

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIBICA ITALIANA
9a Funcion del primer Abono, Para el Sabado 15 de Mayo.

COLISEUM HALL

CONCIERTO DE DESPEDIDA
Por ANZELIA UBERTI.

El dia 15 de MAYO de 1869, a las 8 de la noche.

- PROGRAMA. Primera Parte: 1. Coro para hombres. 2. Fa tasia variada sobre motivos de la opera Norma...

- Segunda Parte: 7. Aria variada sobre un tema original compuesto y ejecutado por el Sr. Hernandez. 8. a. Romanza Española GASTAMIDE...

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE

196-CALLE VICTORIA-196
GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.

AMATEUR CONCERT

IN CHASCOMUS, May 24, 1869. A few incidents of this Partido have determined to give a Concert for the Benefit of the British Hospital.

THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO

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ENGLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH

MAN and BENEDECTION every Sunday at Twelve o'Clock, and an English Sermon by Father Lopresti.

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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.

The Standard

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD"

Montevideo, May 13, 6.30 P.M.

Business very dull. Paper sales effected at 9 1/2 dis.

Exchange-London, done at 50 1/2 gold; upon France, 4.80 paper, and 5.30 gold.

Fine wool sold at 23 reals. The Manager and Directors of the Commercial Bank, Salto, have been brought into Montevideo as prisoners.

Resistance to legal authority. The Chambers have met. The Carzo Forzoso project has been defeated by a large majority.

BRITISH IMPORTS.

We have on more than one occasion called attention to the great falling off in British exports to the River Plate.

The following excellent article from the "Brazil and River Plate Mail" bears on the subject, and gives figures well worthy the attention of our commercial readers:

Export Trade to Brazil and the River Plate. The tables of our export trade for 1868 show a diminution in the value of goods sent from the United Kingdom in 1868 as compared with that of 1867.

That falling off in value is, of course, consistent with an increase of quantity, and may perhaps be accounted for by decrease in prices of the commodities exported or by markets overflooded by commodities in 1867.

If so, it would, in the former case, be to the advantage of the importing States, for they would then obtain an equal or larger quantity of goods for less money.

But, postponing this view for subsequent examination, the falling off in our exports to Brazil in 1868 is less than might have been anticipated, the figures being in 1868 still \$5,323,937, against \$5,694,557 in 1867.

This diminution, which is only \$370,620 in amount, may, it has been said, be attributed to the Paraguayan war.

We venture to demur to that opinion for these reasons:

Injurious as the war has been financially to Brazil in increasing the expenditure of its Government, in depreciating its currency, and in lowering its exchanges in Europe, the war has poured an immense amount of money into Buenos Ayres, and it ought to have produced an extension of our commerce with the Argentines.

But the facts of the case are in the other direction. The value of our exports to the Argentine Confederation, which were in 1867 \$2,837,124, fell in 1868 to \$1,958,233, or by no less a sum than \$878,890.

And with Uruguay our exports were reduced in value from \$1,452,508, in 1867, to \$930,973, or by \$521,535, in 1868.

There have, in 1868, been other causes at work in the Plate producing this falling off than the Paraguayan war; notably in Uruguay its financial difficulties, which we regret to see, have led to a suspension of payment by Baron Maua's useful bank at Montevideo, and in both the Argentine and Uruguay Republics to the reduced value of their chief export, wool, which reduction diminished their power to purchase English goods.

If the Paraguayan war had led to a diminution of trade with these countries, it ought obviously to have been more felt in Brazil, where its burden was greater than in the Plate, into which it poured vast sums of money; and the fact that in Brazil, despite its prejudicial consequences in other directions, its effect on our exports has been so small—if, indeed, any at all [a point which has still to be ascertained]—shows the immense producing and consuming powers of that Empire, under adverse circumstances, and indicates the greatness of its recuperative capacity.

In spite of the disturbance of the labor market, consequent on the demand for soldiers and sailors for the war, and of that "violent convulsion" which the "Pall Mall Gazette," in an article at once silly and malignant, anticipates as the most probable end in Brazil, in 1868 the value of our exports only fell off in value some \$350,000; and yet it remains to be seen whether that reduction in value involved any decrease in quantity.

Another reason for demurring to the opinion that this diminution in value is the result of the Paraguayan war is to be found in the further fact that our export trade with America North and South, in 1868 exhibited, with one exception a general falling off in value. That exception, strange to say, is New Granada, where, from some cause to be ascertained, our exports rose in value from \$2,390,931 in 1867, to \$2,704,958. To all other American countries there was a great reduction in value in 1868, larger generally in proportion than to Brazil. The figures are:—

Table with 2 columns: Country, 1867, 1868. Includes British Exports, United States, British North America, Chile, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia.

From the figures we have given it will be seen that in 1868 our export trade to Brazil was in value \$5,323,937, against only 6,080,431, the value of our exports to all the other States of South America, the Plate excepted, or the Plate included, against \$8,969,628 with all the rest of South America. More than half in value of our exports then to South America is that to Brazil.

