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# EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR WILLIAM SCULLY

# THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN TIMES.

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### The future of Cotton in Brazil.

the minds of all persons interested in the absorthat cotton on which so much of England's manuploring all the known countries of the world in released from their almost total dependence upon a rival country, - in oracling upon the subject sufficient extent of cotton growing districts to be practically a competitor with the Southern States for the possession of the markets of Europe, Brazil being summarily classed among the minor cotion regions, and cursorily set down as capable of fur- the harrow in the field, staying exhaustion, innishing perhaps 200,000 or 300,000 bales.

machinery.

The culture of coffee has for many years been enormous profits under a system of hoe labor engines of modern progress. and rapid exhaustion of the soil, but it is the opinion of many experienced men, that, with the general employment of modern implements of husbandry and of improved gins for separating the fibre from the seed, cotton would rapidly ing of a road from Sitio Novo to Engenho Lonira to enable Only three or four years ago when the great surpass coffee on all lands adapted to the use the produce, estimated at 1500 boxes of sugar and several North American struggle was developing itself, and of such implements ; that when the labor of the negroes is supplemented by that of animals of bing question of the day - the future supply of traction, and the work and intelligence of one man thus represent the brute force alone of five facturing supremacy was based, were eagerly ex- or six under the present mode, the profits derived from the culture of the herbaceous annual, collon, quest of new cotton growing regions whence to will be greater and surer than from the perenderive present supplies and render the manufacturers nial, coffee. For the demonstrating of this preposition we look to the labors of the American planters now coming into Brazil, rather than to the general conclusion of writers on the Cotton Brazilian fazendeiros, who, mostly used to a system future was that India is the only country possessing of hand labor under which large profits are attainable, are not, as a hody, prepared to give up old habits and prepossessions without having the demonstration wrought out before them.

creasing the yield and, besides, the breadth of Yet, though it was not altogether unknown that land in cultivation; with improved cotton gins account of the Professor's researches: collon of a fine quality was indigenous in many saving time and labor; with waggons on the "In the beginning of September I wrote the first letter parts, and furnished the Indians with several ar- farms and roads, facilitating and cheapening transticles useful to them in their rude life, due attention port ; with twelve hours labor ; and home ties, puri, Gurupa, Porto do Mar, Monte Alegre, Villa Bella and was not paid to the circumstance of it being found substituted for that inhuman management of too Serpa. In Santarém we collected 'only some four species' The result, then, has been extraordinary; and the professor so commonly disseminated in Brazil, nor to the fact many planters which is causing, suicides murders, that, in the days of gold and diamond mining and and insurrections among the unhappy slave popu- board the Icamiata, bound for Tabatinga, intending to purseclusion from free commercial intercourse, many lation, and is so rapidly diminishing their numbers sue our voyage in the Peruvian steamers thence to the vilsmall manufactories of coarse cotton cloths were by exhaustion and absence of natural increase located here and there even in the scantily popu- it may reasonably be expected that, even with lated regions of Matto Grosso and Goyaz, some of the present number of producing hands in Brazil,

around uncared for, and to submit it to the slow hands and many trades, stimulates many sciences, Professor had here another opportunity of verifying the prinprocess of their inefficient and primitive cleaning calls into action the powers of many minds, and brings wealth and comforts to all-and, if we cannot family. yield it the place of king of all the world, it cannol . In the Teffe he discovered a new genus of the family the favorite branch of Brazilian agriculture, giving be denied that it has proved one of the mightiest

# MISCELLANEOUS

NEW ROADS IN BAHLA. The President of Bahia, during his trip up the milway to Engenho Europa, ordered the makthousand arrobas of tobacco, between Sitio Novo and Sabauma to be brought to the railway.

On the road from the terminus of Alagoinhas to Engenho Europa, the cutting in the serra and the bridging of the rivers Araramaris and Catú are to be pushed on.

STAAMBOAT ON THE UPPER S. FRANCISCO, Sr. Dantas the President of Bahia has given orders to the Ponta d'Aréa Company for the construction of an iron steamer of 40 tons burden and 20 horse power, of at least 58 feet keel and to draw when loaded not more than 39 inches of water, with which to carry on the navigation of the Upper S. Francisco from above the falls of Paulo Affonso to the Rio das Velhas, namely about 1200 miles. This steamer is to be used as a tugboat to tow barges and canoes.

Four strong carts are also to be built for the transportation of the parts of the hull and engines.

A workshop is to be erected and fitted up at Joazeiro for the putting together of the vessel and engines and to effect necessary repairs.

CARRIAGES AND OMNIBUSSES IN BAILLA. A company with 300:000 But with this in sight; with the plough and capital has been formed to supply Bahia with these conveniences at moderate prices.

> PROFESSOR AGASSIZ' LABORS IN THIS AMAZON. - A letter from Manaós, under date of November 7th, gives the following

from this capital, giving a slight notice of our labors so far. We had then more than 300 species collected in Pari, Taji-We spent 15 days on the passage from Pará,

« From Munics we started on the 10th of September on lage of Jurimaguas, and in canoo and on foot from this landing to the eastern side of the Andes. .

· Several of our travelling companions were to stay at Tabatinga, S. Pagés, Nauta and Lagurra to make collections of Tajaparú, these from those of Gurupá, these from those

ciple established by him many years ago upon the resemblance of the adults and young of divers genera of the same

of the Scomberosoces, which he has named Lymnobelona. This genus is distinguished from the others by having the dorsal and anal fins larger, and the caudal rounded. The maxillars are like those of the genus Belona.

. In lake Boto we caught a young fish of a new genns. having the inferior maxillar much larger than the superiorentirely different from the adult, and, under this point of view, perfectly resembling another genus of the same family, the Hemiramphus Braziliensis, which is found in the Atlantic Ocean and is common at Rio de Janeiro.

a Not less important was the discovery made by the Professor in some fishes of the family of the Seluroides, of having only two bones in the opercular apparatus, when, until now, it was believed to have three.

« In Tello great assistance was rendered by Dr. Romauldo, the Juiz de Direito, Captain João da Canha and Lieutenant Pedro Mondes. The old fisherman Vicente Marquez gave us important information on the habits of the fishes, according to which we could settle on secure bases for the distribution into species,

" On the 18th our companion Mr. James arrived, having visited the Ica and Hyutahy, but not having had time to examine the Hyuruá. On the 21th the Icamiaba anchored in the port on her return from Tabatinga, bringing Mr. Bourget. Both brought upwards of two hundred species. We embarked on the same day, and came to this capital on the 23d of October.

" From want of alcohol and of health, we have not dono here as much as we desired ; withal we collected 76 species, almost all new, during the three days we passed at lake Hyanuary. The most notable discovery was a new genus of the family of the Chromides, which has the caudal fin shaped like a lance, to which Professor Agassiz placed the name of Dr. Coutinho.

" The President of the Province accompanied us to Hyanuary and furnished us all requisites; as likewise Dr. Tavares Bastos and other gentlemen.

a Up to now we have collected 776 species, of which 650 are new.

" The Professor said, before coming to the Amazon, that he would be well satisfied if he collected 250 new species. says that it is a true revelation for the science.

" We supposed before that there would be diversity of the species in the black and white water, in the lakes and rivers, in the upper part and the mouths, but no one had imagined that it would extend to the same region where all tircumstances are identical.

« The species of Para are are entirely different from those n the Maranhão, Uallaga, Ucavalle, Napo, Hyanary and of Monto Alegre, and so on, Even between near places there

which still exist, which supplied the unsybaritic the export of cotton could be enormously increased wants of the Brazilians of those days, before the without trenching on the production of coffee on cheapening of the imported article, the greater luxury its present scale.

of tastes induced by more extended acquaintance with European wares, and the great demand for adapted to the capabilities of white labor and small some specimens of the Acara petroina with its eggs in its Brazilian products, turned attention from manu- proprietorship. Its cultivation and gathering exact month, and Professor Agassiz had then an opportunity of title researches, and is the surest base for the study of the facturing pursuits and gold washings to the agri- no excessive toil, or exposure to injurious in- Interest. culture of the country as the most rapid means of fluences. Children and women can assist in planting acquiring wealth.

which its culture assumed in the eyes of the Brazin the marts of Europe, prompted and encouraged settlement. And, what is of prime importance to who saw in the growth of cotton a source of emolument and prestige to Brazil, juster ideas can be formed of its capacities as a cotton growing country. in some localities, widely extended in others, essayed rapidly exhausting fields. and found lucrative in many before unthought of, and not a province, save perhaps war-troubled Matto

Grosso, but contributed to the largely increased exportation during the past year to the markets of tinguish the small proprietors to obtain new soil. Europe ; and it can now be rested on as an established fact that, from the region directly under the equatorial sun to the southernmost and therefore Janeiro and in all the most accessible points. The coolest provinces: from the low lands bathed by interior districts, unsuitable to coffee, can be re- sed the Republic of Equador. One of the members was the waters of the South Atlantic to the high plains of the West, - in almost the totality of the three few thousand cattle, for the cultivation of a crop millions of square miles comprised in the superficies bearing the cost of transport; the colonies, borne Hyutay and Hyurua, of Brazil, the culture of cotton may be success- down by their poverty and the inability of their fully pursued ; and more - that the climate is so bulky productions to bear excessive freights, eminently favorable to its growth and harvesting may take fresh root and thrive. The half vegetathat, were Brazil as practised as the United States ting poor Brazilian, now living miserably in some species collected in only three casts. » - « This success is in the employment of labor saving implements and puny roça in the woods, little better than a slave so great that I feel my head splitting », said he contemmeans of conveyance, such is its superiority in the of his rich and influential neighbor, or following "We continued with much profit our labors in the basin quality and yield of herbaceous cotton as compared the three parts savage life of a « troupeiro », may of Telle, passing afterwards to the left side of the Solimoes with the growth in the best cotton districts of the settle in the government colonies and become a latter country that Brazil could afford to undersell freeman and a producer of wealth ; the industrious suit we obtained was in take Boto which is one of the de the producers of the Southern States even in their Portuguese that carry their earnings and their posits of water so curious in the islands of the Amazonas, own home ports.

