

THE PARAGUAYAN NOTES.

COMPLAINTS of LOPEZ, and Gen. MITRE'S REPLY
Head-quarters, Humaytá,
Nov. 20th 1865

To His Ex. the President of the Argentine Republic, Brig. Gen. Don Bartolomé Mitre, Generalissimo of the allied armies.

I have the honor to address Your Ex. the present note, as commander-in-chief of the allied armies at war with this Republic.

In the imperious necessity which at times forces nations and Governments to settle their difficulties by the sword, a war has broken out between this Republic and the States whose armies you command. In such cases it is customary for civilized nations to mitigate the evils of war, by stripping it of all acts of cruelty which disgrace humanity and cast an indelible stain upon the commanders ordering or tolerating same, and this I had expected from Your Excellency and your allies. Filled with this spirit, it was my first care to order the fullest respect for all prisoners, who have accordingly enjoyed every convenience and even liberty compatible with their position. My Government has given the fullest protection not only to Argentine, Brazilian and Montevidean citizens in our power, but even to the prisoners of war. The strict discipline of the Paraguayan armies in Argentine and Brazilian territories is proof of this, and even the families and properties of those in arms against us have been respected.

Your Ex., meantime, initiated the war with atrocities, such as the arrest of the Paraguayan agent in Buenos Ayres, D. Felix Eguisquiza, the pursuit of our Consul-General, José Ruffo Caminos, and his son Félix, who had to take refuge under the British flag, the confiscation of public and private Paraguayan properties in Bank and elsewhere, the arrest of Cipriano Ayala who was bearer of despatches, the tearing down the Paraguayan flag and dragging it through the streets, the shooting me in effigy at Rosario, the assassinations by Gen. Caceres of Lieut. Ayala at Saladas and Eusign Ferreyra at Bella Vista (both wounded), the butchery of the wounded at Yatay, and the sending a Paraguayan deserter, named Juan Gonzales, to assassinate me. All these barbarous acts, however, have been unable to alter my resolution, or make me imitate Your Ex.; nor did I expect that such new atrocities would be added to the infamous catalogue of crimes with which the civil wars of the River Plate have presented a disgraceful picture to the universe.

I hoped that in this first international war Your Ex. would impress on your subordinates that a prisoner of war is a man and a Christian and when surrendered no longer an enemy; and that the prisoners at least would be respected in their misfortune and treated as generously as we treat those of the allies. But it is with profound regret that I have to abandon such hopes, in view of the atrocities committed with the unfortunate Paraguayans who have fallen into your power. Your Ex. has obliged the prisoners of Yatay and Uruguayana to take up arms against their country, to swell your ranks, putting aside all hope of an exchange of prisoners, and at once cruelly immolating those who dared to refuse. Such as escaped so sad a fate have been either sent as slaves into Brazil, or [some of whiter skin] sent as presents and rare curiosities to people in Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

This contempt not only for the usages of war but for common humanity, this barbarous alternative between death and slavery, stands without example in history, and it is to Your Ex., to the Emperor of Brazil, and to the ruler of Montevideo must be ascribed the infamy of perpetrating such enormity. The Paraguayan Government by no act, either before or since the war, has provoked such barbarity. The Argentine, Brazilian and M. Videau citizens have been permitted to retire with their effects from our territory, or remain, as they preferred.

My Government respected the usages of war, although our treaty had expired, considering them of benefit to humanity and national honor, and never so far forgetful as to allow the tearing down of your flag or shooting Your Ex. in effigy [even though at war], much less murdering any stray Argentines or Brazilians in our encampment. Public opinion and history will severely judge such acts. The allied powers have not waged war according to civilized usages, but with atrocities that will for ever brand them with infamy.

Such being the case, my position as General of the armies of this Republic obliges me to check such acts as far as

possible. I therefore invite Your Ex., in the name of humanity and decorum, to abandon this barbarous method of war, to treat your Paraguayan captives as prisoners of war, and to prevent further atrocities. And I notify Your Ex. that in case you do not reply, or that the Paraguayan prisoners be kept in arms against their country, or that you hoist a Paraguayan flag in your ranks, or commit any fresh enormity, shall feel myself excused from any further consideration, and [however unwillingly] make all Argentines, Brazilians and M. Videans, that may now or hereafter be in my hands, answer with their lives and properties for a vigorous reprisal.

I will await your answer for 30 days: you can send it to Paso la Patria. May God preserve Your Ex. many years.

FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

Head-quarters, Bella Vista, November 25th 1865.

The President of the Argentine Republic and General-in-Chief of the allied armies.

To His Ex. Marshal Francisco S. Lopez President of the Republic of Paraguay.

I have received the note which Your Ex. addresses me as General-in-Chief of the allied armies, from your head-quarters at Humaytá dated 20th inst., wherein after citing facts which you suppose inconsistent with the laws of war, committed by the allied armies with the prisoners of Yatay and Uruguayana, Your Ex. invites me to observe those laws, intimating your intention to use reprisals in a contrary event.

On duly considering said note, I must say in reply that the facts you allege, as grave charges of want of humanity and self-respect on the part of the allies towards the Paraguayan prisoners fallen into our hands, are in part wholly untrue, and the rest distorted, probably owing to prejudiced reports which have reached Your Ex., and I regret that a moment's reflection did not suffice to shew you the falsehood of such statements.

The Argentine, Brazilian, and Montevidean Governments being forced to stand forth in defence of their honor, dignity, and territory, which Your Ex. treacherously assailed in violation of all civilized usages, seizing our towns and vessels in time of peace, without previous declaration of war, and in a piratical manner, we had to hasten to rescue the lives and properties of our fellow-citizens in Matto-Grosso, Rio Grande, and Corrientes from barbarous death and spoliation, but always in conformity with the rules of international war. And this we have fulfilled, not only for honor and duty, but because the crimes and outrages perpetrated by Your Ex.'s troops in Brazilian and Argentine territory, during your brief occupation, had filled us with horror, and we could not fall into the same iniquity; neither could we shew the civilized world any other conduct than becomes an army encharged with the noble mission of vindicating national honor, instead of sacking defenceless towns and properties, as Your Ex.'s troops have done from first entering Argentine and Brazilian territory on either side of the Uruguay till reaching Uruguayana and Paso los Libres, completely destroying all the towns and farms, and carrying off a great portion of the booty for Your Ex. in Paraguay, and by your order, as appears from the note-book found in Col. Estigarribia's papers, which book is now in possession of the Brazilian Government.

At the same time the army which Your Ex. poured into Corrientes, as far as the Santa Lucia, committed still greater atrocities, plundering thousands of cattle-farms, burning the houses, leaving thousands of families without roof or shelter on the devastated plains, and even carrying its barbarity (or rather Your Ex.'s, for it was by your order) so far as to tear from their homes and convey prisoners to Paraguay the innocent wives and tender children of several of our valiant officers: these poor women and children had remained in the places occupied by Your Ex.'s troops, trusting you would observe with them the same usages as Your Ex. now invokes in favor of the Paraguayan prisoners, but which you flagrantly violated in their case.

All these acts are notorious, and will stamp with undying ignominy those who have authorized or tolerated same: Your Ex. will have to answer for them not only to the allies who make war against you, but to the whole world, which has uttered an unanimous cry of execration on your head.

At the conclusion of those combats resulting in the triumph of our arms the wounded and captured survivors were

first looked after and cared for in our hospitals, on a par with our own wounded. Nay, they were often better treated, as objects of greater compassion owing to their nakedness and misery, and were regarded as the unhappy victims of an ill-advised ruler who hurried them to meet death, in a war both unjust and unprovoked, the effect of an arbitrary caprice. So far from being forced to enter our ranks, or treated with rigor, they have met with kindness and benevolence, some of them being set at liberty, others drafted off to various towns, and the rest kept for army-servants, hospital-work, &c. It is true many of them have entered the ranks of the allied army, but this was with their own free-will and request, a favor which could not be denied them, it having been already conceded to Paraguayan refugees in our territory who volunteered for the campaign.

I have answered the principal charges in Your Ex.'s note, and not only controverted them but shown upon whom must fall the immense responsibility of whatever barbarities may unhappily have occurred in the present war. I might also descend to the isolated cases mentioned by your Ex., but some are so notoriously false, and others so exaggerated, that it is idle to refute them, especially as we are now at open war, when arms must decide the question. Your Ex. will understand that this is not a season for recrimination, and I should be led into such if I answered the other charges of Your Ex.

In conclusion, I must add that I cannot understand how Your Ex. came to believe the story of the Paraguayan deserter Juan Gonzalez, if there ever really was such a man, and I regret, for the dignity of the post you occupy, that you have seriously affixed your signature to a letter stating your fear of a dagger treacherously directed against you by an Argentine General. I declare to Your Ex. that I do not believe you capable of making such an attempt against my life or that of any of the allied Generals, since I am accustomed to do this justice to the chiefs against whom I have ever fought, and I must do the same with Your Ex.

In consequence of the above, and in order to prevent any excesses on the part of Your Ex. as foreshadowed in your note, I beg formally to notify Your Ex., for the protection of the lives and properties of the Argentines, Brazilians, and M. Videans in your hands [taken by chance or treachery, for in fair fight you have not yet taken a single prisoner], that any act on the part of Your Ex. or subordinates in violation of civilized usages, will be visited personally on Your Ex., besides the other satisfaction that may be deemed requisite. If, in spite of this, Your Ex. take any measures unusual in war, you will have deliberately placed yourself outside the bound of international law, and justify the allies acting towards you as Your Ex. insinuates, it being plainly your intent to aggravate the horrors of war, which the allies are doing their best to lessen; and in this resolution we intend to continue, not laying down our arms till obtaining the fullest reparation for our injuries, which we confide for vindication to the will of the Most High and the strength of our right arms, not to the cowardly and ignoble vengeance wreaked on unarmed men, defenceless women, and innocent children.

Such is the only reply I have to offer Your Ex., without prejudice to whatever resolution may be adopted by the Governments of the Triple Alliance, to whom I will to-day forward a copy of Your Ex.'s note and of this my reply.

God preserve Your Excellency—
BARTOLOME MITRE.

NEWS FROM THE FLEET.

To the Editors of the 'Standard,'
Corrientes, December 1st.

Gentlemen,

I have received the many 'Standards' you kindly sent me per this steamer, please accept my thanks. Since my last, the only thing of consequence that has transpired around here has been the President's answer to Lopez's despatch of propositions for peace. The important document was 'unsealed,' and consequently I have been able to gather the following information.

It seems that Lopez's letter contained propositions of peace, besides complaints charging Mitre with having sent a man who tried to murder him some nights ago. He also complained of the brutality of our troops in battle, that they did not respect prisoners. He said that the battle of Yatay was a regular butchery.

Fancy Lopez complaining of the brutality of our troops. How stupid.

He got a very sharp answer. Gen. Mitre very coolly informed Lopez that it was no time to talk now, that he made Lopez responsible with his life for all that had taken place. General Mitre also informed Lopez that the war was not against the Paraguayan nation, but solely against his government.

We all expect to see Lopez 'hook it' in the French gunboat Decidée, as soon as our army steps into the Paraguayan territory. Our army is from 15 to 20 leagues distant; in four or five days it will be here. I have heard that the 'Cuartel General' will be up on the banks of the Paraná, in front of the enemy's batteries, in the Paso de la Patria. In such a case, why our artillery can have a little practice every day with the enemy.

There is a great deal of sickness in the army, principally amongst the Paraguayan soldiers, who actually drop dead on the march. We have had several days' rain, which has done a great deal of good.

It was one of our midshipmen, Juan J. Caucero, who went up in a boat with four men to take Gen. Mitre's answer. He has told me that the officer in command of the place where he went [Guardia del Cerrito] treated him very well. The Paraguayan soldiers begged biscuit from him; he gave them some, which they began to devour right before their officers. They also told this young midshipman that they only received one small biscuit with meat, per meal. Fancy how those poor devils must suffer. Nothing to eat, and entirely naked!

General Caceres and staff came on board on the morning of the 27th to pay our 'old man' and ship a visit. General Caceres is a short, stumpy man. He does not appear more than 40, but he is 56 years old. He is a regular 'gancho' in appearance.

His staff is different, for it is composed of the finest set of young men I ever saw. All of the best families in the province, and fine-looking and strongly-built young fellows. After having been with us about an hour, the General went in our 'gigs' to pay the captain of the Italian gunboat Veloce a visit.

It is getting warmer and warmer every day here, and sometimes the heat is awful.

We are expecting the iron clad Brazil and transports every moment. Nothing else of consequence this time. The heat hardly allows me to be able to write down in the cabin.

Adios!

As ever, yours truly,

CUEVAS.

NEWS FROM THE PROVINCES.

We have the 'Eco de Cordoba' to the 24th ult. Major Rosendo Leal writes as follows, from Minas, November 18th.

"This morning one of my scouts returned from Represa, near Olta, with news that Major Vera had fallen on the rebels at Yasquin, and cut them up, the 'soi-disant' Colonels Agüero and Bamba being among the slain, and the ringleader Zalazar taken prisoner and conveyed to Governor Campos. The rest have fled in all directions: the gaucho Mar, with some 20 followers escaped towards Orqueta in Catamarca. I have therefore dismissed most of my men, keeping only 2 picquets to guard the frontier from run-aways."

The Catamarca contingent was within a few days' march of Cordoba and an officer was despatched to meet it. Governor Ferreyra gave a grand dinner to Gen. Latorre and the officers of the Salta contingent on the 18th, before their departure for Rosario: it seems, however, he denied the contingent any 'auxiliarios.' A young lady named Sabina Rodriguez died suddenly of heart-disease, after returning from church and breakfasting. The officer Castro who had a fatal affair with a foreigner died of his wounds. Padre Correo and 4 workmen went to Tucuman to build a new church.

We have papers from Salta to the 4th, and Santiago 12th inst: the only item is the tiger killed by a woman in Tucuman. The 'Zonda' of San Juan 9th inst. has an article upon the mines, complimenting the 'Standard' for services rendered to the real interests of the country.

We had mails on Tuesday with the following dates, Salta 11th, Santiago Estero and San Juan 19th Nov., Cordoba 1st inst., Paraná 1st, and Santa Fé 29th ult.

There is nothing of great importance. Gen. Taboada is again getting his men together. Governor Campos is also forming a war-contingent of 400 Riojanos. At San Juan they are holding a bazaar for the hospital. The

Cordoba Libre batt. has orders to march for Rosario. Another of the Rioja rebel-chiefs, named Guevara, has been captured and slain in San Luis. The only novelty at Paraná is a dead body found on the beach, which some say is that of a Brazilian sailor flogged to death, but this seems untrue. From Santa Fé we learn the Colonies are flourishing, and Mr. Perkins is preparing circular-reports to be sent for publication in Liverpool, Dublin, and Switzerland. The mutiny at Rosario was a serious affair: some of the soldiers after mortally wounding an officer escaped: a sergeant and 8 men have been sentenced to death, but some of them will be reprieved.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

AMERICAN COLONY IN THE GRAN CHACO.

A friend just arrived from Rosario gives us the following intelligence:—The place is very busy, no fewer than six vessels in port with materials for the Central Argentine railway: the engine now runs out some 17 leagues, and the rails are being laid down about 3 miles per week. Mr. Richardson's chacra, near the Rancho Britannico and Mr. Roche's mill, is splendidly laid out: he has a fine crop of wheat, which he is reaping by machinery; it has already given over 15 bushels per acre: the natives were quite astounded at such machines, and crowds assisted in enthusiastic admiration to see them work. Captain Richardson has obtained from the Santa Fe Government a grant of 400 leagues of land (2½ million acres) in the Gran Chaco, opposite Goya, where he is going to establish a colony of 100 American families, to raise wheat, cotton, hogs &c.: he is going home to the U. States to bring out these families.

A GLANCE AT THE COLONIES.

The Colony of Villa de Urquiza is located 5 or 6 leagues above the city of Paraná, on the Paraná river, in the Province of Entre Rios. The river bank there rises to a high hill. After ascending this hill we see from various elevations in the colony a most beautiful country. The land is undulating, but not so much so but that thousand of acres are spread out over each graceful slope. The concessions are about 30 acres each, though each concession must be cultivated, there is no limit to the number that one man may own. The houses are chiefly 'ranchos' though some better houses, brick with azotea roofs, are already built.

The chief product is wheat. Every concession is fenced. The forest neatly affords the material, and many concessions form one single field of wheat. The year has been favorable and the crop promises 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. It is reaped by machinery.

Cotton has not done well, not for any defect in soil or climate, but for the uncertainty of obtaining hands on the emergency, for picking. But for this, cotton would pay better than wheat. Land, cattle, and horses, are very low in price. Pasturage, a little way out from the Colony, is abundant. The colonists send to market in large quantities wheat, maize, potatoes, butter and cheese.

Mr. Forest has bought largely of these rich lands, and will reap this year some 1600 or 1800 acres of first wheat. He donated a beautiful site, of four squares for a church and school, on which a suitable edifice will be erected early next year. In the course of another year a large accession of immigrants is expected at this thriving Colony.

