

TEATRO COLON

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THE WONDERS OF THE AGE! Will give T H R E SUCCESSIVE PERFORMANCES, IN THE COLON THEATRE, ON SATURDAY, 17TH, SUNDAY, 18TH, AND MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 1868.

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ALCAZAR LYRIQUE, 197-CALLE VICTORIA-197. DIRECTOR: MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, At Eight o'clock precisely.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Spring Meeting will take place on Wednesday, 11th Nov., 1868. The following is the Program (subject to alterations): 1-High Jump, 2-100 Yards Race, 3-100 Yards Race, 4-Hop, Skip, and Jump, 5-Mile Race, 6-Quarter Mile Race, 7-Throwing the Hammer, 8-140 Yards Race, Interval of one hour, 9-Boys' Race: 100 Yards: allowing 5 yards start for each year under fourteen. No Subscription. Entry, 10c.

The following Resolutions were passed at the last General Meeting: 1. All Entries are subject to the approval of the Committee. 2. The minimum Subscription for Competitors is to be \$100, and each entry \$20.

THOMAS HOGG, Secretary.

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. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Oct. 16, 7 P.M. Bolsa well attended. Few transactions. Bank Paper—Buyers at former quotations. No sellers. Weather wet.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

There is nothing more desirable in a free country than an independent opposition; it corrects the abuses of power, shows up the errors of a majority, and even guarantees the integrity of institutions. The tyranny of the majority in Republican countries is admitted by every writer, and its power is only checked by the free expression of an independent minority, any attempt on the part of an executive no matter how popular, to curtail this right, secures for the administration, the most emphatic disapproval by the people. It is with regret, therefore, that we see an arm so powerful, an element so useful, robbed of its best attributes by what is seemingly personal vindictiveness. The attacks upon the National Government are of such a character as to degrade opposition, and hence, all true republicans must feel humiliated, that the best and most powerful element within the control of a free people to effect public good, should be prostrated to such uses. Satirists urge that there is honor in everything, and we suppose, if only properly looked at, there is to be found much of the grotesque, in this senseless abuse of a government which is hardly twenty-four hours in office; but the error is a very grave one, and imperilling the rights of the people by bringing opposition into opprobrium.

The Sarmiento Government which has just entered office, certainly, has a right to a fair trial; respect for authority should be cultivated in countries which have suffered so much and so long from its total disregard, and all well thinking men, no matter what their political opinions, may be, will split from a party which seems to have no higher banner than lamprooping the first magistrate of the country.

We are above the imputation of sycophancy, since we have never yet seen the new President, nor entered the Government House to pay our devoirs—and adhering to our principles, it is not improbable that we may, on many occasions, find ourselves ranked on opposite sides with the new government, but we disclaim all participation in an opposition which springs from motives that are obvious to the most obtuse. The Sarmiento Government deserves a fair trial and must get it.

The first move of the new government commends it to our favor. An unmeaning local squabble in Corrientes has been for the last few months going on in that province, and the Executive instead of shirking the responsibility, has grappled with the difficulty, by despatching the prime minister to Corrientes, with the full powers to arrange all questions. The mission of Dr. Velez Sarsfield is a move in the right direction. This Corrientino war is more a waste of money than anything else, for as to the fighting part of the business, it either takes place at night when all parties are asleep, or there is a reserve in publishing the details from some conscientious motive, the wind up of the whole affair must be obvious to all. Ex-Governor Lopez will be reinstated—Caceres placed on trial—and peace restored. It would be interesting for tax-payers to know the exact amount of money squandered in this Corrientino war.—There is honesty in an administration which comes so boldly forward to terminate it.

Nor can we find fault with the mooted new arrangement in the Provinces; all parties interested in the welfare of this country must be alive to the fact that there are far too many Governments north of the Arroyo Media. The amalgamation of three or four of these petty States would, indeed, be a blessing in disguise; it would lessen the temptations to revolt and immensely economise the public expenditure. But such a sweeping reform will, doubtless, meet with the most decided opposition in and out of Congress, and many are of opinion that it would be safer for President Sarmiento to postpone this measure until the country can better appreciate its necessity.

