

The Anglo-Brazilian Times

POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND COMMERCIAL

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR WILLIAM SCULLY

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES.

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Paraguay.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Command-in-chief of all the Brazilian forces in Paraguay.

Head quarters, Rosrio, March 13, 1870.

Sir.—By this time Your Excellency will know of the brilliant closing put to the conflict sustained by us, thanks to the surprise of Lopes's camp, upon the 1st Inst., by General Camara.

Up to this we remain without detailed reports in regard to this very important event.

I annex a copy of the only official documents in regard to it that have reached me, namely: the report sent by General Camara to Marshal Victorino, soon after the action, the relation of the prisoners brought by our troops to Concepcion, and a report from Colonel Bento Martins de Menezes, giving account of an accessory operation in which a small force under General Caballero was routed.

From verbal communications, and from others without official character, liable, therefore, to inexactness, the following details have been gathered, which I give here to satisfy the natural curiosity which must prevail in the minds of all.

Lopes was encamped on the left (southern) bank of the Aquidaban, at a place called Cerro-Cora, with the 500 men to which his force was reduced, and for want of animals he had been obliged to leave behind him a great number of his carts in the Chiriguello road.

On the 28th of February the vanguard of General Camara came to the Guassu, and he at once sent off a wing of the 9th Battalion of infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Francisco Antonio Martins, to surprise two cannon defending the Taquara ford, which is about a league from Aquidaban, which was effected without allowing the cannon to fire a shot to warn Lopes of the presence of our men.

Our little force pushed on without loss of time to reconnoitre the bush road from the Aquidaban ford, and it established an ambuscade there.

On Lopes finding that the daily report from Taquaras was delayed he sent one of his orderlies to learn the news, but this man was captured by our party.

Lopes then suspecting something as his messenger did not return, he sent off a party of 10 men, one of whom escaped the ambuscade and returned to give the alarm.

Meantime, General Camara had come close by, and, having obtained complete information from the orderly, he ordered Colonel Joca, with the vanguard, to seize the Aquidaban ford, which was defended by four cannon, and to destroy the tyrant's force which was a few hundred yards beyond.

From the bluff to the right of the bush road the fire of the 9th Battalion crossed with that of Martin's carbineers upon the enemy's artillery and, as soon as its support appeared weak, which required only a few minutes, a charge was made upon it.

General Camara also charged on hearing the bugle sound the charge. Our troopers crossed with footing, the water up to the breasts of the horses.

The ford being seized, Colonel Joca pushed on with his lancers after the enemy without waiting for the infantry, and it was then that the ex-dictator, not being willing to obey the demand to surrender, was killed by a corporal of the 10th corps of cavalry, named Chico Diabo.

Camino was also killed while trying to follow Lopes in flight, also two of the tyrant's sons and old Sanchez, before being recognized.

Roa was likewise routed by a cavalry force which went out to meet him when he tried, but too late, to join Lopes with 8 cannon, in consequence of orders sent to him the same day as though by presentment.

We effected all without greater loss than five wounded men, two of them lightly, and with no other troops engaged than the 9th Battalion of infantry and some cavalry. Our artillery did not arrive until all was over.

All the chief officers with Lopes remained in our power, except Roa, Caballero (who had gone to wards Bourados with some forty men, almost all officers, to collect cattle), and Delvalle and Souza (who were in charge of some carts), and Aveiro, who succeeded in escaping from the camp in the midst of the rout. We took 14 cannon.

The mother and sisters of Lopes are in our power. They still show marks of the lashes inflicted on them by order of the tyrant, and they were all to have been executed on the very day when the death of their ferocious relation gave them liberty.

Mrs. Lynch is a prisoner with her children; and the families of Caballero, Camino, Gil, Genes and many others are also coming with our troops to Concepcion.

It was not possible to save the archives and other matters belonging to Lopes, as the women and orderlies plundered his carts during the confusion.

Filled with pleasure, I felicitate Your Excellency,

His Majesty the Emperor and the nation upon so complete a result of our long continued efforts.

Besides devotion without bounds, to the service, General José Antonio Corrêa da Camara revealed in the late operations exceptional gifts which should place him very high in the esteem of the nation.

The death of Lopes and the capture of his last following constitute an unrivalled triumph due only to that general's foresight, boldness and activity, and to the zeal with which the needed means of mobility were unceasingly furnished to him by the efforts of Field Marshal Victorino José Carneiro Monteiro.

Part of the forces under General Camara are already on their return to Concepcion, and the convey of prisoners ought to arrive there soon on its way to Asuncion.

General Camara was still staying at the Barreto ford, arranging the means of getting back the forces watching the Apa margins.

In consequence of the decisive victory of Cerro-Cora, I gave orders for the withdrawal to the Paraguay, of the troops garrisoning Curuguaty and the intermediate points and also S. Pedro. However, the residents of the last place, on hearing of this order, sent me a petition stating that without a Brazilian garrison they would be exposed to be sacked and murdered by some 50 bandits under command of a certain Aquino, who lurk about there, as the provisional government has not yet the means of guaranteeing the peace and lives of its fellow citizens I granted their request and have determined on leaving a half battalion there for the present.

God guard Your Excellency.

GASTON D'ORLEANS

To H. Ex. the Minister of War.

Command of the forces operating on the right bank of the Apa.

Camp near the Serra do Maracaju, February 20, 1870.

Sir.—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that yesterday, two leagues from the colony of Miranda, at the estancia of the late Oliveira, General Caballero, with 3 chiefs, 11 officers and 9 privates, were surprised in the woods near by and that 4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal and two privates were captured, the others escaping by aid of the density of the woods.

Caballero lost all his baggage, including his sword, and in such straits was he that he did not stop to pick it up although it was lying close to him.

The prisoners say that they left the camp upon the 14th, to go to the Ferreira estancia to join Major Silva, who was there engaged in collecting cattle, for he having sent none on, the general himself set out for the place. That having got two leagues from the colony they found the road indistinguishable in the tall grass, and not having a guide they returned to the colony to wait for a guide that Silva was to send, whom they met in their return to the colony.