IMPORTANT COLONIZATION PROJECT

Montevideo seems to have got the start of us in an effort to induce some of the fugitive families from the Confederate States to come and settle in the River Plate. The 'Siglo' states that a project is before the Government of Uruguay, for a contract to introduce 4,000 North American families, to be settled on a territory of 20 square leagues, with 40,000 head of horned cattle and sheep. The projectors, comprising some of the leading estancieros in Banda Oriental, have already commenced negotiations with the special emigration agent, General Wood, who is now making the tour of Rio Grande, and it appears only some preliminaries remain to be settled, for at once carrying it out, as soon as the contract receive, the approval of Government.

It may be that the great clemency now shown by the Cabinet of Washington towards its former foes will act powerfully to conciliate the feelings of many Southern who at first resolved on leaving their country for ever; after the triumph of the Abolitionists, but General Wood counts upon a gigantic exodus, of which even the tenth-part

would be a valuable accession to the Argentine Republic. This country has many and great advantages over Brazil, and if Montevideo succeed in getting some of General Wood's countrymen to prefer the shores of La Plata, there is no reason why Buenos Ayres should not make a similar effort.

Hands and industrial experience are the great wants of this country, and without intending to seek occasion for a mere compliment, we may truly say that few kinds of immigrants could prove more advantageous than those from North America. It is useless to suppose the Government will take the initiative in a matter of this kind, and we advise the native and foreign 'estancieros' to do exactly as our friends in Montevideo.

NOTES ON THE COLONIES.

Esperanza Colony was planted by Sr. Castellanos about ten years ago. It is about nine leagues west of the city of Santa Fé, about the same distance from the colony of San Carlos, and contains about 330 families. They are chiefly from Switzerland, though a few are from France, Germany, and Italy. There is a vacant league of land around this colony for free pasturage, and thousands of cattle are driven morning and evening along the unfenced roads to the rich grass, or home to the 'corral.' A forest near by affords timber for building, for fuel, and also for immense quantities of charcoal. The buildings first erected are usually 'ranchos,' but they are giving way to the comfortable farmhouse. No colony in this country is more certainly prospering than Esperanza: in some parts we see fields of 40 and even 80 acres of wheat; the harvesting is done by machinery.

In addition to the large quantity of wheat and maize sold, the people sell a great deal of butter and of cheese: a great defect in the making marks nearly all the butter and cheese of the colony. When they learn how to prepare these articles, they will have a new source of wealth. There are three church edifices and three ministers, viz., Catholic, Evangelical, Lutheran, and Methodist Episcopal.

The river Salado runs between this colony and Santa Fé city. This is the stream that Sr. Dn. Estevan Rams is making navigable. If that navigation ever becomes valuable to the country, Esperanza will reap the first profit, for it is the first settlement from the mouth of the river, and the centre of the colony is only three leagues from the Salado river. There are a few improved concessions for sale in Esperanza, but there are no vacant lands in the whole settlement of four square leagues.

San Carlos is a colony about 9 or 10 leagues southward from the city of Santa Fé. The ground intended to be occupied by the colony is 4 square leagues. The farms or concessions are given to the settlers on easy terms, and each farm contains 20 squares. Adjoining each settler there is one lot left vacant, and it is not to be offered for sale until after a definite time, when the settler shall have the first claim to it at the valuation: meantime it is free pasture ground.

The residences, 204 in all, are chiefly 'ranchos,' but there are now six good brick houses, with azotea roofs. The usual occupation is farming, and wheat is the staple product. By an arrangement among themselves, the animals are so carefully driven outside of the colony, or herded, that no fences are needed; and some farmers are reaping their eighth annual crop from their unfenced fields. The ground is rich and produces excellent crops. There are in the settlement 410 Swiss (speaking German and French), 18 Germans, 200 Italians, 95 French, 5 Argentines. So stood the numbers in 1864.

The various employments of mechanical life are so divided that they have 2 mills, 1 carpenter, 1 blacksmith, 3 stores, 11 pulperias, 1 chapel, 3 schools. There are 210 concessions yet vacant. Those of San Carlos who are sober, and industrious, and economical, are rapidly rising towards wealth. The Catholics have a church: they are in number about half the people. The Protestants have one minister for each of the two principal languages spoken, and are preparing to erect a church. They occupy at present the premises once used by the Catholics. The edifice is ample for the present for church, school, and parsonage.

THE GOLD-MINES OF TACUAREMBO.

SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS AND REPORT.

PROSPECTUS OF JOINT-STOCK CO.

The Tacuarembó gold-field is now a reality, and we subjoin the analysis and 'denuncia' respecting same. This

mine was discovered by Don Manuel Martinez de Castrillon in the locality so long famous for its auriferous character. There is nothing new or strange in the event, since it is known that many people have for some time gained a livelihood by the gold which they pick up in the fissures and rivulets of that territory, without the aid of practical knowledge or regular works. But the matter now assumes a more formal shape, since, after repeated explorations, Sr. Castrillon discovered in the Sierra Arecua a gold-bed of great yield and value, which he has taken measures to work, by renting the land from the owners and obtaining the necessary privileges from Government, which is conceded in the following terms:

Decree.—Ministry of Government, Nov. 20th, 1865. We hereby concede to the petitioner the right of working the mine which he has denominated with the samples presented; without prejudice to the rights of the Nation."

A joint-stock Co. is being formed to commence the works at once, and everything promises the greatest success to the undertaking. We have seen the samples alluded to, and being convinced of the undeveloped mineral wealth of Tacuarembó, feel much pleasure in recording the establishment of an enterprise of such magnitude. The results will be, probably, splendid; and we trust there will be no difficulty in raising the funds to commence operations immediately.

Sr. Castrillon having submitted 5 samples, for analysis by Messrs. Weber and Las Cazes, these intelligent chymists have reported as follows:

- N.º 1. A piece of quartz containing auriferous metal.
- N.º 2. Some gold globules amalgamated by mercury from a piece of quartz weighing 50 grammes [$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.]
- N.º 3. Fifteen grammes ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) chloride of silver with 10 grammes pure silver: this is from the same quartz as the gold above-mentioned, which we find also contained 7 per cent mercury, used in the amalgamation.
- N.º 4. Gold ore as found in the mine.
- N.º 5. Pure gold, cleared of the various other metals.

"The analysis of the gold samples shows the following aliquot parts of 100: Pure gold 62, silver 8, paladio $\frac{1}{2}$, iron 5, antimony 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, silicious quartz 22.

"Sample N.º 1. is a piece of quartz studded with bright yellow metallic globules, of incomplete formation: the quartz is opaque, with red veins of oxide of iron, shewing the complete character of auriferous quartz, with gold crystal interspersed with bits of old-g. In order to analyse these crystals they have been mechanically extracted with great care and separated from the silicious clay. The result of the analysis shows this mineral to be one of the best for extracting pure gold ore. The silver, which appears as 8 per cent, is an important item, and its separation from the gold an easy process. By the adoption of modern methods this gold quartz may be worked with great profit, and a considerable economy of time and labor."

Mr. Castrillon in his prospectus concludes thus:

"It is unnecessary to add a word more, as to the benefit promised by this mine, and not having sufficient capital, myself, to undertake the works, I purpose forming a joint-stock Co., with \$50,000 capital, in 100 shares of \$500 each, one half payable on subscribing to the stock, and the rest as the progress of the works may require. The abundance of the precious metal, the facility for extracting it, and the materials I have already procured promise a splendid return for those investing in an enterprise both of private and national benefit. D. Bernandino Esparraguera [91 Sarandi] will enrol share-holders and give every information, and as soon as all the stock is taken up, a General Meeting of share-holders will be called, to elect a Board of Directors."

We have taken these interesting details from the 'Siglo' of Montevideo, and expect soon to hear something more of the Tacuarembó gold-fields from Mr. Jehu Hitchens who is at present exploring there, for a London house. The existence of such deposits of precious metal is beyond all doubt, and some years ago there was a gentleman in Montevideo, who possessed a splendid dinner-service made of Tacuarembó gold. The readiness of the Montevidean Government in giving Mr. Castrillon the necessary permission for his undertaking is a pleasing contrast to the shabbiness of the Argentine Congress in the matter of the Jujuy petroleum-beds, the unfortunate discoverer of which (Sr. Villa) is now a raving lunatic in the Convalecencia. We heartily congratulate the Banda Oriental on the new era now opening up, for the development of its resources, which is another sign of the great

future destined for the River Plate territories, and which we hope is not far distant.

THE CORRALES AND CUÑAPIRÚ WASHINGS.

A few days ago we published a long and interesting account of the recent discoveries of Sr. Castrillon in the department of Tacuarembó and the enterprize initiated by him, with permission of the Government, to work the rich gold-fields of Arecua. We can now furnish our readers with further reliable details, which show the extent and importance of the low El Dorado.

The gold-deposits are found in the Cerro de Arecua, and the adjacent rivers, Corrales and Cuñapirú, are full of small nuggets, in the sand. The auriferous grounds cover an area of 4 to 5 leagues in breadth, and stretch about 50 leagues in a northern direction. The discovery of the gold washings was in the following manner: A 'paisano' was crossing the River Corrales at a shallow ford and saw something glistening in the sand, which, on dismounting from his horse and picking it up, he found to be a nugget of pure gold, weighing 3 to 4 ounces. Since then numbers of the natives do nothing but prowl about with a bag, a hammer, and a magnifying glass, and every piece of quartz in which they find a speck is bagged and carried home: they then hammer it into as small pieces as possible and extract the gold by means of quicksilver: they sell the gold to the 'pulperos' and small shop-keepers, at 13 hard dollars per ounce, and do not set to work again until their store is exhausted.

Sr. Castrillon's enterprise promises to carry on the works in a more regular manner, and give a proper impetus to the great business of gold-digging. As soon as the Company is formed and has commenced operations, we may expect a gold-fever to set in; and the great extent of this auriferous territory, estimated at a million and a half of acres will be covered with gold-seekers. We have no doubt Sr. Castrillon will easily allot all his shares, and it is good sign that Mr. Lettsom, British Chargé d'affaires, has already subscribed for the stock, since he is known to be a geologist of no mean standing, and knows very well what he is about. In the matter of gold-fields the primary consideration is their comparative richness, which in the present case seems of a high order; the second is, the facility for extracting the precious metal, and in this both the Cerro diggings and river-washings offer every promise; the third is, their geographical situation, of which we may give a short sketch, shewing the lie of the country, distance from sea-board &c., as seen on Col. Reyes' map.

The department of Tacuarembó is separated from Brazil by the Cuchilla Santa Ana, and covers a superficies of 10,000 square miles: its only communication with Montevideo and the river-board is at present by land, but (Mr. Mac Coll says in his Handbook of Uruguay) the day is not distant when engineering skill will remove the obstructions on the Rio Negro and open up navigation to the River Plate.

The Cerro de Arecua stands about 2 miles West of the Cuchilla del Yaguari and 82 leagues North of Montevideo: it is almost equi-distant and in a right line from Salto to Rio Grande, in S. Lat. 31. 40. The arroyos called Corrales and Cuñapirú have their rise in the vicinity and are affluents of the Tacuarembó, which, after a winding course of some 25 leagues, falls into the Rio Negro at Paso las Piedras. The country is extremely wild and mountainous, with very few inhabitants, and the gold-region is bounded by the Cuñapirú and Yaguari "cuchillas" which converge southwards, extending as far north as the Sierra Santa Ana, the village of that name being the only adjacent centre of population.

THE PACIFIC MAILS.

7 DAYS LATER FROM CHILE

THE MURDER OF SPANISH RESIDENTS

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ARAUCANIA

THE REBELLION IN PERU.

The files from Valparaiso date to Nov. 11th.: they bring no confirmation of the rumor published in Cordoba about the Spaniards seizing Valparaiso. The only occurrence with the blockaders was a skirmish at Dichato, near Tomé, between an armed launch, manned by 14 Spaniards, and the garrison: the former effected a landing at 6 a. m. on the 5th, and opened fire with a piece of artillery on the garrison. We have no particulars of the affair except that it appears two Spaniards were wounded and one was left ashore, besides 4 who escaped to the woods or the coast. This skirmish must not be confounded

with one which occurred a week before, near Valparaiso.

The blockade continues as before; several English and other foreign vessels, on being notified of same on arrival at Valparaiso, left for some of the smaller ports not blockaded. Besides the 6 ports before specified the Spaniards have now closed another, Papudo. The only vessel lately seized was the American steamer 'Montagne', from R. Janeiro: it seems the captain not understanding Spanish disobeyed Adm. Pareja's orders, and his vessel was hauled up close to the Villa Madrid, but two days later he was allowed to continue his voyage to California. The American steamer 'Molong' made some repairs in dock at Valparaiso and then left port, on the 10th. The Numanca iron-clad was despatched in pursuit of the Chilean war-steamers Esmeralda and Maypu which had put to sea last September, but no trace of them could be obtained. The Admiral lent the Marques Victoria to carry letters for the British merchants to Panama. The British war-steamer Mutine entered Caldera, and the commander was received by the townfolk with musical demonstrations: after an interview with the Intendente he returned aboard. The Brit. barque Marina arrived in Valparaiso, stating that she had come in collision with a vessel of about 1,000 tons (name and flag unknown) off Cape Horn, during a fearful gale and snowstorm, and fears that the vessel went down, from the injuries sustained. The Berenguela continues, with the Cousiño, to blockade Coquimbo. There is a garrison of 800 men at Valdivia, and they are busy repairing the old forts.

A meeting of British merchants at Valparaiso was held on Nov. 10th, in the house of Messrs. Gibbs & Co. relative to a petition to Government for leave to remove their merchandise to Santiago, in view of an impending bombardment: it seems the Government made some objection on the grounds that there was no reason to fear such bombardment. Contributions for the war continue to pour in from Quillota and other places, but there are no active preparations, except some talk about getting up one privateer to be called 'Atacama.' In fact the affair progresses just like that which occurred with Peru, and the sufferings of the blockade are beginning to be keenly felt at Copiapó, Coquimbo and elsewhere, the necessities of life being retailed at famine prices. The small-pox continues its terrible ravages at Valparaiso. The Mechanics of Santiago are getting up another grand Concert in aid of the distressed families. An American gentleman, named Joseph Pollard, shot himself without any apparent motive, leaving a fortune of 50,000 hard dollars.

Several shocking murders perpetrated on Spanish residents give an unfavorable aspect to the present quarrel, although the Government of Chile does not seem directly implicated. D. José Sanuy was murdered on the road over the Andes, escaping with a sum of \$8,000 from Chile: his body was found at a lonely place called Mariungá, by two Guanaco-hunters. He had left Paipote in company with a butcher named Mereiro, who was found with part of the victim's clothing: the hands were tied, the throat cut, and two stabs in the heart. The criminal has not been arrested. Another Spaniard named Callado was assassinated, but the details are not published: a third named Corte, along with his comrade, was murdered near the Salado mine; this poor fellow had been mobbed on Oct. 30th at Chañaral, and the offenders were not punished, the judge refusing to establish any enquiry.

From Coquimbo we learn that the Spaniards were in want of coal, and the captain of the Marshall Pellissier sold them a cargo of 1300 tons, whereupon the Company's agent and H. B. M. Consul protested in vain. At Serena 303 poor families receive daily rations: telegraph wires are to be placed between this port and Valparaiso.

Traders arrived from beyond the Bio-bio report the discovery of a new California at Malloa in Araucania. Some of them have nuggets larger than an almond, which they say the diggers are picking out every day, in large quantities. There is no gold-dust, but the nuggets are like those of California, and some people at Lota have got as much as 400 oz. Some works are in operation, but the want of hands and implements is much felt.

We have dates from Peru to Oct. 23rd. The rebel army was marching on Lima, and an encounter had taken place between the Government vanguard under Col. Segura, and the filibusters under Bustamante: the former claimed the victory, capturing several prisoners including two officers wounded: the rebels also asserted a

triumph. The Amazonas landed 2,000 men at Cerro Azul, and more were to follow in the corvettes. The rebel fleet is at the Chinchas, whither the iron-clad Numanca went in pursuit of the Chilean war steamers, but returned without success.

LOSS OF THE HERSCHEL.

This splendid steamer has been lost entering the River, in the neighborhood of Maldonado, into which the vessel was run. The following are the only particulars yet known, as furnished to us by the agents for the line here:—

On Tuesday night, the 5th inst., at 11 a.m., a 'chasque' reached Montevideo from Maldonado, bearing a brief letter from Captain Markwell, dated Maldonado, 4th inst., the pith of which was that the steam-ship Herschel was in that port a total wreck and full of water. Few details were given beyond the important news that the passengers, 50 in number, with their luggage as well as the crew, were all saved.

Instantly on receipt of this despatch the agent sought the assistance of the British Consul, Mr. Lettsom, who sent a letter to Captain Phillips, of H.M.S. Stromboli, who rose at 2 a.m., and ordered the Triton and Dotterel immediately to get up steam and proceed at once to render the necessary assistance to the Herschel; and these steamers got under weigh at six o'clock yesterday morning. To recover what cargo there may be to be saved, the agent at Montevideo despatched seven pilot-boats yesterday. It is expected that the passengers will reach Montevideo with their effects to-day, per Dotterel.

