



New Advertisements.

AN EXCHANGE OF DISEASES.—In re-
living the disease Mercury begets another
If it suppresses acute liver disease, or
syphilitic ulceration, or violent eruption, it
sustains therefore some chronic malady very
difficult to cure. Contrast its effects with that
of Bristol's Sarsaparilla. This pure vegetable
disinfectant contains no element that is not re-
gigative, cleansing, and anti-septic. It does not
expel poison by force. Its operation is kindly,
gentle, and in harmony with the efforts made
by Nature to rid herself of the virus of skin-
disease. To this fact must be attributed the stand-
ard and vigorous condition in which it leaves the skin
after eradicating its taints. (c)—m23

SATSUMA'S ROYAL
Japanese Troupe
HAVE ARRIVED IN TOWN,
On their return to the Vienna Exhibition, after
a most glorious, uproarious and victorious tour
through
AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.
This Company can only make a short stay, and
will not offer to the illustrious Buenos Ayres
public any old Tricks.
At the Colon Theatre,
GYMNASIUM & AERIAL FLIGHTS,
Best wonderful Tricks in
PRESTIGIATION,
As would make timid spectators grow
dumb with fear.

At the Colon Theatre,
GYMNASIUM & AERIAL FLIGHTS,
Best wonderful Tricks in
PRESTIGIATION,
As would make timid spectators grow
dumb with fear.
PRICES.
Boxes ..... 100
Salle ..... 25
Pit ..... 15
Calle ..... 10
Entrance ..... 5

Victoria Theatre.
French Dramatic Company.
Under the Direction of
Messrs. BRIZARD & ROMÉAL.
BOX OFFICE open from Noon till Four p.m.
PRICES:
Palcos ..... \$150
Tentillas ..... 25
Lunetas ..... 20
Cazuela ..... 10
ENTRADA GENERAL—\$10.
(c)—m16

Young Men's Christian
Association.
LITERARY & MUSICAL
ENTERTAINMENT,
TO BE GIVEN ON
Thursday, 27th inst.,
AT 7.30 P.M.,
IN THE
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
American Church,
CALLE CORRIENTES.
The proceeds to be devoted to the
purchase of
A LIFE-BOAT
FOR
BUENOS AYRES.
PROGRAMME.
Symphony from the Opera, "Zampa"—H. roid.
Duet on Piano-forte, by Messrs. P. BECK
and E. MOETZEL.
Address in English—The PRESIDENT.
Spanish Oration—"Amor y Propio"—
Mr. W. TALLON.
Romance in English—"Sweet Spirit, Hear my
Prayer!"
Mr. T. SORDS.
Declaration in English—Mr. A. LESLIE.
Fantasia—"Waltz"—On Piano-forte—
Professor P. BECK.
Spanish Essay, "Poeta,"—Mr. P. H. LINAY
Gonard's "Meditation"—Piano-forte and Violin.
Ms. P. BECK and H. BELTZ.

INTERVAL.
Haydn's "Symphony" on Piano-forte,
Professor BECK and Mr. E. MOETZEL.
English Essay—"The Power of Music"—
Mr. G. B. STARKWEATHER.
Secunda—"Kathle-n Mavourneen"—
Mr. T. SORDS.
Spanish Oration—"LIFE-BOAT,"—
Mr. M. L. MIGUEZ.
Solo on Violoncello, with accompaniment
on Piano-forte,
Messrs. SCHMIDT and BECK.
"English Recitation"—Mr. H. MARTIN.
"Sonata in F# M. for" (8th-oven).
Messrs. P. BECK and H. BELTZ.
Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Hib-
bert, Florida; Mackern, San Martin; Dawe,
P. elad; and at the Church.

