

# The Standard

## OR RIVER-PLATE NEWS

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Saturday 9th August

No. 178

### MAUA BANK

Call Gangallo No. 101—102  
Interest for the current month

In account Current, spend.  
For balances in our favor 10 %  
For balances in favor of customers  
2 1/2 %

In account current, paper money  
For balances in our favor 10 %  
For balances in favor of customers  
2 %

Deposits for a fixed term in specie  
or our key, at conventional interest.  
Buenos Ayres July 1st 1862.

F. P. Mata & Co.  
William Leslie.

### THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in this City, 1859, to provide  
insurance for all kinds of marine risks.

233 Belgrano Street, 1862.

DIRECTOR:

- Mr. Juan Pérez, President.
- James Anchaster, Vice-President.
- Mr. J. C. L. Díaz, Vice-President.
- Edward Lamb.
- Ernesto Salom.
- Mr. C. A. Moore.
- James Parry.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

anthon F. Morris.

### Vessels Loading

BY H. J. POWELL & CO.

*Per Antwerp,*  
The A.J. tall ship *Diana,*  
275 tons register.

*Per London,*  
The A. J. tall ship *Elvina,*  
Capt. James F. Morris,  
176 tons.

*Per Liverpool,*  
American bark *S. S. Lee,*  
Captain Lawry,  
412 tons.

*Per New York,*  
The A. J. Amer. bark *Turkey,*  
Capt. John Kirk,  
518 tons.

*Per Boston,*  
The American bark *Lizzie,*  
Capt. John Nickerson,  
502 tons.

**It is Opened.**  
The new ready-made English  
Clothing store, corner of Parque and  
Bustamante, is now opened.

The new clothing stock in town,  
London and Paris fashions, is now com-  
pleted to the public.

BARTHOLEMÉW PARODY,  
Cultivate and Handwoven.

### FRIENDS AT HOME.

Mr. George Morris, Calle San Martín, opposite  
the National Theatre, has a large collection of  
Antiquarian literature, on leather paper, and  
cards, especially adapted for tea-souvenirs to Eng-  
land.

**Public Laundry.**  
For laundry Ayres and B. Chirigual.

The said original laundry has moved  
his office to calle Parque No. 122, where he continues offering his  
services to his friends as formerly.

Holding lots of land in the most  
reputable districts, he can exchange  
any land there, and can give references  
of the highest character from those  
presently holding it.

Frédéric Cochet de Meyecita  
122 Parque, Bz. Ayres.

### NOW LOADING

BY  
BUNGE & BENN.  
SHIP-BROKERS.

*For Antwerp,*  
The fine American ship.

*Mesmer,*  
400 tons, A. A. Hooper, Master.

Consignees—Messrs. E. Bang and Co.

Also, the Hamburg Brigantine

*Eduard,*

of 180 tons, D. Schuldt, Master.

Consignees—Messrs. Arning and Holtz.

The Belgian barque

*Hercules,*

of 318 tons, H. Housser, Master.

Consignees—Messrs. Lavalley and Son,

The shipping brig

*Merle,*

290 tons, Capt. F. Strover.

Consignee—Messrs. J. N. Parker

Further particulars respecting the above-named ships, please apply to

BUNGE & BENN.

Ship Brokers—Calle 25 de Mayo, 67.

### ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital, £500,000 L. sterling.

Board of Directors.

President—

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

Directors—

James Alcock Esq.,

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George H. Bentinck, Esq.

Thomas Box, Esq. M. P.

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Andrew J. Morris, Esq.

George Peabody, Esq.

John P. Morris, Esq.

# THE STANDARD.

NEL VALLE AUDIAM, NIL VEN NON  
"SUBARUM DEDUCIMUS." (Cicero.)  
—  
SATURDAY, 25 AUGUST 1886.

## Congress on the Capital.

The Deputies met again yesterday, 30 being present. The great question of the day was resumed, the bar being crowded with an anxious public, who applauded the capitalists, and hissed Dr. Montes de Oca, who was obliged to claim protection from the Chairman.