They arrived in the afternoon of the 23d but, having seen our force next morning, retired to the place where they were surprised on the morning of the 21th.

They also said that Lopes had no cattle remaining to slaughter, and was only able to kill one bullock for 800 men, at the last serving of rations.

That the people with him still could not fight, both because of the great demoralization among them and because of their debility.

They agree in saying that Lopes has not 400 men able to fight, and that this number would include many sick.

Lopes is two days' march from the Guassu, he has 5 cannon in his camp, and has Colonel Moreno and 12 men in his vanguard, all the garrison for the three cannon he has mounted near a stream in front of him, whose name they do not know, but had heard say it was the Aquidaban.

They say that Lopes every day orders all who cannot seek food in the woods to be put to death, and so would soon have none left; and that Caballero had done the same with those who were too weak to keep up, so that of 40 men with whom he had left the camp of Lopes, only 23 remained, the others being put to death.

I have ordered Colonel Chananeco to try and cut up Major Silva's force of 40 men, who are still in the campos at Ferreira. The guide says he had caught only two head of cattle.

I have left Captain Candido Antonio Leite at the colony, with 30 men of the 1st corps and 32 sick, including an officer who could not accompany the force and who after four or five days' rest will join Colonel Chananeco.

On account of the difficulties in my march, I fear I cannot be at the place you indicate: upon the day mentioned, but I will make every effort to arrive there, and if I do not it will be, not from negligence but from difficulties of the ground.

To-morrow I intend arriving at Bourados or its neighbourhood.

Good guard Your Excellency.

BENTO MARTINS DE MENEZES.

To General Camara.

GENERAL CAMARA'S REPORT.

Head Quarters, Concepcion, March 13, 1870.

Sir.—I have already had the honour of informing Your Excellency that on the 9th Ult. I marched from this city, and by a dispatch of the 6th of the same month I explained to you the plan I had conceived for directing a sure blow upon the forces of the ex-dictator.

I was then, perhaps, not in a state to undertake long marches, and the column I had entrusted to Colonel Paranhos was still dependent for its movement upon the arrival of 500 bullocks asked from Your Excellency.

However, the instructions and orders of His Highness the Prince Marshal Commander-in-Chief, leaving entirely to me the direction and command of the operations in the north, obliged me, by so honouring a confidence, to lose no time, nor to defer an hour the ending of this long and lamentable state of war.

In my said dispatch of the 6th, I informed Your

Excellency of my intent to forestall the enemy's forces, by marching at once for Bella Vista, whence, after uniting with Colonel Bento Martins de Menezes, stationed there with two battalions of infantry and two corps of cavalry, I would proceed towards Bourados, a place which I thought the ex-dictator would make for, because of the resources it afforded.

Thus reinforced, the column under my own command would consist of 6 cannon, 5 battalions of infantry and four corps of cavalry, two of which I intended for parties to collect cattle and to guard my line of communications with Bella Vista and the Barreto ford.

Colonel Paranhos was to leave here on the 15th of the same month, and to march directly upon the line of retreat of the enemy, whose rearguard he would try to reach and harass, but without undertaking or accepting an attack, or risking the compromising of part or all his force.

If the Chiriguello road was free he was to follow it in the direction of Capibary, and finally to Bourados, the point of junction of the two columns, and the common objective.

It was to inform me by a sure messenger of any news or declaration likely to have effect on the direction of my march, or on the occupation of any strategical point, in order that I might make proper provisions.

His line of communications, whose principal points beyond the Barreto ford were the Guassu and the Negla, were to be held by detachments.

This column was to calculate its marches so as to arrive at Bourados at the same time as mine. I thus proposed to place the ex-dictator's forces, should he, as I thought certain, continue to slowly march towards Bourados, between two columns which would force them to accept a decisive battle or surrender, or to disperse in the woods, leaving us the artillery and baggage.

Having made these dispositions, I left this place, and upon the 13th was on the right bank of the Aquidaban, passing at the Barreto ford, which was at swimming depth.

On the same day, I set out for Bella Vista, but, when already near that place, I was met by Captain Pedro Rodrigues, of the 8th provisional corps of cavalry, who brought me a dispatch from Colonel Bento Martins, giving the news of the enemy having already left the Bourados road and passed Chiriguello, with the purpose of occupying in the interior of the Serra the heights which are cut by the streams flowing into the Aquidaban.

Aquidabanigui was the place for his camp, an extensive hill, shut in by the Aquidaban and its tributary the Aquidabanigui, sloping gently towards them and having on the east a line of scarp mountains, and on the west the impenetrable bush which fringes the Aquidaban.

This retreat could be approached by only two roads, and it appeared that nature had wished to fit it for a heroic defence.

Towards it proceeded, passed the Negla, pushed on through the extensive campos of Aramburú and skirted the first ranges that rear abruptly over the broken terrain which leads to the river Guassu.

Thence the track proceeded through bush roads that succeeded one another almost without interruption, cut up by streams which have worn deep channels in the flanks of the mountains bounded by the steep mounts of the cordillera, then it passed the Taquara and Aquidaban, and terminated upon the plain where Lopes had reared his war tents.

The other passed by Bella Vista, Bourados, Capibary and Ponta Para, and followed the Chiriguello road, at whose extremity it forked and went towards Panadero.

The enemy had thus placed himself in a position where he could not avoid giving us a meeting, if, trusting in probabilities, he should have left us time to occupy the Guassu on one side and Chiriguello on the other.

The great question was then solved in my mind. Lopes would be forced to see himself crushed in his camp in the middle of the mountains and woods which he was seeking as an impenetrable shelter, if he accepted a decisive battle, or, if he withdrew on being pursued, he would be soon fenced within the long bush road of Chiriguello, where his annihilation would not be less inevitable.

I found me, much sooner than I had anticipated, near the long-ford for hour to measure me with the power that had fanatized and annihilated a whole people.