The Herschel being a very strong steamer, and built in water-tight compartments, we may hope she will not be completely lost; but we await further particulars to-morrow.

Manifests and parcel lists to be seen at J. P. Boyd's office, 56 San Martin.

We have been favored with the following letter from a passenger on board this unfortunate steamer:—

"We are in a pretty mess here: the Herschel ran on some rocks last evening, between Castellanos and Point Cape St. Mary. We expected to see her go to pieces, but luckily she got off, after putting us all in boats. We then went on board again: all hands to the pumps. Something then broke in the machinery. We are now under sail, and hope to get to Maldonado, or some other near place, where she can be beached. We are all well, and hope to get our luggage saved, and be forwarded to Buenos Ayres by some of the steamers. N.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Under date Nov. 22nd the Santa Fé Government has authorized Mr. Green to establish a branch of the London and R. Plate Bank at Rosario, with right of emission.

Governor Saavedra proceeded on Sunday by rail to Mercedes. We understand the 'Nacional' is wrong in stating the line will be opened to Chivilcoy in the early part of 1866. It will not be ready before June.

A correspondent from Fray Bentos, 25th inst. in answer to our enquiries about Tacuarembó gold-mines says that "a proper digging expedition is being got up, some of the party having had much experience in Australia." Further particulars can be obtained at this office.

A new wash and bathing house in Calle San Martin will be shortly ready. It will be a great public convenience and we feel confident will pay well. We hear great talk about the baths at the Artesian well, and some doctors order the patients a bath at this celebrated establishment every morning.

One of the largest and most important sales we have heard of for years has just been effected in Entre Rios: we are promised full particulars in a few days. We hear that Garcia's estancia at Gaaleguaychú is now in the hands of a certain party in England, who is doing his best to sell it. There is, we are informed, every probability of its being sold as soon as peace is restored in the River Plate, but not previously, as there is at present a cloud over Entre Rios.

Mr. Buschental, we understand, leaves Montevideo for Europe by this mail. He will stop a month or so in Rio, and from thence go to Spain. Mr. B. has been one of the most successful men in the River Plate. We wish him a pleasant voyage and hope soon to see him back in the River Plate.

The Iron King, in her last trip from Rosario, brought heavy specie remittances, and several bars of silver for both our private banks. It is pleasant to see the silver yield from San Juan at last becoming of importance, and we have no doubt, that next year it will be still better.

THE "STANDARD" Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum. Daily Standard, £2 "

AGENTS. Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London. Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegram Office, Southampton.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

WANTED—One hundred capitalists with a capital of £1000 sterling each; annual profits, 60 per cent. WANTED—Five hundred good female cooks and housemaids; wages, £2 10s. per month. WANTED—Ten thousand labourers; wages four shillings per day. WANTED—Twenty thousand good shepherds; wages, including board, lodging, horse-hire, and washing, £1 10s. per month, with a certain prospect of getting a flock of sheep, in a few years, on shares. NOT WANTED—Commercial clerks or shopboys.

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; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." CICERO.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The allied army has at last crossed the province of Corrientes and gained the banks of the Parana; owing to the usual heavy rains and heat, this march was attended with peculiar hardships, but now that head quarters will be established at the city of Corrientes, the Commander-in-Chief will be free to commence offensive operations against the enemy. We call attention to the notes passed between Lopez and the commander of the allies: President Mitre's reply is so complete a refutation to all the charges made by Lopez that it requires no comment from us; it is surmised, however, that the peace propositions, whatever they are, will be duly discussed by the allies, and if no terms can be come to, the Brazilian army will at once cross to the right bank of the Parana and invade Paraguay proper. During the past fortnight several thousand Brazilian recruits have arrived from Rio, all of whom have at once proceeded to Corrientes by steamer. The total strength of the Brazilian army now in the field it is difficult to estimate, but it cannot fall far short of thirty-five thousand men. There are many and varied rumors here as to the possibility of peace, but we can hold out little hope of so desired a result until after a pitched battle, which, if we are to believe report, is imminent at the Paso de la Patria. The allied squadron is in the most effective state; both the Brazilian ironclads have gone up to Corrientes and an attack on Humaita is hourly expected.

The approaching elections in the city of Buenos Ayres have tended to divert the public mind from war topics. A very strong party is working to return members to Congress who will insist on the removal of the capital from this city, but we have reason to believe that it will fail, as all business men are opposed to such an absurd step.

The Government arms have had a signal triumph over the Montoneros or rebels in the Interior, the ring-leaders have been caught and punished, and now we are in a position to say that peace and order has been restored. These Montoneros were for the most part deserters who had fled the ranks, and for the last few months given a deal of trouble.

A very grave dispute has been going on between the Directors of the Great Southern Railway and the Provincial Government. We publish in the form of a supplement all the letters and documents interchanged on the subject,

which will no doubt interest our home readers. We believe that the discussion has now terminated, and that the road will be at once opened to the public.

The loss of the Liverpool steamer, the *Herschell* on some rocks at the mouth of the River Plate has just occurred. Full particulars will be found in another column: she is a total loss, but no lives have been lost, and a small part of the cargo has been saved.

Summer has just set in, and with the most extraordinary heat. In the country parts it has rained plentifully, but this city and the environs are suffering from drought. Such has been the great heat within the last week, that several sudden deaths have occurred, and sickness of every description is greatly on the increase. Our markets are crowded to overflowing with wool carts. As yet not one-third of the clip has come to market, and yet there is neither accommodation in the Plaza, nor in the Barracas, for what has already arrived: the great increase in the flocks is now beginning to show its effect. The very paper money in circulation is found to be insufficient to pay the farmers. Gold has declined heavily and is still declining rapidly, to the great detriment of the producers,—besides the great increase in our wool we have this year for the first time a splendid wheat crop. In former years, owing to the limited quantity of ground under cultivation, and bad seasons, the wheat crop of the whole River Plate was barely sufficient to meet the consumption, but this year we have the most glowing accounts from all sides, and it is generally supposed that we shall export wheat and flour to a very large amount in the coming season.

The Government of Santa Fe has just concluded a grant of land in the Gran Chaco, to Mr. Richardson, an American, who proceeds to the States to obtain the number of colonists required in the concession. We hope he will succeed, as the lands given are the most fertile in this country.

Business in Buenos Ayres could not be better; the immense consumption of all classes of British manufactured goods for army purposes has emptied the shelves of our importers. We are all very anxious to hear about the new loan entrusted to Sr. Riestra: it has been delayed so long, that people are now beginning to be impatient about it; we believe it could not have been concluded to better and more experienced hands, and when launched will be done on favorable terms. Gold has declined severely, paper money is in active demand and very scarce, the banks are all doing a flourishing business and, owing to the heavy shipments of produce, Exchange has gone up to 50d. at which rate some £190,000 or £200,000 has been drawn.

REVIEW OF AFFAIRS IN B. ORIENTAL.

The Republic of the Uruguay, or as it is called here the Banda Oriental, is now so thickly settled with Englishmen that it must interest many of our home readers to know how things are progressing in that country. The Paraguayan war has had we may say no injurious effect whatever on Montevideo; in fact it is rather beneficial than otherwise, owing to the immense outlay of the Brazilians in that port—money is abundant, and trade active. Under the able management of the Junta Economica, a sort of town-council, the city of Montevideo is rapidly improving, and in this respect it is far ahead of Buenos Ayres. A very important scheme for laying rails in the street which runs along the ship yards and wool deposits, thence to the market and from thence along the principal outlet from the city, calle 18 de Julio,

for a city railroad or tramway, has met with the decided support both of the Government, and the citizens; as this splendid scheme is in the hands of active energetic men, it is believed that it will be carried out. The surveys for the Durazno railway are rapidly progressing; it is one of the most important schemes before the public, and as the road will pass through a rich and thickly settled part of the country, must do an immense trade. The wool from the estancias is now steadily arriving. All the wool on the Jackson estates has been washed this year, and will be shipped to Liverpool for owners account. The character of the Banda Oriental wool this year is good: the fleeces are light, clean, of a good bright color, and the average weight is ten fleeces to an arroba, say 25lbs. Until within the last few days there has been very little animation in the wool-market, as the buyers for the most part are in Buenos Ayres. But during the last week over one hundred thousand arrobes of wool have been sold, and the barraqueros are now baling and shipping as fast as they can, to fill orders. The total clip in the Banda Oriental this year is estimated at say one million of arrobes, which shows a highly satisfactory increase over that of last year: indeed it is with the greatest pleasure we have to remark the prosperity of the estancieros during the past year; on all the estancias the increase of the flocks has been unprecedented, in some places as much as 80 per cent, but the average increase in the flocks throughout the country we think we may safely put down at 50 per cent.

A new Joint-stock Estancia Company has just been started, called the "Pastoral Society of Cebollati." The promoters or founders of this company having been connected with a similar enterprise called the Merino Society of Tacuary, established in 1863, which has given such splendid results that the company doubled its capital in less than three years, have now determined on the same basis to found another company.—Along the banks of the Uruguay there are other pastoral companies equally prosperous, and such has been the success of all such speculations, that the public mind is centred on sheep farming as the most lucrative occupation in the Banda Oriental.—The camps are in splendid condition, abundance of grass and water; land has risen within the last six months some 40s per cent in value. The last sale we have to record is that of four suertes to an English house of Buenos Ayres at the very high rate of one thousand two hundred ounces per suerte.

The saladeristas in Montevideo have as yet done very little owing to some misunderstanding with the estancieros as to the price of cattle, but this temporary draw-back is passing away, and we hope by next steamer to be able to acquaint our readers of an extensive business; the saladeristas on the Uruguay are doing a great trade, cattle, though at a high price, are in excellent condition, and the price of salted hides and tallow has so gone up that we believe the present 'fiena' will be remunerative to the saladeristas.

Mr. Henry Zimmermann of Buenos Ayres is at present building a small saladero at Higuera, which will be principally employed in killing fat wethers (capones), which are superabundant and meet with little demand; this new saladero will commence to work about the 1st of January and we think will prove highly successful.

Much attention is now paid to the recent gold discoveries at Tacuarembó, the country people about there have picked up large nuggets, and a gold fever has set in. Mr. Jehu Hitchins, for an English company, is at present up

there exploring, and we look with much anxiety for his report.

There seems to be no doubt as to the presence of gold in many parts of the Banda Oriental, but as yet we are in no position to say in what quantity.

The Government, we are happy to say, gives every assistance to all schemes for improving the country and developing its industrial resources: the admirable sanitary regulations recently published speak for the care which is taken to prevent contagious diseases being imported,—a recent decree of the Government has created an immigration office which under proper management we feel convinced will prove a lasting benefit for the country, labour is excessively dear, and hands so scarce that many important municipal works have to be suspended. The climate of the Banda Oriental is peculiarly genial, the soil the most fertile on the face of the globe, the Government liberal, and progressive, and we hope to see in the ensuing year the immigration to that favored country increased one hundred fold.

THE VILLA LUXAN FESTIVAL.

On Thursday evening we started by the Western railway for Villa Luxan, in company with Dr. Cardenas, Minister of Government, Canon Flores, Sr. Estrada and other gentlemen. The heat was terrific, the coaches seemed like furnaces, and were crowded, although the train was not a large one. As we got out of the suburbs, and left behind us Flores and Moron, the heat grew more intense, and we soon perceived, after passing Merlo, a tremendous camp-fire. A volume of dense gray smoke, reaching to the sky and extending a mile in width, came sweeping over the parched and dusty Pampa; the air had a burning smell, and we seemed only a few hundred yards from the destroying cloud, which was lighted up here and there with shining blades of fire. We could see the figures of people on horseback as if escaping from the danger or trying to save their flocks.

It was 6.30 when we reached Luxan; the Justice of Peace, Dr. Real, received us and hospitably carried us off to his house, where we found a sumptuous dinner, and comfortable quarters. At night some local musicians played a serenade under our windows, and we rose early next morning as his Ex. Governor Saavedra was expected by first train.

On Friday morning the Villa presented a gay appearance; the Cabildo was covered with flags, the Nat. Guards (120 in number) were drawn up in the Plaza, and the villagers turned out in their holiday attire. At 8.30 Governor Saavedra arrived, accompanied by Sr. Dominguez, Finance Minister, and some Deputies of Congress: His Excellency was received by the Municipality and local authorities. The State-coach in which he travelled is handsome and elegant, furnished with loungers, ottomans, &c., and a dressing apartment: it accommodates 25 persons. An escort of mounted gendarmes attended His Excellency, and while the band struck up the National Hymn, we started in a cloud of dust for the town, the people coming out to salute the Governor as we passed.

On reaching the Plaza we found the Nat. Guards drawn up, under Colonel Lorente, the school-boys in blue jackets and white pantaloons, the girls wearing blue and white sashes, and the public buildings draped with flags. Breakfast was served at the Juzgado: Gov. Saavedra in the chair, and the other guests being Ministers Cardenas and Dominguez, General Nazari, Col. aide-de-camp to the Governor, and Messrs. Cornelio Saavedra, Santiago Estrada and M. G. Mulhall. After breakfast the Justice of Peace favored us with some dates which may be interesting to our readers.

Villa Luxan is one of the oldest and most historic towns in the Province. The royal schedule for its foundation bears date 1756, and the present church was begun in 1760 and finished three years later. The place was besieged by the Indians and miraculously saved by a fog in 1780. At the beginning of the present century it was the starting-point for travellers proceeding to the upper Provinces; and during the English invasion of 1806 the vice-roy Liniers escaped hither from Buenos Ayres with the bullion and treasures of the Cabildo. In 1832, Rosas imprisoned Gen. Paz and kept him here 7 years. The population of the town at present is about 1,500, and there are two handsome State-schools. The py-

ramid in the Plaza bears a bust of Gen. Belgrano. Under the present active Justice of Peace great improvements have been made: the lamp-posts in the Plaza were ordered specially from England and are the same as used in London. Luxan is one of the head quarters of Irish sheep-farmers, who form one third of the whole population, and are set down at 5,400, including their families and servants. The church is famous for an antique statue of the Blessed Virgin, and has been recently repaired by Governor Saavedra at an outlay of 100,000\$. The new bells rang out their first peal on Friday morning, and have been cast in Buenos Ayres: the old ones were cracked in ringing for the overthrow of Gen. Oribe.

The solemn High Mass was begun at 11 o'clock: the Governor and Minister, occupied chairs on the left of the altars. Among the clergymen present were the parish-priest and curate, the Irish chaplain, Rev. Thomas Carolan, the Rev. Padre Capello &c. The sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Flores. The choir was ably directed by Mr. Stanfield. The congregation was numerous and respectable, and the church presented a very fine appearance. At the conclusion, the Governor on leaving was saluted by the Nat. Guards, the band playing in the Plaza, and rockets being let off from small mortars, by the Police. His Excellency then repaired to the Cabildo, and received visits from the principal townsmen, the 'levée' being held in the apartments formerly used by Gen. Paz in his captivity.

At 5.30 p.m. the Governor and Minister Dominguez proceeded to the railway station and took the train for town. The inauguration of the new schools was postponed, the edifice being not yet completed. It was regretted that His Excellency did not wait for the Municipal dinner, owing to the lateness of the hour, but he must have been well-pleased at the cordial reception he met with from the good folk of Villa Luxan.

The curate kindly showed us the shrine of the Virgin, which is no less remarkable for its antiquity, than for the numbers of pilgrims who come hither from the upper Provinces and even other countries of South America. It is above the high altar, and we ascended by a winding-stair which led into an apartment of the turret on one side commanding a fine view of the campagna and on the other overlooking the interior of the church. The offerings of silver arms, legs, &c. exceed 50,000 in number, weighing altogether several arrobes: the gifts last year amounted to 15 lbs. of silver. Before the shrine is a silver lamp bearing the inscription "Agustin de Curia donavit, A.D. 1730."

The Municipal dinner was served in the priest's house at 7 o'clock: the table was decorated with much taste; Dr. Cardenas, Minister of Government, occupied the chair and the other guests were 40 in number, including the local authorities and clergymen, Rev. Mr. Carolan, &c. After the dessert, the Justice of Peace gave the toast of "Governor Saavedra and his Ministers." Mr. M. G. Mulhall followed by proposing "the success and prosperity of Luxan," with some allusion to the large number of Irish farming residents, and the good-will happily existing between them and their Argentine neighbors. Minister Cardenas gave the next toast "to the Irish sheep-farmers" who not only tend so powerfully to the progress of the country, but seem, more than any other foreigners, to make it their home, and give an example of persevering industry. Dr. Rayces drank to "the Justice of Peace, Curate, and Municipality." Dr. Muñiz and other gentlemen followed with appropriate toasts, and the banquet terminated at 9 o'clock.

The vespers were splendidly got up, the church dazzling in an array of wax-lights and crowded to overflowing. The portico was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, as also the Juzgado and other houses in the Plaza, the Cabildo being quite a galaxy of light. The fireworks commenced at 10 o'clock, with two fiery wheels, followed by a handsome facade of good effect, representing a Grecian temple.