The foreign public in the River Plate hail with pleasure the advance to power of a man who has travelled so much, and who devotes such marked attention to public health, agriculture, and education. The duties of his office may possibly be embittered by systematic attacks in the Press; but public opinion can never be tortured into private rancour—and it is our agreeable duty to assure the new President that the esteem and regard which foreigners entertain for him and his Cabinet can in no ways be diminished by repulsive Press attacks. His conduct is before a severe and discriminating public—"from whom much has been expected, much will be required"—and the straightforward and honest way which President Sarmiento has set about to terminate the Corrientino scandal is a guarantee that he aims to avoid political errors which ever entail the severest retribution.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

At last all difficulties appear to have been removed, procrastination has had its limit, and the Municipality, in fair earnest, has taken up the proposals, so long laying on their table. The relative merits of the various schemes has yet to be discussed, and we ardently hope that a benign Providence will inspire our city-fathers with the requisite wisdom, justice, and ballast for the task. It appears that among the numerous proposals there is one which offers, at a most moderate expenditure, to supply the city with pure river water, taken from the Olivos; this scheme, which comes from the representative of a responsible and wealthy English firm, certainly merits preference, for since the Saladero establishment on the Palermo Road has been started, it is obvious that the water supplied by the Coghlan Works, will be unfit to drink, and only serviceable for street or municipal purposes. As yet we have not seen the particulars of this Olivos water supply scheme, which, we understand, has been presented by no less a personage than a member of the Board of Health, but if the terms are equally favorable as the others, the water is certainly better. We must do the present Municipal board the justice to say that the members seem at last sincere, in their efforts to supply the city with water and sewerage; and the less time they lose in discussing the project the better. "Good water and cheap" should be the motto of the Board on the discussion of the project. Whatever is done should be done quickly. We purpose, to-morrow, giving our readers a short sketch of the various proposals. Mr. Robertson's is gene-

ally regarded with much favor, as being better than all the others, and it is this new scheme to supply the city with water from Olivos, seems to be an improved scheme, as the river water in the neighborhood of the Gas house and Beccola is only drinkable when the Palermo Saladero stops working, and the current is strong; a strong south-easterly wind for a few hours impregnates the Beccola water with all the filth from the Boca, and refuse from the city. If at all practicable, the water supply should come from Los Olivos, or even a point more remote, and it is desirable that, as we are now about to decide the matter finally, the best and cleanest water should be obtained.

THE PACIFIC EARTHQUAKE.

CALIFORNIA INUNDATED.

The rumour that the recent earthquake shock in the South Pacific had been felt at California, it appears now was well founded; and in fact we must wait at least another month before the utmost limits of the shock can be known. The opinions of our London contemporaries cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. The "Tribuna" and "Standard" are the only papers here that have thought proper to treat their readers to leading articles upon this memorable catastrophe, but we watch with interest the opinions of scientific Europe upon this shock; possibly the most universal ever known.

We take the following from the London "Standard" of the 15th September:

On the 15th ult. a series of enormous waves rolled in on the coast of Southern California. Full 60 feet above high water mark the tide rushed in, and then went back as far below the usual low water mark. Regularly each half-hour the rise and fall took place, thereby indicating the prodigious sweep of these extraordinary waves, which continued their oscillations for several hours, to the great alarm of the dwellers on the coast. A pebble dropped into the still surface of a lake will send forth a circular series of wavelets, which may be traced by the eye for a considerable distance. Evidently there was some disturbing force in operation to cast these tremendous waves on the Californian shore. The cause is now made known.

Two days before this strange phenomenon, and for one day afterwards, a succession of dreadful earthquakes ravaged the countries of Peru and Ecuador. The huge tidal waves thus created were so violent at the centres where they arose that numerous vessels were thereby wrecked. That the undulations should extend as far as California is not at all incredible. No doubt the floor of the ocean was agitated over a considerable area, so that if the shock on the South American coast was not of itself sufficient to disturb the waters at a distance of 2,000 miles, other vibrations connected with the same great convulsion may account for the perplexing scene at San Pedro.

The waters of the Bristol Channel, and even some of our northern lakes, were disturbed when Bristol was overthrown by the great visitation of 1755. The disaster which has just occurred in South America is one which will leave its mark in history. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed, and property destroyed to the amount of many millions sterling. Numerous cities and towns are said to have been laid in ruins, and the havoc among the shipping is described as severe, both along the coast and in the neighborhood of the Chincha Islands.

