



New Advertisements

TEATRO COLON. COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA. FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA. DOMINGO 20 DE MARZO.

La opera del ilustre Verdi: AROLODO. PUBLIC AUCTION. SUNDAY, 20th instant.

HENRY RAYMOND. Will Sell by Auction, on the highest Bidder, an assortment of iron plates, common iron, galvanized iron, tin, zinc, fire-bricks, rosin, and frebr iron, &c.

NORTHERN RAILWAY. NOTICE. The Trains on this Railway will be altered on the 23rd of March, according to Time Table which may now be obtained at any of the Stations.

HENRY CRABTREE, Manager. 169, Sp. m18

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AYRES. The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the Construction of Stables and Stations, in connection with the Lines and Specifications, which may be seen at the Office, Calle Florida, No. 29, and Room No. 1, in the alto, on and after the 21st instant.

Further information may be obtained from the Manager, from Eleven to Two o'Clock. 178, Sp. m18

COMMERCIAL. THE undersigned hereby notify the Public, that on the 14th day of March he disposed of the Stock in Trade and Goods of his Business in Palermo, in favor of Mr. John Hanson, whom he confidently commends to the favor of his customers.

HENRY SCHULTZ, 180, Sp. m18

TILBURY FRANCES. SE VENDE uno flamante con muy poco uso con guaracion recien llegado de Paris. Para facilitar la venta se venden tambien un lindo caballo tostado muy trotador.

Para tratar comparezca a la Libreria Inglesa de Stackern, Calle San Martin. 171, Sp. m18

REMATE. FLORENCIO MADERO y Co. De las dos lanchas a vapor Fanny y Soñia—En la punta del muelle de Pañajeros.

Hoy Viernes 18 del corriente, a las 8 en punto de la tarde, se han de vender al muelle al precio, dinero de contado y por cuenta de quien correspondan, las dos preciosas y utiles lanchas a vapor arriba indicadas, las cuales se encuentran en perfecto estado, recien pintadas y prontas para salir a trabajar.

1. Fanny, de porte de 17 toneladas, largo de 65 pies ingleses, manga de 8 pies frances de doce caballos y a vapor. 2. Soñia, de porte de 7 toneladas, largo de 45 pies ingleses, manga 8 pies, puntal 4 pies y fuerza de 8 caballos. Los vapores podran visitarse hoy en la punta del muelle.

En el caso de la venta se han marchado ambos vapores. Pormenores, Aolivier 14.

EL DR. D. PASTOR OBLIGADO. Q. E. P. D. Falleció en Cordoba el 12 de Marzo de 1870. Su familia publica a las personas de su relacion se sirvan acompañarla a su domicilio a su ultima morada los restos de dicho noble hijo Viernes 18 del corriente a las 9 de la mañana.

El cortejo fúnebre partira de su casa Calle Reconquista No. 63. 1p m18

INDUSTRIA—Ofrecemos al publico en general y a nuestros amigos en particular, una buena calidad de seda y precios moderados, Rivadavia 224. 3p m18

Bezzola y Frey. A COMERCIO—Con esta fecha queda revocado el poder que he conferido a don Juan Moncho, quedando unicamente yo en el uso de la firma. Buenos Ayres, Marzo 16 de 1870. 3p m18

CARLOS F. L. SCHULTZ. TO LET. SEVERAL FINE ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES, only three squares from the Plaza. Rent moderate. Apply at the house from Eleven o'Clock a.m. to Two p.m. 170, Sp. m18

TO LET, the fine and commodious Dwelling house, Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 232, containing six large rooms, boarded floors, and paved. Rent moderate. Apply at the house from Eleven o'Clock a.m. to Two p.m. 170, Sp. m18

SE ALQUILAN los altilos de una casa en esta ciudad, con diez hermosas piezas y muy central, acurase Bolívar 224. 3p m18

UN HOMBRE joven de nacion holandesa que habla ingles, espanol, aleman y un poco de frances, desea una colocacion en alguna casa de Comercio o Comercial, puede dar garantias de su conducta. Ocurrir a la Oficina del "Standard". Con las iniciales A. W. 3p m18

BELGRANO. TO LET, in the highest part of this healthy locality, a House containing four lofty rooms, newly papered, with verandah, kitchen, servants' room, man's room, stable for two horses, and the usual offices.

The Garden is stocked with a choice variety of Plants and Fruit Trees. For terms apply to Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 7, between Fivo and Seven p.m. 173, Sp. m18

PER ENGLISH MAIL. Bolton Moineux, Margaret Nannery 2, Bridge Hogan, Charles H. Spooner, William J. Gray, Enrique Borland, Flood.

NEWSPAPERS. Bolton Moineux, J. Delmege, C. W. Spooner, M. D. Moore, Robert Thompson Jones. JAMES PIGOTT, CABALLITO. A letter lying at this Office.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS. A. B., Ingles, J. E., A. G. B., J. B., B. A. 361. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; but not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard. 'Ni falai andoam, ni veri non andeam dicere.' Cicero. FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard." Montevideo, March 17, 1870. 6 p. m.

Paper opened at 7, closing at 7. Exchange on London £10,000—at 52 and 52½ gold. On Paris 35,000 francs at 5.05 paper.

261,546 francs at the following prices: 5.50, 5.48, 5.46 gold. On Rio, due three days ago, £6,000 at 12.200 gold.

Business dull. Nothing done. Weather fine.

THE U. S. WOOL TARIFF.

The last mulls from the U. States have brought us the gratifying intelligence that there is every prospect of Congress lessening the duties at present charged on River Plate wools and other raw materials necessary for the manufacturing interests in the Union. This news will be welcomed by all in the Plate, as it must be admitted that our chief export staple is wool, which for the last few years has suffered great depression owing mainly to the United States market being shut to the rest of the world.

The prohibitory duty on wool has given no satisfactory results to the U. States farmer, inasmuch as we find that the price of home wool in the States to-day is as low as when River Plate wools entered that market. The entire number of sheep in the United States according to the latest statistics is over 23,000,000. One-half of these are kept in seven States, Ohio taking the lead, with 6,730,126 head, and producing nearly one-sixth of all the wool in the country. Michigan shows third in this list.

The actual effect of the Wool Tariff of 1866 seems to have completely verified the predictions contained in the letter of Mr. Tolkkamp to the Finance Committee of the United States Senate. "The price of domestic fleeco wool declined from ten to fifteen cents per lb. since the increase of the duty, and domestic wools have fallen in value in about the same ratio, say about 20 per cent, on heavy staple goods.

"The finest grades of Pennsylvania and Ohio wools, which were especially to be "protected" by the tariff, have suffered the largest decline.

"Choice and full blooded saxony and merino wools, which sold steadily before the war, at from 60 to 75 cts., gold are now slow of sale at 56 to 65 cts., currency, while the cost of growing the same has been enhanced by the high price of labor, consequent on the increased duties on the necessaries of life, about 20 per cent. An intelligent dealer in Ohio writes: "The wages of farm hands which were \$3 to \$10 per month, before the war, are now \$16 to \$20; and farming implements and groceries have doubled in price."

He adds that "the decrease in the clip of Ohio, this year, as compared with 1868, shows 1,416,225 less sheep, as per the State Auditor's report, making a deficiency of from five to six million pounds; and in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, the statistics show a falling off of about 30 per cent." In conclusion, he says, "I think the decrease in 1870-71 will be nearly as great as this year, as the farmers are breeding comparatively few ewes, and they are again this fall birthing butchers by the mouth to slaughter their sheep."

Every person at all conversant with the trade will join us in giving full credence to these statements. "The consequence of shutting our ports to the foreign wool growers, has naturally thrown all their products on the European markets, producing a temporary over supply, and fall in price. River Plate and Cape wools declined from about 9d. (18 cts.) to 5½d. (11 cts.) per lb., in the London market, thus neutralizing the effect of our increased duties (and consequent increased cost of production), and enabling foreign manufacturers still to put their finer cloths on our markets at a profit, while we are entirely shut out from the material essential to the manufacture of similar goods."

"The competition consequent on the general use of one particular staple, has been disastrous to the manufacturing interest. We believe that the experience of the manufacturers who promoted this tariff would conclusively prove the fact.

"The makers of fine face cloths have felt the deprivation of foreign-grown wools more than any other class, and it is not too much to say, that at the present time there is not a really creditable piece of fine cloth produced in the States.