Changing my intention, I camped my forces and set out for Bella Vista, whence I sent off Colonel Bento Martins de Menezes by the Bourados road, augmenting his forces with two field pieces and a wing of an infantry battalion.

I ordered Colonel Paranhos to march without delay to the Negla, to occupy its fords and to await there the junction of my forces.

I ordered Colonel Bento Martins to make every effort to occupy the mouth of the Chiriguello road by the 2d of March, by which day the ex-dictator might possibly arrive there, if, on learning of my neighbourhood, he should abandon his camp and take the only trail open to him.

Counter-marching to the Negla, I there effected my junction with Colonel Paranhos, who was waiting for me, and on the 25th Ult. I made new marches towards Serro Cora.

On the following day some deserters, including Lieutenant-Colonel Solimide, came in to me. They assured me that nothing was known of my march in Lopes's camp, and that the enemy, trusting in his positions, used little watchfulness.

I then resolved to march rapidly upon it, taking as few troops as possible with me.

The direction of the vanguard I gave to the indefatigable and brave Colonel João Nunes da Silva Tavares, advising him to use great prudence and ordering him to move as rapidly as possible.

In three days' march I was at the Guassu, having thus shut up the enemy's outlet at this side.

The bush road of Jatebo was two and a half leagues off and I ordered it to be occupied by the carbineers of the 18th provisional corps, instructing them to ambush themselves to seize any scouts or exploring parties the enemy might send out.

The information I was receiving made me hopeful of surprising the ex-dictator in daylight, of invading his camp without resistance, and of showing him the height of his fall before he could have thought upon the imminence of his ruin.

Therefore, the same night, I sent on the brave and experienced Lieut-Col. Francisco Antonio Martins, with the carbineers of the 1st, 18th, 19th, and 21st corps, and the intrepid Major Floriano Vieira Peixoto, with the wing of the 9th Battalion of infantry, commanded by him, to the Taquara ford, five leagues distant from the place I occupied.

I instructed them to try to surprise the enemy, who defended the ford with two cannon and some infantry, by marching through the wood as soon as they got near the ford, until they could occupy the river side and make their fire converge upon the artillery, which they should charge with the bayonet as soon as they had thinned its defenders.

I also instructed them to make the attack by night or at daybreak, according to the nature of the ground they had to traverse.

The whole night was one of marching for those worthy warriors, who, passing by dark paths and unknown trails, occupied, unseen, the side of the Taquara, crossed the river a little above the ford and, taking the enemy in the rear, charged at daybreak upon the artillery, securing it without its gunners having time to fire a single shot.

We lost no men in the operation which thus opened the fortunate 1st of March.

I was already near at hand, having raised camp at 3 A. M., and having pushed on ahead as soon as the road allowed me to quicken my pace.

On arriving, I ordered a squadron of cavalry to lie in ambush in the bush road leading to the Aquidaban, to stay there until the arrival of the force which was to attack the ford in it, which was defended by three small cannon and some infantry.

Nothing indicated that the enemy was aware of us: the prisoners made declared that my march was unknown, and the good luck at Taquara, without a cannon shot fired to give the alarm, maintained the hopes with which I undertook the operation.

I had still a bush road to pass, to wade a river defended by artillery which could vomit grape while the assailants, struggling with the current, were passing the distance between.

If the enemy should get notice of our approach, he would reinforce that point, and the argument to the natural defences there might frustrate my intent to prevent Lopes's escape.

The report sent every morning by the Taquara garrison being late in its arrival, Lopes sent off his orderly to learn the reason for such a delay and great fault, for the few shots which were heard in his camp did not announce superior forces in his proximity, but rather that a small party had neared the ford and been driven off.

The orderly of the ex-dictator proceeded along the bush road and perceived our ambuscade only when already surprised and captured.

After him, when some delay was noticed, two majors and 11 privates were sent to relieve the garrison of Taquara.

The carbineers in the ambuscade numbered six, and a light took place between them and the new garrison, who now advanced and now recoiled until a volley killed two, when they dispersed into the woods, but almost all were slain there.

At once I ordered Colonel Martins and Major Floriano Peixoto to advance, the first with the carbineers who had taken Taquara, and the latter with his corps.

The first, entering the wood, undertook to occupy the river bluff to the right of the ford, and the other, marching out of the bush road, would occupy the low banks to the left of the ford.

The 19th and 21st corps, composing the brigade of the gallant Colonel Silva Tavares, were to await the signal and then charge with their usual dash upon the ford and on the artillery which defended it.

I instructed Colonel Antonio da Silva Paranhos, who led the infantry column, to pass towards the front of the artillery, if perchance the column should be embarrassed in its march by obstacles in the bush road, and to advance at quick step to support the blow about to be given to the enemy, if aid were needed.

Having taken these measures, I ordered the signal for action to be given, and, both the carbineers and the infantry having overcome the difficulties of their march, they occupied the river banks and opened a steady fire upon the enemy's artillery, responded to with grape.

I ordered the charge to be sounded.

The lancers issuing at a gallop from the bush road dashed into the ford, while the carbineers and infantry throwing themselves into the river, at the call of their commanders, made for the enemy, whose grape passed over their heads.

None of ours was killed in this combat against artillery in position and throwing grape, and the enemy's cannon fell into our power, few of its defenders escaping.

I had ordered the lancers, as soon as they entered the ex-dictator's camp, to turn its flanks and seize the Chiriguello road, to prevent any leader of importance escaping in that direction.

This order was obeyed, and, on passing out of the bush road which led to the camp, they divided and swept along the flanks of the plain of Aquidabanigui, in whose middle were the enemy's forces.

Colonel Silva Tavares, the officers of his staff and some carbineers who followed him, together with some infantry, took the centre road and charged on the enemy's forces, in front of which was the ex-dictator.

Colonel Silva Tavares gave him no breathing time. Charging on him, decimating his defenders, cutting up his bodyguard of officers, reaping with the sword of victory those lives which, like demons, were opposing peace and the regeneration of a people, he bore him back, through the dust and smoke, against the bush which fringes the Aquidaban.