TICKETS, \$25 EACH.
D. CRANWELL & CO.
43 RECONQUISTA 43
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.
HAVE ON SALE
ENSENADA
THE REAL
PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.
A few lots of land in Moron at one thousand
dollars the lot, payable one hundred dollars
monthly.
OVER FIFTY FINE PROPERTIES
IN THE CITY
In Splendid and Central Situations
IN MERCEDES
A splendid Quinta full of fruit trees.
ADVANCES
Made on all property to be put up at auction
Plans, etc.
43 RECONQUISTA 43
1 338 3p m25

HUNYADI JÁNOS
MINERAL WATER
The Gem of all Purgative Waters
Said at
D. C. KELLY'S
Pharmacy and Drug Store
402 Calle Suipacha 402.
(Corner of Santa F.)
1 341 3p m25

REQUIRED.
A LARGE ROOMY HOUSE, within eight
squares of the Capitania.
Apply by note at the Office of the Standard.
(c)—349 6p m25

COOK.
REQUIRED, a good COOK, male or female
for an English family.
Apply "C.O.K." at the Office of the Standard.
(c)—349 3p m25

P.S.N.C.
PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO
LINE.
The following (or other) Steamers are appointed
to sail, as under, from MONTEVIDEO,
on the 10th MARCH—
FOR
The Pacific.
Steamer. To arrive. To sail.
CUZCO ..... 25 ..... 26
ARAUCANIA ..... 31 ..... April 1st.
LUSITANIA ..... 7 ..... 8
ALDEBARAN ..... 15 ..... 16
LILIAN ..... 23 ..... 24
ACONCAGUA ..... 31 ..... May 1st.
CALICO ..... 8 ..... 9

For Europe.
Steamer. To arrive. To sail.
NEBRASKA ..... March 28 ..... March 29
SO ATA ..... April 6 ..... April 7
The Ports at which the Steamers touch are—
LIVERPOOL,
BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
CORUNA,
VIGO,
LISBON,
PERNAMBUCO,
BAHIA,
RIO DE JANEIRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
CORONEL,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLA,
CALLAO.

PRICES OF PASSAGES FROM
BUENOS AYRES.
To. 1st Class. 2d Class. 3d Class.
Rio Janeiro ..... £12 £ 6 £ 4
Bahia ..... 20 6 10
Pernambuco ..... 22 11 7
Lisbon ..... 32 20 12
Bordeaux ..... 36 20 14
Liverpool ..... 36 20 15
Sandy Point ..... 20 15 8
Arica and Islay ..... 45 34 18
Callao ..... 50 38 20

For full particulars apply to the Agents—
YARROW, HEIT, and CO.,
63 CALLE RECONQUISTA—63
BUENOS AYRES.
(c)—m25

THE RIVER PLATE
STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
VANGUARD, ARGENTINO.
The first-class well-known screw steamer
"ARGENTINO,"
1446 Tons,
Is the next steamer sailing from
LIVERPOOL,
On the 10th MARCH,
And will be despatched for
LIVERPOOL, and ANTWERP.
On her return from Rosario, calling at
Montevideo.

These Steamers have been specially built for
this trade, and are fitted with every modern
improvement, having accommodation of the
best description for passengers.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
Messrs. C. J. SHAW and CO.,
The Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 36 Calle
San Martin.
(c)—m26

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT
WITH THE BELGIAN
GOVERNMENT.
The names of the Steamers are as follows:—
BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON,
ARIADNE, RHONE.
The well-known fine screw steamer
"K H O N E,"
Captain W. J.
Will be despatched for
L O N D O N
AND
A N T W E R P,
ON THE 22d APRIL.
This Company will despatch a Steamer with
Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo
and Buenos Ayres.
From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Pal-
mahu, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to
Falmouth, Antwerp, and London,
Calling at Montevideo.
Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be
landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London
by a special arrangement with the Great Western
Railway Company.
Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours
after arrival at this port, for London and the
Continent, at through rates.
Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp,
£25; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pata. Freight or Specie
one-half per cent. payable here.

FRIDAY,
FOR ROSARIO, PARANÁ, and Santa Fe at 10
o'clock, touching at all intermediate ports,
the steamer PHOENIX, ROXTINGO.
Every SUNDAY, for all Argentine and
Chilean Ports, at 10 o'clock, the steamer HIL-
LIER, receives passengers, parcels, and money on
trigheiras.
Agency—Reconquista, 99 and 97.
(c)—m27