Dr. P. Ohlgado. This debate has taken rather a diverging course, whether it is better to federalize the provinces, or keep the National authorities in Buenos Aires, while preserving the Province of Buenos Aires.

Legislature? I do not believe that the National Executive cannot leave this city for the present, but we are not unanimous on the present bill. The tenor of this bill is so defective, that the Minister found himself obliged to speak rather lightly of the Constitution which offers an inexplicable difficulty, and which we are, therefore, asked to overlook. I do not know how this province, foremost ever in the crusade of liberty, should suffer her recent victories, renounce her existence. If the measure pass, it will cause a serious crisis, as popular opinion, the Press, and every patriotic soul, is adverse to it. As a personal friend of General Mitre, I should regret to see him lose the people's affections—and as a friend of the Nation, I would deplore a division in our Camp.

Dr. Aguirre said, I will vote against both the original bill and its amendment by the opposition. I believe immense difficulties are occasioned either by federalization or co-existence of authorities. The former is but a revival of the Colonial regime. I wish have Buenos Aires capital, as Rome is desired for the metropolis of Italy, by continental glory. That is the spirit of the Constitution. Co-existence seems to go hand in hand with a limited area in the spirit of the Constitution.

Art. 67 which requires

that there shall be autonomy

but the National within the ter-

ritory of the Capital. Our glorious fathers of Independence never anticipated 2 nations on either side of the Arroyo Medio; but Buenos Aires was forced to secede from a barbarous Government which opposed two Argentine provinces. Believing that bold projects before us involve still objections, I present the following project:

Art. 1. The city of Buenos Aires is hereby declared permanent capital.

2d. That territory marked out by the law of 1873 is federalized.

Art. 3. Mr. Moreno so supported it, in case the present bill should be thrown out.

Dr. Caudillo. It is a happy result that we voted, in the Provincial Chamber, the temporary relocation of Congress. We can now see how difficult it is to settle so first sight the question at stake. In this all-important matter, we have either the reverting name of Rivadavia, so dear to all Argentineans. We have not thought this reasonable time to fix the permanent capital (heat! from Molina!) perhaps because Rivadavia is not compatible with a Federal system. I have listened to the opposition and their friends who said that the N.Y. was in the wrong, that the government had no right to interfere in the internal affairs of a province, that it was want of respect towards Congress. The Senate, who have already passed

the Bill, and among the committee of the other Chamber I see one name whose integrity cannot be questioned: he holds up the federalization as the only possible solution of the difficulty. This will give Government all the elements of power necessary to rule the country. There are some who oppose the measure, but if it were an imposition on public opinion, but I know not what programme they offer; they have no banner, they are but legal manipulators. The only banner is that which now dominates throughout the provinces. I confide in the illustrious Government which now holds the destinies of all. I therefore vote against the amendment.

Dr. Bedoya—We are debating here, the fallen party is necessarily reviving, and our opponents are more conservative, for raising over the hemisphere. The National Government requires the whole moral weight of Buenos Aires to preserve peace; for all the fine speeches here pronounced have little in them over the gauches of the interior. If the Provincial Legislature rejects this bill, it will not cause any bad feeling between us, since they have only a right to pass their sentence. I do not believe in the allegation that this involves the despotism of provincial autonomy. Far from it, this temporary, are organs of government and not provinces, and in turn the Buenos Aires Government, some of the local laws by application to the whole to public vote in favor of the project.

Dr. Montes de Oca—This project, under the guise of temporary, has a permanent effect, since next year we may be called on to elect the metropolis, and there being then no Provincial Legislature, the rights of Buenos Aires shall be without defence or guarantee.

Dr. Bedoya— replied—When the capital is to be permanently chosen we may consider the Chamber of Buenos Aires ad hoc.

After referring to each hour, the session was adjourned.

