

Valparaiso and West Coast Mail.

VOL. II. Subscription, \$8 a year, in advance. Single Number, 20 cents.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, February 9, 1869.

Advertisements, first insertion, \$1 per inch. 25 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion. No. 72.

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No. 24, Calle de San Agustin,
(JUST BEHIND THE INTENDENCIA.)

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COX & TAYLOR.

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Shipping.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAMER

FOR

FRANCE & ENGLAND,
VIA THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

THE MAGNIFICENT PADDLE STRAMER

PANAMA,

CAPTAIN HOLLWAY,

Will sail from VALPARAISO for SAINT NAZAIRE (France) and LIVERPOOL (England) at Noon on the 13th March, calling at the following ports:

PUNTA ARENAS,
MONTEVIDEO,

RIO DE JANEIRO, and
LISBON,

conveying Passengers, Specie and Cargo.

Parties wishing to ship by this Steamer, must arrange with the undersigned, on or before 9th. February.

For further particulars apply to

289 D. SIM, Agent.

Shipping.
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:

LIMENA	2000 tons	QUITO	850 tons
PACIFIC	2000 "	BOLIVIA	774 "
SANTIAGO	2000 "	SAN CARLOS	750 "
PANAMA	2000 "	GUAYAQUIL	750 "
PAYTA	1800 "	TALCA	700 "
CHILE	1750 "	PERUANO	570 "
BOGOTA	1600 "	INCA	299 "
PERU	1400 "	MORRO	250 "
CALLAO	1062 "	ECUADOR	200 "
VALPARAISO	1060 "	COLON	190 "
FAVORITA	1000 "	SUPE	423 "
ARICA	850 "		

SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves Panama	the 10 or 11	25
Arrives at Guayaquil	4	29
Do. Payta	6 14 or 15	29
Do. Callao	8 16 or 17	31 or 1
Leaves Callao	11 20	26 4
Arrives at Tambo de Mora	12	27
Do. Pisco	12	27
Do. Chiriquinos	12	27
Do. Lomas	12	28
Do. Chala	13	28
Do. Quilca	14	29
Do. Ilay	14	29
Do. Ilo	14	29
Do. Arica	15 23	30 7
Do. Pisagua	16	31 or 1
Do. Mejillones	16	31 " 1
Do. Iquique	16 23 31	1 " 7
Do. Tocopilla	17	1 " 8
Do. Cobija	17 24	1 " 2 8
Do. Mejillones in Boliv	17	1 " 2 8
Do. Chacaral	18	2 " 3
Do. Huasco	19	3 " 4
Do. Carrizal Bajo	19	3 " 4
Do. Caldera	18 25	4 " 5 10
Do. Coquimbo	20 26	4 " 5 10
Do. Valparaiso	21 27	5 " 6 11

NORTHWARDS.

Leaves Valparaiso	the 8 10 17	25
Arrives at Coquimbo	4 11 18	26
Do. Huasco	12	27
Do. Carrizal Bajo	12	27
Do. Caldera	5 13 19	28
Do. Chacaral	13	28
Do. Mejillones in Boliv	6 14	29
Do. Tocopilla	7 15	29
Do. Iquique	7 15 21	30
Do. Mejillones	15	30
Do. Pisagua	15	30
Do. Arica	8 16 22 31	1 or 2
Do. Ilo	17	1 or 2
Do. Ilay	9 17 23	1 or 2
Do. Quilca	9 17	2 3 or 4
Do. Chala	18	2 or 3
Do. Lomas	18	2 or 3
Do. Pisco	19	3 or 4
Do. Callao	11 19 25	3 or 4
Leaves Callao	14 22	3 or 4
Arrives at Payta	16 24	3 or 4
Do. Guayaquil	25	3 or 4
Do. Panama	20 29	3 or 4

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 or 9	23
Do. Liverpool	6 and 21	24
Do. New-York	1 or 2 9 17	24
Do. Saint Nazaire	29	month.

STEAMERS ARRIVE AT PANAMA.

From San Francisco	the 5, or 6, 13 or 14, 20, 28	of each month.
Do. Australia & New Zealand	4 or 5	of each month.

STEAMERS LEAVE PANAMA.

For San Francisco	the 1, or 2, 9, 17, and 24	of each month.
Do. Australia and New Zealand	24	of each month.

ITINERARY.

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

SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves Valparaiso	the 14 and 29	
Arrives at San Antonio	15 " 30	
Do. Tomé	15 " 30	
Do. Talcahuano	15 " 30	
Do. Coronel	16 " 31 or 1	
Do. Lota	17 " 1 " 2	
Do. Lebu	17 " 1 " 2	
Do. Corral	18 " 2 " 3	
Do. Ancud	19 " 3 " 4	
Do. Calbuco	19 " 3 " 4	
Do. Puerto Montt	19 " 3 " 4	

NORTHWARDS.

Leaves Puerto Montt	the 21 and 5 or 6	
Arrives at Calbuco	21 " 5 " 6	
Do. Ancud	21 " 5 " 6	
Do. Corral	22 " 6 " 7	
Do. Lebu	22 " 6 " 7	
Do. Lota	23 " 7 " 8	
Do. Coronel	23 " 7 " 8	
Do. Talcahuano	24 " 8 " 9	
Do. Tomé	24 " 8 " 9	
Do. San Antonio	25 " 9 " 10	
Do. Valparaiso	25 " 9 " 10	

REDUCED FREIGHTS.

NEW ITINERARY

OF STEAMERS BETWEEN VALPARAISO, TONGOY, COQUIMBO, SARCO, HUASCO, CARRIZAL BAJO, CALDERA, CHANARAL, & PAN DE AZUCAR.

AND BETWEEN VALPARAISO, TOMÉ, TALCAHUANO, AND CORONEL, beginning May 20, 1868.

N. B.—In future, these Steamers will not call at Los Vilos thus effecting a saving of two days in the round voyage between Valparaiso and Pan de Azúcar, an arrangement which experience has fully demonstrated will be of immense advantage to both passengers and shippers.

SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves Pan de Azúcar	the 11 and 27	
Arrives at Chacaral	11 " 27	
Do. Caldera	11 " 27	
Do. Carrizal	12 " 28	
Do. Huasco	12 " 28	
Do. Sarco	12 " 28	
Do. Coquimbo	13 " 29	
Do. Tongoy	13 " 29	
Arrives at Valparaiso	14 " 30	of each month.
Leaves Valparaiso	22 " 7	
Arrives at Tomé	23 " 8	
Do. Talcahuano	23 " 8	
Leaves Talcahuano	23 " 8	
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	30 " 15	
Leaves Valparaiso	5 " 21	
Arrives at Tongoy	6 " 22	of each month.
Do. Coquimbo	6 " 22	
Do. Sarco	7 " 23	
Do. Huasco	7 " 23	
Do. Carrizal	8 " 24	
Do. Caldera	8 " 24	
Do. Chacaral	9 " 25	
Do. Pan de Azúcar	9 " 25	

These Steamers leave Valparaiso 10 a.m. precisely.

For further particulars apply to

118 DAVID SIM, Agent.

Shipping.
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.



FACILITIES FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA

AND

EUROPE, the WEST INDIES, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, JAPAN and CHINA.

IN CONNECTION AT PANAMA

With steamers of the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, of the PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY, and of the UNITED STATES PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY; also with the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, and with Messieurs WELLS, FARGO AND COMPANY of SAN FRANCISCO, and of VICTORIA in BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PASSENGERS and GOODS conveyed between COLON (Aspinwall) and SOUTHAMPTON, both ways, in the same vessel in which embarked. Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. RETURN TICKETS for Atlantic voyages issued to Cabin Passengers and their servants with an ABATEMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT on the passage money. AN ABATEMENT also for CHILDREN, and of one-sixth on the established Rate in favor of FAMILIES when their passage money equals or exceeds the amount charged for four adult Saloon Passengers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S STEAM SHIPS,

Under contract with Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the conveyance of Mails,

Run through FROM SOUTHAMPTON (England) to COLON (Aspinwall) on the SECOND and SEVENTEENTH of each month (unless these days fall on a Sunday, and then on the following day.)

They LEAVE COLON for SOUTHAMPTON via JAMAICA and "WATER ISLAND" on the FIFTH of each month (or sixth when the previous month has thirty days), and via "WATER ISLAND" on the TWENTY SECOND of each month.

On the arrival of these Steamers at Water Island, passengers may be conveyed by the Company's steamers thence to ANTIGUA, St. KITTS, GUADELOUPE, DOMINICA, (Martinique) St. LUCIA, BARBADOES, DEMERARA, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, PORTO RICO, and St. THOMAS.

ALSO,

By the Company's steamers leaving Colon on the Fifth or Sixth of each month, to VERA CRUZ, TAMPICO and HAVANA. At the latter island passengers may embark for NEW ORLEANS.

For the conveyance of Passengers, Mails &c. a

MONTHLY SERVICE

is also established by the Company's steamers between

COLON, CARTAGENA, and SANTA MARTHA;

and between those places and GREYTOWN, connecting at Colon with the Steamers to

SOUTHAMPTON & INTERMEDIATE BRANCH PORTS.

Further and more detailed information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 55, Moorgate Street, London; from Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at Panama and Valparaiso; from D. R. Martin, Esquire, Traffic Manager at Colon; and at the Company's Agents at other ports of call; and at the agencies of the above named connecting Companies at the ports in the North and South Pacific, New Zealand, and Australia.

H. W. ROUSE, Consul.

British Consulate, Valparaiso, September 8, 1868. 217

Shipping.
THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.

Notice to Ship Owners, Agents, Consignees, and Masters.

The company's DRY DOCKS, situated at Hunter's Point, San Francisco, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the docking and repair of all classes of steam and sailing vessels.

The GRAVING DOCK, excavated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions: Extreme length, 450 feet; length on Blocks, 416 feet; width at top, 121 feet; Depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 91 feet. At mean high tide, will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lightening.

This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the Dock in two hours.

The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1,500 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width and 210 feet in length; is built of the soundest Oregon pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is furnished with all the requisites for docking a ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide.

The company feel warranted in stating that repairs on vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco, in respect to cost of materials and labor, as in any part of the world.

For particulars, address
JAMES POLLOCK,
Superintendent.
San Francisco, California, U.S. 272

Shipping Agents, Chandlers, &c.

JOHN W. BATES,
SHIP BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT,
NUM. 614, CALLE COCHRANE,
VALPARAISO. 63

WILLIAM R. WIKER,
SHIP CHANDLER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
TOME.

Represented by
J. F. VAN INGEN.

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MANUFACTURER OF SHIP BREAD.

MONEY ADVANCED ON SHIP'S DISBURSEMENTS.

BALLAST SUPPLIED AND DISCHARGED.

VALPARAISO.

CALLE DE COCHRANE No. 110 AND BLANCO No. 8, 7

PETERSEN & MARTIN,
SHIP CHANDLERS,

COMMISSION AGENTS, AND IMPORTERS OF ANCHORS, CHAINS, AND WIRE ROPE, MANILLA AND TARRIED 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.
Best Sherry and Port.
Martell's Cognac of one, two, and three stars.
Hennessy's Cognac.
Pickles, Sauces & Preserves.