Some of the cotton exported during the past carnings to a profitable culture, and form homes a bank formed before it turning aside the current, or of the year was gathered a thousand miles away in for themselves; and agricultural immigrants will the interior, was freed from its seeds by the find in it that desideratum of the class, the means slow and costly operations of the antiquated of procuring money with the annual first-fruits of contribute with their contingent and so the sands little by instruments of sale to the purchaser. churka gin, and was transported on mule back their labor. on a journey occupying two months of steady Cotton has a two-fold value in the eyes of the travel, yet a price of some 12d a pound in Rio Political Economist. Not merely does its growth the mouth dries in the summer, plants grow, the sediment hand over unless Levi would deliver the documents of the was sufficient to induce the farmers of that region support and remunerate the agricultural producer, increases the soil rapidly, and the gulf is transformed into slaves. Levi therefore laid informations against him and he

Cotton, moreover, is a staple which is well and harvesting without tasking their powers too

Now, however, through the increased importance strongly. The presses are a matter of home manufacture, and the outlay for a gin could be ilian fazendeiros, in view of the high prices obtainable distributed among several individuals of the same by enlightened gentlemen, both native and foreign, this class, in selling the ligneous fibre of the tinga to Teffe to remain at work there, profiting by the cotton plant they do not send away the most not need, like the coffee planters, to maintain glaciers. Under all these influences its culture has been revived large tracts of virgin soil to substitute for their

> To the extended culture of this crop valuable results of a social order may arise. The great fazendeiro will not find it then his interest to exnor to hold huge tracts of wild lands such as obstruct the march of improvement about Rio de claimed from wildness, or the pasturage of a

> labor home again, may be induced to devote these

to gather it from the cotton trees that grew but its manufacture gives employment to many

other affluents of the Solimões.

. We established this itinerary attending to the state of the Rio Negro, still at the beginning of the ebb, as we

could make valuable collections 40 days later only. studying this curious phenomenon of such great scientific

« We found the ebb far advanced there and the people of the place said that there was already abundance of fish, . We started the same day from Teffé.

« In Fonte Boa., Tocantins and S. Paulo we found the river lower; and some of the inhabitants said that the freshet could not delay long.

. This circumstance caused us to alter the plan of the voyage, and Professor Agassiz resolved to return from Tababest time for the fisheries of the Solimões, whilst Dr. Coutinho and another would go to the side of the Andes to valuable constituents of the soil, and therefore do study the geologic formation and the vestiges of the ancient in the Tapajos, Hyanary, Iça and Teffe, some leagues from

« When we came to Tabatinga this plan was further alinvaded the districts of Caxamarca and Chachapoyas, through which we had to pass, and there was neither safety on the way nor means of effecting the trip. Besides this, as the excursion to Perá could be made at the any time, and the ichthyological study of the Solimões only when the river is lowest, almost all the fishes disappearing as soon as the freshet begins, we agreed to leave the work of the Andes Solimões.

« In Tabatinga we found the remnant of the Spanish commission, which had descended by the Napo, having traververy sick.

« There we left Mr. Bouget to make collections from the Hyanary; and Mr. James and another to explore the Ica,

« On the 24th of September we were in Teffé. The first ishing that we did was on the beaches of Nogueira, 5 miles off, opposite the city. The enthusiasm of Professor Agas. siz seemed to reach extasy on seeing the great number of

in company with Major Estulano, who furnished us the oc casion and means of making a fine collection. The best re-« The Parand-Mirim, the channel which separates two islands, is obstructed at the higher part, either because of increase of the beaches at the upper parts of the islands. The Paraná-Mirim passes then to the condition of a gulf or bay. During the low stage of the river these deposits little advance towards the month. When the river rises

there is not the least emptying of the gulfs, on the contrary they receive a part of the water of the river. Finally lake.

is a notable difference, as we observed in the lakes of José. Assu and Maximo, which are not four miles apart and lie on the same side of the Tupy-nambaranas.

. The Amazon, then, comprehends a great number of ich-« In Teffé, during the stay of the steamer we collected thyologic famme or provinces occupied by distinct species, . The knowledge of this fact opens new horizons to sciendistribution of species.

· Having established, therefore, the great principle, it re. mains to know the number of the ichthyologic provinces, the extent of their limits or the situation of the points of contact, and the causes which determine the differences. All these questions exact long labors and study, but their result must be extraordinary and perhaps one of the finest regults yet obtained in the study of nature.

. The surprise increases when we reflect that the climate does not vary throughout a great extent of the Amazon.

« The same phenomenon that is observed in the main stream takes place in the tributaries, and as our labors were made in a few places of the Amazon, and merely, besides, their mouths, an idea may be formed of the great result of a complete exploration that would embrace the springs and tered in view of the news from Perú. The civil war had all the tributaries. There is no exaggeration in supposing the existence of two to three thousand species in the valley of the Amazon.

" Until now only a little more than 100 were known.

« Wallace collected 205 in the Rio Negro; his collection however was in most part lost.

« With our labors in the Negro, Madeira, Manés, and other parts of the province of Para we hope to find perto a later period and to use the time of low water in the haps 300 species more, achieving thus a number exceeding 1000, which are as many as are known at present in the Mediterraneau.

> « When Linnens published the 6th edition of his system of nature, a little more than a contury ago, the number of known species on all the globe did not exceed 300.

« Now, however, the labors of only three months gives the knowledge of almost 800 in the Amazon, »

The last news from the scenes of the Professor's explorations give the number of new species discovered up to that time at 1300.

JURY OF THE COURT. - December 22. - Antonio Joaquim Pereira de Azevedo Vasconcellos, Portuguese, accused of swindling in having signed two deeds of sale of slaves belonging to Leon Levy, as if the slaves were his own property, without authorization, and acting thus in collusion with João Antonio Luiz Rosa. Guilty and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment with labor, a fine of 10 per cent of the value of the embezzlement, and the costs.

- December 23. - João Antonio Luiz Rosa, native of Santa Catharina, a slave broker, accused of the embezzlement, in collusion with Antonio Joaquim Pereira de Azevedo Vasconcellos, of two slaves belonging to Leon Levy. It appears that Leon Levy having some slaves for sale Rosa informed him he had found a purchaser and received from him the slaves and 100% for his brokerage. Some days after Rosa gets Vasconcellos to sell the slaves as his own and give the

This he did selling one in the 1st of April and the other on the 1st of July, both for the sam of 1:8005 which Rosa pocketed and which when Levi demanded it he refused to

was arrested and committed for trial; Rosa alleges an " As I said the labors in lake Boto were excellent. The authorization to sell, but a verbal one, and that his reason

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owner of the slaves was that the slaves had secret vices and the purchasers did not wish these to be mentioned in the writings. Guilty and sentenced to three years and three months of imprisonment with labor, for each slave, and a fine of 12 1/2 per cent of their value.

2

COTTON FROM PLAUNY .- During the first half of December 10,000 sacks of cotton reached Pernambuco from Plauby, their long and tedious convoyance having been effected on nuleback.

AN IMPROVEMENT AT PARALIVEA.-By the forming and completion of a road about one and half miles long over the mud of the mangrove, produce to and from the interior of the province can enter and leave the town now without descending or climbing the steep slopes of the bluffs which in the wel season were so difficult of passage.

THE MINAS PRESIDENCY .- Sr. Saldanha Marinho arrived at Ouro Preto on the 17th of December, and on the next day the ceremony of taking the oaths and of the installation took place.

Theory FROM THE NORTH. - On the 24th the Steamer To cantins brought in 291 men and officers of the National Guard of Plauhy; 196 officers and men of the 2d batallion of volunteers of Rio Grande do Norte and 26 National to desire. Guards of the same province; in all 513 men.

GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UF, On the 25th of December the police made a descent on no 14 Run do Aterrado, where gambling was carried on at night, and took the owner and four others off to prison.

Shooting, The manager of the Imperial fazenda of Santa Cruz was shot at and wounded last week. The affair is attributed to ill will on the part of one of the slaves. Thoors TO THE PLATE, The English Steamer Viper sailed on the 31st Ult, for the Plate, with 500 troops,

S. PAULO. Several murders occured in this province during December. On the 10th, in the municipality of Iguape, on the river Una, a slave man killed his master and mistress with a hatchet, for what reason was not known. The murderer was arrested. The children were saved by the aid of a slave woman who concealed them. The victims' names were Antonio Corrêa de Azovedo and his wife Francisca Rosa de Paula.

In Vassoral, in the Municipio of Itapeteninga, Salvador Lopes de Moraes, aided by his son and a shave, killed a man named Luciano Garcia who was in his employment. Solvador lost a finger in the fight. He is a rowdy character, against whom strong suspicions exist of a previous murder.

On the Fazenda of Corymbatahy the slaves of Dr. A. da Costa Pinto e Silva conspired against their overscer and killed him with their hoes. This done, they, to the number of over 30 men, women and boys, delivered themselves up to the authorities at Constituição, declaring that every one had taken part in the marder, although the body had only three wounds! They have been imprisoned and com, mitted for trial.

A man, João Ferreira Junqueira, who had committed two murders at Angra dos Reis in the province of Rio de Janciro, was captured in the termo of Silveiras.

Thousands of small lizards have invaded some of the plantations at Campinas and Mogymirim, destroying the leaves and tender stalks of beans and Indian corn, and, in fault of choicer food, attacking even the young coffee trees and sugar cane.

wounded while entering the gate of his plantation. A slave ted as being in a good state of efficiency, and only needing is suspected, and has been arrested.

24th Ult, ran a car on the railroad from Santos to the Luz dently regarded by the Paraguayan president as the key to station near S. Paulo, in 3 hours and 36 minutes. The the Paraguayan territory, and as such made the head quar, earth falls which took place five weeks ago, have been re- tors of Lopes and his main army. Small pox, measles and moved to such an extent as to permit the inclined planes fever have been as destructive among the Paraguayan troops to be again used.

« The region of Almeirim grows still in importance through to Perú in view of the change of circumstances there. the opportunities it affords the farmer of establishing water labors.

a That consideration, however, that most imports, is the facility of transport.

" Through the United States line Almeirim is only 12 days steam from the United States, the market which consumes a great part of the production of Amazonas.

« The lands are almost all public lands, and the Govern ment could mark them off with much economy by having lines drawn perpendicular to the river, or from North to braças (about 1200 yards).

« After some years, when the farmers had extended their the sections completed.

Beyond the hills, and even embracing some of them, very fine prairies exist where grazing is carried on, already, at a good profit.

After passing Monte Alegre high lands appear on the opposite side of the river and extend to Santarem.