Dr. Moreno said—The Government demands the surrender of our provincial independence, on the pretext of constituting the National power. They are not content with our army and revenue; they profess a dread that Buenos Aires should become a *redoubt*, and I thank heaven we still have healthy public opinion that will check any妄想 power, whenever our friends shall be called to the legislative assembly we shall have larger factors at stake, and consequently have as avowed an interest in the temporary and actual efficacy of the country.

The Legislature only mentions the bill for steady the value of paper, by the introduction of metallic dollars in Government Bonds which would be convertible into Spanish and English money, and so no need of reconstituting currency. The negotiation of the bill can only be interpreted as the effect of a resolution to negative every measure of Government, in mitigation of the capital project. Thus it is an indirect comment, and we may presume to assert that the session, notwithstanding the bill's convenience, should be held in favor of the capital if a cold-blooded majority of the members do what they really represent.

Dr. Caudillo— I demand a review of the bill.

Dr. Montes de Oca— At last, the Legislature has come to a decision on the capital project, and I thank God for it. I hope that the project will be modified to fit the conditions of the country, and to meet the wishes of the popular. He can never be a man who imagined himself as a wise legislator, but I have complete confidence in him, and I believe he has done well.

Dr. Moreno— I have complete confidence in him, and I believe he has done well.

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## The Foreign Press.

The important manifesto, published in last impression, by the Merchants of Buenos Aires, leaves room for some striking inferences which cannot escape the most obstinate or wrong-headed partisans of the opposition. Never before do we remember any political question in which the whole foreign body took so decided a stand. Never before, in this turbulent period, of such vital interest, to an European brethren, and unites the nations of English, Irish, French, Americans, Germans, Italian and Spaniards.

The document is worded in that plain, open style, which now supersedes the refined language of Castilian rhetoric, and which also, characterized the Minister's splendid oration on the Capital. It is, in short, a powerful protest against the doings of the City of the Provincial Clergy. It says that the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, which is laudable, may easily lead to a sink our mind. Truly, our position in Buenos Aires is like that of a gentleman in furnished lodgings, who has contracts to make in the any direction of his pleasure. But when a fit of *disease à frenesí* takes the owner, attempt to set the house afire, or even create such an appearance to destroy the peace of his lodging, the tenant is no obliged to use their efforts to prevent or avert.

The signatures, exceeding 150 in number, comprise all the principal and additional firms of the city, and give a strong popular character to the document. Hereby we have brought a protestation to the world that the Republic is in the hands of a body which are organized in the interest of the state. It would be easiest to classify as patriotic the politicians who oppose us, but it is not least difficult to bring larger factors, at stake, and consequently have as avowed an interest in the temporary and actual efficacy of the country.

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We should like to hear what answer the opposition will give to this.

The plain sense of the case, is this: we want peace; we want the President, Ministers, &c., to remain here amongst us; we want the capital in this city, because we are convinced that Buenos Aires is the true seat of the Government in these countries. The Constitution has not prohibited the opposition to do the authority of the President, Ministers, &c., to remain here amongst us; we want the capital in this city, because we are convinced that Buenos Aires is the true seat of the Government in these countries. In this place the peace, we are sure, can best be preserved, and the best mode of action is with moderate means.

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Conditionally speaking, when either the fundamental basis or actual form of the government becomes ill-adapted, or insufficient for the wants and wishes of the people, any member of the legislature has an inherent right to bring such measures before the house, he may deem fit to meet the exigencies of the case. So far, in this instance, this is the subject; we try to eschew the matter altogether, but when we witness the antagonism which the opposition have resorted to when we hear a measure made, for which no authority can be brought forward, we must be permitted to call public attention to a few important facts.

Some of the opposition refuse to hear anything of English or French law on the subject, explaining "Don't talk to us of monarquia!" It is therefore necessary to point blank to the Imperial legislature: they must be compelled to accept a few important facts.

Monarquia Law, however, they must swallow. We then come to Art. 7 of the State Constitution:

Art. 5. The Constitution is intended for the common good, for Government of the people, by the people, and for the benefit of the people, and for the public, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, lineage, or race class in it. Therefore, the people have an incontestable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to initiate a Constitution, and to reform, alter or change the same, when their protection, safety, and happiness require it?

