

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

On certain Steamboats, contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to POOR IMMIGRANTS, from this to any of the River Ports, under the following conditions:— 1st. To all that shall apply...

THE COMMITTEE.

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The Argentine Immigration Committee concede free passage to poor immigrants on the WESTERN RAILWAY, SOUTHERN do. CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT, Payable in the RIVER PLATE.

LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO.

10 Angel Court, St. Margaret Street, LONDON.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere." MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The health of Buenos Ayres has vastly improved during the fortnight, and although the fever has not completely died out, still the number of deaths daily is so small notwithstanding the return of the population from the camp, that physicians hope the present month will see the end of it.

Congress will be opened on the 1st June, as by that time the Government counts upon having the necessary quorum in capital. There is a large amount of business impending, and many matters of importance to the country will be brought forward by the Ministers.

Some rumors of disturbances in the province of Santiago del Estero and also Santa Fe reached this city last week, but we are happy to say they were mere local affairs, and in every sense unimportant.

The industry of the Interior is comparatively speaking unknown to us here, but although few of the productions of the upper provinces ever find their way to Buenos Ayres owing to exorbitant freights, &c.; still we learn on the most unquestionable authority that the sugar industry is rapidly progressing and promises well.

In the province of Entre Rios law and order have been restored. Sr. Duportal the son of a wealthy Frenchman, long resident in that province has been duly elected and installed as Governor. Things are at last settling down, business springing up in the little towns; the saladeros have also commenced working, and we are happy to say the prospects of Entre Rios appear at last to be brightening.

Corrientes has suffered terribly from yellow fever; the city had to be vacated, such was the mortality. On the return of the population the plague broke out again. Happily, the last advices are of a more favorable character, the health of that city is restored, and subscriptions have been raised both here and in Montevideo to aid the sufferers.

In the City of Buenos Ayres everything now progresses as usual, shops are open, streets thronged, tramsways doing as good a business as ever, the Exchange or Bolsa crosses as of old, and the Custom House immense business doing. The exact views of the Government and the Legislature as to the much required municipal reforms we cannot at present say, but the conviction is general that the sewage of the city will be the first public work begun.

Last week the Western or Government Railway opened its branch to Lobos; a few remarks as to the importance of that line, with a description of the country through which it runs will be found in another column.

The mercantile transactions of the fortnight will be found in our commercial columns, business has brightened greatly, and orders are arriving daily which were apprehended on the assumption of business on the 16th. My proved mythical. All the banks are doing a good business. National Bonds are now quoted at 674 and looking up. Exchange on England at 504 and downward.

There is no check whatever to immigration if we are to be guided by the arrivals almost daily. The Government takes no particular care of all immigrants arriving at this port, conveying them to the suburbs, providing them with every necessary and finally finding them in good and remunerative employment. At the coming Congress two grand measures for this country will be introduced, an Immigration Bureau and an Agricultural Department pretty much on the same style as at present in the United States.

The extension of the works of the B. Ayres Great Southern Railway proceeds with the most masterly activity. Two leagues beyond the Salado bridge, whilst the earthworks are completed and ready for the rails to be laid four leagues further out. Thus the line will probably be open to the Chas station in a couple of months, and to the Las Flores station by the end of the year. The admirable arrangements, steady work, and superior management of this grand trunk line and its extensions attract the attention of the Government and the people. The enterprise is truly a credit to Englishmen.

Exchange on England 514, 514, 51, and 50 1/2. Do do. France 5.40, 5.35, 5.30.

THE PLAGUE OF 1871.

Letter, addressed by permission, to H. G. Mac Donnell, Esq., H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires in the Argentine Republic, May 25th, 1871.

On the 11th March, an approximation to the state of the city of Buenos Ayres having forced itself upon the minds of the citizens, your worst fears were realized. Under these circumstances the English, Irish, and Scotch chaplains received a letter from the British Legation, signed by you, stating that you would render assistance to the widows and orphans of those of your countrymen who might fall victims to the fever, and also that you would assist in any way that seemed open to you.

It is my pleasing duty now to thank you for having acted up to the spirit of your letter, for your personal favors and advice, for funds received, and, above all, for securing the services of Dr. C. B. Greenfield.

On the 11th of March you published in the STANDARD a notice from the Legation, officially announcing your charitable intentions.

At a meeting held on the 14th of March, the committee of the British Hospital unanimously agreed not to receive yellow fever patients. At a second meeting held on the 22nd of March the following notice was issued:—

The committee of the Hospital being prohibited by the Municipality from receiving yellow fever patients within the buildings, it has been resolved that all cases connected with the British community will be cared for, as far as possible, in their own residences, on application being made to the following gentlemen—Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch Church, Rev. Mr. Ash, English Church, Rev. Mr. Lett, do., or to Dr. Conyngham, British Hospital, or at his residence, No. 35 Calle Reconquista.

By order, "ALEX. McGUIRE," "Hon. Sec."

The wisdom of this mode of procedure may be questioned, but not the intention. A well written article, entitled "The Harvest of Death," appeared in the STANDARD on the 21st March, and has, no doubt, proved a successful advocate with many, here and at home, for its own well expressed views. The defence is easy. In the first place, no fever hospitals were allowed by Government, a lazaretto having been erected to meet the wants of the people. In the second place, the present building could accommodate only a small per centage of the fever patients, whilst the debt which would have been incurred might have proved most serious to even the existence of the institution.

In the third place, the wants of the community were supplied by the following means: On the 19th March, Messrs. H. A. Green and A. M. Bell, British Hospital committee, received collections from the public to the amount of \$19,750 mps, and a further sum of \$12,300 was afterwards sent in to Messrs. T. Getting and F. W. Moore. These donations were placed in the hands of the Revs. T. E. Ashe, J. Smith, and F. N. Lett, to defray the expenses connected with their now missionary character and habits—to relieve all English speaking poor, without regard to creed or nationality.

At this time it was necessary to confer with the Rev. J. B. Leahy, Irish pastor, as to whether he would participate in these funds. After due consideration he thought it better to extend a list already before the public, called "The Irish Fever Relief Fund." His call was immediately and liberally responded to, \$30,000 being the amount subscribed up to the present.

These funds having been raised, the Irish clergymen, with the Rev. J. B. Leahy at their head, together with their devoted band of Sisters of Mercy, threw themselves into the work; and, notwithstanding the overwhelming distress around them, they often found time to visit and relieve others than Irish sufferers.

The Scotch chaplain, with his accustomed energy and tact, was fully equal to the emergency. The English clergymen secured the services of W. Smith, a man of long experience as hospital nurse, and fourteen other nurses, of more or less ability, all of whom, with one exception, gave general satisfaction; both to

their patients and medical attendants. I have seen their testimonials, and hold full reports of their cases. Out of a congregation of 450 the Rev. J. Smith lost 54 by yellow fever. The Irish death roll numbers 56. The deaths among the English amount to 120, making a total of 230, the names of whom have been ascertained.

During this time the number of persons relieved at the English Church was 1,250; the number of applications being 2,550; and the greatest number on a single day being 93. The amount spent by the English chaplains up to date \$81,506 by the Scotch chaplain \$30,270; and by the Irish \$30,000.

The number of widows and orphans in need is about 15 and 14 English, 4 and 19 Irish, 10 and 24 Scotch—Total 29 widows and 57 orphans. Great distress has been experienced by many who, as a rule, live up to their monthly receipts. This class has been assisted as far as the means at disposal permitted.

Of applicants of the laboring class three out of five were of the class, who never have certain means of livelihood. The Southern Railway has lost 26 of its employees, the Northern 20, and the Boca 8. Great credit is due to the managers of these lines under the circumstances, especially when we consider the great increase of traffic.

It is earnestly to be desired that the Government should publish some authoritative statistics of the mortality during this plague. The STANDARD did but echo public opinion when it published its eloquent issue of the 30th of April. Nor did it state anything very far removed from the truth of the case, as can be testified by all those the opinion of whom is of any value. I am sure that the editors of the native papers, kind, generous, and without jealousy of their own honor, will view the question in some such light, especially when they reflect that it is not a matter of a few thousand deaths more or less which will deter any from these shores, but merely the fact that the yellow fever has appeared in the River Plate in a virulent form; and that until such measures shall have been taken to secure this city from future ravages of that dire visitant, those of weak nerves and constitutions will seek a home on more congenial shores.

Great credit is due to the Municipal authorities, for having been able to produce such suggestive lists of deaths from yellow fever as were supplied to the daily papers, and also to the editors of them for ascertaining, during the plague, the names and ages of so many of our dead. By the Municipal returns, published in the STANDARD of May 13th, I see that January 27th has been fixed upon as the precise date of the first appearance of yellow fever resulting in death in this city in the year 1871, whilst 3 is the number placed to indicate the interments of that day; the following three days we find 1 per diem recorded. Yet, in the early part of the month of January did not cases occur? and by their occurrence call for learned disquisitions touching the nature of the disease? and was it not at last settled by the majority of those who were competent to judge that the new disease be considered yellow fever? Indeed it yet remains to be proved that isolated cases did not occur during the last winter, and that this city has been exempt from infection since the autumn of 1870. Two is the number given on February 7th: I have good reason, however, for stating that on further enquiry this number will be found to be incorrect.

On the 2nd of March 40 deaths are recorded from yellow fever, whilst 30 are returned from other causes. On the 3rd we have 38, on the 4th 44, and of other causes 30 per diem; the authorities had therefore to inter 70 per diem—not any great feat, when we consider they had then three cemeteries at their disposal. I may here mention that, considering the population was on the decrease, 30 deaths per diem from general causes was a very high rate of mortality, and it needs some explanation, both from medical and official quarters. On the 5th of March the returns offered to the public are 47. The number of deaths from the fever per diem from the 14th of February being this series—8, 13, 16, 13, 9, 12, 12, 11, 20, 24, 30, 27, 29, 31, 41, 40, 38, 44, 47, making a total of 536 from Jan. 27th to March 5th. 536 persons had therefore perished in 36 days, i.e., an average of 15 per diem; the highest number in one day being 47. 47 deaths from fever out of 160,000 inhabitants, and 30 from other causes, making 77 in all, according to the Municipal returns; and yet the burying of these strained the already overtaxed energies of the authorities to the utmost, and caused such a widespread panic among official circles—that some of the members of the legislature, judges, and other public authorities left the city. The Municipal Council was remiss, and so utter was the neglect in all matters of administration that the citizens, after due deliberation, determined to hold a mass meeting on the first day of the next week to appoint a Committee of 33 residents, natives and foreigners, to act as might be deemed advisable. It will be my duty therefore, with the Municipal returns before me, and the facts of the case being patent to all, to chronicle the demoralization of this city,—when, after a year's warning, and 36 days' registered progress of the pestilence, and a total of 536 deaths, panic seized on those who should have been the least panic-stricken, seeing that they were best acquainted with the real state of the city. While the calm and thoughtful considered 1,500 to have fallen, the panic stricken knew 536 to be the correct number. On the 6th of March it will be noticed that foreigners were called upon to make provision for the poor and sick, a notice from the English clergyman having then appeared in the

