

# Valparaiso and West Coast Mail.

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VALPARAISO, Wednesday, February 16, 1870.

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## ALBION PRINTING OFFICE,

Nos. 26 & 28, Calle de San Agustín, (Just behind the Intendencia.)

PRINTERS TO THE POST OFFICE.

THE Proprietors of the above Office are prepared to execute Orders for all kinds of work connected with a Printing establishment, such as

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REPORTS, MANIFESTS, BILLS OF LADING, CHARTER PARTIES, POLICIES, ORDER BOOKS, CHEQUES, SHOW CARDS, in colors, CARDS, CIRCULARS, RECEIPT NOTES, WAY BILLS, BILL HEADS, ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS, BOOK WORK, POSTERS AND HAND BILLS, &c., &c., &c.

COX & TAYLOR.

## IMPRESA ALBION,

Calle de San Agustín, Nos. 26 y 28.

(Detras de la Intendencia)

IMPRESORES DEL CORREO.

LOS propietarios de este establecimiento ofrecen ejecutar toda clase de trabajos anexos a una imprenta; tales como:

INFORMES de compañías públicas, MANIFESTOS, CONOCIMIENTOS, CONTRATOS de fletamento, POLIZAS, LIBROS de órdenes, CHEQUES, VALES, TARJETAS, CIRCULARES, RECIBOS, FACTURAS, SOBRES, LIBROS en blanco, OBRAS, en cualquier idioma, CARTELONES, Etc., Etc., Etc.

COX y TAYLOR.

## HELSEY & Co.'s EXPRESS.

Parcels forwarded by each Mail Steamer direct to Southampton.

Freight in all cases payable in Valparaiso on delivery of parcel at Helsey & Co.'s office.

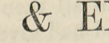
The parcels are delivered free to their respective addresses to any part of Europe.

No parcels received later than 1 o'clock on the day before the departure of the Steamer.

When the steamer leaves on Monday or the day after a close feast, parcels must be handed in by 1 o'clock on the Saturday or the last working-day previous.

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## PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



### MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR

### FRANCE & ENGLAND,

VIA THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

MAGELLAN, PATAGONIA, ARAUCANIA, and CORDILLERA,

Of 3000 tons and 600 horse-power

Leaving Valparaiso and Liverpool the 13th of each month.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMER

## PATAGONIA,

Captain PETRIE,

Will sail from VALPARAISO for BORDEAUX

(France) and LIVERPOOL (England) on Sunday,

13th March, at noon, calling at

PUNTA ARENAS,

MONTEVIDEO,

RIO DE JANEIRO, and

LISBON,

conveying Passengers, Specie and Cargo.

For further particulars apply to

541 D. SIM, Agent.

## PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



### TIME TABLE

OF THE STEAMERS BETWEEN PANAMA, GUAYAQUIL, PAYTA, CALLAO, VALPARAISO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

COMMUNICATION THREE TIMES PER MONTH WITH THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Company's fleet consists of the following magnificent steamers:

STEAMER	TONS	CLASS	AGENCY
LIMENA	2000	QUITO	850 tons
PACIFIC	2000	BOLIVIA	774 "
PANAMA	2000	SAN CARLOS	750 "
PAYTA	1800	GUAYAQUIL	750 "
CHILE	1750	TALCA	700 "
BOGOTA	1600	PERUANO	570 "
PERU	1400	INCA	290 "
CALLAO	1000	MORRO	250 "
VALPARAISO	1000	SCUADOR	200 "
FAVORITA	1000	COLON	190 "
AREQUIPA	1200	SUPE	423 "

### SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves	Arrives	Day	Time
Panama	Feb. 1	10	24
Guayaquil	4	14	28
Payta	8	16	Mar. 2
Callao	11	20	4
Tambo de Mora	12	26	
Pisco	12	26	
Lomas	13	27	
Chala	13	27	
Quilca	14	28	6
Islay	14	28	6
Mollendo	14	28	6
Do. Arica	15	23 M	7
Do. Pisagua	16	2	
Do. Mejillones	16	2	
Do. Iquique	16	23	7
Do. Tosopilla	17	24	8
Do. Cobija	17	24	8
Do. Chasarral	18	4	
Do. Caldera	18	25	4
Do. Carrizal Bajo	19	27	5
Do. Huasco	19	27	5
Do. Coquimbo	20	26	6
Do. Valparaiso	21	27	7

### NORTHWARDS.

Leaves	Arrives	Day	Time
Valparaiso	Mar. 3	10 F	25
Coquimbo	4	11	26
Huasco	4	12	27
Carrizal Bajo	5	18	28
Caldera	5	18	28
Chasarral	6	18	29
Cobija	7	14	20 M
Tosopilla	7	14	20
Iquique	7	14	20
Mejillones	7	15	30
Pisagua	8	16	30
Arica	8	16	21 or 1
Do. Ilay	9	17	22 or 1 or 2
Do. Mollendo	9	17	22 or 1 or 2
Do. Islay	9	17	22 or 1 or 2
Do. Quilca	9	18	2
Do. Chala	9	18	2 or 3
Do. Lomas	9	18	2 or 3
Do. Pisco	9	19	3 or 4
Do. Callao	11	19	24 or 3 or 4
Do. Carrizal Bajo	14	21	5
Do. Huasco	14	21	5
Do. Coquimbo	16	23 M	1
Do. Guayaquil	20	28	
Do. Panama	20	28	

On the arrival of the Southern and Northern Boats at Payta, intermediate Steamers leave for Guayaquil.

These Steamers leave Valparaiso at 5 p.m. precisely.

STEAMERS ARRIVE AT COLON (ASPINWALL)

From Southampton the 8 and 23 of each month.

Do. Liverpool 3 and 18 of each month.

Do. New York 13 and 29 of each month.

Do. Saint Nazaire 29 of each month.

STEAMERS LEAVE COLON (ASPINWALL)

For Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton the 6 or 7 and 22 of each month.

Do. Liverpool 10 and 25 of each month.

Do. Havre and London, the 7 of each month.

Do. New York 17 or 18 and 24 of each month.

Do. Saint Nazaire 21 or 1 of each month.

STEAMERS ARRIVE AT PANAMA

From San Francisco the 1 and 17 or 18 of each month.

STEAMERS LEAVE PANAMA

For San Francisco, the 13 and 20 of each month.

### ITINERARY.

OF THE MAIL STEAMER BETWEEN VALPARAISO, PUERTO MONTT, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

### SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves Valparaiso Feb. 14 and 28

Arrives at San Antonio 14 23 31 or 1

Do. Tomé 15 " M.1

Do. Talcahuano 15 " 1

Do. Coronel 16 " 2

Do. Lota 17 " 3

Do. Lebu 17 " 3

Do. Corral 18 " 4

Do. Aconcagua 18 " 4

Do. Calbuco 19 " 5

Do. Puerto Montt 19 " 5

### NORTHWARDS.

Leaves Puerto Montt Feb. 20 and Mar. 6

Arrives at Calbuco 20 " 6

Do. Aconcagua 20 " 6

Do. Corral 20 " 7

Do. Lota 22 " 8

Do. Lebu 22 " 8

Do. Coronel 22 " 8

Do. Talcahuano 22 " 9

Do. Tomé 23 " 9

Do. San Antonio 24 " 10

Do. Valparaiso 24 " 10

### REDUCED FREIGHTS.

#### NEW ITINERARY

OF STEAMERS BETWEEN VALPARAISO, TONGOY, COQUIMBO, HUASCO, CARRIZAL BAJO, CALDERA, CHANARAL, PAN DE AZUCAR, TALTAL, LA CHIMBA, AND MEJILLONES DE BOLIVIA, AND BETWEEN VALPARAISO, TOMÉ, TALCAHUANO, AND CORONEL, beginning June 5, 1869.

From the 5th June, and till further notice, these steamers will extend their trips to Taltal, La Chimba, and Mejillones in Bolivia (not calling at Suro). The mail steamers will not in future touch at Mejillones. The following is the new itinerary:

### SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves Mejillones the 11 and 26

Arrives at Antofagasta (La Chimba) 11 " 26

Do. Taltal 12 " 27

Do. Pan de Azúcar 12 " 27

Do. Chasarral 13 " 28

Do. Caldera 13 " 28

Do. Carrizal 14 " 29

Do. Huasco 14 " 29

Do. Coquimbo 15 " 30

Do. Tongoy 15 " 30

Arrives at Valparaiso March 9

Leaves Valparaiso 22 " 7

Arrives at Tomé 23 " 8

Do. Talcahuano 23 " 8

Leaves Talcahuano 25 " 10

Arrives at Tomé 25 " 10

Do. Coronel 25 " 10

### NORTHWARDS.

Leaves Coronel the 26 and 11

Arrives at Talcahuano 27 " 12

Leaves Talcahuano 29 " 14

Arrives at Tomé 29 " 14

Do. Valparaiso March 1

Leaves Valparaiso 5 " 20

Arrives at Tongoy 6 " 21

Do. Coquimbo 6 " 21

Do. Huasco 7 " 22

Do. Carrizal 7 " 22

Do. Caldera 8 " 23

Do. Chasarral 8 " 23

Do. Pan de Azúcar 8 " 23

Do. Taltal 9 " 24

Do. Antofagasta (La Chimba) 10 " 25

Do. Mejillones 11 " 26

These Steamers leave Valparaiso 10 a.m. precisely.

For further particulars apply to

DAVID SIM, Agent.

## EXCHANGE HOTEL,

CALLE DE COCHRANE,

Nos. 138 and 140,

VALPARAISO.

## CAMPBELL & MAGGS.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS SITUATED

In the

Most central Part of the City,

Possesses a

SPLENDID VIEW OF THE BAY,

And offers

VERY SUPERIOR

ACCOMMODATION

TO

PERSONS VISITING THIS PORT.

Night Porter always in attendance.

116-3

## HOTEL DIMIER.

PLAZA DEL ORDEN AND CALLE DEL CABO,

VALPARAISO.

The proprietor of this magnificent establishment, in order to add to the comfort of families visiting this port, has rented the adjoining house in the Calle del Cabo. This new addition has been splendidly furnished, and has a private entrance from the street. This hotel is replete with every accommodation and comfort, and offers to visitors a most desirable and agreeable residence. In the hotel are bath rooms.

EDMUND DIMIER,

Plaza del Orden, 51; Calle del Cabo, 113.

## HOTEL DEL SUR

SANTIAGO,

BY LUIS E. JOHNSON.

This establishment is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and offers superior accommodation to travellers. The proprietor, thankful for the liberal support of the public, trusts that by a careful attention to the wants of his guests, a good table, and moderate charges, he will continue to receive a share of patronage from persons visiting the Capital.

The rooms are large and well ventilated, and have been recently thoroughly renovated, and refitted with new furniture, carpets, &c.

There is also a beautiful garden with choice fruit, and fine shade trees, making it in Summer the coolest and most desirable hotel in Santiago.

## C. S I E S S,

BOTERIA,

No. 38, CALLE DEL CABO,

VALPARAISO. 102-1

## C. S I E S S,

BOOT MAKER,

No. 38, CALLE DEL CABO,

VALPARAISO. 101-1

## E. L. LEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND

AMERICAN GOODS.

No. 25, CALLE DE LA PLANCHADA.

VALPARAISO.

## T. W. SHEPHERD,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

CALLE DEL TEATRO, No. 27.

375

## HIELO.

Se ofrece al público de mui buena clase, i al mismo precio que la nieve.

Se espone en los depósitos siguientes:

Plaza de San Agustín, costado de la botica de Fabian i Ca.

Calle de la Independencia, a la entrada, núm. 18.

Calle de la Victoria, una cuadra antes de la Merced, núm. 362.

Calle de Maipú, frente a la casa del señor Reyes Vergara, a toda hora del día i de la noche.

Tambien nos encargamos de vender encajonado perfectamente acondicionado, para los pedidos de la costa al precio de diez centavos quilógramo.

MARKS Y CA.

calle de Cochrane, núm. 79.

433

## WEIR & CO.,

Would call special attention to their THREE famed Classes of TEAS, which for strength and richness of flavor, are unequalled.

TEA IMPERIAL,

at \$1 per lb.

FAMILY TEA,

at \$1.25 per lb.

SUPERIOR TEA,

at \$1.50 per lb.

The demand for the above three qualities is the greatest in Chile, and is owing to their superiority over all others offered in the Market at the same prices.

Comparison is solicited.

18, 22, Calle del Cabo, and 178, Calle de la Victoria.

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## PETERSEN & MARTIN,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

COMMISSION AGENTS, AND IMPORTERS OF ANCHORS, CHAINS, AND WIRE ROPE, MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, SHIPS' PUMPS, AND IRON WINCHES.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NAVAL STORES.

SALT AND FRESH PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Tea of various kinds. Paint, Oil, and Turpentine.

Coffee Yungas and Centro América. Rosin, Tar, and Pitch.

Bass's Ale and Porter. Oats, and Canvas.

Best Sherry and Port. Flour, and Biscuits.

Martell's Cognac of one two, and three stars.

Hennessy's Cognac. Pearl Barley, and

## CORRECT DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

A PACKET of 25 strong English Envelopes, with printed address, from \$1 upwards. Cox & Taylor, Imprenta Albion, Valparaiso.

"Everything that is in any way calculated to afford increased facilities to the Post Office, for the more rapid and exact performance of its duties, is, as a moment's reflection will show, a direct gain to the community, and, therefore, worthy of attention and consideration."

The practice of using printed covers and wrappers for letters and newspapers facilitates in an extraordinary degree the labors of the sorting department, and I have no hesitation in affirming that, if the method were generally followed, the public in general would gain, by its adoption, in rapidity of sorting and correct delivery alone, many thousand times fold the trifling cost of impression of envelopes and wrappers.—*Report of the Postmaster-General.*

WALTHAM WATCHES are the best and cheapest. MR. BEECHER OF THE WALTHAM WATCH.

Mr. Beecher has written the following letter: BROOKLYN, Oct. 21, 1869.

Messrs. HOWARD & Co. No. 619, Broadway, N. Y. GENTLEMEN: I am happy to make you a good report of the Waltham Watch that I procured of you. It has far exceeded my expectations and leaves me nothing to be desired. I have had it about five months, and during that time it has been running by the side of a superlative English watch (which one of the first chronologists pronounced "the finest watch that ever came to New York"), and the Waltham Watch has run more steadily, evenly, and accurately than its foreign competitor.

I cannot conceive that a better watch can be made, and I am proud of it as a specimen of American skill and industry.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

## FOR SALE.

ONE portable horizontal double-action steam FORCE-PUMP, with boiler, feed-pump, and connection complete, throwing 6,000 gallons per hour.

Also, one screw-cutting gap LATHE, 8 feet bed, swing 29 inches. Compound slide rest, complete.

451

JOHN CHILD & SON, No. 109, Calle Cochran.

FOR SALE, six full-grown Male and Female LLAMAS, just arrived per steamer, from Caldera. For further particulars apply to CLARK & CO.

**Ships supplied with Beef**  
AT NINE CENTS PER LB.  
and other Goods at moderate prices by

S. BUTCHER,  
Guayacan, Coquimbo.

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## TUITION.

WANTED, an English Lady who has had some experience in the management of children, and who would consider a good home, in a healthy part of Santiago, and a small salary, an equivalent for teaching seven or eight girls during four hours and a half daily, and a few little boys their alphabet. The remainder of her time could be employed in teaching music for her own account, and two pupils are guaranteed to commence with, and more could be easily obtained, as could also pupils for learning English.—Address C. M. S., Office of this Paper.

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## F O R S A L E,

All Marks and Assortments of  
ENGLISH FIRE BRICKS.

All kinds of  
ENGLISH STEAM COAL,  
ENGLISH HOUSE do.  
ENGLISH BLACKSMITH'S do.  
ENGLISH FOUNDRY COKE,  
CHILE COAL,  
PIG IRON, &c., &c.