We may also quote Art. 12 of the New Hampshire constitution:

Art. 12. The Constitution being instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the state, evenosity, and not for the private interest or emoluments of my one man, family, or class of men; therefore, whenever the ends thereof are perverted, or public liberty manifested danger, the other classes in the state, in such a fit, may reform, alter or change the same, in such a manner as to reform, or to establish a new one.

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produces their authority. A few days after this occurrence, about 20 men and the judge returned to the charge, and, coolly surrounding Mr. Ward, presented a revolver at his head, and told him if he stirred he was a dead man. Mr. Ward, however, kept firm, and was just about arguing the point, when suddenly a bullet from behind struck the man on the head with his sabre which fell him to the ground. They then took him prisoner, drove his sheep off—God knows where—and kept him in prison for ten days in the town of San Justo, the prisoners get raw meat in town, however, they get bread. What the merits of the case may be, we cannot say, but one thing is certain, that this poor man has been shamefully treated, and we demand the strictest scrutiny into the conduct of Mr. Ward, and our friend the Comptroller General, as the proper place to state his grievance. Probably, however, he was going to adopt Mr. Valencia O'Conor's plan and apply directly to the Governor himself, it would be the quickest and best way of getting redress.

Some years ago, a young man, named Peña, left in the town of Valparaiso, and crossing the Cordillera, stepped into the far-famed Atacama desert. Being of small trade or profession, he travelled about more as a migratory pony trader, anything else. When last heard of, he was in the town of Copiapo, Chile. Whether he perished there or not, in the early spring, is the question. Some say he is dead, while others think he may have left San Juan and his wife, to get into the greasy wind-busines.

He is the sole heir to a large fortune. His heirs must be provided with twelve months, otherwise the bulk of the properties goes to some charitable institutions in Valparaiso.

Any individual concerning the individual in question, will please call on us, as we take a lively interest in the matter.

## Dr. O'Mill in Catamarca.

Latest accounts from the interior state that the contest with Correa is not yet over. Our readers are perhaps not aware that there are two O'Mills in Catamarca, the one does all the fighting and the other holds the chair of Governor. It is not clear how the upset will be, but the Governor of Salta and Tucuman have efficiently volunteered to assist the O'Mills. The O'Mills are not very properly equipped in regard to military, in the question, as Dr. O'Mill seems to have no connections in his favor. It is likely that the rustic diplomatic will have much weight in a contest which is referred to the *electoral ratio regional*. If Sr. Correa succeeds in making a virtue of a fact, let him patricianally renounce all claim to the Gubernatorial chair, as the Count Montes de Oca abandoned his party when it had already censured to exist.

We should not be surprised if Dr. O'Mill coated his visitors, as did John Bull, friendly, and if they return no wiser than when they went, the fault is their own. Dr. Costa just observed in his speech that no mitigation previous had a regard to interests, and we think it rather want of decorum for the inland provinces to take upon themselves their share of the Spanish Empire. It is to be seen if the government, and waiving the opportunity to profit by a family host in the more remote provinces, and that, therefore, the interests of pueblos are

ter consulted by friendly medi-  
cine. That plan would be plausible  
enough if the DML's were not  
able to sell all their ver-  
saries. But the fact is that  
the party of Correa has had to flee  
to the woods, and these meddlesome  
Governors, unless wishing to help  
the bushmen, have nothing to do  
in Catamarca.

We hope the Hibernian au-  
tocrat will take some of our hints  
about cotton-growing; since by  
statistics published yesterday, we  
perceive the highest price is set  
on the sample sent by Cata-  
marca.

#### Wool samples.

We have received from our es-  
timated friend Mr. Newton, 54 different  
samples of wool, beautifully framed  
and got up.

The coats of the mestizo sheep and  
Rambooulet, that of the pure Negro  
and pure Rambooulet, are the best  
we have seen.

The wool of the plucky mestizo, 2  
years growth, is as long as some English  
wools.

