





though the population should increase faster than Malthus's recommendations. The new church is not yet finished: it is said to be rather large, which cripples the funds of the committee, and some architectural changes are proposed in the plan.

The municipal corporation (one of whose members is our countryman, Mr. P. B. Bonley) deserves well of the State in pushing forward these sister-edifices—temples of Religion and Civilization.

## The Governor's Message.

Finance Department.

Continued.

The year 1860 has been one of trial for the public Treasury. The war which forced the Government of the year last past expected, putting a stop to commercial transactions; the drought which has afflicted our country districts has caused immense loss in the continued & heavy fall of produce in foreign markets, reducing our means of exchange, and finally the considerable number of useful men of society occupied in war and subsistence from the productive power; all conspired and conspired to the complete depression of our land and foreign commerce and consequent diminution of our resources. The credit of the country has borne it however in a manner which could hardly have been expected. The triumph which has crowned the efforts and sacrifices of Buenos Aires, it is to be expected, will permit of its recovering gradually these losses.

The ordinary and extraordinary expenses which have taken place last year, detailed in two annexed statements, as well as the ordinary and extraordinary revenues with which they have being paid.

There are also similar statements annexed, adjoining to the first quarter of the present year. And from them are drawn the following figures: The 1st March the funds, in the Treasury amounted to \$13,457,773 besides \$2,506,263 of public bonds on hand (balance of the 24th January 61). After paying the ordinary and extraordinary expenses pertaining to the present month of April there will remain over a surplus of about \$18,000,000.

The securities for the Administration of 1861 which are ready for delivery to the executive committee, they justify the immoderate expenditure in accordance with the given public situation.

## Public revenue.

The collection of the ordinary revenue during the past year has produced \$22,000,500. It produced in 1860 91,265,403. And in 1859 90,154,793. Considering that the collection of adverse circumstances in our trade during the year 1861 the result given by our ordinary revenues cannot but be taken as satisfactory.

Besides in 1861 the public lands have produced for sale and rent the sum of \$7,378,292.

And the additional expenditure 702,040.

Notwithstanding the natural prostration and decline in which our trade has remained after the supreme effort made by the country for itself, & which has naturally affected the spirit of our wealth and production, a satisfactory and consoling improvement is already noticeable in the proceeds of the public revenue.

The first quarter of the present year has given the following result regarding the revenue.

Ordinary revenue	\$5,574,890
Extra import and export duties	3,161,580
Total	\$8,736,470

And for the product of public lands	\$1,400,491
-------------------------------------	-------------

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### Battle with the Chacho.

ESCAPED AGAIN.

Cardenas elations.

The papers from Córdoba have arrived; the elections in the interior have passed off quietly and the Club Libertad has gained the day. Don Rivas has a terrible battle with Peñañoza, and according to accounts, all Peñañoza's army is cut to pieces, but the Chichina has escaped.

The results of the battle are not yet guaranteed; but merely that Rivas attacked him seems certain.

The Deputies from Córdoba are—

D. Felipe Rolan,  
" Juan E. Torrent,  
" José M. Cabral,  
" Juan J. Mendoza.

The Governor Riva has made a clean sweep of all all officials. The Minister Delgado has brought 40,000 silver dollars to Rosario.

Colonel Paz has arrived in Córdoba from the North. Lapiz is named successor of Vlas as Córdoba Minister of the Interior. The steamer Santa Fe had a collision with the Espigador. M. Leffebre de Becour arrived from Paraná on board the Fulminante. A railway accident in Paraguay was attended with the death of three workmen.

## TRAVELS IN LA PLATA.

CHAP. XVII.

I bathed, frequently, in the river Riva, partly from the pleasure I experienced in a bath, and partly from the company I met. I had a collision with the Espigador. M. Leffebre de Becour arrived from Paraná on board the Fulminante. A railway accident in Paraguay was attended with the death of three workmen.

My countenance was the object of general conversation, from its peculiarly pale and ghastly aspect; it bore evident signs of what

I had suffered, in the struggle for life, during my short and painful sojourn.