A. F. MILLER,

Calle de Cochran No. 51

BODEGAS, Calles del Teatro, Yungay, & Olivar.  
135-27

THE intelligence office of Krause, Schrader & Co. procures Servants of all kinds at shortest notice; only such as have first-class references will be recommended.

KRAUSE, SCHRADER & Co.  
Plaza Municipal, 58.

WILSON D. WING,  
SUCCESSOR OF JAS. N. COOPER,  
IMPORTER OF

**FOREIGN LUMBER,**  
BARRACA—CALLE DEL OLIVAR.

NOW LANDING, ex ship INDUSTRY, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

600,000 Feet of First and Second Quality American

WHITE PINE,

Assorted Sizes, viz.:—1 in., 1 1/2 in., 1 3/4 in., 2 in., 2 1/2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., and 6 in.

OREGON PINE,

And a large quantity of

White Oak, White Ash,

BLACK WALNUT,

AND HICKORY.

LATHS AND PICKETS.

ROBERT W. STONE

(FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTORY OF  
COLLARD AND COLLARD, LONDON)

PIANO MANUFACTURER

No. 110, CALLE DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS,  
VALPARAISO.

PIANOS TUNED AND REPAIRED, FOR SALE AND ON HIRE. 86

SALE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST  
SELECTED LIBRARY  
IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that in the early part of March next, he will offer for sale the large and well selected library of the late Don Manuel Carvallo; consisting of upwards of

THIRTY THOUSAND VOLUMES,

of which number nearly one-third are in English, and comprise a most judicious selection from the best authors upon almost every subject. A catalogue with prices will be published in about six weeks from date.

GABRIEL CUETO,

Calle de las Augustinas,  
Santiago.

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## FOREIGN.

The P. S. N. Co's steamer *Perú* arrived from Panamá and intermediate ports on the afternoon of the 12th instant, bringing dates from the United States and Europe down to the 5th and 6th ult. respectively.

## UNITED STATES.

Several important measures have been before Congress.—In the Senate on the 21st, the bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah was reported favorably from the Committee, and a bill was introduced for the more equal distribution of national banking capital. The House Census bill was taken up, re-committed, and a joint resolution adopted suspending all existing laws in regard to taking a census until Feb. 1, 1870. The International Ocean Telegraph bill was discussed at some length, and finally was re-committed. A joint resolution was passed indemnifying loyal owners of steamboats and vessels taken by the Government during the war. The claims amount to \$398,000.

In the House the debate on the Georgia Reconstruction bill was continued from Monday night and the bill was passed. The Senate joint resolution suspending the provisions of the present laws for taking a census was passed, and also a concurrent resolution extending the holiday recess until Jan. 10, 1870.—After some discussion, the resolution authorizing the President to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Mr. Peabody's remains was adopted, as was also a resolution offered by Mr. Logan to provide cannon for the purpose of erecting a bronze statue of Gen. Grant, to be placed on the south terrace of the Treasury. Of the petitions presented was one signed by the Governor and other citizens of Connecticut for the relief of General Robert Anderson. In the Senate on the 22nd, the bill providing for the New Mexico wagon road and the Des Moines Rapids appropriation were passed. Mr. Sumner introduced a new bill for reconstruction in Mexico. Of the resolutions offered was one providing for an increase of two to the number of Lieutenant Generals of the army, and a reduction from five to three in the number of Major Generals. The House resolution in regard to the late Mr. Peabody was concurred in, and the one in regard to a bronze statue of General Grant was referred. A bill regulating Chinese immigration was referred to the committee of Commerce. The Washington Exposition bill was referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia. The President transmitted the *Alabama* correspondence. At 2 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and five hours after adjourned to Jan. 10. In the House, after the introduction of a few bills of no general importance, a general debate was entered upon in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Washburn spoke at considerable length in favor of his proposed bill that the Government should take charge of the telegraph lines of the country in connection with the postal service. Messrs. Orth and Loughridge addressed the committee on the financial situation, urging the necessity of economy in administering the various branches of the Government. Mr. Sargent of California, and Mr. Kerr, made some remarks on matters of local interests, and Mr. Lawrence spoke in support of his bill requiring Pension Agents to make out pension papers without fee or charge. After the Committee rose, a bill was introduced to amend the internal Revenue law, repealing the clause allowing Street Railway Companies to add the Government tax to the fare of passengers, and Gas Companies the right to charge the tax to consumers. At 4.20 p.m. the House adjourned to January 10.

A correspondent of the *Herald* says that the statement that the naval expedition charged with making surveys for the Darien Ship Canal would not be able to depart until an appropriation had been made for it by Congress, is pronounced untrue at the Navy Department. The vessels composing the expedition have been ordered to be ready for sea on the 15th of January, and will sail between that date and the 20th. There is a fund which can be drawn upon for all the present needs of the work, and if more is necessary, Congress will be asked for it. The Navy Department has made all necessary arrangements to insure success in the matter of making the surveys, and the entire supervision of the work being under the charge of Admiral Davis, who has had experience on the Isthmus of Darien, there is hardly any probability of failure.

Secretary Boutwell has made an important modification of his programme of gold sales and bond purchases for the current month. The lavish features of October, November and December are suddenly curtailed. In place of ten millions he contemplates only selling four millions during the next twenty-eight days. The Secretary has issued his statement of the debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1870. His exhibit makes a decrease during the month of December amounting to \$4,812,781, and since March 1st 1869, of \$76,716,306.

Advices from Washington represent the intentions of the Administration as favorable

to an early recognition of Cuban belligerency, and Mr. Sumner's views are believed to have altered in respect to the anti-slavery character of Gen. Céspedes and his Government.

The United steamers *Miantonomoh* and *Terror* are under orders at the Navy Yard, Boston, to proceed to Portland to receive the war vessel bearing the remains of George Peabody. Two special cars are being prepared by the Eastern Railway Company to convey Mr. Peabody's remains from Portland to Peabody.

Secretary Fish has notified holders of claims against Mexico that the same must be presented before the commission, now in session in Washington, on or before the 31st of March next.

George Francis Train has commenced a suit against the Cooper Union for the recovery of \$4,900 damages because the institute building was not opened to him for a lecture.

The New Year has opened in New York in a very boisterous manner. On the 1st and 2nd of January storms occurred, but by far the more severe was that experienced on the latter day. The telegraph wires leading to and from the city were snapped as if by feeble twine, and twisted into fantastical curves; telegraphs were demolished, trees uprooted, awnings, shutters and even whole houses blown down and completely demolished.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The great trial of the directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., has terminated, as it was long evident it must, in the acquittal of all the defendants. The proceedings lasted until the 22nd of December, when the Chief-Justice finished a masterly summing up, and after a quarter-of-an-hour's deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Almost from the commencement of the case it was evident that this would be the result. The case for the prosecution fairly broke down. As it was stated to the jury, it could not be maintained; and it is much to be regretted that the charges against the directors were not put upon much more moderate grounds. The fact that the new directors (from whom Messrs. Gurney made no concealment of the actual condition of their affairs), were content to embark large sums of their own in the concern, is an absolute and conclusive answer to the charge that they knew the business of Overend, Gurney & Co. to be utterly and hopelessly ruined; and that they only joined in the formation of the new company for the purpose of fraudulently passing its liabilities and losses upon the unfortunate persons whom they might induce to become shareholders. There is no doubt that, hazardous as they must have regarded the risk, they believed there was a good chance of the business being floated, and recovering itself by the introduction of new capital. That was their judgment, with all the facts before them. They do not seem, however, to have had great confidence that the public, whose capital was wanted for this resuscitation, would take a similarly sanguine view of the matter. Beyond question, facts—and very material facts—as to the position of the old firm, were not given to the public; were only referred to in a manner not at all likely to excite suspicion as to the actual state of the case; and were set out in a deed—notorious as the "secret deed"—which, unfortunately, was not laid upon the company's table, with the other, for general inspection. It seems to have been satisfactorily proved that the directors did passively withhold such material information from intending shareholders—information which would have prevented many from risking their money in the concern—but, according to the Chief-Justice, in doing so they were not guilty of an act that rendered them amenable to a criminal prosecution. The verdict was received with enthusiastic cheering in the court.

The remains of Mr. Peabody were placed on board the *Monarch* on the 11th of December; but, owing to heavy gales from the southwest, it was not until the morning of December 21 that she was able to take her departure. Her voyage is expected to occupy twenty-five days. Mr. Peabody's will has been proved in the London Court. His wealth, in England at least, turns out to have been very much less than was generally supposed, as the personal property here is sworn under £400,000. Of this, £150,000 is given to the Peabody Trust; some small legacies to his executors and friends; and the remainder to his relatives in the United States. It was said that he had left £10,000 to the managers of a London theatre, but the report is untrue.

William Cook, United States Vice-Consul at Glasgow, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at hard labor for forgery. The *Spectator*, commenting on recent diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, says the notes of Mr. Fish are improvements on Mr. Seward's. His dispatches contain no buncombe or flourishes. Yet there is too much undignified and sentimental complaint, instead of close adherence to legal questions. The American case on the Alabama question is a strong one, and one in which all maritime powers are deeply interested, but Mr. Fish does not do it justice. The *Times* gravely predicts a prosperous commercial year, because midway between the troubles of 1866 and the period when a new inflation is sure, new American schemes are excluded from European markets by the action of the Judiciary and Legislature of New York regarding Erie. Federal securities will lose their demand in Europe because of their advanced price. The late gales have been very disastrous throughout Great Britain. Thomas Cheswick, R.A., the well-known artist, died in London on January 1st, in his 59th year.

Once again the English journals are filled with lengthy despatches on the *Alabama* question, from the American Secretary to the United States Ambassador in England, and the replies of the Foreign Minister. Mr. Fish goes over the old ground, and only restates the question of our recognition of

the South as belligerents in such a manner as to leave himself open to a reply from Lord Clarendon, which is complete,—*totus, teres, atque rotundus.*

Another of the weekly meetings of Colonists to consider "the colonial question" was held on the 22nd of December. Not a sign is yet to be discovered of any practical good that is likely to result from the proceedings: they smack far too much of the mere debating club.

The *Times* rejoices that the Irish Americans have abandoned their scheme for a forcible establishment of the "Republic of Erin," and advises the Irish people themselves to totally abandon all ideas of Republicanism.

The holders of Erie Railway shares in England have made arrangements through a committee, to test their power of obtaining redress in the Courts of the United States.

The Government officers have denied that the recent removal of arms at Manchester was designed as a precaution against a Fenian outbreak.

The imports of wheat have continued on an extensive scale, but not so heavy as has been the case for some time past; nevertheless stocks have accumulated. There are now on passage from the south of Europe and America to ports of call 689 cargoes grain and seed, against 587 at the corresponding period last year. Of these 373 are wheat, against 311; 168 maize, against 85; 60 barley, against 97; 3 beans, against 12; 26 rye, against 26; 3 oats, against 3; 56 seed, against 49; *nil* cake, against 4. There are also on passage to direct ports 82 cargoes wheat [of which 69 are from San Francisco, 8 from New York, and 5 from other ports], against 46; 6 maize, against 10; 1 barley, against 6; 7 seed, against 3. Any important advance in the face of these heavy supplies seems out of the question, but little doubt is now entertained that prices have now seen their lowest, and that the trade will now gradually harden.

Heavy gales have prevailed all round the coast during the past few days. Many shipwrecks, attended in some instances with loss of life, have already been reported.

The number of wrecks reported during the two weeks ending December 25, is 169, making for the present year 2,680.

The *Times*, in an article on the crisis in Spain, deplors the downfall of General Prim, and attributes it to the unreasonable prolongation of the provisional regime.

Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. had notified that the coupons of the seven per cent. Chilean loan of 1866 and six per cent. loan of 1867, due 1st January, also the bonds of the seven per cent. loan of 1866, drawn 2nd October last, would be paid at their offices on and after 1st January.

The *Saturday Review*, on the Alabama dispute, says the Americans uniformly assume that a blockaded port is no port, yet they properly decline to interfere with their vessels running into blockaded ports of Cuba.

The Peabody trustees have purchased the hospital in Blackfriars Road as a site for a memorial hospital.

Mr. Greville-Nugent has been elected M. P. for Longford.

The loss of the *Deerhound*, with Sir Stafford Northcote, is contradicted. Sir Stafford has written to the papers denying the report, and stating that he will shortly arrive in England.

Severe shocks of earthquake have again been felt in Europe; and intelligence has been received at Venice of the total destruction of the town of Santa Maura, by an earthquake, at dawn on the 28th of December.

The Suez Canal is becoming more and more a reality. M. de Lesseps telegraphs that the steamer *Stirling*, from Glasgow, left for Bombay immediately after her arrival at Port Said, and passed through the Canal in twelve hours. Other English steamers were following, and on the Tyne steamers are being built for the Indian trade, *via* the Canal, "specially constructed for the purpose."

Mr. Graves, M.P., in a letter read at the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on December 29, said the halfpenny postage scheme for newspapers is approved of by Mr. Gladstone and by the Postmaster-General, but opposed by Mr. Lowe; and this opposition the honorable member regards as of such importance that he advises all chambers of commerce and other public bodies to memorialise in favour of the scheme.

## FRANCE.

The *Corps Legislatif* has been opened and the Emperor in reply to the customary address said:—"The assurances of devotion which you address to me in the name of the *Corps Legislatif* render me happy. Never was our good understanding more necessary. New circumstances have augmented your prerogatives, without diminishing the authority given me by the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of state, I feel more confident of overcoming the difficulties in the future. When a traveller has gone on a long journey, and lays aside a portion of his burden, he is not weakened, but gains new strength to continue his march." Subsequently, in reply to the address of the archbishop of Paris, the Emperor replied: "I accept with gratitude the good wishes of the clergy of Paris. Receive in return my felicitations upon the zeal you have shown in promulgating among the masses the doctrines of abnegation and charity."

The new Ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows: Minister of Justice and Religion, M. Emile Ollivier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Napoleon Daru; Minister of the Interior, Chevandier de Valdrome; Minister of the Finances, Louis Joseph Buffet; Minister of War, Gen. Edmond Leboeuf; Minister of the Marine, Regault de Genouilly; Minister of Public Instruction, Emile Alexis Legris;

Minister of Public works, Marquis de Talhouet; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Charles Louvet; Minister of the Fine Arts, M. Maurice Richard; Minister of the Emperor's Household, the Count Vaillant; President of the Council of State, Esquilon de Parieu.

The *Rappel*, one of the organs of the Irreconcilables, has been prosecuted for breach of the press laws in an article favoring political organizations among the soldiers.

The Emperor was very desirous of retaining Baron Haussmann in the position of Prefect of Seine, but the Council of Ministers have at length decided on his removal.

An expedition is preparing to sail from France to recover 500,000,000 francs in treasure which were lost some years ago in Spanish vessels on the coast of Spain.

The lunatic asylum at Tulle has been totally destroyed by fire.

The Emperor Napoleon recently paid a visit to the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain. She detailed to him the proposals that had been made to her by the Duke of Montpensier since she had been in France, and said she had refused to yield to them solely to please him, the Emperor.

## SPAIN.

The *Iberia* says Spain will fully settle the matter of the new Constitution during the month of January.

A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. As a consequence General Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

It is rumored that Regent Serrano will be invested with the sovereign power, but the Cortes hesitate to take so extreme a measure. The partisans of the Duke of Montpensier are very active.

## PORTUGAL.

Affairs have assumed a very critical aspect of late. Great discontent exists, and the young king is extremely unpopular. Some of the Lisbon journals are filled with personal abuse of the king, and the grossest insults have been shown His Majesty in public. The old Duc de Saldanha is the popular favorite, and a rather ominous demonstration was made in his favour on the anniversary of Portuguese independence, when at the Theatre de Dona Maria II, the *vivas* to the national independence were followed by louder *vivas* to the Duke. Saldanha lent himself to the movement. He refused point-blank to return to Paris, where he was Portuguese ambassador, and even threw up the appointment rather than do so. For a time it was feared that he intended to place himself at the head of a military insurrection, and that a *coup d'état* was imminent. Saldanha has repudiated this intention.