STANDARD, appealing to their con-

gregations to aid their exhausted means. On this day 102 are reported as having died, that being more than double the number of the preceding day. This sudden increase cannot be accounted for philosophically, the weather remaining equable, and the citizens rapidly removing from the infected districts. Yet, perhaps a solution to the problem may be found when we remember that not only was the aforesaid mass-meeting mooted, but also certain high in authority had by this time obtained a more accurate knowledge of the situation. In addition to this, it may not be considered superfluous to mention that the facilities for obtaining burial licenses and tickets were multiplied. On the 8th March 112 deaths are recorded. At half-past one on this day I was at the Southern Cemetery, and counted 73 coffins on the ground, and 17 new arrivals before one hour had elapsed. So great was the business on hand that, after waiting an hour, and still unable to obtain a grave that had been purchased in the morning at the Cabildo, I left three of the party at the ground, and returned to the city. On the way to the Plaza Victoria we passed 11 funerals. I ask if there had been no interments on this day previous to our arrival; also, were there no other fresh arrivals besides the 11 that met us? At 6 o'clock I was again there, and saw 45 coffins lying awaiting interment. On Monday, the 13th, not less than 240 died, whilst the return has 153. That night it rained heavily, and on the 14th the death rate rose to 300, but in the return 161. Up to the 12th the returns give 1,393 as the total—a number about as far from the truth as the plague was from its decline. At this time the fever broke out in the wards of the British Hospital, and scarcely any house in the south end of the city was free from the disease. The city was plunged into mourning, and yet we are asked to believe the announcement of a total loss of 13,400. The night of the 15th was very cold, and the fever increased. The 17th it was worse, with the weather warm. On Sunday the 18th, before 7 o'clock a.m., 8 deaths occurred among the English, and 5 more before 3 p.m. This was almost the worst time with our community. The day was intensely hot. I supposed that night with the late L. F. Lafone, Esq., who, not an alarmist, and one fully acquainted with the customs of the country, expressed his surprise at the returns published by the Spanish papers. Yet those returns are, as a rule, higher than those supplied by the Municipality. The sickness, even now, was so great that the Rev. F. N. Lett made 203 visits in 24 hours, whilst all the nurses were engaged day and night. On the 26th Dr. Perez was buried, amid very heavy rain, on a day that witnessed not less than 400 funerals, but only 231 in the returns. On the 28th there were fully 400. The 30th was very hot. After this the visitors to the Cemetery reported the coffins as too many to count. On April 3rd it rained, and the plague began! On the 4th the weather was wet and cold, remaining cold until the evening of the 12th. During these 9 days 3,985 died according to the return, out of a population of about 70,000—not less than 1,300 dying on the 9th and 10th, the returns giving 1,003. At this time it was very difficult to obtain doctors and nurses, whilst the last rites of religion were in a few instances unavoidably left unperformed. 94 English-speaking persons died between the 4th and 19th. On the 11th the Board of Health desired all who were able, to leave the city, 500 deaths having occurred on that day, whilst the Governor decreed 20 days' grace. The return gives 360 for that day, and for the previous day 503; so with the rapid fall from 503 to 360 a new step was taken, contrary to what might have been expected. On the 13th the weather became fine. On the 15th the Chacarita Cemetery was opened. The plague had stayed, for on that day the death rate fell sensibly. During the next five days the temperature continued warm, but on the 21st cold weather returned, with a marked decrease in the mortality. The 25th and following days were bitterly cold and damp, and the death rate rose considerably, being on the 28th double that on the 24th. The next week was wet but warm. On the 1st of May there were less than 200 deaths, and on the 2nd less than 150. From this day we may date the decided decline of the epidemic. The population began to return to the city in considerable numbers. Fears were freely expressed that too precipitate a return would occasion a fresh outbreak of the pestilence. These anticipations, however, were not realized. Yet, on the 14th of May the Board of Health published a renewal of their manifesto, warning the refugees in the camp that the majority of the new cases were among the people who had returned to the city. On the 19th the Comision Popular, having fulfilled its noble and heroic task of charity, resigned its well-administered authority into the hands of the public, for whom it had worked so well, having disbursed \$3,629,354 in the relief of the sick and suffering. The origin and accelerating causes of the plague have been so often and satisfactorily explained by the STANDARD and other papers that nothing more, need be advanced. Indeed, until some commission shall have authoritatively reported upon this epidemic—its near and remote causes, with its probable results—it will be found a very difficult task to throw any more light on the subject than that which has already been produced by the press. It will be a bold spirit, indeed, that pretends to an accurate table of deaths resulting from yellow fever

in the city of Buenos Ayres during the months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1871. Yet, perhaps I may be permitted to offer you the following figures as being the lowest that I can conscientiously state—viz., Interred in South Cemetery to April 14..... 18,700 Chacarita, to May 25..... 4,000 Total..... 22,700 To this total must be added the lists from the camp and suburban villages. I feel sure, therefore, that I shall not be conspicuous for either credulity or rashness when I give a total of 23,000 as not being above, perhaps below, the late loss of life from the fever.

The list of poor patients attended by Dr. Greenfield, on behalf of the British Legation, between March 24 and May 15, was as follows— Cured Deaths Yellow fever 50 17 67 Various diseases 30 3 35 Total..... 80 22 102 These 17 deaths were all males, of the average age of 35. Out of 4,000 victims to the fever whose ages I have been able to ascertain— 1,800 died before the age of 30 1,600 between 30 and 50 600 between 50 and 90 That is, out of every 20— 9 died under 30 8 between 30 and 50 3 " 50 " 90

Considering the relative ages of the population, the greatest mortality has been amongst those who had passed the prime of life. This mortality has been greatest amongst the males, especially between the ages of 29 and 59. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that though I can only ascertain the names of 221 of our deceased countrymen, I have yet to draw your attention to 86 widows and orphans.

The lazaretto, situated at the Once de Septiembre, was opened on Dec. 10th, 1870; and though it was not patronised as it ought to have been during the last few months, it yet afforded timely succour to 2,396 persons to May 19th at evening. Notwithstanding the numbers that were brought to it in a dying state—many dying on the way—the average mortality for 24 hours in the large ward was only from 16 to 18. No less than 30 of our countrymen found a welcome within the walls of this establishment, two-thirds of whom recovered.

In noticing the treatment received at the hands of various officials I cannot speak too highly. At the cemetery and the lazaretto the utmost courtesy was always shown to those who had any business to transact. The management of the cemeteries was, under the circumstances, highly creditable to the administrators, Messrs. Manilla and Costa; whilst the speedy construction of the railroad to the Chacarita, and the adaptability of that cemetery for the purpose proposed, together with the mode of transit, call for a meed of praise not often bestowed by an exacting public. I must not omit to thank the Irish Hospital for the admission and care of some English females attacked by the fever.

The sincere and constant gratitude of the British community has been justly earned by Drs. Alston, Ayer, Conyngham, Greenfield, Lau-enc, Mac Donald, Nelson, and Newkirk. The best thanks are due for their generous and self-denying efforts, to F. Parish, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, H. A. Green, Esq., F. Getting, Esq., F. W. Moore, Esq., P. Hazon, Esq., W. D. Junior, Esq., and Mr. J. Anderson—all of whom, from their position, were enabled to render timely aid to their suffering fellow-countrymen. Also to the Editors of the STANDARD, for their indefatigable readiness to assist the British community during this time, as on all other occasions. Hoping that life and health may long be granted you. I beg to subscribe myself, Yours very sincerely, T. E. ASH, B.A., St. John's Coll. Cam.

NEW RAILWAY TO LOBOS. INAUGURATION TO PUBLIC TRAFFIC. On Wednesday, 24th inst. the new branch line of the Western Railway was opened to the public, without any official inauguration, owing to the universal mourning caused by the recent epidemic. The length of the new line is 42 miles (68 kilometers), and the total distance from the Parque terminus to Lobos 103 kilometers. The first section which was opened to traffic last Christmas was from Merlo to Marcos Paz (12 1/2 miles); there are two other immediate stations, Las Heras and Zapiola, before reaching Lobos. The total cost of the new line is stated in round numbers at £200,000, or about £25,000 a mile, being the cheapest line yet constructed in South America, although the proposed branches of the G. Southern are expected to cost even much less, only £4,000 a mile. The Lobos line has been laid down for the Provincial Government by their engineers and contractors, Messrs. Rigoulet and Roquet. The line has the same gauge as the Western (5 feet), the permanent way being of Livesey's 'T' rails; there are no cuttings or earthworks, nor any river to cross. In fact, it was simply a matter of laying down rails and sleepers, the latter also iron, and at one period the men were able to lay down two miles a week. The distances between the stations averages 10 to 12 miles. Each station is on the model of a nice cottage of 5 rooms, with verandahs looking east and west, the whole measuring 150x200 varas, and costing about \$80,000. On leaving Merlo the line traverses a series of fine rolling camps, a great portion of which are already under wheat farms. The splendid estancia of Wyatt Smith lies on the left, the Western, and here the train is rented out to small farmers at 1200 per annum, which yields an income of £1500 per annum per sq. league. Further on we discern the plantations of Mr. Thomas Gahan, a handsome estate, while away to the right, near the village of More-

quences which possibly no one could exaggerate.

Much attention is now paid in Paraguay to the cultivation of coffee. It is said that the coffee of Paraguay is as good as the Yungas coffee of Bolivia, which perhaps may be classed as the best coffee in the world. A Scotchman has just obtained a concession for the cultivation of coffee on the north side of the Cordillera, where he proposes planting coffee on a large scale. The health of Asuncion was never better than at present, and the report so industriously spread in B. Ayres of the presence of cholera in that city was without even the color of foundation; the newly imposed quarantine only interferes with trade; there is nothing whatever to justify it. In the district of Lambara, which is close to Asuncion the people have been for a long time harassed by a tiger known to the neighbors as the Lambare tigre. This ferocious animal has already killed several people. News has arrived that he has at last been killed, which will rid the poor people of the daily apprehensions under which they lived. A very sad accident occurred the other day by a tiger having "fished" a man out of the window of his rancho. The poor man determined to fight the tiger with a long knife, thinking he was safe behind the window, but the tiger with a stroke of his paw, drew his claws through the man's hand, and the presence of some women in the room actually clawed the unfortunate man through the window, and then and there ate him up. The port of Asuncion is now filled with a very large description of "yagars" not before seen in Paraguayan ports. Our special correspondent gives the following respecting the attempted assassination of the President:— President Rivarola was lying at the time at Madame Lynch's far-famed quinta, once the sweetest place in all Paraguay. It was in the afternoon; the President was sitting in the 'sala' playing on Madame Lynch's piano. Dr. Muniz Barreta was sitting listening to the music, when all of a sudden a man galloped by and fired through the window at His Excellency. The ball passed close to the President's head and lodged in the wall opposite. This stopped the music. The President rushed out, accompanied by the Doctor, but the would-be assassin galloped off in the direction of the Recoleta. It is supposed that he belonged to the opposite party, but his name is not known. President Rivarola has purchased Lopez's house at the corner of the Plaza for 12,000 pata, considered a dead bargain.