That our Exports to the Plate will gradually recover in value admits of little doubt. But it is most encouraging to find that not even a costly and prolonged war has seriously affected our exports to the Empire of Brazil.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 5, 1869. A knowledge of our position in relation to that of the enemy will prove that the operations about to be undertaken against the front of Lopez's lines are tedious and difficult—tedious, for twelve bridges have to be rebuilt, and careful reconnoissances made of broken and mountainous ground; and difficult, for the position is almost inaccessible from the natural formation of the ground, and the enemy, with a small force, might easily bar our progress if we attack only at this point; for, according to the declaration of a deserter, "if you attack the position in the front, Lopez will only require stones to beat you back." This will give you an idea of the strength of the enemy's position; but neither is it to be supposed on this account that the last refuge of the tyrant is invulnerable, for the simple reason that the line of retreat is uncovered by troops, the enemy being unable to spare them; neither are there difficulties to be met with in the nature of the ground—consequently, it may be intersected between Paraguay and Valenzuela, and from that point to Perervony on the left rear of the enemy's lines, while another attack can be made on the right, so that he cannot cope with three or four separate corps operating on his flank and rear. The front of his position being completely blocked up, this plan, with the resources at our command, must end in the complete rout of the tyrant; if we can be back again in B. Ayres in eight months we will have drawn

from the lottery the prize of being able to return to our country, which is the best and dearest prize, as it has been bought with blood.

Following the course of the Paraguay to the north, there is a little river, and up its stream a small Brazilian squadron proceeded—two wooden ships going as far as thirty leagues towards the Cordilleras. While the fleet was returning, at a narrow part of the river it was found that the enemy had barred their progress with chains, trunks of trees, and other things. While the ships were preparing to clear a way through, they were attacked by the Paraguayans in launches and canoes, on rafts and trunks of trees; the object was to get hold of an ironclad at any cost. The enemy were beaten off, and amongst the prisoners taken were two officers, who stated that Lopez had 6,000 men, 19 guns, but very few muskets, wanting which, he had armed many of his men with lances; they also said that he put two women to death who had come from the city, and had shot some of those who had surrendered at Angostura, who, anxious to see their families, had re-entered his ranks.

To-morrow the San Martin regiment, the Correntinos, and a Brazilian regiment will make a reconnoissance on our flanks, and in front of our position. It is said that we will march in a few days for Yquerey.

The engagement is still very gay: parties, theatres, and balls are the order of the day. "La Palouita" and other voluptuous dances have been introduced amongst us, and we resemble Musselmans in an opium dream dancing with the odalisques of the eighth heaven.

In this blessed camp there are a number of lovely Paraguayan women, who have sought a refuge, which we, as generous enemies, have freely afforded them, swearing on a bottle of Burgundy to protect them against the tyrant, who is insensible to the charms either of their grief or beauty.

Amongst them is one who attracts immediate attention, with great black eyes, and pale as the lily of the valley. There is a story attached to the career of the lovely Eliza—for so she is called, which winds up with her being taken prisoner by us in a late fight, dressed in soldiers uniform, and she is now the Queen of Beauty in our Camp.

It is now some years since the idea of founding an Empire and becoming the Charlemagne of South America entered the brain of the Dictator of Paraguay. When the French troops were entering Paris after the Crimean War, Marshal Lopez was present, and being asked by a gentleman who accompanied him what he thought of the troops (the Zouaves were defiling before the Emperor at the time), he replied, with a half contemptuous, half cold smile—"They are good, but my Paraguayans are quite equal to them!"—and on the other laughing outcries, he added, "You must know that Paraguay is equal to a contest with Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Uruguay, and Bolivia, into the bargain, should they be rash enough to provoke her!"

It will thus be seen that this war had been hatching for some time in the brain of Lopez.

We are waiting for the bridge at Yquerey to be prepared, we are waiting for oxen, we are waiting for horses, we are waiting for many things—but we hope to move in a few days as far as the river Yquerey. At all events, Asuncion and Luque will be good bases for operations, as they are behind the river.

Lopez has spread reports through the ranks that he will receive help from Bolivia, and that an Envoy from that Republic has reached his camp.

General Gelly comes to Asuncion as manager of the house of Molina and Company.

A dealer who lately went some distance from our lines with a number of carts, peones, &c., to bring in a lot of property, was pounced upon by the Paraguayans. Men, mules, and carts were all carried off, some few of the first-named having subsequently made their escape.

While the Allied Army has during its march a legion of women on one side, sutlers on the other, and robbers in front, the war will never be brought to a close.

A Paraguayan officer, said to be half mad, has fallen into our hands, and it was found that he had intended to assassinate the Commander-in-Chief, as Lopez believed him to have been sent by the Emperor as future King of Paraguay.