CALLE DE COCHRANE No. 134
VALPARAISO. 80-3

DUBOIS, WELLINGTON & Co.,

SHIP BUTCHERS.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH BEEF, SALT BEEF AND PORK, POTATOES, VEGETABLES, &c.

CALLE DE COCHRANE, 114, NEAR THE MOLE,
VALPARAISO. 186-2

SUTHERLAND & EVANS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, SHIPSMITHS

AND
CAULKERS,

ENTRANCE TO THE CALLE DEL CLAVE, No. 25,
VALPARAISO.

N. B.—All work entrusted to them will be executed Promptly and at Moderate Charges.

Hotels.
EXCHANGE HOTEL
No. 1103, CALLE DE COCHRANE,
VALPARAISO.

PROPRIETORS, 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.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
No. 1103, CALLE DE COCHRANE,
VALPARAISO.

PROPIETARIOS, CAMPBELL Y MAGGS.

Este Hotel está situado en la parte mas central de la ciudad, tiene hermosa vista a la bahia, y ofrece a las personas que visiten este puerto todo lo que apetecerse puede.

HAI SIEMPRE MOZO DE NOCHE.
116-3

STAR HOTEL,
No. 118, CALLE DE COCHRANE,
VALPARAISO.

This establishment, long and favorably known to the community, situated in the immediate vicinity of the Mole and Public Offices, commands a fine view of the harbor and shipping, and offers to its patrons a table, bar, and accommodations unexcelled in Valparaiso for comfort and economy.

Attached to the Hotel is a Billiard and Reading Room, in which the leading papers of Europe, the United States, and Australia may be found.
187-22

UNION GARDEN, POLANCO.

(LATE TERRY'S.)

JAMES FOURACRE..... PROPRIETOR.

THE inhabitants of, and visitors to Valparaiso, will find this one of the best SUBURBAN RETREATS to be found in the vicinity of the city.

Always on hand:
COLD LUNCHEES, SUPERIOR LIQUORS, AND CIGARS, &c.

This being the only ENGLISH GARDEN near Valparaiso, the proprietor trusts that, through strict attention, he will ensure a fair share of ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PATRONAGE.
TEN PIN ALLEY, &c. 255-3

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.
205-3

Educational.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

LOTA ALTA.

The Public are respectfully informed that the above school has been established to give instruction in the usual branches of an English Education.

The teachers are certificated by the Committee of the Privy Council on Education of England. Accommodation for a limited number of boarders. Terms and particulars on application to

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
Treasurer and Secretary.

Lota Alta.

PRIVATE LESSONS

will be given by an Englishman for some years engaged in instruction, in the following branches: Spanish, German, French and Italian languages, English grammar, geography, writing, book-keeping, &c.; Greek and Latin languages, mathematics, astronomy, botany &c. Address T.S., Calle de San Juan de

VARIETIES.

A SOCIAL SCIENCE VALENTINE.

ORGILOUS maid, whose cruel scorn
 'Twould be gnathical to say
 Is too mordacious to be borne,
 Though in an opterantous way;
 Let me coacervate a few
 Anabagious words amarulent,
 Ludificatory, but true,
 Ere I become so macilent,
 That without voice to ululate
 My lov'd one's luctisonous name,
 My honour I impignorate,
 And raise a temulente flame.
 A quodlibetical essay
 Might stir adiphoric souls;
 But I am bolary—and clay
 In one fixed advolution rolls.
 You call me oscitant,—ah! well,
 Obtenebration hides my tears;
 I may become sejungible,
 When labefaction comes with years.
 Exequial nights, egestuous days
 No nummary relief can soothe,—
 No xenodochium allays
 Radiate thirst with "Bass" or "Booth."
 Unaccendible paradigm!
 Call not this effutitious prate;
 'Tis ephonestis, though it seem
 But babbling to balucinate.
 The humble orthocerate,
 The acanthopterygious skate,
 Campestral flowers growing white
 Or candicant, vivificate
 Numerous entities,—for they
 Concatenate in one great chain.
 Devilledated day by day,
 In dread dysphoria I complain.
 Were I a logodadalist,
 And not meticulously meek,
 I'd make each epithet a fist
 To smite your etiolated cheek.
 But no! deuteroscopic thought
 Forbids my uttering a groan;
 Huxley will tell me it is naught,
 And Darwin claims me for his own.

BILL AND JOE.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
 Will steal an hour from days gone by,—
 The shining days when life was new,
 And all was bright with morning dew,
 The lusty days of long ago,
 When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
 Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
 And mine as brief appendix wear
 As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
 To-day, old friend, remember still
 That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
 And grand you look in peoples' eyes,
 With H.O.N. and L.L.D.
 In big brave letters fair to see—
 Your fist, old fellow! off they go!—
 How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the Judge's ermined robe;
 You've taught your name to half the globe;
 You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
 You've made the dead past live again;
 The world may call you what it will,
 But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
 "See those old buffers, bent and gray,—
 They talk like fellows in their teens!
 Mad, poor old boys! That's what it means,
 And shake their heads; they little know
 The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe!"

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
 While Joe sits smiling at his side;
 How Joe, in spite of Time's disguise,
 Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
 Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
 As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah pensive scholar, what is fame?
 A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
 A giddy whirlwind's fickle dust;
 That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
 A few swift years, and who can show
 Which dust was Bill and which was Joe.

The weary idol takes his stand,
 Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
 While gaping thousands come and go,—
 How vain it seems, this empty show!—
 Till all at once his pulses thrill;
 'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you, Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
 The names that pleased our mortal ears,
 In some sweet lull of harp and song
 For earth-born spirits none too long,
 Just whispering of the world below
 Where this was Bill, and that was Joe!

No matter; while our home is here
 No sounding name is half so dear;
 When fades at length our lingering day,
 Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
 Read on the hearts that love us still,
Hic jacet Joe. Hic jacet Bill.

SWEETHEARTING.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life as
 one's young dream."

Truly! And what a shock it is to a man
 when he is growing old to think that he will
 ever more be the object of a pretty girl's
 love and admiration; that sweetly-scented
 flets, and languishing glances, and stolen
 interviews, and sighs, and blushes, and the
 arm pressure of dainty little fingers, are no
 ore for him!

The sense of this distance between himself
 and the "maiden of blushing fifteen"—or, for
 scenery's sake, let us say sixteen—is the first
 thing that tells a man he is getting old. He
 ay still be young-looking, his "locks may
 be like the raven, his bonny brow be bent,"
 at forty he is too old for romantic love-
 looking. Every other pleasure of life still
 mains to him—every other pleasure except
 at indulging in love's young dream. He
 n still enjoy the beauties of nature. The
 n is as warm, the sky is as bright, the
 wers are as sweet as ever they were; but
 e warmth and the brightness and the sweet-
 ss of young love's smile fall upon him no
 ore.

I don't want to be very sentimental over
 is subject, and I will try not to be; but as

one who has only very slightly declined into
 the vale of years, it is very provoking to think
 that I am considered too old for sweetheating.
 Suppose that already in my lifetime I have
 kissed and prattled with fifty fair maids.
 What of that? Is there to be no more of it
 because I am just a year or two older than I
 was at the time of that picnic, when all the
 girls' mamas thought I was only six-and-
 twenty, and smiled upon my prospective suit?
 Why is the line to be drawn and the warning-
 off board to be hoisted just at that time of
 his life when a man begins to know how to
 make love? Why are awkward, inexperienced,
 unappreciative boys to have the monopoly of
 the most exquisite and refined pleasure of
 existence—especially when it is utterly thrown
 away upon them? Look at yonder downy-
 lipped boy making love to pretty Edith in the
 corner. That young man is entirely raw and
 inexperienced. You or I could not tolerate
 his conversation for a moment. If a poem,
 or a picture, or a work of art were in question,
 we should never think of asking his opinion
 upon it. If we had a bottle of rare old wine,
 or a choice cigar, we should never waste it
 upon him. And yet, by virtue of his very
 greenness and his incapability of appreciating
 its true value and beauty, we yield to him,
 for his exclusive enjoyment, a nobler, richer,
 more beautiful thing than any work of art—
 that young, pretty, tender-hearted girl. O,
 those years, those years leading us to bliss,
 and yet dragging us away from it!

Don't be alarmed. I regard sweetheating as
 the most innocent thing in the world. And
 all who have sweetheated honestly, and felt
 the pit-a-pat sensation, will acknowledge it to
 be so. When I was eleven years old I fell in
 love with a widow. Pale and tearful in her
 weeds, she seemed to me a most adorable
 creature. I used to sit on a footstool at her
 feet and kiss her hand. At times my heart
 was too big for my body on account of that
 widow. I could not sleep for thinking of her;
 and when she went away, I took to my bed
 and moped. She used a particular scent;
 and when I smell that scent now, I think of
 my old flame, and feel something of the old
 sensation. I saw the lady not long ago; but
 the sight of her awoke no emotions. I only
 have the heart beatings when I smell musk.
 My affection for that widow was purely ideal;
 and it is from a purely ideal point of view
 that I would regard sweetheating.

There is too much prudery in the world
 with regard to the companionship of boys and
 girls, men and women. When a parent or
 guardian tells a young girl that she is too old
 now to play with Johnny, that silly parent or
 guardian quite gratuitously and unconsciously
 suggests to the girl a thought of evil. Explain
 all the reasons to her, and an innocent pure-
 hearted girl will still wonder why she may not
 continue to play with Johnny. When a young
 lady and a young gentleman are observed to be
 very fond of each other's company, and are
 constantly together, the thing cannot go on
 long without a parent or guardian, an aunt
 or an uncle, or some other officious person,
 stepping in between them, and asking the
 young man to declare his intentions and bring
 the matter to a point. A churlish world
 insists that the pleasant companionship shall
 be put an end to in one way or another, either
 by immediate separation, or (in some cases)
 immediate marriage. So when a married
 man is attentive to other ladies than his wife,
 and a married woman is pleasant and makes
 herself agreeable to other men than her hus-
 band, a censorious world immediately begins
 to wink and shrug its shoulders and whisper
 scandal. I feel assured that in most cases
 where evil ensues, it is the direct result not
 of free companionship, but of the restriction
 which makes innocence a crime. Because I
 am married, am I never to talk to pretty girls
 any more? And you, madam, because you
 are a wife, are you never more to hear com-
 pliments, and talk and laugh with the men?
 There is no more mischievous, misery-making
 custom in our society than this constant
 suspicion which dogs the steps of married
 people. It makes us a nation of grand
 Turks, each with a single wife mewed up in a
 high-walled harem. This very wall, which
 we regard as a protection, is in itself an invita-
 tion to invasion.

With regard to sweetheating: I think the
 feverish anxiety of parents and guardians "to
 bring the matter to a point" is often the cause
 of hurried decisions, which are repented when
 too late. A man looks at the pretty things
 in the window, and he is immediately dragged
 into the shop and compelled to buy. So with
 the woman. But if they had gone on and
 looked in at other windows, they might have
 seen prettier things—things that suited them
 better. Why may we not be permitted to
 saunter about and look in at many shop-
 windows? Gold does not tarnish, gems do
 not lose their lustre because they are looked
 at.