More than half the amount of the new loan is to be devoted to the great enterprise of carrying out the Central Argentine Railway from Cordoba to Tucuman; this second section will be almost double the length, and cost twice as much as the original line from Rosario to Cordoba. As yet it is not clear whether the Government will itself be the constructor, as in the case of the Western Railway of Buenos Ayres, or whether the concession will be given at so much a mile, as with Messrs. Jackson and Simons who are now constructing the line to Rio Cuarto. We believe Mr. Wheelwright is already in the field, and his original concession of the Cordoba line stipulates a preference for him over all competitors at the same price, in whatever prolongation may be resolved on. The excellent construction and great solidity of the Cordoba line is a further reason why this veteran and renowned contractor should be preferred to all other comers. From Cordoba to Tucuman is a little under 400 miles, and as the sum allotted for the work is 144 million dollars (its. £2,959,183), or in round numbers three millions sterling, we find the average cost per mile is estimated at £750, against £6,400 on the Cordoba line, not counting the land-grant. The engineering difficulties of the new sections are doubtless greater, the country being very different from the level Pampas of Santa Fe and Cordoba. Several ranges of hills have to be crossed, besides two important rivers, the Rio Primero and Rio Dulce before arriving at Santiago. The distances by the present coach-road are as follows:— Cordoba to Tala..... 132 Tala to Tucuman..... 124 Sta. Cruz to Pico del Tigre..... 147 Pico del Tigre to Guardia..... 123 Guardia to Ahumada..... 117 Ahumada to San Juan..... 114 Alapuzo to Santiago..... 9 Santiago to Noddy's..... 102 Noddy's to Tres Pozos..... 10 Tres Pozos to Tucuman..... 73 This makes the distance 892 leagues (one league = 2 1/2 miles), or 234 leagues, or ninety odd miles, from Santiago to Tucuman. The greater part of the route is through a cheerless and thinly-settled country, the only villages met with being those of Chafar, Altamique, and Lorato; the line skirts the vast desert of Salinas. Santiago del Estero is a town half in ruins, in Lat. 27.48 S. and Long. 64.22 W., enjoying a delightful climate, and serving as capital of the Province of the Cordoba. It has three churches, a Government house, and 8,000 inhabitants, and has little progress since its foundation by Aguirre in 1553, being twenty-seven years older than Buenos Ayres. From Santiago to Tucuman is 28 leagues, and the moment we enter this latter province we perceive how well it merits the epithet "Garden of South America." Rich in every product of the tropical or temperate zones, it possesses a glorious climate, fertile soil, and picturesque scenery. As soon as the railway opens up this Happy Valley to the outer world it will be a great resort of travellers, for Nature has lavished her gifts with bounteous hand on this portion of the Republic. The city of Tucuman, where the Patriot Fathers made the declaration of Independence in 1816, stands on a well-wooded plain, about 900 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres as the crow flies; it is watered by a branch of the Rio Dulce. The prolonged line from Cordoba to Tucuman is the second link in the chain of railway projected by Mr. Wheelwright, and it is to be noted that the Atlantic and Pacific engineers report it practicable to carry the Copiapo railway across the Cordillera at a point the name of which we have forgotten. The Chilean Government has expressed the warmest approval of the scheme, and Mr. Wheelwright has every confidence that whether we live to see it or not only a few years will elapse ere the rails be laid down from Copiapo to Tucuman, thus connecting the Plata with the West Coast.

RAILWAY TO TUCCUMAN. More than half the amount of the new loan is to be devoted to the great enterprise of carrying out the Central Argentine Railway from Cordoba to Tucuman; this second section will be almost double the length, and cost twice as much as the original line from Rosario to Cordoba. As yet it is not clear whether the Government will itself be the constructor, as in the case of the Western Railway of Buenos Ayres, or whether the concession will be given at so much a mile, as with Messrs. Jackson and Simons who are now constructing the line to Rio Cuarto. We believe Mr. Wheelwright is already in the field, and his original concession of the Cordoba line stipulates a preference for him over all competitors at the same price, in whatever prolongation may be resolved on. The excellent construction and great solidity of the Cordoba line is a further reason why this veteran and renowned contractor should be preferred to all other comers. From Cordoba to Tucuman is a little under 400 miles, and as the sum allotted for the work is 144 million dollars (its. £2,959,183), or in round numbers three millions sterling, we find the average cost per mile is estimated at £750, against £6,400 on the Cordoba line, not counting the land-grant. The engineering difficulties of the new sections are doubtless greater, the country being very different from the level Pampas of Santa Fe and Cordoba. Several ranges of hills have to be crossed, besides two important rivers, the Rio Primero and Rio Dulce before arriving at Santiago. The distances by the present coach-road are as follows:— Cordoba to Tala..... 132 Tala to Tucuman..... 124 Sta. Cruz to Pico del Tigre..... 147 Pico del Tigre to Guardia..... 123 Guardia to Ahumada..... 117 Ahumada to San Juan..... 114 Alapuzo to Santiago..... 9 Santiago to Noddy's..... 102 Noddy's to Tres Pozos..... 10 Tres Pozos to Tucuman..... 73 This makes the distance 892 leagues (one league = 2 1/2 miles), or 234 leagues, or ninety odd miles, from Santiago to Tucuman. The greater part of the route is through a cheerless and thinly-settled country, the only villages met with being those of Chafar, Altamique, and Lorato; the line skirts the vast desert of Salinas. Santiago del Estero is a town half in ruins, in Lat. 27.48 S. and Long. 64.22 W., enjoying a delightful climate, and serving as capital of the Province of the Cordoba. It has three churches, a Government house, and 8,000 inhabitants, and has little progress since its foundation by Aguirre in 1553, being twenty-seven years older than Buenos Ayres. From Santiago to Tucuman is 28 leagues, and the moment we enter this latter province we perceive how well it merits the epithet "Garden of South America." Rich in every product of the tropical or temperate zones, it possesses a glorious climate, fertile soil, and picturesque scenery. As soon as the railway opens up this Happy Valley to the outer world it will be a great resort of travellers, for Nature has lavished her gifts with bounteous hand on this portion of the Republic. The city of Tucuman, where the Patriot Fathers made the declaration of Independence in 1816, stands on a well-wooded plain, about 900 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres as the crow flies; it is watered by a branch of the Rio Dulce. The prolonged line from Cordoba to Tucuman is the second link in the chain of railway projected by Mr. Wheelwright, and it is to be noted that the Atlantic and Pacific engineers report it practicable to carry the Copiapo railway across the Cordillera at a point the name of which we have forgotten. The Chilean Government has expressed the warmest approval of the scheme, and Mr. Wheelwright has every confidence that whether we live to see it or not only a few years will elapse ere the rails be laid down from Copiapo to Tucuman, thus connecting the Plata with the West Coast.

GREAT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY. A NEW LOAN IN ENGLAND. MORMONS TO ARRIVE. This is certainly the year for loans. Scarcely a day passes that we don't hear of some new loan or other. The war in Europe is driving capital to America. The United States Government is now in the London market for a large funded loan. Russia, Germany, France, in fact, almost every country is applying for money; it is not surprising to find the little republic of Paraguay following suit. The Government of Paraguay is at present in treaty with the representative of an influential London house for a loan of one million sterling, at six per cent. per annum interest, to be issued at 75. Further advices from Asuncion state that an agent of an American association has offered the Paraguayan Government to introduce 100,000 immigrants, provided the Government consents to the company that tract of country lying between the rivers Manduvira and Piribitoy, the company to get one league of land for every ten persons. It appears that Gen. Butler is the chief mover in this matter, and it is stated that this company has nothing less in view than to send out Brigham Young with all his followers. Immense importance is attached to this matter, particularly in Paraguay, where nothing else is talked of, and even a political significance is attached to the matter, as one hundred thousand American citizens in the heart of South America, and in such a country as Paraguay, would lead to conse-

NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

On certain Steamships contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to POOR IMMIGRANTS, from this to any of the River Plata, under the following conditions: 1st. To all that shall apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, provided there be no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

2d. To any immigrant who may have resided for some time in this City, and is desirous of trying another part of the Republic, on written application to the Secretary's Office, No. 32 Calle Recoleta, where the Committee shall meet twice a month to resolve on such petitions.

3d. The petitioner should state clearly the Christian and domestic as well as the political, national, age, sex, state or profession in life, and where last employed, the point of embarkment, name of vessel, the date of arrival here, and the name of the place they wish to be transported to.

4th. N.B. Parents, or the families of persons, engaged abroad by private parties or companies, for any part of the Republic, are not entitled to free passages.

THE COMMITTEE. The Argentine Immigration Committee condescends to pass to poor immigrants on the WESTERN RAILWAY, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL ARGENTINE, do. An. also to any Station on the Line.

Lands him on shore likewise, and maintains him free of all charges for eight days, in the IMMIGRANT'S HOUSE, 8-CALLE CORRIENTES-8

Tickets for the two first Railways may be obtained at the Home, by application to the Manager; and for the last-named, at the Office of the Secretary, No. 32 Calle Recoleta.

Buenos Ayres, November 2, 1870. WM. WILKIN, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA. THE NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Payable in the RIVER PLATE. To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current rate of Exchange, and also in the same manner Similar LETTERS OF CREDIT may be obtained from

LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street, LONDON.

And from MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nisi verum audeam dicere." Cierzo.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The health of Buenos Ayres has rapidly improved during the fortnight, and although the fever has not completely died out, still the number of deaths daily is so small notwithstanding the return of the population from the camp, that physicians hope the present month will see the end of it.

The usual civic fetes on the 25th May were omitted this year. At the request of the Municipality the Government postponed the 1e Deum, and beyond the illumination of some of the public offices in the Plaza there was no outward show to commemorate Argentine Independence.

Congress will be opened on the 1st June, as by that time the Government counts upon having the necessary quorum for in capital. There is a large amount of business impending, and many matters of importance to the country will be brought forward by the Ministers.

Some rumors of disturbances in the province of Santiago del Estero and also Santa Fe reached this city last week, but we are happy to say they were mere local affairs, and in every sense unimportant. The interior provinces are peaceable and quiet, and the prospect of an extension of the Central Argentine Railway, and the

Lybos; a few remarks as to the importance of that line, with a description of the country, through which it runs will be found in another column. The mercantile transactions of the fortnight will be found in our commercial column. Business has brightened greatly, and dealers are arriving daily with large orders to fill; the crisis which was apprehended on the resumption of business on the 16th May proved mythical. All the banks are doing a good business. National Bonds are now quoted at 67 1/2 and looking up. Exchange on England at 50 1/2 and downward.

There is no check whatever to immigration if we are to be guided by the arrivals almost daily. The Government takes no particular care of all immigrants arriving at this port, conveying them to the suburbs, providing them with every necessary and finally finding them in good and remunerative employment. At the coming Congress two grand measures for this country will be introduced, an Immigration Bureau, and an Agricultural Department pretty much on the same style as at present in the United States.