—Tribuna.

CATAMARCA.

STATISTICS OF ITS INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

In a correspondence from the capital of Cordoba, published on the 23rd of last month in the "Progreso," of that city, we find the following interesting paragraphs, which we copy, recommending their perusal to our readers.

By statistics taken in the year 1852-Catamarca consumed 70,000 dollars worth of foreign merchandise, in 1866 \$600,000, and in 1860 \$1,200,000.

The tendency of commercial transactions to increase may be estimated,

when in eight years there is an increase in consumption from \$70,000 to \$1,200,000.

Catamarca, more than any other province of the Republic, fosters all branches of industry, and has relations with all the sister provinces and neighboring republics. To Bolivia are exported by this province mules, horses, asses, aguardiente, and wines.

To Chile oxen, copper, barley, flour, dry fruits, tobacco, and algarroba; the latter is much used in Chile to day. It is found all over the province, and, costing 4 reals per fanega is sold in Chile at two to three reals per pound.

Having mentioned those products sent from this province to the adjacent republics, I have still to enumerate those forwarded to the sister provinces.

To the Northern Provinces are exported aguardiente, wine, dried fruits, woven woollen goods, huanoaco fleeces, flour in large quantities, aise, and cumin.

To show you the production of woven goods, I will give you the following data of the department of Belen: Quilts are manufactured on an extensive scale, and ponchos, and from the waste and clippings travelling bags are made, which in one year gave a return of \$5,000, cost price.

To the province of Cuyo Catamarca exports sole leather and tobacco; the quantity of sole leather exported is considerable, as will be seen further on.

To Cordoba dried fruits, chiefly raisins, dwarf pepper, tobacco, flour, aise, cumin, wines, etc. are sent.

To the Litoral Catamarca sends farm implements, dough, woven goods, furs, woollen goods, hides, figs, raisins, and other articles.

I will now give you an approximate idea of the amount exported of different articles, according to data which I have obtained.

Mules, to the number of 6,000, worth 240,000 dollars are sent every year to Bolivia.

Asses, annual export, nine to ten thousand, worth 100,000 dollars.

Aguardiente, 2,000 barrels of seven arrobas each; value 80,000 dollars.

Cattle, six to seven thousand oxen, annually, representing 250,000 dollars.

Although all the cattle exported does not belong to Catamarca, they owe their strong and excellent condition to feeding on the rich pastures of the province. For instance, a mule worth six dollars from the Litoral fetches forty after a winter in the province.

An ox worth from twelve to fifteen dollars, fetches afterwards forty.

Woven goods—The Department of Belen, according to statistics which I have seen, produces annually ponchos, quilts, &c., to the value of 50,000 dollars.

Copper—By the returns for this year, I have learned that Faerte de Andalaga produced 33,000 quintals of this metal, valued at 800,000 dollars.

In 1860 there were twelve mines at work; in 1863, only two. In 1860 there were nine calcinating furnaces at work belonging to—3, Molina Hnos; 4, S. Lafone; 1, Don Wellington Mercado; 1, Dr. Malbran. In 1863, one; Molina; one, Lafone; one, Mercado.

In 1860, 6,000 mules were employed in the transport of merchandise, 4,000 belonging to Catamarca, and 2,000 to Rioja.

In 1863, the mines and trade in general were brought to a standstill, as no means existed of transporting provisions to the mines, or goods to Faerte, Belen, Santa Maria, Linogasta, neither were metals sent down from the mines.

Freight from the smelting establishment at Cordoba—5,000 bars of copper, at 5 dollars each..... \$25,000

Freight from the mine to the furnaces, 30,000 qtls. 14,000

Freight on bricks for the furnace..... 5,000

Freight on iron, powder, &c., annually..... 2,000

Freight on provisions to the mines, 700 loads..... 2,100

Freight on 3,500 soles for boots for Molina Bros.... 1,344

Freight on 2,000 hides.... 1,410

Freight on 250 loads of dwarf pepper..... 1,500

Freight on 412 loads of tobacco to Cordoba and Mendoza..... 3,898

Freight on 52 loads aise to Cordoba..... 312

Freight from Cordoba to Catamarca for 685 loads of foreign goods..... 3,767

It will thus be seen that one firm alone paid for its freight on muleback, from sixty to seventy thousand dollars.—Tribuna.

THE PREMIO PROVINCIAL AT BELGRANO RACE MEETING.

The splendid debut made by the Jockey Club at their first formal meeting in Belgrano the other day, was universally admitted to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the public, and, but for an untoward occurrence might have fairly laid claim to have been the most successful race meeting on record in this country.