The wools we saw are also of a very  
superior nature. The samples have  
been placed on public exhibition at  
the "Standard" office, and we shall be  
most happy to show them to all who  
visit us with a visit.

We should like much if a few of our  
noted Estancieros would favor us with  
samples, finely mounted. It  
would probably be the means of culti-  
vating a more extensive acquaintance  
with the different classes of cross-  
breeds now in this country.

#### THE LATEST FROM CHILE. (Continued.)

##### Coal and Silver Ore.

Valparaiso, June 9th last.  
The steamer *Aida*, which we  
as stated in our last, to the satisfaction  
of the British must return here,  
lay ground since the 21st—1st May  
Sundays, our western coast, became  
frozen, and an easy exit in the  
week in a very critical position.  
It was found impossible to travel  
by any effective assistance, so she is  
at anchor upon a small strip in only  
two feet of water at high tide.

The *Rio Negro* is breaking already, and  
although her hull seems to be sound  
yet, no hopes are entertained of saving  
her, without spending perhaps more  
money than she may be worth.

Under those circumstances a further  
attempt was made, but failing  
an attempt, we are in danger of being  
driven ashore.

The American ship *Forest Queen*  
has entered this port late, and  
left to-day for Liverpool of some time  
ago, with a cargo of 12,000 bags  
wheat, 2,000 on account of Messrs  
Ravenhill, Fox & Co. and 4,000  
of that of Messrs Graham Row & Co.,  
of this port.

She was obliged to put back to Val-  
paraiso in a leaky condition, and  
from there to this port, having about  
two feet water in her hold, and all her  
cargo badly damaged.

The Chilean big *Cavadas*, which  
left this port for Tongol on the 18th  
of May, has lost all heart of steel, and  
therefore all hopes of her safety have  
vanished.

The exports from Coquimbo during  
the month of May amounted to  
1,495,577 pounds copper ore (gross), 7,98-  
67 lbs. silver, and 76,62 lbs. copper  
ores on board the English steam-  
er "Cotton" of the Panama Co., the  
English ship *União*, and then the  
barks *Netherlands* and *Mary Spencer*,

the assessed value of those shipments  
was \$95,579,870 at 14cts, a pound of  
pure metal. The exports destined  
for the same trip were \$14,  
786,13.

There is great activity on the dredg-  
ing works of the Vega or Copiapo, under  
the government Engineer Mr. Tadeau-

man.

The mine called *Chorlitas* at the  
District of Romero is said to continue  
paying very well, and another rich  
discovery in that place is reported  
now, just on the surface of the soil.

The mines of the *Chonchilas* distri-  
ct continue with its alteration.

The *Sierra San Francisco* is yield-  
ing some benefit, as announced in a  
previous issue.

Eighty four ore wells are in operation  
by May at *Concepcion*. Only forty  
are said to have been profitably worked,  
the rest can't hardly cover their expenses.

The silver ones expected from the  
last month May were about 10,221  
quintals.

There are at least mines about two  
thousand laborers.

Our advice from Coquimbo re-  
ports the last of the river Malleo is  
perfectly free from all obstruction,  
from twenty five to twenty  
five feet of water, which is enough  
to float a vessel.

A subscription was in progress for  
the creation of a public fountain in  
that town. This is an improvement  
very needed for the convenience of  
the inhabitants.

The exports of coal from Coquimbo  
during the last month of May amount-  
ed to 1,174,412 bags.

The stock of *Lata* is 37%.

The number of laborers at the  
ferries was 210, and it is estimated  
that the company makes profits of  
one year.

The following vessels were in  
Coquimbo up to date:—  
*Paseo del Mar*, *Colombia*, *Cerro*,  
*Guadalupe*, *Alma*, *La Victoria*,  
*La Leonora* and *La Victoria*.

From May 1st to 1st of August 21,  
1,172 vessels of all kinds from  
Tanganyka to Chile, and one loaded  
and seven for foreign ports.