"Who has been benefited by this tariff? Not the wool-grower for he declines to continue that occupation. Not the manufacturer; does not every week show us more or less of them registered in the Courts of Bankruptcy? Not the Government, for we get no revenue from such prohibitory laws.

Who then? "Says a recent learned writer (McLeod, Dictionary of Political Economy), on political Economy: "The system of protection is the right to have remunerative profits provided for the producer by law out of the means of society." The "protection" accorded to "wool and woolsens," by our present tariff, can hardly be said to answer that truthful definition.

"The following protest of the Government of New York on the opening of the Legislature last January, will show our readers the real feeling of the people in the United States against the present tariff bill:—

"I protest against the favoritism of our present tariff laws, which have virtually destroyed American shipping, and which bear oppressively upon the masses of the people and especially upon the great agricultural States, between whom and our own State the relations are close and intimate, and upon whose prosperity and freedom from unjust exactions depend largely the welfare of the whole country and its ability to defend its honor and pay its debts. I protest against postponing, as has been suggested by the President of the United States, the revision of these laws. The evils con-

ected with them are already of long continuance, and immediate relief is required. Our taxation for the accumulated responsibilities and present cost of the Federal Government is heavy; its weight will be felt the more severely now that low prices for our agricultural and other products are likely to prevail. The people submit cheerfully to all taxes necessary for the support of the government and of its credit. They have a right to demand, however, that the burden of a very heavy taxation shall be fairly and equally adjusted, and so adjusted as to interfere as little as possible with their daily comfort. It is the direct interest of the people at large that they shall be able to buy cheaply whatever they have to buy. Our present tariff of duties on imports compels the many to pay high prices for the benefit of a few. Although enacted during the great need of the government, it was, nevertheless, framed, not for the one great end of giving the Federal Treasury the largest income, but with a view of favouring certain special private interests. No government has a right to tax, except to obtain its necessary revenue. To impose taxes upon articles of daily need for the mere purpose, by increasing their price, of favoring the capitalists engaged in their manufacture or production, is an abuse of the taxing power. So long as laws are enacted upon this principle, powerful combinations will be formed among those whose special interests are to be beneficially affected by them, to push through schemes which favor their private business, regardless of the interests alike of the people and of the Federal treasury. Laws of this nature tend to the building up of monied monopolies, to the aggregation of capital in few hands, and to the creation and strengthening of an illegitimate influence to which Congress becomes more and more subject. In enforcing duties intended to be prohibitory, an extraordinary and very costly body of officials is made necessary, the temptation to smuggling and fraud is increased, and official delinquency is made common; evils which would be avoided, while the revenue would not be decreased, by a return to the simple duty of government, and to moderate imposts. To make a just tariff of duties the principle of favoritism should be abandoned altogether. If the principle be admitted, no limit can be placed on the abuses under it."

"The sentiments of the Governor of New York on this subject are shared by the President of the Republic as will appear by the following. "It is stated the President will send a special message to Congress on the subject of the Tariff and the Tax bills.

"The President has come to the conclusion that the Tariff bill, as it now stands, and, indeed, as the Committee of Ways and Means propose to change it, will not meet the demands of the country: The proposed increase of the free list, it is said, does not meet the views of the President, for the reason that it does not go far enough. The President thinks the free list should be increased to a greater extent than proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, and the revenue out of thereby should be raised by taxing what may be termed foreign business, which our people can do without. With regard to the Tax bill the President is of opinion that a large number of articles entering into general consumption can be safely relieved from the interual revenue tax."

From the foregoing our readers will perceive that public opinion in the States has completely changed round on the subject of the Tariff bill, the whole country calls for a reform of the Tariff which we have no doubt will be carried out this session.

THE ORIENTAL RAIDERS.

Apricio, Benitez and the gentlemen of that ilk are carrying all before them in the Banda Oriental; as the weather is fine and there are plenty of fat cattle the expedition is quite a pleasant one. The latest news is that they fell in with Goyo Suarez and shot him, along with a number of his followers, but this requires confirmation, and it is likely there has been as yet no other bloodshed than that of horned cattle and sheep: The Government has no army ready to take the field, and before army forces can be brought against the invaders they will probably have over-run the whole Republic of Uruguay and attracted numbers to their flag. Maximo Perez has called out his men to the number of 800, and advises the Government that he will remain at Mercedes unless the President require his services elsewhere. Col. Moyano was at Durazno on the 11th, awaiting the arrival of Major Rios with a small force, before starting for Tacuarembó. General Borjes has left Montevideo for Paysandú and the official organ hints that he is to supersede Cap. M'Eachen in the command. Salto is under the direction of Col. Castro, who has sent Major Frenedoso with a handful of men in pursuit of Aparicio and the liberators.

The last accounts represent the invaders as numbering 70 men, mostly gauchos from Corrientes: they were going in the direction of Tacuarembó by the range of hills called Sierra de Infernillo. It is supposed they mean to go on to Cerro Largo, where numbers of vagabonds and banditti infest the woods and arroyos. It would be easy to carry on a campaign, such as Flores did, for several years in a wild

country like Cerro Largo, Minas, and the other remote departments.

A messenger named Rivera has been arrested at Salto, supposed to be employed by a committee in Buenos Ayres, with a despatch on his person to this effect:—

"We authorize the bearer in the fullest manner to receive funds for the object in view and act in every particular as he may judge best for the success of the cause."

The rumour seems ill founded that General Medina, Colonel Bastarrica, and other influential Blancos are concerned in the movement. It does not appear that the Oriental refugees in Entre Rios have anything to do with the matter, which originated as usual in Buenos Ayres. General Urquiza did his best to prevent the invasion; so did his son Justo, the Gefo at Concordia.

Accounts favourable to the crusaders are published in the Rio de la Plata, representing their number at 40 officers and 500 men, and stating that there was a pitched battle near the Arapey, in which the invaders cut up the Government forces, killing Colonel Saldanha, Major Reina, and 20 rank and file. The probabilities are, that no such engagement has taken place.

LATEST FROM RIO.

THE WEST COAST LINE. Rio de Janeiro, 6 a.m., March 2, 1870.

After a delightful passage of three days and twenty hours we found ourselves again at anchor in this beautiful harbour, and here let me remark that if travellers from Europe to the Plate or vice-versa really knew of the immense accommodation of this Pacific line, they would never travel by any other; hitherto I have been against there being any good thing coming out of Liverpool to the South, but this steamer surpasses anything I have seen on the ocean. Nothing can exceed the comfort to be found here, and the table supplied by the other lines can in no way whatever compare with the luxurious living here. First class Bordeaux is also supplied ad libitum, gratis. Captain Savill says that he expects to command the steamer that is now about finished, belonging to this line, and which is more than double the size of this one. The Company purpose appointing a regular agency in Buenos Ayres, and are going in future to leave Montevideo on a fixed day, so as to avoid any further uncertainty. The Royal Mail must trim her lamps for the future, or they will go out altogether.

And now about the Yellow Jack, or more properly, bilious fever; there has been a great deal, but it is fast diminishing, only 9 to 10 cases a day. The flag of the Edgoumont is flying half-mast high, on account of the death of Captain Saunders, who lately came out for some naval enquiry.

Very few vessels in port. All well on board, only one Montevidean native, who has been trying to make too free with the wine bottle, and who was duly reprimanded. Adieu for the present.

Yours very truly, VOYAGER.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

FEARFUL STATE OF THINGS. New York, Jan. 28th 1870.

Dear STANDARD, It may interest your River Plate readers to know the real state of things in this unfortunate country, the revolution has assumed alarming proportions, Juarez is on his last legs. The situation is getting worse, and it cannot last thus much longer. It is the same thing in almost every State. Revolution; the Government is denounced in every street of the capital, even in the National Palace. Yesterday a group of officers were together in the Palace yard, among whom were generals and colonels all speaking of the success of the revolution.