The popular sentiment about first love is,
 I take it, all nonsense. It is a delightful thing
 to remember no doubt, but only because it is
 a mere sentiment. It never breaks hearts
 nor blights lives except in novels. When I
 recovered the widow, I fell in love with a
 blue-eyed, flaxen-haired little beauty, who, one
 day, chanced to row me across a river in a
 ferry-boat. After that, for many weeks, I
 spent all my pocket-money in being rowed
 backwards and forwards by that lovely water-
 nymph. I can recall her image now, and it
 gives me a thrill of the heart; and, in an
 ideal sort of way, I can at a moment's notice
 be as much in love with her as ever I was.
 But suppose I had married her. It is proba-
 ble, I think, that something might have
 occurred, before now, to cloud the remem-
 brance of the bright vision which I can now
 have, because I didn't marry her. I did not
 break my heart for Maggy, and Maggy did
 not break her heart for me. It was pleasant
 for us at the time; it was none the worse for
 us afterwards; and now, after many years, I
 can conjure up a picture of Maggy and myself
 sitting together in the boat, and feel young
 again and sentimentally happy.

Alas, I can only go sweetheating now in
 memory; for I am growing elderly, and the
 girls won't listen to me now. I can but look
 on at others.

Looking on at others from this lofty judi-
 cial—will not say pinnacle, but—shelf, I will
 glance for a moment at various kinds and
 phases of sweetheating. I see a great deal
 of it going on every day in all sorts of places
 and among all sorts of people; and I have
 this remark to make with regard to it gener-
 ally—that it must be a great happiness to be
 young and eligible at a time when the girls
 are so remarkably pretty. In this present
 generation we seem to have cultivated varie-
 ties of pretty girls as industriously as we have
 cultivated varieties of pretty flowers. Love's
 garden in my young days had but a pretty
 flower here and there; now it is blooming all
 over.

Looking on, then, at sweetheating in the
 highest circles—I know a lord and a lady or
 two, but I am not bragging of it—I am
 inclined to think that sweetheating among
 the aristocracy is somewhat cold and formal.
 The phrases of the fashionable intelligencer
 convey a pretty accurate idea of the cold and
 placid way in which the course of love runs
 in those channels. A marriage is "arranged"
 between the noble marquis and the lovely and
 accomplished Lady So-and-so. The noble
 marquis "leads her ladyship to the hymeneal
 altar." I am afraid that the arrangement is
 made rather hurriedly sometimes; that there
 is not much preliminary flirtation; that there
 is little love-letter writing. The noble mar-
 quis is on the look-out for a wife; he sees a
 young lady of his own class whom he likes,
 loves perhaps. The young lady likes him;
 perhaps does not love him desperately as yet,
 but sees no reason why she should not when
 she knows more of him. But etiquette and
 the exigencies of fashionable society demand
 that the matter should be brought to the
 point at once. Young ladies of the fashion-
 able world count their years and opportunities
 by "seasons." There are other young ladies
 of the family waiting to push their way into
 the matrimonial market, and every new
 season has a new crop of belles. And so the
 noble marquis and her ladyship are hurried
 to St. George's, Hanover-square, after a brief
 courtship, which has afforded them no time
 or scope for the delights of sweetheating. I
 don't say that their marriages are less happy
 on this account; but I do think it very hard
 that custom should deprive men and women,
 whatever their rank in life, of a fair opportu-
 nity of tasting the choicest sweets of existence
 at the very time when they have a tooth and
 a palate for them.

The middle classes imitate the practice of
 the aristocracy without having the same
 reason for it. More time is given for sweet-
 hearing, it is true, but the "parties" must
 be engaged at the beginning of it; and they
 cannot change their minds without a scandal,
 the intervention of a big brother, or an appeal
 to law. The middle-class young man must
 not show a liking for a young lady's society
 unless he be prepared to make her a promise
 of marriage. Write something in her album,
 hand her into the brougham, show a desire to
 sit next her, simply because you like her
 sprightly conversation, and it becomes a
 serious matter on the instant. Up comes
 papa or mamma and says solemnly, "What
 are your intentions, young man?" And if
 you declare that you have no intentions, they
 come down upon you with—"Then how dare
 you trifle with my daughter's affections?"

It appears to me that the sweetheating
 which goes on among the lower classes is the
 most natural, the most pleasant, and, on the
 whole, the most innocent. I refer to what is
 called "keeping company"—the loves of the
 shop-lad and the milliner's girl, the journeyman
 carpenter and the housemaid, the greengrocer's
 man and the cook. They have their Sundays
 out and their periodical holidays, and away
 they go, dressed in all their best, to Green-
 wich, and Richmond, and Hampton Court.
 And they romp, and run, and play at kiss-in-
 the-ring, and feast mirthfully on tea and
 shrimps in green arbours, where each young
 man sits with his arm round each young
 woman's waist. It is all perfectly natural
 and unrestrained here, and yet in all essential
 respects quite as proper as in the sphere where
 there is a stiff, starch, calculating mamma to
 drench human nature with the cold water of
 etiquette. Young men and young women of
 this class enjoy a good deal of sweetheating
 before they finally make up their minds to
 get married. It is entirely their own affair.
 There is no society to frown at them; and
 they follow the dictates of their own natural
 inclinations. Of course I am supposing that
 they are honest men and women; and I believe
 there is as much honesty and virtue in this
 class as in any other. There would be more,
 if masters and mistresses were more thought-
 ful, more kind, and more reasonably indul-
 gent. "No followers allowed" is the most
 senseless, cruel, mischievous law in the code
 of society. We say to our servant girls,
 "You must live in our lower premises and do
 our work; you shall have so much a year in
 wages and your food; but you cannot be per-
 mitted to indulge your natural affections.
 Neither your father nor your mother, your
 sister nor your brother, your cousin nor your
 sweetheart, must come near the house of your
 bondage." This is cruel and selfish in the
 last degree; and if the regulation is enforced
 in the interests of morality, it is a stupid
 mistake. The effect is just the contrary.
 Imprisoned birds, when they get free, are apt,
 in their headlong flight, to dash themselves
 against the first wall that comes in their way.
 I believe I am the horror of all my neighbours
 because I allow my servant girls to have their
 sweethearts in to tea occasionally. But I
 have never had a servant leave me except to
 get married. I have no trouble with them.
 They do their work cheerfully; they seldom
 want to go out; and when they do go out for
 a holiday, they return at a proper hour,
 generally escorted to the door by a sweetheart
 or relation, who is perfectly well known to

me. Why should not Molly have her sweet-
 heart as well as the misses above stairs? She
 has the same heart and the same woman's
 destiny as they have. This is a matter of the
 highest importance; and I believe that if
 masters and mistresses were more indulgent
 to their servants, and more reasonable in
 their treatment of them in this regard, a great
 step would be gained towards the solution of
 a social problem which has hitherto appeared
 utterly hopeless. On the whole, I am disposed
 to think that all classes of society would be
 happier and more virtuous, if they were left
 more at liberty to pursue an unrestrained
 course in all affairs of the heart and sym-
 pathies.

A TALE OF THE GREAT PASSION.

In the good old times—the very good old
 times, before trade, competition, and the
 spreading of knowledge, had upset and
 spoiled everything—sending people off in a
 mad hurry, here, there, and everywhere; by
 road, rail, and river; sea, sky, and last, but
 not least, blown through tubes to their
 journey's end; in the good old times, before
 people thought about Atlantic cables, or
 understood the meaning of the words *cheap*
 and *dear*, chivalry used to flourish throughout
 our land: everybody who did not happen to
 have been born a vassal, serf, or villein, was
 a knight, and used to wear a first-class suit
 of mail—rather uncomfortable suits, by the
 way, that took no end of emery powder and
 Bath brick to keep them clean; besides which
 they were terribly cold in winter, and horribly
 hot in summer, and had the unpleasant prop-
 ensity of rubbing the skin off the corners of
 the person. But then it all appertained to
 knighthood, and it was very glorious to go
 pricking over the plain as a gallant upon a
 Barclay and Perkins style of horse, and
 shining like an ironmonger's shop on a market
 day; excepting such times as it rained, when
 the lordly gallant would most probably ride
 rusty, while his waving plumes would hang
 streaky and straight. But those were the
 days. Every man was his own lawyer then,
 and if any base varlet offended his knight-
 hood, he exclaimed—"Grammercy!" "By my
 halidame," or something of that kind, and
 most probably ended by having the aforesaid
 base varlet pitched neck and crop into the
 lowest dungeon beneath the castle to amuse
 himself after the fashion of the gentleman
 who stayed so many years in Chillon's
 dungeon, deep and old. "Reading, Riting,
 and Rithmetic," where then of no account;
 for the knights of old, when they had
 anything to do with a deed made their marks
 with their swords.

Well, in these good old times, when
 knights, troubadours, damsels in distress,
 tourneys, tyrannical barons, and all those
 most romantic accessories for keeping up the
 aforesaid good old times, flourished upon our
 soil, there stood a goody castle at Stanstead,
 of the same breed as those at Bishop
 Stortford, and Saffron Walden, and a great
 many other places that don't concern the
 thread of our story the slightest bit in the
 world; and in this said flint and mortar, thick-
 walled uncomfortable building, where there
 was neither gas, glass, nor china, dwelt one Sir
 Aylmer de Mountfitchett, a tremendous swell
 in his way, one who conceived that he had
 only to look to conquer, like at the Roman
 barbarian he had once heard tell of as having
 visited this isle. Now Sir Aylmer had come
 in for his property early in life from the fact
 of his father, who was own brother to the
 celebrated Red Cross Knight, who came
 home and put the warder into such a ferment,
 making him blow his horn so loudly, and call
 till he was hoarse, at a time when a voice
 lozenge, or a "haporth" of Spanish liquorice
 could not have been had for love nor money—
 well! from the fact of his father having
 rubbed his head so sharply against the edge
 of a pagan's scimeter that it—that is to
 say, Sir Aylmer's father's head—fell off, and
 was lost, so that his brother came home from
 the holy was without him; and young Sir
 Aylmer went into mourning by stepping into
 his father's shoes, and doing a bill with the
 Jew of the neighbourhood—payable at sight,
 fifty per cent interest; and he took a third in
 cash, a third in pictures, and the remainder
 in Bass's pale ale and best French kid gloves.

Now as soon as the young knight could
 have it all his own way, he had the best suit
 of armour well rubbed up; the best horse in
 the stable well rubbed down; put an extra
 quantity of bears' grease upon his hair—the
 hair of his head, for the mirrors of those days
 were so imperfect that he could not discover
 his beard; and lastly he sallied forth like a
 true knight in search of adventure.

Now if I were to write the whole of the
 adventures of this gallant knight, I should
 require the entire space of the *Times* every
 day, and have to keep on writing "to be
 continued in our next" until there was
 enough to form a respectable library; but as
 either the reader or the writer *might* be
 fatigued, I content myself with relating the
 influence that the great passion first had
 upon the gallant young knight.