Against so determined a pursuit the tyrant could do nothing. Abandoning himself to flight, he threw

himself towards the interior of the bush, whither he was followed closely by a handful of brave men who had vowed his extermination, until wounded, disheartened, exhausted, he dismounted and made for the stream, which he tried to cross but fell on his knees at the opposite bank.

It was while in this position that, having dismounted and followed him, I called on him to surrender and give up his sword, as I, as general commanding the forces, would guarantee his life to him. He answered by striking at me with his sword.

I then ordered a soldier to disarm him, which was done just as he breathed his last and freed the earth from a monster, Paraguay from its tyrant, and Brazil from the scourge of war.

I had ordered Major José Simão de Oliveira, of the staff, to report to Colonel Silva Tavares when about to attack the Aquidaban ford. The services of this distinguished and gallant officer were very important, he being one of those who most distinguished themselves in the routing of the enemy, by pursuing the ex-dictator and causing the soldiery to direct their fire specially against him when he was fleeing swiftly towards the wood, and I am convinced that to that persisting pursuit we owe the end put to the tyrant.

I felicitate Your Excellency on the glories obtained upon this memorable day by the arms of the Empire.

Our loss, though felt, was trifling. It consisted of seven wounded, two seriously. Two of the slightly wounded were officers.

The loss of the enemy was complete. The bush roads where the first fighting took place, the river fords, the field of battle, the ground over which the pursuit occurred, the bush and stream into which the refugees threw themselves, all remained studded with dead.

The number of prisoners made arose to 244; among whom were Generals Resquiman and Delgado, 4 colonels, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 10 majors, 3 doctors, 8 priests and a clerk.

Madame Lynch and four children are among the prisoners, and are valuable trophies of the victory.

Colonel Lopes, son of the ex-dictator, who would not surrender, was killed beside the carriage in which she tried to escape, and her escort was dispersed.

16 cannon and 2 standards were taken, besides a quantity of arms and munitions which I ordered to be destroyed.

General Roa, Vice-President Sauches, Minister Caminos, Colonel Desvalle and many other superior and subaltern officers remained dead on the field of battle.

The mother and sisters of the tyrant, who were prisoners and whose death warrant had been intimated to them, were placed at liberty.

The women forced to accompany the forces of the ex-dictator were still numerous. On their redemption from their humiliating captivity, means were furnished to them to accompany our troops to this town. I also ordered the mother and sister of the ex-dictator to be supplied with carts for their transport, and with every thing needed by them which was in my power.

(A portion of the dispatch is here taken up with the names of the officers specially recommended for their services.)

On the same day I camped the infantry in the encampment of the ex-dictator, and sent back the cavalry to beyond the Aquidaban bush road.

Next day (2d) I received word that Colonel Bento Martins was passing up the Chiriguello road, and that the 12th Battalion of infantry was already camped where I had routed the enemy.

Major Vasco Maria de Azevedo Freitas, of the 19th provisional corps of cavalry, who commanded the lancers who had made for the Chiriguello road, followed it for 20 leagues and, according to a short communication he sent me, met and beat a force under Colonel Delvalle, in charge of two cannon.

Colonel Delvalle and 20 of his men, almost all officers, were killed, the artillery remained in our power and was inutilized. Those who succeeded in escaping dispersed into the woods.

The major found almost all the road passed over by him, which goes to Panadero, dotted with dead bodies. Upwards of 2,000 corpses traced, along the line of retreat taken by the tyrant, the picture of the desolation, hunger, sufferings and death which he left to his followers in reward of their devotion.

God guard Your Excellency.

JOSÉ ANTONIO CORREIA DA CAMARA.

To H. Ex. Field Marshal Victorino José Carneiro Monteiro.

The reports of the brigade and other commanders give no further details of the fight.

Colonel Silva Tavares says that on emerging from the bush road in view of Lopes's encampment, they saw him at the head of a column drawn up. The Brazilian infantry and skirmishers were forming to attack it, and Colonel Silva Tavares seeing that the column was wavering dashed at with his staff and a few men, to cut off the retreat. The fight was severe for a few minutes, but the carbineers just then charged upon the column and killed or took prisoners nearly all.

It was while Lopes, on the routing of the column, was galloping towards the wood, with a small party of followers, that he was lanced by the legendary cavalry corporal Chico Diabo.