In the half round race the rider of Chacero put his leg in front of Old Warden's jockey, kept him back, and even rode him off the course, thus giving Rabioso a long start, which decided the fate of the race. At the weighing the rider of Old Warden complained of this foul play, which had, on the other hand, been witnessed, and was satisfactorily proved against the rider

of Chacero; but as no complaint was brought against the rider of Rabioso he was declared the winner. This, however, was not all—Grigera, the rider of Chacero, was heard to shout, and he himself confessed having shouted to the rider of Rabioso, after foully keeping back Old Warden for more than 400 yards. "I can hold him no longer—there he goes," or words to that effect, leading to the supposition that the rider of Rabioso, or his trainer, were implicated in the foul play. What gave a further appearance of probability to this supposition was, the fact that the owner of Rabioso, a delicacy that does him the greatest credit, informed the committee that he would not receive a prize that had been so unfairly won, and which, but for the fouling of Old Warden, would, in all probability, have been gained by him. The committee was therefore called upon to decide a case, the novelty of which surrounded it with considerable difficulty. If the decision they have finally come to, and which we give below, is open to some criticism, it appears to us that, taking into consideration the public feeling on the matter, and our local notions on racing and betting, they could not have taken a fairer view of the merits of the case.

Resolution of the Committee of the Jockey Club of Buenos Ayres, with reference to the half round race Premio Provincial, Belgrano Autumn Meeting, 6th of May, 1869.

Considering that Thomas Grigera, who rode the Chacero has been publicly and notoriously convicted of foul play with the rider of Old Warden, and by this unwarrantable means hindered the latter from competing fairly with Rabioso, the winner of the race, the committee, after full and mature consideration, has resolved—

1st. All bets made between Old Warden and Rabioso are declared null and void.

2nd. Rabioso and Old Warden shall run the race over again under the same conditions on Tuesday, 25th inst., the winner of the two receiving the stakes and added money.

3rd. The Jockey Thomas Grigera, in consequence of his reprehensible behaviour on this occasion, is hereby forever expelled from, and shall never again be allowed to run at, any race meeting of the Buenos Ayres Jockey Club.

(Signed), C. Casares—A. C. Cambaceres—Hector F. Varela—Federico Plowes—G. P. Craufurd.

B. Ayres, May 11, 1869.

ARGENTINE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,

Whilst meditating over President Sarmiento's message, published in your issue of 6th inst. I received by post the "Daily News" of 19th March last. In this its New York correspondent, amongst other observations on the inaugural address of President Grant, such comments:—

"There is one curious little bit of folly in Grant's address, and how it got there it is hard to say. I mean the suggestion he makes that the means of paying the debt and returning to specie payments may be found in the gold mines of the West, and that it may not be a bad idea for Government to assist in their further development. This is an old delusion, and one fondly cherished by many good people in the earlier years of the war, when the debt was beginning to assume alarming proportions. The idea on which it was based seemed to be that the gold being undoubtedly there, and the total yield being already known to amount to a very considerable sum, all the Government had to do was to take it, and pay its debts with it. The fact is that gold mining, with any process of extracting the metal from the quartz as yet discovered, is one of the most unprofitable of enterprises. There is no branch of industry which makes so small a return on the whole for the capital and labour engaged in it. Its attraction to so many people is due wholly to the occasional occurrence of great prizes in it. One hundred men may work in it for a year, for the chance of producing one lump of gold which, when produced, may pay one man handsomely, but would not, if divided amongst all who have been engaged in the pursuit of it, provide them with the coarsest food and scantiest clothing. The only use the mines have been to California, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana; has been in drawing population to them sooner than it would otherwise have done if only the ordinary inducement had been offered. It has been well ascertained that the returns drawn from the capital and labour invested in mining have been very much less than those which would have rewarded their investment in agriculture or in any other species of industry. The Government could of course, only get hold of the gold either by heavy taxation of those already engaged in the business of mining, which would drive them all out of it, or by engaging in it itself, and of course mining operations would be carried on by it under more unfavourable conditions, and more unprofitable than by private individuals. Nevertheless, absurd as the notion is, it was in 1863 gravely maintained by a New York banker in a published

pamphlet, that the country need not be alarmed by the debt, as the gold mines would pay it twice over. How the hallucination has managed to find a refuge and abiding place in Grant's very sensible and practical brain it is hard to say."

In one part of President Sarmiento's message referring to the feeling of insecurity felt in the provinces by insurrections as by invasions of Indians, he observes:—

"As a proof of this state of things, the Custom House returns show how unequal has been the result of the revenue, the Provinces of the Litoral having doubled their consumption in the last five years, whilst this proportion diminishes in the interior provinces at such a rate as not to be felt in the extreme north, thus enabling us to measure by the wealth each people has attained the amount of security enjoyed."

Knowing as you do the interest which I take in the development of this country's resources, you will not be surprised that such a paragraph as this seems to me to be illusory. If the revenues of the Litoral should triple and quadruple, instead of doubling their consumption, how can this prove the progress of the country, when we know that its exports are rapidly approaching to a return of nil? What is to pay for this consumption?