It is natural to speculate on the risk of earth convulsions taking place elsewhere. These phenomena have been somewhat rife of late, and although our own island is but rarely touched, and then only in the most gentle manner, the ravages of an earthquake in Europe cannot be contemplated without anxiety. While fully sympathizing with the more distant sufferers, some amount of condolence, as affecting parts nearer our own shores is created by the fact that volcanic regions appear to have certain boundaries, so that the convulsions of one region do not necessarily extend to another. The only drawback is, that the regions themselves are exceedingly extensive, and we are not sure that we can divide the globe into more than three of these earthquake territories. The central line of disturbances in one case may be said to commence at South Shetland. Thence it passes by the way of Terra del Fuogo to the mainland of South America, where it traverses the Andes, until it separates into a fork, sending one branch into Mexico and the other to the West India Islands. In all probabilities the tremors felt in the United States and Canada are due to disturbances connected with this system. Another line of force extends from Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, taking in the southern extremity of Kamtschatka, down the islands which skirt the eastern coast of Asia, to the Moluccas, thence passing westerly through Sumatra and Java to Sumatra, and on into the Bay of Bengal. From the Moluccas a branch starts off by way of New Guinea to New Zealand. A third line

of volcanic action may be drawn from China, and Tartary, through the Sea of Aral and the Caspian, to the Caucasus and the countries bordering on the Black Sea; thence through the part of Asia Minor to Syria, and westward to the Grecian Islands, Greece, Naples, Sicily, the southern parts of Spain and Portugal, and soon to the Azores. Other volcanic tracts appear to exist, particularly in the Indian and Pacific Oceans; but the foregoing are the most striking and comprehensible, and this general sketch may be of service in helping the reader to judge how far a convulsion in South America may awaken apprehension in Europe.

The progress of time and the continued observations of scientific men will doubtless elucidate some of the laws which govern even so mysterious and seemingly irregular a power as that of the earthquake. Of all visitations it is that which finds us most defenceless. It is only during an earthquake that a balloon can be considered a peculiarly safe place. Neither landman nor sailor is secure, while the earth is heaved into billows, and the ocean is swept by convulsive tides. Even where life is spared, the terror must often be intense, and perhaps no class of sufferers deserve more of our pity than those who are tossed by the earthquake, deprived of property, bereaved of relatives, and possibly wounded and mutilated, being finally left to endure severe privations after the primal disaster has passed away. The Andean earthquakes are not unfrequently accompanied by strange auxiliary calamities. The snows which cap these stupendous mountains are sometimes suddenly melted by the volcanic fires, and pour a deluge upon the plains. In January, 1803, the snows of Cotopaxi were thus dissolved in a single night. During earthquakes subterranean cavities filled with water are sometimes torn open. The water thus gushing out from the mountains will carry down with it immense quantities of mud. In this way valleys a thousand feet wide have been filled up to a depth of 600 feet, stopping the course of rivers and forming lakes. Humboldt states that great quantities of fish are sometimes brought down from the mountain reservoirs, having lived and multiplied in the subterranean waters.

That the subterranean forces which agitate our globe have been somewhat active of late is evident. The terrible hurricane which swept over the Virgin Islands last October, was followed in less than three weeks by a violent earthquake, accompanied by an inrush of the sea. From that time till the present, the island of St. Thomas has been scarcely free from vibrations. About the same time there was also a singular but brief outbreak of a new volcano in Nicaragua. In December, shocks of earthquake were felt in the United States and Canada, and in February, Antigua was visited. In March came the terrible outbreak of Manna Loa in the Sandwich Islands, the earthquake being one of extraordinary violence, causing considerable loss of life. The volcano, however, soon ceased its activity, and was spoken of afterwards as "a nine days' wonder." Ecuador itself was subject to two severe shocks in the month of June. A church was thrown down, and much property destroyed. These phenomena may all be ascribed to the great Andean line. But the other regions have been somewhat disturbed. This, in reference to the line which runs into Europe, we find that a shock was felt at Lyons on December 30, one in Somersetshire on January 4 in the present year, one in Brittany and Jersey on the 4th of April, one in L'Orient on the 29th, a violent shock in the Pyrenees on July 19, and very distinct shocks in Gibraltar on August 18, a circumstance extremely unusual, and accompanied by a remarkable disturbance of the current in the Straits. On the 15th June, there commenced a series of shocks in Hungary, which lasted at intervals for more than two months, occasioning much alarm. We should also mention that Malta and Alexandria were slightly shaken in month of February.