There was one Geoffrey de Mandeville in
 those days; and a regular man-devil he was,
 but he had a redeeming feature in the shape
 of the prettiest niece that ever set a number
 of thick-headed fellows breaking lances or
 knocking their iron-pot covered skulls
 together in a tournament in her honour.
 Her eyes were so bright that they gave young
 Aylmer de Mountfitchett a *coup de lodestars*
 and so turned his brain that he went home
 and determined to make an end of himself.
 But he did not know to do it; for, as he very
 reasonably said—if he cut his head off with
 his sword, he would be making two ends to
 himself. So he tried running upon the point
 of his lance, but it was so blunt that it hurt
 dreadfully; when all at once a bright thought
 struck him:—He would take an antidote for
 his trouble, and follow the advice of his
 friend, the Scotch knight, Sir Ben Nevis:

he would take a hair of the dog that bit him,
 by trying whether the eyes that wounded so
 sharply would not cure.

That very night he took a mandoline—
 which was the kind of banjo popular in those
 days,—and walked over to the castle at
 Stortford where the damsel dwelt, and after
 trying very hard to tune his instrument in
 the dark—not an easy task when a young man
 is nervous and keeps catching hold of the
 wrong peg—he tried a song—a light thing,
 written by one Alfrede de Tenneyson, be-
 beginning—"Come into ye garden, Maude."
 Well, the young man sang the song pretty
 well, considering that he was in one key, and
 the mandoline in another; while he had no
 voice at all, and several of the strings of the
 instrument were really and truly string; so
 that altogether, though he struck the light
 guitar and its strings, the effect was not
 striking, neither were the chords good.

He sang it once as he stood upon the edge
 of the moat, getting his feet very wet. He
 sang it twice as he stood there getting his
 clothes wet, too, for the dew was very heavy.
 He sang it three times and was beginning to
 think that a flagon of Rhenish, or one of his
 bottles of Bass would be very acceptable
 when—

The lattice was illumined—there was a
 slight noise, and the casement was opened.
 Aylmer's heart beat violently, and he was
 about to speak, only he was tongue-tied; and,
 sinking upon his knees in the wet mud, and
 so spoiling his trunk hose, he awaited the
 result—his hand involuntarily breaking the
 silence that his tongue could not break:

"Tumple, tumple, tumple, tumple; tum,
 tum, tum," went the mandoline.

Then there was the sound of two bodies
 falling close by his side, and he sought for
 them—the pale moon lending her light—and
 he found—

One of the clumsy coppers they used in
 those days for half-pence, and a wedge of cold
 venison pasty, wrapped in a piece of *Bell's*
Life.

Sir Aylmer de Mountfitchett then heard
 the casement closed, when from the force of
 habit he spun the copper in the air, caught it,
 put it in his pocket; opened the paper, smelt
 the pasty,—which by the way was not sweet,
 pitched it into the moat, and went home in
 dudgeon; which is the ancient form for
 expressing that he went back to his castle
 saying all the bad words that he had picked
 up through playing skittles and billiards with
 the fast men of his day.

But the maiden did not always take Sir
 Aylmer for an Ethiopian serenader, or
 Christy's Minstrel; for at last, instead of
 throwing him out coppers and wedges of
 pasty, she used to blow him kisses across the
 moat. But after a twelvemonth spent at that
 sort of fun, without success, for not one of
 the kisses ever reached the mark, the lovers
 hit upon a plan by which they might enjoy
 one another's society, and cease wasting the
 salutes which they had been sending "out
 upon the night winds" every evening as soon
 as it grew dusk.

It was a warm dark night in Autumn and
 there was high revelry in the castle upon the
 mound, for Sir Geoffrey had been giving a
 rent dinner, and according to custom, he had
 made himself slightly inebriated by drinking
 sack—a celebrated old beverage famous for
 enveloping the intellects. The warders of
 the castle walls had watched whether it was
 likely that the knight would come out again
 that night, and then gone to sleep in the
 room by the portcullis. The moon was not
 up, and all was still but the croaking of the
 frogs in the moat, when Sir Aylmer crept up
 to the edge, and putting his fingers in his
 mouth gave a long whistle. Directly after
 there was a slight cough above his head, and
 the noise of something falling.

After a good deal of fumbling Sir Aylmer's
 hands came in contact with a pair of scissors,
 to which was attached a thread. All had
 been previously arranged, and at a given
 signal the thread was drawn up again, having
 with it, in addition to the scissors, a thin
 cord—then followed a thick cord—then
 followed a rope—and then followed a rope
 ladder; and lastly when the ladder was made
 tight, followed Sir Aylmer de Mountfitchett.

"Hist," said the lady.

"Hist," said Sir Aylmer, as he climbed
 like a very Blonding, the rope that would
 keep spinning round like a jack, till the
 young knight felt that he should soon be
 done brown if it did not stop.

"Hist," said the lady again.

"Hist," said the knight as he reached the
 window sill.

"Hist," said the lady again to her panting
 lover, who felt rather sick and giddy.

"How is the rope fastened?" said the
 knight.

"To the bed post," said the lady modestly.

"Your hand a moment, fair dame," said the
 knight, trying to climb on the window sill.

"Oh! dear me, No!" said the lady. "I could
 not think of such a thing."

"But I can't stay here," said the knight,
 "this rope cuts like fury."

"Oh! but I could not think for a moment
 of admitting you," said the lady, "But, hist!
 speak low, or the Lady Maude will hear."

"Eh? who?" said the knight.

"The Lady Maude," said the maiden again.

"And you then are?"

"Her hand—"

What she would have said will never be
 known, for Sir Aylmer himself said something
 so startling that the maiden, who had only
 twisted the rope several times round the post,
 and retained the end in her hand, suddenly
 let go. There was a whistling of rope—a
 loud scream—a loud splash,—a great deal of
 floundering—and then Sir Aylmer de Mount-
 fitchett hastened home, this time also in
 dudgeon, and had to be grieved and nose-
 tallowed for a violent cold which he had
 somehow caught; while in the archives of the
 castle might at one time have been seen the
 following curious manuscript written in a
 clerly hand by one Friar Malvoisey, for

whom the good dame named therein used to wash:—

"Sir Aylmer Mounfitchett
To Sarah Brown.
Balance..... i merk ii groates
Washing doublet and hose
clean from ye black mud..... iii groates."

There may be some sceptical people who will doubt the truth of this legend; and to such, as the writer is unable to produce the ancient manuscript, he says in the language of the good old times, "I crave your mercy!"

OWEN SUFFOLK, THE PRISONER POET.

(From the Melbourne Herald.)

One of the most remarkable criminals who has figured in the annals of Victorian crime is Owen Suffolk, a London pickpocket, who was transported to this colony in the year 1847. Suffolk was a man of considerable ability, and has appeared as an author in a story published in Melbourne under the heading of "Days of Crime and Years of Suffering." The narrative was prepared in Pentridge, and given to the Victorian public shortly before the writer left the shores of the colony, and showed that he had a considerable knowledge of criminals and gaol discipline. Suffolk was one of the class of convicts who were not confined on their landing in the colony, but were placed under surveillance. This grace, however, did not do much good to Suffolk; for in the year 1850 or 1851 he was arrested for robbing the Fyansford mail, and received a long sentence which at least extended over four or five years, and during this time he was engaged as clerk in the Melbourne Gaol. His acquaintance with the criminals of Victoria at this time was very extensive, and some of them had large sums of money secreted, the proceeds of robberies. Suffolk, by the position he was placed in, aided no doubt by a lax discipline, was enabled to change their warrants, and alter the years of imprisonment through the books, so that many ruffians escaped with much shorter sentences than they received from the Judges of the Supreme Court; but one of the forgeries, not so clever as the others, was discovered, and Suffolk was informed of the circumstance. He said nothing, but with the calm, clear smile peculiar to him, quietly submitted to the heavy irons which were placed on his arms and legs, and without an effort went to the hulks in Hobson's Bay. In 1858 we next hear of him, when he regained his freedom by ticket-of-leave, and went to Ballarat. There he kept about some of the gullies, and going into an hotel said he was Detective Sincox (then in charge of the district), and by his easy and persuasive manners made the landlord believe he was on important duty, and required money and a horse. Both were provided for him, and he got clear away; but he again fell into the society of his old friends, the police, and received another long sentence. He was then in Pentridge, and known under the slang term of a "billet man," which means that he was clever enough when in gaol to receive some important position. In the year 1866 he left Mr. Champ's establishment, and made his way to the house of a barber named Mannix, in business in Lonsdale-street (at present serving three years for receiving stolen property), and was received as a species of hero. About this time Suffolk, Mannix, and a few other notorious criminals who were released about the same time (one of these fellows was an expert engraver), formed a scheme for manufacturing a quantity of forged notes for the Indian market; but when the notes were manufactured, the detectives received "the office," and though they prevented the "fimsies" being used, they could not bring the crime home to the principal actors in it, as the "plant" was removed a few hours before a raid was made upon the forging house. Suffolk kept in the background during the investigation of the affair, and with some interest used by his brother, who is in a large way of business near Bristol, he received a conditional pardon, the understanding being that he would leave the colony. His story of "Days of Crime and Years of Suffering" was published, and with the money he received from that work, the cash he got from the criminals whose warrants he had altered, and the proceeds of a few of his other swindles, he managed to take his adieu of Victoria with a considerable amount of money. During his passage home he made a number of friends by his supercilious manner, and landed in England as a wealthy squatter from Australia. He made his way to his brother's house and edged his way into several drawing-rooms, his hosts thinking he was slightly *outré* for English society; but it was excusable, at least so they said, as he was from Australia. There he talked cautiously, but as poor Artemus Ward would say, largely, of his squatting and banking interest in Australia, also admitting that he had dabbled in journalism, and was part proprietor of the Melbourne *Argus*. In time he was invited to several houses, and at last was introduced to a charming widow, of about forty years of age, who was possessed of a house and grounds, well-appointed, and some £1500 in the funds. Suffolk immediately made a dead set at this lady, and after a little time wrote a letter—she being present—to Mr. Read, solicitor, Melbourne, telling him to dispose of the mansion and grounds at Malmesbury, his Colonial Bank shares, and also his interest in the *Argus* newspaper, which he could do by the power-of-attorney given to him. Mr. Read was, of course, very much astonished at this epistle; but no doubt thinking that Suffolk—whom he had defended many times—was following some of his old practices, and wanted Mr. Read's reply so that he could make use of the envelope bearing the Melbourne postmark, and forge a letter to answer his own purposes, gave information to Superintendent Nicolson, who forwarded it to Inspector Field, in Scotland-yard. In the

meantime Suffolk married the widow, much against the wishes of her friends, and went with his blooming bride to London. He had two accomplices—one was a female, whom he said was his niece—and one day they went on the river in a wherry near Richmond. Suffolk managed to capsize the boat. The female was saved by one of the accomplices, and Suffolk got clear away, the police thinking he was drowned. A paragraph, evidently written by himself, headed "Melancholy Accident to an Australian Gentleman," appeared in the papers, and regret was evinced that his body was lost in a "public river." This expression astonished the journalists, and it was ultimately discovered that he escaped to America, with his wife's moneys, and the proceeds of the sale of his wife's furniture, which he sold before he left England. By the latest advices he was enjoying himself in New York.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

(From the Buenos Ayres Standard.)