## ROME.

The report that the French Government had sent a note to the Holy See declaring that the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility would release France from the political obligations of the Concordat, is a fabrication. The apprehensions in regard to the health of the Pope were caused by a report, which was circulated throughout Europe, that he had an apoplectic attack, and remained incapable of motion. The report is pronounced utterly without foundation. The health of the Pope at present is remarkably good. Another reason is given by the Ecumenical Council for the adjournment of the sittings to the 6th of January. The Bishops were under the necessity of abandoning the Cathedral of St. Peter on account of the acoustic imperfections of the hall, and have, therefore, resolved to hold their sessions hereafter at another place, but which cannot be put in order for several days. The Council has not yet named the seventy-two members of the three commissions provided for, namely:—Discipline, Religious Orders, and Eastern Affairs. The members of the Commission on the Faith have been designated, but their names have not yet been made public. Several of the Bishops, among whom is Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon, France, have obtained leave of absence for the purpose of holding ordinations in their dioceses. The *Civiltà Cattolica* has published the text of an apostolic letter imposing rules for the government of the Council. The French Bishops have protested against the Pope's interference in the deliberations of the Council. The Spanish Bishops, both home and colonial, sustain the Pope. Cardinal Mathieu is to proceed to Paris on a mission to the Emperor from His Holiness the Pope. The Pope received a deputation consisting of 600 natives of France, and delivered an address to them in French. He explained that the recurrence of Christmas should teach all men the lesson of humility which God had given to the world on that day. Pride, said the Holy Father, is the enemy of mankind and the author of revolution. At the conclusion of his address, the Pope, with a voice softened with emotion, gave his solemn benediction. His visitors were greatly moved, and at the conclusion of the ceremony broke forth into prolonged and enthusiastic *vivas*.

The tenor of the latest advices indicate that the advocates of Papal infallibility are losing ground in the Council. The third congregation of the Council was held on Tuesday. The formation of the committees was the only business transacted. Notification was given of the result of the voting for 14 out of 24 members who are to compose the Committee on Questions of Faith. Among the fathers elected to this committee are the Bishop of Poitiers, the Archbishops of Posen, Malines, Baltimore, and Westminster, the Bishops of Caen, Sion, and Paderborn, the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Primate of Hungary, the Archbishop of Utrecht, and the Armenian Patriarch. The Council then proceeded to the election of 24 members of the Committee on Questions of Ecclesiastical Discipline, and at the conclusion of which the congregation was adjourned. A Bull of the

Apostolical See, dated the 10th day of December, has just been published, which restricts, on account of the spirit of the epoch, the number of cases reserved from Ecclesiastical censure. The Russo-Polish clergy have instructed their delegates to the Ecumenical Council to oppose the union of the temporal and spiritual powers, the dogma of infallibility, the injudicious education of the clergy, and an organization of the College of Cardinals which practically excludes foreigners. All the Austrian Bishops were received at an audience on Wednesday by the Empress of Austria. A dinner and reception was given at night by the French Ambassador, at which eighty dignitaries of the Church were present. *The Times* correspondent at Rome writes that the Pope's influence over the Ecumenical Council is visibly growing weaker. It is certain that in the questions thus far submitted for the consideration of the committees appointed by the Council, nothing is said on the subject of infallibility. The Pope expresses the opinion that members of the Council have no voice in the regulation of that body's proceedings. The Imperial Princess Christine of Naples was baptized at Rome with great ceremony, by Cardinal Patrizzi, the Vicar of the Pope. His Holiness, the Pope, who was unavoidably absent, was represented as godfather by Cardinal Antonelli, the Secretary of State for the Papal States, and the Empress of Austria represented the dowager Empress as godmother. Over 400 notabilities of Rome, Naples, and Paris were in attendance, as well as the prelates, the guard of the Pope, and others. The session of the Ecumenical Council on Wednesday lasted five hours. The subject under discussion was whether philosophy was heterodox. The Ecumenical Council held their final session at the Cathedral of St. Peter on Saturday. Efforts had been made to improve the acoustic properties of the hall, but without much success. The sessions hereafter will be held at the Quirinal. *The Civiltà Cattolica* states that Governments generally have neither favored nor hindered the Council, except the Russian schismatic, which prevented the only Bishop of Poland, not killed or exiled to Siberia, from being present to relate the misfortunes of that martyred country. Only one nation (France) has given proof of her solicitude in keeping a garrison in Rome to protect the tranquillity of the Council.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The great question of our demands upon England growing out of a war carried on from her ports in the interest of Southern Slavery and her own mercantile supremacy, is revived in a chapter from the State Department. Those who have denounced our high-minded Secretary as the slave of Spanish influences, the betrayer of American principles, and the destroyer of Cuba, might read his correspondence with profit. They might then be enabled to suggest to themselves why our Government has not interpreted the law of 1818 into a justification of the premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and why it prefers not to risk the commission of such acts as might tend to destroy the morality of the complaint we have so justly, so earnestly, so feelingly made against the consummate wrong inflicted upon us by England. But apart from any such consideration as this, Secretary Fish holds, we doubt not, that the course of straightforward duty is in the long run the best helper of men and nations, and that as England's premature and sinister aid only brought prolonged ruin on the South, so anything less than square dealing with the Cuban question will only protract the pains of those whom we desire to be able to rescue.

Both in his Cuban and English correspondence Mr. Fish has shown a steady ability which the admirers of serpentine and sanguinary statesmanship will have occasion to acknowledge. No point in the case of our claims has been omitted by him; and every argument gains strength by the firm and graceful manner in which he presents it. While demonstrating that the judgment of Congress and the people as to the Johnson-Clarendon treaty has been almost unanimous, he yet takes pains to show, by reference to an historical precedent, that the rejection of the treaty by our Senate was as natural as it was legal and rightful, and was not to be regarded as a discourtesy. Reopening the general question of the claims, the Secretary reiterates our right in 1861 to expect the earnest good-will, sympathy, and moral support of Great Britain. Then comes our standard array of facts, re-enforced with admirable statement and clear logic. The determination of the English Government on the 6th of May to recognise the South, four days prior to the arrival in London of any official knowledge of the President's proclamation of April 17th, 1861, is of course dwelt upon gravely. It is by reference to this proclamation that the Queen's proclamation of belligerency has been defended, but the defence falls to the ground when it is considered that the purpose of recognizing the south was expressly declared before it had any proclamation of ours to justify it. At the time of recognition there was no such thing as a "population elevated into a force by the prosecution of war, which, as Mr. Cannon points out, is the test of belligerent condition." There was no fact of pre-existing quarrel or misunderstanding to justify this wholesale injury. Belligerency, so far as the Rebels maintained it, proceeded—argues the Secretary—from the ports of Great Britain and her provinces. This and more, he remarks, on the precipitancy of the Queen's declaration, as Mr. Bright characterized it—which concession of belligerency, we are made to understand, the President regards as a part of our case only so far as it shows the beginning and animus of a course of conduct.

We have neither time nor space to pursue

the argument fully. But we cannot forbear to commend again the statements that "Great Britain to the end continued to be the arsenal, the navy-yard, and the treasury of the insurgents," and that whereas we lost more than a million of tons of shipping by the war waged by Anglo-Rebeldom, Great Britain increased her shipping correspondingly by 1,120,650 tons. Approaching the direct question of the Claims, our State Department complains that month after month the Queen's Courts consumed in quibbling over statutory technicalities, which Parliament might have settled in a moment by an act. "Learned counsel gave sanction to artful devices of deceit," and the English Government excused itself by alleged defects of law and municipal regulations. Why not have repaired the law? Why not have taken the risk of doing damage to two individuals like Laird and Prieoleau, instead of wreaking destruction upon a great and friendly nation? We need not pursue the narrative of these Claims, still deeply interesting to every American, still insisted upon with the constancy we owe to principle even more than to outraged feeling. What Mr. Cobden said Mr. Fish now opportunely recalls—"You have been carrying on war against the United States from these shores, and have been inflicting damage greater than would have been produced by many ordinary wars." Let it be understood, finally, that our State Department lays down the principle that no sovereign power can fairly plead defect of its domestic penal statutes to justify or extenuate an international wrong; or, in other words, that municipal regulations do not constitute the measure of a nation's responsibilities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WILL OF THE LATE MR. PEABODY.

Mr. Peabody's will has been proved in the Probate Court. As much interest attaches to it, and as many bequests have been erroneously reported, we give the main provisions in full. The personal property in England is sworn under £400,000.—I, George Peabody, gentleman, do make this my last will and testament. Firstly, I direct that my remains shall be sent to my native town of Danvers, now incorporated by the name of Peabody, in the county of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, in that part of the United States of America called New England, and be deposited in the ground appropriated to that purpose in the cemetery of Harmony Grove, in Salem, in said county, near the Peabody-town line, under the direction of my executors, hereinafter named. Secondly, I give and bequeath to Henry West, of 22 Old Broad Street, London, the sum of £2,200; and in the event of his decease, to his wife Louisa West; and in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike. Thirdly, I give and bequeath to Thomas Perman, of 22 Old Broad Street, London, the sum of £1,000; and in the event of his decease, to his wife, Annette Emma Perman, and in the event of her decease, to his surviving children, to share and share alike. And I empower my executors to pay the above named legacies within six months after my decease, and free from any tax, duty, or charges whatever. Fourthly, I give and bequeath to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley; the American Minister at the Court of St. James's for the time being; the Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.; Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart.; and Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq.; trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, and their successors, trustees of the said fund, the sum of £150,000, upon trust for the building of lodgings for the labouring poor of London, as defined in my late letters to the said trustees; and I direct that this legacy be considered a part of the second trust, and disposed of in accordance with the said trust. And I direct that my executors, hereinafter named as my London executors, shall of the said sum of £150,000 pay to the said trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund the sum of £100,000 on the first Monday of October A.D. 1873, and the sum of £50,000 at any time during said year of our Lord, 1873. As this work progresses, the labour and responsibility increase, and I therefore deem it essential that another trustee be added, who will have the necessary time, and possess the requisite knowledge of all that may be needed for the successful prosecution of the trust. Without assuming to dictate to the trustees, I would mention the name of Charles Reed, Esq., M. P., who is well known to me for his high and most honourable character, as a most suitable person to fill that office. Fifthly, I nominate, constitute, and appoint Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, of 80 Eaton Square, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, and of Rowfant, in the parish of Worth, and of the county of Sussex, Baronet; Charles Reed, of Eriksmead House, in the parish of Hackney, and county of Middlesex, Esq., M.P.; George Peabody Russell, of Salem, in the county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, United States, Esq.; R. Singleton Peabody, of Rutland, in the State of Vermont, Esq., counsellor; and Charles W. Chandler, of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, Esq., counsellor—executors of this my last will and testament, fully authorising said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed, hereafter called my London executors, to act independently of said George Peabody Russell, said R. Singleton Peabody, and said Charles W. Chandler, hereafter called my American executors; and I also authorise my American executors to act independently of my said London executors—that is to say, my London executors to have full management and control of my personal estate in England; and my American executors to have full management and control of my real and personal estate in America; but it is my wish and hope that all my executors, both London and American, may act together with the utmost harmony, for the best interest of the estate. Sixthly, I direct that all and each of executors aforesaid be exempt and

excused from giving bonds to any Court or magistrate or otherwise for the performance of their duties or offices as my executors. Seventhly, I give and bequeath to the said Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson and said Charles Reed, the sum of £5,000 each for their services. Eighthly, I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler, my American executors, the sum of \$5,000 each. Ninthly, I give and bequeath to the said George Peabody Russell, R. Singleton Peabody, and Charles W. Chandler, all the rest, residue and remainder of the property, both real and personal, of which I shall be possessed at my decease, or which may afterwards come or fall into my estate, upon trust to sell, exchange, or retain, and the interest accruing on the same to divide semi-annually (re-investing the same in the case of minor children) among the parties named as beneficiaries in the family trust, of which Messrs. J. M. Beebe, S. T. Dana, and J. Endicott Peabody are trustees, according to the proportions of the sums allotted to each in said trust, or such other proportions as I may hereafter prescribe to them, my said American executors. In witness whereof, I, the said George Peabody, declaring this to be my last will and testament, written on seven pages of paper, have hereto set my hand and seal, this 9th day of September, 1869.—GEORGE PEABODY.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Population about 1,500,000; area, 600,000 square miles; population per square mile, 2½. Public debt in 1868 [including Buenos Aires], say 9,000,000; annual charge, 600,000, including redemption. Debt per head, 6½; annual charge, 8s per head. The imports of Buenos Aires are over 6,000,000 annually, and the exports nearly 5,000,000. Revenue about 2,500,000. The war with Paraguay has raised the expenditure above this sum. It is now believed that this war is at an end.

BRAZIL.—Population, 11,000,000, including 2,000,000 slaves and Indians. Area, 3,100,000 square miles. Debt in 1868, 47,514,000; annual charge at 5½%, 2,600,000. Charge per head, 4s 9d. Revenue, 6½,000,000. In consequence of the Paraguayan war, the expenditure has during the last 5 years averaged 121,000,000; showing a total deficit of 30,000,000. The war is believed to be at an end, and the greater part of the debt is internal. Imports, 14,000,000; exports, 16,000,000. Trade with United Kingdom—in all 13,000,000.

CHILE.—Population in 1866, 1,814,218. Area, 250,000 square miles. Debt in 1867 about 5,750,000. Annual charge at 6½%, 374,000; or per head 4s 2d. The debt was doubled by the war with Spain in 1866. Revenue about 1½,000,000. The imports average 5,000,000, and the exports 6,000,000. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1867 were 4,417,568, chiefly metals.

ECUADOR.—In May last the dividends for 1867 were announced, but the Finance Minister proposed to stay the payment of the Customs' dues to the bondholders to meet deficits. Interest has been in arrear since 1860.

MONTEVIDEO.—Population, 250,000; area, 73,500 square miles. Debt over 4,000,000.

NEW GRANADA.—Population of the Confederation, 2½ millions. Foreign debt as opposite; with the addition, however, of the Columbian loan. Various arrangements with bondholders have from time to time been made during the many changes in government which the country has experienced. Principal sources of revenue—Customs' dues and salt monopoly, producing 205,510 and 217,332 respectively in 1867. Customs' dues—more than half belong to British creditors.

PERU.—Population in 1865, 2,900,000; area, 500,000 square miles. Debt reduced by sinking fund to 7,512,450; there is also a railway guarantee. Annual charge [with large sinking fund], 1,000,000; or per head 7s. The doubts respecting the supplies of guano have in a great measure subsided. The revenue in 1867 was 2,689,000; expenditure, 3,105,000. Exports, 6½ millions sterling.

VENEZUELA.—The foreign debt is about 6,700,000, while the home debt has been stated at \$25,000,000. Venezuela has at various times discontinued the payment of interest on loans, and has now done so since 1864. A revolution lately occurred, and the new Government has been organized. The country is however in an unsettled state.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT MARKET.