The extension of the works of the B. Ayres Great Southern Railway proceeds with the most masterly activity. The locomotive now runs to a point two leagues beyond the Salado bridge, whilst the earthworks are completed and ready for the rails to be laid four miles further out. Thus the line will probably be open to the Chas station in a couple of months, and to the Las Flores station by the end of the year. The admirable arrangements, steady work, and superior management of this grand trunk line and its extensions attract the attention of the Government and the people. The enterprise is truly a credit to Englishmen.

Exchange on England 54 1/2, 53 1/2, and 50 1/2. Do do. France 54.5, 53.5, 50.

THE PLAGUE OF 1871.

Letter, addressed by Jernisson, L. U. G. Mac Donnell, Esq., H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires in the Argentine Republic, May 25th, 1871.

Sir, On the 14th March, an approximation to the state of the city of Buenos Ayres having forced itself upon the minds of the citizens, your worst fears were realized. Under these circumstances the English, Irish, and Scotch chaplains received a letter from the British Legation, signed by you, stating that you would render assistance to the widows and orphans of those of your countrymen who might fall victims to the fever, and also that you would assist in any way that seemed open to you.

It is my pleasing duty now to thank you for having acted up to the spirit of your letter, for your personal favors and advice; for funds received, and above all, for securing the services of Dr. C. B. Greenfield. On the 14th of March you published in the STANDARD a notice from the Legation, officially announcing your charitable intentions.

At a meeting held on the 14th of March, the committee of the British Hospital unanimously agreed not to receive yellow fever patients. At a second meeting held on the 22nd of March the following notice was issued: "The committee of the Hospital being prohibited by the Municipality from receiving yellow fever patients within the buildings, it has been resolved that all cases connected with the British community will be cared for, as far as possible, in their own residences, on application being made to the following gentlemen—Rev. Mr. Smith, Scotch Church, Rev. Mr. Ash, English Church, Rev. Mr. Lett, do., or to Dr. Conyngham, British Hospital, or at his residence, No. 35 Calle Rosarios."

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their patients and medical attendants I have seen their testimonials, and hold full reports of their cases. Out of a congregation of 450 the Rev. J. Smith lost 54 by yellow fever. The Irish death roll numbers 56. The deaths among the English amount to 120, making a total of 230, the names of whom have been ascertained. During this time the number of persons relieved at the English Church was 1,250; the number of applications being 2,550; and the greatest number on a single day being 93. The amount spent by the English chaplains up to date \$81,500; by the Scotch chaplain \$30,270; and by the Irish \$30,000. The number of widows and orphans in need is about 15 and 14 English, 4 and 19 Irish, 10 and 21 Scotch—total 29 widows and 37 orphans. Great distress has been experienced by many who, as a rule, live up to their monthly receipts. This class has been assisted as far as the means at disposal permitted. Of applicants of the laboring class three out of five were of the class, who never have certain means of livelihood. The Southern Railway has lost 26 of its employees, the Northern 20, and the Boca 8. Great credit is due to the managers of these lines under the circumstances, especially when we consider the great increase of traffic. It is earnestly to be desired that the Government should publish some authoritative statistics of the mortality which it published its subsequent issue of the 30th of April. Now did it state anything very far removed from the truth of the case, as can be testified by all those of the opinion of whom is of any value. I am sure that the editors of the native papers, kind, generous, and without jealous of their own honor, will view the question in some such light, and not cially when they reflect that it is not a matter of a few thousand deaths more or less which will deter any from these shores, but merely the fact that the yellow fever has appeared in the River Plate in a virulent form; and that until such measures shall have been taken to secure this from future ravages of that dire visitant, those of weak nerves and constitutions will seek a home on more congenial shores. Great credit is due to the Municipal authorities, for having been able to produce such suggestive lists of deaths from yellow fever as were supplied to the daily papers, and also to the editors of them for ascertaining, during the plague, the names and ages of so many of our dead. By the Municipal returns, published in the STANDARD of May 13th, I see that January 27th has been fixed upon as the precise date of the first appearance of yellow fever resulting in death in this city in the year 1871, whilst 23 is the number placed to indicate the interments of that day: the following three days we find 1 per diem recorded. Yet, in the early part of the month of January did not cases occur? and by their occurrence call for learned disquisitions touching the nature of the disease? and was it not at last settled by the majority of those who were competent to judge that the new disease be considered yellow fever? Indeed it yet remains to be proved that isolated cases did not occur during the last winter, and that this city has been exempt from infection since the autumn of 1870. Two is the number given on February 7th: I have good reason, however, for stating that on

STANDARD, appealing to their con- gregations to aid their exhausted means. On this day 102 are reported as having died, that being more than doubling the number of the preceding day. This sudden increase cannot be accounted for philosophically, and the weather remaining equable, and the citizens rapidly removing from the infected districts. Yet, perhaps a solution to the problem may be found when we remember that not only was the aforsaid mass-meeting mooted, but also certain high authorities had by this time obtained more accurate knowledge of the situation. In addition to this, it may not be considered superfluous to mention that the facilities for obtaining burial licenses and tickets were multiplied. On the 8th March 112 deaths are recorded. At half-past one on this day I was at the Southern Cemetery, and counted 73 coffins on the ground, and 17 new arrivals before one hour had elapsed. So great was the business on hand that after waiting an hour, and still unable to obtain a grave that had been purchased in the morning at the Cabildo, I left three of the party at the ground, and returned to the city. On the way to the Plaza Victoria we passed 11 funerals. I ask if there had been no interments on this day previous to our arrival; also were there no other fresh arrivals besides the 11 that met us? At 6 o'clock I was again there, and saw 45 coffins lying awaiting interment. On Monday, the 13th, not less than 240 died, whilst the return has 153. That night it rained heavily, and on the 14th the death rate rose to 300, but in the return 164. Up to the 12th the returns give us a far from the truth as the plague was from its decline. At this time the fever broke out in the wards of the British Hospital, and scarcely any house in the south end of the city was free from the disease. The city was plunged into mourning, and yet we are asked to believe the announcement of a total loss of 13,400. The night of the 15th was very cold, and the fever increased. The 17th it was worse, with the weather warm. On Sunday the 18th, before 7 o'clock a.m., 8 deaths occurred among the English, and 5 more before 3 p.m. This was almost the worst time with our community. The day was intensely hot. I supposed that night with the late L. F. Lafone, Esq., who, not an alarmist, and one fully acquainted with the customs of the country, expressed his surprise at the returns published by the Spanish papers. Yet those returns are, as a rule, higher than those supplied by the Municipality. The sickness, even now, was so great that the Rev. F. N. Lett made 203 visits in 24 hours, whilst all the nurses were engaged day and night. On the 26th Dr. Perez was buried, and very heavy rain, on a day that witnessed not less than 400 funerals, whilst 231 in the returns. On the 28th there were fully 400. The 30th was very hot. After this the visitors to the Cemetery reported the coffins as too many to count. On April 3rd it rained, and the plague began. On the 4th the weather was wet and cold, remaining cold until the evening of the 12th. During these 9 days 3,985 died according to the return, out of a population of about 70,000—not less than 4,300 dying on the 9th and 10th, the returns giving 1,003. At this time it was very difficult to obtain doctors and nurses, whilst the last rites of religion were in a few instances unobtainable. Left upon

in the city of Buenos Ayres during the months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1871. Yet perhaps it may be permitted to offer you the following figures as being the lowest that I can conscientiously state—

Interred in South Cemetery to April 14..... 18,700 Chacarita, to May 25..... 4,000 Total..... 22,700 To this total must be added the lists from the camps and suburban villages. I feel sure, therefore, that I shall not be conspicuous for either credulity or rashness when I give a total of 23,000 as not being above, perhaps below, the late loss of life from the fever.

The list of poor patients attended by the Greenfield, on behalf of the British Legation, between March 24 and May 15, was as follows— Cured Deaths Total Yellow fever..... 50 17 67 Various diseases..... 30 5 35 Total..... 80 22 102 These 17 deaths were all males of the average age of 35. Out of 4,000 victims to the fever whose ages I have been able to ascertain— 1,800 died before the age of 30 1,000 between 30 and 50 500 between 50 and 90 That is, out of every 20— 9 died under 30 8 between 30 and 50 3 " " 50 " "

Considering the relative ages of the population, the greatest mortality has been amongst those who had passed the prime of life. This mortality has been greatest amongst the males, especially between the ages of 29 and 59. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that though I can only ascertain the names of 221 of our deceased countrymen, I have yet to draw your attention to 86 widows and orphans. The lazaretto, situated at the Once de Setiembre, was opened on Dec. 10th, 1870; and though it was not patronised as it ought to have been during the last few months, it yet afforded timely succour to 2,396 persons to May 19th at evening. Notwithstanding the numbers that were brought to it in a dying state—many dying on the way—the average mortality for 24 hours in the large ward was only from 16 to 18. No less than 30 of our countrymen found a welcome within the walls of this establishment, two-thirds of whom recovered. In noticing the treatment received at the hands of various officials I cannot speak too highly. At the cemeteries and the lazaretto the utmost courtesy was always shown to those who had any business to transact. The management of the lazaretto was, under the circumstances, highly creditable to the administrators, Messrs. Manilla and Costa, whilst the speedy construction of the railroad to the Chacarita, and the adaptability of the works for the purpose proposed, together with the mode of transit, call for a meed of praise not often bestowed by an exacting public. I must not omit to thank the Irish Hospital for the admission and care of some English females attacked by the fever. The sincere and constant gratitude of the British community has been justly earned by Drs. Alston, Ayer, Conyngham, Greenfield, Law-en, Mac Donald, Nelson, and Newark. The best thanks are due to their generous and self-denying efforts, to F. Parisi, Esq., H. B. Consul, H. A. Green, Esq., F. Getting, Esq.,

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STANDARD, appealing to their con- gregations to aid their exhausted means. On this day 102 are reported as having died, that being more than doubling the number of the preceding day. This sudden increase cannot be accounted for philosophically, and the weather remaining equable, and the citizens rapidly removing from the infected districts. Yet, perhaps a solution to the problem may be found when we remember that not only was the aforsaid mass-meeting mooted, but also certain high authorities had by this time obtained more accurate knowledge of the situation. In addition to this, it may not be considered superfluous to mention that the facilities for obtaining burial licenses and tickets were multiplied. On the 8th March 112 deaths are recorded. At half-past one on this day I was at the Southern Cemetery, and counted 73 coffins on the ground, and 17 new arrivals before one hour had elapsed. So great was the business on hand that after waiting an hour, and still unable to obtain a grave that had been purchased in the morning at the Cabildo, I left three of the party at the ground, and returned to the city. On the way to the Plaza Victoria we passed 11 funerals. I ask if there had been no interments on this day previous to our arrival; also were there no other fresh arrivals besides the 11 that met us? At 6 o'clock I was again there, and saw 45 coffins lying awaiting interment. On Monday, the 13th, not less than 240 died, whilst the return has 153. That night it rained heavily, and on the 14th the death rate rose to 300, but in the return 164. Up to the 12th the returns give us a far from the truth as the plague was from its decline. At this time the fever broke out in the wards of the British Hospital, and scarcely any house in the south end of the city was free from the disease. The city was plunged into mourning, and yet we are asked to believe the announcement of a total loss of 13,400. The night of the 15th was very cold, and the fever increased. The 17th it was worse, with the weather warm. On Sunday the 18th, before 7 o'clock a.m., 8 deaths occurred among the English, and 5 more before 3 p.m. This was almost the worst time with our community. The day was intensely hot. I supposed that night with the late L. F. Lafone, Esq., who, not an alarmist, and one fully acquainted with the customs of the country, expressed his surprise at the returns published by the Spanish papers. Yet those returns are, as a rule, higher than those supplied by the Municipality. The sickness, even now, was so great that the Rev. F. N. Lett made 203 visits in 24 hours, whilst all the nurses were engaged day and night. On the 26th Dr. Perez was buried, and very heavy rain, on a day that witnessed not less than 400 funerals, whilst 231 in the returns. On the 28th there were fully 400. The 30th was very hot. After this the visitors to the Cemetery reported the coffins as too many to count. On April 3rd it rained, and the plague began. On the 4th the weather was wet and cold, remaining cold until the evening of the 12th. During these 9 days 3,985 died according to the return, out of a population of about 70,000—not less than 4,300 dying on the 9th and 10th, the returns giving 1,003. At this time it was very difficult to obtain doctors and nurses, whilst the last rites of religion were in a few instances unobtainable. Left upon