At 11 o'clock the Cabildo began to be crowded with the fair sex of Luxan, and we noticed also some young ladies from the city. Dancing was initiated with great vigor in the saloons and on the balcony, and quadrilles, lancers, mazurkas &c. kept up animation with unflagging zeal. Dr. Priestly from Capilla del Señor and other visitors were among the dilettanti. At 1 o'clock there was a first-rate supper of cakes, wine, ices &c., and the 'funcion' lasted till long after Aurora had unbarred the golden gates of the East.

The festivities were to be continued 2 days longer, and it reflects much credit on the townspeople that there was not a single case of disorder.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday most of the Herschell's passengers arrived, per Portefa. They lost nothing, and were sent up from Montevideo at the agent's expense.

Consul Hutchinson's book has at last arrived. Yesterday we disposed of several copies. It is really very beautifully got up, and we feel confident will sell well.

We welcome back from the 25 de Mayo camps our Australian friend. He has promised to give us a full description of the lands he has seen.

In consequence of the Entre Riano authorities, pursuing the deserters of Toledo, some hundreds of Entre Rianos have crossed over to the Banda Oriental, and are now hired as 'peones' on the estancias.

On Thursday and Friday, owing to the extreme heat, several sudden deaths occurred, and in the camp also. It does not seem that these deaths are caused by what is termed 'coup de soleil,' but that the great heat brings on apoplexy.

We publish to-day, in a supplement sheet, the whole of the railway correspondence. As a specimen of railway literature, the letters will bear criticism, being very ably drawn up.

On and after the 11th of December the trains of the Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway, will run from the Venezuela station to the Boca Mole and Tres Esquinas, every hour: the first train leaving Venezuela at 6 a.m., and the last at 8 p.m.; returning from Tres Esquinas, the first train at 6.30 a.m., and the last at 7.30 p.m.

On holydays and working days the same. By the arrival to-day from Patagones of the schooner Mary Helen, Capt. Wood, we have received intelligence of the above colony. We are happy to inform our readers that the many unfavorable reports circulated concerning the settlement were exaggerated and false, and that everything is progressing favorably, all things considered.

Mr. Jones, the agent and superintendent of the colony, has arrived in the schooner, as well as Mr. Harris, of Patagones, the gentleman who promised us a report after his visit to the colony, and our readers shall be furnished in our next number with a full and detailed account of this interesting new settlement.

The picnic at San Isidro was a grand affair: the company numbering 150 went by special train at 9 a.m. Dancing and merriment on the green sward continued till 8.30 p.m. and they danced Sir Roger de Coverley on their return at the Retiro station.

The Ensenada excursion was a failure: the Rio del Parana took only 60 passengers, and went aground: Sor Olivera lost his hat.

There were no races at Belgrano: two merchants attended, but there were no horses on the ground.

The cricket-match at Palermo resulted in the suburbs winning.

The 'Tribuna' proposes Mr. Drabble for municipal honors, and Argentines and Foreigners applauded the election of our spirited countryman.

A new Brazilian gunboat, called Barroso is hourly expected.

The new river mail-steamer Paysandú leaves to-day for Corrientes.

The auction-mart of Messrs. Varela and Hidalgo was broken open on Thursday evening: a reward of \$10,000 is offered. The exchange-shop next door was also robbed.

The French packet leaves on Tuesday: mails close at 12 o'clock.

An 'alcance' of the 'Eco de Cordoba,' 2nd inst., states that the Reserve batt. mutinied on the night previous, killed 8 townsmen, and sacked several houses: this requires confirmation.

Two boys of the Jesuit College in Santa Fé, named Rodriguez and Valladares, have been drowned; their bodies cannot be found.

LOSS OF THE HERSCHELL.

Montevideo, 8th Dec., 1865. To the Editors of the 'Standard,' Gentlemen,—

The Montevideo papers ere this will have told you of the loss of the steamer Herschell. It appears that she ran ashore off Cape Sta. Maria, at 9 o'clock on Sunday night, and remained some time aground; she was, however, eventually got off, but the ship was found to be making much water, which could not be kept under. Captain Markwell therefore determined to beach the vessel, and with a view of doing so proceeded to Maldonado. Off that port, he was boarded by a pilot, or an individual who professed to be one, who certainly ran the Herschell on a rocky bank called Monarch Rock. Had this man known his business it would have been utterly impossible that he could have run the ship ashore, as the leading marks into the harbor are so clearly defined and easily distinguished. Captain Markwell only took this man on board as he wanted to beach the Herschell in a safe place. I am of opinion that this so called pilot is one of that numerous band of wreckers with which the coast abounds. Great credit is due to the Captain for saving all his passengers, their luggage, and as much of his cargo as he did—it proves him a good seaman—and all speak of him in the highest terms, giving him a character for coolness and bravery under the most trying circumstances. The Herschell is now a total wreck and ballast of her remains above water; should it blow hard she will break up.

The sufferings of the passengers, especially the ladies and children, must have been very great: the whole of Sunday night they were in the boats astern of the Herschell, and up to the time of their arrival at Montevideo many of them cannot have had a bed under them; all, however, appear to have borne up well under their privations. Mr. Carreras, the British Vice Consul at Maldonado, was very kind to them, rendering them every assistance in his power. I have always heard this gentleman spoken of in the highest terms.

In conclusion, I would beg to remark that although H.M.S. Triton and Dotterel (which had been despatched to the scene of the disaster immediately the news reached Montevideo) arrived at half past nine this morning, the passengers and their luggage were not landed till nearly two o'clock.

Yours, etc., ONE OF THEM.

British Vice-Consul's private house, Hildege, about 90 miles from Montevideo.

December 4, 1865.

Gentlemen,

Last night, about half-past nine, we struck on a rock, but got off in about three hours. The ship bumped so hard that it started the rivets, and she made so much water in the stern part that the engines, 2 pumps, and the donkey winch could hardly keep it under. The water was within two or three feet of the deck. We got into Maldonado about half-past twelve or so to-day, all of us working hard at the pumps. We got the luggage on shore by half-past four o'clock. We are all very well.

DIARY AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

(By Colonel Palloja.)

Nov. 15th. Raining all night: march postponed: troops cleaning arms. Pres. Mitre had to abandon the effort to cross the Batel: the first company that tried had 7 men drowned, the water being up to their shoulders, and the bottom so muddy that the men got stuck. Yesterday they went to look for another ford lower down, where they intended to cross to-day. The Brazilians were unfortunate in crossing the River Corrientes: a boat upset with 40 men, and 30 of them were drowned. We are getting very short of beef, all the country from here northwards having been swept bare by the enemy. Major Helen has gone to Gen. Castro to see if any cattle can be had in 'Misiones. When we reach the Paraná we shall find it difficult to get supplies, and our cavalry and train will be all afoot. Nine Paraguayan prisoners are on their trial for an attempt to desert last night: they were informed on by one of their countrymen. One of Bustamante's men died this morning, but happily sickness is declining: the Florida batt. has only 72 sick. Near this is a splendid Timbo tree which served as a post in Gen. Paz's rancho when encamped here: the winds and rains blew away the rancho, but the post fructified into a fine tree. The land here is not suitable for sheep-farming, but for horned cattle, or cotton-planting. The natives are very muscular and athletic, good horsemen, but

dreadfully lazy: the women are handsome, and go with their legs bare. There are numbers of corral-snakes and other reptiles: we killed one to-day, measuring 13 palms, as thick as my thigh, and weighing 36 pounds: the natives call them Sucury, and they have upper and lower double-rows of teeth and the tongue measures 4 inches. At 3 p.m. we marched, and after 3 leagues reached Gordillo's estancia on an arm of the Batel: Gordillo shewed me a cotton-tree in flower covering 50 square yards. The natives grow cotton and spin it for their own use. At 6.30 we pitched our tents, between two thickets and a lagoon: 2 men died on the march, of black diarrhoea. There is plenty of grass and firewood here: the waggons arrived after nightfall.

Nov. 16th. A storm threatening. Buried 2 Paraguayans and 2 Orientals who died yesterday, and put crosses over them. Another of our men deserted to-day, seduced by those Correntino scoundrels, who have even the coolness to come and ask Gen. Flores for a present of a Paraguayan. At 3 p.m. the waggons marched, and at 4 the infantry. Our road lay through the Potrero de Portillo, between two woods bounded by marshes: we got huddled together in some confusion in the narrow passes. At sunset we encamped in a marshy ground infested with snakes, some 12 feet long: we had hardly made one league. The country hereabout is very marshy, with some good pastures, and belongs to Sor. Gordillo.

Nov. 17th. At 5 a.m. shifted camp about a mile. Our wood-men raised an alarm of a tiger, but having no firearms they could not kill him: they caught a kind of fox, called Cuati, and a tiger-cat called Barracayapuitan. There is a tree here, called Curupicuachi, which gives excellent gum. At 3 p.m. we marched in single column, sloping down towards the Batel, through woods and marshes: at 6.30 we halted in an 'estero', having made 3 leagues. Col. Rivas sends us word that Gen. Mitre crossed the Batel this morning, and the Brazilians are following. The Rio Grande cavalry is at Mercedes, completely afoot, besides 3,000 Brazilian infantry from Uruguanayana, crossing the Mirinay.

MORE GOLD.

HURRAH FOR THE DIGGINGS.

Fray Bentos, Dec. 4. To the Editors of the 'Standard,' Gentlemen,

Your notice in the 'Standard' of the 28th is not correct. There is no party getting up at Fray Bentos for the gold diggings; but there is one that would form one of a party, and there is another that would take the party to the diggings, not the place you mention, the Cerro of Arrecua, but a river or rivulet that was found in 1839 by a friend who gives me information. Mr. P— informs me that in 1856 he was invited by the owner of the land to go and examine the place, and that he was the first person the offer was made to. The revolution, that of Quinteros, put a stop to all this: He also tells me that he has had in his hands here a 1 1/2 oz. nugget.

I have no doubt from this and other information I have received from time to time, as well as other evidences, a rich and productive gold field will be developed. If therefore the party who wished for information in one of your late publications will form one of a party of four or five, to be joined here by another digger of experience and a young gentleman as guide to the place, the expedition may at once proceed to the ground without delay, of course having the necessary means. I have mentioned above about 1 1/2 oz. nuggets; and I may further state that Mr. P— has had bottles full of small nuggets and fine gold dust at different times; so there is no doubt, I think of the success of an industrious party, as this is proof of the gold being there, and payable to those who know how to work it.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, W. F. (an old digger.)

THE AUCTIONEER'S 'PIC-NIC' AT THE LOMAS DE ZAMORA.

The auction of part of the property at the Lomas de Zamora, known by the name of Mrs. Kidd's 'chaera,' took place on the premises at twelve o'clock on Friday.

On the arrival of the intending purchasers and visitors at the Lomas station, the Messrs. Billingham, senior and junior, had carriages provided for the occasion, to convey them to a spacious tent or marquee erected on the grounds, under the shade of which the whole party were most sumptuously entertained.

After doing ample justice to the splendid hams, turkeys, cold tongues, &c., not forgetting a magnificent 'asado al estilo del pais,' the company then adjourned to the house, where the auction at once took place, about twelve o'clock.

There were few bidders, as it was generally supposed that the old lady wished herself to become the purchaser, and motives of delicacy or friendly feeling prevented many from bidding. The first lot, the house, adjoining offices, garden, with four squares of well wooded and cultivated ground, was knocked down to the highest bidder, Mr. Richard Devett, son of Mrs. Kidd, at the moderate price of fifty thousand dollars, considered very cheap, all seeming pleased that Mrs. Kidd should still remain in her old possession, and still continue to minister to the comfort and convenience of those who may visit her establishment, so well known for many years as a most pleasing and delightful retreat. One square more of the grounds was sold, the next to the station, at nine thousand six hundred dollars. The purchaser, we believe, is a native named Ribas. The other part of the property remains for sale on some future occasion.

After the sale Mr. Billingham, with his friends, returned to the marquee. Precisely at three o'clock another sumptuous repast awaited the company. Mr. Billingham provided his friends with tea and coffee, and some excellent cigars, almost equal to editorial ones.

In this most hospitable entertainment Don Mariano was ably seconded by his son, who seems to be a regular 'chip of the old block,' combining all the frank and unostentatious hospitality of the English gentleman, with the more bland though not less sincere kindness of the Porteño.

The whole party arrived safely at the station, Plaza Constitucion, at five o'clock, after enjoying, notwithstanding the extreme heat, wind, and dust, a most delightful 'fete champetre.'

LIST OF PASSENGERS PER S. S. HERSCHEL.

Transhipped to the Steamer Portefa, for Buenos Ayres.

First Class.—W. Stevenson, W. M. Spence, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark, Mrs. Salmon and child, Y. W. Beckwith, Wm. and Elizabeth Wright, Manuel Jubino, Mrs. Jubino and 3 children.

Third Class.—Joseph Fora, Louis Baker, P. Busher, Jose Aba Castello Juan Mannel Pinciro, Hernuck Kurr, Francisco Finern, Carl Brackoff, Anna Callaghan and 3 children, Carolina Atell and 3 children, Leon Baltide, Alexandre Dupont.

TEMPERATURE.

Friday, December 8th, 1865.

Last night—Lowest 70°.

To-day—Highest 96°.

Saturday December 9th, 1865.

Last night—Lowest 76°.

To-day—Highest 89°.

MAVA & CO'S. BANK.

Balance for the month ending November 1865:—

Table with columns for DEBIT and CREDIT, listing various financial items like Realized capital, Reserved fund, Deposits and Current Accounts, etc.

DEBIT: \$ 2,000,000

Realized capital

Reserved fund 500,000

Deposits and Current Accounts 10,106,187.26

Notes in circulation 2,725,564.48

\$15,331,751.74

CREDIT.

Recoverable securities \$ 7,178,395.06

Current Accounts 6,608,454.72

Cash on hand 1,544,901.96

\$15,331,751.74

E. & O.E. Montevideo, December 4, 1865.

(Signed) p.p. MAVA & Co.

J. HAYDEN.

Visto Bueno, VILLALBA.

ON 'CHANGE.

December 9, 1865.

Paper price of ounces, \$101

Do. sovereigns, 123

First price of patacons, 25 50

Second, 25 25

Last price 25 30

Cash sales, 268,886.

This was an exciting day on the B. de. One of our private banks threw two hundred thousand patacons on the market, as it is obliged to pay several millions in paper to the Provincial Bank. Indeed, it was supposed by many that specie would have fallen below 25 to-day, owing to the unprecedented stringency in the paper money market. Many who had bills to meet in currency paid the amount in gold, owing to the im-

possibility to obtain paper. The time sales of specie were unimportant, owing to the state of the market. 112,000 for the end of December at 25.40, and 76,000 on long dates at an average price of 25.30. In National Bonds there is nothing doing. It is rumored on 'Change that one large holder has been called on to pay up by the Provincial Bank the amount to his debit; and, in fact, the brokers spoke about nothing else save the parties who are known to be heavily indebted to the Bank. In Exchange there was a good deal done to-day at 60 pence: some exporters are drawing heavily. The heat to-day was so excessive that the attendance on the Bourse, notwithstanding that its being Saturday, was rather slim; such extreme heat was never before experienced in Buenos Ayres, and it is now paralyzing trade, owing to the impossibility of getting peones to work in the sun. Matters are coming to a stand-still in the plaza, owing to the intense heat. We heard on 'Change that Mr. White's wool from Canuelas, which is a very superior lot, has been sold, but until Monday we cannot give the full details of this business to our readers.

The recent establishment of several new banks of issue in Montevideo has caused us to give more than usual attention to the balance sheet of our own Provincial Bank, published yesterday.

We confess that the balance-sheet in question inspires us with much distrust as to the state of the market. So slender is the amount of paper in the bank that if one-two-hundredths of the currency deposits were withdrawn the bank could not pay without having recourse to selling specie, and if one-tenth of the deposit accounts were withdrawn the bank could not pay at all, not even if their largest creditor, the National Government, (whose bills are offered at 2 1/2 per month) were to pay, the balance which it owes, say 390 thousand fuertes, and 16 1/2 millions paper.

At the commencement of the most active season Buenos Ayres has ever experienced, and when there is the greatest stringency in the money market, we find the Provincial Bank holds upwards of two hundred millions currency, and 3 and two third million fuertes in the following convertible securities: Western Railway, branch banks, mortgages, pagafos for land and public funds, these last (National Bonds) to the enormous amount of 3 1/2 million fuertes, valued at 75 per cent., when the present price rules but 43 per cent., giving a very doctored appearance to the balance-sheet.

The only credit account of any importance that now remains is the 'ninety day and other bills,' about 4 million fuertes, and 140 millions currency, but those who remember the intense pressure last year, when twenty per cent was collected on every renewal, will know how this class of security is to be relied on should any run on the bank take place. Lastly the actual cash balance is 1,161,550 fuertes, and only 1,174,000 paper dol. It is rather an unpleasant fact to be obliged to admit that the credit and very existence of the Bank is in the keeping of those whose deposits are over 1 million dol. currency, of whom we understand there are several.

