation in the extensive and beautiful bay of Paranaquá, on which rise the town of that name and Antonina. Besides maritime navigation already accessible to many fertile districts of the upland through their more or less proximity to the sea, there can be had a mediterranean navigation of advantage and extent.

North Americans and Europeans would soon acquire prosperity by going to these places, the greater part of which suit wonderfully for the culture of the staples of the Southern States. The Graciosa road, joining the coast with the centre of the province and constructing for vehicles, starts from Antonina, crosses the Serra do Mar and passing Curitiba, the villages of Campo Largo and the town of Ponta Grossa, terminates at the colony of Thezera on the Ivaí, a distance of 200 miles. Thence it is to fork into great branches: one to the N. W. to the navigable part of the Ivaí will open to the fluvial line of Matto Grosso and all the Parana between the falls of Sete Quedas and the Tieté; the other to the S. W., passing Guarapuava, will reach the Parana at the mouth of the Iguaçu, a place from which there will be navigation with the River Plate. The former branch may however be modified as the Government has not yet decided whether the Ivaí or the Tibagy shall be canalized.

The part of the province to the north and north-east, in the municipality of Curitiba, is one of the regions destined for great things. Somewhat undulating in its conformation it produces in its valleys and on its hill sides, alike coffee, sugar cane, cotton, and other intertropical plants, which is due to the less elevation of the upland at this part. It has also iron, and lime of various kinds, including marble.

Here are three surveyed government territories and five perimeters of territories, occupying an area of 545 square miles; the territories divided into lots of 300 acres. Near the point where the Assunguy and Ribeirinha join to form the Ibaieira which flows into the ocean at Itaipu in the province of S. Paulo, in an elevated situation of 1400 feet above the level of the sea, begins the first territory of those known as Assunguy, and traversed in great part by the Ribeira, which is navigable by boats. The rivulets of the district are so distributed that scarcely a section of land but has a water power upon it.

The colonial nucleus of Assunguy is situated on the second territory. It consists as yet of only 300 persons, natives and foreigners, but, limited as the plantations of coffee, tobacco sugar cane and cotton are, it is known by the vigor of their growth and their excellent product that their cultivation on a large scale would make fortunes.

Assunguy is in a position to become one of the most important centres of production in Brazil. Around it are two towns, Curitiba and Castro, and some important villages; and it can open direct communication with the sea in two ways other than that by Castro and the Graciosa road; one by Antonina, from which the colony is 50 miles distant, and the other by Cananea in the province of S. Paulo, from which it is 80 miles away, both of easy construction as the soil is arable and the declivity gentle.

Emigrants will find the land in Assunguy almost all covered with virgin forest, but they can apply their labor and capital chiefly to the preparation of the soil to make it fit for ploughing and cultivation by the most judicious processes, the land there profusely recompensing the sweat of the laborer and from this resulting the double advantage of a greater production and, later, economy in its cost, because they will have little to pay for the land, and the means of subsistence are easy.

In the same municipality of Curitiba, in the S. and S. E. nature was likewise prodigal of her favors, but draw her objects with a different physiognomy. Going thither it is not necessary to descend as to Assunguy, which is one of the least elevated portions of the plateau. Excellent lands and prairies extend in this part, one to the S. E. bounding with the Serra do Mar. Pine groves and all the vegetation which distinguishes the coolest climates of the grassy cover these lands, and European cereals yield well.

This region has great propitious for European immigration and will be traversed by an ordinary road in construction to the port of the colony of D. Francisca, and it is by this road, which is open from the port to over the Serra, and by paths cut for its continuation that colonists from the D. Francisca and Blumenau colonies come to it.

Among those parts which are qualified with a denomination of their own, Parana has one in Campos Geraes, those vast plains which begin to unfold in the municipality of Curitiba, inside of the little range of Serrinha, and passing within 25 to 30 miles of Curitiba form a great part of the territory of two other municipalities, Ponta Grossa and Castro.

When we enter the Campos Geraes a new country surprises our sight: we see smiling meadows without end, gently and gracefully undulating to the horizon. These prairies are covered with a beautiful green sward spangle with flowers, and here and there dotted with tall vegetation chiefly of pines, which at times form dense woods, at others are in detached groups like islets.

More beautiful than the monotonous plains of Montevideo these ever-verdant meadows are likewise adorned with the clear waters of rivers and numerous rivulets which flow for the most part upon beds of rock and fertilize without inundating. Besides these streams with rocky beds, whence is derived the country name for them—bregadas, rocky creeks—water is seen flowing from rocks that show themselves at the surface of some hills, upon their slopes.

Here and there shine the white houses of the fazendas, seeming near to the traveller but really far away. Here and there are seen herds of horses, mules and horned cattle, or solitary ones pasturing on the meadows. At times the settlers are beheld some in swift career upon their horses, following fugitive animals or throwing the lasso to catch those still untamed, others gathering them to take them to the market. And thus the pastoral industry animates this beautiful region shedding life around the men who inhabit it.

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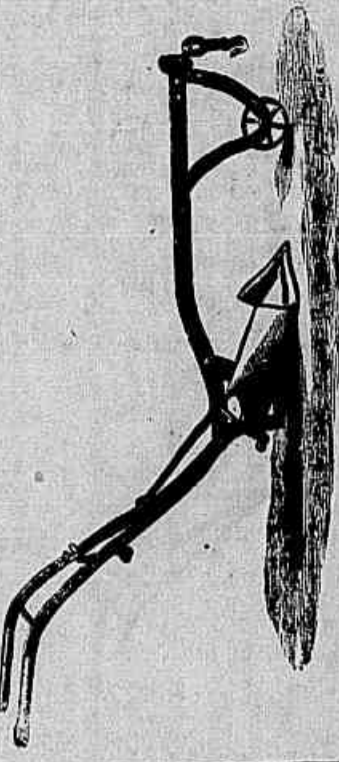
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Price current. Rio de Janeiro.

Table with multiple columns: IMPORTS, DUTIES, PRICES, PER OBS. Includes various goods like coffee, sugar, oil, and their respective prices and duties.

Table with columns: LAND MEASURE, SUPERFICIAL MEASURE, LIQUID MEASURE, DRY MEASURE, WEIGHTS. Lists various measurements and their equivalents.

STERLING EXCHANGE AT 90 1/8.

Table with columns: Rate, Paper \$, Sovereigns, May ship at. Shows exchange rates for various currencies.

Brazilian Measures, Weights and Money.

Table with columns: League, Mile, Mile, Mile, Braça, Vara, Covado, Palmo, Pollegada. Lists various units of measurement and their values.

By an Imperial law of June 26 1867 the French metrical system of weights and measures was to supersede the old system of Brazil; and by a circular of April 6th 1868 the Minister of Agriculture gave instructions in all the official calculations of that department.