

THE DIAMOND MINES OF BRAZIL
The localities where diamonds have hitherto

the possibilities were unlimited here, but he returned to the Central American States, to Borneo, the Ural Mountains, America, and parts of North America, and the Brazil, but the first and last sources only have been of any great extent.

The ancient province of Bahia, in Brazil has lately become one of the principal sources. In 1849 a mulatto miner, who had gone to the interior to search for new mining places, was working up to his knees in mud, in the bed of a stream at Sincora, in this province, when, dropping the end of his crowbar to rest himself, on the ground below, he was somewhat surprised at hearing it sound hollow. He repeated the blow a second and a third time, when the bar fell through. He picked up the bar and pulled out a large handful of diamonds. Elsewhere, in the same place, he found more diamonds. On his recovery he returned home, and offered the stones for sale to some of the parties with whom he had been formerly engaged. As the diamonds were of a different quality and shape from any they had seen before, he showed him with having discovered a new source.

on being thrown into prison, on the charge of stealing the diamonds, he confessed the discovery, and, on promise of making it known

was released. The hole he had been into produced alone ten pounds of superior stones, worth probably more than \$100,000 in their rough state; and, on the neighborhood being searched, the produce was so abundant, that six or eight months afterwards, from 10,000 to 15,000 people had collected on the spot, and in the first two years it is supposed that nearly 600,000 carats were extracted, to the value of above half a million of money; an influx into the market which for a time very seriously depreciated the value.

The total production of diamonds from the Brazilian mines has been estimated up to the year 1850 at upwards of 10,000,000 carats, or above two tons; and valued at £16,000,000 sterling. At some seasons the general richness of the ground has been marvellous; after a rain the children would seek gold in the gutters, and often find large quantities. Diamonds have been found in the vegetable roots in the gardens, and in stones carelessly thrown about the road; even the fowls would pick up diamonds.

trists are the same as the usual uniferous atrata—that is chiefly varieties of metamorphic mica schist, occasionally intersected with irregular quartz veins... The matrix in which the stones actually lie is a mineral called Itacolumite from the mountain Itacolumi, in Brazil, where it was discovered. It is a silicious conglomerate, cemented together with ferruginous matter, and appears to have undergone plutonic action. The diamonds lie often imbedded in flaky portions of this material, like the well-known specimens of garnets in mica schist. In some parts of the

Brasil the stones have been sought to some extent by working the original vein in the rocks; but this has been troublesome and expensive, and recourse is had in preference to the alluvial beds of streams and rivers, where the diamonds are brought down with the detritus from the hills above. These water-courses have been always considered the most productive in fine stones, as well as the most profitable in working. Gold dust, and some few other stones, are found along with the diamonds, but the latter always form the principal object. The color of the stones

tion, and quality of the stones, are generally much alike in the same district, but the size varies considerably, large and small being found all together. The great majority of stones found are of small size; it is said that only about one in ten thousand will exceed, when cut, ten carats in weight, and hence the disproportionate increase in value of large sized stones.

The Brazilian mines were formerly worked by government; but bad management and the extensive system of rubbering practices

by all classes concerned, causing him to push to
fail, and they are now turned out to private
individuals, who carry on the workings at
their own risk and profit. Slave labor is
still employed, but all possible precautions
are taken to prevent dishonesty. Thieves are
severely punished, and rewards are offered
for integrity and success in working. The
slave who finds a diamond of seventeen and a
half carats, is crowned with a wreath of
flowers, and led in procession to the over-
seer, who gives him his freedom, accompa-
nied with a new suit of clothes, and perma-

The method of working for the stones is very simple. The streams are diverted, and the water exhausted as much as possible from the beds by pumping; the gravel and alluvial soil are then excavated and washed in troughs by means of currents of water the earthy particles being first carried away, the remaining gravel is carefully searched for diamonds, which are easily recognized by those acquainted with them. The process of working is carried on as long as the dry

The largest stone professing to be a diamond is the "Braganza" found in Brazil in 1741, and preserved, in its rough state, in the Royal Treasury at Lisbon. It is an large as a hen's egg, and weighs 1360 carats; but doubts are entertained whether it may not be in reality only a white topaz and an

BOILING, BROILING, ROASTING, FRYING.—When meats are boiled in water, considerable portion of the nutriment is dissolved out, and owing to the fact that water cannot be heated above two hundred and twelve except under pressure, it is often difficult to heat the meat enough by boiling to disorganize the fibres and make it tender.

it be necessary to soak out salt, put meats to be boiled into cold water and let them be gradually heated. But when it is desired to retain the juices, the water should be made boiling hot before the meat is put in, so as to close the pores, or coagulate the albumen upon the surface, at once. To obtain the best broth, let the meat be put into cold lukewarm water, and be kept for a long time below the boiling point. A better plan still is to cut the meat very fine, put it into a bottle, cork it tight, and then place the bottle in a kettle of water, and let it thus for

G- When meats are broiled on a gridiron over hot coals, the sudden high heat applied causes considerable time.

NOTICE.
The subscribers have taken when the store No. 39
Wall street, can furnish you with the following:

**CHINA, GLASS, CHINAWARE,
PLATE, AND BRITANNIA WARE.**
TABLE CUTLERY AND HOUSE KEEPING ARTICLES
GENERALLY, AT LOW PRICES.

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FIRE PROOF DAMAGED
CROCKERY—We have a lot of damaged
Crockery for sale, at a great discount, for
fire, and for sale cheap. Those wishing to
secure great bargains should call early.
PORTER, BROTHER & CO

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.
A good assortment of Kerosene Lamps, Gasoline,
Lamps, Wick and Oil, for sale cheap.
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BOOTH, PECK & BARLOW.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
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Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Britannia Ware, Wondra
Brass, Gun Fixtures, &c., 3 Wall street, Bridgeport,
and Danvers, N. H.