NOTICE
TO THE
IRISH RESIDENTS IN BUENOS AYRES.
We, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by
the Rev. Rev. Father in Holy in the year 1851,
of our own length enabled to carry out the
intentions of the deceased, and to have matters
satisfactorily settled relative to the property be-
longing to the Irish Catholics in this city, in
Calle Tucuman and Rio Bamba.
For this purpose, we invite all the Irish Catho-
lics resident in the Province of Buenos Ayres,
who should be interested in this matter, to
attend a MEETING
at the Irish Convent,
Calle Tucuman and Rio Bamba,
on
TUESDAY,
the 25th of this month of March,
at 11 a.m.
This meeting takes place with the recom-
mendation and under the protection of His Grace Dr.
Amen. Go. Governor of the Archdiocese and Arch-
bishop Elect of Buenos Ayres.
PA. RICK BOOKEY,
JAMES MACDONNELL,
JOHN McFERRAN.
Buenos Ayres, March 5th, 1873.
(c)—113 2p m8

LETTERS
For Mr. D. O'Gorman and Margaret Reynolds.
(c)—349 3p m25

River Plate Telegraph
Company.
Latest Telegrams
For Transmission to
BRAZIL, NORTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.
Per Steamer "MENEBAUS," up to
the 26th,
Will be received at the Buenos Ayres
Office.
CALLE RECONQUISTA,
63.
(c)—m26

THE MOLE.
UPON the brink of morn the mole I pace,
Beholding me the quivering city lies in
stilled repose.
Oh! what a vast expanse of watery space
Spreads the great valley where the mighty
river flows!
To which Quilmes and Palermo each an arm
embracing throw.
The upheaved "toscas," fashioned in fantastic
forms,
Roeklike sentinels each into shallow reach,
Battle-dinted by the fierce invading storms;
On either hand, far as the eye can stretch,
Floorlike spreads the willow-fringed, level
beach.
Here, on this spot, by the slippery landing-stage,
How many an anxious heart from distant land—
The blushing maiden, the playful grandio
age,
The toiler and the worker of inspiration grand—
Has thrilled in anxious doubt, here, where I
stand!
But see—look eastward! tinging the watery ho-
rizon,
Back tinging ebon night's wailing, vapory
powers,
In new born beauty shines the morning sun,
Bathing in a flood of light the churches' towers
Where chimas the early morn's already wan-
ing hours.
And up the moway comes the bustling throng,
The spruce "dependiente" and the swarthy
"chiguador."
The Italian boatman sings his classic song:
The carman raves on, leaving the rail-tram-
mol, gridded shore.
In tuneful chorus trolle, "Me gustan todas,"
with thousand roars.
Mole, thy sun is set—thy race is run,
And fire shall burn up thy wooden soul.
Mollie like thy pace—when Batemans' part is done,
"Queen safe" some wandering sailor from
the Southern Pole.
Unearthly a rib, "excelsior," "Eureka! the ver-
tebra of the Mole!"
"Perdonad"—Perhaps you think Apollo my
discretion stole;
An meet my meter now should quickly close,
Or I may get myself within a dangerous hole.
"Perdone, Signor," "his meet for me, for I sup-
pose
You'll appreciate my measure when I cut your
clothes."

ROGERS, BAKER, & Co.,
ENGLISH TAILORS,
SAN MARTIN, 43.
d 345 3p m25

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
WEEKLY, per Annum, \$30
PACKET EDITION, singlecopy 2
Do. Do. mailed from Office, £2
Including postage (per an.)
Advertisements per line per day, 11
Do WEEKLY, one insertion, 6
Do. Permanent, at conventional rates.
"Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUB-
SCRIPTIONS, under \$100 mst, must
be paid CASH.

The Standard.
Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam asseri.
TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1873.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS
to the
"STANDARD"
CHILIAN TELEGRAM.
STANDARD Agency.
Valparaiso, March 21st, 1873.
(a. n. n.)
On the Southern Railway two trains
collided; six people injured.
Prolongation of works of Central
commenced as far as the Commercial
Exchange.
A Commercial Exchange is being
formed in Santiago.
Garone and Gaelic had three days
quarantine in Puerto Coronel.
Important discoveries of fossils on
the south coast of Chile.
Peru in contract for a loan of 36 mil-
lions sterling; securities of saltpetre
mine, recovering during the delay a
rental of 30c. per quintal.
Deputy Tavara has presented a pro-
ject of amnesty, which has been favor-
ably received.
Arrivals:
Malvinas Islands, Martha.
Rio Janeiro, Carrington.
Liverpool: Madrid, Athalupa,
Nebraska, Corriettes.
Sailings:
Liverpool: Patagonia, Candidate.
B. Ayres, Mosley.