Twenty nine vessels arrived at  
May 1st. Five American whalers have  
entered the port before the 1st of  
January to the end of May last. They  
have six weeks of each day, when  
they are entitled to 50% of what  
they get in all.

Only one vessel has been  
here since May 1st, that was  
the *Albatross*, and 400 holds. They  
had not the gall to keep him  
nearly on a round trip, and  
nothing, however, is apprehended  
as far as our private thoughts go.

The exports from Tanganyka to the  
last day of May were 2,341,341  
earthenware, 2,000,000 bags of flour,  
and a small amount of timber, and other  
products for Callao and Paita.

A. M. S.

#### LOCAL EVENTS.

CONCEPCION.—The Standard met  
to discuss the Chilean Civil  
War project.

We understand—We call parti-  
cular attention to the splendid  
sample of wool at present on  
exhibition in the Standard Office  
we will shortly have more.

ESTANCIA.—One side of the  
post of El Chalten was so deprived  
of their animals that they were  
unable to find a single creature for the  
pasture.

CARACAS.—Owing to the un-  
fortunate conduct of Mr. Lopez, who re-  
ceives

it carry any sort of English paper, we find  
great difficulty in transmitting  
the "Standard" to our subscribers; but  
you have made arrangements with  
Don Bartolo Solano, whose office is  
No. 25, Avenida 5, to deliver them to  
Mr. Griffin every week, and we have every  
reason to think he will keep his  
word with us.

LA PAZ.—The Italian barque  
*Barroso* from Genoa, arrived yesterday,  
has brought out 123 immigrants, chief-  
ly Argentineans.

FALCON.—The Indian chif.  
Leyton from Rotterdam, sold to  
bond at private terms, supposed to be  
19,125 pesos.

PERUVIAN MINISTER.—We salute  
the Peruvian Minister on his return  
from Madrid and congratulate him  
on his arrival in the day which is celebrated  
as the national feast day of the country  
which he so ably represents.

BY AIR CO. OF COLOMBIA.—Mr. Watal  
Vidal has been appointed collector of  
stamp duty for this establishment.

LA PAZ.—Two vessels are shortly announced  
to leave at the residence of Im-  
perial. On October 1st, the provincial  
Government, and Mr. Eduardo Landazuri.

BUENOS AIRES.—Late news received from  
this country state that there has been  
very important and continued shelling  
at La Pampa, 70 buildings had  
fallen in, and the danger is not  
yet past.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—Continuing regis-  
tered in Brazil with increased violence.  
It is true that our Municipality and  
our neighboring towns steps in  
the matter, if the situation is so  
grave as to require it, to get it under  
control. We have also had a  
few cases of yellow fever in Montevideo  
and all the cases of cutting  
down of all the trees here.

Measures should be taken imme-  
diately to prevent the evil and not  
to wait for it to happen.

ATACAMA.—To-day the Atacama  
steamer *Albatross*, Captain Alvarez  
Arruda, arrived at Callao from the  
River *Alto* of Chile.

On the 21st the *Albatross* left  
Callao for Coquimbo, and will  
arrive there on the 25th.

The *Albatross* has been engaged  
since the 1st of January to the  
Portuguese *Marinha* for Coquimbo.

The *Albatross* has yesterday for  
Russia.

THE SALT, from Uruguay, due this  
morning

G. G. CHILDE,

1,474,412 bags.

Open export to-day at the 1st  
admission window for the 1st of  
February, 1st of March to April,  
2nd of March to May, 3rd of May  
to June, 4th of June to July, 5th of  
July to August, 6th of August to  
September, 7th of September to  
October, 8th of October to November,  
9th of November to December.

Previous transactions at the places  
have been more or less bad today.  
At 1,180,000 emercurio, emercurio  
was sold at 100 pesos per kilo, and  
at 1,140 pesos per kilo.

Anchored at *Almeria*, we have  
brought up at 1,150 pesos per  
kilo and 1,160 pesos per kilo.  
On the 1st of December at 1,170 pesos  
per kilo, and 1,180 pesos per kilo.

For the present at 1,180 pesos per  
kilo and 1,190 pesos per kilo.