The following remarks upon the requirements and prospects of the English market, during the existing cereal year, are specially commended to the attention of the agriculturists of this country.—

The requirements of the English markets regulate the value of the wheat crop in all the wheat-exporting countries of the world. To reach a fair estimate of British wants for the existing cereal year, it is indispensable to review the facts for several preceding years. The official Agricultural Reports of England show that the acreage sown to wheat in 1867 was 3,641,000 acres, with an average yield per acre of 25 bushels; but the grain was about 3 per cent. below the usual weight, being somewhat shrivelled, reducing the crop to 11,000,000 quarters. At the same time, the wheat crop in other countries was deficient, and the stock on hand in Western Europe had been reduced very low, leading to uncommonly high prices, and materially shortening the consumption of wheaten bread by the poorer classes. In 1868, the area under cultivation in wheat was officially given at 3,951,000 acres, an increase over the year preceding of 310,000 acres, and the crop turned out to be the largest and finest raised in the United Kingdom during the present century, and it was also garnered fully one month earlier than usual. The average yield per acre was from 34 to 35 bushels, and the weight 63½

pounds to the bushel, yielding an aggregate return of 17,500,000 quarters, or 6,500,000 quarters more than in the year previous, the gain being more than half the entire yield of 1867. The price of wheat immediately declined with rapidity, and would have gone down much faster but for the great loss on all other crops, especially the green and root crops, which perished by reason of the uncommon and continued drought which prevailed. But the low price of wheat induced a much greater consumption of wheaten bread, and with a deficiency of 13 months' consumption to provide for, the importations for the year ended September, 1869, amounted to 8,267,000 quarters, leaving larger stocks of old wheat, both home-grown and foreign, than had been held for four years, or since 1865, when 46s. 7d. was the highest quotation for English wheat, 38s. 3d. the lowest, and 41s. 10d. the average. The crop of 1869 was inferior, but was counterbalanced by the increased acreage under wheat cultivation, reaching 4,000,000 acres. The barley crop was very heavy, and vegetables of all kinds abundant and cheap, greatly interfering with the price of wheat, and the articles of food for men and animals are so nearly adjusted, that there is no special requirement for any particular one to the prejudice of others. It is estimated that about 10,000,000 people in the British Isles subsist chiefly on oats, barley, corn, and potatoes. It is clear that England is not under compulsion to import so heavily of wheat during the current cereal year as she has done since 1866. The imports, however, for September and October, were 2,269,300 quarters, and, at the same rate, would be the unprecedented quantity of 13,600,000 quarters for the year. The imports for November were upon a like vast scale, and a large proportion of these heavy receipts have gone directly into granary, instead of into consumption, as was the case last year. The stock in Liverpool alone is now estimated by the Board to be nearly 1,000,000 quarters, a supply large enough to meet the demands of that port for five or six months to come, and larger than the combined stocks held by London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leith, Hull, Gloucester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry—the ten leading markets of the Kingdom—on the 1st of January, 1869, when the quoted price was only 3s. 6d. per quarter higher than now. This enormous quantity of grain is reinforced by a larger south-east European fleet of wheat-laden vessels than was en route at this time last year, and those will again be reinforced by the simultaneous arrival of heavy exports shipped from California in August and September. The opinion generally entertained is, that prices have about "touched bottom," and will soon rule somewhat higher; but others believe as firmly that the pivot on which the English markets are finally to turn will be a lower price than has yet been reached.

PERU.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIMA, February 4, 1870.

Political matters remain very quiet. The banquetings and rejoicings of Lima and Callao are being re-enacted in Arequipa, whither the hero of the day is gone to carry forward his line to Puno. Business is improving; at any rate, people are in better spirits. The prospect of the completion of the Transandine railway gives people faith in the continued prosperity and increased commercial importance of the capital and of her port. Mr. Meiggs has had to purchase the property between this and Callao, as the owners would not cede him the right of way. This will no doubt prove an excellent investment, as it is proposed to colonize this district, and make the most of its fertility by a system of market-gardening culture. There is an accident reported last week on the railway now approaching completion between this and Chancay, due, it would appear, to imperfect construction of an embankment. This will not be an unmixed evil, if it arouses the Government to greater strictness in its requirements before receiving any line, or portion of a line, from the hands of the contractors. The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Quito* came into collision with the *Bogotá*, off Tamanco, on the morning of the 21st ult., during a dense and continued fog. They happily got clear again, with no other loss than three of the boats of the latter steamer. H.M.S. *Kingdove* has not lain idle in port; she has visited both the Guañapes and the Chinchas. The presence, occasionally, of an English man-of-war amongst our numerous British shipping at these places seems most desirable, but equally rare. At the Guañapes, where there are over a hundred sail, the commander of the *Kingdove* held a naval court upon three of the crew of the *Welford* (Captain Jones.) The charge of insubordination, and a continuance in a state of mutiny, from Callao to the Guañapes, was fully proved; and all three were sentenced—two to imprisonment for two and three months severally; and the other to be discharged, with forfeiture of wages due. A few such examples as these would do much to remove the scandal which attaches to the conduct of seamen in these waters. It would strengthen and relieve the hands of the Consul, and would remove the conviction of the masterly inactivity of the British Pacific squadron. By the way, is it true that the surgeon of the *Zealous* was reported home for disobedience of orders, in having conscientiously refused to obey a compulsory order to attend—with other non-Catholic officers—high mass at one of the churches at Valparaiso? I had it, on good authority, that the chaplain openly encouraged the surgeon in his disobedience, and begged in vain to be reported with him. The new Admiral (Farquhar), has ordered the *Kingdove* and *Chanticleer* to a rendezvous at Vancouver's Island, for a court-martial. Lieutenants Corfe and Orlebar have just arrived here from England, to join their ships. H.B.M. Consul at Callao is appointed also Consul at the Guañape Islands. The masters of two English ships—Captain Baldwin, of the *Cobury*; and Captain Barrett, of the *Staffordshire*—have been buried during the past week at Bella Vista. It is calculated that the tax on British shipping, in support of the native Hospital at Callao, amounts to no less a sum than

£1,575, on an average. The few patients sent there ought to have good accommodation and attendance at this price!! The general health continues good.

PROVINCIAL.

SAN FELIPE.—The question of the establishment of a branch of one or both of the Valparaiso joint stock banks is being agitated, and in the event of a refusal on their part, it is proposed to start a local one with a capital of \$250,000. The increasing importance of this city and the surrounding district renders such an institution as a bank very necessary in order that greater facilities may be afforded to the trading community for making remittances &c. The idea of establishing a local bank seems to have obtained great favor in the eyes of the capitalists of the district.

SERENA.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt on the morning of the 5th inst., and it is said to have been followed by a fall of several degrees in the temperature. The news from the Arqueros and Higuera mineral districts continues to be favorable.

COPIAPO.—The new road to the foot of the Andes is rapidly drawing towards completion. The copper mines at Rosario, and the silver mines at Lomas Bayas, are reported to be doing well. The city continues to be infested with quite a number of daring thieves, and robberies are being committed, almost daily, under the very noses of the police. Politics and business are very quiet.

SANTIAGO.

In consequence of the numerous robberies that have taken place lately in the suburbs of the city, four well-armed, and numerous bodies of mounted policemen, now patrol them every night.

The superintendent of the hospital, known as the Hospital de San Juan de Dios, has informed the Intendente that the great mortality of patients suffering from typhoid fever—four or five daily—is attributable, in a great measure, to the noise caused by vehicles passing over the paved streets by which the institution is bounded, and he proposes as a remedy that the stones should be taken up without delay, and Macadam's system applied instead. The Intendente has applied to the Government for funds to carry out the work.

A fatal accident occurred to one of the crew of H.M.S. *Chanticleer*, while that vessel was lying off the island of Juan Fernandez, during the Christmas holidays. It appears that liberty was given to a portion of the crew to go on shore, for the purpose of enjoying a day's shooting, and one of the men, on landing gave his rifle to a boy, to hold for a moment, and almost immediately afterwards, it is supposed from a twig having caught the trigger—the piece was discharged, and the ball struck a man in front of it, killing him instantly. This sad event, of course, put an end to the day's amusement, and the body of the unfortunate victim was conveyed on board, and was interred on the following day, in the same spot where sleep a portion of Anson's crew, who died while that celebrated commander was lying off the island.

After an unprecedentedly successful "run," the pieces hitherto produced at the Odeon are about to be supplanted by another celebrated work of Offenbach, stated to be even more popular than his *Grande Duchesse or Orphée*, called *la Belle Helene*, for the more effective rehearsal of which this favorite theatre has been closed for a couple of nights. On Friday an amateur performance for the benefit of the first company of the Fire Brigade will take place, on which occasion will be performed "Our Wife," and "To Paris and Back for Five Pounds."

SNIPE HUNTING BY TORCHLIGHT.—On Monday evening last several of our citizens got up an impromptu snipe hunting expedition, for the benefit of an enthusiastic seeker after novelties, and agent of the Pacific Life Ins. Co. The gentleman—a recent arrival here—having heard of the marvels of California, was all eagerness, and very readily seized the opportunity to participate in the sport of catching snipe with lanterns and gunnysacks. Having procured the requisite paraphernalia—gunny-sacks and lanterns—the party sallied forth under the leadership of a noted wag who with utmost gravity enjoined strict silence, as the particular game sought after was of the most wary kind. They proceeded a distance of about five miles, to the neighborhood of swamps and jungles, where it was supposed countless numbers of the enemy were encamped in fancied security. Our novice, holding the post of honor, with gunny-sack in hand, was instructed to take his position in the middle of one of the numerous ponds in the vicinity of the hunting grounds, while the rest of the party were to surround the game and drive them into the sack. The Captain, after again ordering silence, and charging our friend to be sure and drive away all "red bills," as they were not good, started for home with his followers, leaving our friend alone, who with listless, gaping and crouching posture and with open-mouthed gunny-sack grasped in both hands, anxiously awaited the arrival of game by the dozen. The black darkness of night from a stand point of two feet in water had no terrors for him. In momentary expectation of bagging game by the wholesale for the full term of one and a half hours did our hero hold out. Not hearing from his heartless companions, he at length began to smell a large sized mice and made tracks for home, where he met his fellow snipe hunters, they having preceded him some two hours. This comes the nearest to racing a rooster around a barnyard in order to make him lay eggs, that we ever heard tell of, and we fancy our friend will never hear the last of hunting snipe by relict while in this locality.—*California Paper.*

LINES IN LORD BYRON'S BIBLE.—These lines were copied from the fly leaf of Lord Byron's Bible—probably the very one his sister gave him, as the Marquis de Boissy says this was the one he daily used:

Within this sacred volume lies  
The mystery of mysteries.  
And happiest they of human race  
To whom their God has given grace  
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the latch, to force the way;  
But better had they ne'er been born,  
Than read to doubt, or read to scorn!

BRACE, LAIDLAW & CO., Importers for the Trade of First-class TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

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SHIPPING.

PORT OF VALPARAISO.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9.—Valparaiso, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 628, from Port Mont in 4 days, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim. Feb. 10.—Alexander McNeil, N.A. bk., 710, from New York in 105 days, with assorted cargo; Alsop & Co. Spenza, Ital. bk., 133, from Coronel in 5 days, with coal; Soler & Brignardello. Patria, Germ. bk., 364, from Coronel in 3 days, with coal; D. Schutte & Co. Paqueta de Maule, Chil. str., 187, from Constitucion in 1 day, with assorted cargo; Alsop & Co. Casket, Brit. bk., 329, from Swansea in 99 days, with coal; W. Gibbs & Co. Esmeralda, Chil. corr., 18 guns, from Quintero. Maipu, Chil. str., 395, from Caldera in 3 days, with assorted cargo; A. & H. Lyon & Co. Feb. 11.—Emelina, Salv. sch., 89, from Lota in 2 days. Entreostreanos, Fr. corr., 4 guns, from Juan Fernandez in 4 days. Feb. 12.—Elena, Salv. sch., from Curanipo in 2 days, with lumber. Anna, Germ. bg., 170, from Coronel in 2 days, with coal; Wilms & Sothers. Anoud, Chil. war-str., 2 guns. Thetis, Germ. bg., 173, from Coronel in 2 days, with coal; Wilms & Sothers. Peru, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 904, from Panama and intermediate ports in 20 days, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim. Chanticleer, H.B.M. corr., 7 guns, from Talcahuano in 6 days. Feb. 13.—Matias Consuelo, Chil. str., 525, from Coquimbo in 2 days, in ballast; Alsop & Co. Maldonado, Fr. ship, 690, from Havre in 72 days, with assorted cargo; T. LaChambre & Co. Pochontas, Chil. str., 89, from Algarrobo, in ballast; Lorea, Bros. Feb. 14.—Minerva, Dutch bg., 241, from Coronel in 3 days, with coal; J. Grieser, Schuchard & Co. Rosaria Sir, Chil. bk., from Anoud in 10 days, with lumber; L. Sir. Feb. 15.—Alberto, Guat. bk., from Valdivia in 5 days, with lumber. Victoria, Guat. str., from Carrizal in 4 days, with assorted cargo; Lorea, Bros. Norman, Brit. bk., from Guayaquil in 6 days, in ballast; Lyon, Bros. Chanticleer, Brit. bk., from Liverpool in 108 days, with assorted cargo; Graham, Rowe & Co. Telegraph, N.A. bk., from Lota in 4 days, with coal; for order.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.—Victoria, Guat. str., 197, for Carrizal, with assorted cargo; Lorea, Bros. Pascualita, Chil. bg., 121, for Constitucion, with assorted cargo; J. Cervero & Co. Paqueta de los Vilos, Chil. str., 160, for Carrizal, with assorted cargo; A. Castillo. Feb. 10.—Laura, Salv. bk., 155, for Mollendo, with assorted cargo; A. Castillo. Feb. 11.—Carrier Dove, N.A. ship, 1614, for Arica, with assorted cargo; T. LaChambre & Co. Panama, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 1177, for Panama and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim. Santa Lucia, Brit. ship, 641, for Liverpool, with copper; Graham, Rowe & Co. Esmeralda, Chil. corr., 18 guns, for Quintero. Feb. 11.—Don Pascual, Salv. bk., 475, for Guayaquil, with coal; Gervasoni, Bros. Feb. 12.—Puelche, Brit. bg., 195, for Constitucion, in ballast; Coops & Co. Feb. 13.—Paqueta de Maule, Chil. str., 187, for Constitucion, with assorted cargo; A. & H. Lyon & Co. Pochontas, Chil. str., 89, for Algarrobo, in ballast; Lorea, Bros. Magellan, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 1791, for Liverpool, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim. Feb. 14.—Juanita, Ital. bk., 255, for Caldera, with assorted cargo; A. Castillo. Capricorn, Brit. bk., 389, for Tongoy, in ballast; W. Gibbs & Co. Serena, Brit. bk., 510, for Liverpool, with assorted cargo; F. Huth Gruning & Co. Theodore Engels, Belg. bk., 493, for Totoralillo, with coal; Dickson, Harker & Co. Nankin, Fr. bk., 465, for Iquique, in ballast; Bonnemain, Bonnaud & Co. Hermine, Brit. bk., 535, for Antofagasta, with assorted cargo; A. Waugh & Co. Valparaiso, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 628, for Port Mont, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim. Maravilla, Brit. bk., 965, for Tocopilla, with assorted cargo; Dickson, Harker & Co. Feb. 15.—Tautonia, Dutch brig, 213, for Iquique, with assorted cargo; M. E. de Sarraeta & Co. William Turner, Brit. bk., 431, for Iquique, with assorted cargo; Lyon, Bros.

CLEARED.

Biobio, Chil. str., 330, for Corral, with assorted cargo; A. & H. Lyon & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MEN-OF-WAR.—Chilona; Thalaba, Valdivia, Esmeralda, Arauco, Anoud. H. B. M.: Nerous, Chanticleer. French: Egeria, La Megere, Entreostreanos. United States: Kearsage. STEAMERS.—Concepcion, Pochontas, Maipu, Matias Consuelo, Peru, Biobio. Sloop: Adolphe, Pride of the Ocean, Anglo Indian, Jas.

Guthrie, Santana, Deva, Cambrian, Maldonado, Governor General, Nestor, Alexander. BARKS.—Francis, Ellen, Crouch Bros., Lady Bird, Maravilla, Zoraida, Serena, Islay, Toroya, Rosalia, Lavinia, Louis I., Manuelita, Moneta, Fanny, Presidenta, Pole Star, Alexander McNeil, Beatrice, Mokanna, Antonio, Johanna Enge, J. B. Echeverria, Nuevo Pacifico, Rosario Sir, Miraflores, Esk, Mysterion Star, Carlitos, Tenby Castle, Patria, Casket, Pathfinder, Mary Evans, Coronella, Santiago, Foxhound, Scottish Maid, Theodore, Hawkeye, Vrede, Costa Rica, Zaaga, Alberto, General Windham, Jean Bart, Ganges, Elizabeth, Rönneberg, Bell Hill, Lacao, Vale o'Doon, Soña, Isabel Sir, Frankfort Hall, Marie Louise, Sophie Helena, Norman, Chanticleer, Chevy Chase, James Goddard, Telegraph, Admiral Fitzroy. BRIGS.—Centaur, Sempér Fidelis, Minerva, Africano, Cladini, George Trebert von Vincke, Speranza, Anna, Thetis. SCHOONERS.—Cobija, Stanley, Rothay, Planet, Eduardo, C. L. Taylor, Martha, Paulita, Anna, Sir John Burgoyne, Alvim, Elena, Josefa, Ugarteche, Frankila, Alice A. Randall, Western Wave, Victoria, Maria Teresa, Emelina.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AT VALPARAISO.