The brutal murder of Furbur, a highly respectable English gentleman, in one of the great thoroughfares of Guanafate, has shocked all good men. He left his brother's house at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the 19th inst., accompanied by a servant, to return to his residence at Marfil, distant about a league from the city. After passing the Cerro Trosado he was attacked a little in advance of the junction of the old and new roads to Marfil by four men on horseback, supposed to be the band of the notorious Juan Duran. A struggle took place in which it would seem that the deceased was wounded by a pistol shot in the stomach, after which he was carried off along with the servant (who was blindfolded) in the direction of the hacienda of Burburion, and after many windings and windings, the party appears to have crossed the high road to Silao as well as the River Santa Ana, and have entered on the territory of the hacienda of Santa Teresa. At this place the unfortunate gentleman was hung up to a tree, whether dead or alive will probably never be known, and the servant, after having been stripped, was set at liberty and returned to his late master's residence with the news of his murder. The authorities at once dispatched a party to bring in the body, which was found suspended to a tree without coat or waistcoat, and a paper affixed to the braces on which was written in ink and badly spelt, the following: "This has befallen me because I did not give \$5,000."

MONTEVIDEO.

Wednesday.

The Italian Minister's ball on Monday evening was very grand, the Chevalier Ruffo taking the occasion of Victor Emmanuel's birthday to inaugurate his new quinta at Paso Durazno, which is one of the most princely residences in the country. The members of the Government, foreign ministers, consuls, and all the leading families, native and foreign, were present. At the same time Mr. Ruffo's countrymen were holding an indignation meeting about the much-talked-of Italian hospital funds, and a general assembly is to be held at the Solis Theatre next Sunday to present a petition to the Italian Government, praying that the funds already collected may be devoted to the object originally in view.

Admiral Lanman and staff waited on President Balle on Monday at the Government House to pay the usual compliments to the Government.

H.M.S. Beacon has come up from Maldonado; the Spanish frigate Blanca is gone down there for artillery exercise. The Russian corvette Almaz has left for the Pacific: the rest of the flotilla are daily expected; it seems these vessels are going around to Sagalieu in the China Seas, where the Russians are forming a new settlement, not far from Japan. All the Russian officers belong to the nobility and speak French and German fluently. H.M.S. Pylades is going down to the Falkland Islands with Col Darcey, the new governor.

The accounts from the camp districts continue to bring news every day of one or other shocking murder committed with perfect impunity. The particulars of the murder of Miranda by Fortunato Flores and another named Mendez are published in the morning papers; it seems Flores had been watching Miranda's house for three days and at last got in by night over the azotea of a neighboring house: there was a woman in the matter.

Among the passengers who have left for Chile are Gen. Palazerna, formerly Vice-President of the Argentine Republic, and Santiago Estrada.

The Government approved yesterday of a project of railway via Pando and San Carlos to Minas; police are much more wanted than these imaginary concessions. The Chambers have prorogued till the 31st the law about paper money as passed last July.

The Cufiapiru Company are sending out workmen to their mines.

The latest news about Aparicio and his invaders reports them at Tacuarembó Grande.

A vessel that arrived yesterday from Coruana with 130 Spanish emigrants has been put in quarantine.

Mr. Heine gives his last concert tonight.

IMPORTANT FROM CORRIENTES.

REVOLUTION IMMINENT. Department of Goya, Corrientes, March 12, 1870.

There are rumours current of another revolution: in this province, the malcontents being Esquianeros, one Carró Martinez, the chief mover, and San José (Entre Rios) the headquarters; but as rumours of this sort are always floating about, we take little notice of them: however there seems to be more substantiality in this one than usual; and I can but hope that should it come to a head, our President will take summary measures with the offenders.

Sarmiento is doing so much for other provinces, can he do nothing to help poor Corrientes? It is overrun by assassins and thieves, but there is no redress;—ever in a state of agitation from revolutions—but there is no one to redress them;—a wound constantly breaking out afresh, and not doctor with a firm enough hand to root it out once and for ever. Ought this to be in one of the finest provinces of the Republic? or is each province a separate republic in itself?

The "seca" is at length broken, for last night we had a splendid fall of rain, and the weather still looks threatening.

Cattle, our own excepted, which have been fat ever since the spring, are as yet only in "good condition"; but we hope soon to have plenty of fat beasts for the troopers.

Here in the camp cheeses have fallen cent per cent in value since the beginning of the season; now they are to be bought for from 4 to 8 rs. Bol., according to the weight.

If you could inform us where we can obtain good Cuban and N. American tobacco seed, we should feel much obliged.

C. O. Estancia de la Coroua.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The intelligence from Montevideo respecting the so-called invasion by Aparicio and his band of marauders is conflicting, and it is difficult to judge whether a prompt termination may be brought to the career of the plunderer or not. The official telegrams to the Uruguayan Government from their Consul here represent the "invaders" as flying before the Government troops, whereas other accounts say that they have captured Gen. Suarez, shot him, and committed with impunity excesses of every kind. If such be so, it is little creditable to the authorities of the Banda Oriental that the

peace of the country is periodically at the mercy of any insignificant force of banditti that chooses to raise a cry of insurrection as a political cloak for a raid on the lives and properties of the peaceable inhabitants.

We received yesterday the following paragraph from our versatile correspondent at Dolores B. O. "Teuton," it contains all the news at present to be had from that quarter:—

"A certain class of the inhabitants of this neighborhood are somewhat ill at ease just now, owing to the sudden interest evinced by the Government in all unemployed gentlemen by sending them with sword and blunderbuss to carry terror into the ranks of some gentry in the neighborhood of Salto, who, under the mistaken idea of patriotism, are threatening to be troublesome. A small detachment left here last night 'by moonlight' on their way to the North, followed by our heartfelt prayers for their long absence, idle gauchos are not always conducive to 'harmonic safety!'"

The Montevidean Senate has approved the motion passed in the Lower House condemning as too odorous for the nation the terms of the loan lately concluded in Europe by Mr. McKinnon.

We publish to-day some lines on that standing grievance the Hole in the Mole, which we received yesterday from a well-known British merchant. We have a stringent rule against the insertion of amateur poetry in our columns, and it is less on account of the merits of the composition than in deference to the author and the importance of the subject that we consent for once to abrogate a regulation we have found to work well towards sparing our readers unnecessary literary torture.

We regret to say we have the worst accounts of the losses caused at Quilmes by the late storm: The number of sheep lost, drowned, and injured is quite distressing; scarcely an estancia in the partido escaped. The ranchos in exposed parts all suffered damage.

Our Packet Edition for Oneida met with unprecedented demand yesterday, everyone seeming anxious to send the good news of the definite conclusion of the war in Paraguay to their friends at home. There can be no doubt the intelligence must produce a marked and perhaps an immediate beneficial effect on the already favourable views entertained in Europe of the future prospects of this republic.

The shipbuilding trade in England continues apparently to maintain its importance and pre-eminence, as will be seen by the following paragraph taken from an English contemporary, referring solely to the Mersey yards: "During the past year, forty-nine vessels, representing 47,233 tons, were built at Liverpool, twenty having been constructed on the Birkenhead and twenty-nine on the Liverpool side of the river. Shipping to the extent of nearly 29,000 tons is now in course of construction on the Mersey."

We commend our leader of to-day to the attentive perusal of our mercantile readers; it will be seen that a reform is contemplated in the wool tariff of the great Northern Republic that must prove of the greatest benefit to this country.

An express train left the Retiro Station yesterday morning at 5 o'clock arriving at the Tigre in 45 minutes. About twenty persons occupied it on their mission of receiving the remains of the late Don Pastor Obligado, which reached this city about noon. Mr. Crabtree accompanied the train both ways. An immense concourse of people of all classes of our society awaited the arrival of the body at the Retiro Station, the leading members of the National and Provincial Legislatures also being present to do honour to the deceased. As the cortege moved off to the deceased's house minute guns were fired from the Battery, and the flags in port and throughout the city were at half mast, and remained so throughout the day in obedience to the decrees of the Government. The funeral will take place this morning. The revered citizen, who has just passed away from amongst us must be considered both in his public and private character as one of the most upright, highminded and distinguished that the Argentine Republic has ever numbered amongst her sons. We intend publishing a short biography of him to-morrow.

The arrivals of immigrants since the first of the month now reach 801; on the 14th 125 new comers of various nationalities landed at the mole.

The branch line from the Central Railway terminus in Cordoba to the Exhibition Palace is to be constructed of wood, under the direction of our friend Mr. Robertson, C. E., who has always been a warm advocate for the introduction of wooden railways into this country. The great advantage of this system is its cheapness; the Exhibition branch is to cost only 2000 patacons. Mr. Robertson, who has drawn up the plans, gives his services gratis. It anticipates a brilliant success for his pet system, which has already been tried with the best results in parts of Canada.