COOPER No. 2.
The chief man of letters, in Banda
Oriental assures us that he is going to
put on a "Cooper" this week or next, to
carry the mails between Montevideo
and Buenos Ayres. It seems the Go-
vernment of Sor Ellauri kindly offered
Mr. Thales Rucker the steamer Raggio,
but unfortunately she had no boilers, or
they were unserviceable. Probab-
ly a fortnight, perhaps a month, must
elapse before the Raggio can be ready
for sea, and that possibly the Govern-
ment may require her for quarantine
service.
Cooper No. Two may be, for aught
we know, the identical old cooper of
last year, furnished up and painted
anew; she was known to make the
passage between here and Montevideo
in two days, and the people of the
sister city having wired us of her de-
parture we were seldom more than 24
hours on the look-out for her, except
once that it was feared she had been
blown out to sea, when as afterwards
appeared the men had been fishing,
their supply of provisions exhausted.
There is, after all, something novel,
almost romantic, in a boat of this kind,
with two men and a cook, carrying the
mails between two such opulent cities,
regardless of wind or tide, with a yellow
flag at the fore and the blue and
white stripes of the Blancos' Father-
land at the mizen. The Cooper! What
a welcome name in everybody's mouth;
she carries tidings of friends, families,

and commercial affairs. May the
winds gently swell her sails and wait
her to the wished for port. "The
Cooper be blown," cries some impat-
ient chapman or trafficker who has
been expecting letters from England
that arrived a week ago at M. Video.
It is not right to grow choleric or
utter imprecations against the Cooper;
she does her best, and the brave old
fogies who navigate her are entitled to
medals not maledictions. But if the mer-
chant-princes of the River Plate want
something quicker or more commo-
dious than why not put on a steamer
for the purpose? You can have a
swift steamer at the cost of \$500 a
trip, so as to allow communication
both ways three times a week. Are
there not 500 merchants between the
two cities able or willing to pay \$3 a
week for such service? Even a poor
newspaper editor would not stick at
paying ten times as much for the pub-
lic service. The truth seems to be
that the 500 merchants do not consider
their business worth such an outlay,
over and above the ordinary expendi-
ture, postage, envelopes and wafers.

Under these circumstances it must
be admitted there is little probability
of our having anything better than
the Cooper so long as quarantine sub-
sists. There may be forty or fifty spir-
ited men between Montevideo and
Buenos Ayres, certainly not more; the
rest would be only too glad to do like
those second-hand newspapers which
copy the telegrams that the STAND-
ARD pays for, and put them down
as coming from Gonzales, or Quintus
Curtius or the Man in the Moon. For
the generality of newspaper editors,
the Cooper is quite sufficient. As re-
gards those of us who want anything
better we must make up our minds to
do one of three things—

1st. To charter a steamer in joint
stock and obtain permission
from the Correes of B. Ayres
and Montevideo to carry only
our own letters.
2nd. To offer Mr. Rucker or Mr.
Pósadas a sum of \$1500 a
week less the proceeds of ordi-
nary postage, and if we are 50
subscribers the sum each of us
would have to pay would be
about \$10 for a week.
3rd. To petition either Government
to put on a war-steamer for the
purpose, and if necessary
let the Bolsas of Buenos Ayres
and Montevideo subscribe.

B. Ayres ..... \$2,000 a month.
Montevideo ..... 1,000
to pay the cost of coal and an
extra glass of grog for the
men.
As none of these expedients are likely
to be adopted we say "Success to
Cooper No. 2."

MR. MACDONNELL'S REPORT.
REMARKS ON THE RIVER PLATE RE-
PUBLICS AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH
EMIGRATION.
In order to form a correct estimate
of the subject of British immigration
to the provinces of the Argentine Re-
public, it is necessary to inquire into—
I. The industries and resources of
those provinces.
II. The native races their habits and
religion.
III. The foreign element.
IV. The obstacles to be encountered,
and the success to be anticipated.
V. The fitness of the various classes
of British emigrants.