The war is virtually over, having been brought to a conclusion by one of those bold, masterly movements occasionally employed by the generals of the old world, but never before attempted on this southern Continent. Much of the glories and sufferings of this long campaign are due to Osorio, Mitre, Argollo, Porto Alegre, Gelly y Obes, and many other less fortunate chiefs, but for the Marquis de Caxias was reserved the honour of bringing the war to a successful termination. The enemy had so posted themselves on the heights of Villeta, surrounded for miles, front and sides, with heavy bogs, impenetrable woods, and yawning ditches, that it was found quite impossible to come nearer than cannon shot of the breastworks. In this way an over-discreet Argentine commander might have wasted months, nay years, hammering away at long range, as at Tuyuti or Humaitá. Happy for us all in these countries, except, perhaps, those engaged in the army trade, the patience of the aged Brazilian would not brook delay. Inaccessible on either flank or front, there was nothing left but to attack him on the rear; the inability of the iron fleet rendered this a most delicate manoeuvre, for, instead of being conveyed to the spot in steam transports, and left to effect their landing as best they could, it was found necessary to cross first into the Chaco, whose low banks, covered with long weeds, and low brushwood, infested by venomous reptiles, and savage beasts of all kinds, left them little room to stand on, much less advance for miles under the very guns of Angostura. It was therefore necessary to hew their way through the virgin forests, and so insurmountable did this work appear, coupled with fording deep streams, and crossing heavy bogs in a large tract of unknown country, infested by a well-armed enemy, that even Lopez, who, during three years and a half, had a fair opportunity of estimating his opponent's prowess, deemed it quite unnecessary to place more obstacles in their way, and was actually expecting to see the remnants of the expedition return to Palmas, leaving their comrades to perish in the swamps, when a "chasque" arrived with the news that they were crossing in canoes at San Antonio. From that moment Lopez' cause was irrevocably lost; he has lost confidence in his people, and they in him. A few broken regiments of infantry, the poor remains of the once grand army, was all he could send to meet the daring invaders, who had already formed into three armies, and advanced on his last stronghold.

Never was the science and ability of a commander, the discipline and bravery of the troops, the blind subservience of a docile people, and the cowardice or stupidity of a self-called Marshal so fully contrasted as in this hour.

However excusable such blind attachment may be in a simple people who never knew a better rule, it seems wonderful how intelligent foreigners could be content, and seeing that they would not be allowed out of the country, no one can blame them if they participated in a plot, however diabolical, which was to free them from so detestable a yoke and save the country of their adoption from the terrible end to which the arrogance of one man was fast driving it—national destruction.

This end has unfortunately come, notwithstanding the humane efforts of the Allies, who on every occasion gave quarter, though not receiving much in return at the hands of their infatuated foes, whose wounded they cared for in the hospitals with their own sick.

Out of a population of close on a million when the war broke out, not a single man is left in Paraguay, and half the women and children have perished too, either from the enemy's sword or the tyrant's hand. In fact, no one can say where the people have gone to; it would seem that the few survivors have fled the country or taken refuge in the woods and mountains to escape that awful slavery which Lopez said the cursed Allies had come to establish in his free land.

The Allies, on their arrival at Asuncion, found to their horror and surprise that the town was quite deserted. Where but a few years ago eighty thousand persons were congregated in the pride and wealth and luxury of an imperial capital, now not a soul was to be found, and to judge by the large rank weeds which grew with tropical profusion in the streets, the hegira must have taken place at least six months before.

Now the Brazilians believing that here would be made the last and most determined resistance, were quite prepared for the fight, and would have hesitated less to lose another thousand men in the attack than enter thus quietly a sort of living tomb; nor is it easy to understand Lopez's object in thus forsaking a point strong by nature and art, as he himself declared two years ago when making it a military post, unless we suppose that the garrison were ordered to the front lines at Villeta.

In Lopez's tent at Cumbarity were found sixty-nine tercios of yerba, which is all the

Allies are likely to get out of the country for the war expenses, which are calculated by one of our colleagues to amount to no less than eight hundred millions of hard dollars. Of this apparently incredible sum, Brazil is down for more than two-thirds, her Republican Allies making up the balance, of which the Argentine is credited with the lion's share. On the other hand, the killed are calculated at two hundred thousand men, counting Allies and Paraguayans in equal halves. Trophies—a nation's freedom; result—a nation's annihilation; recompense—free navigation of rivers and general peace. Beyond this, nothing more must be looked for—nothing more was stipulated in the original treaty—Paraguay has nothing, and can give nothing. She must have time to recuperate, and now that the Allies are in the capital, with the country at their feet, and Lopez in flight, a new Government should be at once formed, and the victorious armies withdrawn to their several States, where, no doubt, there will be plenty for them to do in preserving internal order. As honor made it a point which of the Allies would first cross into the enemy's country and resent the insult put upon them, so duty should cause the Allied arms to vie who shall be the first out again, having avenged that insult. In the first, we well remember, the Brazilians won; Argentines made a good second; and this heat, we would almost take odds on the winner.

The Italian steamer *Venezia*, which was chartered last month to convey the new Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine army in Paraguay, General Emilio Mitre, brought down to Rosario General Gelly y Obes and Rivas.

The whole garrison in Angostura, when it capitulated, numbered eighteen hundred men, of whom about five hundred were sick or wounded, the remainder were strong and well fed, forming the very flower of the Paraguayan army. There were also about four hundred women in the fort. The armament consisted of forty-four pieces of cannon, of which eighteen were 64-pounders, and one magnificent brass 150-pounder, cast in Asuncion from the church bells. Besides these, an immense supply of arms and ammunition have been taken. They have all been divided among the victors, fourteen cannon and the big one falling to the lot of the Argentines.

Asuncion was occupied on the 2nd by three battalions of Brazilians, and the iron fleet. The place was like a wilderness, the streets being overgrown with weeds, and not a living soul to be found in the once flourishing capital. A squad of cavalry (San Martin) under Alvarez, were sent in pursuit of Lopez, Resquin, and Mrs. Lynch, but as yet no signs have been discovered of their retreat. Cerro Leon is also deserted, and it is supposed that the fugitives have taken to the mountains or are on their way to Bolivia.

Strange to say not a living soul, armed or unarmed, is met by the army; all seem to have perished one way or another. In corroboration of this we have the testimony of Dr. Steward, for many years a resident in Paraguay, and Surgeon-General of her army. This intelligent gentleman states that out of a population of five hundred thousand men at the breaking out of hostilities, not more than eighty or one hundred thousand now remain.

The sufferings and deaths of the prisoners is rendered certain by the discovery of several small strips of paper in Lopez's writing, and bearing Resquin's signature, condemning some or other of the unfortunate prisoners to torture or death. A Correntino named Ojeda, known to be one of the tyrant's most pliant tools, was made prisoner on the 27th. He and a colored Oriental companion will be tried by court-martial.

The steamer *Goya* arrived from Corrientes on Sunday last. On the 5th inst. Marquis Caxias occupied Asuncion. The Brazilian forces only will occupy the abandoned city, and be responsible for sacking or other disorders that may occur. The Brazilian monitors have ascended the river towards Carumbá, in search of Lopez's steamers, and to watch the river. Cerro Leon was also occupied by a division of the Allied forces. In that place there were only a few families from Asuncion, who were invited to return to their homes. Lopez did not stop a moment at Cerro Leon, but pursued his flight to the Sierra.

In the precipitancy of his flight from Cumbarity, Lopez left a good deal of baggage and chattels behind him, amongst the rest a powerful silver-mounted field-glass, with which the Marshal President used to view the operations of his men from the windows of his headquarters. Gelly presented this useful trophy to the Marquis, a rather dubious compliment; for certainly, if we are to credit army correspondents, the discreet Argentine had more claim to the elegant toy.

Besides this were found documents placing beyond the shadow of a doubt the guilt of Lopez in all transactions; nay, far more than his worst enemies could have accused him of. These papers, described as very small and numerous, are now at the *Tribuna* office, where they are being reproduced in a pamphlet form.

The reign of terror appears to have begun in last May, when Lopez, enraged at his inability to injure the enemy, resolved to vent himself on his unfortunate prisoners and subjects. Then it was that the sham conspiracy was got up, which furnished the despot with a pretext to imprison, and kill the foreign merchants whose fortunes were confiscated. Among those who were thus plundered of life and property were—Spanish—Uribes & Co., \$200,000. In broad daylight a band of soldiers surrounded the house, carrying off all the money and valuables they could get, and making prisoners the managers and clerks, viz. —Miguel Elordui Florencio Oribe, José Colardu Bernardo Artoze, Lucio Echebarriosbe, and a small boy, nephew to the manager.

N. Uribes & Co., \$30,000; Innocencio Gregorio, \$20,000; Villo, Hmos., \$30,000; Ignacio Gallarrago, \$35,000. For a similar amount—Carlos Urutia, Eugenio Maten,

Hipolito Perez, Ignacio Rios, Salvador Schenique, Vicente Montes, N. Andren, Francisco Vidal, Jaime Follodosa, N. Asconda, N. Condimer.

English—William Stark.

French—N. Philifer, M. Anglade, Narcisso Lassome and brother, M. Bailet, Pablo Andinel Rona.

Italian—Agustin Praggio, \$3,300,000; Antonio Ribaudi, \$3,600,000; Simon Fidanza, steamboat agent; Pig Possul, barraquero; N. Frossa, N. Terrero.

German—Emilio Nuemaner, agent of the house of Gondra, Hmos., \$40,000 pats. The unoffending employés, Adeodato and Don Manuel Sobre, imprisoned; Gustavo Haimasen, \$300,000 pats. N. Hoffman and Carlos Wrick.

Argentines—Desidero Arias, manager of the house of Sinfiorano Alcorta, capital \$3,200,000; Casar Gondra, \$500,000; Aureliano Capdevila, Ramon Capdevila, José Catenro, Ventura Gutierrez, N. Borrosa, Enrique Garcia, G. Fernandez, Francisco Motta, José Tomas Ramirez, all houses of large capital. These and the Orientals met with less respect than even the Europeans, the defenceless proprietors and clerks being killed there and then.

Orientals—Antonio Nin Reyes, N. Reyna, Francisco de Idalzo, N. Varela.

Portuguese—Americo Varela, Vice-Consul; Antonio Vasconcellos, Condido Vasconcellos, N. Leite Perreira, Luis Home. These, from the similarity of race with the Dictator's arch-enemy, met the same instantaneous end, which, however terrible, was more preferable to that dreadful fate reserved for the others, who, after months of imprisonment, during which starvation and torture carried off some, they were publicly shot at San Fernando, Villeta, and Loma Negra.