Here the fertility of the land is as great as it is possible

A bed of black soil extends through almost all this region, to 7 feet deep, wherein Coffee, Cane, Tobacco and Cocoa grow better than in the southern provinces. In a sugar house that I visited, where the mill was worked by water, I had occasion to observe that the cane of the high lands contains 5 % more of sacharine matter than that of the bottom. The climate is as excellent as that of Rio de Janeiro in

April. The city of Santarem, which is at the upper boundary of this region, at the month of the Tapajós, furnishes at present all kinds of commodities, and is one of the most important towns of Amazonas.

« To Santalem from Pará, the steamers of the Company take a little more than 60 hours. Sailing vessels make the voyage in 8 to 12 days.

« Above Santarem follow the regions of Obidos, Parintins, Serpa, and others, on the Solimões, Madeira and Negro more or less like those first described.

« Manaos, at present is within 16 days steam of New-York. »

#### Summary of News.

The news from the Plate is that the Brazilian army un der Osorio had at length reached the neighborhood of the Paraguayan position at Passo da Patria and was encamped at S. Cosme, three or four miles from that crossing, on the 23d of December. At the same date the Argentine army, and that commanded by General Flores, were within a day's march of the same point. These forces, mited, comprise some 35,000 of the best equipped and disciplined troops o the three nations, namely 25,000 Brazilians, 9 or 10,000 Ar gentines and 2,000 Orientals, and possessing a numerous park of rifled cannon. 8,000 Brazilians had likewise arrived at the City of Corrientes, where humber barracks were be, ing run up for their accommodation and for that of those continually arriving from Brazil, A great deal of sickness prevailed among these last arrivals, and also among the 12,0.0 Brazilian troops encamped at S. Borja in Rio Grande do Sul, where an army of reserve was forming, but the more seasoned troops who had been accomplishing the long and difficult marches from Concordia and Urnguayana, though At Constituição, José Alvares Gonzaga was shot at and travel worn and often barefooted and ragged, are represena few days dolay to madertake active operations against Mr. Henderson, the Engineer for the Contractors, on the the Paraguayan position at Passo da Patria, which is eviby a severe storm during the night of the 30th Ult. The be brought together to defend this most important post, sailed simultaneously by the lighter vessels of the Brazilian fleet, and the large force now preparing for the passage. No attack, however, is expected to be made before the her Cargo which goes on by the Steam Transport « Lamego.» end of January at soonest, or so soon as the naval force could cooperate, and, in the mean time, the work of preon. Provisions, munitions, clothing, arrive continuously, and mercial port.

for obtaining Vasconcellos to make the deeds of sale as bottoms are like those of Nile, and receive every year a lution blockading Valparaiso, and had gone with the remain-

The Spanish storeship at Coquimbo is reported to have wheels, which are one of the best aids to agricultural been captured while the blockading ship Blance was of the port examining some ships.

In Bolivia civil war continued. Potosi was held by Melgarejo with 2500 men; while revolutionary forces were marching to operate in the sonth.

In Rio de Janeiro the arrival of the United States Pacifie squadron within the last few days has caused somewhat of a sensation as, besides some fine wooden steamers, the two turreled Monitor Monadnock, the crack ironclad of the United States navy, which has seen some heavy service of South, which is almost the same thing, at intervals of 500 which she yet bears the signs, and which is considered the model of the Monitor class, has arrived here on her way to California escorted by the powerful wooden squadron. plantations, the perpendiculars could then be drawn, and Lying as she does in the man of war anchorage with her decks scarcely two feet above water and her strange looking dewers surmounted by the conical white tents that serve

to keep the rain and san from entering through the grated tops of the turrets, she presents a novel and curious appearance which is very attractive, independent of the scientific and professional interest attached to her.

Of local news there is an almost total dearth. The usual stagnation of this holiday season continues in commercial and political circles. War preparations, however, still continue unabated. Troops arrive and depart for the South, and munitions and necessaries for the army and navy are dispatched at frequent intervals. A press of men is kept at work on all war material, and on the ironelad and other craft preparing in haste to join the fleet on the Parana. The programme of the Allied Governments is understood to be to listen to no proposals of peace whose fundamental

basis is not the expulsion of Lopes from Paraguay. Some anxiety is felt as to the steamer Agnes Arkle, which has on board 2,000:000\$ in Government notes but had not arrived at Bahia al latest dates though six days out from Rio de Janeiro.

In the provinces the same absence of novelty prevails. In S. Paulo the earth falls on the second incline of the S. Paulo Railway have been so far cleared away as to allow the use of the incline, and a trip from Santos to the Luz Station, close to S. Paulo, was made in 3 hours 36 minutes by Mr. Henderson the Chief Engineer of the Contractors, An English vessel the Anne has been lost from spontaneous combustion of her coal while 200 miles east of Santa Catharina, but all the crew were saved,

The English steamer Powerful, chartered by the Brazilian Government to convey troops and munitions to the Plate, was lost on the coast of Albardão, Rio Grande do Sul, (memorable for the loss of the Prince of Wales), and five of the troops are reported drowned. The English steamer Evelyn, likewise under Government charter, struck on the English Bank at the Entrance of the Plate, but was able to get off by throwing overboard 20 or 30 tons of cargo.

In Rio Grande do Sul a body of troops had marched to join the Baron de Porto Alegre's army at S. Borja which would soon reach 15,000 or 16,000 men. Much sickness prevailed among it.

From Matto-Grosso nothing new was known. The force marching to Coxim was proceeding as rapidly as the state of the rivers would permit, and the Goyaz troops at Coxim remained inactive in pursuance of instructions. The Paraguayans remained quiet.

#### MEN OF WAR IN PORT.

British Store Ship Egmont. United States Steam Frigate Vanderbilt, Monitor Monadnock, Steam Corvette Jugiata, Sailing Corvette Onward, Steam Corvette -, war Mamor Tuscarora. Italian Steam Frigate Regina, Steam Gunboat Ardita

transacted. Prices since then have been gradually improving to 96 %, or 93 er dividend.

The feeling at present is most favorable to this stock. and should Government decide upon a new emission, which is more than probable, to avoid the necessity of another foreign loan, it will find ready takers at 90 to 91 %. At foot I refer to note of Internal debt.

%). Provincial Stock .- Influenced by the march of Government Stock, this security has been well maintained, although there has not been much activity. Notwithstanding this Stock bears Government guarantee, and in every other respect is treated the same as Government Stock, yet it is always to be had at 3 to 5 % below the other. This may arise from the fact that Provincial Stock represents a bond of Rs. 500\$ each, while that of the Government is issued for the round sum of Rs, 1:000\$. Total number 9,651 Apolices. 1,410 » of Apolices issued : . . . . . . . Redcemed . . . . .

8,241 In circulation . . of 500\$ each.

#### BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bank of Brazil. - The shares of this Bank since the crisis of September last year have changed hands to a consi-derable extent. Before that period Gomes & Montenegro were large holders; the former hypothecated them to-London Banks, while the latter raised money upon them in the local Establishments. They are now held as follows

144,675 Shares. By the Public. Hypothecated to the Rural Bank 7,729 Hypothecated to the London & Brazilian 5,599

Bank. Hypothecated to the Brazilian & Portu-4,471 guese Bank Hypothecated to the Union Bank of Lon 526 don Hypothecated to the Alliance Bank of Liverpool . Hypothecated to the Union Bank of 1,500

500 · » Manchoster . . . . . . . . .

165,000

43,767,5508 Emission of the Bank . . . . . . 14,486,9398 Specie in coffers . . . . . .

By Law the Bank cannot divide above 12 % per annum, the balance of the profit being carried to the Reserve fund, This fund amounts already to Rs. 3,210,5908998, which nearly completes the sum marked by Law. It is to be hoped that a fresh account may be opened to face the loss of this Establishment without intruding on the Capital.

this Establishment without intruding on the Capital. The assets comprise principally Agricultural securities, and these being of difficult realization, a great number of the shareholders are most desirous to dispose of their shares, which, last month, were difficult to place in quantities at above par to 3% premium, whilst small lots were retailed from 5% to 8% premium. The Bank suspended specie payments in September 1861 and, although the redemption of its notes is the fundamental basis of the Establishment, it is not likely that the Bank will for a low time be able to resume specie change. Many opine in the state of the second sec difference between Rio, Bahia and Pernambuco of 4, 8 and even 12 per cent. The Bank having no money surplus with the Agencies, and the notes being localized in each Province, to enable remittances to be made to the Northern Ports it is necessary to purchase Government notes at a premium - as high as 5 % being paid last month. This irregularity would be avoided by the Government taking the Emission into its own hands and making the notes current throughout the Empire.

The loss of the Bank by the crisis of September 1864 is admitted to amount to Rs. 3,000:000. Several of the Bank of Brazil Agencies do not discount or transact without any basis for redemption. While this may be allowed to continue the oscillations in Exchange cannot

and to be great. aral Bank.—The shares of this Bank are h By the Public	eld as fol 31.912 S	lows : hares.
By the Public . Hypothecated to the Bank of Brazil, .	4,38?	»
Hypothecated to the London & Brazinan Bank,	80	•
Hypothecated to the Brazilian & Portu- guese Bank	596	n
	10,000	n
The old Reserve F and amounts to F The new Reserve F and (Suspense Account	478,5	666868

rain fell so fast at Estrella as to sweep away a bridge near the powder manufactory, flooding the flats and delaying the train running to Estrella.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL Amelia Accioli, the mandatory of the murder of the Sra Maciel at Porto Alegre, in the early part of last year, has, on her second trial, been pronoun- paring for the real crisis of the campaign is being urged ced guilty, and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment, by a majority of 8 of the judges. On the former trial the votes at the City of Corrientes, as the head quarters for their were tied.

Orestes, who so brutally nurdered his mother last year at Pedras Brancas, and had succeeded in avoiding capture, has at last been killed. A wood near his house was surrounded, and on the desperado, who was concealed therein, finding himself in the toils, he rushed on a lieutenant of National Guards, serving as guide, and dangerously wounded him, whereou the lieutenant shot him dead,

General Portinho's division of 3,000 men was marching to join the army at S. Borja which had been increased to 10,000 men. Sickness was very prevalent and 400 were in the hospital there, besides 800 in that of Uruguayana.

THE SHAVER AND COPPER MINES, A GOTHAM geologist, Henry Brow, who has been examining the minoral riches of Santa Catharina, has also taken in hand to rediscover the old silver mines of the Monte Taio in the back country of Lages. He has found in the library of Santa Theresa in S. Catharina, two maps drawn up by the Jesuits, which, he believes, perfectly describe the location of these mines. Mr. Brow does not purpose deriving any benefit from this dis, covery if he should be successful, his only motives being scientific.