And I would beg to say in limine,
that the exaggerations and misrep-
resentations persistently advanced in
certain pamphlets and newspaper ar-
ticles have prompted me, in accord-
ance with the desire expressed by Her
Majesty's Emigration Commissioners,
to record the following observations
mainly derived from the reliable ex-
perience of persons long resident in
this country, and which may, I trust,
enable Her Majesty's Government to
form a correct judgment as to the
adaptability of this portion of the
American Continent to become a field
for British emigration.

I.—The industries and resources of
these provinces.
The industries and resources of the
Argentine Republic, so far as they af-
fect the question, may be classed under
the following heads:—
1. Sheep farming.
2. Cattle farming.
3. Agriculture.
4. Mining.
5. Commerce.

I. SHEEP FARMING.
Sheep farming has been, and still is,
the most lucrative occupation of Eng-
lish, but more especially of Irish and
Scottish settlers in the province of Bu-
enos Ayres.
The natural grasses of this province,
which consist chiefly of yellow clover,
wild oats, foxtail, and such like, pos-
sess at certain seasons, and without
culture, the most admirable fattening
qualities. Cropped from year to year
the slightest rain reinvigorates them
and furnishes ample pasture, saving
the contingencies of an extraordinary
wet season, drought, unseasonable
frosts, or overstocking.

The development of this industry in
the province of Buenos Ayres, whence
it has partially extended to some of
the neighbouring provinces, is of com-
paratively recent date. A few flocks
of native or "pampa" sheep existed for-
merly, but it is due to the improve-
ments effected by crossing them with
the Leicester or South Down breed,
and the introduction of the fine merino
and Saxony, that our countrymen have
succeeded in developing and extend-
ing the sheep farming interests of this
country.

The wool produced from the above
stock is very well adapted for working

into fine Kersey cloths, shawls, &c.;
it is extensively consumed in France
and Belgium, and the yarn spun from
it in the latter country is in great de-
mand in Scotland and the North of
Germany.

The quantity of wool exported from
the Republic within the last 15 years
will convey an accurate idea of the
progress made in this branch of indus-
try, and the importance it would as-
sume if properly directed.
Thus against 42,275 bales exported in
1800 there were exported in 1870, of
wool 160,369 bales, together with up-
wards of 57,000,000 lbs. of sheepskins.
Of the above amount of wool nearly
99 1/2 per cent. was unwashed, which,
whilst adding uselessly to the freight,
detracts much from the staple itself.
Great benefit would accrue to the wo-
ol trade of the country if measures were
adopted to secure a sounder and
healthier class of sheep, and, in con-
sequence, a finer and cleaner quality
of wool; a repeal of the export duty on
unwashed wools, the fining of flocks
suffering from scab, and such like mea-
sures would soon raise this Republic
to the foremost rank of wool-exporting
countries.

The rapid strides taken by sheep
farming in this Republic commenced
in 1855, and continued till 1864 when
the exorbitant duties imposed by the
United States upon fine unwashed
wools, so seriously affected this branch
of trade that flock masters with a cap-
ital invested in sheep, returning as
much as 30 to 40 per cent., suddenly
found themselves on the verge of ruin,
losing at the rate of from 40 to 50 per
cent. yearly. Such a state of affairs
induced many of them to have re-
course to slaughtering and melting
down the sheep for tallow, instead of
increasing their flocks, thus causing an
increase in the export of tallow, propo-
rtional to the decrease in that of
wool, and saving many a sheep farmer
from utter bankruptcy.

The present peaceful aspect of Eu-
rope, a probable modification of the
United States' Tariff, and the conse-
quent increased demand for wool have,
during the last 12 months, contributed
at once to raise the flock masters' pros-
pects, and the price of the staple at
least 50 per cent. It is feared, however,
that the present quotation cannot long
be maintained.

The capabilities of this Republic, as
a wool-producing State, are further
demonstrated by the fact that, not-
withstanding all the difficulties the farm-
ers have lately had to cope with, good
unwashed wools can be grown at a re-
munerative price or about 4d. or 4 1/2d.
per lb. placed in the market of Buenos
Ayres, calculating that wool will com-
mand from \$50 to 55 currency per ar-
roba (Note 1 appendix) and the cur-
rency \$30 or 35. The mode of tending
sheep is simple, and, except at shear-
ing time, one man is sufficient for a
flock of 1,500 to 3,000.