The *Albatross* is now at Callao  
and will remain there for the  
present, as the results of the  
revolution in Argentina are not yet known.

The French ship *Montevideo*,  
which is based on the beach for  
repairs, will be at Callao on the  
1st of December.

CARACAS.—Owing to the un-  
fortunate conduct of Mr. Lopez, who re-  
ceives

3,000 salt ox and cows hides at 50  
do., and 2,000 dry do. 40 do.

The city of Santa Fe seems reviving,  
the farmers from the country are com-  
ing in to make their purchases, and  
we are glad to notice that the  
dishes which prevailed amongst the  
shopkeepers for the last few months  
are beginning to be replaced by a more  
healthy activity.

The cargo of 2,000 barrels sugar a per  
Zarzuela from Rotterdam, sold to  
bond at private terms, supposed to be  
19,125 pesos.

THE CARGO OF LAUWER.—The cargo  
of lumber per Lauwer from Portland,  
Oregon at 600' feet sold at private  
terms.

LA PAZ.—A 1,500 barrels flour from Bille-  
meyer per Lauwer at 600' feet.

ADVENTURES AND IMPORTS

August 7th.

National steer Pavon from Re-  
publica.

British steamer Empress of Brit-  
ain.

French ship St. Paul from Hav-  
re with general cargo.

American steamship Matilda from S. Amer-  
ica to N. O. with lumber.

8

French steamer Notre Dame de  
la Paix Port of London, captain Simon  
from Cardiff 29 May to 26  
June.

Dalmatian Zarzuela 19th last, en-  
route from Rio Grande to Amakando,  
to Uruguay, via La Plata, and  
Buenos Aires.

English steamer Reginald, capt. in  
Tanganyka from London with passenger.

A. R. D. steamer Utopia, from Uni-  
versity Hill 1st of October.

English ship Albatross from Glasgow  
to Callao with 300 sacks of  
general cargo.

Spanish steamer Mercedita from Bar-  
celona to Chile.

Lighter from La Plata.

CLEMSON.—The French ship Henry  
Clemson with 250 miles of piping, 75  
hundredths.

Argentine British steamer Arithmos  
with 2,000 bags of salt and 300 bags  
of salted fish, 3rd of October.

Portuguese ship *Albatross* from  
London to Callao.

Steamer *Albatross* 1st of October.

A. R. D. steamer Ruth, Capt. Alvarez  
Arruda, from Rio Grande to Callao,  
Argentina, 1st of October.

British steamer *Albatross* from  
London to Callao.

Montevideo, N. S. Steamer Libertad  
Capt. George George Henry 1st

H. R. H. Prince Alfred of Cambridge  
Capt. James George George Henry 1st

Montevideo, N. S. Steamer Parana

H. R. H. Prince Alfred of Cambridge  
Capt. James George George Henry 1st

Montevideo, N. S. Steamer Libertad

H. R. H. Prince Alfred of Cambridge  
Capt. James George George Henry 1st

Montevideo, N. S. Steamer Libertad

H. R. H. Prince Alfred of Cambridge  
Capt. James George George Henry 1st

Montevideo, N. S. Steamer Libertad

H. R. H. Prince Alfred of Cambridge  
Capt. James George George Henry 1st

Montevideo, N. S. Steamer Libertad

#### For Paraguay

Calling at San Nicolas, Resistencia and  
Corrientes.

Freight and passengers.

Sold by the Gaucha.

(Captain Andre Bertrand).

Are for the above ports on the 16th of each  
month, at 10 a. m. (Bogota holding for Asuncion  
and after the 11th, Tucuman sailing for  
Asuncion) for 20 days.

Return passage 10 days.

Bogota ..... 10 days

Resistencia ..... 11 days

Paraná ..... 20 days

La Plata ..... 30 days

Palma Vieja y Tucumán ..... 40 days

Corrientes ..... 32 days

Asuncion ..... 72 days

Montevideo 100 days.

Passenger half price.

Cargo for Paraguay, \$0 per ton per mile.