Messrs Florencio Madero & Co., the popular firm of auctioneers, hold a sale to-day, at 6 o'clock p.m., of the steam lighters Fanny and Sophia; the occasion offers a fine chance to those engaged in the lighterage business.

We understand the losses from the late storm in the partidos of Obilivioy

and Mercedes have been enormous. A friend who returned yesterday from those parts informed us that in the former district fully 18,000 sheep were lost or destroyed, and though Mercedes did not suffer quite so much, the losses there cannot be estimated at less than 10,000.

We heard yesterday with extreme regret that our gallant friend Colonel Mansilla lies seriously ill of smallpox at Rio Cuarto. This distinguished officer is in the prime of life, and will no doubt soon shake off the attack of this most insidious disease; in common with his many friends, we hope for his speedy recovery.

Colonel Czetz returned yesterday from a trip to Mercedes, Salta, and their neighbourhoods in connection with his proposed railway to Frayle Muerto from the former place; while on his tour the leading inhabitants of Salta presented Colonel Czetz with an address "congratulating him on his having initiated this useful project.— We understand that the government of Corloba has promised Colonel Czetz the warmest support in carrying out his scheme, and the English settlers at Bellville (late Frayle Muerto) are determined to strain every nerve to have the project realised.

Yesterday being St. Patrick's Day, there was very little business done on the Bolsa or in the wool markets; the departure of the mail packet and funeral of the late Don Pastor Obligado also interfered in a minor degree with transactions of all kinds.

We distribute to-day to all our subscribers a translation of Madame Du Prat Lasserre's narration of her sufferings in Paraguay.

The commission of officers appointed to draw up the regulations by which the new Military School at Palermo is to be directed has finished its labours, and sent the necessary code to the War Minister. It is expected to be approved by decree in a few days; meanwhile the edifice at Palermo intended for the establishment has been handed over to Colonel Czetz, Governor of the School, and is in charge of a sergeant's guard.

Letters have been received from Major Rickard from London; he expects to prolong his stay in England till the end of April.

The increase of assassination in the Banda Oriental is causing the gravest anxiety to the well-dissipated inhabitants; every day fresh horrors are chronicled and the efforts of the authorities to check this blood mania appear quite ineffectual.

St. Parasub, special Brazilian Envoy to Paraguay, will not leave Asuncion till probably the end of the month.

The Police Department is at present concerting measures to bring the many houses of bad reputation in the city under more effectual control, as their numbers and the evils caused by them are daily increasing.

The settlers at Villa Colon are about to form an Agricultural Society for local purposes and to establish a Model Farm; the colony is also to be extended considerably; this is going ahead with a vengeance.

The bakers in the town of Corrientes have published a notice to the effect that they will not in future take the notes of the Banco Comercial de Corrientes in payment for their ware; the shareholders and depositors of that establishment are thinking of discarding the 'staff of life' in order to bring the bread maker to reason.

The Provincial Government has not cash just at present wherewith to assist the Municipality; it has, therefore, been proposed that the Provincial Government should endorse with its guarantee a loan to be raised by the Corporation from the Provincial Bank sufficient to get the municipal body out of the financial mire in which it has been so long floundering.

The Rev. Mr. O'Gorman parish priest of San Nicolas, had a narrow escape a few evenings since from two Italians, who threatened him with drawn knives while on his way home, believing him to be one of the editors of the Interiores Argentinos. The respected ecclesiastic happily got off with the fright.

The Argentine artillery was embarked at Asuncion on the 12th inst. on board the Guardia Nacional for conveyance home. Several battalions of Brazilian troops have been ordered to Humaita, there to embark for Rio.

A Corrientes paper has started a statement to the effect that the body of the late Marshal Lopez will be embalmed and sent to Rio.

A match is arranged to come off on the Belgrano downs on the 20th inst. between the well-known horses No 86 and Cimarron for \$10,000 a side; distance once round. Both horses have numerous, and no doubt there will be a large concourse of people to witness the event.

We regret to announce that the French Convent in Calle Libertad was broken into the other night and a great deal of property stolen, amongst which were several sacred vessels used in the chapel attached to the convent.

THE LATE STORM.

There are many persons in town who are of opinion that the water outlets for such falls of rain as we had the other night are utterly inefficient, and that it is the duty of the Municipality to provide as soon as possible for the necessity. Ten or fifteen years ago,



SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

opened a Savings Bank at No 103 Calle Cangallo from nine a.m. till three p.m. every day...

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. The CITY OF BRUSSELS is the next Steamer expected.

From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London Passengers, Parcels, Specie and Mail for England, will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35 to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pata. Freight on Specie one half percent payable here.

FINE OLD COGNAC. JOHN EXSHAW. Sole Importer and Agent in Buenos Ayres. J. VEDERE. 314-CALLE RIVADAVIA-314

English Drapery Establishment, J. R. MURDOCH & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER FULTON AND CO.], 57-Calle Defensa-57

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, RANSOMES, SIMS, & HEAD, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 9, GRAVECHURCH-STREET, London.

THE SUBMARINE RAILWAY COLONIA. TOMKINSON and JONES, ENGINEERS, 133-CALLE SARANDI-133 MONTEVIDEO.

VALUABLE SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BRAZIL.

A very favorable opportunity for a profitable investment in producing the most beautiful kind of the variegated wood of Brazil...

ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO., 113 Reconquista-113 [Altos].

G. H. TUCKER, ACCOUNTANT. Has removed his Offices from San Martin No. 10 to Calle Peru [Altos].

NORTON AND SUTHERLAND, (From Collard and Collard, London), PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, AND HARMONIUM.

Mr. T. J. NORTON, Having just returned from England, begs to inform the Public that he has made arrangements with Collard and Collard, London...

Also beg to call attention to their new class of Harmonium, suitable for drawing room or church, the quality being unsurpassed by any other maker.

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 81-CALLE SUIPACHA-81.

THOMAS HOLMES AND CO., Beg to draw the attention of Gentlemen to their choice of Scotch Angora and Cheviot Tweeds...

HART'S ROOMS, 631-CALLE FLORIDA-631.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MANUEL SCURIANO & Hijo, 344 CALLE GUYO.

LÓMAS DE ZAMORA, Mrs. KIDD begs to notify her friends, that she has a number of elegant Rooms, for Families or Single Gentlemen.

RIVER PLATE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIAL AND MARITIME UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

Patronized and assisted by the Government of Buenos Ayres. Popular Subscription, 20,000 SHARES of £20 (\$500 mps) Each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: President, FRANCISCO BALBIN, Esq. Vice-President, Dr. ANDRÉS LAMAS, Esq.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO: Valparaiso 240, Rio de Janeiro 12, Buenos Aires 35, Montevideo 25, Liverpool 35.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand, warranted to work well.

Text">

LIBBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Prepared by Libbig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, Fry Bentons.

TO LAND PROPRIETORS HORSE BREEDERS, AND PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY. GALERA ARGENTINA DE LA VICTORIA.

RUBIO AND FOLEY, 12-MAVO-12.

MINERAL SPRINGS OF CARLSBAD. Fresh Billings of the Water of CARLSBADER SCHLOSSBRUNN.

FOR SALE THROUGH DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The Estate of LA BASULDO, Situate five leagues South of Frayle Muerto.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE. The S.S. PATAGONIA, Commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTEVIDEO: Valparaiso 240, Rio de Janeiro 12, Buenos Aires 35, Montevideo 25, Liverpool 35.

Return Tickets (not transferable) available for two calendar months from date, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them.

DANIEL C. KELLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 371-CALLE SUIPACHA-371.

REPEAL OF THE WOOL TAX IN THE UNITED STATES. A great assortment of TEAS, at TORROBA, BROTHERS, MERCEDES and CHIVILCOY.

THE MODERNA OF CORDOBA. GRAND LOTTERY. On Monday, 26th inst., will be played this Lottery.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL, 30-RIVADAVIA-30. WILL RESTORE GREY HAIR TO ORIGINAL COLOR.

JOHN EASTMAN & SON, Sole Agents, 9 & 11-CALLE DEFENSA-9 & 11.