While travelling along the Upper Uruguay he took the opportunity of examining the copper mines between the Petotas and Quarahim, investigated by Mr. Nathaniel Plant in 1862, which he considers exceedingly rich, the ore yielding 70 per cent of copper, whereas the ores of Chili give only 45 to 50 per cent.

We understand that a company is to be formed to work the copper mines.

THE BOARD OF BROKERS, At the election which look place on the 24 Sr. Diodetian Bruce was chosen President; Autonio Marques Ferreira, Secretary; Henry Harper, Treasurer; Adrien David and Frederic Grundtwig, Adjuncts.

PARANA. It is expected that the hull of the Guarany will be raised in the bay of Antonina.

#### The valley of the Amazonas.

In a letter addressed to the Minister of Agriculture Sr. J. M. da Silva Continho remarks:

a Entering the valley of the Amazonas the region of Almeirim is the first found with good conditions for cultivation and grazing. It comprehends the fine system of hills that borders the left margin of the river for upwards of lifty miles between Almeirim and Monte Alegre.

« In the high grounds Coffee, Cane, Cocoa, Indian Corn and Beans grow excellently.

« The low bottoms could be used for the cultivation of rice, whose production is in these places most profitable, and the grain as good as that of India. The Amazonas

The Brazilian fleet still lies above Corrientes, and has been joined by the ironelad Tamandare. The ironelad Brazil, and some other vessels, from their greater draft of water were still unable to ascend the Parana; and it is most probable that, before any combined attack be made upon the Paraguayan positions, the fleet will be joined by at least one more ironclad and some bomb and other vessels specially constructed for the service of this campaign,

From Paraguay but little is known. Several thousands of the citizens and troops stationed at Asuncion are said to have died within the last few months from diseases arising among the troops in their various encampments and spreading to the inhabitants. Lopes had issued more proclamations to his army, and his Minister of Foreign Affairs had the occurrence. addressed a circular to the Neutral Powers, complaining of President Mitre's reply to the threat of reprisals. Humaita is reported to be protected by several powerful torpedoes among other defenses, laid down by a North American Engineer. Besides the French Gunboat Decidée the Italian vessel Oddone had returned from Asuncion, but the latter had failed in the main object of bringing away some Italian families. The Spanish viceconsul at Corrientes had been allowed to leave Paraguay, but the Brazilian Consul at Asuncion is said to have been sent to the castern confine of Paraguay, and there maintained in chains.

In Buenos Avres, and the Argentine Confederation generally, little has occurred else, requiring note. The troubles in some of the back provinces seemed to have ceased, though the Indians still continued their depredations. The Southern Rail vay had been opened formally, to Chascomas, on the 14th Ulto. The heat of the weather had been excessive, reaching even 103º Far. at Buenos Avres on Christmas day, This had made marching difficult and increased the sickness on the transports. The campos, also, participated in the suffering from this cause, and loss had occurred among the sheep and cattle from want or delay in watering,

In Montevidéo the main point of interest was the breaking of the exequatur of the Chilian Envoy at Montevideo. resulting from a warm correspondence with the Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs, who declined to accede to the Chilian Envoy's requirement of permission to bring in and sell Spanish vessels when captured by Chilian privateers' and who issued a proclamation of strict neutrality forbidding prizes of either nation to be brought into Uragaayan ports, and permitting to vessels of war, only a stay of 24 hours.

In Peru after the complete success of the revolution its chief Causeco was ousted out of power by Col. Prado, who assumed the government by virtue of a kind of election held in Lima.

At Chili, the Spanish Admiral had left the Frigate Reso-

English Steamer . Whiteinch. » - This steamer at present under charter to the Imperial Government as a transport as among the Allies, and, by what information can be ob- laft this port on the 28th Ult, for Montevideo via Rio Grande THUNDER STORM. Rie and its neighborhood were visited tained, from 15,000 to 20,000 men is the utmost that can with a full cargo of war implements etc. and 21 soldiers but obliged, when not very far from St. Catharina's, to return o this port on account of her having spring a leak; she is now waiting to go into the dry dock having discharged

> English Steamer a Powerful, » - This steamer which was serving as Government Transport under charter, was totally lost on the coast of Albardão, (Rio-Grande do Sul the place celebrated on account of the claim of the British Government on that of Brazil for indemnisation for the loss import, quite a large fleet of schooners and other small of the « Prince of Wales » wrecked there some years ago. vessels gives its anchorage the appearance of a large com- The a Powerful had nearly 400 troops on board which she was conveying to the River Plate making with her crew. about 500 persons. She also had on board a cargo of war stores etc. We have to report the loss of 10 lives according to the newspaper to hand i, e, -7 soldiers -1 sergeant and 2 officers - but we are happy to state also that, all of the passengers speak well of Captain Holgate and we feel sure that his conduct throughout must have been all that could be desired or so many lives would not have been saved on this very dangerons coast.

We have as yet no particulars of this sad catastrophe but by the « Arno » from the River Plate we learn that the Brazilian Transport « Galgo » had gone to fetch the survivors, so that we may expect to see the Captain and Crew here by the first steamer and receive a full description of

#### Annual Report.

#### OF MR. HENRY NATHAN, BROKER.

Rio de Janeiro, 2 January 1866.

The year 1865 being ended it is to be hoped the present one will prove more satisfactory, and that the war now raging may be soon terminated to consolidate the general prosperity of a large crop year.

For future guidance and general information for Invest-ments, I annex a Table of Banks and Companies established here, and now beg to add a especial report upon each class of Stocks and Shares,

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There are three classes of Stock :

4, 5, and 6 per cent.

Stock-never appears upon the market.

Stock - very seldom is offered for sale on account o finding buyers only at a great difference compared with the price of 6 % Stock .- Present value 75 %.

"le Stock .- The transactions during the past sixteen months have been more important than at any other period since the foundation of the Empire.

Prices have not alone been maintained at former rates. but have actually ruled at an advance, notwithstanding the fact of Brazil having been forced into a war o

extraordinary magnitude. The shock to credit brought about by the crisis of September 1861 conduced at first to the general retirement of private funds from all Banks and Banking firms. The public here, however, have been long accustomed to receive Interest upon their money, and the hoarding, therefore did not last more than a couple of months, when Treasury bills were sought after by the larger Capitalists, and Go vernment stock by the smaller ones. As a natural con sequence of the demand prices rose from 91 % to above par, notwithstanding upwards of Rs. 35,000:0008 were

absorbed by 4 <sup>10</sup>. Treasury acceptances. After realizing the dividend in January last, many holders sold out at 97  $q_a$ , and, with orders to realize for English account, and the doubtful result of the war, the price in May fell to 93, and in July to 89 and 90  $a_a$ ; at these figures, sales were forced and and a heavy business

Since the Crisis of September 1864 the Bank has gradually liquidated many accounts and improved its position considerably. The dividends have ruled at 7 % per annum lately. The Establishment is now better looked upon and the shares were more in demand last month, although at not better than 1908, or 108 discount.

Brazilian & Portuguese Bank .- The business transacted in these shares has been very limited, at extreme rates of 1138 to 908 each.

London & Brazilian Bank .- This Establishment has been reformed by a fusion with all the Banking houses of the Barão de Maná, in the Brazils and River La Plata, and will henceforth hear the title of the « London, Brazilian & Mana Bank Limited »,

#### RAIL ROADS.

Imperial Rail Road, Petropolis, - This was the first Rail Road made in the Empire, Without any assistance from Government it straggled for a long time and divided nothing, but through the good management of its honorable President the Barño de Mana, attended with great economy, the Debts have all been paid off and a half yearly dividend at the rate of 6 % per annum declared. The shares are all distributed and held by the Public. Last sale 605 per Share, but there would no doubt be willing buyers at 1008 for any shares that might appear on the market. The Company is well found in material.

Cantagallo Rail Road. This Line has the Provincial Go-vernment guarantee of 7 %. The line will be opened in a short time to Villa Nova, which, giving free access to shipping, will most probably tend greatly to improve these Shares, more particularly when the late reduction of 16 % off the expenditure is taken into consideration. From the commencement of this year the Reserve fund will be augmented by deduction from the Dividends. Present value of Shares 605, or 1408 discount.

#### CARRIAGE ROADS.

Unidio & Industria,—This Company being almost on the point of failure was relieved by the Government from all its responsibilities, the Company ceding the Road to them but retaining the right of reaping all benefit for fifteen years, with the only obligation of keeping the said road in perfect condition.

The shares were originally 500\$ each, but 200\$ of this capital was paid to the Shareholders in Government 6 % Stock, thus reducing each share to 2008, npon which a dividend of 208 per Share has been divided. There is already a reserve fund formed and it is calculated when the 15 years expire to have sufficient to pay Shareholders their original Capital. The Doin Pedro II Line, it is however expected, will cross the road next year, in which case, together with a very high price for Indian corn, an article forming an important item in the expenditure of the Company, the Receipts may be greatly diminished, still a good future is in prospect for the present shareholders. There are several small buyers but no sellers, and par will soon be the value of these Shares,

Mané & Sapucaia,-This Company has lately improved. In December last it paid a Dividend of 58743, or 5 1/4 "/o on the paid up Capital. The Road, Bridges, Material, &c., are in good condition, and as the country becomes developed it is but reasonable to expect great improvement.

The Receipts during 1861 amounted to. . . Rs. 35:3608000 The Expenses during 1861 amounted to. . Rs. 18:7558125

Balance in favor of Company, . . . . . . . . . Rs. 16:6048705

#### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

Brazileira Paquetes a Vapor .- This Company, prior to the declaration of War with Paraguay, was in very indifferent circumstances, and its shares were unsalcable even at 1108 discount.

They have since been sold as high as 108 discount, This Company pays a half yearly Dividend, which by Contract cannot exceed 12 % per annum, but to avoid handing over the surplus to the Government all excess is carried to Reserve and Insurance fund, Material &c., which latter is in superior condition. The Company, if liquidated to day, would give Shareholders about 508 to 808 per Share profit.