Again H.E. says:—

"In the anticipation of one hundred thousand immigrants per annum, we ought from this moment to set about the task of providing for them land of easy acquisition, and whose distribution should be governed by laws that will prevent one single individual from appropriating a territory sufficient in Europe to sustain a kingdom, or that the present generation should defraud future ones of their right to a home and a plot of land, which they shall be allowed to call their own patrimony. Why should we not provide, by the creation of new territories, the formation of future United Provinces, which after the lapse of a few years, will come to swell the number of the original fourteen, in the same way that twenty-four flourishing States have been added to the primitive thirteen in the northern portion of our continent?"

How are these States composed? Of public lands and immigrants. We also have land in excess and an abundant immigration, and we should only be wanting in intelligence, prevision, and virtue, if the same causes did not produce in the extreme south the same effects as in the north."

My object is not to find fault or to be hypercritical; but when I see his Excellency going from these reflections with a proposal for funds, to establish an Astronomical Observatory, I am afraid the main object will be passed by in such a manner that it would have been better not to speak of it at all. What this country wants are heads that know how "to create and foster an industrial spirit and make it racy of the soil." To do this mission are needed hands and arms of stalwart men. These, of course, will be provided for according to the following extract from the Message:—

"We shall require about \$7,000,000 to provide during next year the necessities of the public debt, and to reimburse the loans obtained for limited periods, and yet we have succeeded, and I feel certain that in future we shall succeed in showing that the credit and honor of our country will go hand in hand, both abroad and in the interior of the Republic."

Is this money to be expended in what we know to be the actual expenses of the war in Paraguay—ascertained to be at this moment five hundred thousand hard dollars monthly? Or is it to be used for organizing a system in any way like that which is done by the English Government in paying assisted passages, as well as giving free ones to emigrants, who will go to their colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, Vancouver's Island, and other settlements? As the latter is not likely, I had hoped that after President Sarmiento's experience of the United States he would have submitted to the Congress something like the celebrated "Homestead Law."

Without some such law—or at least without lowering the prices of lands to be sold—and abolishing a good deal of the legal twaddle necessary for proprietorship, it seems to me a hopeless dream to expect the coming of the time to swell the original number of provinces from fourteen to something greater. This, however, would be no sign of the nation's prosperity. Only a few years have passed by since Senator Oroño said—

"The territorial extent of a country neither adds to its riches nor importance; but it is the number and condition of its inhabitants which form a proper criterion of a country's wealth and prosperity."

And again:—

"One of the greatest of all errors is to regard public lands as a sort of merchandise, to be sold at the highest price, when, on the contrary, they should be disposed of at a mere nominal value, as the Government of a country should count more upon the revenue arising from agricultural industry, than on a speculative price for waste territory."

Such sentiments as these ought to form the guiding stars of our Argentine-law makers in the present industrial crisis. For my part, I look upon the Exhibition at Cordoba, the river-line of Telegraph, the new Port of Buenos Ayres, to be secondary to the great point of how to fructify our soil in a country that has territorial expanse sufficient to make it the granary of the world. When we can look forward to having the surplus of our revenues spent in education—more particularly in agricultural schools—then we may boast of our progress—but not till then.

Your obedient servant, AN ARGENTINE CITIZEN.

May 8, 1869.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The steamers which arrived in port yesterday were the Villa del Salto, from Montevideo, and Provedor, from Asuncion. Some attention has been attracted by the last proposals put forward by the 'Tribuna' and 'Siglo' for the patching up of the bank question, but they will probably share the fate of their numerous predecessors.

The delay in the delivery of the mails on Wednesday was longer than usual, the letters not being delivered till very late in the afternoon. The bad weather, on whose broad shoulders, whenever possible, every private and public shortcoming is habitually thrown here, has been put forward as the cause of the late delivery on Wednesday; but the excuse is quite futile, and some improvement is urgently called for in this respect. We cannot see why the letters should not be sorted on the voyage, as is done in all Channel traffic in Europe, and on some of the Ocean lines. A couple of post office clerks could do the whole business during the run out, avoiding both the delay and confusion observable here on the arrival of the mail steamers. With the increasing correspondence between this country and Europe, we only wonder how the letters are even delivered so soon; and the fact speaks well for the activity of the Post Office employees, who are anxious to oblige the public, but on packet days are taxed above their numbers and strength. We hope to see some steps shortly taken towards the adoption of the remedy we have pointed out.

Sr. Castro, the new Governor of Buenos Ayres, seems resolved to make the law and constitution observed and respected, as he announced in his message. The Provincial Government has addressed a strong note to the Correctional Judge, Dr. Don José D. Boneo, calling his attention to the failure of the late municipal elections, in consequence of the non-attendance of the officials, and to the frauds of previous pollings, reminding him in addition that similar communications had to be addressed to him on two former occasions, and begging of him to institute an inquiry, and put forth every effort to make the law respected.