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 15th of March, 1870, the Trains will run as follows, until further notice.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE CARMEN DE ARECO. At present offers a Liberal Commercial Education on Catholic principles.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!! C H E A P B O O K S

STRONG, PURE AND RICH BLOOD. INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT. CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

Every drop of the Sarsaparilla Resolvent communicates through the blood, sweat, urine, and other fluids of the system, the vigor of life...

Radway's Ready Relief, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

IMPORTANT. Miners, Farmers and all who reside in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to procure a settled physician, Radway's Ready Relief is invaluable.

Dr. Radway's Pills. For the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

Caution: As some unprincipled Druggists are selling a spurious preparation, representing it to be the genuine "Dr. Radway's Ready Relief," it is only the genuine article that is being sold.

ST. BRENDAN'S COLLEGE CARMEN DE ARECO. At present offers a Liberal Commercial Education on Catholic principles.

PURE WATER. The most perfect FILTER manufactured, SOLD FOR \$12. 43-CALLE VICTORIA-43

HONEY. IN TINS, VERY CHEAP. 43-CALLE VICTORIA-43. PURELY NATURAL.

Seco's Newman and Barritt's Spanish and English, English and Spanish Dictionary, English and Spanish Grammar for learning the Spanish, at 30 dollars.

Johnson's Chemistry of Common Life, Getting on; a Tale of English Life. Eleanor's Victory. The States of the River Plate, Latham. The States of the River Plate, Latham.

ANTIQUE LIBRERIA INGLESA, 178-Piedras-178. NATIONAL EXHIBITION, CORDOVA. October 16th, 1870.

GINEBRA ANCLA. A LOS SEÑORES ALMACENOS Y LOS DEL GREMIO ESTABLECIDOS EN LA CANSUANA, COMO A TODOS LOS COMERCIANTES DE GINEBRA EN GENERAL.

Dr. Radway's Pills. For the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

CAUTION: As some unprincipled Druggists are selling a spurious preparation, representing it to be the genuine "Dr. Radway's Ready Relief," it is only the genuine article that is being sold.

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HONEY. IN TINS, VERY CHEAP. 43-CALLE VICTORIA-43. PURELY NATURAL.



# SUFFERINGS of a FRENCH LADY in PARAGUAY.

ed again saying that he had brought us a cart. He wrote down my name and those of my fellow travellers and sent the paper to Ascurra. He then took a couple of tired bullocks just returned from work, and having coupled them to a broken down cart, ordered us to get into it. I was very ill and maimed. Two soldiers were before and two behind, so that we were taking us as prisoners without allowing us any rest.

Late in the afternoon he ordered a halt. Whilst there the sergeant who had been entrusted with our pass by the Chief of Police came back and began talking to the sergeant who had taken us under his charge; the latter however would not give us up, but obliged us to push on to Peribebuy. He made us pass through Caacupé, where we had to undergo a most painful impression.

I never could have thought that I should have witnessed such frightful misery—an agglomeration of unfortunate beings in all stages of suffering and a stench that obliged me to hold my nose. The road from the opening into the wood to Peribebuy was strewn on each side with dead human creatures and animals.

We arrived at Peribebuy on the 11th January. After undergoing a long interrogatory, we were constituted prisoners under fire in front of the guard. Two Frenchmen came to see me and related to me that the Consul after promising that he would not leave Luque refused at the last moment to protect them saying that the Consul was not an inn. He had afterwards gone to visit them, told them he had rented a house, and that in a fortnight he would return to protect them—that on the same night he was taken with Carlotto, the secretary of the Italian Consul, and that thanks to the latter having broken down a paling, that lucky gentleman had effected his escape from Lopez' clutch. Later on other people asked to see me, but were not allowed. We spent that night for the first time on the bare ground.

Next day Gutierrez' little girl fell ill, and I asked for a doctor. One was sent and he said that we required at least eight days' nursing, since we were in a very bad state, and that we ought to endeavor to obtain a room. I went to see Solalides, who refused all assistance. I had three attacks of fever and ague on that day, the sun being so strong that I nearly died. Solalides gave orders to the corporal to refuse all I might ask since he did not wish to be bothered. We slept there another night; next day I asked whether I could be allowed to go and wash my linen: I was answered in the negative, because at noon we were to start for Tuhu. And why do you send me there? I asked. It is by order of the Government he answered. And how shall I go? On foot, he said, looking at me like a tiger. I said that it was very strange that, after having taken away all my horses, they should send me on foot such a distance. He replied that the state had no carretas (bullock-carts) for my service. I then asked leave to go and try to buy some animals or hire a carreta, which was granted. I then issued forth, more dead than alive, going for the first time in my life to strange houses as a beggar, asking for horses or carretas; the tears were running from my eyes, and notwithstanding all my efforts, I did not succeed.

Don Benito Rolon took compassion on me and went to buy me a horse. A soldier brought me a mare, so that we thus had three animals, but these were not enough, and I did not know where to go and look for more. I went to the house of Minister Falcon to tell him what was happening to me, and he advised me to go and see the Juez de Paz of the Department and entreat him to give me one. I went and was well received, and was promised a cart. Next day Solalides sent for me to make out my passport. He asked me what condition I wanted the cart; hired, I said, because I shall not beg until my last real is gone. Well, he said, you will pay eight dollars for the police cart to take you to your destination, and I mention the same in the pass. I begged him not to include the servants in the pass, so that they might be at liberty to follow us or not, but he would not listen to my request, and put their names in the pass as accompanying us and destined also to Tuhu. On the 14th of January, just at the hour in which the fever came on, the cart started for San José, where we were to change carts. We arrived there without difficulty, the chief lodged us under a shed, and the next day at 12 o'clock despatched us.

We started for Ajos all very ill, and when we reached were placed under a shed. How great was my surprise to find myself in the midst of a number of ladies from the capital. I asked them all what they were doing there, to which they replied by asking why I was there. I answered that I was destined for Tulu, "and woe to me," they said. I slept that night near Señora Arias, whom I had met the occasion of appreciating as one of the best of Paraguayan women; she was so kind to me that I took to her like a sister, and my affection for her has not diminished to this day; she nursed us, and owing to her I revived.

We spent the following day in Ajos. I then learnt that several foreign ladies also were included in the order of removal to the interior and came to know the motive of this order issued from Ascurra on the 2nd of January. On the second day some carts were got ready and we were despatched in groups to Carayao: an attempt was made to infuse terror into us by spreading the rumour that we were to be buried alive carts and all, we could do nothing but resign ourselves to our fate. Next day we reached an estero which was crossed very quickly; the fright we had was so great that we ourselves saw the fool that it was and laughed at it. We crossed the Tasatuy in a canoe and found there the Juez de Paz of Carayao who had come to meet us: he lodged us in small houses near the river till the carts should be ready to convey us to the Capilln, which was two leagues off; he recommended us to the owners of the houses and next day sent six good carts to fetch us.

When we reached Carayao, the Juez found us lodgings and attended to us like a gentleman. His name is Nicolas Lacross; he was particularly kind to me, because having been an old friend of my brothers, for which I was the more thankful because having received a great deal of bad treatment, because of my belonging to a family of traitors, he was now behaving kindly to me in remembrance of one of them. I was taken there very ill and almost died: next day we were made to proceed to Santa Ana in the jurisdiction of San Joaquin where we arrived safely. There were only three carts then in bad condition and unable to bear any load so that we had to wait ten days. Whilst there Señora Gutierrez received a letter from Maria Lynch, which she would not show me, on a subsequent occasion when she was lying ill I had to look over her papers and seeing my name in one of them I read it. Mrs. Lynch wrote that she (Señora Gutierrez) was doing herself a great deal of harm by mentioning in her letter Mrs. Duprat and Mrs. Lasserre, that she had no wish to exact any influence upon her friendship, but she could not help saying how wrong she was to mention our names. I am willing to believe, she said, that these ladies are not aware of the part taken by their husbands on the contrary, but I can tell you that the criminal thoughts have confessed their guilt. Mr. Duprat's father has been one of the most active conspirators, a Brazilian spy, keeping up a correspondence with the Baron of Villa Maria, several of his letters highly compromising have been found, but H. E. closed his eyes on this and liberated him. Mr. Lasserre has been a dangerous agent of the conspiracy, has received large quantities of money from the Custom house to support several conspirators, and has sent money out of the country; lastly Mr. Aristide Duprat had been selected from among the assassins to stab the heart of the august person of H. E. You can therefore imagine that these gentlemen are doing yourself by being so intimate with those ladies, and but for this you would at present be with your husband? That is to say I was to blame for Gutierrez' imprisonment. As I have already stated I did not know this till afterwards, so that after ten days we continued our march and were deposited in another place called the Escudera, where there was neither room nor shed so we had to lie under the carts with fever and ague on. It began to rain, and as I had no shelter I nearly died of the wetting I got. I was however determined to live, in order to see once more my Narcisse and I think that hope has often saved me.