Liverpool.—Patagonia, January 10th; Empress of the Seas, Nov. 30th; Red Deer, Nov. 18th; Arquipa, Feb. 20th; Castleton, Oct. 24; Charlotte, Nov. 9; Cordillera, Feb. 12; Norseman, Dec. 20; Nauphante, Nov. 5; Rimac, Dec. 8; Santa Beza, Dec. 22; San Lorenzo, Nov. 18. Swansea.—Elizabeth Harpove, Nov. 3; Ebenezer, Nov. 7 (for Coquimbo); Gwendoline, November 6 (for Coquimbo); Virginia, Nov. 7; Emily Waters, Dec. 3; Kent, Dec. 10. Glasgow.—Procurer, August 12; River Avon, Nov. 20; City of York, Oct. 26; Dumfriesshire, Dec. 8. Cardiff.—L. B. Gilchrist, Dec. 17. Sunderland.—Town of Liverpool, Oct. 6; Contest, Nov. 15. Seattle.—Flo. A. W. 19. Newcastle.—Brightest Star, Oct. 21. Sandwich.—Maria Margarita, Nov. 18.

FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

Havre.—Philippe Auguste, Nov. 23. Bordeaux.—Antonio, Oct. 1. Hamburg.—Ernst, Nov. 24; Peter Godoffroy, Nov. 11; G. H. Waypass, Dec. 21. Antwerp.—Bravo, Nov. 17; Columbine, Oct. 9; Alice Vinard, Dec. 24.

FROM NORTH AMERICA.

New York.—Sierra Nevada, Nov. 2. Quebec.—Rhoda, Oct. 28; Three Rivers, Dec. 24. Boston.—Quintero, Dec. 1; Calumet, Nov. 28. VESSELS LOADING AT FOREIGN PORTS FOR VALPARAISO. LIVERPOOL.—Oruro, Bogotó, Dalton, Belcarray. SWANSEA.—Swansea (for Coquimbo), Cornwall (for Coquimbo). LONDON.—Duke of Rothsay (for Talcahuano). HAMBURG.—Marie Lucie, Frederick Hermann, Georg Nicolaus, There e. HAVRE.—Mauritius, Ceylon, Valentin, Bernhard. CARDIFF.—Albion, Pastheas. GLASGOW.—Epsilon, Gallovidian.

THE BRIT. BK. CHANARAL, 589 tons, left Liverpool with general cargo on Oct. 29. Had a good run out of the Channel, and met with fair N.E. trades; crossed the equator in 30° W; from thence to the Horn had contrary winds, and thence to this port N. and N.W., anchoring here on the night of the 14th instant. Spoke the following vessels: Jan. 12, in lat. 53° S., long. 65° W., N.A. ship Pharos, from Boston to San Francisco; Jan. 13, in the Straits of Lemaire, ship Scottish Chief, from Shields to Callao; Jan. 27, in lat. 54° 30' S., long. 74° W., Brit. bk. Uncas, from Cobija. THE BRIT. BK. CASKET, of Guernsey, 386 tons, left Portchawl for Valparaiso on November 2nd with winds from the N.W. to W.N.W., strong gales following up to the 8th; trades from E. to E.S.E.; crossed the Equator in long. 29° 40' 15" W., from thence to Staten Island meeting with light and variable winds; on this side, wind from N. and N.W.; anchored here on the 11th inst. THE BRIT. BK. SERENA, that we in a former issue mentioned as having put into Rio Janeiro with her cargo of coals on fire, arrived here on the 15th inst. While in Rio she was discharged and her cargo sold, after which she left (Jan. 5th) for Valparaiso. Had fine, light, variable winds to the Horn, which was rounded on the 31st, and on this side southerly winds till arriving within about 40 miles off this port, where she experienced a four days calm.

THE ELLEN RADFORD IN COLLISION AND SUNK.—This barque, from Iquique for Newcaastle, is reported to have been in collision off Beachy Head on the night of December 20, with a vessel, name unknown, and sunk. On the 21st, a man was with difficulty picked off a piece of the

wreck, nearly exhausted, and, after being restored, he stated that:—"Being my watch below, I cannot say positively what time I was awoke by a loud crashing noise and a strong smell of sulphur, and water rushing in through the vessel's bow. I jumped out of my berth and ran on deck, followed by the rest of my watch, and saw a full-rigged ship under our bows, to all appearance standing in for the English coast. The vessel we found to be rapidly sinking, and commenced to get the boat out. Hardly five minutes passed, when with a heavy plunge the vessel went down head foremost, carrying all with her, and I knew no more until I found myself all alone above water, when I swam to the foremast, which carrying away, I swam to the main-royal-yard, where I remained until taken off." The names of those supposed to be lost are as follows:—Captain Evans, of Cheshire; Mr. Lewis, mate, Liskeard; M'Lean, quartermaster, of Shields;—Hall, cook, of Yarmouth; W. Bonthron, carpenter, of Dysart; John Sovely, of Kirkcaldy; Henry Johnson; T. Prendergast, of New Ross; Benjamin S. Tait, Dublin, and Edw. Pisk, Dublin. On 29th, the wreck of the Ellen Radford was discovered about six miles off Beachy Head, in an upright position, with two masts out of water at half ebb, her head lying about S.E. by E. to sea. She is in a position dangerous to other vessels.

THE AREQUIPA.—From the yard of Mr. John Elder, at Govan, there was recently launched an iron paddle steamship of 1,350 tons B.M., and 800-horse power nominal. As the vessel left the ways, she was christened the Arequipa by Miss Jay. The Arequipa has been built to the order of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Liverpool, and is intended for their mail and passenger service on the West Coast of South America. This firm has also on hand two large screw steamships for the same company.

THE LIMARI.—On December 18 was launched at Liverpool, from the yard of Messrs. Bawdler & Chaffer, a screw steamer named the Limari by Mrs. Dewsbury, and afterwards towed to the Coburg Dock to have her engines put in. She was expected to sail for Valparaiso in about five weeks, under command of Captain J. H. Burke, late navigating officer in the Peruvian navy during the late Spanish war in the Pacific. The Limari is 220 feet in length, 31 feet in breadth of beam, and 17½ feet in depth of hold. Her builders' measurement is 1,029 tons, and she is divided into four water-tight compartments, and is classed A1 at Lloyd's.

TOME.—In Port, February 8: George and Henry, N.A. bk., loading wheat for Callao; Coq du Village, Fr. bk., loading wheat for France; Sea Shell, Guat. sloop, discharging lumber.

IQUIQUE.—Arrivals, January 25.—Devon, Brit. bk., from Coronel, with coal. 27.—Madagascar, Fr. bk., from Valparaiso, in ballast. 28.—Lady Sampson, Brit. bk., from Coquimbo, in ballast. 30.—Concordia, Salv. ship, from Molle, with coal. 31.—Elizabeth Martin, Brit. bk., from Coquimbo, in ballast. Feb. 2.—Pizarro, Brit. bk., from Valparaiso, in ballast; Silvercraig, Brit. bk., from Valparaiso, with coal and lumber. Departures January 28.—Carolina, Germ. bk., with nitrate. 30.—Madagascar, Fr. bk., for Pisagua, to load nitrate. 31.—Pantaleon, Brit. bk., for Junin and Pisagua, to load nitrate. Feb. 1.—Devon, Brit. bk., for Pisagua, to load nitrate. 3.—Amelie, Germ. bk., with nitrate; Silvercraig, Brit. bk., for Pisagua and Islay, to load nitrate.

CHARTERS.

The Freight Market still continues very depressed, and the small amount of tonnage taken up during the past fortnight has been replaced by arrivals, and as long as the produce market remains in its present condition no improvement in rates can be expected. Disposable tonnage: British, 20,147; foreign, 6,721, and there are employed in the coasting trade pro tem:—British, 4,741, and foreign 3,628. We quote to-day: Copper to Liverpool and Swansea £1 16s.; do. to Havre, £2 to £2 2s. 6d.; wheat from this to Liverpool, £1 13s.; do. from Tomé to do. £1 15s.; nitrate from Iquique to Liverpool, £1 15s. to £1 17s. 6d.; for orders to the United Kingdom, £2 to £2 2s. 6d.; do. to do. and continent £2 5s.; do. to Antwerp, £2 4s.

Bertha, Brit. bk., 425, copper ores from Chañaral to Lota, \$2. Professor Airey, Brit. bk., 410, copper and silver produce from Caldera to Swansea, £1 16s. Sempér Fidelis, Brit. bg., general cargo from this to Antofagasta; nitrate from thence to Liverpool, £2 6s. 3d. Capricorn, Brit. bk., 389, copper ores from Tongoy to Lota, \$2. Mysterious Star, Brit. bk., 387, nitrate from Iquique to Antwerp, £2 4s.; wool from this to do., £3. Casket, Brit. bk., 329, chartered in England to load produce at Costa Rica for London. Spirit of the Dawn, Brit. bk., 692, copper from Coquimbo to Liverpool, £1 16s.; wheat from San Antonio to do., £1 16s.

Deva, Brit. ship, 768, wheat from this or Tomé to Liverpool, £1 13s. or £1 15s. Powhattan, Brit. bk., 399, copper ores from Chañaral to Lota, \$2. Pole Star, Brit. bk., wheat from this to Liverpool, £1 13s. Sir John Burgoyne, Brit. bg., 111, loads produce hence for Tahiti, on owners' account. Admiral Fitzroy, Brit. bk., copper produce from Carrizal to Swansea, £1 16s. George T. v. Vincke, Germ. bg., 283, hay from this to Paposo, \$6; coals from Coronel to this, \$1.75. Sophie Helene, Germ. bk., 400, chartered in Germany to load cocoa at Guayaquil for Europe. Louis I., Fr. bk., 387, chartered in France to load guano in Peru for same.

Alexandre, Fr. ship, 683, loads produce on the coast for owners' account. Carrier Dove, N.A. ship, 1614, chartered in the United States to load guano in Peru for same.

WANTED, an English Lady, as teacher in an English School in Santiago. A good salary will be given to a competent person. For further particulars, apply at the Office of this Paper. 465

WANTED, by a young Englishman, a situation as Clerk or Storekeeper; satisfactory references can be given. Address W. H. Office of this Paper. 463

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the VALPARAISO BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Union Hall, Calle de San Agustín, on the evening of MONDAY, the 21st current. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7.45 p.m. Besides the presenting of the Directors' Report, &c., two or three interesting papers, it is expected, will be read. All Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the Evangelical effort in Chile, are cordially invited to be present. DUNCAN M. HENDERSON, Secretary. 464

SHAKESPEARE CALENDAR.

FEB. 17TH.—Michael Angelo died. 1563. "So famous" "So excellent in heart, and still so rising." HENRY VIII., Act IV., Scene 2. FEB. 18TH.—Martin Luther died. 1546. "Tis much he dares; And to that dauntless temper of his mind, He hath a wisdom that doth guide his valor." MACBETH, Act III., Scene 1. FEB. 19TH.—Battle of Lexington. 1775. "Their curses now Live where their prayers did; and its come to pass, That tractable obedience is a slave To each incensed will." HENRY VIII., Act I., Scene 3. FEB. 20TH.—The rivers Sark and Siddell became suddenly and entirely dry. 1748. "These are not natural events." TEMPEST, Act V., Scene 1. FEB. 21ST.—Sidney Smith died. 1845. "Full of comparisons and wounding flouts; Which you on all estates will execute, That lie within the mercy of your wit." LOVE'S LABOUR LOST, Act V., Scene 6. FEB. 22ND.—George Washington born. "This was the noblest Roman of them all— And the elements So mixed up in him, that nature might stand up, And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'" JULIUS CÆSAR, Act V., Scene 5. FEB. 23RD.—The French revolution commenced. 1848. "Such is the infection of the time, That for the health and physic of our right, We cannot deal but with the very hand Of stern injustice and confused wrong." KING JOHN, Act V., Scene 2. FEB. 24TH.—Robert Fulton died. 1815. "But, indeed, my invention Cometh from my pate." OTHELLO, Act II., Scene 1.

DEATH.

CARPENTER.—On the 13th inst., Mr. Patrick J. Carpenter, superintendent of the Protestant cemetery in this city. The deceased formerly served in the British Navy, and lost a leg and an arm, from the results of a fall, while belonging to it.

Valparaiso & West Coast Mail

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

A proposal, which appears to contain every element of success, for the construction of a ship canal, across the Isthmus of Darien, has been submitted to the Congress of the United States of Colombia, by the Colombian International Canal Company.

The maps and plans prepared by Mr. Lucien de Puydt, who has devoted considerable time to explorations and investigations, have received, it is said, the approbation of the British Board of Admiralty and the French Department of Marine.

The course it is proposed to adopt for the Canal is outside the limits of the territory over which the Panama Railway Company holds a right, and therefore, no claims for infringement of privilege, from that Company, are to be apprehended. The entrance to the proposed canal on the Atlantic side will be at Puerto Escondido, where vessels can anchor in a depth of from 17 to 44 fathoms.

Thence the proposed canal follows the valley of Turgandi, and passing behind a small hill called Tarera, continues on in the valley of the river Tanela, to the source of this river. The hollow in the chain of hills, at its highest point, is here only 46 metres above the level of the sea. The canal would here enter the valley of the Pucro (on the Pacific slope) and follow it until reaching the Tuyra, four miles above the point named Santa Maria Real, at which place it enters the river, and thus is brought three miles below the highest point reached by the tide in the river Tuyra. The canal will require 88 kilometres, or 22 leagues of excavation.

From the western entrance at Santa Maria Real, to the Gulf of San Miguel, by "Boca Chica," there will then remain 65 kilometres to be navigated, in a river which at present has a depth of from 7 to 20 fathoms. The distance from ocean to ocean will thus be 153 kilometres or 38½ leagues. The height throughout the proposed line, taking the highest and lowest points, presents an average of 11 metres 90 centimetres. The canal would be 70 metres wide at top, and at the bottom would be 50 metres—thus allowing ample room for the passage of the largest steamer yet built.

The estimated maximum cost of the work is \$70,000,000, but it is stated that this sum would be materially reduced by the employment of machinery in the excavations. The different items composing the estimate are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include excavations, allowance of 10 per cent, machines, tools, clearing the line, expenses of general management, agencies in Colombia, engineers and superintendence, houses, sheds, hospitals, sanitary service, extra provisions, lamps, levees and wharfs, drags, ports at each extremity, railroads, provisions for directors, agents, instruments, mules, ammunition, steam and sailing vessels, and accidental expenses. Total: \$70,000,000.

The quantity of earth to be excavated is 125,000,000 cubic metres; which being

divided into 20 working sections, give 6,000,000 cubic metres to each section; so that if the work were to be commenced along the whole line, the Canal within a period of from three to six years would be open for navigation. The proportion of the different kinds of materials to be excavated is estimated as follows:—1. Earth, sand, clay, &c., 45 per cent. 2. Small stones, and stones removable by labor, 34 per cent. 3. Rocks of different formations which will require blasting, 21 per cent. The highest point of the saddle in the chain of hills is 46 metres in height, by 9,000 metres in length, and will require the removal of 31,000,000 cubic metres of earth, being equivalent to the fourth part of the whole work.