There are many pretty villages in the province, of which the most celebrated is that of Sumo, a few leagues to the South of the city, to which the inhabitants repair on the Seventh of January in the province of attending a torch festival, in commemoration of a miracle performed by our Saviour, who is called by the name of "El Señor de Sumo." This festival is celebrated for nine successive days.

The origin of this village and Church festival is due to a mule; a century and a half ago, a troop of mules led Tucuman for "La Ciudad de los Reyes," two of these animals were laden with a saintly burden—one was an image of Our Saviour, the other was that of the Virgin Mother. On reaching, on their way, near the forest of Sumo, the mule with the image of Our Saviour, went astray; and, after a diligent search of twenty four hours, was found in the middle of that forest, quietly reposing under the shade of a tree, and conducted with difficulty to his quadrupeds. The muleteers then pursued their journey, but had not proceeded many leagues, when the same mule was again found, mistaking, it stopped a second time and went in search of him; after two days, incessant pursuit, he was found in the same forest, and under the identical tree as on the former occasion. They endeavored to conduct him again to the troop, but, their efforts were in vain: he would not move from the spot, though harshly, if treated, and, ultimately, they were forced to the ground, and, with tears in his eyes, implored the protection of the Father, the image of whose son, he still bore on his back. The muleteers, relenting, and were struck with astonishment: they fell down upon their knees and kissed the image and believed that it was a miracle of our Saviour.

"I cannot tell how the truth may be. I say the tale as 'twas told to me.

The report of this miracle soon spread abroad, and a chapel was erected on the spot, to preserve the image of our Saviour was placed, it is now a pleasing and picturesque village from the number of huts that have been built.

## Sheep-Husbandry.

Published by the South Down Co.

Much has been said of the Saxons, the Silures, the Ramonites, or French merinos, as of the transhumant, and the estates, but so far as the wool is concerned, the only difference is the method by which the flocking and breeding, favorable climate and soil, and proper tending; they are all descended from the Spanish merino, the better grade being of the purest and best flock, probably from the transhumant, as these, for reasons already stated, are unimpaired by the lowland stock of Spain. In 1758, Mr. Daugellier, then governor of Ramonites, in France, reported the Spanish government to furnish him a flock of merino sheep. The king ordered a selection to be made from the flock of the highest repute in Spain; and accordingly, three hundred and sixty-seven rams and ewes were selected and sent under the direction of a mayor & three other Spanish shepherds. When this flock arrived at Ramonites it was composed of sheep of uncommon beauty, such as had been unknown in France in all the importations hitherto made.

The following statement shows the average product of wool per head, from

1790 to 1861: In 1790, the average weight per fleece in the yolk was 6 lbs. 9 oz. in 1797, 8 lbs.; in 1798, 7 lbs.; in 1799, 8 lbs.; in 1800, 8 lbs.; and in 1801, 9 lbs. This shows a gradual increase of wool per head through this period of six years. Hence the quantity of the flock came to be regarded as the standard of the kind.

Robert R. Livingston introduced merino of the Rambouillet flock to his farm on the Hudson River, New York; & E. K. Wadsworth introduced them from Mr. Livingston's flock into Berkshire County, Mass. about 1810. Mr. Watson purchased a buck of Mr. Livingston, for which he paid \$175, for which, he says, "I repeatedly sold for \$1,000, and afterwards sold for \$1,200." The indication of price was not given about that time.

Chancellor Livingston and Calhoun, displayed the honor of first introducing the merino sheep into the United States, the former claiming that he brought them from France and the latter that he sent them from Spain, by the way of Portugal, while minister at the court of Spain.

It is claimed that Spanish merino were stealthily obtained and imported to Boston in 1793, and that Calhoun and Watson were converted into imitators, their value then being unknown to the person to whom they were presented.

The ultimate object of the farmer in keeping sheep is the profit arising therefrom. This being the end in view, it becomes necessary for him to consider well as to which of these various races and breeds now described it is best for him to select. The selection must depend upon a great variety of circumstances such as the climate, kind of keeping, how he is situated with regard to the market, whether he desires to grow wool or mutton, or to rear lambs for the market.