We had to stop here to wait for carts, and we discovered a house near where we got accommodation in an open shed where we remained one month and six days. The servants of Señora Gutierrez, refused to work any longer, and mine was laid up with his legs full of scab, so that in the last days I decided to make an effort and go forth to look for food. I got on a horse that was so weak that he could scarcely stand, and went through water and mud falling and rising again, to see if I could find anything. I returned with eight ears of Indian corn and three maniocos. At last the carts that were to take us to the Capilla arrived.

The roads were abominable and the ascent of the Cerro was very difficult for carts, we however, reached San Joaquin safely at 12 o'clock at night. The Juez received us well, gave us a good room, told us we might rest ourselves, and offered to give us whatever we wanted, we refused, however, his offers being anxious to reach Luque, because I was pushed on next day; after two days' journey we arrived at the Capilla on the 21st of March 1869. We went to put up at the house of Señoras de Rolandi and Susini, and then went to report ourselves to the Juez. He received us very well, and wrote down our names as settlers, and said that we could go without a pass within one league of the Capilla. He then told us to look out for a farm, or otherwise he would give us a piece of ground and furnish us with all kind of seeds. We then left him.

The following day we were visited by some sergeants of the department, who wanted to oblige us to go and cut wood. I used all sorts of stratagems not to go, but it was a continuous mortification. We were still delicate ladies but were treated worse than slaves. I went to complain to the Juez, and he told me that he could not interfere with the sergeants, that we were settlers and obliged to take part in public works as we were doing. It was there that I came to know the contents of the letter mentioned above. I immediately parted from Señora Gutierrez, saying that my company was injurious to her, and hoping that Mrs. Lynch would take care of her if we did not live together.

which would make an appearance soon, but in case it was the enemy he advised the Commandant to surrender, or to hide in the woods. He then departed with his men, leaving all the population in a great state of emotion. The priest of San Joaquin sent to say that he was preparing to receive the enemy, so that all the inhabitants were called to a meeting. Guards were placed, and in doubt whether Paraguayans or Brazilians should come the excitement became so great that without any further news it was currently reported that the enemy would be received with a white flag to prevent their burning the village. The Juez held meetings, and we were told that we should prepare to welcome the liberators of the country, and make wreaths with the Brazilian colors to receive them. Among the ladies that shared my fate some went so far as to openly threaten vengeance on the Commandant. He heard of it and thinking really that they would have him killed, he shouted that they were going to join the President, and would revenge themselves upon us, particularly on two families; he made the priest go to the priest and bring him with Lopez and the enemy. Thus they all went leaving us women alone.

During the night the Juez came with an order that we were to march to Curugaty, but he was in such a fright that he did not even collect the people to impart the order, but communicated it to a few persons with directions to inform the rest, and then left again, as however, there was no body to represent the law and oblige us to march very few stirred.

Two days afterwards a sergeant came sent by the Juez, saying that the latter was waiting for us at the Arroyo Ybicui, and that we were to hurry or otherwise he would take other proceedings; some of our numbers had gone already, others began to move, and at last we prepared to go slowly expecting every moment a decisive movement.

The Juez followed his way through the woods. If we were overtaken by Lopez' army we had the excuse of saying that we considered that the Juez was abandoning his post, and going before little caring whether we followed or not, but if in the other hand the Brazilians overtook us we knew we were saved. Thus we went on gifting time.

Two from among us wrote to the officer in command of the army that was expected, begging him in case he should not be coming to Luque to send a force to guard us. A young Paraguayan took charge of the letter; he was taken and hanged, but he died without discovering the names of the authors of the letter.

At last a detachment of cavalry arrived, commanded by Capt. Aguiño, a dark mulatto, who came by the road when the families were encamped near the wood; he spoke kindly to them all, telling them to be to their senses, that the Juez was a traitor, and wanted to take them over to the enemy, that there could not be an order of Lopez, for one morning since nobody knew where he was.

Full of content we all went back to our abodes and to our labors. The soldiers begged for ribbons of the colors of the empire. The officers and the soldiers did not appear to know each other, so much so that flying parties sent to reconnoitre, if they met, fired at each other, thinking the others were Brazilians. From a conversation I had with some of them I learnt that they were fugitives and wounded in fighting, who, in coming out of the woods, had joined together and formed a body. The uncertainty they seemed to show caused us a great deal of anxiety.

After eight days that they were among us a general meeting was summoned, under the pretext of appointing a new Juez. We all attended and they put us in a room, where they counted us; then one man came in, asking us what department we belonged to: that was followed by an invitation to a ball. We were hallucinated by this mode of treatment. About four o'clock we were again called together; they then formed us in line, they picked out the old women, the middle-aged ones, the young ladies, the married ones, the foreigners, all formed in different lines. The sergeant began to get angry with the foreigners because they did not understand Guarani, and called us in derision Perambuco—cuervas—he threatened to give forty lashes to any one that did not keep the line. He separated fifty old women, then he called all the foreigners and took our names down. He told me on one side, and in a rough manner said, you are to withdraw, señoras, until further orders; he called a man and charged him to see that the owners of the houses should not work the ground, and then dismissed me. I did not go home but passed the night working for the mistress of the house. At midnight we heard a great noise—it was the soldiers who were leaving. Next day the village awoke in profound silence and we prayed to God that we who had had our names taken down would not be made to leave. I went to see what was the matter. I learnt that two spies had come to fetch all those whose names had been taken down and take them to San Joaquin before General Delgado, and then the officers asked for their daughters. Their request was granted, and they were ordered to return to San Antonio, and for their respective families and start the following day for Curugaty.

Some foreigners, by name Juan Bonites, Argentine, Antonio Cambone, Spanish, and Jose Vidal, who had been taken and forced to enlist were despatched to accompany these ladies, with orders to present themselves at their destination within ten days. We, in Yhu, remained in constant alarm; the spies came and went; they made holes in some houses, taking away money and comestibles; in others they asked, begged with insistence for clothing, food, or anything that came across their fancy till they got it. Every night they killed cows belonging to the 19th they took away all the animals that remained in the department and at ten o'clock at night a flying party arrived with order to drive us at the point of the lance to Curugaty. We prepared at once and presented ourselves. As soon as my old servant heard the order, although he was exempted as a resident, he begged to be allowed to accompany us, notwithstanding his being ill, and in spite of all I could say against it, he marched with us.

We left Yhu at midnight and held out as long as we could through mud and across arroyos. All my provisions for the road consisted of fifteen pounds of starch, one pound of black sugar, three pounds of grease, and a handful of salt; three of us had to live on this for nobody knew how long. We arrived at a spot where we lost the road; we were then about thirty and had to light down in the camp waiting for daylight. As soon as the day broke we got up and saw the camp covered with fellow-travellers, who were also preparing to move; we soon discovered a small path, which we followed, hoping to meet somebody to give us a fire; none of us had with us a stick or a match, and we were obliged to light a fire. At last we fell in with a party better provided and we halted to breakfast; food mate and a cake which I hastily prepared, afterwards having joined a party that knew the road we reached long before sunset a house near the Ybicui pass. All the women here were busy cooking, and I tried to get a small piece of meat. It was only for my servant, who was not satisfied with cake alone, but nobody would sell me any. Mrs. Leite Pereira seeing my distress, told me that my servant might eat with her servants, and I thoughtfully accepted her offer. I set down to prepare a soup which I invented, and having invited her to partake of it, she accepted. From that moment we became inseparable, eating and sleeping together. I think had the priest not been so intimate with Lopez, and had he not so often incurred Lopez' anger for succoring the Brazilian prisoners.