Only about 100 men were placed by Lopes to support the four pieces of artillery planted to defend the ford in the Aquidaban. However, just after they had been routed, and the artillery captured, General Delado came up with a reinforcement and drew up in line but was easily routed and driven back towards Lopes's camp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREED.—In token of his rejoicing at the termination of the war in Paraguay, Comendador João Ferreira Pinto Filgueira freed a slave woman.
THE JUDICIAL DIVERGENCE.—The two desembargadores whom the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça had ordered to be prosecuted, on account of the standing point assumed by them in regard to the appeal case of the Baron de Mauá versus the S. Paulo Railway Company, have made a representation to the government, against the action of the Supremo Tribunal, which representation has been referred to the section of justice of the Council of State, the case being one not provided for by law.
THE SURPLUS PROFITS.—The Companhia Brasileira de Paquetes a vapor has refused to pay over the \$30,875,760 claimed by the government as the surplus profits, over 12 per cent, accruing to the state in 1865, by virtue of clause 13 of the contract of December 17, 1859. The directors allege:
1st. That the clause was changed obreptitiously and surreptitiously, and that the manager signing the contract had no authority to accept the clause.
2d. That the contract of May 7, 1863, revoking the clause, not having yet received legislative approval, the government acted unfairly in demanding payment of the sum.
3d. That, owing to errors of classifications committed by former directories, the sum is not correct in regard to the profits.
4th. That the clause could not apply to profits arising from special agreements for war service.
5th. That the law courts are the proper authorities to decide the justice of the claim.
The Minister of Agriculture rejoins:
1st. That in the absence of any proof of the company's allegations, the contract is conclusive.
2d. That the renewals made in December 1866 and 1867 dispense with the approval of the legislature to clauses of the contract of 1863.
3d. That the company objects to a new liquidation of the profits from 1863 on, and tried by crooks, to nullify them during the term governed by the contract of 1859. And that the sum of \$30,875,760 is the surplus profits shown in 1865 by the company's own books.
4th. That clause 13 makes no difference between ordinary and extraordinary profits.
5th. That the Imperial Resolution of March 7, 1868 must be executed.
And, therefore, he requests the Minister of Finance to instruct the Court of Feitos da Fazenda to cause said resolution to be enforced.
FREED.—At Campos, Sr. Francisco Maria Teixeira de Queiroz gave liberty to a slave woman.
ASSURANCE COMPANIES.—By decree of the 26th of March, authorization to operate in the Empire has been given to the Commercial Union Assurance Company and the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited, to the first to operations in the Empire, except as to life assurances, upon depositing 10,000\$ in any of the Rio banks, but not to establish an agency elsewhere than in Rio without the consent of the government; the latter to have an agency in Pernambuco, upon similar conditions. All operations in Brazil are to be subject to the Brazilian law.
OLD AGE.—At Nova Friburgo, province of Rio de Janeiro, died on the 24th of March, D. Maria Theresa da Silva, born at Barbacena on the 9th of February 1758 and consequently 112 years of age when she died. She never had taken any medicine. Most of her slaves she freed by will, leaving them also some land for their support.
IMMIGRANTS.—The Minister of Agriculture has instructed the director of the D. Pedro II railway to give free passages to and from the highlands to immigrants arriving in Rio, to save them from yellow fever.
About 20 American (?) immigrants are to get passages back to the United States, by the next New York packet. The minister announces that no further passages will be given to returning immigrants.
MATTO GROSSO TRUNK ROAD.—The Minister of Agriculture has informed the president of Paraná that the surveys of the road which would pass through that province to Matto Grosso, are to be continued again under Sr. Antonio Pereira Rebouças Filho, who has received his instructions in regard to it. This road is intended to render the communications with Matto Grosso independent of the navigation of the Paraguay.
CEARA VOLUNTEERS.—The 26th battalion of Ceará volunteers marched through the city upon the 29th of March and were festal. A number of Ceará ladies preceded them in their march, carrying banners, and giving vivas to them. A rather uproarious bodyguard was furnished to the white robed recruits by the students of the central school, whose anxiety to display their gallantry must have frequently caused the objects of their attentions to feel symptoms of suffocation. Among the addresses was a very glowing one delivered by D. Davina de Albuquerque Froes, a distinguished Ceará lady.
THE SWORD OF LOPES.—Major José Simão de Carvalho arrived on the 31st in the Petropoliana, bringing with him to the Emperor the sword taken from Lopes on the 1st of March.
ALAGOAS AND SOCIETY.—The subscriptions have reached over 20,000\$, and, besides remittances sent by steamer at the beginning of March, a brig has sailed with a load of provisions for Macaé, on account of the society. The Grand Orient of Brazil has given 1,000\$, raised by subscriptions made in the lodges.
NOVA FRIBURGO EXTENSION.—On the 25th of March, commencement was given to the works on the extension of the Catagella railway, from Cachoeiras to Nova Friburgo, upon which, for the ascent of the serra, the Fell system will be employed.
PROVINCIAL.
FLAERY.—The drought continued unabated in the interior.
At Engenho Velho a woman had stabbed her husband to the heart.
CEARA.—Though rains had fallen freely in some parts and scantily in others, the drought still prevailed unremittably in the greater part of the province.
At Fortaleza three children had been emancipated in honour of the festival of S. José, one of them by the clerks of the city.
PARANÁ.—Heavy rains had fallen in the valley of the Parahyba, which had risen greatly doing some injury on the lowlands to the cane plantations.
RIO GRANDE.—The rainy season had set in strongly at last, and the farmers were hard at work with good hopes of crops.
Drought still prevailed, however, in some parts, and small pox also.