Some of our contemporaries, in referring to this disastrous convulsion in South America, have offered the suggestion that familiarity with the earthquake renders a population less sensible of its terrors. There is, unfortunately, good authority, for a contrary conclusion. Sir Charles Lyell says: It has been often remarked that the dread of earthquake is strongest in the minds of those who have experienced them most frequently; whereas, in the case of almost every other danger, familiarity with peril renders men intrepid." The reason, Sir Charles says, is obvious. If the mischief apprehended is imaginary, the first shock is often the most destructive, and when once the convulsion has begun, no skill or courage seems to avail.

The "Daily News" says—The awful intelligence is transmitted through New York of the destruction of a vast population in South America by an earthquake. Two and twenty thousand persons are reported to have perished, and although we cannot expect critical exactitude in accounts compiled from the first reports of a panic-stricken people, the news too

very resembles well-authenticated facts of history to be regarded as improbable. The subterranean storm appears to have raged for three or four days, and to have affected either simultaneously, or by successive shocks the whole country west of the Andes, from Arica in Peru to Ecuador, where the greatest loss of the life seems to have occurred. This is a classical earthquake region, a part of the world which man occupies at his peril, where some of the greatest cities have been destroyed twice in a century, and where 40,000 people have been engulfed in a moment. Arica, the first of the towns named has often been devastated by earthquake; Arequipa, which is built on the slope of a volcano has similar history; Lima and Callao, which, as not being mentioned now, have probably escaped, but which lie near the hue of the convulsion, were once destroyed together, when 18,000 persons were buried in their ruins. It is inevitable that we should contemplate such a catastrophe through the medium of our own familiar ideas, and Humboldt has told us what it is for an European to feel his faith shaken in that immovability of the earth which is part of our experience and almost of our religion. But to the natives of Peru or Ecuador the phenomenon which seems so appalling to us must appear less terrible. It does not apparently distress them to hold by a tenure unusually precarious an existence of which they have hitherto not been able to make much. For all that they are our fellow-men, with feelings like our own, and we cannot think without awe and sympathy of a catastrophe which involves tens of thousands of them in a swift destruction.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday we received full files of English papers brought out by the City of Rio Janeiro, from which we make, farther extracts, and publish them in another column. The most important item of news is the confirmation that the great Pacific earthquake was felt simultaneously more or less over the whole world. Some interesting details will be found elsewhere of the effects produced along the coast of California. The new Government of Sr. Sarmiento does not allow the grass to grow under its feet, and has, without the loss of a single hour, begun to grapple in earnest with the questions left pending by the late administration. The Corrientes imbroglio is undoubtedly the most important, both by its pernicious influence on the present as by the complications it may give rise to for the future, and we think the appointment of Dr. Velez Sarsfield, the Minister of the Interior, to proceed to the spot and arrange matters a wise measure. The decree issued the day before yesterday with reference to this matter will be found in another column. Dr. Sarsfield leaves to-day, and we are credibly informed that he will, on his way, visit General Urquiza, and secure his powerful cooperation in bringing about the pacification of Corrientes. The well-known friendly relations that have always existed between Gen. Urquiza and Dr. Sarsfield independently of the latter's recognised statesmanship and great experience, enable us to augur the best result for the very delicate mission entrusted to him—and are an earnest of the conciliatory policy of our present National Government. The Rosario telegraph is being carried on with great energy. On Tuesday last the wires had reached to within three leagues this side of Rojas—considerably more than half way. On Thursday, the period for sending in proposals to the Municipality for paving the streets, and providing the city with sewage and water supply closed, and we are happy to hear that among those sent in, which are not more than three, our friend Mr. Robertson's is the one that finds most favor, which is not to be wondered at, since the fact of his having carried through a similar undertaking in Rio Janeiro in an efficient manner and to the general satisfaction is a material and moral guarantee of his capability to give here also thorough satisfaction if entrusted with this very important work. During the absence on a special mission of Dr. Velez Sarsfield, Dr. Avellaneda will temporarily be in charge of the Department of the Interior. Intelligence from Cordoba announces that on the 15th inst. the works for the prolongation of the Central Argentine Railway were to have begun, the transfer of the necessary lands by the National Government to the Company having been already completed. The necessary materials were on their way to the place where the work is to begin. The Brazilian transport Cuyubá, which arrived in port the day before yesterday, has brought no later news from the seat of war in Paraguay. The appointment of Dr. D. Manuel Garcia, Secretary of the Argentine Legation in Paris, to be Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary in the U. S., reflects great credit upon President Sarmiento, who evidently is determined to carry out fully the right man in the right place theory. Dr. Garcia is not only distinguished by an intel-