Sheep farming, conducted as it is in
the neighbouring provinces of Santa
Fé, Entre Rios and Cordoba, has given
but very indifferent results, especially
in Cordoba, where the few foreigners
who have attempted it have failed.
(To be continued.)

IMPORTANT FROM ROSARIO.
(Our Own Correspondent.)
March 17th.
St. Patrick's Day? All honor to the
memory of the good old man who
christianized the Emerald Isle, and was
rewarded by being made its Patron
Saint.

Regular communication between Ro-
sario and Sleepy Hollow, that is some-
times called Cordoba, is re-established
by rail. The damages caused by the
floods are, very considerable, and we
owe the speedy opening of communica-
tion to the indefatigable exertions of
Mr. Woods, who it may be said, with-
out a great stretch of imagination;
was up to his lips in mud and water
for a couple of weeks. For leagues
between Fraile Muerte and Villa Ma-
ria the country was one immense lake.
The large culvert at Ballesteros was
completely washed away, and a long
line of earthworks undermined by the
rising floods, left the rails hanging
in mid air. Mr. Woods, at the head
of the whole disposable force of the line,
combated the fury of the inundation,
and again and again had the mortifi-
cation of seeing his labors neutralized
by the repeated freshets. The trains
from Villa Maria with materials had to
splash through two and three feet of
water to get to scene of operations,
and the work of a week was twice
obliterated by fresh inundations. The
road is open now to traffic, but it is
still a delicate matter to take the train
across the damaged part of the line,
which will require some time to repair
effectually. The Cordoba papers speak
in glowing terms of eulogy of the un-
tiring energy of Mr. Woods in this
most trying emergency, the most for-
midable that has ever occurred to the
Central Railway. The papers also
speak of the courage of Mr. Woods,
who accompanied her husband on sev-
eral occasions to the scene of danger.

There have appeared several para-
graphs in the papers in reference to
the dangers threatening the railway
bridges at Caracará and Rio Segundo,
as well as the national bridge over the
Tercero at Fraile Muerte; but I am
happy to say that none of these noble
structures have been damaged in the
slightest degree.

The Municipality and the local au-
thorities are still at loggerheads. In
the affair of the disputed jurisdiction
in relation to public balls, in which,
with out taking any notice of the action of

the Gefatura, the Municipality sued
the infractors of their ordinance, the
judge deciding in favor of the Corpora-
tion. The delinquents, of course, re-
fused to pay, producing the permission
which the Policia had given them. The
Municipality, according to law, have to
apply to this same Policia for the nec-
essary force to oblige the recalcitrants
to cash up. The Gefe refuses to obey
the injunctions of the judge, and sticks
up boldly for his friends the "peringun-
din"-keepers. Mr. Bayo is getting him-
self into very hot water indeed, but I
suppose he will be sustained by the
Governor, who is also a pringundinist;
however, there is no doubt that they
will both come to grief on this
question, in which popular opinion is
so entirely against them.

The first trial by Jury took place in
Rosario the day before yesterday. It was
a case brought by Judge Fresco against
the paper Opinion Nacional. The jury
did not have an opportunity of decid-
ing, as the Judge after curiously mak-
ing a speech in his own favor, with-
drew the accusation.

It is the duty of the Municipality to
draw up yearly a list of jury men. As
this is quite a new institution amongst
us, the parties named, most of them,
refused to serve. But the Municipality
passed a law making it imperative
the duty of serving if nominated.

There are several suits to be tried
by jury for abuses of the liberty of the
press—three against the Capital, and
one brought by another Judge against
the Mercurio.