The Central Argentine Railway Company held their fifth annual meeting in London on March 24. The Directors' Report, which has already appeared in our columns, was unanimously adopted. The deputy chairman drew attention to the very flourishing prospects of the Company, and to the fact that during the past twelve months their shares have increased more than £5 per share in value. The chairman informed the meeting that the Government are now engaged in making surveys, with a view of extending the railway communication to Chili, the West Coast generally, and the Republic of Bolivia. By the last day of the present year the directors expect that the line will be opened through to Cordoba. A very much larger number of shares having been applied for than the directors had it in their power to allot, the chairman gave notice that, with a view to satisfy the demand, the contractors had consented to furnish the requisite number from their own original allotment. It seemed to be the general opinion that the business of the Company must be very greatly increased when the line reaches Cordoba.

We feel great pleasure in bringing before the notice of our reading public a new periodical, printed in New York, "Appleton's Journal," which is certainly the best specimen of its class we have for a long time had the pleasure of meeting. The price is extremely moderate, \$4 per annum. The following is a summary of the plan of the new journal:—"Appleton's Journal" will be devoted to popular literature, an organ of advanced opinion with respect to all the great interests of society, of popular Science in its best sense, and of Art. The department of Literature will embrace Fiction, in the form of both serial novels and short stories; Essays upon literary and social topics; Sketches of travel and adventure; Discussions upon art, books, and kindred themes; Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of town or country; and Poems by our foremost poets. A distinctive feature will be a fuller treatment of Science than is prevalent in popular journals. In this branch the publishers have secured the service of the ablest and most authoritative thinkers, men who combine large and accurate knowledge with the power of clear and impressive statement. Edu-

action, in its various aspects, personal and public, at home, in the school, and in the college, in its principles as a science, and in its practice as art, will receive the full consideration to which it is undeniably entitled.

The Pacific mail steamer Patagonia was to have left Liverpool on yesterday, and may be expected in Montevideo on the 10th of next month.

From Rosario, we learn that railway and waterworks are both proceeding famously; the latter are expected to be finished and in perfect working order towards the beginning of the ensuing summer.

On Wednesday almost all the amusements announced for that evening had to be postponed in consequence of the downpour of rain.

The news from the South camps yesterday was to the effect that owing to the heavy rains all transit except by rail is out of the question, the arroyos were so swollen that they cannot with safety be crossed.

Governor Castro is about to start an agricultural college in this province and it appears there is some difficulty as to a site.

The general meeting of the Athletic Sports Society takes place this evening, and we believe it is the wish of the committee and members that it should be a meeting 'en masse' of all the sport loving Britons in town.

From Paraguay we hear that the Yaguery bridge is finished, and that a Brazilian column has passed to the other side; one of the locomotives lately sent up is now in working order, and proves of immense service in the transport of rations, ammunition, &c.

We find in a Rosario colleague the following curious statistics respecting that mystery—human life. The writer is evidently a Benedict, for he commences with an abruptness quite startling to unmarried nerves, by stating that married people live longer than those who have the misfortune to be shivering in the cold shade of celibacy.

This is as it should be, and is a useful hint to 'unmarried Bohemians' desirous of reaching a ripe old age. Of every 1,000 people 66 marry (not an alarming proportion); and it may probably serve the interests of would-be old bachelors and young maids determined to merit the latter appellation as short a time as possible, to inform them that June and December are the most favorable for the pursuers and dangerous for the pursued in the matrimonial chase.

A sum of 2000 hard dollars has just been forwarded to the San Juan Government by the National Minister of Finance, to be applied to the surveying of the projected road through Los Patos to the Cordillera.

We call attention to the fact, that Madame Uberti will, at her farewell concert to-morrow, sing two English songs, one of them the exquisite 'Last Rose of Summer.' We feel certain that the English and Germans will unite to make Madame Uberti's farewell a bumper.

On Monday, the 3rd inst., closed the happy scenes of which Rojas had been the theatre for the twelve days previous, and the day following [Tuesday] His Grace the Lord Archbishop and suite accepted an invitation to a banquet at the residence of Mr James Ballester, of the Estancia Estrella.

Precisely at one o'clock, the Archbishop and party arrived at the hospitable dwelling of Mr Ballester. After receiving a hearty welcome from Mrs Ballester and kind greetings from all present, His Grace, wishing to get an insight into practical sheepfarming, &c., took a promenade around the premises, in the course of which he manifested an agreeable desire to hear explained the mowing and reaping machines, also the machinery of two large boilers, for melting sheep, in the graneria adjoining, their working capabilities, &c.

His Grace presided, with the Juez de Paz, Dr Francisco Roca, on his right, General Frias on his left, and the remaining gentlemen, among whom as principal might be noticed the Rev. L. M. Leahy, Messrs Linera, Guzman, Iriverari, Beguiristain, Goghegan, father and son, and some others.