Each day Lopez made out a fresh list of these prisoners to be slaughtered. These bloody catalogues were found with the other papers at Cumbarity. In sight of them, who will be found base enough to defend a monster, before whose diabolical deeds the impious heroes of ancient and modern times sink into insignificance? On one morning before breakfast, we see him sign, seal, and deliver the death warrants of six hundred human beings; before dinner they were executed, and the guard relieved till next morning, unless there chanced to be a young lieutenant to be butchered for not getting up at daybreak. A favorite trick with him was to put the prisoners bound hand and foot, and perfectly naked, out in the rays of the broiling sun. Another was flogging, under the severity of which many women succumbed. From San Fernando to Villeta the survivors were marched barefooted and heavily laden with supplies across a broken road at double quick pace, a distance of forty-five leagues. Any whose strength failed them were goaded along at the point of the bayonet. Mrs. Lynch tried to console them, and actually succeeded in saving some women's lives at the risk of her own. After this, we lose all authentic data, and have to depend on hearsay, for Lopez, finding himself pressed on all sides, despised any longer the farce of issuing decrees, and had the survivors shot in hundreds as the whim took him.

(From the Republica of Buenos Ayres.)

It was reserved for the year 1869, after a contest of three years, eight months, and seventeen days, to disclose the enormities perpetrated by the tyrant of Paraguay, enormities in which, by one of those inexplicable anomalies in history, the diplomatic and naval agents of the most civilized European nations have in some sense made themselves accomplices.

It was on the 27th of December that the sombre veil which hid the mysteries of the land was first raised. On that day eight unhappy beings, four Brazilian officers, three Argentines, and one Prussian subject, Major von Versen, almost the only remnant of Lopez's prisoners of war, escaped through the enemy's lines.

It appears that two or three days previously Madam Lynch had spoken with these men, and told them to be patient, as perhaps in a day or two more they would be able to join their comrades. The prisoners saw in these words a ray of hope; the imagined peace was about to be made, or at least that as there were not many prisoners to sacrifice besides themselves, their lives would be spared.

It seems that Lopez had no previous conception that so sudden and terrible an attack was to be attempted by the Allies, and that in sight of the prisoners he escaped capture but by a few minutes.

Soon after the fire of the Allies opened, the prisoners found themselves between an advancing column of Brazilian cavalry and the Paraguayan cavalry, which were manoeuvring in confusion on the Brazilian left. The confusion soon communicated itself to the prisoner's guard, and they were left to their own resources.

Their first impulse after gaining the montes, through crowds of defeated Paraguayans, was to assault an abandoned provision cart. To men who had been fed on moistened maize, boiled hides, and suspicious eggs, we can figure to ourselves their delight in having the run of their teeth in a cartload of fresh biscuits, stearine candles, and other luxuries. Filling their bellies, pockets, and ponchos with eatables, they bolted through marsh and bush, with that electric action the salvation of life communicates. When the prisoners a short time afterwards were dining comfortably at an hotel, one of them, Lieut. Quinteros, produced, in recounting his flight and adventures, a surgical instrument which he had manufactured himself for his and his companions' necessities. After a circuit of eight leagues, they came upon a watch tower, which turned out to be an advanced post of the Allies. They soon came in contact with a Brazilian officer, and were with every tenderness and care taken into the presence of General Gelly y Obes. They reported that as

a rule the prisoners were cruelly treated, and particularly on the march. The fatigued and sick were yoked together like oxen; and when unable to move further, they were despatched with the knife, or beaten to death with clubs. In the retreat from Timbó, 25 leagues through the Chaco, to Tebicuari, a third part of a single group of one hundred prisoners were thus destroyed. And so the prisoners have gradually disappeared until there are barely 15 left. Out of a whole battalion of Brazilians, which fell into the enemy's hands on the 3rd November, not a man remains. Of the many martyrdoms, that of Capt. Campos is specially signalized. Famished with hunger, he preserved life by eating hide-cuttings and orange peel, and by gnawing the bones thrown aside by his guards.

In the general massacre at San Fernando, the prisoners were shot in groups of forty and fifty. Amongst them were several French, English and North Americans, but the major part were Italian. Amongst those shot, on the same occasion, were, the Minister Berges, Coriolanus Marquez, Señor Carreras, Señor Laguna. Berges was not killed at the first discharge. He was afterwards despatched with stones and bayonet wounds. On another occasion three or four chiefs whom General Saa had sent to Lopez through the Chaco, were whipped to death. Amongst them were Colonel Martinez, a Portefio, and Lieutenant Colonel Lucero, a Puntano. At Loma Negra, on the 21st, some fifteen or twenty others were shot, in the presence of the whole army and of the prisoners who survived. Ever since the army has been at Villeta, it has been observed, that the prisoners who were led away by a narrow path leading to the woods, were never more heard of. The greatest "auto da fe" which occurred at Villeta, was on the 21st. The prisoners were shot at first by twos and threes, and afterwards, fifteen and twenty at a time. Barrios and his wife, own sister to Lopez Benigno Lopez, his brother, and Telmo Lopez of Santa Fé, were shot together. The Bishop Palacios, a man of not more than thirty-six or thirty-eight years of age, was despatched, joined with another clergyman. The wife of Colonel Martinez was shot in the act of receiving the news of the bishop's martyrdom; other women, the wives and relatives of implicated officers' were simply whipped. After the combat of the 21st, Lopez' brother, Venancio Lopez, Major Palacios, Major Paez and others, were set at liberty; they were afterwards sent to work in the trenches, and their fate is yet unknown. According to the account of Sergeant Major Arranda, there were absolutely in existence two battalions of women. Their uniform was white, with white fringed caps. Their arms, a lance with pennant. Their grades were feminized, thus: commandante, capitana, sargenta, alférez, &c. It does not appear that they fought, but they did active military service in the army.

As an instances of the ignorance and fanaticism of the wretched Paraguayans, it may be mentioned that the infantry, who were fortunate enough to possess them, carried the images of their saints fastened to their backs: these saints were frequently two feet in height. Others filled their breasts with amulets, charms, and relics, believing them to be infallible against the bullets of the enemy.

HOW AN IRISHMAN GOT HIS WELL DUG.—Not a great while ago, an Irishman was employed in a village where he was well known, to dig a well, *pro bono publico*. The contract was made that he was to be paid a certain sum per foot, and warrant a free supply of water. At it he went with a will, and his daily progress was intently watched by interested parties. Early and late he delved away faithfully, deep down in the earth, full of confidence in the speedy completion of his labors. He had reached the depth of about twenty-five feet, and soon expected to "strike water." Early in the morning Pat returned to the scene of his labors, and horrible to tell, it had caved in and was nearly full. He gazed with rueful visage upon the wreck, and thought of the additional labor the accident would cause him. After a moment's reflection he gazed earnestly around and saw no one was stirring, then quickly divesting himself of his hat and coat he carefully hung them on the windlass, and speedily made tracks for a neighboring eminence that overlooked the village. Here, hid among the undergrowth, he quietly awaited the progress of events. As the morning wore on the inhabitants began to arouse and stir out. Several were attracted to the well, thinking that as Pat's coat and hat were there he was below, of course, at work. Soon the alarm was raised that the well had caved in and that Pat was in it. A crowd collected and stood horrified at the fate of poor Pat. A brief consultation was held, and soon spades and other implements were brought to dig out the remains of the unfortunate man. To work they went with a will; when one set became wearied with the unusual labor a dozen ready hands grasped the implements and dug lustily. Pat quietly looked on from his retreat on the eminence, while the whole village stood around the well, and watched with breathless suspense the work go bravely on. As the diggers approached the bottom the excitement of the bystanders grew intense, and they collected as near as safety would admit, gazing fearfully down into the well. With great care and precaution the dirt was dug away, and when the bottom was at length reached no Pat was to be found. The crowd, before so anxious, gradually relaxed into a broad grin, which broke forth in uproarious merriment when the venerable Pat walked up with a smiling countenance and addressed the crest-fallen diggers, who now stood weary and soiled with their labors. Through the kindly aid of his fellow citizens Pat soon finished his well, and it remains among the monuments of his genius to this day.

SHIPPING.

PORT OF VALPARAISO.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY 2.—Victoria, N.A. sch., 104, from Valdivia in 9 days, with lumber.

DEPARTURES.

FEBRUARY 2.—Victoria, Guat. str., 197, for Coquimbo, with assorted cargo; T. C. Artega.

CLEARED.

FEBRUARY 3.—Duchess of Lancaster, Brit. bk., 372, for Callao, with assorted cargo; W. Gibbs & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MEN-OF-WAR.—Thalaba, Valdivia, Covadonga, Arauco, O'Higgins, Abta, Ghilian, Nerues—H. B. M.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AT VALPARAISO.

Liverpool.—Louisa, Aug. 18 (via St. John's, N.B.); Annie Fisher (Dec. 2, steering towards Falkland Islands), Aug. 1.

VESSELS LOADING FOR VALPARAISO.

AT LIVERPOOL.—Aconagua, Crifel, Grynado, Mercars, Nauphante, Spirit of the Morning, Sylhet, Anaco, Blanche y Louise, Camana.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LOSS OF THE P. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER ARICA.—The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arica was lost on Wednesday, the 13th ult., at 5 a.m., on the rocks at Pacasmayo Point.

UNCLAIMED REGISTERED LETTERS.

AT NEWCASTLE.—E. Powis (via Pernambuco), Leontine, Amelie (via La Rochelle).

of a fresh gale, attended with a squall on the 5th Jan., lat. 31 deg. 34 min., fine weather was experienced throughout the voyage to this port, which was entered on Jan. 26, after a passage of 48 days.

THE BRIT. CLIPPER BK. BELL HILL, Roach, master, left the Bell Buoy, Liverpool, on the 10th November, at 10 a.m. Experienced heavy weather till the 15th, lat. 41 deg. 21 min., thence fine weather in which light airs and calms predominated till the 25th, when the trades were felt in with in lat. 24 deg. 49 min. N.

TOME.—In Port Jan. 31.—Brit. ship, Valparaiso; Brit. bk., Maipi; N.A. brigantine, Trujillo; Chil. slop, Buchupureo; Fr. bk., Coq du Village.

CARRIZAL BAJO.—In Port Feb. 2.—Brit. bks., Fortuna, Hedra, Gipsy Queen, Olive Branch, Pizarro, Admiral Fitzroy, Zehlina; Brit. ship, David Livingstone; Salv. bks., Dante, Maria; Hav. ship, Valparaiso; N.A. ships, Anna y Teresa, Flora; N.A. bk., Cochabamba; N.A. brigantine, Selva.

MAIL NOTICES FOR FEBRUARY.

9.—Due from Puerto Montt. 21.—Due from Panamá. 11.—Due from Panamá. 22.—Leaves for Coronel. 14.—Leaves for Puerto Montt. 24.—Due from England. 15.—Due from Pan de Azúcar. 25.—Due from Puerto Montt. 16.—Due from Coronel. 26.—Leaves for Callao. 18.—Leaves for Panamá. 27.—Due from Panamá. 21.—Leaves for Pan de Azúcar.

GEORGE A. CRISP, SHIP BROKER, 13, CALLE DE COCHRANE, VALPARAISO.