FREIGHT.

At 200' N. S. ..... \$16 per ton

At 150' ..... 20 do.

At 100' ..... 24 do.

On Corrientes ..... 30 do.

On Asuncion ..... 36 do.

On Paraná ..... 32 do.

On Bogota ..... 36 do.

On Montevideo ..... 40 do.

On Tucumán ..... 48 do.

On Resistencia ..... 50 do.

On La Plata ..... 54 do.

On Palma Vieja ..... 60 do.

On Corrientes ..... 66 do.

On Asuncion ..... 72 do.

On Montevideo ..... 80 do.

On Tucumán ..... 88 do.

On Resistencia ..... 92 do.

On La Plata ..... 96 do.

On Corrientes ..... 100 do.

On Asuncion ..... 108 do.

On Montevideo ..... 116 do.

On Tucumán ..... 124 do.

On Resistencia ..... 132 do.

On La Plata ..... 140 do.

On Corrientes ..... 148 do.

On Asuncion ..... 156 do.

On Montevideo ..... 164 do.

On Tucumán ..... 172 do.

On Resistencia ..... 180 do.

On La Plata ..... 188 do.

On Corrientes ..... 196 do.

On Asuncion ..... 204 do.

On Montevideo ..... 212 do.

On Tucumán ..... 220 do.

On Resistencia ..... 228 do.

On La Plata ..... 236 do.

On Corrientes ..... 244 do.

On Asuncion ..... 252 do.

On Montevideo ..... 260 do.

On Tucumán ..... 268 do.

On Resistencia ..... 276 do.

On La Plata ..... 284 do.

On Corrientes ..... 292 do.

On Asuncion ..... 300 do.

On Montevideo ..... 308 do.

On Tucumán ..... 316 do.

On Resistencia ..... 324 do.

On La Plata ..... 332 do.

On Corrientes ..... 340 do.

On Asuncion ..... 348 do.

On Montevideo ..... 356 do.

On Tucumán ..... 364 do.

On Resistencia ..... 372 do.

On La Plata ..... 380 do.

On Corrientes ..... 388 do.

On Asuncion ..... 396 do.

On Montevideo ..... 404 do.

On Tucumán ..... 412 do.

On Resistencia ..... 420 do.

On La Plata ..... 428 do.

On Corrientes ..... 436 do.

On Asuncion ..... 444 do.

On Montevideo ..... 452 do.

On Tucumán ..... 460 do.

On Resistencia ..... 468 do.

On La Plata ..... 476 do.

On Corrientes ..... 484 do.

On Asuncion ..... 492 do.

On Montevideo ..... 500 do.

On Tucumán ..... 508 do.

On Resistencia ..... 516 do.

On La Plata ..... 524 do.

On Corrientes ..... 532 do.

On Asuncion ..... 540 do.

On Montevideo ..... 548 do.

On Tucumán ..... 556 do.

On Resistencia ..... 564 do.

On La Plata ..... 572 do.

On Corrientes ..... 579 do.

On Asuncion ..... 587 do.

On Montevideo ..... 595 do.

On Tucumán ..... 603 do.

On Resistencia ..... 611 do.

On La Plata ..... 620 do.

On Corrientes ..... 628 do.

On Asuncion ..... 636 do.

On Montevideo ..... 644 do.

On Tucumán ..... 652 do.

On Resistencia ..... 660 do.

On La Plata ..... 668 do.

On Corrientes ..... 676 do.

On Asuncion ..... 684 do.

On Montevideo ..... 692 do.

On Tucumán ..... 700 do.

On Resistencia ..... 708 do.

On La Plata ..... 716 do.

On Corrientes ..... 724 do.

On Asuncion ..... 732 do.

On Montevideo ..... 740 do.

On Tucumán ..... 748 do.

On Resistencia ..... 756 do.

On La Plata ..... 764 do.

On Corrientes ..... 772 do.

On Asuncion ..... 780 do.

On Montevideo ..... 788 do.

On Tucumán ..... 796 do.