The annual subsidy paid by the Government to the Company amounts to Rs. 1,021:0008, besides exemption of Duties on all objects required for the use of the Company. The half yearly Dividends are paid on 1st April and 1st October. The Shares are a safe and good investment. They are held as follows:

#### Anglo-Brazilian Times The

	0	
the hands of the Public, 10,255 Shares, prothecated to the Bank of Brazil	when the Chambers meet, his Excy. the Minister of Finance will place before members the following most important facts, which, by a law obligating the conversion of all property belonging to Mortmain &c. into apolices of 6 %.	nternal Debt of 4,516 % Bonds
12,500 » megação e Commercio do Amazonas.— This is a most im-	would enable the country to fund the present debt of Treasury notes, and at the same time produce in the future a source of great increase of Revenue. It is calculated by many that the total value of Houses, I unded Property Sizes & now in possession of Mãos	Isournment Notes in Circulation to 31th Dec.         1864
portant Company. It cannot places; receives an annual made with Peru and other places; receives an annual subsidy from the Central and Provincial Governments of Rs. 780:0003; divides a half yearly dividend of 13 %, per annum, carrying all excess to Reserve and Insurance fund, and re-establishing the material in perfectly good con-	Mortos Estabelecimentos, Pios frinandades, Xe., throughout the Empire, may amount to 30,000:000\$, which, if converted, would suffice to clear off the present Treasury debt; and the property, now producing no Revenue to the Country, would from the Decimo, Landennio, Xe., from different	currency
dition. It possesses 368 square miles of Land which, with any increase of Immigration, will alone prove an immense source of profit to the Company; and, to conclude, it has a Reserve fund of Rs. 40:0008. These Titles appear very rarely upon the market. A small lot of 165 were readily		Estimating Population of the Empire to reach 9 millions of Inhabitants, and of these only 2 millions able to contri- bate, it would be 153\$811 per head. Estimated amounts drawn: On London
In the hands of the Public	Total Emission of 5 % 1,581:4008 1 % 1,581:4008 1 % 19:6008 Redeemed. 88,256:400g	STATISTICS OF BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES, Compiled by Henry Nathan, Broker.
Hypothecated to the Brazilian & Por- tuguese Bank	Of six         per cent omission         3,672:0008           * five         *         101:2005           * four         *         *           Total Emission in Circulation         81,423:2008	Names of Banks and Companies,     Nº of Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shares, Shar
erry Company. — This Company was established in June 1802 for the Conveying of Passengers across the Bay. It declared no Dividend for two years, all profits being em- ployed in augmenting material. In December 1865, 5 %, was divided, in June 1865, 2 %, the balance of the profits being appropriated to the building of the 4th Now Boat,	n 885 9 n 8008 n 6 % 708:0008 n 1,557 n n 6008 n 6 % 708:0008 n 1,557 n n 6008 n 6 % 633:2008	BANKS.         Brazili         165.000         All.         2008         2008000         33.000:0008         All.         3.210:5995998         125000         78 Dis. ex-Div.           Brazili
and the creeting of Docks. These shares appearing are taken off at 50 % discount. Ito Paraguay.—Was, prior to the war, in a splendid posi- tion, and paid regularly half yearly dividends at the rate of 19 of four appearing the seizure of one of the Boats,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	BAIL: ROADS.         Petropolis
robbery by the Montevidean Agent to the extent of nearly 140:0008, the rescinding of the Government Contract, which ensured to the Company 200:0008 per annum, have all conspired to reduce the value to about 108 to 208 per Share, or 708 to 808 discount. It is very doubtful whether the Shareholders will ever see any part of their paid up	of this amount, there are possessed by Beligious	NAVIGATIOS.         Brazileira de Paquetes a Vapor
Capital, as all depends on Lopes paying the Company's claims on the Paraguayan Government. spirito Santo & Compos. — This Company was formed in April last by the analgamation of the Macahé & Campos and Estivitio Santo Companies. It has a regular line of	which, with the exception of 3 and 4,000:0008 which, with the exception of 3 and 4,000:0008 will finally revert to the Country, to remainder will only find its way on the market if extra- ordinary mortality should occur.	Ferry.         3.166         All.         2008         2008000         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008         633:2008<
Steam and Sailing vessels to Campos and other interme- diate Ports. Government gives a yearly subsidy of 81:0008. No movement in the Shares. This Company divided $20 \ v_0$ and carried about 15 $v_0$ to the Reserve fund and Dete- rioration of material.	Hypothecation	INSURANCES.         16.000         2008         505000         3.200:0008         800:0008         13:8665090         45000         38 to 58 Dis.           Fidelidade
ntermediaria Navegação a Vapor até Santa Catharina.—The Shares of this Company never appear in the market, being in very fow hands, and are therefore without a price. If has an annual subsidy from Government of S1:0008. União Campista & Fidelista.—This Company navigates by	Loan of 1839 £, 312,512 £, 411,200 £, 95,400 £, 316,800 * 1852 * 954,250 * 1,040,000 * 170,700 * 866,900 * 954,250 * 1,040,000 * 170,700 * 866,900	MARKETS.         Gloria         2.500         2.435         2008         2008000         500:0008         187:0008         None.         No         No         Business.           Harmonia         1.000         All.         2008         2008000         200:0008         32:0008000         52:000         52:000         1255         Dis.           SUXDUES.         1.000         \$\$200         \$\$200         000         \$\$200:0008         32:0008000         \$\$200         1255         Dis.
steam, only hence to S. João da Barra and from the latter to S. Fidelis; making at times a trip to Santos. It receives no subsidy from the Government but possesses an excellent connection, and, in time, it is fully expected, will prove profitable to shareholders. The boats are in very excellen	19 May 1858 * 1,425,000 * 1,526,500 * 248,800 * 1,277,700	Tannery Co Cortuines 6.000 * 3008 Noming 1.8003008 Noming 1.
productive to sintendorers, the board and the second reached Rs. 65:0008, which was spent in the fabrication of the splendid steamer $Pre$ sidente. A new reserve will now be created. The last dividend was 208 per share, or 4 1/3 per cent, on the paid up capital.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Erchange,—On London since the departure of the French Dutch Schooner Devrede, Channel, coffee. Oldemburg Brig Delphia, Lisbon, coffee.
MARKET COMPANIES. Praca da Gloria and Praca da Harmonia.—These Companie offer no inducement to investment, and it is very difficul to say whether purchasers at present low prices would	d Loan of 1880 in 1860 Emitted at 5 per cent.	Bank rate was established at 25d 1/2, Commercial Bills being passed at 25 5/8 and 25 3/4. The Banks not being anxious drawers commercial Bills became firmer and the market closes quiet at 25 1/2 and 25 5/8 Business danc for this packet is estimated at \$400,000.
obtain any good result from same. INSUMANCE COMPANIES. Seguridade, Marine Insurance Company. — This was in goo repute but the Paris Branch has made such heavy losse as to oblige the Company to liquidate. The Shareholder	50 1506 0 1866 0 0 / 1/2 0 0	On Paris the ruling rate has been 370 to 375, at which 800,000 frames has been negotiated. Sovereigns98650 to 98700. Doubloons318700 to 318800. Bank of Brazil Shares78000 discount. Rural Bank -108000 discount. Swedish Brig Diadem, Santos.
will lose fully 4 100 per Shato. Fidelidade, Fire and Marine Insurance Company, - enjoy good credit; has returned fair Dividends and increase yearly the business. Present value 28 to 58 discount.	(a) In 1859 the form of 1829 inatured, and the Bonds being then at par new Bonds were given in exchange at same price and Interest as the old ones. (b & c) These two loans were raised for the benefit of D. Pedro H Railway. Pernambuco Railway, Carriage Road of União	6 % Government Stock.— 33 ex dividend. The « Oneida » brought 300,000 sovereigns for the Treasury. Dry Goods.—Business up to the end of last year continued dull, and we have as yet no actual improvement to note this year, but we think that the prospects for trade during Section 21. British Ship Princess Beatrice, Callao, ballast. British Schomer Commodure, Gibraltar, coffee. Swedish Brig Sudpolen, Northern Ports, ballast.
	<ul> <li>Thinkstria and Michry Colory, an of these Companies, with the exception of the Pernambuco line, are now Governmen properly, and her quota of these Loans is £ 400,000.</li> <li>The amortization of Loans herein given is calculated till 1865, and in March 1866, only, can the exact amount be as</li> </ul>	

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Nova Permanente, Mari but has given no Dividend since June 1864. It has lately been doing a better Jusiness, and it may be hoped the first Dividend declared will compensate for those not divided. Present value 112\$500 discount.

Nova Regeneração, Marine Insurance Company,-boars a good character; does a fair amount of business; has paid good Dividends, the last being equal to 40 % upon the paid up Capital. Present value 308 premium per Share.

Feliz Lembrança, Marine Fire and Life Insurance Company, -does a large business. Shares are at 158 to 208 discount and difficult to soll. This Company petitioned to Govern-ment for a reduction in the number of Shares and amount of Capital, which has been granted, but so far has not been carried into effect.

GAS COMPANY. Rio Gas Company - commenced operations on the 1st of July last under good anspices, having in November last illumi-naled the City to celebrate the return of the Emperor and Princes from the South. The general good management displayed heretofore, with if possible a stricter regard to Economy now places this consult in a most formable Economy now, places this security in a most favorable light to the Public. The Shares are transferable to the London market from this, and vice-versa.

The shares held here are,  $\dots$  10,000 n n n in England  $\dots$  20,000

30.000

The Dividend will be paid half yearly and I hope to see, although the Capital is augmented, that the amount divided will not be diminished. There are no shares offered for sale, and should any appear a good price would be obtained.

#### TANNERY COMPANY,

Cortumes .- This Company, formed by the Barño de Maua, has just received the Government sanction. The shares are all distributed and the first call of 25 % will be paid on the 16th Instant.

This association, under the usual caroful direction of its promoter, cannot fail to prove profitable, and is worth the attention of the public.

Exchange .- To recapitulate previous reports I deem unne

ccstange.— To recapitulate previous reports I deem unne-cessary, the present short summary must therefore suffice to bring the past again before you. The present heavy offensive war expenses, without a revenue to face it: the large deficit in Revenue prior to a declaration of War; the suspension of specie payments, by the Bauk of Brazil, with artwormous emission of Paper currency.—led almost all to read on the cards a correleva-tion. currency,-led almost all to read on the cards a very low

The loan of £ 5,000,000 assisted for a time to maintain and advance it, but no sooner were the Government ope-rations concluded, the rate went back, which proves that, but for this fact, perhaps 24d would not have again been

The present difficulty of sending funds to the north prevents parties availing themselves of remittances from that quarter, and obliges all monies to go hence, and, until Government makes the notes current throughout the Empire, no change can be expected, and the late serious fluctuations will consequently continue.

Therefore, as no opinion can be relied upon as to the interestore, as no opinion can be rener upon as to the intere tendency of the rate, the main object of all should perhaps be combination only of operations, thus avoiding losses by these daily and at times hourly fluctuations.