The cases of yellow fever in Monte-
video although offering nothing very
alarming, are causing considerable
anxiety here, and the Health Commit-
tees are actively employed in taking
measures to prevent any intercourse
between the two ports. The reiteration
of the yellow fever in Montevideo is
quite unaccountable. That the fatal
epidemic should once in a century or
so escape from its usual lairs and visit
localities whose climate and geogra-
phical position are inimical to the en-
gendering of the dread disease, is
what we are aware of. I believe it was
in 1825 that New York was a severe vic-
tim to yellow fever. That it should
visit Montevideo and even B. Ayres,
although contrary to all the known
laws which restrict this disease to
certain localities, we may account for
by exceptional circumstances; but
what is strangely unaccountable is the
fact that seeds of the disease appear to
have been preserved in Montevideo,
and possibly in Buenos Ayres, places
where, by all received hypotheses,
yellow fever cannot exist. I am con-
sequently very chary in believing in
the cases of so called yellow fever.
It is a strange fact that fear of a cer-
tain disease will often attack of sickness
in a phase of the disease dreaded,
and this more particularly so if the
sickness be accompanied by fever, and
the brain consequently affected. Thus
fright will derange the system, cause
indigestion, bring on an innoxious
though real indisposition; and in in-
numerable cases the continued action
of perturbation on the imagination,
brings on by degrees the very symp-
toms of the disease the thought of
which has preyed upon the patient's
mind.

I consider that another visit of
yellow Jack to the River Plate is about
as problematical as another earthquake
in Mendoza. Both are possible but at
very long intervals.

In your Editor's table yesterday, you
say that the Spanish version of Key
West is "Cayo Hueso." You have got
the cart before the horse. Cayo Hueso
is the original name given by the old
Spaniards, and it means a rocky shoal
or islet. It was the Americans that
deceived by the sound of the word,
turned it into Key West, which has
no particular meaning that I know of.

A defalcation in the Provincial "Caja
de Depositos" of Cordoba is wakening
up that City of Saints. It appears that
a leak has been in existence for some
years; and has only just been discov-
ered. The secretary, Mr. Cornet, who
has always enjoyed a good reputation,
has been taken prisoner, and his prop-
erty embargoed; but it is very pos-
sible that it will be found out that he
is not the guilty party. Then, on the
other hand, the Directory has always
been selected from the most respect-
able of the commercial community;
The deficit is stated variously to be
from thirty to one hundred thousand
dollars.

Crimes that up to the present time
seem to have confined themselves to
the older parts of the world are crop-
ping up in this. Mr. Costa, a wealthy
Italian retired from business, has re-
ceived a threatening letter ordering
him to deposit a large sum of money
(five thousand dollars) in a certain
spot; in case of refusal, he is threat-
ened with the assurance that he will
certainly be murdered. The letter ap-
pears to be written by a countryman of
Mr. Costa, and also by a blackguard
accustomed to this sort of thing in his
own country.

We have four daily papers in this
town, and it would be difficult to fill
up one ship of my letter with anything
of public interest taken from the whole
four of them. Personalities, ill-dig-
ested news from Europe, columns of local
paragraphs from Buenos Ayres, and
Montevideo papers, most of them of
no interest, and other local items such
as fines received by the police, when
the band played, a row between a cou-
ple of gauchos, who gave a ball or a
party, a washerwoman tumbled into
the river, a horse kicked a man, &c. &c.
but of information that a correspond-
ent might make use of, and that would
be of general interest, never a word.
As for editorials, you never can get

anything out of them. They are never
meant to indicate public opinion on
any one subject; they are nothing
more than the individual opinion of an
editor, and a clever editor, stupid, intelli-
gent or ridiculous, always extravagant
and exaggerated, for the editors never
take the trouble to enquire, analyze,
search out the truth, and use adequate
language. The facile and beautiful
Spanish bubbles from their pens dis-
torted into grotesque images, false ric-
toric, absurd theories, "ignoble" pas-
sions, ignorant statements—and all
this rubbish is presented to the reader
as public opinion. No wonder that
with us the editor of a paper occupies
no position and is not respected in so-
ciety.