In order to defray the cost of the canal, it is proposed that the Colombian government shall raise a loan of \$160,000,000, by issuing stock, one half of which, as already shown, would be sufficient for the Canal, and the other half would enable Colombia to pay off her foreign debt, and help the country onward in a variety of ways. The character of the loan, which will undoubtedly be taken up by the whole commercial world—would of itself guarantee the maintenance of the free transit of the Canal. By this means the integrity of the national territory would be preserved, the country would govern itself and work for itself: and would preserve its sovereignty and neutrality through possessing the guarantee of the principal mercantile nations. At the same time an end would be put to the concession of privileges, to the necessity of special laws; and, finally, to all open or secret intrigues for the possession of the Canal. The Government of Colombia would act on its own account upon its own territory, without any kind of responsibility, and free from all fear and all disagreement.

From calculations which have been made as to the number of passengers and quantity of merchandise which would pass through the Canal, it appears that a rental of about \$20,000,000 would yearly be produced. One half of the net profits contained in this sum, and a quantity of waste land, would be the guarantee offered by Colombia to those from whom she would borrow the \$160,000,000. These, at least, were the propositions submitted to the Government last June, by M. Lucien De Puydt, agent of the International Society, founded in Paris in May, 1864.

The Panamá Railway Company, lately reorganized under the title of the Panamá Railroad and Canal Company, intend to apply to the United States Congress during the present session for a subsidy to construct a canal over their route, and, according to a Washington dispatch to The Post a number of Congressmen have already been approached on the matter, but it is not likely, judging from the tone of the most prominent organs of the American press, that the application will be granted, nor is it probable that their scheme will find the same amount of favor in the eyes of the Colombian Government as that submitted to them by the International Society.

The successful completion of the Suez Canal has very naturally had the effect of directing public attention to the Isthmus of Darien, and so great, in fact, is the interest now awakened, that a few years more only must witness the conclusion of an undertaking that appears destined to effect greater civil, political, and commercial changes than any the world has yet witnessed.

When, during the late campaign in Arauco, it first became known that there was a disposition on the part of the Indians to sue for peace, we urged upon the Government the propriety of not acceding to any terms short of unconditional surrender, or extermination, and we did so, because history demonstrates that it has been part of the tactics of those crafty and treacherous savages to sue for peace at a moment, when they know a little firmness on the part of this country would destroy their autonomy for ever. Several of our colleagues counselled the same plan as ourselves, and it appeared for a moment as if the Government had resolved upon following no other, but unfortunately the friends of the "interesting savages" obtained the upper hand, and our readers know the rest. The Indians were feted at Santiago and in this city, and afterwards sent back to their lands loaded with presents, all without exception swearing friendship and fidelity to the authorities, as often as they were asked to do so, and always with the same amount of emotion, poor creatures. How they have kept their promises may be seen on reference to another part, where will be found the latest news from the frontier. Since we received the information there given it has been confirmed by the official organ, and it is not improbable that by this time hostilities have been commenced between King Orelie I. and the republic of Chile. We feel anxious to know the course the Government intends to pursue in this new war, which, despite the peculiar characteristics of its promoter,

may yet prove to be of a far more serious nature than is at present anticipated. It is to be hoped, however, that instead of Father Leonetti, such ambassadors as rifle balls only may be freely employed, and as regards the madman who is in great part the cause of all the trouble, the most easy and effectual method of disposing of him, would be, perhaps, to offer a reward for him dead or alive. His minister Quilahuque would, in all probability, do the job for a small sum, and as a *Uupa* the silver headed stick, held out to him as a reward for his future fidelity, and over which the interesting and noble hearted fellow shed abundant tears, the fruits of his great emotion.

The Government has decided upon abolishing the Naval School in this city, or rather, of incorporating it with the Military Academy in Santiago. The change, it is said, will effect a considerable saving, and be beneficial to the scholars. We shall not, on this occasion, discuss either question, but, frankly it appears to us that, as long as the plan of educating boys for the navy, on shore, is persisted in, it matters little whether the school is in Santiago or Valparaiso.

The manner in which Mexico is paying off her debt is bad enough, but at worst it is a great improvement upon the method of Ecuador. That happy commonwealth has resolved "that when the revenues of a State fail to meet its home expenses, much less to afford any surplus to be devoted to the liquidation of foreign obligations, the latter must of necessity become null and void." There is a charming facility in this way of cancelling principal and interest. A debtor does not owe what he cannot pay—in other words, if he is unable to pay, he can abolish his debt; and that's a comfort. The *Times*, in reference to the same subject, says:—

Advices from Ecuador state that the National Convention of the Republic have confirmed the decree of the President robbing the bondholders of 25 per cent. of the custom's dues assigned for the payment of the dividends. The Convention at the same time authorises the President to take advantage of the effect which this spoliation must have on the value of the bonds by purchasing any amount of them not exceeding in cost £10,000, which he may be able to procure at a price below 10."

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.**

The following letter from our own correspondent was received here on Sunday last, and immediately published by us in the form of an extra:—

"Feb. 7, 1870.

"General Pinto has received a letter from 'King Orelie I. of Arauco,' giving him official notice of the installation of the Government, and naming his four Ministers; I have not been able to get their names, but they are all Frenchmen, and that Quilahuque, Quilapan, and Montri, and several other caciques, are *generals* under his command. He intends to suffer no more aggression from the Chilean authorities of any kind, and any attempt at encroachment on his territory will be retaliated. He also gives notice that he is going to found two ports on the coast, and proposes that General Pinto should name a commissioner, and he another, to settle the differences pending between the two Governments, so as to avoid the shedding of blood, &c. &c.!!

"Here's a pretty mess for the frontier! Were any other than General Pinto here, we should not care a fig; but this unhappy man, with his 'Handy Andy' capacity, is sure to get us into a pickle, and then God knows who will get us out of it. It is well known the Indians are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and that Orelie has 200 Gauchos at his disposal. If he manages to surprise one of the small forts—and nothing would be easier—he will get artillery as well, and then look out for squalls!

"As soon as a *Consejo de Oficiales* could be got together, it was agreed that the Indian trade should be prohibited entirely (the only means of getting news from the interior) and 4,000 men were asked for from Santiago, and the 4th regiment recalled from the south.

"The crops in this province have given a splendid yield this year,—an average of twenty fold,—and I have had much pleasure in seeing that thrashing and reaping machines are getting into common use, for nowhere are they more wanted, laborers being exceedingly scarce in harvest time, while cattle-stealers are plentiful all the year round."

A native contemporary publishes the following on the same subject:—

"On the 2nd inst. the steamer *Anoud* left Corral for Tolten, where she embarked three companies of the 4th of the line, which she then transported to Lebu, from whence they marched to Puren, where they united with three companies of the 7th of the line. These together with a squadron of cavalry and two pieces of artillery, form a force of 750 men of the three arms of the service.

"This division has been organized for

the purpose of operating against the *arribanos* in case of their refusal to comply with the agreement of the 25th of September last.

"Our Angol correspondence, which is dated the 7th inst., affirms positively that Orelie Antonio I. had been proclaimed king of Araucania by the *arribano* tribes, in consequence of which he had forwarded a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs refusing in the name of the *arribano* tribes to comply with the agreement of the 25th of September. General Pinto did not reply directly to the pretended king of Araucania, but to the caciques Quilapan, Quilahuque, Montri, and others of renown and importance in the district. The chief of the upper frontier in his communications to these caciques, mildly admonished them to fulfil their promises; and threatened them that if they did not agree to his benevolent intimations within the term of fifteen days, he would carry the war into their possessions, though greatly against his inclinations, for he felt sincerely for their misfortunes.

"The caciques Quilapan, Quilahuque, Montri, and others again sent to General Pinto, thanking him for his kind advice and acknowledging the goodness of his heart; but maintained that the government had deceived them, for in Santiago the President had told them that no more towns should be founded in their territory, while nevertheless they were opening roads on the banks of the Tolten for the purpose of repopulating Villarica: on which account they considered themselves released from the promises they had made in Santiago. They also added that believing themselves no longer capable of directing a war which might endure for many years, they had confided the command of the whole tribes to a man from the other side of the sea, who had willingly agreed to aid them by his strength and his advice, which assistance they considered of great value.

"General Pinto, at the last moment before the departure of the mail, had despatched another communication to the same caciques, persuading them to submit themselves to the authorities of the republic, and to disregard that mysterious man from beyond the sea, as he was merely a lunatic, wandering far from his family and home in consequence of his madness."

Mr. George K. Stevenson left here in the steamer of the 13th inst., for England, for the purpose of purchasing rails and other materials for the Chañaral railway.

From Iquique we learn that business continues very dull, the market being completely glutted with almost every description of goods. The health of the city is represented as being very good, and no fears are entertained of a return of yellow fever. In consequence of the recent fires, an effort is about to be made to induce the Government to present the city with a fire engine. A list of arrivals and departures will be found in our shipping columns.

The following data respecting the population, area, and cultivable area of the different provinces of the republic, has been compiled by Don Julio Menadier:—

Provinces	Population	Kilometres	Area cultivable in cuadrads.
Chilodé.....	59534	6216	384000
Llanquihue ...	40025	26000	701696
Valdivia.....	25278	21000	64000
Arauco.....	80066	35520	1088000
Concepcion ...	144466	10000	256960
Nuble.....	119152	11000	147953
Maule.....	201418	11100	532800
Talca.....	103535	8250	189000
Curicó.....	95930	16742	436922
Colchagua.....	144979	24016	489792
Santiago.....	357915	5694	94136
Valparaiso.....	140688	13920	53472
Aconcagua.....	128940	49500	53632
Coguinbo.....	151541	106800	4480
Atacama.....	80878		
Total.....	1874344	345468	5050368

The *Banco del Pobre* has been declared legally incorporated.

An exclusive privilege for the term of five years, and one year additional in which to establish the business, has been granted to Mr. John Stewart Jackson, for the use of a new method for extracting copper from the ore, invented by Messrs. Thomas Sterry Hunt and James Douglas, of Quebec.

The proprietor of the Catapilco estate is about to endeavour to form a company for working, on a grand scale, the mineral waters recently found on that estate, and which are said to be of great value.

During the month of January last the Officers of the Mint purchased \$19,959.44 of gold bullion, and \$12,618.43 of silver do.; and during the same period there were coined \$32,330 in \$10 gold coins; \$49,354 in \$1 silver coins; and \$3,836.30 in 5 cent silver pieces.

The town of Petorca has been elevated to the dignity of a city.

The estimated expenditure in aid of primary instruction in the following departments has been approved by the Government thus:— Putaendo, \$5,466; Caupelean, \$10,816; Talca, \$13,468.56; Ligua, \$3,107.02; Limache, \$5,495.28; Quillota, \$7,322; San Fernando, \$7,580; and Casablanca, \$3,107.

The Government has commissioned Don Julio Renjifo to inspect all the Statistics Offices, situated to the south of the river Cachapoal, for the purpose of introducing such reforms in their organization as may be found necessary.

The scientific commission appointed by the Academy of Florence to visit the South

American republics for scientific and historical purposes is at present at San Juan, and may be expected to arrive here very shortly. We imagine, from a correspondence we have seen in the *Vos de Cuyo*, that the stay of the commissioners in San Juan has not been of the most agreeable nature. It appears that one of the members, a medical man, was desirous of practising in his profession, but the University from which he obtained his diploma not having been recognized by the Faculty of Medicine of San Juan, permission was refused him. He then offered to render an examination in public, but this was also refused. Hereupon ensued an angry correspondence, which terminates by the Doctor pointing out sundry orthographical errors of the Faculty, and from hence he draws the conclusion that the knowledge possessed by the Faculty of the medical art, must be on a par with its acquirements in the Spanish tongue.

About three o'clock this morning, the loud ringing of the fire-bell of the Intendencia threw the central part of the city into commotion, which was considerably increased when it became known that the building endangered was the residence of Don Belisario Peró, situated in the Calle de la Aduana. The fire, which originated in the roof, was no sooner discovered by the inmates than they rushed into the street in dismay; fortunately, however, Mr. Lawson, of the firm of Messrs. Duguid & Co., entered the house immediately after the alarm was given, and with the assistance of a friend, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage was effected. The firemen were promptly on the move; but, happily, their services were not required.

The ninth annual meeting of the Valparaiso Bible Society is announced to take place on Monday next, at the Union Hall, Calle de San Agustín, to which all interested in the evangelical effort in Chile are invited to attend. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

The construction of a new street behind the Calle del Cabo is occupying the serious attention of the Ministers of the Interior and Hacienda, and there is every probability of it being soon taken in hand—a consummation devoutly wished by everyone having practical acquaintance with the crowded state of the before-named street.

The Intendente has forwarded a note to the Minister of Hacienda, calling attention to the fact that the new galpones in the Calle de Blanco have been erected on a higher level than the houses in that street and in the Calle de Cochran, from which cause the flow of surface water to the sea is impeded, and the inhabitants of the locality in question are exposed to the inconvenience of a general swamp-out on the occasion of a shower of rain. To remedy such an unsatisfactory state of matters, the Intendente proposes a construction of a drain—starting from the narrow street at the side of Sr. Herrera's building, and passing under the before-mentioned galpones,—of a clear metre in height, by a width of 75 centimetres, and 60 metres in length. The cost is estimated at \$800.

On Sunday last the presentation of colors to the battalion of Artisans of the National Guard took place at the Church of San Agustín in the presence of a large number of spectators. A banquet subsequently was given by the officers of the corps, at which were present the four Ministers of State now in Valparaiso, the Intendente, and the officers of the 4th battalion of Santiago, besides numerous other invitees. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout, the different patriotic and democratic toasts being drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. and Mrs. Heine gave their farewell concert on Saturday evening last at the Teatro de la Victoria, before, we are sorry to say, a very limited audience. Though small in number, however, it was decidedly enthusiastic, as judging from the applause which greeted the performers, one might imagine the theatre crowded to the ceiling. On the following day they left in the *Mugellan* for the East Coast—to the regret of all the lovers of good music, and especially of that of the "fatherland."

The anniversary of the Battle of Chacabuco was celebrated, according to custom, on Saturday the 12th instant, an additional salvo of 101 guns being fired at noon.

Tenders have been called for, for clearing out and deepening the wells belonging to the Fire Brigade in different parts of the city.

The body of an infant was found on the evening of the 9th in one of the quebradas of Playa Ancha.

Mr. Micawber, on accepting or renewing a bill, used, we are informed on good authority, to thank God that that particular debt was "settled." In a somewhat similar fashion is it customary for the various public bodies of this continent to act, for the only panacea for their ever-recurring embarrassments that seems to occur to their minds is an additional loan, which when obtained is looked upon as a subject for special gratulation, as satisfactorily "settling" the difficulty. On Monday night a perfect little pean was sung by the Municipality of Valparaiso on the successful contraction of another loan—this time for the sum of \$120,000, destined for the completion of the buildings now in hand, and which were threatened with utter paralyzation on account of an unfortunate lack of the circulating medium. Who the happy individual is who makes the advance is not stated as yet, but he seems to have astonished the members of the Corporation to some extent, and Señor Costa expressed his satisfaction at finding the body had a little credit left, though he thought there was scarcely enough to float off the bonds it was proposed to emit. The loan seemed to meet with the approval of everybody, such an event being indeed almost the only one on which perfect unanimity reigns among our civic magnates: evidently they have never heard of the adage of

**WEIR, SCOTT & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF SHERRY:

per Vale o' Doon, from Glasgow.

**SHERRY,**

A delicate and fine flavored Wine, possessing slightly the Amontillado character.

**FINE SHERRY,**

Rich, full-bodied, Golden Sherry, soft and mellow. An excellent Luncheon or Dinner Wine.

**LONDON CLUB SHERRY,**

Golden color. This a rich Wine, and has a remarkably full and fine flavor. It also possesses a very superior aroma.

**RARE OLD SHERRY,**

A pale, high-class Amontillado, of an extremely dry and very delicate flavor. This class possesses all those characteristics which have rendered this style of Wine so justly celebrated.

**ROYAL CROWN SHERRY,**

An extremely delicate old Wine, possessing the true Sherry flavor. Its exquisite delicacy and aroma will commend this Wine to connoisseurs.