It is right, however, to remark, that though the bank statement is of so unfavorable a nature, the Directors have taken every precaution. A six million loan matures on Monday, and has to be paid in full. One or two parties who owe a couple of millions to the bank are now called on to pay up, and the average receipts of the bank daily from matured bills is three millions. Furthermore, should the bank find the drain for paper money still continue, it can demand another 20 per cent. on all bills falling due. We heard on 'Change that on and after Monday the bank changes its rate—

Allowing for gold 6; do. paper 9. Charging, gold 9; do. paper 12.

We suppose the other banks will follow suit. But the demand for paper money is now such as to make many fear it will lead to a crisis. Some of the best bills in town were discounted to-day at 2 per cent.

We notice the return of a well-known and popular ship master, Capt. Le Febvre, formerly of the Neptune, now of the Navigator.

The arrivals to-day were few—a vessel with coal arrived to Boyd & Co. It was said on 'Change that the Brazilian transport which arrived on Friday brought late dates from the States; hides and wool still firm and rising. We were promised a market report, but could not get it previous to going to press.

Run up to 52d. Over one hundred thousand already drawn. Freights for the States 8 pats. for bales, firm.

This being Saturday there was very little done in the wool markets.

Table with columns for SALES SOUTH PLAZA and SOUTH PLAZA, listing various wool and goods prices.

Very little animation in the plaza. Mr. Michael Berman, of San Antonio de Arco, sold to-day, we have been informed at 80, and several others at the same price. In saladero produce there is as yet very little done. To-day we heard of one sale, 6,000 salt hides, 60lb at 32 1/2 rls.

Casa muy central!

El Domingo 10 a las 5, se vendió en la casa esquina Prud. y Libertad, tiene 17 varas de frente al sur por 17 a la calle Libertad. El comprador podrá pagar la mitad al contado y el resto a tres meses. Esta venta es por Carlos Ristorini. Calle Tacuani N. 33. 51 exp ds.

Machinery.

Mr. A. E. Y. BROWN, Engineer, contracts for all kinds of Machinery, and will furnish prices and full particulars on application. 23 Cornhill, London, E.C. 13p opt

COMMERCIAL.

December 1, 1865.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Second, Last price, Price in liquidation) and Value.

The stupendous fall in specie to-day caused a sort of panic feeling on 'Change. Many who bought yesterday at apparently low prices were obliged to sell to-day in consequence of the unlooked-for attitude of the market.

The news from the provinces is regarded as highly favorable—all the 'montoneras' are completely annihilated, and the authority of the law seems to be at last firmly established.

A sale of sheep to Dr. Velez Sarsfield was mentioned yesterday on reserved terms; it was rumored that this distinguished Argentine had purchased 20,000 sheep, fine mestiza, cash at \$28 or \$30.

We heard on 'Change that M. Bell's wool, from his estancia in the Banda Oriental, has been sold to an American house at reserved rates.

SALES SOUTH PLAZA. 10 carts good wool, clean, English 75. 7 do do 78. 14 do burry 70.

The sales in this plaza during yesterday and to-day are over 320 carts; but the market to-day is sensibly weaker, and prices are fully five per cent. down.

This plaza cannot hold any more wool: the carts have to remain outside. Owing to arrangements between the brokers, farmers, and buyers, we find it almost impossible to get the prices and names of sellers.

SALES SOUTH PLAZA. 1,300@ prime wool, Sr. Maldonado, 85. 1,200@ do, Sr. Sosa, 83. 1,500@ do, English, 78.

As the saladeristas at Barracas are killing fast, much paper money is required for the camp. Several large troops of novillos are now in average price 160, but some have cost more.

We heard of a sale of salt to-day, 3,000 fanegas, at 14 rls, to arrive.

The steamship Herschell may be expected in port to-day. She will sail again for Liverpool about the 9th inst.

This being Saturday, there was very little done in the wool markets. The highest price paid to-day that we could hear of was \$2. Wool has

fallen sensibly, owing to the unprecedented decline in specie. There were several sales on Friday which we omitted and now give.

Table with 2 columns: Item (4 carts good wool, English, 6 do do do, 2 do do do, 4 do do do, 1 do last year's, 2 do good wool, new, 2 do do do, 3 do do do, 3 do very good sold to-day, 6 do prime) and Value.

Mr. Mahon's wool, a splendid lot, is in. Mr. Thompson's wool, Magdalena, sold at 90.

Several large sales in sheepskins were effected to-day at 190, 180, and 160 per dozen.

Mr. Arch. Craig's wool, they said on 'Change has been sold, price not stated.

Table with 2 columns: Item (4 carts prime wool, 8 do do, 2 do do, 4 do do, 1 do do) and Value.

In Barracas very little doing; the only sale of importance, 3,000@ Entre Riano wool at 19 rls, of 17 to ounce, free of 'abrojo', bought by an English house.

The British barque T. A. Darrell has been chartered to load for the States at 8 patacons for bales, and 5 per cent.

We hear that one thousand bales for Antwerp, for Heroes of Alma, engaged at 30s, and 5 per cent.

A very fine lot, 2,500 ar. good wool in Colonia, almost sold. Mr. Donovan, the broker, took a buyer over in the Lili to look at the wool, but the sale not yet effected.

Our commercial advices from Montevideo are of an important nature. At last there has been something done in wools. M. Martell, who left on Wednesday evening per Port-Ba, bought nothing, but since his departure the following important sales have been effected:

English estancia near Paysandú, free of bellies, etc., 3550@. 1,300@ do, very superior lot in the very best condition, 3500@.

700@ do, from an English estancia near Mercedes; this wool is clean but heavy, 3530@.

A sale of some 40,000@ is spoken of, but as yet the business has not been concluded.

In dry hides we hear of another sale to an American shipper, at reserved rates. All the dry hides in the Rio Grande, some 40,000, have been bought up for America.

A very important sale of public land has taken place; the land is at the Paso del Molino, facing Sr. Gomez's quinta, and last year could not be sold for more than 7,500 patacons; it has now been sold by auction realizing the handsome sum of 11,200 patacons.

Sales of imports in Montevideo still rule active; all the late arrivals of wine have been disposed of at full rates. There have been two coal sales, 550 tons Cardiff, ex Coronell, to arrive, at 10525, and 703 tons Cardiff, ex Alctro, to arrive, at the same price; 200 barrels Alsop's ale, ex Carmine, from London, at 2 patacons per dozen.

The Hanoverian brig Edder has arrived with salt.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last do) and Value.

There was a sort of reaction on the specie market to-day, patacons opened stiff and closed firm, but the run on the banks for paper money still continues.

For Dec. 31st, 5,000 at 43; Cash, 4,000 43; Dec. 31st, 1,000 41.

Exchange has at last opened for the packet, and something was done to-day at 49, we even heard of one bill done at 50c. The rate has a decided upward tendency owing to the heavy shipments at present going on.

The paper dollar famine still continues and every day is becoming worse; people who want money now are obliged to take gold. On Saturday the squeeze was terrific—all the brokers in town were running about looking for paper money, with the best bills in the country to be discounted. Over two hundred thousand patacons were discounted on Saturday evening at 30 and 60 days at one per cent., two names. On 'Change there is nothing now spoken of save the great scarcity of paper money; the total amount in circulation is estimated at about 300 millions, when more than double that amount is required. On a close estimate it is calculated that it requires at least four hundred millions to pay for the wool, therefore, supposing that we had no other crop or industry in the country, the circulating medium is altogether insufficient.

the stringency in the money market commenced, specie began to decline, paper money so scarce that the discount rate at the end of December ruled at 2 to 2 1/2 per cent., and let it be borne in mind that last year we had forty per cent. less wool, half the saladeros shut up, and the wheat crop a failure, besides we had some ten or twelve millions more of paper money.

The wheat crop this year promises such a magnificent yield, that it is believed at last Buenos Ayres will be able to export grain. We heard of some sales to-day, the wheat standing 'on pie,' at 50 to 60 per fanega.

The saladeristas in Barracas are killing away fast; and, as a natural consequence, novillos keep rising in value. To-day two large troops from the south arrived, very fat, 2 1/2 years' old, price 235 per. Out in the camp the price paid for 'carne buena' is 180 to 185.

In the wool plazas things are beginning to look very flat; burry wools are all going into deposit, and even the very best wools can hardly realize 55.

Table with 2 columns: Item (6 carts good wool, burry, English, 5 do prime wool, clean, 4 do very good wool, 3 do prime and clean, 5 do poor wool, 6 do good wool, but very dirty) and Value.

SALES SOUTH PLAZA. 6 carts good wool, burry, English 70. 5 do prime wool, clean 83. 4 do very good wool 78. 3 do prime and clean 81. 5 do poor wool 68. 6 do good wool, but very dirty 65.

SALES SOUTH PLAZA. 6 carts good wool, English 75. 7 do do 73. 4 do mixed 68. 3 do do 74. 2 1/2 carts good 78.

500 ar. Gualeguaychú wool, 20 rls. 1,000 dry hides from Gen. Mitre's army, 5 1/2. The allied army, at latest dates, brought by the Provocador, was within 8 leagues of Bella Vista, marching slowly on Corrientes.

Paper price of ounces \$112. Do. Sovereigns 125. First price of patacons 25 80. Last do 28 75.

Cash sales, 27,696. The specie market ruled rather flat to-day. There was very little done, but what little indicated a still further decline in specie.

The dispute between the Government and the directors of the Southern Railway was greatly discussed. All regret that the matter has taken such an unpleasant turn.

The opening of a new branch Provincial Bank in Chivilcoy was announced. It is also said that the bank will emit fresh specie certificates to ease the market.

The creditors of Ray and Dresco are notified that a dividend out of the estate of 17 per cent is now being paid.

In dry hides there is some movement; some 27,000 for American account changed hands at reserved rates. Hides are very saleable in the plazas at 105 and 106, but wools are heavy.

Freights still rule the same; 500 bales for the States were engaged to-day at 8 pats.

The Confianza, which is coming up from Montevideo, will be placed on the berth by H. A. Green & Co., to load for Antwerp, at current rates.

From Montevideo we get the following sales, etc.: Cardiff cargo coal, ex Velocé, to arrive, 12 pats, 4 months.

Tron, do. ex Black Bird, 600 tons, do., 10 pats. Do. do. ex Bird Prince, ordered to Buenos Ayres.

Cardiff, 500 tons, ex Help, to arrive, 10 1/2 pats, four months.

Cadiz, 1200 fan. salt, per Guiseppe Ferrari, still unsold.

Rio, 2200 fan. salt, Blumenthal, do. do. Do. 1000 fan. salt, ex Soledad, 12 rls, four months.

Our advices from Montevideo show at last a stir in the wool market. Our friend, Mr. McEachen, seems to have got the highest price going 3580, with the exception of Messrs. Munoz & Diaz, who realized \$4; but this lot is regarded as very choice.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Richard B. Hughes, Riveiro, Muniz & Diaz, Zumaran & Mendez, James W. Charles, Tuquari, Pastor & Co., José Buschental, Robert Bland, Charles Barler, Charles Davie, Ellis, Robert Gilmour, Guinness, Eversfield Harrison, Henzell, Arthur Porter, John Sheppard, Charles Reilly, Oliveira & Escalada) and Value.

Mathew McEachen, 1,450@ al barrer, 3380. Purchasers—Proudfoot, Hall & Co., Rodger Bros. & Co., Gilmore.

Mr. Hughes's parcel is considered a very superior lot, is the first parcel that came in, and is well got up. Mr. Crane's lot is also very superior, but it was sold some days ago, when no one had any idea that higher prices would rule.

Mr. Duplessis tallow is sold at a very high figure I am told. Last sale of dry hides for U. S., 2,000, av. 21 lb and 5 1/2 @, 4560, duty paid.

The following vessels have been placed on the berth in Montevideo: British barque Wreath, Liverpool. Do. brig Caprena, New York.

England, 30 to 35s. salted hides, 35s. pipes, 30s. bales, and 5 per cent. Antwerp, 30s. salted hides, 80s. dry hides, 35s. bales, and 5 per cent.

SALES SOUTH PLAZA. 6 carts good wool, burry, English 70. 5 do prime wool, clean 83. 4 do very good wool 78. 3 do prime and clean 81. 5 do poor wool 68. 6 do good wool, but very dirty 65.

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Table with 2 columns: Item (1200 @ splendid wool, Mr. Brown's, 3 carts good wool, Zarato, 7 do do do Fortin, 15 do various lots bought outside by a pulpero, 6 do superior wool) and Value.

The wools from the Tuyu are now arriving. The following lots are now in market:—Messrs. Allen, Palmer, Gilmour, Boote, Moran, Hargan, and Lond. They look well.

Mr. Nicholas Clancy's wool, a very superior lot, from San Antonio, is in, but not yet sold. All the Espartillar wool has been shipped for owner's account.

Table with 2 columns: Item (Paper price of ounces, Do. Sovereigns, First price of patacons, Last do) and Value.

Cash sales, 70,899. Specie fell again to-day, and the market is so weak that brokers now complain of the Government having fixed 25 as the value of the paper dollar.

The new saladero at Higuieritas was spoken of; we understand that it is being built by Mr. Henry Zimmermann, and that it will begin working about the 1st of January; it is almost exclusively for capones, which are so abundant in that neighborhood that the farmers can obtain no price for them and the new saladero will meet a want long felt and be a great benefit to the sheepfarmers in that neighborhood.

The Boca Railway will be opened to the plaza in the Boca on Monday, which it is thought will greatly increase the traffic on this line.

In the wool plazas things are coming to a crisis. The dust this morning baffles all description. The carts could not be opened in the Onco de Setiembre. There was positively nothing done: all the owners of good wool came up to town refusing to open their carts.

The plaza is full, the Barracas overflowing, the Flores road impassable, owing to the number of carts waiting outside to get in: even the very side streets are now full of carts.

To-morrow (Friday) is a holiday, Saturday no buyers go to the plaza; Sunday, of course, an idle day. In the meantime the wool carts keep coming in. Between to-day and Monday at least one hundred and eighty to two hundred carts will arrive; but where are they to go? For in and about the plaza they won't fit.

The plaza is too small, the buyers too few, the paper money too little, and the barracas too narrow. The sheepfarmers are going ahead too fast for the town: the Minister of Hacienda ought to go up to the plazas every morning and devise some means to accommodate the wool.

Table with 2 columns: Item (3 carts primo wool, Sr. Freyres, 2200 @ do do English, 600 do do do, 1000 do do do, 600 do do do, 1800 do do do, 180 do do do, 3 Carts do do native, 2 " do do English, 6 " do do do, 3 " do do do, 2 1/2 " do do do, 15 do do do) and Value.

SALES SOUTH PLAZA. 3 carts primo wool, Sr. Freyres 80. 2200 @ do do English 79. 600 do do do 83. 1000 do do do 76. 600 do do do 80. 1800 do do do 72. 180 do do do 76. 3 Carts do do native 85. 2 " do do English 88. 6 " do do do 80. 3 " do do do 75. 2 1/2 " do do do 76. 15 do do do 55 to 76.

In the North Plaza we could only hear of two sales. 3 Carts, primo wool San Antonio Arco, 80. 7 do do Barradero, 78.

Exchange in Montevideo has opened for the packet at 5 1/2; several bills offering, rates looking up.

Messrs. John P. Boyd & Co. have placed on the berth to load for Antwerp, the Marnix St. Aldegorde—current rates.

Gold, 1 1/4 @ct. per month. Paper, 1 1/4 @ct. per month.

Montevideo, Dec. 6th; 1865. The loss of the Herschell is the sole topic in the city; full details are not as yet at hand, but it is believed that the greater part of the cargo will be saved; everything, with the exception of passengers' baggage, is insured, and the steamer, also, to its full value.

The saladeristas are killing slowly, owing to the difficulty in getting the troops in from the country. The saladerista league is almost a dead letter, as the capataces from the saladeros here pay as high prices as those from the Uruguay.

Business is now very brisk both with our importers and exporters. The following are the wool-sales effected to-day: 1,500@ prime Latorre, 4505. 1,600@ fine Mestiza, Belgrano, 3580. 2,500@ do, Rosson, 3580. 1,200@ do, Nicholson, 3580. 600@ do, Doctor Lawry, 3580. 2,000@ do, Rob't Wilson, 3580. 2,500@ do, Carlos Diehl, 3580.

One sale effected the other day has been rejected, purchaser refusing to take wool because it had old cartilla.

Messrs. Zumaran have shipped per Maria Isabel 14,000 dry hides to Malaga.

Two more vessels have arrived with salt; the Brillante, from Rio, and the Rossini, from Capo Verde.

Within the last three days some eighteen hundred bags of wool from the Uruguay have arrived; the clip this year promises to be very much ahead of that of last. The Trucbas failure it is feared will cause other suspensions.

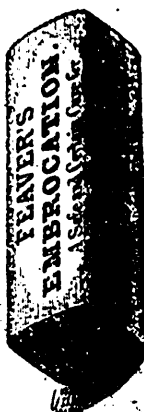
MARRIAGES. On Saturday, the 2nd inst., by Canon Flores, Addison Dorr, Esq., of this city, to Feliza Hillner, daughter of Adolpho Hillner, Esq., deceased.