The operations during the year are estimated as follows :

On London £ 9,770,000 1865 22 3/4  $\oplus$  27 1/4  $\oplus$  90 d/st. On London £ 8,800,000 1864 25 1/2  $\oplus$  27 3/4  $\oplus$  90 d/st. On London £ 10,400,000 1863 26 3/4  $\oplus$  27 1/8  $\oplus$  90 d/st.

On Paris. . . . . Fs. 23,300,000 1865 315 @ 418 rs. 90 d/st. On Paris, . . . . Fs. 37,100,000 1861 312 a 380 rs. 00 d/st. On Paris, . . . . Fs. 29,100,000 1863 310 a 356 rs. 90 d/st.

On Hamb. Mcs. Beo. 5,960,000 1865 665 (a) 775 rs. 90 d/st. On Hamb. Mcs. Beo. 5,520,000 1861 651 (a) 685 rs. 90 d/st. On Hamb. Mcs. Beo. 1,280,000 1863 616 (a) 666 rs. 90 d/st.

A fact not to be overlooked is the heavy discount Governf ment deducts on the peremptory calling in of the series o notes in circulation.

This profit is a highly immoral revenue for the Government and ought not to be mixed up with the general Income, but especially applied towards a sinking fund for the re-demption of the national debt,

2	property, and her quota of these Loans is £ 400,000.	18
2	property, and her quota of these Loans is $\pounds$ 400,000. The amortization of Loans herein given is calculated till	18
	1865, and in March 1866, only, can the exact amount be as-	
	certained. The amortization is as follows:	
3	1 % for loans of 1830, 1852, 1859, 1865,	F
9	2 %, n n n 1858 and 1860.	1
ij	1 65/100 p p p 1863.	P

MOVEMENT OF STOCK DURING LAST 3 MONTHS OF 1861 AND WORKING MONTHS OF 1865.

	APOLICES OF 1:000\$.	APOLICES OF 8008.	APOLICES OF GOOS.	APOLICES OF 4008.
1861, September » October » November	3008 2019 6067	5 6 2	6 17 20	5 1 12
1. 50	11,694	13	43	- 18
1865, January » February. » March » April » May	2759 1727 3091 1008 3360		2 -1 -31 -4 -14	12 9 48 13 18
Sala Mi	11,945	14	55	100
<ul> <li>July</li> <li>August</li> <li>Septemb</li> <li>October</li> <li>November</li> </ul>	2839 4659 1082 1232		57 7 14 27 9	39 10 39 15 11
	11,245	52	114	114

In June and December Transfers are shut .- By the above it will be seen that, during the last three months of 1864, the movement in stock was nearly equal to the first six months of 1865, and exceeded the last.

RANGE OF PRICES DURING ABOVE MONTHS.

These high prices were obtained immediately 1861. September 97 and 98 %. after the crisis of 10 Sep-October .. 99 1/2c Par. November Par. tember 1861 arising from the general distrust which prevailed and withdrawal of funds from December Par to 101 1/2 % Banks and Bankers. 1865. January .. 96 1/2 and 94 1/2 %. February. 94 and 89 %. March.... 90 and 92 %. April..... 92 and 93 1/2. May..... 93 1/4 and 91 1/2. June..... 93 1/2 and 93 3/4.

80 Hz and or.	
91 1/2 and 94.	
95 and 96,	
96 and 94 1/2.	
93 and 95,	
95 and 96,	
	91 1/2 and 94, 95 and 96, 96 and 94 1/2, 93 and 95,

Ju

35

Half monthly fluctuations of Exchange during 1865.

- (a) 90 days sight -

NONTHS	LONDON	PARIS	HAMBURG
anilary	. 25 1/2 @ 26 1/4 d	370 @375 rs.	690 reis
Dillo	125 1/2 (a) 20 1/8 d	1370 (1375 FS.	030 (B) 0:00 LCI:
alament they	193 (a) 26 1/8 (	1.046 a 67.6 FS.	1 09.5 FCIS
buto	25 5/8 (1) 26 1/80	Seid (1 .)71 15.	ADD (A) CIAJ FCE
and a state	25 3/A (n) 26 1/A (	1.46G (a 370 . S.	687 (3) 6955 121
Taldten	195 T.B. (n) 56 4	1307 (0)372 15.	1 6255 FC18
	125 1/2 (a) 26 1/8 (	1370 3373 18.	Deap Feis
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A ST THE R OF SHALL ST	25 1/5 (a) 25 3/8 (	1370 (a).254 FS.	720 1 720 100
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and set of the log state of a feature	73 1/2 1 24 3/3/	1412 (1410) 15.	1718 (h) / OU I CE
Sales	193 1/9 01 23 7/84	LIMBLE AND TS.	1738 3 4.02 10
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IL II A CLOSE CONTRACTOR	97 UA (h) 23 3/81	1 300 2 4 10 15.	1763 10 770 101
antomhor	22 3 4 6 6 9 1 1 2 1	HARY GARS IS	1/2 1015
		117619 045 15	17 11 (3) 7 20 10
Clober	5 1/1 25	1 370 a 375 rs	695 reis
A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL OF A			- HALL CAR THAT HE LET
oveniber		1 350 (a) 365 rs	675 a 685 rei
DHIO	95 (0) 96 24	1 300 (2377 15	
Jerember	25 /14 @ 26	1 101 m 175 rs	-00 @ 703 mi

in that province to develope its great resources, will give French Ship Jean Bart, Northern Ports, an impulse to all trade in that district, which supplies itself

chieffy from Rio. Thirdly, the large coffee crop, which should begin to come forward in July, should give to the business of Rio de Ja-neiro that life and activity which has for so long a time

cen wanting. If therefore supplies from Europe continue on a scale dequate only to our present consumption, instead of being t the rate of enormous imports during the years 1857 and 861 while the credit system was in full place was 1857 and S61 while the *credit* system was in full play, we cannot ut feel convinced that a better trade will be doing in Im-

orts this year than for some time past. Ale & Porter.—Last sales of Bass, bottled by Ilhers and fell 78200. Other good brands of Ale 68 to 68400. Porter to 68100. The market is buoyant, but any large arrivals

yould have an effect on these prices. *Butter*,—The Stocks of Irish are rather large, amounting 500 firkins. The price sought by holders is 950 Rs, but to offers are to be had. About 1500 kegs of French have 100 french have cen sold, to arrive, at 950 Rs. to 960 Rs.

Should the shippers of Cork Seconds not improve their ystem of packing and classifying Butter, the French will oon monopolize the Brazilian market. *Cancas.*— Is without any demand, and we hear of no sales

chatever, Stocks are about 800 pieces narrow, and 1400

ieces wide. Coals a cargo of 700 tons New Castle has been sold at 178750; and for small cargoes 20800 is easily obtained, Cardiff is worth 178500 to 188000.

Osnaburgs we have no change to notice. The market i

n a depressed state. Flour. - 3,000 Barrels have arrived this month. Sale amount to 3,500 Barrels, Stocks today 1,000 Barrels, Last

notations: Baltimore Extras - 258000.

Interiors on hands will readily realize 258000. Kerosene .- The Stocks in Dealers hands are estimated at

0,000 Gallons. Sales are very limited; and our highest protations are 18700 to 18800. Lard. — Much wanted; none in the market, and prime would readily realize 700 rs. to 800 rs.

roffee. - Since the date of our last the sales amount to 17,000 sacks. We have no change to note from our previous quotations, Good qualities are scarce and very firm, Stocks amount to 110,000 sacks.

hur	quotations are: Superior Washed				78800 to 98000
	Superior	53	•		78300 to 78000
	Good Firsts				65900 to 7\$100
	Regular do				6\$200 to 6\$500
	Ordinary				5\$600 to 6\$000
	Ordinary to good s	eco	nd	S.	4\$600 to 5\$000

Cotton - The sales have been rather extensive since the arrival of the packet and the market is almost cleared at prices ranging from 188500 to 198000 for Sorocaba, and 178500 o 188 for Minas lots.

2,800 Bales go by this packet to Southampton.

2,800 Bales go by this packet to Sonthampton. Freights.— Business has been very brisk, principally since the arrival of the Oneida. Rates are unchanged and we quote Channel 45/ to 50/; Mediterranean 47/6 to 52/6; Un-ited States, North, 40/; dito Sonth, 45/ to 50/. The follow-ing charters have been effected during the last fortnight, eiz: for Christiania I vessel at 50/, for the Channel via Bahia, 2 at 47/6 and 1 at 45/, for New York 5 at 40/ and 1 at 45/; for Constantinople 1 at 45/; for New Orleans 1 at 47/6d; for Antwerp 1 at 42/6d; for Liverpool, via Northern Ports, 2 at 3/4d; for the Channel for orders 1 at 45/, 1 at 47/6 and 1 at 50/; for ditto via Santos, I at 50/; for New York, via Rio Grande, 1 at 55/; for Liverpool, via Santos, 1 at 9/16d; Rio Grande, 1 at 55/; for Liverpool, ria Santos, 1 at 9/16d; for Channel, via Maroim, 1 at 60/; for Stockholm 1 at 57/6; for Mobile 1 at 50/; for Bordeaux 1 at 55 fr.; for the Chan-nel, via Pernambuco, 1 at 11/16d; for Havre or Liverpool, via Ceará, 1 at 13/16 d.

## Foreign vessels sailed

Danish Schooner Niels Ebbesen, Channol, coffee. Argentine Schooner Gloria, River Plate, sundries. Dutch Brig Willen Vanden Bey, Santos, ballast. DECEMBER 21. French Packet Estremadure, Bordeaux. Un. States Bark Restless, Baltimore, coffee.

Swedish Brigantine Alida, Channel, coffee. British Steamer Cleator, Liverpool, cotton & tapioca. Portuguese Schooner Marianna II, Pernambuco, ballast

Hamburg Brig Ann & Lizzie, Channel, coffee.

Un. States Ship Caledonia, Rangoon, ballast. Argentine Bark Ana Catelina, Paranaguá and Pacific, ballast. Belgian Brig Charles Royier, Havana.

JANUARY 1. Portuguese Bark Amelia, Pernambuco, coffee,

Italian Brig Splendido, Genon, coffee & oldiron. Portuguese Schooner Quatro Irmãos, River Plate, munitions.

JANUARY S. Portuguese Cutter Serra I, River Plate, tobacco and sugar. JANUARY 4.