The viands and wines being of the choicest description afforded great satisfaction to all the guests. When the cloth was removed, the more intellectual season succeeded, and amongst the speeches delivered one of Mr Ballester's expressive of his delight to find his Grace in such robust health, notwithstanding the arduous character of his occupations, his sense of the high honor conferred by his Grace's presence, and concluded with greeting his Lordship a safe voyage to Rome, and a return from the Eternal City with a Cardinal's hat.

witnessed deeds of holy and exemplary piety, which cannot fail to attract many more closely to the fold of Christ, to bring down blessings on its inhabitants, and imprint on the minds of all—young and old—feelings of charity, of benevolence for their fellow-man, and of remembrance of Docto Bacalada and his coadjutors here, which it might be hard to describe, but which cannot soon be forgotten.

Allow me through your paper to call attention to the rather exorbitant charges made on correspondence between this city and camp towns through which the railways do not run.

I find by experience that it is not sufficient to stamp a letter with the usual postage stamp to ensure its free delivery in any of the above-mentioned towns, as it is there subject to a fee of two dollars currency payable to the proprietor of the diligence that plies between the railway station and camp villages.

I am in doubt whether such a fee is legal or not, as I am told that most of the diligences receive subsidies from Government for the carriage of the mails.

I see you are about to publish a Handbook of the River Plate, and I will thank you to forward me as early as possible, two copies. I expect your work will be a very valuable one, and I intend sending it to reading-rooms and libraries in the rural districts of this country, where the information they contain will be useful to intending emigrants.

There was a sensible decline in stock to-day, and very heavy speculative sales made for the end of May and June. One broker sold nearly half a million, and these heavy operations shook the market; as is usual in this market, most of the small brokers follow the leader, and when the King sells nearly all follow suit.

Every Thursday for Montevideo, at 6 p.m., the British steamer Saturno. Every Sunday for Salto and intermediate ports at 10 a.m., the British steamer Saturno. Messengers Fluviales Reconquista, No. 99.

A General Meeting of the above Society will be held in the British School-room, Calle 25 de Mayo, on Friday evening, 14th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report on the last Meeting, and elect Officers for the ensuing half-year.

The arrivals from the River Plate since the 5th ultimo have been the s.s. Uruguay and s.s. Tycho Brahe, from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; the Star of Hope and Koh-i-noor from Rio de Janeiro; the Albert from Montevideo, and from Rio Grande the Amanda—bringing in all 6969 Salted River Plate and 6229 Salted Rio Grande Ox and Cow and 2484 Salted River Plate Hides, 1850 Pipes/Tallow, Hair, Bones, Horns, &c.

The arrival of the improved demand noticed in our last, a want of animation has been the ruling feature in the market for Salted River Plate Hides during the past month, which even the now moderate stock and the knowledge that imports of any moment of the new slaughter must be necessarily very late, has in no wise tended to restore.

From the month of June proximo, one of the Company's Steamers, under Contract with the Chilean Government, will be despatched monthly (instead of bi-monthly, as formerly) for Liverpool, Valparaiso, and intermediate ports of the route; and for this Monthly Service there are now in course of completion the Patagonia, Andes, and Cordillera, Screw Steamers of the same class and description as the Magellan.

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Shipping Intelligence. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR ROSARIO. NEW ARRANGEMENT. Passengers and Freight.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND VALPARISO LINE. The (New) S.S. M A G E L L A N, 3,000 Tons, 600 Horse-power, Lieut. C. H. SIVELL, R.N.R., Commander.

Is expected to arrive in Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 25th of May, and will be despatched shortly after her arrival, taking Passengers, S. Eric, Parcels, &c., for Rio de Janeiro, St. Vincent, Lisbon, St. Nazaire, and Liverpool.

RATES OF FARES: 1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class. Rio de Janeiro 212 2 8 2 6 10. St. Vincent 32 25 17 10. Liabon 35 25 17 10. St. Nazaire 35 25 17 10. Liverpool 35 25 17 10.

REDUCTION IN FARES. LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS. Messrs. Lamport and Holt's Line, under Postal Contract with Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil.

The S.S. LAPLACE, 1194 Tons, Captain HUDSON. Will be despatched from Buenos Ayres for Antwerp, calling at Montevideo, Santos, and Rio de Janeiro, on or about FRIDAY, the 21st May.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY. First-class to Liverpool 25 35 sterling. Southampton 25 35. Do. Lisbon 30 35. The usual allowance made to families.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Steamer Lujan will make two weekly trips a week, leaving the Tigre on Thursday and Sunday, in combination with the 10 a.m. train from the Retiro, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR ROSARIO. NEW ARRANGEMENT. Passengers and Freight. From this date till further notice, THE SPLENDID AMERICAN STEAMER EDWARD EVERETT.