On the 5th instant, at the British Episcopal Church in this city, by the Rev. J. C. Ford, Alicia Victoria, only daughter of the late John Hughes, Esq., to Wilson, eldest son of John Jacobs, Esq., of this city. No cards. At home after the 1st prox.

DEATHS. In Madrid, October, 1865, of cholera-morbus, Mr. Joseph Casajouan, Vice Consul of the United States in Barcelona.

In this city, on the 1st inst., suddenly, Mr. John White, aged 28 years. Deceased was a native of Clara, King's County, Ireland, and a resident in this country about half a year.

Established more than Thirty Years.



OUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. The sufferings which these cruel...

Relief from a letter of J. E. No...

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS ONLY GOOD SAUCE and applicable to EVERY VARIETY of ISH

CAUTION. LEA AND PERRINS

Worcestershire Sauce. L. AND P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations...

Oakey & Sons' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c. JOHN OAKEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER, AND GLASS CLOTH.

DAY AND MARTIN'S Real Japan Blacking. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. For affording Nourishment and Durability to the Leather it stands Unrivalled.

CAUTION! D. & M. take the opportunity of cautioning purchasers against spurious imitations of their Manufacture and Labels.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. BURGEOYNE & BURBIDGES' EXPORT DRUGGISTS, Coleman-street, London.

Any one can use them. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woolens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten minutes.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. per Bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, &c.

Deafness. ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness. 49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré Paris. Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, bringing the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA CLASSES, Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate. £3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES, EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s. The Large Glass at £18. 18s., (6 by 5 inches) in one of the most powerful yet made.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., specially Adapted for the Colonies.

RICHARD GARRET & SON, LEISTON WORKS, SUFFOLK ENGLAND, Beg to inform their friends in the Colony, that they are in a position to supply their celebrated COLONIAL HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINES CORN DRESSING MACHINES, CHAFF CUTTERS, &c.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber Hats and Helmets. The Patenteses having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas, in which Ellwood and another, of No. 24 Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others, of No. 33 Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, re-used the Defendants application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants; We, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber Hat," unless the previous consent of the Patenteses be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior infringers.

GRANE, SON, AND PSENMEYER, 23, Bedford Row, Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte Street, Southwark, Patenteses for Air Chamber Hats and Helmets.

TUPPE & Co's GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES, ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. In order to protect the Public, all Tuppe & Co's manufactures are marked:—"TUPPE & COMPY, Manufacturers, 61a, Moorgate Street, London; "WORKS, LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM." With either of their brands, Best Best 7C with Crown over; Best Crown Taggers; or G in Circle.

COTTON GINS. BURGESS & KEY Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition. The Report states that "two Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key were found capable of ginning a greater quantity of Cotton than all the other Gins of different systems."

BURGESS & KEY, 95, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON. Where Gins can be seen at Work. A PROSPECTUS CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE PUBLISHERS. 18p-1. W. Jan THE "WEEKLY STANDARD" On Sale at the Nuova Libreria Inglesa, 75-SAN MARTIN-75 Nearly opposite the Bolsa.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar Is the superior to any other of Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet of Bath, a revived perfume, and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and sanitary properties render it indispensable requisite, especially in warm climates.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE. PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS. Light only on the box. The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO, Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors & Valuers 27, Leadenhall Street, LONDON. E. CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation.

THE BEST ROOFING MATERIAL. BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, In sheets 8 feet by 2 1/2 feet. ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ROOFS OR BUILDINGS COMPLETE. PERFORATED AND SHEET ZINC, CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON, Best quality only.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. OSTEO OIDON PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862. Messrs. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

GABRIEL DENTISTS. Diploma 1815, 27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London. Liverpool: 134, Duke Street, Birmingham: 65, New Street.

JAMES CLEMONS THOMPSON, Deceased. Pursuant to the act of Parliament, 22d. and 23rd. Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any Claims or Demands against or upon the estate of James Clemens Thompson, formerly of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and late of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and of Birkenhead, in the County of Chester, merchant, deceased, who died on the 17th day of February 1864, at Birkenhead aforesaid, and whose Will was proved in the District Registrar attached to her Majesty's Court of Probate at Chester, on the 10th day of June, 1864, by William Charles Thompson and John Denby both of Buenos Ayres aforesaid, merchants, the executors therein named, are requested to send in the particulars of such claims or demands to the said William Charles Thompson and John Denby, or to their solicitors, the undersigned, on or before the 31st day of December next, as on or after that day the said executors will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said James Clemens Thompson among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims (if any) of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be answerable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 30th day of June, 1865.

NOTICE and Reward of £50 sterling. WILLIAM GIBBONS, MARINER, Son of the late JOHN GIBBONS, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable Property by the Death of a Relation, for whose Estate they are Agents. The said Wm. Gibbons joined the Ship "Fris Trad" of Glasgow, (Captain Webb), at the Port of Glasgow, whence she sailed on or about 4th February, 1862, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but it is understood to have sailed from that Port in some other ship. The Subscribers are authorised to pay a reward of Fifty POUNDS Sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. GIBBONS, or to send his death.

HEALTH TO THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH. The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immediately invigorated with a certainty of restored health: fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of recovery. This important tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and they may be taken by all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH. Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. A popular cure always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN. The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children, will drive out the morbid humors, and in a few years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

DROPSY. This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangement, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent cleansing when no other medicines can so effectually perform a more efficacious purifying Pills, as they gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a week of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy and must be effectually rubbed twice a day into the suffering parts. Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases—

Female Irregularities, FEVERS of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Dropsy, Urinary Affections, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Sciatica, or King's Evil, Sore throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, The-Bloodiferous Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, whatever cause, whatever cause. N.B.—Direction to the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

MACHINERY. MR. A. F. YARROW—Engineer, will furnish full particulars of every description of machinery on receiving information of requirements. Prices and specifications forwarded by return mail.—London Office, 33 Cornhill, E. C. 15p-1w-3m39. COTTON MACHINERY. STEAM ENGINES, Presses for Packing Cotton, Horse Gear, Gears, &c. and other descriptions of Machinery required for Colonial and Foreign use.—For particulars apply to A. F. YARROW, Engineer, London Office, 33 Cornhill, E. C.

THE "IRISHMAN." The National Journal of Ireland. Price—Stamped, 4d; Unstamped, 3d. Registered at the General Post Office, London, for transmission abroad. Terms of Subscription for the Stamped Edition, payable in advance—Yearly, 17s. 4d.; Half-Yearly, 8s. 8d.; Quarterly, 4s. 4d.; Unstamped—Yearly 13s.; Half-Yearly, 6s. 6d Quarterly, 3s. 3d. Subscriptions received at this office Letchford's Wax Vestas. LETCHFORD & CO. Hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas; and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture, they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting Letchford's "marks," as others are often substituted.

Notice and Reward of £50 sterling. WILLIAM GIBBONS, MARINER, Son of the late JOHN GIBBONS, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable Property by the Death of a Relation, for whose Estate they are Agents. The said Wm. Gibbons joined the Ship "Fris Trad" of Glasgow, (Captain Webb), at the Port of Glasgow, whence she sailed on or about 4th February, 1862, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but it is understood to have sailed from that Port in some other ship. The Subscribers are authorised to pay a reward of Fifty POUNDS Sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. GIBBONS, or to send his death. DONALD & SPENCE, Writers, Glasgow, N. B.

BENSON'S WATCHES, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate. J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749). Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up an extensive Workshop with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

Watches. adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas. CLOCKS; Drawing, Dining and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. "The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—Illustrated London News "November 8, 1862. "Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—Times, June 23, 1862.

Benson's 4 Guineas London-Made Patent Lever Watch Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country. Benson's £2 10s. Horizontal Watch, Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter, a sound and useful Watch. Benson's 5-Guinea Lady's Gold Watch, Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance. Benson's 6-Guinea Gentleman's Gold Watch, Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with a pure white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engraved turned case.

Benson's Indian Watch, a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases £25. Benson's Exact Watch, Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £27; and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35. A Profusely Illustrated Pamphlet of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. "Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper." All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order. J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, and of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. 26p-1w n11.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES. In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Packed in Bottles, in 2 oz; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each. NAMES OF COLOURS. Magenta, Roseine, Fuchaine, Violet, Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue, Green, Canary, Orange, Yellow, Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine, Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS GEORGE CURLING & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16, Cullum St., Fenchurch St., London. Draw the Attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers to their Old Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GUNNINE, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND APPARATUS, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil in Bottles, CAPSULES OF CORAL, CUBES, CASTOR OIL, Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialties, LOZENGES CONFECTIONARY, PATENT MEDICINES, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Medical Glass, and every Article connected with the Drug Trade. Orders confided to their care will be executed with scrupulous attention and quick despatch. Price Currents forwarded Post Free upon Application. Parties Indebted through Agents are requested to give decided instructions that their Orders are placed in the hands of GEO. CURLING AND COMPANY ONLY.

To parents and Guardians. Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills, Long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable Medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system. Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. Kearsley's, printed on the Government Stamp. Price 2s. 6d. per Box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World. Also Bilious Headaches and Liver Complaints cured by "Sanzer's Tastesless Antibilious Powder" price 1/6d. per Packet. Both Medicines may be had of— J. SANGER, & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London. 26. 1 p-n. 18.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

Table listing ships in the port of Buenos Ayres, categorized by class (Ship, Schooner, Brigantine, etc.), name, captain, arrival date, and consignee. Includes sub-sections for English, American, French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, Hamburg, Belgian, Hanoverian, Austrian, Prussian, Russian, Norwegian, Portuguese, National, Oriental, and Brazilian ships.

HOWARD'S ZIGZAG HARROWS. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, all the Prizes for Harrows in all the classes; for the last Ten Years J. and F. Howard have won every First Prize for Harrows in every class. Includes an illustration of the harrow and text describing its features and awards.

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGH. Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, the FIRST and ONLY PRIZE for the BEST WHEEL PLOUGH FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. Includes an illustration of the plough and text describing its performance and awards.

AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefauchaux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 11 millimetres. Includes an illustration of a target and text describing various types of ammunition.

J. S. WYLLIE AND CO. General Merchants and Commission Agents CHASCOMUS. Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES, RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61 CORRIENTES 61. Mr. THOMAS HOLMES begs respectfully to announce to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the Provinces, that he has succeeded to the business of this well known establishment, the stock of which he has just assorted with a Magnificent Variety of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods. Received direct from the London and Paris markets, comprising Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, and Fancy-dress Materials. Underclothing for Ladies, Misses, and Infants. Ladies, Misses, and Childrens' Stockings and Socks, Embroidered and Plain Petticoats, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Trimmed Valenciennes Lace Collars and Cuffs, Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, Guipure, Brussels, and Valenciennes Lace, Real Guipure and other Lace Veils. QUILTS and COUNTERPANES. Brantantes, Madapollans, Linen, and Cotton Sheetings. TABLE and TOILET COVERS. Table Linen, Irish Linen, Bretnias, Linen and Cotton Diaper, TOWELS, DUSTERS &c. French and English Prints, SUPERIOR HABERDASHERY. The best Pins, the best Tapes, the best Needles, the best Sewing Silk and Cotton. ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES, Soaps, Scents, &c.

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RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS. CORDOVA, ADA, URUGUAY, UNA, LEDA. One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions. As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate. Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows— 1st Class.....£35. 2nd „.....£25. 3rd „.....£16. Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class.....£65. 2nd „.....£45. 3rd „.....£30. These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess. The UNA, Captain Smith, will leave this on Monday 18th inst. H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

Edicto Judicial. Por disposicion del Señor Juez de Primera Instancia en lo Civil Dr. Daniel Maria Cazon se hace saber a los deudores del finado Don Diego Hastings, que su viuda Doña Ana Harriet y el representante de los acreedores Don Federico W. Moore se hallan competentemente autorizados para cobrar las cuentas a favor de dicho Hastings y otorgar los recibos necesarios. Buenos Ayres, Septiembre 22, 1865. RAMON A. LAGOS, Escribano Publico.

JAMES HASTINGS, Deceased. The undersigned calls the attention of the Debtors to the estate of the late James Hastings to the above advertisement and notifies his intention of proceeding at law against all such as do not immediately settle their accounts. FREDERIC W. MOORE. Calle del Peru No. 83. 123—6p 3m d w s 27

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Legal Notice. Wanted JAMES TURNER, formerly of Belfast in the Country of Antrim in Ireland, who went to South America many years ago, and was last heard of in Ireland by letter dated 4th December, 1843 from Viva Rosas. Any authentic evidence of his death and whether married or unmarried, and if married whether left any children surviving him. The said James Turney, or any of the parties aforesaid will hear of something to his or their advantage upon applying to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of January 1866, and any person who was acquainted with the said James Turney and can give any authentic evidence with regard to the said James Turney, his family or death, will please communicate without delay to Messrs. CRAWFORD AND LOCKHART, Solicitors, 6 Queen's Square, Belfast, Ireland. May 1865. s17 3m.



SUPPLEMENT TO PACKET EDITION,
FOR FRENCH MAIL.

**BUENOS AYRES GREAT
SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Limited.**

[TRANSLATION.]

Finance Department,
Buenos Aires, Nov. 20, 1865.
To the Chairman of the Local Com-
mittee of the Great Southern Rail-
way:

Under date of the 12th ult. I had the honor to inform you that the Municipality of Dolores was disposed to cede to the Co. which you so worthily represent, a piece of land for the Railway Station, in case of the line being continued thither.

No reply has been received to the communication, and consequently it has been impossible to notify to that Municipality anything with regard to the sale of the lands alluded to, which must remain undecided upon until the exact site of the Station and portion of land required be fixed upon.

The Municipality has again applied to the Government, and requires very justly that the Company should at once make its selection of the site, in order that it may no longer be deprived of the profits anticipated from the remaining lands. Even if the Company be not really in a position to carry out the extension of the line as far as Dolores, the choice may nevertheless be made provisionally, thus conciliating the views of both parties interested.

I recommend to the Chairman a speedy resolution of this question, and at all events request the favor of a reply.

God guard, etc.,
Signed LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 24, 1865.

To His Excellency, the Minister of Finance of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Don Luis L. Dominguez: The undersigned, Chairman of the Local Committee of the Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres, has received your Excellency's note of the 20th inst., referring to a previous note of the 12th of Oct. upon the same subject. Y. E. therein is pleased to point out the expediency, both for the Company and the Municipality of Dolores, that they should select the site to be occupied by the Station at Dolores in case of its prolongation.

The undersigned, in the name of the Committee over which he presides, has the honor of assuring Y. E. that he has by no means suffered this intimation to escape his memory, but as this refers to the eventuality of such prolongation of the line, and which is brought forward in such an indirect manner in view of the Law of Concession now in force, the Committee has been unable to reply in such a manner as it could have wished, nor can it do so until its actual position as created by the Government shall be more clearly defined, and until it can be decided, amongst other things, and much to his regret, whether the hope of the prolongation to Dolores by the Co. will have to be abandoned, notwithstanding his conviction of the importance of such extension both for its own interests and those of the country.

The undersigned, before concluding this note, feels it incumbent on him to convey to Your Excellency how very disheartened the Committee feels at being obliged to report to the Directors in London that though the line was finished as far as Chascomus over since the 15th inst., and though the solidity and safety of its construction (only conditions requisite for its inspection, as expressed in Art. 15th of the Law of Concession, as well as in the opposing commission of the Senate in 1862), which solidity and complete security are incontestable and obvious at a glance, have not been accepted as such by the Government for

the purposes of the guarantee. The opening of the line for public traffic has thus been retarded, and new expenses and sacrifices entailed on the Company.

This unfortunate circumstance, together with other questions of interest which remain undecided for the Company, and finally the fact that the great activity displayed in the completion of the works, for the benefit of the country, has not merited the slightest official commendation: also, the conduct of the Board in waiving the right of demanding the guarantee for sections, as it had full right to do. All these things (which are not susceptible of any other interpretation) will produce a very deep and painful impression in England among the shareholders, and the discouragement which is sure to follow perhaps may operate against the continuation of this line, and also be prejudicial to other projects of great public utility.

God guard Y. E., etc., etc.,
Signed FRANK PARISH.

Finance Department,
Buenos Ayres, Nov. 25, 1865.
To the Chairman of the Local Com-
mittee of the Great Southern Rail-
way Co.:

The undersigned has received the note of the Chairman of the Local Committee of the G. S. Railway Co., of yesterday's date, in reply to those of the undersigned, dated 12th October and 20th of this month, inviting the Committee to select the ground which the Municipality of Dolores has offered gratuitously for the site of the station which may be erected in that town in the event of the line being carried out to that place.

The Chairman, in the name of the Committee, declares in said note that he declines taking into consideration said offer "until its actual position as created by Government shall be more clearly defined, and it can be decided, amongst other things, and much to his regret, whether the hope of the prolongation of the line to Dolores by the Company will have to be abandoned."