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NOTICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

On certain Steamboats, contracted for by Government, FREE PASSAGES are given to POOR IMMIGRANTS, from this to any of the River Ports, under the following conditions: 1st. To all that apply for same within the term of twenty days after their arrival, provided there be no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Argentine Immigration Committee consists of the following members: Mr. J. B. Leary, Secretary; Mr. J. B. Leary, Secretary; Mr. J. B. Leary, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable in the RIVER PLATE.

LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO.,

10 Angel Court, Finsbury Street, LONDON; MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The Standard.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The health of Buenos Ayres has vastly improved during the fortnight, and although the fever has not completely died out, still the number of deaths daily is so small notwithstanding the return of the population from the camp, that physicians hope the present month will see the end of it.

Congress will be opened on the 1st June, as by that time the Government counts upon having the necessary quorum for in capital. There is a large amount of business impending, and many matters of importance to the country will be brought forward by the Ministers.

Some rumors of disturbances in the province of Santiago del Estero, and also Santa Fe reached this city last week, but we are happy to say they were mere local affairs, and in every sense unimportant. The interior provinces are peaceable and quiet, and the prospect of an extension of the Central Argentine Railway, and the rapidly spreading network of telegraphs over all the provinces, convinces the population that the progress of the Republic is no longer confined to the city of Buenos Ayres, but that foreign capital, through the credit of the nation, is now finding its way to the interior to develop the resources of the country.

The industry of the Interior is comparatively speaking unknown to us here, but although few of the productions of the upper provinces ever find their way to Buenos Ayres owing to exorbitant freights, &c., still we learn on the most unquestionable authority that the sugar industry is rapidly progressing and promises well.

In the province of Entre Rios law and order have been restored. Sr. Dupontal the son of a wealthy Frenchman, long resident in that province has been duly elected and installed as Governor. Things are at last settling down, business springing up in the little towns; the saladeros have also commenced working, and we are happy to say the prospects of Entre Rios appear at last to be brightening.

Lobos; a few remarks as to the importance of that line, with a description of the country through which it runs will be found in another column. The mercantile transactions of the fortnight will be found in our commercial columns, business has brightened greatly, and dealers are arriving daily with large orders to fill; the crisis which was apprehended on the resumption of business on the 16th May proved mythical. All the banks are doing a good business. National Bonds are now quoted at 67 1/2 and looking up. Exchange on England at 50 1/2 and downward.

There is no check whatever to immigration if we are to be guided by the arrivals almost daily. The Government takes no particular care of all immigrants arriving at this port, conveying them to the suburbs, providing them with every necessary and finally finding them in general a remunerative employment. At the coming Congress two grand measures for this country will be introduced, an Immigration Bureau and an Agricultural Department pretty much on the same scale as at present in the United States.

THE PLAGUE OF 1871.

Letter, addressed by permission, to Mr. G. Mac Donnell, Esq., H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires in the Argentine Republic, May 25th, 1871.

On the 11th March, an approximation to the state of the city of Buenos Ayres having forced itself upon the minds of the citizens, your worst fears were realized. Under these circumstances the English, Irish, and Scotch chaplains received a letter from the British Legation, signed by you, stating that you would render assistance to the widows and orphans of those of your countrymen who might fall victims to the fever, and also that you would assist in any way that seemed open to you.

It is my pleasing duty now to thank you for having acted up to the spirit of your letter, for your personal favors and advice, for funds received, and above all, for securing the services of Dr. G. B. Greenfield. On the 14th of March you published in the STANDARD a notice from the Legation, officially announcing your charitable intentions.

At a meeting held on the 14th of March, the committee of the British Hospital unanimously agreed not to receive yellow fever patients. At a second meeting held on the 22nd of March the following notice was issued: "The committee of the Hospital being prohibited by the Municipality from receiving yellow fever patients within the buildings, it has been resolved that all cases connected with the British community will be cared for, as far as possible, in their own residences, on application being made to the following gentlemen—Rev. Mr. Ash, English Church, Rev. Mr. Leary, or to Dr. Conyngham, British Hospital, or at his residence, No. 35 Calle Reconquista."

The wisdom of this mode of procedure may be questioned, but not the intention. A well written article, entitled "The Harvest of Death," appeared in the STANDARD on the 21st March, and has, no doubt, proved a successful advocate with many here and at home, for its own well expressed views. The defence is easy. In the first place, no fever hospitals were allowed by Government, a lazaretto having been erected to meet the wants of the people. In the second place, the present building could accommodate only a small per centage of the fever patients, whilst the debt which would have been incurred might have proved most serious to even the existence of the institution. In the third place, the wants of the community were supplied by the following means: On the 19th March Messrs. H. A. Green and A. M. Bell, British Hospital committee, received collections from the public to the amount of \$32,750 m/c, and a further sum of \$19,320 was afterwards sent in to Messrs. T. Getting and F. W. Moore. These donations were placed in the hands of the Revs. T. E. Ashe, J. Smith, and F. N. Lett, to defray the expenses connected with their non-missionary character and habits—to relieve all English speaking poor, without regard to creed or nationality.

At this time it was necessary to confer with the Rev. J. B. Leary, Irish pastor, as to whether he would participate in these funds. After due consideration he thought it better to extend a list already before the public, called "The Irish Fever Relief Fund." His call was immediately and liberally responded to, \$30,000 being the amount subscribed up to the present.

These funds having been raised, the Irish clergymen, with the Rev. J. B. Leary at their head, together with their devoted band of Sisters of Mercy, threw themselves into the work; and, notwithstanding the overwhelming distress around them, they often found time to visit and relieve others than Irish sufferers. The Scotch chaplain, with his accustomed energy and tact, was fully equal to the emergency. The English clergymen secured the services of W. Smith, a man of long experience as hospital nurse, and fourteen other nurses, of more or less ability, all of whom, with one exception, gave general satisfaction, both to

their patients and medical attendants. I have seen their testimonials, and hold full reports of their cases. Out of a congregation of 450 the Rev. J. Smith lost 54 by yellow fever. The Irish death roll numbers 56. The deaths among the English amount to 120, making a total of 230, the names of whom have been ascertained.

During this time the number of persons relieved at the English Church was 1,250; the number of applications being 2,550; and the greatest number on a single day being 93. The amount spent by the English chaplains up to date \$81,506; by the Scotch chaplain \$30,270; and by the Irish \$30,000.

The number of widows and orphans in need is about 15 and 14 English, 3 and 19 Irish, 10 and 24 Scotch—total 24 widows and 57 orphans. Great distress has been experienced by many who, as a rule, live up to their monthly receipts. This class has been assisted as far as the means at disposal permitted. Of applicants of the laboring class three out of five were of the class, who never have certain means of livelihood.

The Southern Railway has lost 26 of its employees, the Northern 20, and the Boca 8. Great credit is due to the managers of these lines under the circumstances, especially when we consider the great increase of traffic. It is earnestly to be desired that the Government should publish some authoritative statistics of the mortality during this plague.

The STANDARD did not echo public opinion when it published its eloquent issue of the 30th of April. Nor did it state anything very far removed from the truth of the case, as can be testified by all those the opinion of whom is of any value. I am sure that the editors of the native papers, kind, generous, and without jealous of their own honor, will view the question in some such light, especially when they reflect that it is not a matter of a few thousand deaths more or less which will deter any from these shores, but merely the fact that the yell fever has appeared in the River Plate in a virulent form; and that until such measures shall have been taken to secure this city from future ravages of that dire visitant, those of weak nerves and constitutions will seek a home on more congenial shores.

Great credit is due to the Municipal authorities, for having been able to produce such suggestive lists of deaths from yellow fever as were supplied to the daily papers, and also to the editors of them for ascertaining, during the plague, the names and ages of so many of our dead. By the Municipal returns, published in the STANDARD on May 13th, I see that January 27th has been fixed upon as the precise date of the first appearance of yellow fever resulting in death in this city in the year 1871; whilst 3 is the number placed to indicate the infirmities of that day; the following three days we find 1 per diem recorded. Yet, in the early part of the month of January did not cases occur? and by their occurrence call for learned disquisitions touching the nature of the disease? and was it not at last settled by the majority of those who were competent to judge that the new disease be considered yellow fever? Indeed it yet remains to be proved that isolated cases did not occur during the last winter, and that this city has been exempt from infection since the autumn of 1870. Two is the number given on February 7th: I have good reason, however, for stating that no further enquiry this number will be found to be incorrect.

On the 2nd of March 40 deaths are recorded from yellow fever, whilst 30 are returned from other causes. On the 3rd we have 38, on the 4th 47, and of other causes 30 per diem; the authorities had therefore to inter-70 per diem—not any great feat, when we consider they had then three cemeteries at their disposal. I may here mention that, considering the population was on the decrease, 30 deaths per diem from general causes was a very high rate of mortality, and it needs some explanation, both from medical and official quarters. On the 5th of March the returns offered to the public are 47. The number of deaths from the fever per diem from the 14th of February being this series—8, 13, 16, 13, 9, 12, 12, 11, 20, 24, 30, 27, 29, 31, 41, 40, 38, 41, 47 making a total of 536 from Jan. 27th to March 5th.

536 persons had therefore perished in 36 days, i.e., an average of 15 per diem; the highest number in one day being 47. 17 deaths from fever out of 160,000 inhabitants, and 30 from other causes, making 77 in all, according to the Municipal returns; and yet the burying of these strained the already over-taxed energies of the authorities to the utmost, and caused such a widespread panic among official circles that some of the members of the legislature, judges, and other public authorities left the city. The Municipal Council was remiss, and so utter was the neglect in all matters of administration that the citizens, after due deliberation, determined to hold a mass meeting on the first day of the next week to appoint a Committee of 33 residents, natives and foreigners, to act as might be deemed advisable.