From there we walked to the arroyo, passing through a marsh, and got boots and shoes, as everybody advised me to take them off, I did so, but as soon as I laid my bare feet on the ground I was seized with a frightful toothache. We begged the sergeant to allow us to cross the arroyo in order to join some of our fellow-travellers who had gone before; this, however, he refused to do, ordering us to sleep in some empty waggon that had been left there. Towards eleven at night several soldiers arrived, making a great noise, and ordered us to cross the arroyo at once, because if the officer found us there, we would be hanged. We stated to them the motive of our sleeping there, and this seemed to pacify them. They then told us that they were from Curugaty, sent by Lopez himself with strict orders to lance all the women that should lag behind from fatigue or that showed bad disposition.

Thus we crossed the arroyo Ybicui at one in the morning. I had put on my boots again. From that hour we walked along narrow paths, through a thick wood in total darkness. I kept falling into some very ugly holes, because I was going ahead to prevent my mother from stumbling; first I lost one boot and a little farther on the other, and then I would have been killed, but I was not hurt. The day was not yet dawning, yet we were not allowed to rest; the others were made to rise in a hurry, under threat of being lanced, and we pushed on. At daybreak we entered into another wood and did not stop till we had got out of it. It was then about two in the afternoon, none of us had even taken mate, and here we were made to halt to wait for the officer who had gone to Yhu to see if any women had remained behind. He shortly afterwards arrived. We had scarcely lighted fires when it began to rain hard. When the rain stopped those who could change their clothes. We did not get dry for two days, as we had to sleep in the rain. Mrs. Leite suffered greatly; I did not feel anything and seemed made of iron.

At daybreak it was drizzling. We were ordered to continue the march; we entered into a marsh up to the knee in water; the road was very narrow, and we were jammed one against the other. The orders and threats of pushing on came fast and thick from our rear guard, but it was very difficult to make much way through the thick and infectious mud; thus it took us a long time to get through a short distance; we then entered another wood by a narrow path with a red mud as slippery as soap, and five leagues in length; we were not allowed to rest till we reached in the afternoon a horrible bridge which we crossed safely with the courage of desperation; it was still raining.

Next day we walked to within a short distance of the village, and were taken before the commandant, Pablo Urbieto. On the 1st of October he reviewed us before Father C. Otero, and we then read a long sermon on the duties of our position, saying that we had to all of us to do our duty, and earn our maintenance, and that whoever should refuse to do this personally and obediently would be punished and consequently be hanged. After this exhortation we were handed over to a lieutenant who was to escort us to Yacuaran where our companions who had come before were encamped.

It was raining, but we kept walking on till at last we reached our destination wet through and through; here we passed in review, being ordered to build ourselves a house immediately. What was our affliction to see ourselves thus thrown with such barbarous orders, like animals in the middle of a wood without resources and without shelter, and to see the bitter words of the sergeant, who was ordered to order that the night give a mouthful to her little girls.

I here fell ill. Mrs. Leite and my mother built up a small hut in which they took me. I had an attack of fever, but on the following day thanks to God's mercy I recovered. When the sun rose we began drying ourselves a little. A sergeant then came in order to see our future fire, but an hour afterwards the Commandant brought us orders that we were to march again. We were taken through a wood without a word, and at sunset, on emerging from this labyrinth, we found ourselves in an open space covered with weeds higher than ourselves; with knives and sticks we cleared a corner and lay down to sleep. The following day we were ordered to clear the ground of weeds, and seeing that we did not hurry ourselves, the commandant called us together, appointed out of our number two sergeants with orders to form two companies that should work the ground alternately every other day. I was appointed clerk to my sergeant. Every morning we had a review, then we were set to cut weeds with knives tied to the end of sticks, and then burnt them. The commandant used to come and look at us, and he was so angry that he would not let us rest, so that the sergeants were constantly urging us on. When a sufficient extent of ground had been cleared some of us were sent to fetch branches of trees, others to dig holes in the ground, and others to stop. There were only three iron ploughs, the rest were of wood. We were greatly fatigued, but obliged to carry out our orders. The best of the joke was our companions took upon themselves to scold us because we did not make the holes deep enough and so constituted themselves into a tribunal. I used to laugh at this very much. The intermediate days when we had not to work we were made to wash or about foraging, going sometimes three leagues and buying green fruit, sometimes honey and maniocos, and by chance batatas. Those who had clothing to spare exchanged it, as well as articles of jewelry. Thus several days passed.

Mrs. Carmen Guiburré proposed that we should petition the President to allow us to go and live as residents in the village. When they asked for my advice, I said that for my own part I did not approve of such a step, but everyone might do as she chose; still when the petition was drawn out I signed it also, not wishing to appear singular. This caused a great row; the commandant came to scold us very severely; he arrested and tied the lady who headed the signatures, and threatened us that if we ever put pen to paper again we should all be put to death. We were thus silenced and resumed our work. Orders came for us to build ourselves huts: some of us went to the wood to cut sticks, others to fetch straw, of which number I was—others constructing the huts. Just as I had got together all materials and beginning to make holes in the ground, we received orders to march again.

Two days previously we had been ordered not to leave our working ground under penalty of death, because the President was in the neighborhood. On the 23rd of October we left the wood, and were kept that whole day in the scorching rays of the sun, as there were two thousand and fourteen people to be reviewed. About three in the afternoon the sergeant gave the order of marching, and we went along like sheep, we halted at sunset at the entrance of a wood, our leader tried to find out who were the principal families, but he took particular care of Mrs. Leite and myself; he often made us halt because we said we were tired. When marching at night he kept close to us, and used to get quite mad whenever he lost sight of us asking everybody if he had seen us. This amused us so much that we used to hide ourselves in order to annoy him. We occupied 7 days to reach Spadiu. The order must have been to make us march slowly in order that we might be debilitated on the road; finally we laid down to sleep the last night in a small wood before reaching the Igatini pass. It rained in torrents. I was suffering terribly from toothache, and the next morning we had to take a mate of yerba to take away a meal to eat. About noon, it was still pouring with rain, we were suffering greatly from hunger, and Mr. Leite's servant was in a deplorable state of weakness, when suddenly a ste donkey belonging to the Señora was delivered of a dead offspring. I told them that in France people eat donkey's meat, and proposed that we should try at once the abortion. They took courage and in a peltin ran cooked this meat. My mother and Mme. Leite, had great repugnance to look at all this, as for myself I closed my eyes and ate of this food because I had sworn to live on nothing but bread and water. This gave us strength to cross the Arroyo, we settled ourselves in a small island near the river, where we thought we should not have remained eight days, since we must either be buried there or rescued by the enemy. Those who had food did not distress themselves, but those who like ourselves had nothing were in despair. The sergeant called us together and gave us over to another sergeant, who did not seem to care much for his charge; he told us that we might go and seek wild fruit in the woods, but that we ought not for this to forsake our mate; he marked out for us a small piece of ground, and told us to make the spot where we were to spend the last moments of our lives, and added that any one who should cross the Igatini would be considered a deserter. He then went to his guard. The sergeant who had brought us took leave of us saying that he would recall to H. E. how great were our suffer-

ings, in order that he might have pity on us and forgive us. Mrs. Leite told him that it was useless to take this trouble, that they were condemned to die, since the President must have known this place which had been selected for us on account of its dearth of food. With out replying a word he left us. In the afternoon a thin mist that had stuck in the mud was killed, and the meat was distributed among some of us.

My mother was lying down unable to move from extreme debility, but she could not make up her mind to eat donkey's meat. On the 1st of November some women who had gone into the woods discovered a place full of sour oranges; we all returned thanks to the Almighty, and laughed in our sleeve at Lopez, because with this we thought we should be able to hold out eight days. We pictured to ourselves the Brazilians arriving with loads of farinha, sugar, rice, salt, white horses for the young ones among us, and coaches for the elderly ladies. We thus went on making asses in the word, but first my mother gained strength, but after a few days her state of prostration returned. She did not wish to reduce me to despair, and made up her mind to eat donkey's meat. I bought some broth, which I mixed with some juice of bitter orange. We found it very palatable, ate all the meat, and at once recovered.

Days passed thus, but the donkeys were all killed, and our condition became again desperate. A great number of people died of hunger; a spot had been selected for a cemetery near the river, and in front of our house, so that every day we witnessed deaths from starvation, and burials that were truly heartrending.