FREDERICK GREEN, DECEASED.

IF any of the heirs of Frederick Green, deceased, late of Valparaiso, will apply at the Office of this Paper, they may hear of something to their advantage. 305

ENGLISH SCHOOL, Cerro Alegre, Valparaiso. This School will be RE-OPENED after the Holidays, on TUESDAY, the 2nd of February next.

Fees per Quarter: 10, 12, 14, and 18 dollars, payable in advance. PETER MACKAY, Principal.

VALPARAISO BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held at the Union Hall, Quebrada de San Agustín, This Evening, Tuesday, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. All persons interested in the objects of the Society are invited to attend.

JUST RECEIVED in the Bible Store, 99, Calle del Cabo, a large number of Dia. 16mo Ref. Bibles with 12 cold. views, Morocco antique, gilt edges. Only 1 dol. 65 c. 306

STEWARDS AND STEWARDESSES. TO CAPTAINS requiring the above, a Man and his Wife (English). Would be willing to do the work of Cook and Steward, Address H. W., office of this paper. 293

ENGINE WANTED to purchase a Caloric Engine. For further particulars apply at the office of this paper.

MAILS FOR EUROPE, UNITED STATES, BRITISH COLONIES, &c., &c.

A bag is made up at the Office of this Paper for the British Consulate, on the 3rd, 10th, and 17th of each month, at 12 at noon. Wrappers for newspapers are supplied free of charge, and British postage-stamps may be obtained from Mr. E. H. Helsby, office of this paper, who will also furnish every information respecting rates of postage, &c.

AGENTS. Carrizal Bajo..... MR. LUIS LICHTENSTEIN. Caldera..... CARLOS BURGER. Coquimbo..... THOMAS JOHN. Pan de Azúcar..... F. O. CHESTER. Talcahuano..... E. W. BURTON. Valparaiso..... GRACIANO SILVA, El Artesano Office.

Lota..... LINDSAY SIMPSON. Callao..... Messrs. COLVILLE, DAWSON & Co. London..... MR. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.; BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C.

New York..... Messrs. VIENNOT & Co., Advertising Agents. Australia..... GORDON & GOTCH, Collins St., Melbourne; and George street, Sydney. California..... Mr. L. P. FISHER, San Francisco.

All communications must be addressed prepaid to the Editor. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for publication must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

AT NEWCASTLE.—E. Powis (via Pernambuco), Leontine, Amelie (via La Rochelle). AT HAMBURG.—Dolphin, Amoy. AT BORDAUX.—François Joseph. AT HAVRE.—Brave L'ourmel, Gaspard, Colbert. AT CALCUTTA.—Mount Royal, Marathion. AT NEWPORT.—Jenny Zennelin.

THE Valparaiso and West Coast Mail.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1869.

Up to within a very recent period any attempt to arouse public attention to the state into which the national finances have been for some time past gradually drifting, only brought down on the person making the attempt the charge of being a visionary and a pessimist, but as not infrequently happens in similar cases, time has proved the conclusions arrived at by the visionaries and pessimists yesterday, to be in the main correct to day.

The lavish and reckless expenditure of the national monies during the past few years has been productive of the results always attending prodigality. The attenuated condition of the national exchequer is assuming a more serious aspect every day, so serious in fact, that neither the present abundant production of almost every branch of the revenue, nor the establishment of a rigorous economy in the expenditure of the national monies will be found sufficient to make both ends meet, and recourse will have to be had to extraneous help. To what extent assistance will be required is not definitely known at present, but it is not improbable an impartial examination into the liabilities of the nation will prove the necessity for appealing for help to an extent far beyond that at present thought of. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the amount, be it large or small, will not exceed the minimum required to meet the most pressing necessities, and it is by no means improbable that the contemplated introduction of a rigid economy in the management of the monies of the State—the necessity, at last recognized, of improving the productiveness of State properties, and lastly the augmentation of the revenue by the establishment of a more equitable system of taxation, by which all may be made to contribute in the just proportion of their means, will for the future render any further appeal for loans a rather remote contingency.

As an earnest of the desire of the present government to carry out the first part of the programme alluded to, we shall only refer to the recent determination of the new Minister of Finance to curtail as far as practicable the costly works it was proposed to carry out in this bay, and there are good reasons for believing that on those it may be decided to proceed with, a system will be adopted, which will contrast favorably with that hitherto employed, which has been characterized up to the present time by a reckless expenditure of time and money on works of the most insignificant kind, and the proper cost of the execution of which it would not be a very difficult problem for persons only very imperfectly acquainted with the nature of such works to solve.

But under the head of economy of expenditure the action of the government might be extended in a variety of directions, and without going any further we might mention the costly maintenance of the government workshop at Limache. The exceptional circumstances which called into existence that establishment have passed away, and however great its utility may have been during a time of war,—a result, however we have always been inclined to doubt,—it is pretty certain that in a time of peace the maintenance of such an establishment cannot be considered otherwise than as an useless and costly luxury. A minute calculation of the cost of the guns made at the establishment would, we are sure, disclose the unpleasant fact that the nation has been paying for brass guns pretty nearly as much as if they had been made of gold; and with regard to any other works done at the workshop there is no necessity for our entering into any argument whatever to prove that in this respect the government establishment, with its long array of officials and defective management, has not, nor cannot compete with anything nearly approaching success, with the numerous private foundries in the country. As we have before observed, the maintenance of the establishment in normal times is an useless luxury, and the sooner the government determines to wipe its hands of such a costly toy the better will it be for the revenue of the country. As a step in the right direction in this respect we would recommend the government to endeavor to let the establishment for a term of years to the best bidder, and failing in this to close it at once and for ever, or at all events until more favorable circumstances present themselves for working it.

In our issue of the 24th December last, in speaking of the approaching resignation of the then Minister of Finance, Don Alejandro Reyes, and the appointment in his stead of Don Melchor Concha y Toro, we remarked as follows: "The latter gentleman is favourably known to the commercial community, and it is generally believed his accession to office will be marked by the repeal of several injudicious and restrictive measures established

by his predecessor." Recent events have most satisfactorily proved the correctness of that opinion. The appointment of a Commission to report upon the fiscal works in course of construction in this port, and several other important decrees issued from the department of Finance, have already been noticed in our columns. Not the least important, however, of the decrees referred to is that relating to the regulation of trade with the Argentine Republic, and which annuls all the most obnoxious provisions of the decree of the late Minister of Finance. By the new decree, the useless office of interventor at Llalilai is abolished. The exportation of merchandise in transit is only permitted by the Uspallata and Pulido passes. All articles imported from the Argentine republic will be subject to the duty respectively assigned to them in the tariff, with the exception of ores and bullion, which are declared to be free, and animals, which will not be liable to any duty for three years counted from the 16th of October last, after which period they will pay a duty of 10 per cent. All articles exported from this country to the Argentine Republic, inclusive of merchandise in transit, are declared free of duty, with the exception of ores and bullion, upon which the duty assigned in the tariff will be levied. Several of the minor details of the decree admit of modification in a liberal sense, and we have no doubt if they should, as is anticipated, prove objectionable in practice, they will be rescinded, or so reformed as to meet the requirements of the case. The Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, in reply to a note addressed to him by the Minister of the Interior, has signified his willingness to co-operate with this Government in any way calculated to further the commercial interests of the two countries, and on the arrival of the Minister Plenipotentiary of that country, it is probable a treaty will be adjusted, which will restore the trade with the Transandine provinces to its former flourishing condition.

The new French Minister, Baron de Treillard, is expected to arrive about the end of the present month. Don Carlos Walker Martinez has been appointed chief clerk of a section in the Department of the Interior, in the room of Don Ramon Luis Irrarazabal, appointed postmaster at Santiago.

The Minister of the Interior has given orders for the survey of a road between Nacimiento and Angol. The tolls on the Santiago and Valparaiso road, for the present year, were let on the 1st instant to Don José Uribe, for the sum of \$12,100.

During the month of January last the officers of the Mint purchased gold and silver bullion to the amount of \$73,193 14c., as follows: Gold, \$32,411 98c.; Silver, \$40,781 16c. During the same period, coins of the value of \$50,924 were issued, as follows: Ten dollar gold pieces, \$27,110; Five dollar pieces, \$6,000; Half dollar silver pieces, \$17,814.

The net income of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway, for the month of December last, amounted to \$46,856 30c.

According to the terms of the postal convention just entered into between Chile and Ecuador, correspondence, which must be prepaid, between the two countries, will not be subject, as hitherto, to any payment on arriving at its destination. Correspondence in transit will enjoy the same exemption. Official publications and newspapers of both countries will be carried free of all charge whatever.

The numerous friends of Don Francisco Solano Asta-Buruga, both here and in the United States, will regret to learn that the state of his health has compelled him to resign his appointment as Postmaster-General. The before-mentioned gentleman is entitled to a retiring pension of 26-40ths of his annual stipend of \$3,000 a-year.

Don Juan Miguel Riesco has been appointed Postmaster-General, vice Don Francisco Solano Asta-Buruga, resigned; and Don Ramon Luis Irrarazabal has been appointed Postmaster at Santiago, in the room of Don Juan Miguel Riesco, promoted to Postmaster-General.

The news to hand from Peru is the reverse of satisfactory, there being unmistakable symptoms of the fact of the current of dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs having set steadily in. The treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Italy having expired, the Minister for Foreign Affairs had issued a decree ordering the exaction from vessels of that country of the same fiscal and municipal dues as those levied on other foreign vessels. A monthly post had been ordered to be established between Cuzco and Arequipa, and a fortnightly one between Cuzco and Chala, to connect with the steamers calling at Islay. A survey had been ordered to be made of the Andine lakes and streams disintegrated between the provinces of San Juan de Lucanas and Parinacochas, with the view of augmenting the waters of the Azari, and the irrigation of the land in the vicinity of Lomas Pata. The Bill authorizing the construction of a House of Congress had been signed by the President. The proposition of Mr. Henry Meiggs for the survey of a line from Arequipa to the departments of Puno and Cuzco, had been accepted. Six tenders had been presented for the construction of a road between Lima and Callao. The Bill for authorizing the Executive to contract for the construction of the railways required by the republic, has been signed by the President, and also another for authorizing the Executive to establish the navigation of the rivers Tambo and Perené, to the point nearest to fort San Ramon in Chanchamayo, and of the rivers Uruamba and Apurimac, and of the rivers Uruamba and Apurimac, and to afford the departments of Cuzco and Ayacucho communication direct with the Atlantic. In consequence of the noisy affair between the President and the editor of the Comercio, the discussion of the question of the liberty of the press has been the order of the day, but from the tone of the official organ, El Peruano, it was very evident the present

government was in favor of repressive measures. A leader in the latter paper led the House of Deputies, in its session of the 21st ult., to call upon the Minister of the Interior for explanations respecting the article referred to, and the contract entered into with a Dr. Fuentes, for the printing of that paper. Besides the before-mentioned question, it was agreed to call upon the Minister for explanations respecting the affairs of Ayacucho, Puno, and Arequipa, and also respecting the motives that induced the government to give instructions direct to the sub-prefect of Lambayeque, instead of through the ordinary and legal channel. The Minister ought to have replied on the 23rd ult., but on that day he sent a message down to the House excusing his absence on the ground of a sudden indisposition. The President of the House in informing the members of this circumstance expressed, with marked emphasis, his sincere regret that the robust and well-preserved health of the Minister had suffered such a sudden change, more especially taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the present case, there only wanting four days to the closing of the session of Congress. It was agreed to cite the Minister anew, but it was very generally feared his health would be an insuperable obstacle in the way of his appearance. The excitement attendant upon the affair between the President of the Republic and the Editor of the Comercio, and the retrograde tendencies of the Government with regard to the press, had scarcely calmed down, when it was revived with renewed vigor owing to the circumstance about to be related. In consequence of certain allusions made by the late Garcia Urutia, during the time he formed part of the cabinet of Pezet, as Minister of Finance, one of his sons proceeded to the office of that paper, and taking one of the editors, Don Rafael Vial, unawares, wounded him rather severely in the face. No action having been taken in the matter, the same youth proceeded on the following day to inflict summary chastisement on the other editor, Dr. Pazos, but on this occasion he met with a Tartar, for, in addition to receiving a severe wound in the head, he was unceremoniously bundled out of the office. The Senate has approved the Bill passed by the lower House, recognizing the vales emitted by the liberators Prado, Canseco, and Balta. The works on the railway between Huacho and Lima are being pushed forward with activity. The yellow fever continues its ravages in Islay, Iquique, Pisagua, and Mejillones.