It will be my duty therefore, with the Municipal returns before me, and the facts of the case being patent to all, to chronicle the demoralization of this city,—when, after a year's warning, and 36 days' registered progress of the pestilence, and a total of 536 deaths, panic seized on those who should have been the least panic-stricken, seeing that they were best acquainted with the real state of the city. While the calm and thoughtful considered 1,500 to have fallen, the panic stricken knew 536 to be the correct number.

On the 6th of March it will be noticed that foreigners were called upon to make provision for the poor and sick, a notice from the English clergymen having then appeared in the

STANDARD, appealing to their congregations to aid their exhausted means. On this day 102 are reported as having died, that being more than double the number of the preceding day. This sudden increase cannot be accounted for philosophically, the weather remaining equable, and the citizens rapidly removing from the infected districts. Yet, perhaps a solution to the problem may be found when we remember that not only was the aforesaid mass-meeting mooted, but also certain high in authority had at this time obtained a more accurate knowledge of the situation.

In addition to this, it may not be considered superfluous to mention that the facilities for obtaining burial licenses and tickets were multiplied. On the 8th March 112 deaths are recorded. At half-past one on this day I was at the Southern Cemetery, and counted 73 coffins on the ground, and 17 new arrivals before one hour had elapsed. So great was the business on hand that, after waiting an hour, and still unable to obtain a grave that had been purchased in the morning at the Cabildo, I left three of the party at the ground, and returned to the city. On the way to the Plaza Victoria we passed 11 funerals. I ask if there had been no interments on this day previous to our arrival; also, were there no other fresh arrivals besides the 11 that met us? At 6 o'clock I was again there, and saw 65 coffins lying awaiting interment.

On Monday, the 13th, not less than 210 died, whilst the return has 153; that night it rained heavily, and on the 14th the death rate rose to 300, but in the return 164. Up to the 12th the returns give 1,323 as the total—a number about as far from the truth as the plague was from its decline.

At this time the fever broke out in the wards of the British Hospital, and scarcely any house in the south end of the city was free from the disease. The city was plunged into mourning, and yet we are asked to believe the announcement of a total loss of 13,700. The night of the 15th was very cold, and the fever increased. The 17th it was worse, with the weather warm. On Sunday the 19th, before 7 o'clock a.m., 8 deaths occurred among the English, and 5 more before 3 p.m. This was almost the worst time with our community. The day was intensely hot. I supposed that night with the late L. F. Lafone, Esq., who, not an alarmist, and one fully acquainted with the customs of the country, expressed his surprise at the returns published by the Spanish papers. Yet those returns are, as a rule, higher than those supplied by the Municipality.

The sickness, even now, was so great that the Rev. F. N. Lett made 203 visits in 24 hours, whilst all the nurses were engaged day and night. On the 26th Dr. Perez was buried, amid very heavy rain, on a day that witnessed not less than 700 funerals, but only 231 in the returns. On the 28th there were fully 700. The 30th was very hot. After this the visitors to the Cemetery reported the coffins as too many to count.

On April 3rd it rained, and the plague began! On the 4th the weather was wet and cold, remaining cold until the evening of the 12th. During these 9 days 3,985 died according to the return, out of a population of about 70,000—not less than 1,300 dying on the 9th and 10th, the returns giving 1,003. At this time it was very difficult to obtain doctors and nurses, whilst the last rites of religion were in a few instances unavoidably left unperformed. 94 English-speaking persons died between the 4th and 19th.

On the 11th the Board of Health desired all who were able, to leave the city, 500 deaths having occurred on that day, whilst the Governor decreed 20 days' grace. The return gives 360 for that day, and for the previous day 503; so with the rapid fall from 503 to 360 a new step was taken, contrary to what might have been expected. On the 13th the weather became fine. On the 15th the Chacarita Cemetery was opened. The plague had stayed, for on that day the death rate fell sensibly.

During the next five days the temperature continued warm, but on the 21st cold weather returned, with a marked decrease in the mortality. The 25th and following days were bitterly cold and damp, and the death rate rose considerably, being on the 28th double that on the 24th. The next week was wet but warm. On the 1st of May there were less than 200 deaths, and on the 2nd less than 150.

From this day we may date the decided decline of the epidemic. The population began to return to the city in considerable numbers. Fears were freely expressed that too precipitate a return would occasion a fresh outbreak of the pestilence. These anticipations, however, were not realized. Yet, on the 14th of May the Board of Health published a renewal of their manifesto, warning the refugees in the camp that the majority of the new cases were among the people who had returned to the city.

On the 19th the Comision Popular, having fulfilled its noble and heroic task of charity, resigned its well-administered authority into the hands of the public, for whom it had worked so well, having disbursed \$3,629,354 in the relief of the sick and suffering. The origin and accelerating causes of the plague have been so often and satisfactorily explained by the STANDARD and other papers that nothing more need be advanced. Indeed, until some commission shall have authoritatively reported upon this epidemic—its near and remote causes, with its probable results—it will be found a very difficult task to throw any more light on the subject than that which has already been produced by the press.

It will be a bold spirit, indeed, that pretends to an accurate table of deaths resulting from yellow fever

in the city of Buenos Ayres during the months of January, February, March, April, and May, 1871. Yet, perhaps it may be permitted to offer you the following figures as being the lowest that I can conscientiously state—viz.,

Table with columns: Cured, Deaths, Total. Rows: Yellow fever, Various diseases, Total.

These 17 deaths were all males, of the average age of 35. Out of 4,000 victims to the fever, whose ages I have been able to ascertain—1,800 died before the age of 30, 1,600 between 30 and 50, 600 between 50 and 90. That is, out of every 20—9 died under 30, 8 between 30 and 50, 3 " 50 " 90.

Considering the relative ages of the population, the greatest mortality has been amongst those who had passed the prime of life. This mortality has been greatest amongst the males, especially between the ages of 29 and 59. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that though I can only ascertain the names of 221 of our deceased countrymen, I have yet to draw your attention to 86 widows and orphans.

The lazaretto, situated at the Once de Setiembre, was opened on Dec. 10th, 1870; and though it was not patronised as it ought to have been during the last few months, it yet afforded timely succour to 2,396 persons to May 19th at evening. Notwithstanding the numbers that were brought to it in a dying state—many dying on the way—the average mortality for 24 hours in the large ward was only from 16 to 18. No less than 30 of our countrymen found a welcome within the walls of this establishment, two-thirds of whom recovered.

In noticing the treatment received at the hands of various officials I cannot speak too highly. At the cemeteries and the lazaretto the utmost courtesy was always shown to those who had any business to transact. The management of the cemeteries was, under the circumstances, highly creditable to the administrators, Messrs. Manilla and Costa; whilst the speedy construction of the railroad to the Chacarita, and the adaptability of that cemetery for the purpose proposed, together with the mode of transit, call for a meed of praise not often bestowed by an exacting public.

I must not omit to thank the Irish Hospital for the admission and care of some English females attacked by the fever. The sincere and constant gratitude of the British community has been justly earned by Drs. Alston, Ayer, Conyngham, Greenfield, Lau-on, Mac Donald, Nelson, and Newrick. The best thanks are due for their generous and self-denying efforts, to F. Parish, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, H. A. Green, Esq., F. Getting, Esq., F. W. Moore, Esq., P. Hazon, Esq., W. D. Junor, Esq., and Mr. J. Anderson—all of whom, from their position, were enabled to render timely aid to their suffering fellow-countrymen. Also to the Editors of the STANDARD, for their indefatigable readiness to assist the British community during this time, as on all other occasions.

Hoping that life and health may long be granted you. I beg to subscribe myself, Yours very sincerely, T. E. ASH, B.A., St. John's Coll. Cam.

NEW RAILWAY TO LOBOS.

INAUGURATION TO PUBLIC TRAFFIC. On Wednesday, 24th inst. this new branch line of the Western Railway was opened to the public, without any official inauguration, owing to the universal mourning caused by the recent epidemic. The length of the new line is 42 miles (68 kilometers), and the total distance from the Parque terminus to Lobos 103 kilometers. The first section which was opened to traffic last Christmas was from Merlo to Marcos Paz (12 1/2 miles); there are two other immediate stations, Las Heras and Zapiola, before reaching Lobos. The total cost of the new line is stated in round numbers at £2,000,000, or almost £5,000,000, being the cheapest line yet constructed in South America, although the proposed branches of the G. Southern are expected to cost even much less, only £4,000,000. The Lobos line has been laid down for the Provincial Government by its engineers and contractors, Messrs. Ringoulet and Raquet. The line has the same gauge as the Western (5 1/2 feet), the permanent way being of Livesey's 'T' rails; there are no cuttings or earthworks, nor any river to cross. In fact it was simply a matter of laying down rails and sleepers, the latter also iron, and at one period the men were able to lay down two miles a week. The distances between the stations averages 10 to 12 miles. Each station is on the model of a nice cottage of 5 rooms, with verandahs looking eastward, and costing about \$300,000. On leaving Merlo the line traverses a series of fine rolling camps, a great portion of which are already under wheat farms. The splendid estancia of Wyatt Smith lies on the left, just as we turn off the main line of the Western, and here the land is rented out to small farmers at 120\$ per cuadra yearly (say 5 shillings per acre), which gives an income of £1500 per annum per sq. league. Further off we discern the plantations of Mr. Thomas Gahan, a handsome estate, while away to the right, near the village of More-

no, is the Recreo de Martinez, formerly Mr. Walker's estancia. Numerous sheepfarms are seen on all sides, viz., those of Juan Dillon, Pearson, Cieza, E. Dillon, Moore, Talavera, &c., each with the usual peach plantation surrounding the house.

Before crossing the Cañada de Paja we pass the estancia of the Gal Di Dia, the traversing the Arroyo Morales and camp of Villa Mayor we arrive at the Las Heras station, near which the new town of that name is springing up, capital of a new partido. The camps about here are some of the best for sheep-farming and we find several Irish estancieros in the vicinity. The Murphy estates, with comfortable homesteads, are known to the traveller for the cordial hospitality they offer. Not far off are the lands of Mr. Terence Moore, D. Horacio Harilaos, the Lavaca, and John Lawler &c., while a little to the right we find the estancia of Wright, now municipal property. The new station of Zapiola which we have just passed is so called in honor of an old native gentleman who fought in the War of Independence under San Martin, in the same regiment of Horses Grenadiers as the late General O'Brien. The large estate of Urquidila is next crossed, and then we reach the thriving town of Lobos.

Lobos is a large, well built town with a population of 5,000 souls, and does a large business in hides and wool, and has some flour-mills in the vicinity. The approaches to the town are very pretty, being a succession of farms, gardens and plantations for about a league on all sides. There are a fine church, public schools, 50 good shops, besides bars, coffee-houses, billiard-rooms and 206 eatable houses, of which 20 are valued over 100,000\$. There are two English stores, those of Terence Moore and James Moore, the municipal revenue is 300,000\$ per annum. The official title of the town is San Salvador de Lobos. There is a resident Irish clergyman, Rev. Mr. Curran, whose congregation numbers 2,500 persons, including the Irish of Lobos, Monte Las Flores, &c. The town of Lobos was founded in 1803 by José Saigade, who built a chapel to Our Lady of Carmel on his land, for the use of his neighbors, 141 in number.