PERNAMBUCO.—The news from the interior continued very bad, and whole villages and settlements were abandoned. On the other hand, the rains in the valley of the Capoebeira had been so heavy that a great flood was feared at Pernambuco.
A poorhouse was inaugurated at Pernambuco on the 25th of March, which could receive 100 persons. 43 occupants were already in it.
The British schooner Sealsman, from Rio for the West-Indies, had put in, the captain having died on the voyage, of yellow fever.
The incredulity of a magistrate had put an untimely end to a promising and profitable miracle at the capital, which was vouchsafed for the edification of the devout, and for the peculiar benefit of a beggar whose vocation the police had forbidden him to exercise since the poorhouse was established.
This heaven-favoured beggar possessed a little wooden image of Our Lady of the Conception, from which water continuously oozed out in such quantities as to fill bowls and saucers brought by the elbowing crowd, who competed for the sanctified liquor with eagerness and gifts. The magistrate, however, profanely using his gift of reason, doubted and examined. The image was found to be made of an excessively porous wood, which, after being well soaked in water, was placed in a basin on a table, where on the people were admitted. When the exudation ceased the people were unceremoniously turned out until the miracle was reconstructed.
ALAGOAS.—The state of suffering from drought continued, and the emigration went on. The fivers along the S. Francisco were diminishing.
At Piranhas a murder had been committed by 30 armed men from the province of Sergipe, who, having placed a guard at the door of the local magistrate, proceeded to the house of a certain man who had moved to the town some time ago, and killed him with 31 stabs. A young monster of the age of 14 is said to have formed one of the party and to have, after cutting off the victim's ears, driven his knife into him and drunk his blood.
Sergipe.—At the ceremony of blessing two images for his oratorio, Dr. Dionysio Eleuterio de Menezes, proprietor of the Moleque sugar plantation, emancipated three of his female slave children, and proposed to his guests to organize into an emancipation society for freeing little girls, which was agreed to.
Rains had begun to fall freely in parts of the interior.
The Bremen bark Hedwig, from Peru for Europe with a cargo of nitrate of soda, had been wrecked on the coast.
BAMA.—The crew of the Hedwig were brought to Bahia upon the 23d of March by the British steamer Helvellyn. Some stores and rigging were saved from the wreck.
The Baron de Rio Fundo had died at S. Amaro. Almost a whole family on a fazenda near Cachoeira had been attacked by hydrophobia, through being bitten by a small dog.
THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES
April 6, 1870.
The « Hero » Lopes.
It was a generous sentiment which dictated the saying that nothing but good should be spoken of the dead. Still, the mere fact that an individual has passed from this life should not immediately invest him with the reputation of virtues of which in his lifetime he displayed none of the attributes; in fact, in many cases the best tribute which the friends of the deceased could render to his memory would be to let it pass silently from remembrance.
We are led to such considerations by the ill-advised efforts of some River Plate journals to place a romantic halo of heroism over the head of Lopes, and to elevate his death to that of a brave martyr to his country's cause.
If we review the history of Lopes, we see no indication of private or public virtues, or of personal heroism. What we find is but one continuous record of immorality, intense selfishness, unprincipled ambition and unmanly cowardice. As a man, he was brutally licentious, and he systematically discouraged matrimonial relations among his people. As a ruler, every act and thought was for his own aggrandizement; not a sentiment of liberty or independence did manifest itself in slavish Paraguay; he was « El Supremo », before whom the clergy and the laity had to bend in utter subservency; even the trifling commerce he permitted was only to enrich his own treasury; his railway, his telegraphs, his steamboats, his arsenals, his employment of foreigners, were, like his people, all mere military agencies destined by him to carry out his ambitious projects against his neighbours' integrity. As a man, Lopes showed himself to be evil-minded and ferociously cruel, even to his nearest blood relations; as a ruler, he was an exemplification of a ruthless, brutish and unreasoning selfishness such as the world, fortunately for humanity, has produced few examples of.
A hero of a man who never wittingly risked his life within the reach of danger; who buried his house at Humaitá amid huge mounds lest an impossible cannon ball might reach its site; who abandoned it the moment the allies gained a forward step in the siege; who brought down defeat upon his army at Loamas Valentinas by withdrawing the workers from the lines to throw up a huge mound in front of his dwelling there, to quiet the fears of an ever-present cowardice; who carefully fled in time from the gallant army his obstinate selfishness had destroyed; who fled from Asuncion two days in advance, leaving his new levies to sacrifice themselves in thousands to bar the way to pursuit; in fact, never during the five years of war did Lopes once expose himself upon the battle field to animate his defenders and share their danger, whenever danger neared, then was the signal for his flight anew, with the flower of his force around him, leaving

the rest, unsecured, to inevitable destruction. Only at the closing field of Aquidauñguí did he put himself within even artillery range of danger, and even there, when surprised and brought at last to bay, a momentary gleam of manhood then displayed by him, speedily vanished into his native cowardice, and, instead of dying with honour upon the field of his last battle, he was slain while ignominiously fleeing, protected by some brave men who vainly devoted themselves to favour his escape, in the effort to reach a thicket into which to crawl to preserve a dishonorable existence.
If anything could place a fictitious halo round the memory of Lopes it would be the unexampled devotion with which his faithful soldiery sacrificed themselves unrelaxingly to secure his safety. But, unfortunately for that memory, the long, horrible record of the brave men butchered by him for not achieving what was impossible even to their heroism, the wholesale torturings and executions of all ranks and sexes on the mere suspicions of his fears, the thousands of women and sick abandoned pitilessly to death by starvation, the ruthless slaying of his soldiers when too weak to travel or seek food, while he himself possessed cart loads of luxuries in his train; these, and a thousand other similar acts of his, stamp upon his character a stigma of the most heartless selfishness, cruelty and ingratitude such as not even the crimes of a Nero or a Caligula could parallel.
THE COMTE D'EU.
The Comte d'Eu is expected soon to return from the scene of his glorious exertions, and natives and resident foreigners will all join in giving to him a grand demonstration of welcome back to it. All will feel pride in taking part in such a festival, for the Prince is not only the prime favorite of his army but he is it with all the nation also, which has anxiously watched his career since the day when he transported himself to the danger and privations of Paraguay to serve his adopted country and avenge its wrongs.
No little of the general esteem felt for the young commander is due to the modesty of his dispatches, so unlike certain ones with which the nation was long sarfelled. We have not been called on to believe in the commander-in-chief of a modern army leading the assault upon an unimportant outwork, we have heard nothing of imaginary horses slain beneath him in imaginary charges, nor have we been tempted to become indignant or to laugh at the continuous effort of a jealous egotist to make its self-apotheosis at the cost of its subordinates and with suppression of their reports. The Comte d'Eu's dispatches have been the very opposite of this, and it is refreshing to turn from the perusal of an egotistical dispatch of 1867 or 1868 to that of March 13th, 1869, published by us to day, which ascribes all the honours of the closing of the Paraguayan war to General Camara and Marshall Victorino.
A year will not have elapsed, upon his return, since the Prince left Rio on his mission to annihilate the new armies of Lopes and to free Paraguay and the River Plate from the incubus of that despot. His task has been completed after a campaign of perhaps unexampled difficulty, and on his revisiting Brazil the Comte d'Eu will meet the thanks of an appreciative and admiring people, anxious to show its gratitude to one who has rendered to it such timely and inestimable services.
ENGLISH GRATITUDE.
We hope that the British residents, headed by our worthy Minister, will lose no time in preparing their address to the Comte d'Eu, for delivery soon after his arrival here, to thank him for his consideration towards the British subjects made prisoners of war at Paribebuy and Caacupé. His kindness to those poor persons is in remembrance of all, how he supplied them with food, clothing and medical assistance, and with transportation to Buenos Ayres, a kindness gratefully testified to by them both there and in England, and which it will soon become the privilege of the British residents of Rio de Janeiro to be the first to have a fitting opportunity for personal acknowledgment.
THE PROSPECTS OF EMANCIPATION.
The Chambers will open upon the 4th of May, with the Paraguayan war brought to a satisfactory close, and Brazil at peace with all the world. The public are therefore beginning to ask themselves what will the Emperor's speech say upon the question of emancipation, whether it will recommend legislation thereon to the earnest attention of the legislators, or will merely shelve it, if not altogether silent thereon, with the formula of « the subject is undergoing study by the government. »
The whole question has already undergone exhaustive examination by the Council of State, and a project, elaborated from the studies of that body, was in the hands of the Zaccarias ministry, ready for introduction at a fitting time. Upon the resignation of that cabinet in 1869, the subject dropped into the hands of the Haboraby ministry, believed to be adverse to emancipation, and, therefore, little surprise, though much sorrow, was felt when the Emperor's speech in 1869, for the first time in four years, was silent in regard to manumission legislation, an omission consented to, it was generally believed at home and abroad, only because the ministry requested that the question should be postponed altogether until the close of the war.
The war no longer weighs upon the government, the Empire enjoys external and internal tranquillity, and the time is come when the question of