Will leave the Inner Roads for Rosario, via Las Palmas, touching at San Nicolas every Sunday, at Ten a.m. Returning, will leave Rosario every Wednesday at Four p.m., arriving at Buenos Ayres on Thursday, at Eight a.m.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Steamer Lujan will make two weekly trips a week, leaving the Tigre on Thursday and Sunday, in combination with the 10 a.m. train from the Retiro, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday.

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BANQUET TO THE ARCHBISHOP IN ROJAS.

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ON CHANGE.

May 13, 1869. Oucaes, 400. Sovereigns, 1223. Patacones, 25. National Bonds, 641.

THE BEST LIQUOR.

Very Fine and quite natural, sold cheap in 137—CALLE PIEDRA—137. 94,6p,my14.

NOTICE.

The Dancing Classes at 99 Calle Independencia, will commence on Tuesday, June 2d. For Children, at Six o'clock. For Adults at Eight. Early application respectfully requested. 99,6p,my14.

BOXING.

EVERY Night at the Casino de Londres, under the superintendence of the new proprietors, Professor Cox and Jack Turner.

LETTERS.

Lying at this office—Mr. C. W. Spooner, 2; Mr. A. J. Sharpe, Mr. Andrew Paul, John Gillespie, A. Mitchell, William Brooking, B. Molineux.

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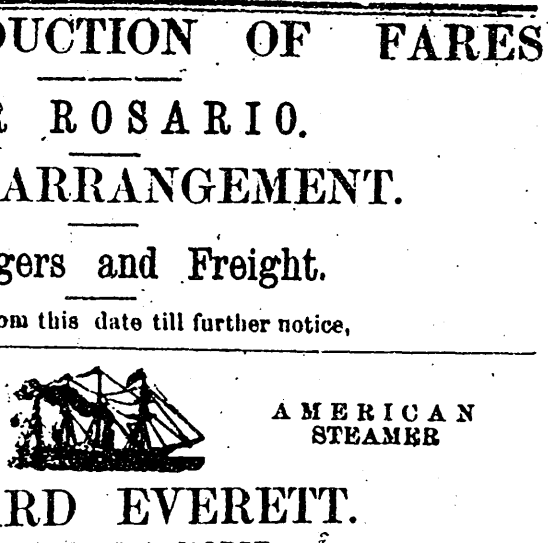
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AMERICAN STEAMER EDWARD EVERETT. Captain JOHN O. MORSE. Will leave the Inner Roads for Rosario, via Las Palmas, touching at San Nicolas every Sunday, at Ten a.m.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The Steamer Lujan will make two weekly trips a week, leaving the Tigre on Thursday and Sunday, in combination with the 10 a.m. train from the Retiro, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday.

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, likely a page number or reference.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for DEPARTS, RETURNS, and STATIONS. It lists train schedules for various routes including Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and other regional centers.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for DEPARTS, RETURNS, and STATIONS. It lists train schedules for routes connecting Buenos Ayres to northern provinces like Tucuman and Salta.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN BRITAIN and CONTINENTAL EUROPE, issue LETTERS OF CREDIT, Payable in the RIVER PLATE.

L. L. JONES AND CO'S DEPOT.

WHY HAVE GREY HAIR? ROSE-TERTER'S HAIR RESTORER. NO OIL. NO DYE.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAU & Co.

101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate...

ST. FRANCISCO RACING CLUB.

SANTA FE RACES. To be held at Holidan on the 27th of May, 1869. STEWARDS: A. Schloffer, W. F. Goodson F. Goodrick, H. L. Reynard, E. Tietjen, R. B. Brown, James Watt, and Luis Lamas, Esqrs.

LOST.

On Sunday, May 9th, 1869, at Twelve a.m., a large Dog of the St. Bernard breed, of the color of Scotch hair, long and tall and ears long, his collar leather much used. Any person who has found said dog, or will give information where he is, by calling at 278 Calle Libertad, will be well rewarded by the owner.

From the 23rd day of MARCH, 1869, the Trains will run as follows: DEPARTS, RETURNS, STATIONS. On and after the 23rd day of March, 1869, and until further Notice, the Trains will Run as under:--

On and after the 23rd day of March, 1869, and until further Notice, the Trains will Run as under:-- UP TRAINS. DOWN TRAINS.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. On and after the 1st December, 1868, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario, at 8 a.m. to Holidan, at 9.45 a.m.

LIBRERIA AMERICANA FLOREDA-74. English Books & Stationery. Just received a large and well assorted stock of English Books, comprising Histories, Travels, Adventures, Law Books, Medical Dox, Agriculture, Gardening, &c.

REMOVAL. GALBRAITH & HUNTER. NOW OPENED THEIR NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, No. 55, CALLE DEFENSA. WIFFLETREES FOR ONE, TWO, AND THREE HORSES. FORK, HOE, PICK, AND AXE HANDLES.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Sum Assured during the Fiscal Year, terminating January 31, 1868, \$1,020,134. INCOME—\$1,300,000. CASH ASSETS—\$7,000,000.