The railway now places Lobos within 14 hours of the city, and will tend to develop the trade and industry of the place; there are 1241 chacras under cultivation, covering 45,000 acres of tillage. The stock of the partido comprises 2 millions of sheep, most of which is in the hands of Irishmen. The sea line will be of great service to the South-western partidos of Lobos, Monte Las Flores, Cañuelas, &c. The produce traffic alone ought to give a handsome return on the outlay, and we congratulate Governor Castro on the completion of an enterprise which will reflect much credit upon his administration.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOMAS ARMSTRONG.

The London Board of Directors of the Central Argentine Railway Company have just presented the Late Resident Director here, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, with a superb silver dinner service as a token of esteem on his resigning the position in connection with the Company, which he held for so many years with such credit to himself and such advantage to the shareholders in the enterprise.

Here in Buenos Ayres we are all well acquainted with the invaluable services Mr. Armstrong rendered both to the country and the Central Railway while occupying the onerous and responsible position which he lately resigned; and the high compliments paid him by his brother Directors is fully endorsed by the public of this country as well deserved. "Thomas Armstrong, Esq., Banker, Buenos Ayres."

"I am indebted by the Board of Directors of the Central Argentine Railway Company, in conjunction with our contractors, to request your acceptance of a service of plate for the dining table—consisting of six pieces—which has been prepared as a token of their esteem and regard, on the occasion of your resigning the office you so ably filled in connection with this Company. The sentiments expressed in the inscription on the centre piece, a copy of which is annexed, will testify to you the considerations that have induced this step; and it is gratifying to me to be the organ to carry out the wishes of my colleagues. Believe me, my dear sir, Very truly yours, [Signed] JOHN HEGAN, Chairman, "GEORGE WOOLCOTT, Secretary"

GREAT NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

A NEW LOAN IN ENGLAND. MORMONS TO ARRIVE. This is certainly the year for loans. Scarcely a day passes that we don't hear of some new loan or other. The war in Europe is driving capital to America. The United States Government is now in the London market for a large loan—of course, Russia, Germany, France, in fact, almost every country is applying for money; it is not surprising to find the little republic of Paraguay following suit.

The Government of Paraguay is at present in treaty with the representative of an illustrious London house for a loan of one million sterling, at six per cent. per annum interest, to be repaid at 75. Further advances to be made from Asuncion state that an agent of an American association has offered the Paraguayan Government to introduce 100,000 immigrants, provided the Government concedes to the company that tract of country lying between the rivers Manduvira and Piribituy, the company to get one league of land for every ten persons. It appears that Gen. Butler is the chief mover in this matter, and it is hinted that this company has nothing less in view than to send out Brigham Young with all his followers. Immense importance is attached to this matter, particularly in Paraguay, where nothing else is talked of, and even a political significance is attached to the matter, as one hundred thousand American citizens in the heart of South America, and in such a country as Paraguay, would lead to consequences which possibly no one could exaggerate.

Much attention is now paid in Paraguay to the cultivation of coffee. It is said that the coffee of Paraguay is as good as the Yungas coffee of Bolivia, which perhaps may be classed as the best coffee in the world. A Scotchman has just obtained a concession for three leagues of land on the north side of the Cordillera, where he proposes planting coffee on a large scale.

The health of Asuncion was never better than at present, and the report about here are some of the best for sheep-farming and we find several Irish estancieros in the vicinity. The Murphy estates, with comfortable homesteads, are known to the traveller for the cordial hospitality they offer. Not far off are the lands of Mr. Terence Moore, D. Horacio Harilaos, the Lavaca, and John Lawler &c., while a little to the right we find the estancia of Wright, now municipal property. The new station of Zapiola which we have just passed is so called in honor of an old native gentleman who fought in the War of Independence under San Martin, in the same regiment of Horses Grenadiers as the late General O'Brien. The large estate of Urquidila is next crossed, and then we reach the thriving town of Lobos.

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RAILWAY TO TUCUMAN.

More than half the amount of the new loan is to be devoted to the great enterprise of carrying out the Central Argentine Railway from Coroba to Tucuman; this second section will be almost double the length, and cost twice as much as the original line from Rosario to Coroba. As yet it is not clear whether the Government will itself be the contractor, as in the case of the Western Railway of Buenos Ayres, or whether the concession will be given at so much a mile, as with Messrs. Jackson and Simons, who are now constructing the line to Rio Cuarto. We believe Mr. Wheelwright is already in the field, and his original concession of the Coroba line stipulates a preference for him over all competitors at the same price, in whatever prolongation may be resolved on. The excellent construction and great solidity of the Coroba line are a further reason why this veteran and renowned contractor should be preferred to all other comers.

From Coroba to Tucuman is a little under 400 miles, and as the sum allotted for the work is 143 million dollars (res. [22,959,183]), or in round numbers three millions sterling, we find the average cost per mile is estimated at 27,000\$, against 25,400 on the Coroba line, not counting the land-grant. The engineering difficulties of the new section are doubtless greater, the country being very different from the level Pampas of Santa Fe and Coroba. Several ranges of hills have to be crossed, besides two important rivers, the Rio Primero and leaving Coroba, and the Rio Dulce before arriving at Santiago.

The distances by the present coach-road are as follows: Coroba to Talcahuano 132 miles, Talcahuano to Tucuman 123 miles, Tucuman to Rio Cuarto 142 miles, Rio Cuarto to Santiago 124 miles, Santiago to Alamos 124 miles, Alamos to Alparqui 124 miles, Alparqui to Santiago 124 miles, Santiago to Tucuman 104 miles, Tucuman to Tucuman 10 miles. This makes the distance 893 leagues (1 m Coroba to Santiago, 4 1/2 m Rio Cuarto to Tucuman), or 254 leagues, or ninety odd miles, from Santiago to Tucuman. The greater part of the route is through a cheerless and thinly-settled country, the only villages met with being those of Chacabuco, Altamirano, and Loreto; the line skirts the vast desert of Salinas.

Santiago del Estero is a town half in ruins, in Lat. 27.45 S. and Long. 64.22 W., enjoying a delightful climate, and serving as capital of the Province of the same name. It has three churches, a Government house, and 8,000 inhabitants, and has made little progress since its foundation by Aguirre in 1553, being twenty-seven years older than Buenos Ayres. From Santiago to Tucuman is 28 leagues, and the moment we enter this latter province we perceive how well it merits the epithet "Garden of South America." Rich in every product of the tropical or temperate zones, it possesses a glorious climate, fertile soil, and picturesque scenery. As soon as the railway opens up this Happy Valley to the outer world it will be a great source of wealth to the Republic. The city of Tucuman, where the Patriot Fathers made the declaration of Independence in 1816, stands on a well-wooded plain, about 900 miles N.W. of Buenos Ayres as the crow flies, with a population of 12,000 souls; it is watered by a branch of the Rio Dulce.

The prolonged line from Coroba to Tucuman is the second link in the chain of railway projected by Mr. Wheelwright to unite the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard; his engineers report it practicable to carry the Copiapo railway across the Cordillera at a point the name of which we have forgotten. The Chilean Government has expressed the warmest support of the scheme, and Mr. Wheelwright has every confidence that whether we live to see it or not only a few years will elapse ere the rails be laid down from Copiapo to Tucuman, thus connecting La Plata with the West Coast.

When General Urquiza and Mr. Wheelwright traced out the projected line from Rosario to Cordoba they did well in calling it the Central Argentine, for it was destined to be the main artery of the railway system of the Republic.

As soon as completed to Tucuman it will be the most important railway on the Continent, 650 miles in length, and representing a capital of 42 millions sterling. It will open up the trade of the interior, but we much doubt that it can hope to pay more than working expenses for some years to come.

The new line to Tucuman will be sufficient of itself to perpetuate the administration of President Sarmiento, but we are not quite sure the money could not have been better expended in establishing agricultural colonies throughout the Republic or improving the city of Buenos Ayres.

THE COMISION POPULAR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BUENOS AYRES. The "Comision Popular," which commenced its humane crusade whilst Buenos Ayres was plunged in suffering, concludes to-day while the auspicious smiles of Hope from the Eternal Throne fall congenially on the sorrowing hearts so bitterly tried by the misfortunes they have passed through.

At the moment of its dissolution, with the sweet satisfaction inspired by the consciousness of duty fulfilled, the "Comision" feels it its duty to address a few words to the population; to those brothers who from every corner of the Republic stretched forth their hands to aid it, and to the noble people of the Banda Oriental, who, inspired by the noble love of charity, sent it a generous succour, thus stimulating by their fraternal demonstrations the shaken confidence with which the "Comision" fulfilled its mission in the midst of tumult opening to receive the beloved ones, the pious tears shed for them, and the despair infused into the most regulated minds by the most frightful pestilence in modern times.

These words shall not be the expression of either pride, reproach, or that passion which shuts its eyes to avoid pronouncing judgment. On the contrary, they are meant to be the last link in the chain which binds the "Comision Popular" to those for whose safety it laboured, as also those who recognizing the purity of its intentions aided it in the evangelical task of struggling with Death for those prostrated by the Plague.

Sad and solemn was the moment when the "Comision Popular" first raised the Oriflamme of CHARITY! The wretched hygienic condition of the city, the disorganization of the Municipality, the precarious position of the Provincial Government; the want of funds to carry out the hygienic reforms so long called for, the indifference of many of our Legislative authorities in the hygienic affairs of the Province, the terrible character assumed by the epidemic, which scattered to the winds the illusions of those who hoped everything from our splendid climate, all contributed to alarm the people, and at last forced it to its feet to struggle against the dread visitation.

While matters stood thus the "Comision Popular" was publicly and spontaneously elected, yet quickly withal. The spirit of order displayed at the mass meeting which gave it birth, the moderation with which those elected to it gave the note of alarm, though oppressed with a sense of the immensity of the peril, the solemnity of the moment in which it accepted its grave mission, and the natural aspiration of every honest man to respond loyally to the confidence of an entire population placed in him at such a moment, all defined the character of the "Comision," the mission reserved for it, the duties it had to fulfill, and the aspirations it was bound to respond to.

In assuming its duties with enthusiasm and confidence the "Comision" well understood that its election was not meant as a threat to the constituted authorities, or a petulant protest against an order of things, which, however desperate for the population, was out of the work of all those who by neglect, passion or injustice had allowed it to arise.

Its sacred mission, which, if it was unable to save all the victims of the epidemic, at least rescued many who might otherwise have perished, and who are now only remembered at their own solitary hearts.

The "Comision," in announcing its dissolution, believes it has the right to declare about that it has done its duty, helping the sick, watching by the bed of the dying, burying the dead in consecrated ground, and alleviating the awful misery in which thousands are now plunged, with a dark future before them, if the light of charity does not cast a ray of hope on them in their grief.