ligence of no common order, which has been improved by extensive reading, but, during his long apprenticeship in the diplomatic career, has won for himself the golden opinion of all those who have come in contact with him. He is married to a daughter of General Mansilla, and sister of our friend Colonel Lucio Mansilla, who, by her varied accomplishments, is remarkably well fitted to adorn the high station she is called to fill, by her husband's promotion.

The fetes that took place last week in Magdalena, in honor of the patron saint, and for the inauguration of the public school of the partido, went off with great éclat. Our friend D. Santiago Estrada attended officially as inspector of schools, in company with an engineer of the topographical department, and other parties from town. Banquets and Balls were the order of the day, with concomitant speciousifying, in which our friend distinguished himself very notably.

We received, yesterday, a letter from Mr. T. S. Smith, the empresario of the Japanese equilibrist, announcing his arrival here with his wonderful troupe this morning. They will give their first performance to-night, for which a great number of seats have been already engaged. We have been particularly requested by Mr. Smith to warn the public against the extortion of speculators who may buy tickets with a view of selling them again, at an unconsciously increased price. If he does not wish the public to be fleeced, or pay more than the established prices, and will ever be ready to repeat the same performance of one night on the following; so that everybody may have a chance of witnessing the astounding feats of his troupe, and more particularly of the youthful All Right, who has received such enthusiastic reception all over the world.

At the request of several employes of the Western Railway, we beg to call Sor. Madero's attention to the long and faithful services of young Cristobal Escardo, which ought to be sufficient to secure to him a preferential consideration for the newly created appointment of Superintendent of the Central Station. Mr. Escardo has been ever since the establishment of the railway in its employment, and given the greatest satisfaction for the punctual discharge of his duties, and from all that we learn both the good of the public and the service of the government would be advantageously consulted by his obtaining this well merited promotion. Mr. Raoul Legout, ex-editor of the "Courier de la Plata," has asked for a patent for an atmospheric lever, by which he thinks he has solved the problem of perpetual motion.

We are glad to hear that Don Juan Bautista Peña has completely recovered from the attack which a few days ago placed his life in danger, to the great alarm of his friends and relatives. The Bourgoigne and Picardie of the Marseilles line, have arrived at Montevideo, and are expected up here to-day. Yesterday a crowd collected round the door of Messrs. Zimmerman & Fair's counting house in Plaza Victoria, to look at two splendid Leicester rams just landed ex City of Rio de Janeiro, and imported by Mr. Reid for the estancia Esparillares. We regret to learn that an unfortunate occurrence that took place on board a foreign man-of-war belonging to the station is likely to lead to unpleasant consequences for her commander. As the matter is likely to give rise to a court-martial, and is already of public notoriety, we are reluctantly obliged to notice it. The Hon. M. Maxwell left for Montevideo the day before yesterday to bid farewell to his numerous friends in the Banda Oriental prior to his undertaking in company with Captain Burton of Mecca and Africa telegraphy, a trip across the pampa, touching at Cordova, San Juan, Mendoza, to Chile, from whence they intend to return by water through the straits of Magellan. We have reason to believe they would be glad to meet with two or three gentlemen to accompany them; as the insecurity of the road, renders it more agreeable to travel in a large party. The intend starting about the middle of next month and they could not have selected a better time of the year for their interesting trip.

THE PARAGUAYAN ARMY.

BIOGRAPHY OF GENERAL BARRIOS. Since the 27th April, 1868, when the Supreme National Government established the military code creating three ranks for the chiefs of our army, viz., Brigadier, General of Division, and Marshal, His Excellency Don F. Solano Lopez has been the only one to obtain the two latter grades, conferred on him by the National Congress of 1862 and 1864.