A day came when a cry of utter despair was heard; and we thought we should not be able to hold out till the day of our rescue. The pindó was the only thing left to us, but it was as difficult to find a hatchet to cut it, as to find a person that could use it. Fortunately some women were courageous than the rest, wandering in the woods and crossing rivers and bogs, fell in with another orange grove; there was general joy, hopes and golden dreams returned to us. We had an immense quantity of oranges, but we felt the want of donkey's meat; some families had dogs, and some had cats, the boys were all about like living skeletons catching lizards, but the mortality continued very great among children and old women, especially on rainy days.

On the 25th November we heard a great noise, we ran to see what was the matter. It was Indians who had arrived bringing comestibles; all fell upon them with money and all kinds of clothing to exchange for food, so that the Indians asked high prices. Only those who were least in want were able to obtain something, but still helped us on. The Indians went hunting and brought us back meat, which they sold very dear. The market was so crowded that many remained to sleep there. Twice I cut my feet to pieces going there a distance of three leagues, but brought back nothing, because what I had bought was snatched from my hands, as is the custom among Paraguayans; and yet these people called themselves ladies, and wailed the timid ones. Both times I came back with my feet full of thorns—and I determined not to have anything more to do with the Indians.

On the 2nd of December there was great excitement throughout our encampment, because three of the principal families had vanished, had still been seen on the previous day, had given us clothes, money, salt, and jewelry in exchange for catables. In the village those ladies had done a great deal of good, buying landed property the value of which though small gave their owners the means of attending to their most pressing wants. I acted as lawyer so that it can be imagined how far these sales were legal. The disappearance of these families filled us with fear that was not unfounded, since Lopez had given so many terrible proofs of vengeance that we shuddered thinking that when he knew of this desertion he would order our removal to Paradero, where we should certainly be victimized. Besides none of us felt strong enough to walk ten leagues, much less thirty.

No alternative seemed left to us save to die of starvation or to be lanced; we preferred giving ourselves up to the Indians. We held a consultation among us and sent a deputation to the Indians to invite their Chief to come and treat. We divided ourselves into groups of five or six families, and agreed to pay a part down in cash, and the rest on our arriving among the Brazilians. It was a mad attempt—at nightfall more than two hundred people including the best and most courageous girls left. I was ready to start when Mrs. Leite came back from the Indian tents where she had gone early in the morning, to make some barter; she brought a piece of meat, said that she mistrusted the Indians, that I could do as I liked, but she certainly would not move. My mother lost heart, and I went to announce that we were not going. Next day many of the houses were empty, so that fear took hold of us more and more. The oranges were done, Mrs. Leite then decided to go. A soldier of the guard arrived and spread the rumour that all had left; this decided many of us, and we made an agreement with another Indian, loaded him with clothes, hammocks, ponchos, and then started. It was the night of the 14th December, in passing the Estero I fell in a hole behind me was coming Mrs. de Joana, who also fell in, and we managed to scramble out and then changed our clothes. Shortly afterwards we heard news of distress, Mrs. Leite had fallen up to her middle in mud, I thought this a bad omen but we followed the Indian in silence. He made us cross an immense plain which had been lately burnt, our feet were cut in pieces and our legs severely scratched, but we went on without uttering any complaint. At midnight we arrived near a wood, our guide told us to sit down and wait for him. He shortly afterwards came back and said that it was wiser for us to return to our hut, and that the guard had arrested all the ladies that had left before us. We thought this was a bad omen, and we decided to rob us, as we were not doing nothing but the truth, and we retraced our steps to our encampment.

My companions reached it before daybreak, but I had not the courage to cross the Estero at night. My mother and I sat down by ourselves waiting for daylight; whilst there two Indians loaded with what we had given them passed on their way to their tents. At daybreak we crossed the stream and went to take mate at the house of an acquaintance; what a

night we passed. We were prepared to die where we were, and not attempt to move again, but I abandoned my tent because I thought it was more prudent to live in the wood where we might hide if they came to fetch us away. I took my mother to the hut abandoned by Doña Olivia Corvalaz, which was the last but one far away. Mrs. Leite approved the idea and came with us; she and my mother had down and were taken very ill from the effects of the night's adventure.

We kept forming every day new plans, but on the night of the 21st of December five families ours included, joined cause and started on foot; we arrived at a place where the Indians were encamped, and laid down to wait till daybreak, about midnight it began to rain hard and we got wet through. When daylight came I went to prepare a mate for my mother, and I then parted with my last silver spoon in exchange for some honey. We started again after eating some roasted hide, and walked till we came across some women who had rescued as far as the Cerro and seen there three spies driving before them a number of people.

For the second time we retraced our steps, and walked till late in the afternoon, fearing to cross the estero, we laid down in the middle of the camp and woke next day wet through by the dew. We could not light a fire to make mate, and went back to the rancho of some settlers who with difficulty allowed us to go near the fire; after taking mate I went with some girls into the wood to look for fruit. We were fortunate enough to meet a cocoa tree on the ground, carried the top, and went back to make a soup with hide, which was excellent eating. I went again in the afternoon with another girl to look for fruit, and after collecting a good provision we prepared to return, she going one way and I another. I told her she was in the wrong road, but she said she was not, and I followed her. As the entrance of the wood was so near I did not pay attention where we were going, but we kept going round and round, and lost ourselves among the weeds. When darkness came I was nearly turning mad thinking of my poor mother and her feelings at not being able to come back. I sat down because I could neither go forward or backward, and there my companion and I passed a most horrible night, in constant dread of wild animals. At daybreak I commenced to shout, and was immediately answered; we rushed through the brushwood, and I fell into the arms of my mother, who had passed the night in tears. I eat the supper she had kept for me overnight, and then went back to the wood to look for wild fruit.

On my return I laid down to sleep, and thus passed all that day. About four o'clock we started again for Espaldino, and although the woman of the house refused to receive me because she was ill, I passed the night there, and next day I hired myself to brush palm-leaves in order to earn a little farinha, and in the afternoon went to put up at another house.

In the evening news came that Josefa Rojas had come from the Cerro to fetch us, and that the Brazilians were waiting for us. We hesitated about going, fearing an ambush of Lopez. We laid down very late, and we had scarcely gone to sleep when a voice awoke us saying, go to the pass, a number of ladies are waiting for you there. We got up quickly, took our parcels, and left. I was crying, and my mother asked me whether I thought it was Lopez taking us away, and I replied no, it is our saviours; but I would know soon to what our hopes were reduced, and I could not help feeling strong misgivings, yet was thankful to have been saved from dying of starvation. Thus weeping I walked to where our deliverers received us. We crossed the arroyo and were welcomed on the other side by commandant Moury's ordinance with kind words. Two spies were seized at the same time, who most probably had orders to make us march.

This was on the night of the 24th of December. We started with a clear moonlight, and walked two leagues; then we halted, took mate, and waited orders. At break of day we went and walked so fast as to be almost incredible.

We reached the guard, and then I learned from the commanding officer the fate of the prisoners. It was a severe blow to me, but I yet hoped. We walked all that day without stopping. The ground was like fire, and the pain to the feet was intolerable, but the anxiety to save ourselves was still stronger, and at last we reached head quarters and were presented to the Prince and his staff, who received us with the most lively proofs of interest.

Signed,  
DOROTEA LASSERRE.

P.S.—On reaching Curugaty I had the painful certainty that my three relatives had been executed in San Fernando—my brother on the 9th August 1869, my father and husband on 22nd of same month.

NOTE.—Mr. Masterman, in his "Seren Eminent Years in Paraguay," thus speaks of this family:—"Dorotea Basilio's convalescence, my friend Mons. Lasserre was attacked with the same terrible disease (cholera). I was anxious to attend him, but it was running a great risk, for the police were looking after me so closely that I scarcely dared to leave the Legion; however I owed so much to him and to his kind-hearted family for their attention to me, when I was a prisoner, that it was clearly my duty to help him now and I did so." Mons. Lasserre recovered, as did his brother and a servant who had a slight attack; but I could wish they had all died; for a few months afterwards they were arrested and sent to San Fernando, that utterly unfounded charge of conspiracy, that miserable fabrication, which caused the death of so many innocent people; and poor Mariama Lasserre, a young and remarkably clever and engaging woman, was left an orphan and a widow—her father, husband and brother were shot."

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