CROCKERY—320 Crat
of Crockery now in port and on arrival,
also in men's and boys' ware, for sale
at purchase prices. **W. S. BARLOW**

GLASS WARE—In casks or packed, at the lowest prices.
Kerosene Oil Lamps at reduced prices.
BOYS' BOOTS & BAWLOW
No 9 Wallstreet, Bridgeport, and 141 Duane st., New York

WOODEN WARE—Un-hand and arrive from manufacturers. Tubs, Pails, Cloths & Wash Boards, Bowls, Baskets, Brooms, Corn Shells, Bins &c. For sale to dealers.
BOOTH, PECK & BARLOW,
9 Wall street, Bridgeport, and 141 Duane st., New York

MARKETS.

SANFORD & WAY'S
NEW CASH MEAT MARKET
AND POKE PACKS
LISHMENT, 22 Main st., Bridgeport, (formerly W. C. Sanford).

Pork packed to order in the best manner. Sell Pork by the barrel or less quantity. On hand at all times the widest and most choice ASSORTMENT OF MEATS, which will sell us low as at any other market in the city.

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NEW CASH MEAT MARKET,
NO. 15 BROAD STREET,
NEAR CORNER STATE STREET.

The subscriber having opened a new market at No. 15 Broad street, hereby informs the old friends, customers, and the public generally, that he intends to keep up hands and meat the best and most choice

ASSORTMENT OF MEATS

To be found in the city, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Thanks for past favors and assurances of the patronage of his old friends and as many new ones as any favor him to call.

Jan 1 1861

GEORGE S. OVERTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
KING AND SHELL OYSTERS, CLAMS, LOBSTERS,
SCOLLOPS, FISH OF ALL KINDS

EXPRESSES.
STEAMER JOHN BROWN

PRICES—Suits paid for, collected, and packages taken at reasonable rates and returned to the ship.
[Jan 1st] GEO. W. CLIMBERT, AGT.

RAIL ROADS, &c.
NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS
GOING WEST.
THROUGH TICKETS
To all the principal towns West, by the most desirable route, can be obtained at the
OFFICE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., BRIDGEPORT.
From 50 cents to \$1.00 less than the regular rates. Any station desired relative to the several routes will be given calling at the office.
H. E. PARROTT, M.

[illegible]

A. M. B. Train connects **Newark and Bridgeport.**
The 9:00 A. M. Train connects with **Honolulu, San Francisco and New London Railroads.**
The 5:15 P. M. Train connects with **New England and London Railroads.**
The 12:15 P. M. Train connects with **Shore Line to New York and New Haven.**
The 7:00 A. M. Accommodation, and **1:55 P. M. Accommodation** with **Danbury and New Britain Railroad** as follows:
10:25 A. M.: 2:40 (Ex.), 8:06 and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.
Trains Leave Bridgeport for **New York** as follows:
8:00 (Ex.) A. M., 1:35 P. M., 7:05 and 10:35 (Express) P. M.
For full particulars see **Bill of Advertisement at the Station** and **Hotels.**
Superintendent's Office, 4th Ave. and 27th St., New York City.
Station House, New Haven.



NAUGATUCK RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—On and after
 December 3d, 1920, Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH—LEAVE BRIDGEPORT

10.15 A. M. For Winged, connecting with the 6.30 Train from New York, and with the 8.30 Train from New Haven, and come Waterbury with Train from and to Hartford.

10.20 A. M. Freight Train for Waterbury. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.

5.30 P. M. For Waterbury connecting with the 3.15 Train from New York, and with the 4.15 Train from New Haven.

LEAVE WATERBURY.

12.10 P. M. Passenger for Winsted.

GOING SOUTH—LEAVE WINSTED

12.30 P. M. Passenger Train or Bridgeport, New Haven, connecting at Waterbury train for Hartford.

LEAVE WATERBURY.

3.15 A. M. For Bridgeport, New York and New Haven.

3.25 A. M. Freight Train for Bridgeport, Tuesday days and Saturdays.

10 P. M. For Bridgeport, New York and New Haven.

11 P. M. All Trains will stop at all regular Stations.

STAGE LINES.

8.15 A. M. train from Watertown
 arrival of the 10.15 A. M. train from Bridgeport
 The Stage for Goshan leaves Watertown on the
 Barrington, Litchfield, and Bethelton, arrives on the
 with the 12.35 P. M. train down from Watertown
 arrival of 10.15 A. M. train up from Bridgeport
 The stage for Watertown connects with the arrival
 arrival of the 10.15 A. M. train up from Bridgeport
 Train down from Watertown connects with the arrival
 10.15 A. M. train up from Bridgeport.
 The Stage for Goshan leaves Watertown on the
 10.15 A. M. train from Bridgeport.
 C.P.A. deduction of Five Dollars is made when the
 purchased at the Office.

CHAS. WATERBURY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. **CHARLES WEEKS**, with Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf every Tuesday, and Saturday mornings, at 10.30, on arrival of the Haven cars.

RETURNING—Leave New York from Peak Ship Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight taken

HENRY B. GOULD, Agent, Bridgeport.

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CHANGE OF TIME

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR NEW YORK

THE NEW STEAMER JOHN BROOKS, Capt. J. A.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12.30 A. M., on to the Houston. Nantuauck and New Haven Railroad.
RETURNING—Will leave New York from Poughkeepsie for Bridgeport, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the tonic, Nantuauck, and New Haven Railroad Train.
Fare 50 Cents—Meals on board. Freight take lowest rates.
THOS. LOCKEY & CO., Agents
 No 118 South street N.Y.