IN BOXES OF ONE DOZEN, EACH BOTTLE CARRYING A LABEL WITH CLASS NOTED.

**WEIR, SCOTT & CO.,**

VALPARAISO.

"lading from one ditch into another!" The interest borne by the proposed loan will be 8 p.c., with a sinking fund of 5 p.c., and the money will be paid in three instalments—\$50,000 on March 1st, \$20,000 two months subsequently, and the balance on July 1st. The interest will be payable half-yearly, on the 1st of March and 1st of September respectively.

**MARKET REPORT.**

Contrary to general expectation our Dry Goods Market was rather quiet during the past fortnight. White Shirtings and Grey Domestics experienced a slight improvement, although not to the extent anticipated, and it is expected that better rates will shortly be obtained for 9-8 Prints. Dundee goods were in small request, but as there is generally a demand for them at this season, prices of some kinds are firmer than at the date of our last report.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—These goods are slightly firmer, but the late sales have not produced the anticipated effect; for quotations we beg to refer to our prices current.

GREY DOMESTICS.—Better rates were obtained during the past fortnight, and although the demand is not great, prices are firmer than at the date of our last report.

9-8 PRINTS.—Old stocks are being gradually reduced, and an improvement in prices is looked for.

WHEAT BAGS continue in small demand; good parcels could be placed at 32 cents, duty paid, but holders are asking 33 cents.

FLOUR BAGS remain without change.

HESSLIAN BAGS.—Small lots have been disposed of at 15 cents, duty paid, (duty 3 cents); but less would be accepted for large parcels.

JUTE OSNABURGS.—No transactions of interest took place during the past fortnight, but 11½ to 12 cents, duty paid, may be considered present value.

RISE.—Some few parcels of Rangoon have been placed at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per quintal, in Bond, but the market is very quiet.

SUGAR.—Since our last report, the following arrivals and sales have taken place:—

100 bbls. Havre refined, owners' account. 850 do. do., sold at 21 rls., in bond. 150 do. do., owners' account.

250 do. do., at \$2.65, in bond. 100 bags Peruv. half white, 17 rls., do. 355 do. do. white, 20 rls., do.

499 do. Moscobada, 11½ rls., do. 450 bbls. refined—150 at 21½ rls., do. 1000 do. Hamburg, not yet sold.

75 do. American refined, do. do. 202 bags Peruv. white, sold at 20 rls., in bond. 300 bbls. do. refined, not yet sold.

200 loaves do. white, at 21 rls., in bond. 250 bbls. Havre refined, at 21 rls., do. 955 do. do., importers' account.

700 do. do., at 21 rls., in bond. 200 do. do., 21½ rls., do. 100 do. do., an order.

Beside which, the following parcels have been sold:—

550 bbls. Havre refined, sold at 21 rls., in bond. 232 do. do., 21½ rls., do. 380 do. do. (more or less), 26½ to 27 rls., duty paid.

and our market closes pretty firm at these rates. YERBA MATE.—The last cargo that arrived is held at 20 reals.

COAL.—During the past fortnight the following cargoes have arrived:—

Feb. 3.—Ethel, from Sunderland, gas coal; an order for Caldera.

" 4.—Miraflores, Swansea, 626 tons, steam; do. for Valparaiso.

" 5.—Foxhound, do., 650, smelting; not yet sold.

" 6.—Frankfort Hall, Liverpool, 480, Orrell; do. do.

" 9.—Maravilla, do., 914, do.: an order for Tocopilla.

" 10.—Conference, Cardiff, 1260, steam; do. for Caldera.

" 11.—Casket, Porthcawl, Aber steam; of

which some 250 tons have been sold at \$7 on board, in this bay.

Besides which, the cargo per Professor Airey, which arrived on the 13th January, has been sold at \$7.75, for Caldera.

The cargoes which still remain unsold are per Pathfinder, Foxhound, Frankfort Hall, and the remainder of that per Casket.

POWDER, BLASTING.—A parcel, arrived since our last, has changed hands at list rates.

IRON, ROOFING continues dull, and prices rule low.

LUMBER.—The market is overstocked, and sales of cargoes are difficult.

Our market for all kinds of staple exports with the exception of copper, was, generally, rather dull during the past fortnight. The aggregate sales were as follows:—Bar copper, about 20,000 quintals; regulus, about 20,000 quintals; wheat, about 30,000 fanegas; flour, 18,500 quintals; barley, 10,000 fanegas; and nitrate of soda, about 35,000 quintals.

BAR COPPER.—The rate of the previous fortnight, (\$13.85) for bars, on the spot, has been fully maintained, owing to the inadequate supply from the interior and low freights, and if, as is very probable, an export trade in wheat should spring up, an improvement on that rate is almost sure to take place, as still lower freights will then be obtainable in grain vessels. A decline in freights, say £1 15s. to Liverpool, led to some transactions in Guayacon and Lota bars, and further sales are expected to take place at the same, if not improved rates. We have to advise the following sales:—

PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL. 2,784 quintals at \$13.85 o.s. here. 2,200 do. do. \$14 f.o.b. Guayacon. 8,500 to 13,500 do. do. \$14 f.o.b. Lota. 113 do. do. \$13.90 o.b. coaster here

SINCE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL. 2,200 quintals at \$14.10 f.o.b. Guayacon. 880 do. do. \$14.10 do. Lota.

We quote to-day the before mentioned rates, and \$14.25 for extra brands.

REGULUS.—Previous to the arrival of the mail 2,200 quintals were disposed of at \$5.77—50 p.c. o.s. here, and since then 10,000 to 12,000 quintals at \$6.02½—50 p.c. f.o.b. Carrizal, and 5,400 quintals at same terms, and same port. We quote to-day \$6.02½—50 p.c. f.o.b. on the coast.

ORES.—No transactions for export.

WHEAT, WHITE.—The demand for milling purposes, principally for Santiago, and the unusually late harvest, have tended to keep prices above the limits at which orders for exports are held, but so soon as the new crop begins to come forward more freely, there is every probability that holders will be more inclined to meet purchasers' views; nevertheless, we incline to the belief that sales for export to England will be on a very limited scale for, at least, some time to come, unless prices should rule higher in that country, or freights give way. The demand for Peru appears to have ceased for the present. We have to advise the following transactions:—10,000 hectolitres at \$2.85 per hectolitre, in bulk, f.o.b. in Tomé for England; 5,000 do. at \$2.94, do. do. for Peru; 12,000 fanegas at \$2.56½ per fanega, in bulk, in warehouse, at the new port of San Antonio, for England; 1,600 do. at \$2.94, here, in stout bags, at the railway station, for Peru; 500 do. at same price, in stout bags, o. b. coaster here for Peru.

FLOUR.—With the exception of one small lot for Costa Rica, the demand, which was very limited, was confined to domestic requirements. Transactions comprise 3,500 quintals, Santiago, low quality at \$5.37½ per 200lbs., less 6%; 14,000 do. Santiago, and 1,000 do. Southern, at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.12½ per 200lbs. less 6%, according to quantity and quality.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the past fortnight were not equal to the demand, and, in consequence, the price advanced. The difficulty of obtaining anything like reliable statistical information in this country is so very great, that we find it impossible to give anything like a definite statement with respect to the total yield of the present harvest, but it is generally believed that it will prove insufficient for the demand, and therefore, the prices may be ex-

PRICES CURRENT OF IMPORTS, IN BOND. PRECIO CORRIENTE DE IMPORTACIONES, EN ADUANA.

DUTIES.—The following articles pay a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.—Bricks, fire; Bottles, empty; Canvas, flax and cotton; Cement, Roman; Coal; Cordage; Corks; Glass, safety; Hammers, miners; Iron, pig, merchant, hoop, and sheet; Lumber; Metal Sheathing; Nails, copper and composition; Nicaragua Wood; Oakum; Pitch; Powder, blasting; Quicksilver; Resin; Sacking; Saitpetre, not refined; Staves; Steel; Tar; Tin; Wire Fencing, Nos. 1 to 6; Zinc. The following articles pay a specific duty:—Aniseed, \$1.25 per cwt.; Bulk, 7 cents per lb.; Gin, \$2.50 per doz.; do. do. in bulk, 22 doz.; 27 cents per lb.; Spirits of Wine, and Rum and Whiskey exceeding 22 deg., one per cent. per degree in excess of the measurement; Tea, 50 cents per cwt.; Wine, red, \$1 per doz.; do. in bulk, 7 cents per litre; Wine, white, \$1.25 per cwt.; do. in bulk, 10 cents per litre. The following articles are duty free.—Agricultural Machinery; Flour; Fruits, fresh; Grain; Paper, printing; Whale Oil taken by Chilean vessels. The remainder of the articles contained in the list pay 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, ARTICULOS, Per, Lowest, Highest, Remarks. Includes sections for COTTONS, ALGODONES, and various textile and fabric items.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, ARTICULOS, Per, Lowest, Highest, Remarks. Includes sections for METALS, METALES, and various metal and hardware items.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, ARTICULOS, Per, Lowest, Highest, Remarks. Includes sections for SUNDRIES, MISCELANEA, and various sundry and miscellaneous goods.

PRICES CURRENT OF CHILIAN PRODUCE. PRECIO CORRIENTE DE PRODUCTOS DEL PAIS.

WEIGHT OF THE FAÑAGA OF COUNTRY PRODUCE IN POUNDS (SPANISH) AND KILOGRAMMES.—Anise, 112 lbs = 51.52 kilos; Barley, 155 lbs = 71.30 kilos; Beans, 200 lbs = 90.72 kilos; Bran, 84 lbs = 38.64 kilos; Canary Seed, 175 lbs = 80.50 kilos; Cherries, dried, 150 lbs = 69 kilos; Chickpeas, 200 lbs = 92 kilos; Clover Seed, 100 lbs = 45.45 kilos; Cumin Seed, 72 lbs = 33.12 kilos; Lentils, 200 lbs = 90.72 kilos; Maize, 160 lbs = 73.60 kilos; Nuts, 96 lbs = 44.16 kilos; Pepper, 35 lbs = 16.10 kilos; Wheat, white 155 lbs = 71.30 kilos; Wheat, red, 160 lbs = 73.60 kilos. The quintal is 100 lbs = 46 kilos.

The Prices quoted are ON SHORE, unless otherwise specified in the Remarks column.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, ARTICULOS, Per, Lowest, Highest, Remarks. Includes sections for ALMONDS, AMIGDALAS, and various agricultural and food products.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, ARTICULOS, Per, Lowest, Highest, Remarks. Includes sections for LINENS, LINOS, and various textile and fabric items.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, ARTICULOS, Per, Lowest, Highest, Remarks. Includes sections for LIQUIDS, LIQUIDOS, and various beverages and oils.

SHARE LIST. CLOSING PRICES YESTERDAY. Table listing various companies and their share prices, including Southern Railway, National de Chile, Valparaiso, and others.

pected to go still higher. Sales comprise about 10,000 fanegas at from \$2.44 to \$2.56 here, in stout bags. WHEAT, FLINTY.—Sales were —2,500 fanegas of 160lbs., at \$2.62½, for England; and 500 do., at from \$2.87½ to \$3, for local requirements. LINSÉED.—This seed continues to come forward in small quantities only, and about 1,000 quintals were collected and sold for export at \$2.87½ quintal. NITRATE OF SODA.—The very heavy demand for this article, for the European Spring trade, having almost entirely ceased, purchasers are now unwilling to pay more than \$2.42½=95%, or 2½ cents less than our previous quotations. We have to advise the following sales:— PREVIOUS TO ARRIVAL OF MAIL. 12,500 quintals, at \$2.45=95%, for Havre. SINCE ARRIVAL OF MAIL. BONDS. Southern Railway, int. of 6% p. a. paid half yearly, 94 p.c. nom. Billetes Caja Hipotecaria, int. of 8% p. a. paid half yearly, 2% pr. nom. Banco Garantizador de Valores int. of 8% p. a. paid half yearly, 2% prem. nom. Government Bonds, int. of 3% p. a. paid quarterly, 50% sellers. San Fernando and Curico Bonds, int. of 6% p. a. paid half yearly, 95% nom. Government Bonds, loan of 1865, int. of 8½% p. a., paid half yearly 5½% prem., sellers. Banco Garantizador de Valores, interest of 7 p.c. p.a., paid half-yearly, par, int. for sellers.

Our Share Market has been tolerably active, but no great change has taken place in prices. BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE. LONDON. 90 days' sight 46½ per dollar fr. 4.82½ centimes. 60 " " 46 " " " 4.80 " " " 30 " " 45½ " " " 4.77½ " " " 3 " " 45 " " " 4.75 " " " MINIMUM RATES OF DISCOUNTS. Bills not exceeding 30 days 6 per cent. Do. do. 2 months 7 " " Do. do. 6 " " 8 " " BANK RATES OF INTEREST. At sight " " 3½ " " " 10 days notice " " 4 " " " From 1 to 6 months " " 4 " " " At 6 months certain " " 5 " " " FINANCIAL. We have again no alteration of any importance to advise in the state of our Money Market, which continues much as we reported last steamer. The rates of Discount remain as before, as well as the rates of Exchange on London and Paris,



WILLIAM C. BIGGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FOREIGN AND NATIVE LUMBER DEALER.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT always on hand at moderate prices. Steam Machinery for Planing, Moulding, and all sorts of Wood Cutting and House Building.

Wooden Houses of all kinds furnished at the Shortest Possible Notice.

Nos. 173, 175, 177, 179, Calle de Chacabuco, Valparaiso.

ENGLISH HOTEL, SANTIAGO, BRANCH OF THE HOTEL AUBRY.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have the pleasure of informing their friends that it was re-opened on the first day of the present year. There will be found, as before, spacious saloons for families, clean and well-ventilated rooms, good attendance, a well found table, and first class wines and liquors.

TO MINERS.

- MINING POWDER, English and native. BAR IRON, assorted. BAR STEEL, of different qualities. PORTABLE FORGES, and SMITHS' BELLOWS. IRON WHEELS and WHEELBARROWS. INDIA RUBBER PACKING and COTTON WASTE. IRON and STEEL SHOVELS. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON. MINING HAMMERS. ANVILS, VICES, and ROMAN CEMENT.

And a complete assortment of ENGINEERS' and MECHANICS' TOOLS all kept in stock by

CLARK & CO.

STEAM FACTORY

ARNOLD & HALE, No. 82, Calle de Yungay.

HAVING just received a new and magnificent Planing and Matching Machine,

Direct from the United States by the Isthmus of Darien, we beg to inform our friends and the public in general that we are prepared to

PLANE BOARDS AND PLANKS

AS WIDE AS 24 INCHES; and PLANE AND MATCH All kinds of Boards for Flooring.

Our Prices are not high, and our work is the best quality. ARNOLD & HALE.

CARLOS BURGER COMMERCIAL AGENT, CALDERA. 106

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

MISS STRONGTHARM OF 2, Henitzen's Villas, Oriel Road, Bootle, a healthy locality near Liverpool, and within easy reach of the sea, respectfully desires to invite the attention of Parents and Guardians who may be desirous of sending their children to England for their education, to her Establishment for Young Ladies (and Gentlemen under 12 years of age) where the educational advantages are of the highest order, and every pupil treated with parental kindness and attention.

TERMS, per half-year, including Board and tuition in English, French, Latin, and Drawing: Pupils under 10 years of age ... 25 guineas. Do. above do. ... 30 do. Music, German, Greek, Dancing, and Calisthenics on the usual terms. Miss S. is assisted by competent masters, and resident foreign and English governesses. Testimonials and references will be furnished on application to the office of this paper. 441

FIRE INSURANCE.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN THE YEAR 1720.

IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1803.