emancipation must be fairly grappled with. Abroad, public opinion is still more decided than before, not to tolerate the institution in the world; and even Spain is earnestly studying the means of effecting the extinction of slavery within its colonies. At home, public opinion has been as unmistakably demonstrated by the numerous private manumissions, and by those appropriations which almost every province in the Empire has made for the promotion of the extinction of slavery within it.
In 1833, 1837 and 1838 His Majesty's opening speeches expressly brought the subject of early emancipative legislation before the Chambers. In 1869, under the Haboraby cabinet, the matter was expunged from the annual programme. But all who know His Majesty's earnestness in the cause of emancipation were aware that nothing but what he felt were paramount considerations could have induced him to consent to that omission. All such, therefore, feel now well assured, that emancipation will not remain unheeded in his recommendations to the next sitting legislature, and they feel equally certain that the perseverance which so well availed him throughout the long Paraguayan war will not fail him in the great question in which his honour as a monarch and his feelings as a philanthropist are so deeply engaged.
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.
It is a common saying that new brooms sweep well, and it is a saying that contains a profound truth, for it is very frequently the case that the energy with which the head of a department enters upon its duties at the outset, soon fades into lassitude, as enthusiasm decays, or turns into discouragement before the silent but unyielding obstacle of traditional circumspection, and the disguised opposition encountered in the department itself.
We are glad, however, to perceive that the present head of the department of Agriculture and Public Works shows no symptoms of succumbing to the vice inertia of departmental tradition. Already, immigration has been encouraged to reanimate, and a sensible system has been blocked out for its assistance; the construction of new docks in Rio has been conceded to a company; another has received the concession for a telegraphic cable along the Brazilian coast; the surveys on the strategical road to Matto Grosso have been resumed; and a potential steamboat company has at length been taught it is not omnipotent, and that it must disgorge the large sum it seeks illegally to digest.
We take these as symptomatic that H. Ex. Sr. Diogo Velho de Cavalcante is thoroughly in earnest in a resolve not to follow his predecessor's system of muddling and trying not to do, and that he purposes to make his important department really efficient in promotion of material progress.
But we must not expect too much, for the machinery with which a minister of Agriculture and Public Works has to work with has generally proved to be inefficient in one direction alone, that of impeding progress. However, an energetic minister can do much towards mitigating the evils of the system, and we hope the present minister will do away entirely with the policy of repression, and will give vent and encouragement to the private enterprise of both natives and foreigners, which, under the late regime, had been thoroughly disheartened.
GOVERNMENT FISCAL ENGINEERING.
In London, at the January meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the new president of the society, the eminent engineer Charles Blacker Vignoles, F. R. S., incidentally to a statement of the chief peculiarities of the government engineering organization general on the continent of Europe, said as follows in regard to the government interference in all matters of engineering:
« It has been introduced into most of the states of South America. I have had to encounter it in France, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, North and South Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy, and in its most annoying and most mischievous form in Brazil. But it is only proper to say that in most parts of the continent considerable forbearance is observed by the generality of the engineers of the governments. Still the system is a constant source of vexation to Englishmen, who are seldom disposed to work quietly in such cumbersome harness. »
This strong statement in regard to Brazil is, unfortunately, borne out by the verdict pronounced by every foreign engineer who has had, to use the usual euphatic expression, the misfortune to have anything to do with such a system as prevails in Brazil in regard to enterprises. Not to speak of the government delays, the uncertainty of its action, and a not unusual exhibition of jealousy of private enterprise pervading the department and the engineer corps, the execution of the government fiscalization is too frequently entrusted to totally incompetent men, taken from that numerous class of unskilled fledglings who, having scraped through a formal theoretic examination, are too conceited to know the defects of their training, yet, if they do, are too lazy to remedy them, and therefore are jealous in the extreme of the real practical engineers whose works are subjected to their oversight, feeling instinctively their own inferiority.
A case in point has been furnished by the S. Paulo railway, whose chief engineer has been Mr. D. M. Fox, an engineer whom Mr. Brunless deputed to superintend the construction of the line, and who has done his duty from its commencement to its completion with credit to himself and satisfaction to the government. There, then, we have an engineer of tried scientific and practical at-