Yours truly,
LEO.
HOUSE OF LORDS.
EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

The Earl of Carnarvon rose to move
for a copy of a letter addressed by the
vicar of Napton to the Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs, describing
the condition of certain Warwickshire
labourers who emigrated to Cananea,
in Brazil, and to inquire whether such
description was correct. The noble
lord said,—"Your lordships may re-
member to have seen in the newspapers
six or seven weeks ago a statement of
a certain number of labourers who
went from the Midland Counties to
several places in Brazil. According to
the story told by those hapless people
—for I must so call them—very decep-
tive statements had induced them to
emigrate to Brazil. It had been stated
that they would receive grants of land
free, or at a very small price; that
houses would be provided for them;
that they would be forwarded up the
country; and that good food of all
kinds and descriptions was easily ob-
tainable by emigrants. They went to
Brazil; time passed, and at length
letters were received from them which
gave a different view of things in Bra-
zil from what had tempted them to
emigrate. They complained that, so
far from finding houses provided for
them, they had to sleep on the damp
earth, and that so far from finding
food either abundant or cheap, many
of the emigrants had been reduced
almost to starvation. I desire, there-
fore, to ask my noble friends, the
Foreign Secretary whether he has any
objection to the production of a letter
to which I refer in my notice; and also
whether, as the result of inquiries
which, doubtless, he has made, he has
found the statements in that letter to
be correct. I am afraid that the case
of those labourers is not an exceptional
one, because for a long time past there
has been a system of inducing la-
bourers to emigrate, and the English
labourers are very ignorant and very
easily deceived. No doubt my noble
friend has endeavoured to do his duty,
because I perceive that within the last
few days the Emigration Commissioners
As showing your lordships the sort of
inducement held out to agricultural
labourers to go to Brazil I will quote
an advertisement which appeared in
the "Labourers' Union Chronicle." It is
in these terms:—

"The Brazilian Consul-General in
Liverpool advances money to every
agriculturist who, with his family, will
emigrate to the colonies of Brazil,
where, besides other favours, he may
have an allowance of 2s. per day while
waiting for his first plantation to grow.
Any amount advanced will be repay-
able in instalments in seven years'
time."

Now, I ask your lordships to for one
moment compare with the advantages
described in that advertisement the
actual truth as we know it from official
documents laid before Parliament. As
the subject is one of such importance
I venture to detain your lordships for
a few minutes by reading one or two
other extracts. Mr. Macdonnell, Chargé
d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, writing
on the River Plate Republic as a field
for emigration, says:—

"The English emigrant will find here
no encouragement; no similarity of
language, habits, or religion; no liberal
land laws, no economical and ready
collection on tracts of land tracts, and
marked out, no ready access to wood
and water, no exemption from taxa-
tion, no ready proximity to markets
for the sale of produce, and but scant
and a merely nominal protection for
life and property."

Further on Mr. Macdonnell observes:
"The criminal statistics of England
give one case of murder annually for
every 178,000 inhabitants; in the Ar-
gentine Republic, according to official
returns, one out of every 900 is yearly
assassinated. In England the escape
of a criminal forms the exception; here,
the imprisonment."

These are statements by Mr. Mac-
donnell, his low report on Santos, in Brazil,
says in his report on Santos, in Brazil,
I cannot say I would recommend
any immigrant to come here, because
I regret to have to confess that I have
no confidence whatever in the treat-
ment the immigrant will meet with.
As a rule, there seems to be an absurd
jealousy with regard to foreigners,
though there is no objection to make
use of foreign labour and foreign cap-
ital."

Lastly, my lords, I shall read an ex-
tract from the Report made by Mr.
Phipps on emigration to Brazil:—
"By the present law, if a foreign
labourer is dismissed on account of
illness he shall pay at once to the hirer
any sums that may be owing. If he
is dismissed for unskillfulness, in defau-
lt of payment he shall be sentenced to
hard labour on public works till he
has repaid, together with costs. If
there are no public works he shall be
committed to prison for not more than
two years. If he absents himself from
work without just cause he shall be
imprisoned till he has paid the double
of what is due."

The English labourer, when he com-
plains so much of his treatment in
England, should know that if he emi-
grates to some countries he may find
himself in an infinitely worse position
when subjected to such laws and such
regulations as are described in these
extracts. It is perfectly true that
wages are much higher in those places
than in England, and that the disad-
vantages which the immigrant is sub-
jected are taken into account, it will
be found that the balance can scarcely
be said to be in favour of such coun-
tries as those referred to in the ex-
tracts. I have read your lordships'
(Hear, hear.) I must state that, from
my own knowledge, I believe emigra-
tion to be a most excellent thing; but
it can be made beneficial only under
certain conditions, and how any one
can be tempted to prefer as a field of
emigration those countries to which



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