Notwithstanding all the promotions which have been awarded to the brave defenders during this protracted struggle, but two were deemed worthy of the title of Brigadiers, and only one that of General of Division,—the brave and intrepid Gen. Barrios, Minister of War. This simple fact establishes the reputation of these honors; none but the bravest of the brave can hope to attain the meanness of them; nor can they be bought for

gold, and for this reason it is that the Paraguayan youth are ever ready to purchase the smallest decoration at the price of their blood—may even their very lives.

General Barrios received his honors in return for a long series of valuable services, lent his country in the present struggle, either by his genius in the carpeted saloons of the War Department, or again as a soldier in the most exposed points of the battle-field. In a word, Barrios was the 'vencido' of Coimbra, and before his prestige the great strongholds of Albuquerque and Corumbá succumbed. In the glorious action of May 24th Barrios commanded, and so admirably did he organize the victory, which added another to the long list inscribed in the annals of our country, as to meet with the congratulations of the great Marshal. In all these, and the subsequent fights at Tuyuti, Barrios conducted himself so as to impress, alike his country and his enemies, with his coolness, intelligence, and bravery. From a youth Barrios was reared in the camp, and graduated under the eye of our great chief, only Marshal, and invincible defender. He began his career in the campaign of Corrientes, 1845; and four years afterwards, pacified the country lying between the Parana and Uruguay, as far as Cuias.

When Brigadier Lopez, his predecessor in the War Department, left on a mission to the Courts of Europe, which has proved so happy in making this country well and favorably known abroad, Barrios was one of the favored few who accompanied him. N.B.—Since the above was written, the subject of the article fell into disgrace with his master, and committed suicide. SEMANARIO.

AGRICULTURE IN PARAGUAY.

"The gigantic and prolonged struggle in which we have been engaged against the inveterate hate and insatiable ambition of Brazil, aided by the injustice of the Argentine Government, has demonstrated to the world the love of the Paraguayan people for liberty, and respect for their Constitution.

For the last two years the country has suffered from a strict blockade cut off from all contact with the outer world, by the Secret Alliance Treaty of May 1865, the Paraguayan people have, up to the present, under the wise guidance of Marshal Lopez, managed to defend their country, without other resources than those supplied by our own industry and genius. This we could never have expected, nor can it be comprehended by other people than those who have passed through the same crisis of National liberty.

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable season through which we passed, for want of water and the scarcity of hands, in consequence of the work in the arsenals and of the army, no less than 4,102,520 ridges of seeds, and 195,757 fruit trees and vegetable plants were sown in the six months, ending March last.

"The principal districts which have contributed to this most necessary department of a country's greatness are:— Villa Rica, 210,031 seeds, 15,893 plants. Villa San Pedro, 122,810 seeds, 13,711 plants. Villa Itaquá, 140,765 seeds. Villa Peribebuy, 128,645 seeds, 831 plants. Villa Carepequán, 132,260 seeds, 30,098 plants. Villa Luque, 143,526 seeds, 399 plants. Villa Altos, 106,098 seeds. Villa San José de los Arroyos, 170,253 seeds, 135 plants. Villa Ibicuí, 111,185 seeds, 2,180 plants."

The remainder of the above large total is made up in numerous interior provinces, too many to mention; in fact, we only give the above, as deeming it of importance to the Allied invaders to know, on the most authentic source, where the great staple of life is to be found. Should Lopez retreat any further inland, the Allies will soon come on the above rich territory, when the information, which we take from the "Semanario," may be found more valuable than the longest and most self-contradictory statement, of spies and deserters.

Last spring, whilst the Allies lay lazily round the quagmires of Tuyucú, the energetic enemy were ordered to lend a hand to the new industry, which, though usually the concomitant of peace and happiness, was in this instance, fomented by the first necessities of nature. During the long lull in military operations preceding the fall of Humaitá, an extraordinary agricultural enthusiasm seized the people, and the Paraguayan journal, believing the Allies were brought to a dead-lock, freely indulged in calculating the probable returns of the crops this season. These will doubtless be found very heavy, after making allowance for exaggeration; but it depends on the Allies themselves who shall reap them. A prompt diversion to the Interior, would land the troops in the midst of these waving valleys, which, like the fields round Humaitá, will be transformed into mere wildernesses, by the ruthless spoiler, if they delay at Villota.