United States Ship Grey Eagle, Baltimore, coffee, Norwegian Brig Otto, Santos, salt.

JANUARY 4.

Hamburg Bark Esther & Sophia, Channel, coffee.

### Foreign vessels arrived

BECEMBER 23. Swedish Brig Diadem, Peschiers, salt. Danish Bark Rajukan, Swansea, coal. Bromen Brig Clarissa, Hamburg, sundries. French Bark Deux Eulaties, Marseilles, sundries. Portagnese Brig Incomparavel, Lisbon, salt &c. British Brig Balthorp, Montovidéo, sundries.

DECEMBER 24. Prussian Bark Anna, Liverpool, sundries. Swedish Bark Soleftea, Newcastle, coal & coke.

DECEMBER 25. Argentine Schooner Thereza, Buenos Ayres, ment.

DECEMBER 26. French Brig Leon, Port Vendres, wine & salt.

British Steamer Cleator, Santos. DECEMBER 27. British Bark Jane Cargill, London, sundries

British Steamer Galileo, Liverpool. Danish Ship Freia, Copenhagen, pine. Un. States Packet South America, New-York. Norwegian Brig Ucland, Santos, ballast. DECEMBER 28.

Norwegian Brig Otto, Schubal, salt. British Schooner Flora, Cape of G. Hope, ballast. Hanoverian Brig Maria, Buenos-Ayres, sundries. DECEMBER 29.

French Bark Bahia, Swansea, coal. DECEMBER 30.

Swedish Ship William & Anne, Newcastle, coal. British Schooner Zingara, Cardiff, coal & potatoes. British Schooner Edward Winders, Liverpool, coal &c. Russian Bark Hmatar, Antwerp, iron &c. British Stenner Ptarmigan, Falmouth. United States Steam Corvette Juanita. DECEMBER 31.

British Ship Triptree. London for Japan, conl. British Brig Parkside, Glasgow, beer &c. Lubeck Brig Nautilus, Cardiff, coal. JANUARY 2.

British Packet Oneida, Southampton. Norwegian Schooner Dagma, Newcastle, coal. Bremen Brig Minna, Newcastle, coal & coke. British Bark Chipchase, Newcastle, coal. British Bark Traceller, New-York, flour. Danish Bark Ida, Swansea, coal. JANUARY 3.

British Brig Sarah, Cardiff, coal. Danish Schooner Nicoline, Buenos-Ayres, meat. Italian Steamer Frigate Regina, Teneriffe for Montevidéo. Italian Steamer Gunboat Ardita, Teneriffe for Montevidéo. Hamburg Brig Esther, Santa Helena, ballast. British Packet Arno, River Plate. United States Monitor Monadnock, Bahia, United States Steamer Frigate Vanderbelt, Bahia, JANUARY D.

Portuguese Bark Felix, Oporto, salt, etc. United States War Steamer Tuscarora, Bahia,

DECEMBER 23.

Un. States Ship Golconda, Calentta.

Danish Bark Waldemar, Pernambuco, ballast

- - Lubeck Brig Mozart, Hamburg, coffee.

#### A Trip to the Araguaya in 1863.

4

Causeless dread of the margins of the Araguaya, - Lake Pitos and the Rio das Saudades. - A Piracurú. - Mouth of the Peize. -Lake of the Cocal .- Alligator s nerics .- How disposed of

-Lake of the Cocal. - Alligator's niries. - How disposed of -A fisher carried off by one. - The take. - A pretty iste. - The Landing of Pielade. - Ribeirao. - Satinas. - Indian village. Description and habits of the Chavantes and Carajás. -Return to Satinas and the Landing of Pielade. We camped at 3 p. m. in the mouth of lake Pitos, into the left side of the river and is one of the prettiest that I have yet seen. This take never was examined before. After going up about four miles I observed that the waters flowed and also that there were on both sides heaps of trash and sticks brought by floods, which showed me that the lake the night was coming on and it was requisite to return. We killed some ducks, some sancuras of a species we had which 1 went down in a montaria to examine it. It lies on the left side of the river and is one of the prettiest that I have yet seen. This lake never was examined before. After going up about four miles I observed that the waters flowed, and also that there were on both sides heaps of trash and sticks brought by floods, which showed me that the lake must be the onlifet of a considerable stream.

It is incredible that, though so many voyages have been made on the Araguaya, so little is known of its margins. I attributed this fact to the want of curiosity on the part of its navigators, Now, however, I have had occasion to see that this is not the principal reason. There is a fear, an indescribable dread anong the rowers, and others of the crews, of the margins of the river, so that they only wander along by the beaches, which being open and very wide do not inspire such terror as the woods or brush lands.

Besides this there is wood along the beaches and game on their margins. Fish is abundant in the river, and thus there is ue stimulus to lead them to run the risk, in great part imag-inary, of exploring the lakes, plains and brush that exist on both sides. I was many times annoyed by this fear, for I felt that, though one should not go without precautions, the greater part of the danger was either functed or nar-rated with mich exageration.

If I went into the woods there were remarks on every side that there were indians and scrpents lying in wait, and I know not what else, observations to which, at first, I listened and gave heed, but which, in time, annoyed me so that I answered them shortly and forbade them to be made to me. It was worse: it is true they held their tongues when I was going off, but if my excursions lasted many hours, or if night came on, there was a general alarm and they commenced to fire shots, to burn fires, and to send people in search of me, all this with great hurt to the order and regularity which ought to exist in the service. The reader will can will constant to exist in the service.

The reader will see how much these things annoyed me, but what could 1 do? I saw that they acted so from being persuaded that there were real daugers, I therefore said nothing, and felt how difficult it is to dissipate any pre-judice, even though I were materially and visibly able to demonstrate that it is absurd.

However, let us return to the examination of lake Pilos.

As soon as I noticed that the waters flowed, and, therefore, that it was not lake, but river, I sought to confirm my judgment, and I went on with the exploration. After having gone up a league and a half the course changed direction and tended to the north, lying, consequently, almost parallel to the Araguaya, but the waters flowing in the inverse way, while the the tended to the north, lying consequently, almost parallel to the Araguaya, but the waters flowing in the inverse way. which is easy to be be explained by any passing accident

of the ground. The bad of the waters narrowed soon and I observed an opening further on which showed indications of being the

deepest places and where we could mavigate, so that we had to cut the branches. I noted that all the trees were bedded with the root up stream and the tops turned downwards, which I took as a new proof in favor of my opinion, because, when freshets occur, trees fall in through the caving in of the banks and it is natural that the roots, which are full of earth, ground sooner and more easily than the tops; and as the waters fail the tops take the downward direction and romain so. This is perfectly explicable in running water, but in stagaant water such as that of a lake, it is natural, but in stagaant

continued our exploration, directing the bow to the day and hour when the Captain, the father of the contrac-

shallow; however we were not able to get to its end as the night was coming on and it was requisite to return. We killed some ducks, some sancuras of a species we had not seen before, and other water-fowl, curious from their

exquisite shape, and new to us. In our return the fish «botos», more daring with the night, came snorting within 5 or 6 yards of the cance. Within this lake I saw the most lovely isle that I had yet

seen, which realizes the fanciful descriptions of the poets.

Let the reader imagine a convex surfaced and perfectly round spot, covered with a green moss about an inch high and all full of white flowerets; suppose surrounding it a high belt of reeds; around this belt files of ducks, of various kinds and sizes, cranes and water-fowls; suppose this spot only eighteen inches above the calm and green surface of the water of the lake; illumed with the melancholy gleaming of an Araguaya evening; and you will have, more or less, an idea of this enchanted piece of earth, which nature for-med here with so nucle more that an actist would desneir med here with so much grace that an artist would despair

The Serra Azul, that I observed behind, constantly accom-panies the loft side of the river, pursuing a course from S. W. towards the north, wherefore it is now approximated to the river, the distance appearing to be not above 16 miles. The river, receiving the Peixe, takes answ its northerly di-rection, running now to the northeast to take definitely the north direction after it receives the Crixà assu. It is to be noted that the Araguaya, whenever it has to receive a great tributary, turns towards its side making a bend of four to eight miles. It is what I observed at the entry of the Vermelho, and that of the Peixe; and they tell me this happens at the Crixà-assu. As Mortes, and others. We made good sport with birds and forest animals, and also killed a number of alligators who came to attack us, From take of the Cocal we went to the Lauding of Pie-

The Landing of Piedade is 20 miles from Salinas, and is on a little lake that gives it its name, and which enters the river and has the right bank formed of an iron deposit. Of the old settlement that was here, and of the royal fa-

lett side. The lake at its entrance into the river has low banks, almost level with the water, and covered with a very green grass, something like the stalks of rice. All this margin is

The trial achieved, the Captain delivers the bride to the

groom, dinner follows, consisting of game, fish and a cake of mandioca flour which is divided by the pair. That of the Carajas is preceded by announcements similar to our banns, which are made in presence of all the tribo, and several times.

The aged and sick of every kind are supported by the

Almost all the Indians of Goyaz cultivate cotton and man-dioca. The first they use for their ornaments, clothes, bow strings, nets and sacks, which they weave with admirable perfection. Of the second they make their principal nutriment.

The women wear a belt round the waist, from which hangs a cover made of the inner bark of the gamelleira, that falls to the knees. Besides this they wear only the bracelets, of which I spoke before, and some ornaments round the throat, composed of beads, wild fruits, teeth of animals, &c.

The men do not wear any kind of clothing whatever, and

go literally naked, Each village has a kind of arsenal of war in which are the arms, namely; bows, arrows, lances, harpoons, clubs,

Let us go on, however, with the narration of my visit. We had brought various presents for the Indians. baize, knives, scissors, tobacco, needles, hooks, looking-glasses, ro-saries, and a quantity of such like articles. We distributed then amongst them: the women appreciated especially the rosaries and looking-glasses. I myself fastened the rosaries, collers, and another to the provide state of the statics collars, and booking-glasses. I myself fastened the rosaries, collars, and bracelets to the neck and arms of the children of the Captain, to their great satisfaction as they probably attached a great value to these ornaments, whose perfection they could never imitate, and which at the same time cost us little.