tainments, thoroughly versed in every detail of railway engineering and management. Over such an engineer, however, the late Minister of Public Works placed an incubus in the shape of a half-fledged Dr. of the customary stamp, whose zeal, whether from ignorance or the corps animus, is as excessive and ill-directed as that of a young dog taken upon his first hunt.
Harrassing of fiscalization, if current report has not belied the truth, has not been an unfrequent occurrence in the history of government fiscal engineering. Sometimes the annoyance is caused by excessive zeal acting on self-conceit and want of practical experience; sometimes it arises from the corps jealousy of unregimented engineers, or from private ill will, and sometimes it is used as a means to extort a bribe. In any of the cases it is an evil of great magnitude, leading to serious discouragement of enterprise, or to a demoralizing course of corruption in which the reputation of a corps containing many honorably distinguished members suffers for the sins of a few unworthy associates.
The great failing of the school-jubbed engineers furnished to Brazil is acknowledged to be their utter ignorance of practical engineering, which the fear of losing their social rank of petit maître frequently prevents them from ever acquiring. The possession of a mere school diploma of examination in school-taught branches does not make the fledgling an engineer, and it is simply ridiculous that the possession of such a document should be held to qualify a man to fiscalize important works which only skilled and experienced engineers can build, and skilled and experienced engineers comprehend in all their bearings. To fiscalize such works none but thoroughly experienced engineers should be appointed, paying them such a salary as would induce them to accept the post; for the practice of paying starvation salaries to confidential employees of the government, yet expecting them to remain honest, has been tried long enough in Brazil to make every well wisher of this country most heartily desire to see a more profitable system inaugurated without delay.
INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.
Between Brazil and England neither commercial, consular, nor postal treaties exist, although so considerable trade exists between the two countries. The last obstacles to such friendly treaties were removed four years ago, yet nothing has been done since then towards regulating a mass of international matters which call for conjoint action, amongst which the anomalous and most unsatisfactory condition of the postal arrangements is not the least.
We suggest to His Excellency the Baron de Cotegipe, now holding the portfolio of foreign affairs, that he enable himself to declare in his report to the coming legislature that « steps have been taken in regard to negotiating treaties with Great Britain. » The presence here of Mr. Buckley-Matthew, an approved diplomatist, and a warm friend of Brazil, as British Envoy to this country, affords an excellent opportunity for initiating treaty negotiations which would regulate the important matters calling for settlement. The present British government is most desirous of strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two countries; and in his proximate temporary absence on leave to visit England, Mr. Buckley-Matthew will, we cannot doubt, do his best to deepen those sentiments of amity, and to communicate the valuable information which his residence and opportunities have given him such facilities for acquiring.
We believe that the names of the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of England do not appear together upon any treaty between the two countries, and were either to visit the other there would not exist an official document to show that either had been recognized in any other light than as a private individual.
THE RIGHTS OF THE DONZELLAS.
In these days of recognition of woman's rights, we think it only fair to remind the unmarried ladies of Rio of the efficacious means which their maiden sisters in North America have adopted to make their suffrages recognized—they claim and exercise the right to kiss their heroes.
A word to the intelligent is sufficient, and about the 25th of the opportunity and the Prince will have arrived.
Of course, married ladies take care to be efficiently represented in the ordinary legislatures, and it would be unfair for them to exact double franchise. Universal suffrage among the donzellas might also produce inconvenience, through the large vote cast, so we venture to suggest that the franchise be limited, and be exercised by only the pretty girls, between 15 and 21; who, we doubt not, will feel quite equal to the occasion.
LADIES' EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.
On the 26th of March the Segredo Masonic Lodge gave solemnity to the installation of its lately elected dignitaries, by freeing, in the presence of about 120 ladies who attended, twenty female slave children, at the cost of the lodge, which also undertakes their care and education until of sufficient age to earn their own living. A little boy, brother of one of the girls freed, was also emancipated on the same occasion, by the proceeds of a subscription then made by the gentlemen present.
The Grand Master, Conselheiro Saldanha Narinho, delivered, as introduction to the delivery of the letters of manumission, a most eloquent speech, in which he set forth the intentions of the Grand Orient in regard to emancipation. He also appealed to the ladies present to organize themselves at once into a Society of Emancipation, and the idea was so enthusiastically received that seventy three of the



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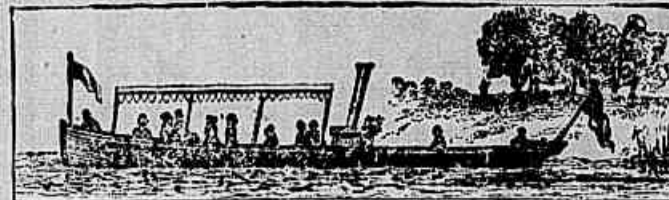
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and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, label stopper, and bottle.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

For Breakfast and Lunch - Pancreatic Cocoa - Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

Digestion is restored and perfected by the use of Pancreatic Emulsion - This valuable natural product properly assimilated every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

Wasting Diseases - Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using Pancreatic Emulsion. It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles, &c.

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Dyspepsia, Cholera, &c. - Jerome's celebrated Seditivo and Anti-spasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

Food for Infants - The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

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See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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City of Limerick 1500 350 P. S. Corbett,
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The Magnificent Steam Packet City of Limerick

on her return voyage from the River Plate will leave Rio de Janeiro about the 24th inst for Falmouth, Antwerp and London.

Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

The steam Packet City of Buenos Ayres expected from Falmouth about the 24th inst. will proceed immediately after arrival for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Kepler 1400 tons. Memnon 1200 tons.
Gallio 1523 » Flamstead 1470 »
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Saldini 510 » Others (building) 2108 »
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Fixed dates of departure from Liverpool.

On the 2nd of each month, a steamer will leave Liverpool, by contract with the Brazilian Post Office, and carrying the Imperial mails, for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro & Santos via Lisbon.

An intermediate steamer, about the 10th of each month for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, via Lisbon.

On the 20th of each month a steamer will leave Liverpool, under contract with the Post Master General, and carrying Her Britannic Majesty's mails direct for Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres.

On the 30th of each month, a steamer will leave Liverpool, for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres (direct or via Rio de Janeiro).

London & Havre Line.

A Steamer will leave London, on the 12th, and Havre on the 10th of each month, for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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After the 1st of January, until further notice, this Bank will allow interest, on deposits at fixed dates, as follows:

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4 to 5 do 5 1/2
6 months and upwards 6

Rio de Janeiro 1st January, 1870.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Manager.

E. & H. LAEMERT'S Printing Office.