Such an unexpected reply to a generous offer, entailing no compromise whatever upon the Committee, has produced a well-grounded alarm in the mind of the Governor, and to obviate the consequences which may ensue from the hostile attitude which without reason the Committee assumes, he has charged the undersigned to refute the groundless and imaginary charges made by the Committee, choosing precisely a most inopportune moment, inasmuch as the gratuitous offer of a grant of land to an industrious undertaking that requires it is not presumptive evidence of hostile intentions towards it.

No, Mr. Chairman—the Government has not in the least, by any fault of its own, altered the position which a solemn contract, founded on the law of the land, has given the Company, nor is it necessary to define more clearly that which is already clear as the light of the sun, to enable the Local Committee to regulate its proceedings according to recognized duties and the exigencies of those interests with which they are entrusted.

The ground assumed by the Chairman of the Committee for his charge against the Government of placing it in a new position which renders it powerless to decide on the question of the extension of the line to Dolores, or its abandonment, cannot be more futile and incongruous.

The first reason, if it deserves that name, is that, "Notwithstanding the line being finished as far as Chascomus (and in working order) since the 15th of the current month, and though the solidity and security of its construc-

tion are perfectly satisfactory, the admission of such circumstances for the operation of the guarantee has not yet been admitted by the Government, and the opening of the line been consequently delayed."

In the first place, the undersigned would be glad to know why this should prevent the open acceptance or plain refusal of the land made gratuitously by the Municipality of Dolores—an offer made in consequence of wishes verbally manifested by gentlemen of the Committee at a time when, some months ago, the question of the extension of the line was discussed with the Government. And as for the charge itself, what is there offensive or extraordinary in the Government not having officially acknowledged by the 21th the solidity and sufficiency of the works completed on the 15th?

Far from being extraordinary, any one must admit that a line of 75 miles comprising important constructions, and carried over *bad soil*, could not be inspected in eight days, and that a careful and serious examination, far from being an insult, ought to be regarded rather as a compliment which will do more honor hereafter to a powerful Company and a renowned contractor. The complaints of the Committee would have been reasonable if the Government had been dilatory in naming a Committee of Inspection, or if this had delayed in fulfilling its trust, but such has not been the case. The letter to the Chairman, in which he announces to the undersigned the completion of the line, and ready for the inspection of Government, was dated the 9th of November, but it was not delivered till the 11th, that day being the feast of San Martin, and the following a Sunday, the letter could not be taken into consideration until Monday the 12th. On that day the Commission was appointed, i.e., two days before the works were fully completed, as the Committee now admits.

On the 15th the Chairman and his colleagues had an interview with the Governor, in which the expediency of immediate inspection was strongly insisted upon. In consequence of this one of the Inspectors sent in his resignation on the 16th, and Señor Haedo was immediately replaced by Señor Eguia, and on Friday, the 17th, the Commission was ready to commence its labors. This the undersigned signified to the Chairman of the Local Committee in an official letter of the same date, a reply to which has this moment been received, and from which it is evident that the Committee of Inspection was installed two days after the termination of the works, and hardly six days after its anticipated announcement by the Local Committee.

Again, if this pretended delay was indeed a sufficient reason for the abandonment, on the part of the committee, of all hope, that the line would be continued to Dolores, what excuse was there for their not accepting the offered selection of ground in that town between the 12th of October and the 15th of November? It could not be alleged that the case was not urgent, because in his note of — October, the undersigned signified to the Chairman of the Local Committee that the Municipality was anxious they should make a choice at once, in order that the remainder of the land might be disposed of, it being important that the proceeds should be realized, as they looked forward to this amount for the exigencies of the public expenditure.

The second reason alleged by the Committee as the cause of its being placed in a false position or at least an exceptional one was that neither the great activity displayed in concluding the works, nor the conduct of the Committee in waiving its right to the guar-

antee on the completion of the Sections, has seemed to merit any official acknowledgement.

True, the Government has not thought proper to mention the commendable activity but there remained sufficient time for such mention and the Government reserved the pleasure of making these demonstrations of courtesy until its approbation can be supported by the opinion of its own Engineers as to the mode in which these could be applied to the activity and superiority of the works.

On the other hand the country has had a useful experience in the Western Line, and having seen how works of this kind are effected with quickness, economy, and solidity, we are not easily betrayed into exclamations of surprise because other undertakings of equal merit are carried out under the auspices of those who have more knowledge and greater resources than ourselves. But is delay in the tribute of a compliment sufficient reason for the regret and disheartening felt by a Board which is at the head of a Railway made with English capital and by English Engineers.

It would indeed have been matter of surprise, Mr. Chairman, if the line had been constructed in a dilatory and unsatisfactory way. Such a complaint ought not to find an echo in the Country of the Wonders of Industry.

The opening of the Line by Sections might indeed have been effected, but the Government is of opinion that the Committee have acted judiciously in not doing so. The Government however on its part has not prevented it.

Finally, not to sanction a false promise, the undersigned begs to remind the Chairman that the Extension of the Line to Dolores is an obligation of the Company according to Art. 16 of the Contract, and the Government under the conviction that a proposal for so extending the Line has already been mooted to the Shareholders in England, by the Committee on the basis of a less cost than that recognized on the Line to Chascomus, the consequence of which preliminary was the offer of land made by the Municipality of Dolores, which has merited the unexpected repulse contained in the note to which the undersigned replies.

The undersigned cannot conclude without asserting one plain fact which must be obvious to any impartial observer of the conduct pursued by the Government in relation towards the Company of the Southern Railway and its Local Committee, which is that the Provincial Government has abandoned always in demonstrations of the greatest goodwill towards them.

And if it has defuded when required—the interests of the country, the small difficulties that have been removed by generous concessions, and it is now as always disposed to comply strictly with all the obligations imposed upon it by the contract for the construction of the Southern Railway.

God guard Mr. Chairman, m. a.

(Signed) LUIS L. DOMINGUEZ.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 27th 1865.

To the Minister of Finance of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Dr. D. Luis L. Dominguez.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Local Committee of the Southern Railway, has had the honor to receive Y. Excellency's note of the day before yesterday, in which, replying to that addressed to you on the previous day, you are pleased to observe that the Government has seen with alarm the attitude assumed by the Committee owing to their considering it inopportune for the present and under the circumstances, which have been forced upon it, the selection of land for the station at Dolores offered by the Mu-

nicipality in the event of the prolongation of the line.

Your Excellency characterizes that attitude as unfriendly, and without reason, and repels as unfounded and imaginary the charges which may attach to the Government which Y. E. avers has not in the smallest degree deviated from the solemn contract based on the law. Y. E. enters into long dissertations, and inferences deduced therefrom in reference to the refusal to select the site at Dolores. You excuse the delays which you affirm as unavoidable, and quote dates in reference to the present inspection of the line as far as Chascomus, and end by observing that the Government has always abounded in good will toward the Southern Co., making generous concessions, and being disposed now as it has been always to fulfil strictly the obligations imposed by the contract of the Southern Railway Co. The undersigned will observe generally, and before entering into details, such as Y. E.'s note would compel him to do, that this Committee differs entirely from the premises, and observations set forth by Y. E.

With regard to the station at Dolores, and the abstaining from the selection of the site—Y. E. may easily comprehend that not only that step but every other bearing reference to the extension of the line already contracted for, are not admissible at present, nor will they be so, so long as the first line, the base of the projected extension, be regarded as a *fait accompli*.—For how can we suppose the prolongation of that which has not itself de facto been brought into existence owing to delays opposed by the Government in formalizing the concluding act as prescribed by law. This formality once complied with, and the existence of the line established as a fact, the question of the extension and the reciprocal obligations of the contract established by the law may be entertained, the Government representing the subject not in the indirect irregular and incongruous manner which it has thought sufficient but in a manner corresponding to the importance of the case.

As far as regards the precise obligation to prolong the line which Y. E. cites as imposed by Article 16 of the contract, the undersigned begs to remind Y. E. of the reserve clause, which makes it optional for the Company, according to the Law of 28th August 1863, which has escaped Y. E. memory.

Two conditions would be indispensable to enable the shareholders to decide upon the question of the extension, if it be required in the proper form and conditions. The one which Y. E. forgets is the thorough completion of the present line, and the other is that they should have full confidence not only in the expediency of the extension but also in the conduct to be expected in regard to the protection of their interests and rights.

The undersigned believes it unnecessary to dwell further upon the question of the station site at Dolores, and the extension of the line, and regrets that Y. E. should have lost sight of the above observations which I have just cited, as H. E. the Governor would thus have escaped the alarm which Y. E. says has been caused in his mind. And now with regard to the actual position in which the Company finds itself placed by the Government, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to declare, as he has already sufficiently shewn, the painful and unaccountable events connected with the history of this concession, so that it the sympathies of the Government authorities have always been as Y. E. asserts in our favour, their results in the major-

ity of cases hitherto have been to say the least negative.

Taking only the present cases to convince Y. E. it will suffice briefly to state the following facts in which the Committee has been more than once aggrieved and to which they have had to yield out of deference to the Government of Y. E., though such exigencies were at variance with the tenor of the Law and the conditions of the solemn contract. Y. E. will remember the question started, in which the Government altered the prescribed length of the railroad according to the approved plans. The committee consented to this disposition although contrary to the rights of the Company, and which Y. E. exacted, continuing the line further into the centre of Chascomus.

At the same time and with equal exigency Y. E. determined that the tramway (the construction of which was left optional to the Company by the law in question) should be considered obligatory on the part of the Government which would only recognize as the length of the line a measurement from the new station of Chascomus to the Plaza do Monserrat in Buenos Ayres two violations of the tenor of that solemn contract which Y. E. appeals to as having been religiously adhered to. The Government is at this moment causing to be made a branch-line from the Western line to Barracas. This resolution far from favourable to the rights acquired for Southern Co. may be quoted as another proof of the sympathy which you have referred to. This measure making the starting point of the Western line at the Riachuelo in violation of the Law of the 26th Aug. 1864, which orders that it should start from certain named streets in the Western Districts of the city—is a gratuitous wrong done to the Southern Co. whose districts it invades. H. E. the Governor in 1862 when a member of the Finance Committee of the Senate in the important Dictamen signed by him hostile to the interests of the Company clearly expresses himself to the effect that the first Section of this railroad would be expressed devoted to the traffic between this city and the town of Barracas which implies a considerable traffic in passengers and goods for consumption.

It also cited that the competition to be there encountered by the Southern line would be limited to the carts and diligences, and, at furthest, to the railway between the Custom-house and La Boca and Ensenada.

The competition on the Western line, which the Government now introduces in this district of the south, could never for a moment be supposed by the Co., nor by any one, nor even by the individuals who signed the report of the Committee of Finance of the Senate. We therefore consider it an aggression upon the rights of the Company of the Southern line and a tacit violation of the contract referred to.

On the subject of the branch above named, the Government pretends (according to a note of the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Western line) to carry a level crossing at right angles with the Southern line, and which in proper time it will be indispensable to show the insuperable difficulty of such a measure, which is deeply injurious to the interests of the Company of the Southern Railway and at variance with the established rules in similar cases, besides being fraught with danger to life and property.

Your Excellency will remember the friendly measures adopted by this Board to avert the threatened branch and crossing, and its proposing a union of the two lines for the purpose of establishing a communication between the Western line and some station upon the river, thus saving the enormous expense which the construction of the branch aforesaid would entail upon the

country. These and other measures of the same kind, for the mutual advantage of the two lines and the public, have been kept in view during the discussion of the Law of Concession, which obliged the Southern and Western lines to adopt an uniformity of gauge, the object being evidently to secure some advantage for the public which the law had foreseen, and which even the opposition Finance Committee in the Senate had not lost sight of.

But the Government of Your Excellency, with all its sympathies for the Southern Company, actually refused the carrying out of so sensible a project on this the first occasion which presents itself of achieving something of advantage not only to the public, but to both the Southern and Western Companies.

The undersigned will also venture to remind Your Excellency that having in view the 15th article of the said solemn contract, the law has empowered the Southern Railway to construct at any time and in any direction such branch lines as it may deem necessary.

On the Southern line pretending to carry out a small branch line in the jurisdiction of this Municipality, a branch of indispensable importance, Your Excellency's Government denies it the right and the possibility of constructing it, this also being in violation of the contract and opposed to the express authority of the law.

These examples [which your Excellency's note has obliged the undersigned to quote, much to his regret] will serve without further taxing the attention of your Excellency to explain the painful position in which the company is placed by the Government, and the consequent disheartening with which this committee with entire justice, feels, inasmuch as having yielded to so many of the foregoing exactions, all opposed to the tenor and spirit of the law, it may soon find itself under the painful necessity, perhaps of vindicating its rights against those still pending.

And now with regard to the inspection of the line at present delayed, the undersigned can prove to your Excellency that long before the date of the note passed to your Excellency on the 9th instant, advising you that on the 15th the line would be ready for the inspection required by law (that is, the inspection of the solidity and security of the works of the line), the committee had interviews with your Excellency and with his Excellency the Governor, upon this very subject.

This circumstance which is left unnoticed destroys the argumentation which we are required to admit as conclusive in your quotation of dates, and the undersigned observes with regret that his letter to Y.E. could not be admitted to discussion till the third day after receipt, though delivered into Y.E.'s hands, this owing to the singular coincidence quoted by Y.E.'s namely, that those days included the feasts of San Martin and the Sunday which succeeded to it.

The losses which the Company suffers by this delay so unnecessarily occasioned by the Government amount to more than \$1000 s. per day, and it was incumbent upon the Board to make the last observation which it seems Y.E. regards as offensive.

The undersigned will not allude to the prejudice occasioned also to the public at large by this delay and at this season, for such appreciation belongs more properly to the Government as its natural protector, the Government will therefore no doubt estimate it according to its importance.

The undersigned is grieved to observe Y.E.'s remark "that the Board over which I preside has only acted with prudence in not insisting upon the inspection of the line by sections, for it seems to say by implication if not distinctly that if it had insisted in the use of its right it would have been ineffectual.

This and other expressions upon the inexpediency of signifying to your Excellency the anxiety and pain which this board has experienced from so much unnecessary delay, have confirmed on their part the sad experience that the sympathy and generous disposition of the Government is only productive of effects little favorable to the company.

As for the inspection 'per se,' and the ominous re-appointment of the same members which composed the previous commission for that purpose, and the fact of their having been furnished with the voluminous documents [specified] of the Southern Railway, proof positive of a desire to revive old subjects of dispute to the paralyzation of the works of inspection, the local committee can only say that it cannot feel otherwise than grieved at the unexpected renewal of past difficulties, so much deplored by all, and from which the country suffers, for if it had not been for the obstacles towards it which the Expediente shews throughout towards the enterprise, it is more than probable that at this time the line would have reached Dolores and not at Chascomus.

Nothing was further from the thoughts; of the Committee when it solicited the brief examination, than that it should be a mere formal act notwithstanding in other cases of a similar nature in than country the inspection has not by any means been so profound and scientific a description as is now shewn on the contrary in regard to the works, the assurance which the Committee feels, of their excellence as well as of the reputation of the contractor, demanded that the pending examination should be of the strictest kind fulfilling all indispensable

conditions. The only thing they endeavoured to avoid was that it should be allowed to swerve from the condition presented by law that unnecessary delays, should be occasioned to the opening of the line in prejudice of all interests public and private involved in the speedy opening of the line.

And as regards the final part of Y. E. last communication setting forth the amount of sympathy, the liberal concessions and favourable promises of which now and ever. Y. E. has been so prodigal to the Co. of the S. Railway. The undersigned only hopes that in view of such abundance of good intentions the time will arrive and he hopes soon that they may begin to be converted into facts. These will redound to the benefit of the public for, as the position of the S. Co. which is similar to others of the same kind in its operation must be to the advantage of all the Community. All the Co. requires is that it may encounter no unfair opposition and finally invites the Governor to accompany it in its good tasks which are and always will be for the progress of the country and the public good.

Signed FRANK PARISH.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 29, 1865.

To the Chairman of the Local Committee of the Great Southern Railway.

The undersigned received yesterday the note of the Chairman of the Local Committee of the Southern Railway, dated 26th instant, in reply to that of the undersigned, on the subject of the unexpected refusal of the Committee to select a site for a station from lands offered by the Municipality of Dolores.

The Government deploras that the Local Committee should persist in maintaining the position which it assumed in its first communication, accumulating charges so unfounded as those which the undersigned has controverted in his last letter. And as it is impossible to accept a controversy such as that provoked by the Local Committee, he will confine himself to a rectification of facts.

The Chairman has not scrupled to affirm ("no ha tendo Empacho en afirmar") that the Government on two occasions violated the contract: first, when it insisted upon the line being continued into the centre of Chascomus; and, secondly, when it maintained that the construction of a tramway in the streets of Buenos Ayres was obligatory, and not discretionary, on the part of the Company.

The first of these cases is not a violation of the contract. The recognition by the Government of the sum of £700,000, as the definite cost of the line was with the understanding *bona fide*, that the total length of the line was 75 miles, and as the Government could never imagine that the company proposed to bring the line to a termination within two miles of the centre of Chascomus; as soon as this was ascertained it insisted upon an extension. The committee acceded, under the conviction that such would be conducive to its interests, and with the condition that the Municipality gave the ground as a grant.