The "Comision" has no intention of making this manifest a 'resumé' of its labors, the means it adopted to carry out its desires, what it proposed to the authorities with the object of abolishing all the causes of infection in Buenos Ayres, its advice to the population in the moment of trial and its various manifestos while the 'Terror of Death' swept over the city during the past few months.

All these, as well as a detailed account of the disposal of the funds entrusted to the "Comision" will be set forth in a special pamphlet, to be published when time permits.

For to present the "Comision" confines itself to giving a few general figures, which give an idea of how the funds were applied to the chief necessities of a situation, during which, more than on any former occasion, the influence and good worked by practical, evangelical charity were made apparent.

Receipts: Buenos Aires, 917,428; Camp, 1,006,806; Provincial Government, 300,000; National, 100,000; Municipality, 100,000; Argentine Provinces, 379,763; Montevideo, 802,225; Paraguary, 35,250; Total, 4,732,772.

Expenses: To the poor and sick, 1,282,815; To the dead, 189,482; Matresses, 75,700; Sheets, 25,292; Blankets, 191,710; Soap, 824,035; Assistants, 45,265; Doctors, 608,463; Funeral Commissions, 29,000; Coffins and hearse, 102,570; Sundries, 48,283; Carriages, 85,217; Wine, 8,950; Total, 3,629,454.

The above figures will enable the public to form an idea of the labors of the "Comision" and the immense good it was enabled to effect with the money given by friendly hands wherever the woes of Buenos Ayres found a sympathetic echo.

Knowing that Charity has no country, and that the children of all nations who have piteously their wandering tents on Argentine ground furnished aid in the evangelical task of struggling with Death for those prostrated by the Plague.

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the Custom-house; there is also, as we are informed, a deficiency of available deposits. When the Custom-house abolished private deposits all over town it counted on possessing sufficient accumulation at the new Lanuz stores in Calle Brazil; the result, however, shows that the change has been too sudden, and even still the Custom-house has sundry stores in all manner of places about the city.

But, whether these improvements be made or not, the city is in great want of a Health Department, similar to the 'Departamento de Policia,' with a regularly constituted staff under the guidance of some experienced European or American health-officer, who shall have a complete corps of superintendents, inspectors, police, quarantine officers, physicians, &c.

Meantime the action of the Custom-house is seriously hampered and delayed, at a period when it is expedient to use extra exertions towards facilitating trade and letting it flow in its accustomed channels.

Two steps are urgently called for to meet the exigency of the moment. 1st. To put on extra hands at the Custom-house; 2ndly to rent more deposit stores throughout the city.

In this manner the commercial interests of Buenos Ayres will receive a great benefit, and serious evils will be prevented. We trust that our excellent Minister of Finance will at once see to this matter and adopt our suggestions, as at present it is impossible to go on as we are going.

THE LATE DR. WEISS.

Death has laid its leaden hand on one of the most promising members of the European community in this city, Bernard Weiss is no more! The dread pestilence that has spread sorrow through the land, has swept away in its relentless fury no victim whose loss will be more deeply deplored by all than the young German savant whose remains now lie in a foreign tomb, far away from the Fatherland he loved so well.

On Friday morning, at one o'clock a.m., this excellent young man breathed his last, after a three weeks' struggle with the epidemic.

Dr. Weiss, whose death the entire community, native and foreign, today deplore, was a member of a highly respectable family of Baden, and from an early age gave promise of that great scientific ability which he afterwards displayed. Science was the absorbing theme that engrossed his every thought, and to this passion he fell a victim, for he contracted the plague through the arduous work which he pursued his analytical researches as to its origin.

About four years ago he came to this country, accompanied by two near relatives, and since then his career had been one of success and the highest promise for the future. He held the chair of chemistry in the University and National College of this city, was a doctor of science in the University of Baden, and professor of chemistry in Paris. For some time past he was one of the most active members of the Council of Health, and published most important papers on the plague, and the means of stamping it out.

In private life Dr. Weiss was a model Christian and gentleman, courteous, cultivated, and modest to a degree that concealed his great attainments from many.

public improvements that are imperatively called for, which will involve an outlay of several millions currency. Unless these city improvements be carried out, we cannot expect any reduction in our ordinary death rate, and we may always expect to be at the mercy of epidemics, just as in Turkey, Egypt and other countries where no sanitary arrangements prevail.

But, whether these improvements be made or not, the city is in great want of a Health Department, similar to the 'Departamento de Policia,' with a regularly constituted staff under the guidance of some experienced European or American health-officer, who shall have a complete corps of superintendents, inspectors, police, quarantine officers, physicians, &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The reports of a revolution in Santiago are without any foundation but the heated imagination of the correspondents who first telegraphed the news to this city. The whole affair turns out to be some 'unpleasantness' between the Governor of the province and General Taboada, and the former, to be on the safe side, has asked the National Government for permission to raise a regiment of the line to garrison the city of Santiago.

It is our painful duty to report the death of one of the Irish Sisters of Mercy, which occurred on the 22nd inst. Sister Mary Agnes, daughter of Mr. Michael Murray, Freyre, was only in her twenty-second year, and had been barely a year professed; she was for some time subject to a pulmonary affection, which eventually bore her to the tomb in the first bloom of life.

The Irish Sisters happily escaped the recent dreadful epidemic; that is to say, none of them perished, although most of them were attacked. We now sincerely condole with our benevolent and esteemed countrywomen in their bereavement.

On the 24th of May, the Emperor of Brazil was to leave Rio for the shores of Old England, where, we venture to predict for His Imperial Majesty a right hearty welcome from our Queen and countrymen. The same, no doubt, awaits His Majesty in every realm by way visit, for his sterling qualities as a man and a monarch are universally known and admired.

The great empire Dom Pedro, so well and wisely must largely benefit in made up such a grand mind as the Emperor's foreign travel.

Money failed at 12 per cent. to-day, and in demand; discount brokers report more money for sale, but good first-class bills can be had at 12 per cent. The Financial Bank there is at present under the bill, and the market is very tight.

It was said on 'Change to-day' that the remitment of this packet will be heavy, as some of our companies are subscribed for the Trans-Andean Telegraph Co., the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Co., and the Gas Co. are taking.

There was only one sale of bonds to-day, 800 at 64; but this sale establishes no quotation, the market for which business men are not very active, but even then the rates no large amount can be obtained. One large lot of 120,000 bonds can be had at 70, but nothing under. These bonds belong to an abject business man who lets orders to sell at 70 but nothing under.

The new bills of the French bank is most favorable for all descriptions of River Plate produce, and the European market reports could hardly be more favorable. Amongst the Plaza men to-day there was decided unanimity. Purchases for the day were for Rio de Janeiro, all will have handsome profits, and if the rate of exchange fall somewhat in the ensuing month, which it is calculated they will, the export business will be extremely brisk throughout the winter.

The total amount of bills that matured in the Provincial Bank on the resumption of business after the 1st of May, was 1,200,000 in currency, and at the Argentine Bank forty millions in currency.

The French mail has brought further news about the construction of the Patagonian Railway. The contract for the extension of the Central Railway to Santa Lucia has been signed for 2,000,000 in currency, and the contractor binds himself to raise 200,000 to continue the road to Durazno.

The Argentine War Office calls for bids for the purchase of 100,000 muskets, and the contractor binds himself to raise 200,000 to continue the road to Durazno.

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North Plaza. Sold at the Station: 250 arrobes good... 54; 1800 do lambs wool... 42; 800 do wool... 42.

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VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Table listing ship arrivals and departures with columns for Name, Tonnage, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee.

THE ENGLISH BAZAAR

61-CALLE FLORIDA-61. ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS. In great variety, at the ENGLISH BAZAAR.

GALLETITAS

DE LA FABRICA DE Peek, Fren, & Co. LONDON BISCUITS. MOORE AND TUDOR.

Ferro Carril del Oeste.

Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction for the Ferro Carril del Oeste.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction for the Great Southern Railway.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction for the Western Railway.

THE ENGLISH BAZAAR

61-CALLE FLORIDA-61. ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS. In great variety, at the ENGLISH BAZAAR.

Mr. John Horace Reinken

Mr. John Horace Reinken. In the name of the Public in Buenos Ayres.

AL COMERCIO

AL COMERCIO. A LOS SEÑORES VENDEDORES Y EMPLEADOS.

Auction of Land in the Lomas de Zamora.

Auction of Land in the Lomas de Zamora. Mr. John F. Heston.

GOVERNMENT BRIDGES.

GOVERNMENT BRIDGES. CONTRACTS FOR LAND TRANSPORT. In a short time tenders will be called for...

PORT WINES.

PORT WINES. THESE excellent Wines cannot be surpassed, and are especially recommended for Invalids.

STATIONS.

Table listing various stations and their locations.

Table listing ship arrivals and departures with columns for Name, Tonnage, Captain, Arrival, and Consignee.

PERFECTED CHEST PROTECTOR.

PERFECTED CHEST PROTECTOR. A great improvement on all others. A sure preventive of Coughs and Colds.

CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30 RIVADAVIA 30.

Chilblains. CURED IN ONE NIGHT. DR. GREEVE'S BALSAM.

CRANWELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL HALL. 30 RIVADAVIA 30.

Latest English Papers.

Latest English Papers. PER FRENCH MAIL STEAMER AND CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.

AT THIS OFFICE. A PALACE. To be let, at No. 92 Calle Independencia...

MAKERN, BROTHERS. 44-Calle San Martin.

TO THE PUBLIC. In order to DISPROVE any REPORTS of my DECEASE, by Yellow Fever...

DEPARTED FRIENDS. Sorrowing relatives can procure the last of their friends...

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT. The fine British Barque FLORENCE.

THE BASTIER PATENT CHAIN PUMP. This new and improved Pump is the most efficient ever introduced...

AGENT-A. W. ROOKE. Where a model can be seen. 38, 16p, m22.

ECONOMICAL STOVES. The Faculty recommend dry rooms as the greatest preventive to every kind of sickness.

I wish to give a SICK FRIEND A USEFUL AND INEXPENSIVE PRESENT. Go to O. TURMEAU and Co.

UNITED OLU. The Ordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held on Monday, June 19th.

PORT WINES.

PORT WINES. THESE excellent Wines cannot be surpassed, and are especially recommended for Invalids.

BOOTH & STEVENS. 193-CALLE FLORIDA-193.

ANDRES BAVASTRO. Se ruega a los Señores acreedores del fallido Bavastro...

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SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS. UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL AGENCY.

GENERAL AGENCY. THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the Public that on the 1st proximo...

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DE ELIABAU.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DE ELIABAU. 105-CALLE BUENOS-AYRES.

MARTELL BRANDY.

MARTELL BRANDY. From one Bottle to 1,000 Cases.

MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT.

MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT. Natural Waters of the latest importation.

UNITED STATES BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

UNITED STATES BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Will dispatch their Steamship TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

WEDERIK FEHR and CO.

WEDERIK FEHR and CO. 23 CALLE CHACABAGO.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns for Station, Time, and Direction for the Northern Railway.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY. The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements...

BANCO MAUA Y CIA.

BANCO MAUA Y CIA. Por contrato celebrado el 3 del corriente mes con el Tesoro del Brasil...