The ignorance of the uses of our civilized society rendered them obsequious and inquisitive. One of the objects of their curiosity was the mustachios of our Easign, who had no other remedy than to allow them to be handled and pulled by many of them to verify whether or not they were stuck

her in so barbarous a condition. We were not the only ones who made presents, for they

gave us wax, honey, divors eggs, and some objects that were interesting as being of their manufacture. On the way I had learned some phrases of the Chavante tengue; I sought to utilize my knowledge and acted source tengue; I sought to

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> FOR SALE AT 55 Rua da Quitanda 55 HANDBOOK FOR BNIGRANTS TO BRZAIL containing the laws of Brazil relative to them; some useful information; and a small map of the empire. Price 12000 **RIO BRITISH CRICKET CLUB** Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting will be held at the British Library on Wednesday the 10th Inst at 4. 30 p. m. By order of the Committee William S. King, Hon : Sec : CHARLES NATHAN GENERAL ACCOUNTANT **AVERAGE STATER** 

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL RUA NOVA DO OUVIDOR, 35

Have also on sale, an assortment of gentlemen's, woollen shirts, hosiery, and Scotch knitted caps suitable for travellers.

The term of the Partnership existing under the firm of **Balrd**, Le Coeq & C.• having expired under yester-day's date, in consequence of the demise of Mr. John Le Cocq, the business will be carried on by Mr. William Heoper Marsh under the style of

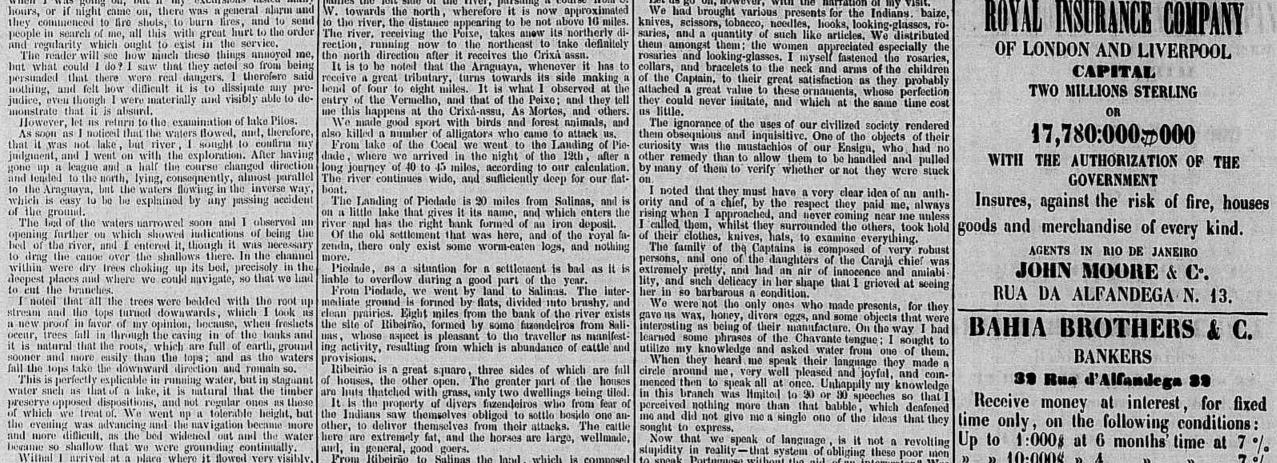
W. H. MARSH & C.

who solicit a continuance of the confidence so long bestowed on the late Firm. Rio de Janeiro 1st January 1866,

### BIRTH DAY PRESENTS WILLIAM SCULLY

#### RETAILS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Photographic Albums, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes Writing Cases, Scent Bottles, Jewel Cases, Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Pencil Cases, Cigar Cases, Envelope Cases, Chess Boards and men, a variety of Games, John Gosnell's new Perfumigator, for diffusing the fragrance of flowers in sppart-ments, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Gosnell's Choicest Perfumes, Office Utensils, of all Kinds. Printing, & Lithographing done with neatness, and despathc



Up to 1:000# at 6 months' time at 7 %. » 10:000\$ » 4 » 7 % From 20:0008 upwards 6 » » 71/2º/. The Office is open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. on all working days.

and

Liquidator of Bankrupt states, etc.

72 RUA DE S. PEDRO 72

than 121/2 feet long. We embarked follow, October 11th, at 6 a.m. The night was extremely cold, to such a degree that the blankets not sufficing we resorted to the fire. The river makes a cen-siderable bend here to the east. It has on the left side a

high bank covared with virgin forest. At 11 we came opposite the month of the Peixe, by which Captain-General D. João Manoel Menezes, of whom we have already spoken, unde his entrance on the Araguaya. At 4 Captain-General D. João Manoel Menezes, of whom we have already spoken, made his entrance on the Araguaya. At 4 p m. we made a stop opposite tako Cocal. In this part the river divides into two arms, which form an isle of about four miles in length. We took the left branch, and it is this which forms the lake, that enters into the river on the east side.

According to custom I jumped into the montaria, crossed the river and went to explore the lake. In each lake month two great alligators usually exist. They appear guards pla-ced there to watch over the serve basin of the waters, As soon as any one seeks to enter into the lake they raise As soon as any one seeks to enter into the take they raise their heads above the surface of the water, and commonly shoot direct for the cances. At first these visits annoyed us. Little by little we, however, became familiarized with them, and in the end we already take them as an annuse-ment, without, withal, ceasing to be always on our guard to prevent any archieut. Here is how we do: as soon as, the prevent any archieut. Here is how we do: as soon as, to prevent any accident. Here is now we do: as soon as, after we enter the lake, these visitors appear, I raise my-self and cock both barrels of the ggn. I give a soldier, accustomed to this lumting, a long and trusty wood knife; each of us has a knife or poniard in our belt; our pilot places himself in the bow of the cance, ready with a harpoon. These precautions being observed, the pilot calls the reptile by giving some guttural grants similar to those these reptiles give when wanting aid from others. As soon as the monster hears these grunts he advances on us; we allow him to come within five yards; I shoot at his eyes, where the shot is mortal; if I miss and he continues to advance 1 fire a second shot, the pilot harpoons him, and usually we finish him with the knives.

In this same lake of the Cocal a sad accident occurred. In this same rate of the tocal a sad accident occurred, While some of the inhabitants of Salinas were fishing at the entrance of the lake they saw one of these animals swimming about, diving, and rising always at many fa-thous distance. They grew heedless of it, and only were aroused by the cry of one of their companions. The monster had come up close to the canoe, knocked him from the boat and was swimming away with him, across in its month, through the lake. It companions sought to aid him but in vain. When they came near the monster it dived down carrying the unfortunate man with it, and he died there and was devoured without any signs of him being seen, other than bloodied water in one of the quiet holes of the

After killing the alligator and dragging it on the beach

The Caragas that live here are still as wild as when they came from the bush; they keep themselves maked, and live by hunting and fishing. The Caraja man is less robust and handsome than the Chavante; the women, however, are shorter, more delicate and prottier, and they wear the hair long and loose. The men likewise wear large heads of hair, descending to the shoulders, dressed, however, in such a manner as to leave the head unsholtered.

the excess of glare and the extreme restlessness with which they direct them to everything, seeking to penetrate with them the most insignificant noise and most indifferent move-

them the most insignificant noise and most indifferent move-ment made in their presence. There is an opinion generally set forward in history that overy man has an idea of a God; withal it does not seem to me that the Carajás and Ohavantes had it, and the chief foundation for so judging is that in their language there does not exist a word by which it is possible to translate this idea.

Their government is a species of absolute republic; they appoint a chief whom they call captain; he directs in the ights, and is blindly obeyed in all that respects hunting, fishing and war. When any measure of greater import is to be treated, of the Chief assemble the old men of the tribe and consults with them. With the exception of the obeliance of his people the Chief bears few external signs of his dignity, he emiss the advantage of being the commen to him.

I had little time to enter upon enquiries concerning their customs; some, however, forced themselves on my obser-vation and called my attention, both from the wisdom and prodence they manifest and the extreme severity with which they are observed,

advance 1 fire a second shot, the pilot harpoons him, and usually we finish him with the knives. The hunt is not always so casy, and to be without peril it is needful that all maintain their presence of mind. Often the alligator swims within 50 paces, dives, and when it rises it is at the side of the cance. til they marry.

Polygamy, adultery, and even any sexual connection, unless As soon as any married persons, is punished with death, the only fasten anew fringes on the left arm and leg, which are not

removed unless they change their condition.

Not less interesting and generous is the obligation incum-bent on the Captain to adopt as his children the orphans of dead warriors; he nourishes them as if they were his own, until they can shift for themselves, and as the Captain is sustained by the tribe the orphan children live at its cost literation. likewise.

How many civilized nations might learn from the savage this generous custom.

The ceremony of marriage is the following; they fix the

# W. & H. PERRIN

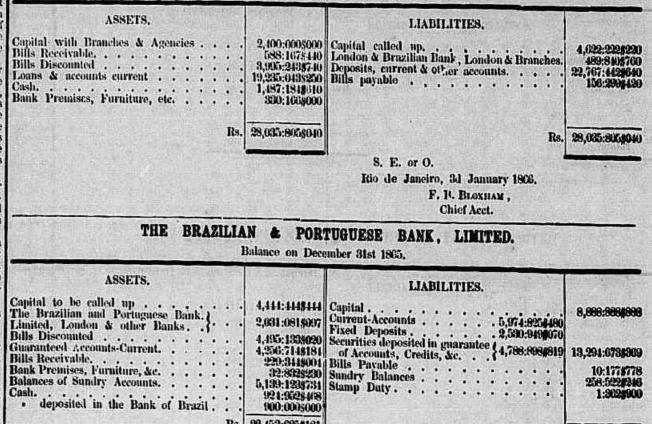
Carpenters Bricklayers Painters & Glaziers.

159 Run du Alfandega 159

LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMPED.

Capital Rs. 13,333:333#330.

D' not called up Rs. 8,711:1112110. Balance on 30th December 1865



ASSETS.	A Serventer	LIABILITIES.	SUPERSONAL STREET
pital to be called up e Brazilian and Portuguese Bank. nited, London & other Banks. Is Discounted aranteed Accounts-Current. Is Receivable. nk Premises, Furniture, &c.	2,031:081,9007 4,495:133,8020 4,256:714,8184 220:344,8004 32:8328250	Capital . Current-Accounts	13,294:678 <b>#369</b> 10:177#778
ances of Sundry Accounts. h deposited in the Bank of Brazil Rs.	5,139:123(73) 921:9528468 900:0005000 92,453:625(18)		256:522/246 1:302/900
		Rs. Rio de Janeiro, 2 January 1866. ERTS , Director E. Ross DUFFIET.D, Chief A	22,458:085(181

E. & H. LAKMMERT'S, Printing Office.