As for the tramway it has not been declared obligatory by any official act. The undersigned gave the Board the very sound advice that it ought to make it, as it is sure, or at least is very likely to yield considerable profits to the company, whereas if the starting point of the line had been left in the ill-chosen site in the Plaza Constitucion, the company would have been deprived of a considerable passenger traffic which exists between the city and Barracas, and also those persons who would use the line for holiday-making and going to the country.

The branch which the Western line is carrying out to the Riachuelo, implies no competition whatever with the Southern, nor does it encroach upon the district assigned to it for enterprise.

The Western seeks at the Riachuelo a port, such being a want which is there supplied. The Southern line will not lose a single arroba of goods, nor a single passenger, through the creation of this line of connexion.

The crossing on a level which it will be necessary to make near Barracas, is a right which cannot be denied by the Southern Company, much less sure it is under the conditions of the note addressed by the undersigned to the chairman on the 24th instant, and to which he has had no reply as yet. Nor can it be understood why, or on what plea, the Southern Railway could refuse this right to the Western, when it has itself assumed as belonging to it, in the crossing at a level, the Boca and Ensenada line, with a small projected branch. Moreover in regard to this small branch, the chairman pretends that the Government has violated their rights in preventing its construction. Let Mr. Chairman allow me to remind him that what the Government opposes is that it renders useless for public traffic the only road of communication between both sides of the Riachuelo.

But notwithstanding this, is not one of those branches that had been anticipated by the law of concession; the difficulty which presents itself is the manner of execution, and this removed, the Government will make no obstacle to its construction.

Another erroneous circumstance which the chairman lays down is, that the Government was opposed to the junction of the two lines.

With submission to the opinion of the Directors of the Western line this junction has been deferred until the branch line from the 11 de Setiembre to the Riachuelo has been concluded: it is, in fact, a question of opportunity only.

The interpretation given by the chairman to the opinion of the undersigned, as expressed in his letter as to the tact which the Board displayed in not opening the line by sections, is also erroneous and forced. Mr. Chairman supposes gratuitously that this opinion implies the idea that the opening of the line by sections, had it been applied for, would not have been sanctioned. Far from this, the determination of the undersigned amounted to the assertion that it would have been ill-advised to open sections from which no return could have been expected, and which would have caused an inopportune discouragement among the shareholders, besides being inconvenient for the continuation of the works and perplexing in the liquidation of the guarantee. But apart from these considerations, if the Board had insisted upon effecting it the Government could not have opposed it.

The inspection of the works finished cannot be long delayed, but the Government has not the slightest objection to the opening of the line for public traffic, the guarantee commencing from the day of opening without prejudice to the inspecting Commission continuing its work with the necessary delay, and here it may be observed that the chairman is in error in asserting that "in other cases of a similar nature which have occurred in this country the inspection has been far from being so profoundly scientific a character as he points out." The Commission to inspect the Southern Railway is the same that made the inspection of the Northern, and in the case of the Southern line it has no instructions to be more strict or careful than in the examination of the Northern; on the contrary if any recommendation has been made to them it is to use dispatch.

This is the only precedent that can be invoked for this case, and it only proves that the Board has been mistaken if it ground its pretensions upon it.

The points noticed are the only ones which require to be answered. The undersigned studiously abstains from discussing everything which has no reference to the circumstances of the case.

The best and most eloquent testimony the Government can give of its sympathy for the Southern Railway is that it exists.

The Legislature had authorized to recognize as the effective cost of the line that stipulated in the contract for the construction presented by the Company, provided that the practical examination which had to be made of it should be proved that it corresponded with the cost referred to in the estimate. The result of that examination was a report that the projected line would cost under 7,000£ per mile yet the Government recognized £9,000 per mile and the road has been made.

The undersigned omits other proofs, of his good will towards an undertaking, the utility of which is patent, and concludes hoping that the board may be better advised, recover their self-possession and calmness, which it seems to have lost, and persuade themselves that there is neither any intention on their part to force the question nor on the part of the Government to offer any undue opposition.

God guard you Mr. Chairman many years.
(signed) L. L. DOMINGUEZ.

Buenos Aires Dec. 2 1865.

Local Committee of the Great Southern Railway.

To his Excellency the Minister of Finance Dn. Luis L. Dominguez.

The undersigned chairman of the Great Southern Railway has had the honor to receive Y. E.'s note of the 29 ult. in reply to one of the 27th idem, which he felt himself obliged to address to Y. E., and having well considered its contents is sorry to have again occasion to point out anew errors which it contains, and which he cannot pass unnoticed, since Y. E. professes to confine yourself to the rectification of facts cited by this Committee, which being in reality true, must remain in full vigour. Y. E. however is contented with referring to two of those facts, and the undersigned without being able to comprehend the sense of the expression used by Y. E. "having had no compunction [empacho] in affirming that the Government, had violated the contract, on two occasions, first when it insisted on the line being carried into the centre of Chascomus, and secondly when it declared the tramway in the streets of Buenos Aires to be obligatory and not discretionary on the part of the Company, as established by the Contract."

With regard to the first of these, it will suffice, in order to utterly destroy the argumentation adduced by Y. E. which has served as an excuse, to remind you of the following facts:

A law of concession exists in favour of the Southern Company, also a contract based upon the concession and which Y.E. has properly characterized as solemn. This law and this contract in reference to the subject, state as follows:—"The line will start from the Mercado Constitucion, and will continue as far as the town of Chascomus by the road and tracing as may be determined upon in the plan and approved of by the Government subject to the necessary surveys and examinations."

The said plan after careful examination was approved of by the Government and signed by Y.E. It is now duly archived, and clearly shows the distances marked on it and the precise starting point from B. A. and termination at Chascomus; that is to say, it determines with the stamp of Y. E. signature and approval, what is the length of the line as established by law and the solemn contract.

To demand after this, as the Government has done, a greater length of line, is a violation of the law and contract and this is what has occurred, and this Committee yielded to this demand purely out of deference towards the Government. To excuse yourself as Y. E. has done in not having been able to suppose the line less than 75 miles in length nor the Station marked for Chascomus so far off, throwing in this way a certain reflexion upon the good faith of the Company is an offence as gratuitous as unbecoming, and which reasoning is so much the more fallacious and unsound since it proceeds from the same authority whose signature and approbation have been attached to that same plan with the respective distances distinctly noted on it, and after the careful inspection and survey which necessarily preceded this act.

Respecting the second case—that of the tramway, the law and the solemn contract says as follows:

"The Company may, if it thinks proper, continue the line by means of a tramway worked by horses from the Mercado Constitucion to the Plaza Monserrat, or any other suitable central point."

To exact as obligatory that which is only discretionary is also a violation of the law and contract—this has taken place, and the Committee yielded again to this exaction out of deference to the Government.

Y. E. deliberately makes use of the following words:—"As regards the tramway it has not been declared obligatory in any official act."

The undersigned regrets at having to remind Y. E. of this circumstance, and still more so to be forced to contradict you inasmuch the Committee is in possession of Y. E.'s note of the 13th February of this year in which you transcribe to the undersigned the resolution of the Government dictated in the following terms:—"The Government will acknowledge that the Company has fulfilled its obligations in respect to the length of the line when the point of departure shall be in the Plaza Monserrat, and the termination of such central point in the town of Chascomus, as may be indicated by the Municipality and approved by the Government. This official document which Y. E. no doubt has forgotten, was to the certain knowledge of the undersigned, transmitted in writing to the Municipality of Chascomus. The conditions of starting point and termination determined by that official act are violations or alterations of those expressed by the law of concession and the contract, pretending to make it obligatory for the Company the starting from the Plaza Monserrat, inasmuch as only in that case will the Government admit that the total required length of the line has been made.

The undersigned has touched on these two points only as being the only ones Y. E. is desirous of discussing. It would be easy for him to meet those remaining in the same manner, confirming their truth by sufficient proof to the extent of all that he has asserted, no matter what excuses may have been adduced for the breach of the law in each case.

The note of Y. E. dated 24th ult. and addressed to the undersigned has never been delivered at this office, nor does he believe that it has been published, although so uncountable are present circumstances that he has been able to read in the public papers even before the originals had reached him; the later communications with which Y. E. has honoured him. The undersigned cannot accept Y. E.'s present opinion, that the projected branch of the Western line will not offer the slightest competition with traffic of first section of this Company's line which unites Barracas with this city. The notes passed between Y. E. and the local Committee of the Western line and published in June of this year, are in complete contradiction to what is there stated by Y. E. According to them they count upon a lucrative trade both in passengers and goods which this branch exclusively would produce.

The undersigned has made himself acquainted with what Y. E. calls attention to as the best and most eloquent testimony which the Government can give of its sympathy for the Southern Co. and that is that it exists. With this object Y. E. quotes certain valuations and expenses, estimated for the Southern line with a desire to manifest on behalf of the Government a generosity of appreciation of the amount of the guarantee which is not precisely the case.

It will be sufficient to refer your Excellency in respect to this matter to the decree of the Government, dated 12th August, 1863, in which it declares that—"It is conceived that the construction of the line, including every expense, will cost the company the sum of £750,000." and notwithstanding it only recognises therein "as the sole and definite cost, the sum of £700,000, with the reserve of reimbursing itself of the interest of £25,000 from various gentlemen who became security for the payment of that amount of interest in case the guarantee should become effective.

A demonstration not of the generosity of appreciation, since it prejudiced the company in the guarantee on £50,000, but is a very poor proof of the Government sympathies towards it. Far from having been the salvation of the company, this liberal disposition nearly caused its dissolution, and it was only by the generosity of one of the principal English shareholders who subscribed those £50,000, refused in the guarantee by the Government, that it can be said that it now exists.

As respects the offer made by your Excellency to open the line to the public the guarantee commencing, and leaving the examination for afterwards, the undersigned cannot accept the proposal, such being opposed to the tenor of the contract with your Excellency, according to which the line cannot be opened to the public until after its official acceptance and also to the contract of construction, according to which the Company cannot take possession of the line without the previous survey and examination of the solidity and security of the works by the Government.

To conclude the undersigned in the name of the Committee (which has neither lost its self possession and calmness, but preserves its own rights) is desirous of closing once for all by this note, a controversy which is extremely painful, and which has been provoked by the publication in the "Nacional" of Y. E.'s note of 25th ult. which Y. E. thought fit to do without any advantage to the country and to the prejudice of all.

God guard Y. E. &c.
FRANK PARISH.

GOVERNMENT DECREE AND REPLY.
B. Ayres, Dec. 4th 1865.

Whereas, the preceding note is highly offensive to the respect due to the Government, in the terms therein used and the affirmations it contains, since we have documentary evidence.

1st. That the contract between the Contractors; Messrs. Peto and Betts, contains the following clause:—"SPECIFICATION.—The works to be executed comprehend every operation necessary for the complete formation of a first class single line of railway between the terminus of the Plaza de la Constitucion in the city of Buenos Ayres and the city of Chascomus. . . . and also the laying down of a tramway between the principal Station of the Plaza de la Constitucion and the Mercado Viejo, and which tramway is intended to be worked by horse power," which clause evidently shews that the Company ordered the construction of the Tramway, which the local Directors now allege has been made by order of Government and in violation of the contract.

2nd. That this is confirmed by the following paragraph of a letter from Mr. Frank Parish, dated Oct. 23rd 1864, which letter was written in consequence of an intimation from the Government for the Co. to carry the line as far as the town of Chascomus: said note is as follows:

Oct. 23rd 1864.
"After receiving Your Excellency's letter, the Directors have attentively studied, with the assistance of the Resident Engineer of the Co., the plans approved of, as well as the cuttings and other data, which shew that the length of the line is seventy-four miles and a quarter. The Topographic Department, in its calculations, will have, perhaps, omitted the double line of the first section, and the Tramway part"—which extract proves that the Directors included in the length of the line the Tramway which now they pretend was forcibly thrown in by Government.

3rd. That, in consequence of this note of the Chairman of the Great Southern Railway, and of the subsequent notes wherein it was arranged the line should reach up to the town of Chascomus, the decree of Feb. 13th was passed, which the Chairman quotes in his last letter, and which was not an order to construct the tramway, but a delineation of the extreme points of the line, conformably with the Company's intentions.

4th. That the Directors, neither then, nor for 9 months afterwards, complained against this decree, which shews that they accepted it deliberately and in good-will, as consonant with their interests; and hence is shewn to be unfounded the charge now advanced for the first time, of the Government having violated the contract by that official act.

5th. That said decree of Feb. 14th imports the consecration of a right of the Company, which the Government has respected, as soon recently when another Company solicited permission to establish Tramways through the city and the Government refused to consider such permission until first consulting the Southern Railway Co. whose interests it affected.

Therefore, be it enacted, that all official correspondence is hereby closed, between the Ministry and the Directors; that the Government notary erase the disrespectful and injurious expressions, such as 'excuses,' 'contradict' 'fallacies' &c.; and that henceforward no communication be received unless couched in proper terms; since the official character of the person acting as Chairman of the Directors of the Southern Railway gives him no right to meddle in the affairs of the Company by way of official notes, which have hitherto been admitted through an excess of kindness that he has not thought fit to appreciate, and only by mere tolerance.

Let this resolution be notified to said Chairman of Directors, and then published and appended to the documents in the case.

SAAVEDRA.
Luis L. Dominguez,

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 5th 1865.

The interests of the Public and of the Southern Railway being so intimately connected, the Committee feels bound to give some explanations touching the resolution of Government in its Decree of the 4th inst., "declaring all official correspondence closed," and that henceforward the Committee can only communicate with Government through the 'Escribania Mayor or State-notary. This measure, which is only censurable (criticable) for the motives on which it is based, is simply an anticipation of the wishes of the Committee, already clearly expressed in their last note of the 2nd inst., to terminate a controversy "initiated by the Minister in the public press." It was exceedingly painful for the Committee even with abundant reasons, to see themselves driven to the unpleasant task of publicly contradicting the Government, towards which they have always cherished, and still cherish, all proper respect. If the results of the discussion have been disagreeable for the Government, the Committee much regret it, but cannot be held anywise responsible.

It would have been much wiser for the Minister to keep the several notes (which were exchanged in discussing and defending mutual rights and obligations) in the Archives of the Ministry, instead of thrusting them into the papers as he has done, so unfortunately for himself and for the credit of the country.

When the Government published its decree of the 4th inst. it omitted to give also to the public the notification signed by the Chairman of the Committee with the note at foot which is as follows:

"Having been notified of the above resolution and reserving to myself the right of answering it suitably at another time, I protest, meanwhile, against the injurious interpretation sought to be given to the said note, which was written in defence of the rights of the Company which I represent, and provoked (motivada) by the Ministerial correspondence preceding it."
(signed)—FRANK PARISH,
Chairman of Committee of the Southern Railway.

The motives for the decree of Government are completely refuted by the very reasons adduced by the Committee in their notes; and the attempt on the part of the Minister to introduce the indirect contract of the contractors to lay down the Tramway (which is a document that cannot be here admitted), when there is an existing Law and a Contract with Government which are the only documents bearing on the discussion, is a proof of the weakness of his arguments.

The same inference must be drawn from the scattered and incomplete extracts of a very voluminous correspondence, and from the strange interpretation given to the decree of Feb. 13th, the simple perusal of which is sufficient to completely upset the same.

The observation, that the Directors neither then nor for 9 months after complained against their being obliged to make the Tramway and to prolong the line into Chascomus, is an effort to forget what the Directors have so often repeated, that they consented merely out of deference to the Government in such requirements, but nevertheless demonstrating both then and afterwards that they had a right to refuse such exigencies on the part of Government.

In fine, the extreme sensibility of the Government in declaring disrespectful such words as 'excuses' and 'contradict,' and injurious the term 'fallacious reasons,' is the more surprising in view of the expressions used in the Minister's note, especially the word 'Empacho.'

Respecting the comments on the official position of the Chairman of Directors, they have been as unexpected as they are improper and offensive, since they contain a very erroneous estimate of his character, and of the good which, both personally and through his friends in Europe, he has procured for the country on repeated occasions, especially in carrying out the Southern Railway: said comments moreover suppose on his part an abuse of his official position, than which nothing could be more distant from his intention.

The Directors, in making these brief explanations, have the pleasure to see public opinion continues to favor the Company and their conduct, as appears from the spontaneous and repeated demonstrations they receive in this sense. They feel persuaded that, as before, the public and the Legislative Chambers espoused their cause [which is that of the progress of the country] and overcame the want of sympathy and opposition of a few well-known [determined] persons, so now also public opinion [for whose sake this explanation is due] will recognise that, in the discussion of the rights of the Co., which they represent, they have been, above all, guided by the zeal and conscience of their good cause, and have omitted, as in duty bound, to retort any vulgarity of expression, maintaining themselves always in the arena of reason and truth, and regretting that in this manner they have wounded susceptibilities which they highly respect.

The Committee of Directors.

* Empacho.—Embarrassment, hindrance, obstacle, suitfit.