No problem connected with the economy of agriculture is more difficult to solve than that concerning the best breed or race of sheep or cattle that a farmer should stock his farm with in order to derive the greatest profit from sheep raising. The last forty years of the end the end has been plainly indicated all through this pamphlet. Wool, as it has been for more than five hundred years, a staple production in England, and the original source of her woollen manufactures, emblematic of which the Lord High Chancellor's seat in the House of Lords is formed of a wool-packet, covered with velvet. A large part of the produce was formerly exported to our export duty on wools and woollen cloths.

USUAGES.—The soldiers' uniforms were delivered systemically of the Government. The last forty years of the end the end has been plainly indicated all through this pamphlet. Wool, as it has been for more than five hundred years, a staple production in England, and the original source of her woollen manufactures, emblematic of which the Lord High Chancellor's seat in the House of Lords is formed of a wool-packet, covered with velvet. A large part of the produce was formerly exported to our export duty on wools and woollen cloths.

## LOCAL EVENTS.

USUAGES.—The soldiers' uniforms were delivered systemically of the Government. The last forty years of the end the end has been plainly indicated all through this pamphlet. Wool, as it has been for more than five hundred years, a staple production in England, and the original source of her woollen manufactures, emblematic of which the Lord High Chancellor's seat in the House of Lords is formed of a wool-packet, covered with velvet. A large part of the produce was formerly exported to our export duty on wools and woollen cloths.

MONTE CARLO.—The "Tribuna" is justly impatient at the picture of this battle in the Salon de Beccles, described as a Brazilian victory over the Argentine army, whereas they had a very limited part in the fighting.

It is true that they provided for the equipment of that army, and furnished a squadron; but the figure of the Argentine army, created by the Orca, was corrupted, Lucio Rivas and a few Portenos and German cavalry.

DEPART LEXINGTON.—We regret to hear that our worthy Minister is going home. His place, we understand, will be temporarily held by his Secretary, Mr. Davis.

LA VOZ DE CHILE.—This is the title of a new paper which has appeared in Chile, edited by Sr. Mateo: it is very well printed and so. of the best in South America.

CATALAN'S EXHIBITION.—The Governor has allowed Mr. Cataldi to import his fine collection of paintings free; and a dedication to that effect was made by the auctioneer Mr. Billington, at the last sale.

Said pictures have been disposed of at fair prices, and a numerous attendance of connoisseurs has rewarded Cataldi's expectation.

## On 'Change.

May 12th.

The ounces sold to-day do not amount to 5,000 which were sold at 110 1/2 opening price and 111 last sale.

At the Plaza 11 Septiembre there have been no sales except on account of limited stocks but at the Plaza Constitution more important ones have been made chiefly of dry hides of German and American description.

On Saturday last an important sale of Cordova wool amounting to over 350 bales was effected at 99 rates.

The Dutch ranches "Johns of Louisa" was chartered to load for America, 50 shillings for sales hides, 100 for 100, 100 for 100 and 5 per cent; and the American ranch of J. Rutgers has been put on the berth for New York at usual rates, three quarters of her cargo being already engaged.

In Saladero Produce and in dry hides, for the States and Germany, we know of no sales although the stock is large.

The following sales have taken place:

Camp produce.	
450 nuttall's hides, No.	\$140
1000 half natts, 1/2 mated—	do do
100 camp do.	120 to 131
250 do do.	128
100 dozen sleepskins	130
150 arabes wool	75
220 arabes merino's' grease	do
and oil	45

## Consistibles

Per Sisto do Ganyras, in bond—100 pieces of yards, 4 cuts

## ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 10th.

Paraguay steamer. Saito do Ganyras, from Assunition and intermediate ports, with 520 packages &c. &c.

11. American brigantine Rossby, 115 tons, cap. W. R. Turner, to Samuel B. Hale and Co., from Bay Bientos, in ballast.

12. French war steamer Fulminante from Paraná.

British war steamer Sheldrake from Montevideo.

Nat. steamer 11 de Noviembre from Paraná.

## SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 12th.

Santa Cruz, Danish brigate Bergth-Melchor.

Grenon, Ital, barque Sorpresa. Isla do Cuba, Spanish polacoro Pezuni.

## Doubloons.

May 12th.

Opening price	4109
At intervals	411 410
Saturday 10th May	4109 4099
Sunday 11th May	411
Closing price	411
Doubloons sold	3,353