The undersigned are duly empowered by the Directors of the above Companies to grant policies of Insurance against fire, and also to settle all claims arising therefrom.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS. One of the most difficult problems in the practice of Life Insurance is that of making a Policy a thoroughly marketable security, by reduction of the risks of forfeiture to the utmost extent compatible with the soundness and credit of the Society which underwrites it. The Directors of this Company offer to the Public such liberal conditions of Insurance as they have gone far towards realizing the requirement. The Regulations as to Foreign Residence, Whole World Licenses, the Revival of Lapsed Policies, and Surrender Values, are such as to offer very great inducements to effect Assurance with this Company.

F. W. SCHWAGER & Co Calle de la Adriana 266.

STEAM FACTORY NUM. 82, CALLE DE YUNGAY.

MESSRS. ARNOLD & HALE beg to inform the public that they are prepared to execute orders to any extent with promptitude and at remarkably low rates for all kinds of

MATCHED FLOORING, WINDOWS, DOORS, CORNICES, MOULDINGS, &c.

VALPARAISO STEAM SAW MILL AND CARPENTER'S SHOP, CALLE DE CHACABUCO, PUENTE DE JAIME,

MATCHED FLOORING, MOULDINGS, DOORS, WINDOWS, &c.

ALL KINDS OF ORDERS FOR LUMBER AND CARPENTERS' WORK CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. Orders from outside may be addressed to HERMANN SCHMIDT ERN, Valparaiso.

Lewis & Hughes, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC., OFFICE: 126, QUEBRADA DE SAN AGUSTIN.

OVENS, FURNACES, &c. BUILT. BOILERS SET, AND ALL KINDS OF GENERAL MASONRY, INCLUDING REPAIRS, Executed with promptitude and on strictly moderate terms. 358

ROBERT M'DONALD, SHIP SMITH AND BOILER MAKER, No. 25, CALLE DEL CLAVE, VALPARAISO.

ALL kinds of Smiths' and Boiler Work, Tanks, Etc., made and repaired at the shortest notice. 454

DIAZ & Co COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CARRIZAL BAJO.

Correspondence may be addressed in English or Spanish. PARTNERS. In Carrizal Bajo, ABRAHAM DIAZ, Manager. In Valparaiso, ALVARO F. ALVARADO, in commandita, Calle de Cochran, No. 7. N. B.--Alvarado is moreover responsible for all the operations and obligations of the said firm of Diaz & Co

Diaz & Co. are proprietors of a wharf at which vessels of 500 tons can load or discharge; and they own, besides, spacious warehouses for the storage of goods, and large and secure sheds and yards for the reception of minerals of all kinds. 266.

W. H. WILTON, ENGLISH MAKER OF

MINING & SURVEYING THEODOLITES, COMPASSES, RULERS, SCALES, &c.

MANUFACTORY: 40, QUEBRADA DE SAN AGUSTIN, VALPARAISO.

Repairs of Mathematical, Philosophical, Surgical, and Optical Instruments, and Gold and Silver Assay Balances; Ships' Compasses adjusted, and Engraving

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. WANTED, a good BRASS FINISHER. 253-2

PRIVATE LESSONS WILL, be given, by an Englishman, in the following branches:—Spanish, French, German, and Italian languages. English Grammar, Writing, Book-keeping, &c. Greek and Latin languages, Mathematics, Zoology, Botany, and other branches. Address C. D., No. 179, Calle de San Juan de Dios, near the plaza de la Victoria. 390

REDUCED TARIFF. ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE URBAN RAILWAY CARS.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive advertisements for the Urban Railway Cars, at the following greatly reduced rates:— For one month.....\$1.00 per car. For two do ..... 1.75 do. For three do ..... 2.25 do. For six do ..... 4.00 do. For nine do ..... 5.00 do. For one year ..... 5.00 do.

Prices of Advertising Cards, in a great variety of styles and colors, furnished on application. COX & TAYLOR, General Printers, and sole Agents for Advertisements in the Urban Railway Cars.

WHEELBARROWS WITH PATENT WHEELS. MESSRS ARNOLD & HALE beg to inform Railway Contractors and the public in general that they are prepared to supply WHEELBARROWS OF THE BEST QUALITY and of superior material at prices that defy competition. A. & H. have already supplied several thousand of their improved Wheelbarrows to the contractor for the Arequipa railroad, to whom they have given the highest satisfaction.

ARNOLD & HALE, No. 82, Calle de Yungay. 276

COFFEE, CAREFULLY SELECTED, Yungas, Ceylon, and Costa Rica, ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY WEIR & CO.

18, 22, Calle del Cabo, and 178, Calle de la Victoria. 333

THE ONLY ENGLISH WATCHMAKERS' SHOP IN VALPARAISO IS CHARLES A. JACOB'S, (FROM KEMBLE'S, LONDON.) WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER JEWELLER, ETC.

No. 151, CALLE DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS. First class ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, at English Prices. SWISS WATCHES, from \$ 10!

A large assortment of CLOCKS, from \$4 to \$20

EVERY description of Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired on the latest LONDON PRINCIPLE with punctuality and at MODERATE PRICES. 452

S. SUNDERLAND, HAIR CUTTER AND PERFUMER, Calle de Cochran No. 89.

Hair Brushed by CAMP'S PATENT ROTARY MACHINE. Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, &c.

GALLAGHER & DOONER, CARPENTERS & BUILDERS. OFFICE: No. 32, CERRO ALEGRO ROAD, AT THE SIDE OF THE SAN AGUSTIN CUSTOM-HOUSE.

All Orders for New Work or Repairs promptly attended to, and on the most Moderate Terms. Plans, Specifications, and detailed Estimates supplied.

COCOA. Recommended by the Medical Profession

EPPS'S famed. CADBURY'S renowned. TAYLOR'S Maravilla. In Quarter, Half, and One-Pound Packets.

WEIR & CO., 18, 22, Calle del Cabo, and 178, Calle de la Victoria. 33

Foreign Advertisements. SIX FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS. (First Prize at Santiago Exhibition.)

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE, ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS & BOILER MAKERS, HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, W. OFFICES: 89, CANNON-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of the most Improved Centrifugal Pump and Pumping Engines, which are unsurpassed for durability, economy, efficiency, simplicity and cheapness, for Irrigation, Drainage, or Reclamation Works, dispenses with Belts and Gearing of every description.

SCHIELE'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS, Flour, Oil, Coffee, Rice and Sugar Mills, to be worked by Water, Steam, Animal or Hand power. Machinery for Washing Sheep and Wool and Extracting Dye from Annatto (Achiote) Seed. QUARTZ CRUSHING and Stamping Mills. Portable, Vertical and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers, fitted with large Fire Boxes for burning Wood. Cotton Gins.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES for Cotton, Wool, Oil, Hay, &c. IRON HOUSES and FENCING, and every description of Machinery suitable for Colonial use. Please Address—JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE. 423

IMPORTANT NOTICE. The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatic." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastilles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Anti-spasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c., 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON. See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. 424

Silver Medal, Paris, 1867. Gold and Silver Medals, Havre, 1868. Honorable Mention, Santiago, 1869.

CURE OF WOUNDS, ULCERS, SORES, &c.—Calvert's Carbolic Acid is now very largely used for the above.

DIPHTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, THROAT DISEASES.—Calvert's Carbolic Acid is proved to be most beneficial in these complaints. DISINFECTION COMPLETELY SECURED by Calvert's Carbolic Acid and Powder, in Sick Rooms, Drains, Cesspools, Closets, &c.

MOSQUITO BITES prevented by Calvert's Carbolic Soap. PRICKLY HEAT speedily cured by Calvert's Carbolic Soap.

FLEAS, INSECTS, &c., are effectually destroyed, and SERPENTS prevented from entering dwellings, by Calvert's Carbolic Acid.

The above products are in large demand in England, North America, Australia, China, India, and obtainable through CLARK & CO., VALPARAISO. F. C. CALVERT & Co. Chemical Works, Bradford, Manchester. \* \* \* See that you purchase Calvert & Co.'s. 425

MARSHALL, SONS & Co. (LIMITED) BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE Steam Engines, VERTICAL Steam Engines, HORIZONTAL Fixed Engines, THRASHING Machinery, SAWING Machinery.

CORN MILLS, OIL MILLS, PUMPING AND IRRIGATING MACHINERY. Awarded the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition 1867.

Awarded also within the last four years 35 GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS, with numerous other Money Prizes, including 1st Prize of 50l. for the best Thrashing Machine, Doncaster, 1863, and Prize at the Triennial Trials of the Royal Society of England, 1867.

Illustrated Catalogues in English, French German and Spanish can be obtained on application to the Works, Gainsborough, free of charge 253

Foreign Advertisements. The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa.

MARAVILLA COCOA Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London

THE COCOA (OF CACAO) OF MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA OF LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homeopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED." See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocos, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. WEIR, SCOTT, & Co., sole agents for Chile & Peru Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. 307

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of 577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles of 450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of 500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges

BOXER CARTRIDGES of 450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy. COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Trautner's and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefauchaux Revolvers of 12-m. 9m. and 7-m. bore. CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY PRIZE MEDALS, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869.

HYACINTH SOAP MUSK ROSE WINDSOR GLYCERINE SOAP THE SCENT OF THE PERIOD.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE, & PERFUMERY.

AND PARIS. 32, 33, RED LION ST., LONDON.

Brown Windsor of every description; Carbolic acid Soap, a most perfect disinfectant; Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Kiss-me-Quick, &c.; Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Violet Powder, Saponaceous Tooth Powder, Lime Cream for the hair, Rosemary and Cantharidine Hair Wash.

BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS. 438

BISHOP'S Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. BISHOP, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. BISHOP'S Costs and destroy the Labels complained of. 443

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.

Established 1695.

JOHN ANTONY FARINA,

City of Milan (Zur Stadt Mailand) High-street, (Hochstrasse) No. 129, Cologne, Prussia.

Purveyor to the Imperial Court of France and the Royal Courts of Prussia, Bavaria, the Netherlands, Belgium, &c.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862, and first prizes in Paris, Dusseldorf, Tréves, and Stettin. My genuine

DOUBLE-DISTILLED IMPERIAL EAU DE COLOGNE,

the most aromatic and refreshing perfume, may be procured at all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to me in Cologne, Prussia.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION

Established 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.



Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout the world.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS.

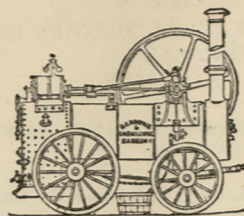
Chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO. Patentees and Manufacturers.

57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON

BARROWS & STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY, ENGLAND, LONDON:—45, Cannon St., E.C.

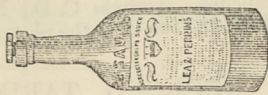


Manufacture PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, THRASHING MACHINES, Steam Pumps for Irrigation, &c., Corn Grinding Mills, Sawing Machinery, and every description of Agricultural Implements, the most simple, efficient, durable, and economical.

Advantageous terms to Cash Buyers, 346 Agents wanted.



LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution against fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

AGENTS IN VALPARAISO.—Messrs. Brace, Laidlaw and Co.; Weir, Scott and Co. 299

Water! Water! Water!

MESSRS. J. CHILD & SON

ARE NOW PREPARED TO DRIVE AND SUPPLY THE CELEBRATED

NORTON TUBE WELLS

IN any part of Valparaiso or in the Country. For Simplicity and Cheapness they are unrivalled, and may be seen at work by any person wishing to convince himself of their utility at the following places:—Messrs Meaks and Brown, Distillers, Calle de las Delicias (this well is giving 16,000 gallons of water in ten hours); S. D. J. M. Baniados, 66 Calle Nueva; Dos Californias, Calle Victoria; S. D. B. Du Puch, Limache; Messrs. Wellington and Campbell's Pickle Factory, Quillota. For further particulars apply to

J. CHILD & SON, No. 89, Calle de Cochrane.

N. B.—J. C. & Son oblige themselves to obtain water in places analogous to those whither above wells are situated, or no charge will be made. 270-3

SADDLES, BRIDLES,



SADDLE CLOTHS, HORSE RUGS, GIRTHS,

SUITS OF HORSE CLOTHING,

HUNTING WHIPS, SWITCHES, MARTINGALES,

Stall Collars, Spurs, Stirrup Leathers, &c.

The attention of Sportsmen and others desirous of possessing a FIRST-CLASS HUNTING OR RIDING SADDLE,

is respectfully called to our most complete assortment:

All are finished in the most improved manner, and guaranteed of Hogskin.

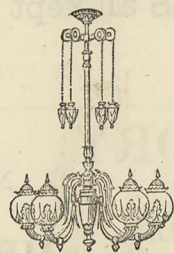
WEIR & CO.,

3 & 22, Calle del Cabo, and 176 & 178, Calle de la Victoria

SANTIAGO, CONCEPCION, TALCA, AND COPIAPO. 394

Almacen Principal de Lamparas, SANTIAGO AND VALPARAISO.

CHANDELIERS FOR GAS. CHANDELIERS FOR PARAFFIN. TABLE LAMPS SHIP LAMPS



A New and Splendid Assortment in Glass, Ormolu, or Bronzed. Upwards of 500 to select from.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, AND CHILDRENS COTS

Of the newest designs, displayed in three large Showrooms.

MATTRESSES IN WOOL AND HORSEHAIR.

Patent Portable Spring Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, & Quilts

Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Services

And FANCY PLATED ARTICLES suitable for Presents, in endless variety.

Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware and Dish Covers, Chairs, Travelling Trunks and Tea Trays.

GASWORK executed in all its branches by the most experienced Workmen.

GUILLERMO JENKINS & CO.

74-5 VALPARAISO 89, Calle del Cabo

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of 50 years' experience. Those Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Upwards of Fifty Years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

RECENT TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Cough Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections; so good a medicine ought to be known to be appreciated. I have prescribed it largely with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary H. M. Indian Medical Service.

To Thomas Keating. Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.—Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world. 396

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

THE BEST REMEDY for these disorders in Children can now be administered in the form of a pure vegetable sweetmeat, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE REV. J. S. TOFT, "FRANKTON." My DEAR SIR.—I am happy to inform you that the Worm Tablets you kindly sent me have, with the blessing of God perfectly cured my boy. I esteem it, therefore, an act of pure justice and candour that I should acquaint you with the happy result. You are at liberty to make this statement public for the benefit of others who may be similarly affected. With feelings of gratitude, I remain, yours truly, JOHN S. TOFT.

To Mr. Keating. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various kinds. 396

BURTON Y TRUMBULL, COMERCIANTES Y AJENTES DE BUQUES BALLENEROS, TALCAHUANO.

Ponen en conocimiento de los Comerciantes, Mineros y otros, que están ahora en aptitud de vender

ACEITE DE BALLENA Y ESPERMA

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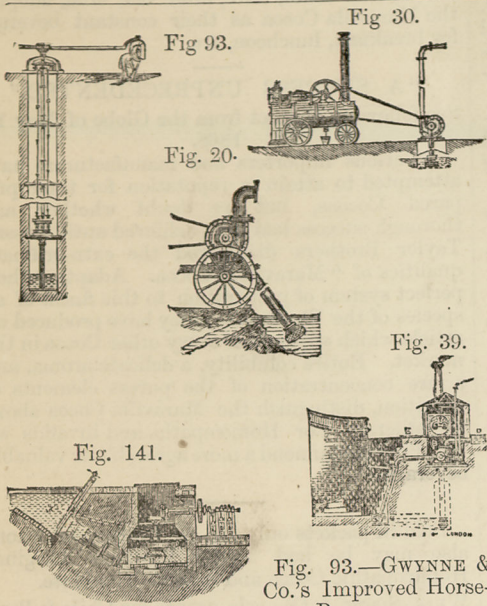


Fig. 30.—Improved Portable Engine and Centrifugal Pump for Drainage or Irrigation.

Fig. 20.—Patent Centrifugal Pump mounted on two wheel truck.

Fig. 39.—Gwynne & Co.'s Patent Pumping Machinery, as applied to emptying Docks.

Fig. 141.—Improved Re-action Turbine, 1 to 200 horse-p.

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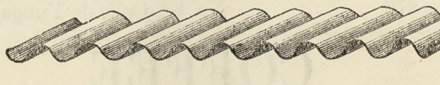
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