According to the Federalista, of Rosario, the intense heat experienced in that city on the 17th and 18th ult., had caused the death of a great number of persons. On the 17th ult. alone twenty deaths occurred.

A short time since we informed our readers that a rumour was in circulation to the effect that trichine had made its appearance among the swine of this country. Since then, the Intendente instructed the Delegate of the Protomedicato, to examine a piece of pork sent to him for that purpose, by the manager of the public slaughter-house, and the following is a translation of his report:—

"Valparaiso, January 30, 1869. In fulfillment of the preceding decree, I have proceeded to examine the piece of pork you ordered to be sent to me from the public slaughter-house.

"The lean parts and the fat are of a healthy color; the flesh has in different parts, lying between the muscular fibres, some particles that, placed in part under the microscope, only appear to be fatty cells, which are generally to be found here, in greater or lesser abundance, in almost all very fat hogs.

"As these small tumors, or pustules, bear at first sight a slight resemblance to trichine and other animalcules with which hogs are generally infected, I have made various examinations of different pieces of the meat, both by the method of Leuckart, and under a microscope of 600 diameters, and I am happy to inform you that the piece of meat sent to me does not contain a vestige neither of trichine spiralis, citriencerculo-celulosa, nor corpuscula Rainey, diseases so frequent and dangerous in hogs and other animals in Germany, and other countries of Central and Northern Europe.

"In consequence of this examination, I consider that the existence of the before-mentioned pustules in swine, alone and in a small number, is not prejudicial to the public health, and that only the sale of pork containing a great abundance of them should be prohibited, and even in that case, the sale of the fat might be permitted.

"PETER DE FISCHER." "To the Intendente of the Province."

In consequence of the preceding report, the sale of pork is permitted, except in the cases referred to by the Delegate in the final paragraph of his note.

The funds of the Jesuit fathers having become exhausted, they have made an appeal to the public to assist them in finishing their church in course of construction in the Calle Nueva. The holy fathers offer every facility to persons desiring to contribute, they expressing their willingness to accept money, either in the shape of donations or monthly subscriptions, and no amount, however small or great, will be refused. The fathers, in return, offer to commend to God, in a very especial manner, all those who may favor them with their pious erogations. To which end, the holy sacrifice of the mass will be made for all the benefactors of the church on the Fridays and Saturdays of each week, until the entire conclusion of the work. Those who contribute largely will be entitled after death to the suffrages of the community; reserving for the most notable benefactors the celebration on their behalf of solemn exequies in the new temple, as soon as the holy fathers may be apprised of their death. The latter part of the promise of the holy fathers reminds us of a Yankee editor, who offered to those of his subscribers who paid up punctually, to insert their marriages in his paper free of charge; to those who paid two years subscription in advance, the insertion of a notice of their death in the obituary column without charge; and to those who paid three years in advance, he offered

to give a notice of their death of half a column in length, and drawn up in such highly eulogistic terms, as would, he asserted, astonish the maternal progenitors of the deceased parties.

Mr. Jonathan Frederick, of this city, has applied for an exclusive privilege for the introduction of paper made of tobacco leaves, of which he claims to be the inventor, in company with Messrs. Consuegra & Co., of New York.

The foundation-stone of the new church of *los Doce Apostoles*, will be laid on the 14th inst., by the Archbishop.

The *Abtao* brought 142 of the Chilians who were abandoned in the desert of Atacama; 34 out of that number were reduced to the last stage of debility from tertian ague, and want of proper food.

Thirteen officers of the Civic Artillery Corps were placed under arrest a few days since by order of the Commandant, in consequence of their not having appeared at barracks on Sunday, the 31st ult., with the object of paying an official visit to H.E. the President. On the fact becoming known, the indignation of the public was very great, and it is believed the President himself ordered the arrested officers to be put at liberty at once. The Commandant, never very popular, has increased his unpopularity by this step, and has hastened, involuntarily no doubt, his removal from the command of the corps. The idea of the officers of a civic guard being compelled to assist, under pain of arrest, at such farcical exhibitions as official visits, more especially in a country that boasts so loudly of its democratic spirit, is, to say the least, extremely ridiculous, and we have good reason for believing that H.E. the President himself would prefer being spared the trouble of going through the bowing and scraping, and utterance of the meaningless phrases usual on such occasions.

A coachman was taken to the police-station on the 3rd inst., charged with having knocked down and severely injured with his vehicle, an elderly lady who was crossing the Calle de San Juan de Dios, but on the interposition of the husband of the injured party, who acquitted the "coachee" of all blame in the matter, the offender was set at liberty. A fortunate thing for Mr. Jehu that the lady was married!

The following articles, for the use of the hospital of this city, have been ordered to be dispatched free of duty: Seven barrels dried fruit, a donation from Messrs. Brace, Laidlaw & Co.; and 70 bags of brown sugar, and 10 barrels refined sugar, purchased from sundry other merchants.

An individual, who had been "wanted" for some time, was apprehended by a detective on the 3rd inst., and on the police proceeding afterwards to search his habitation, the following stolen goods were found: 1 revolver, 1 watch, 1 powder flask, 3 waistcoats, 2 paletots, 1 hat, 1 pair boots, and 28 dols. in money.

On Thursday evening last, about half-past seven, a fire broke out in a *ranchito* in the Calle de San Agustín, but it was promptly extinguished by the occupants, assisted by the neighbors.

A portion of the scaffolding of a building in course of construction in the Calle de San Juan de Dios, gave way on Friday last, two workmen who were on it at the time being seriously injured.

A coachman was taken into custody a few days since, charged with having abstracted from a box confided to his care several articles of jewelry belonging to a lady passenger.

Mr. Richard Owen, 2nd Engineer of the *Covadonga*, has obtained his discharge from the navy.

The Customs at this port produced the sum of 235,173 5c. during the month of January last.

Mr. George Lyon, C.E., has been appointed a member of the Commission named to report upon the fiscal works being executed in this port, in the room of Mr. E. Poisson, whose duties will not permit him to undertake the charge conferred upon him.

On Wednesday last a precocious youth having provided himself with a quantity of powder and other explosive mixtures, proceeded to experiment with them in the Calle de la Rinconada, and he succeeded so well, that at the first trial he blew the kerb of the side-walk out of its place, and smashed to pieces the glass of a street lamp. This youthful disciple of Mr. Pierqu was immediately secured by the police.

An officer of the preventive service, accompanied by some police officers, proceeded on Friday last to a house on the Cerro de la Artillería, and after a minute search, discovered the following articles, which the owner of the house confessed to having smuggled on shore; 1 case containing 3 reams of writing paper; 3 pairs of black cloth pants; 9 bundles of cigars; 26 sticks of tobacco; 8 woollen shirts; 4 yards of woollen cloth; 250 cigars; 1 case chewing tobacco; and 20 packets of composition candles. The owner and the goods were taken to the police-station.

The Minister of the Custom-house, Don José Agustín Montiel, has obtained two months' leave of absence, and Don Manuel Pérez has been appointed Minister *pro tem.*, during the absence of Señor Montiel.

The combined circus, under the able management of Mr. J. M. Hudson, has been playing to crowded houses during the past week. What with several benefit nights at the Theatre and fireworks at Mr. Long's garden, there have been no lack of amusements for sight seers, but Walker's circus has fully maintained its credit for being the most attractive of the three. On Sunday night especially every available inch of space was occupied, and numbers of persons anxious to witness the performance were highly disappointed at being unable to obtain even a standing place. The [magnificent performing horse of pure Arabian type is a marvel of beauty, and receives, as it is only natural such a splendid animal should, a large share of attention, and we understand the manager, Mr. J. M. Hudson, has lately received several offers for its

purchase of considerably over 2,000 [dols. each, all of which, however, have been firmly declined.

At last there is some probability that a place of security will be provided for the valuable archives of the public offices of Valparaiso, the Minister of Justice having commissioned the Intendente to procure a building suitable for that purpose.

It is our painful duty to record the demise of Nathaniel Cox Esqr. M.D., which sad event occurred on Saturday afternoon last. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the British residents of this country, having arrived here some fifty-five years ago, and his death took place at the advanced age of 85 years. His loss will be severely felt by all more especially by the poor of this city, who ever found in him a ready and generous benefactor. The funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was numerously attended by persons of all nations and ranks, anxious to render the last tribute of respect to the memory of their departed and highly esteemed friend.

The tenders, three in number, for the construction of government sheds for the reception of bonded goods were opened on Saturday last and were as follows; That of Manuel Muñoz for 15,890 dols. 83 cents without time; that of Labarca and Pizarro for 15,883 dols 40 cents, time 40 days; and that of Urbano Barbier for 15,000 dols, time 35 days. Luis Sir also presented a tender for supplying the lumber required at 5 per cent. under current price, but it was not entertained by the commission.

A woman fell from the Mariposa hill on Sunday night last and was killed.

A woman was knocked down and run over by a coach on Sunday night last, at the foot of the Baron hill, and was so badly injured as to necessitate her conveyance to the Hospital. The coachman was secured, and now awaits his trial.

Yesterday evening appears to have been a very unlucky one for persons living on the hills, as in addition to the accident on the Mariposa hill, a man fell from the Bella Vista, and was so severely injured as to cause his life to be despaired of.

The investigation into the extensive robberies perpetrated in the bay, and of which we gave an account in our last, has disclosed some curious facts. The number of persons implicated is legion, and of those in custody upwards of twenty have confessed their guilt, one individual frankly avowing he had been engaged in the nefarious trade for upwards of thirty years. It must occur to everybody that such a systematic perpetration of frauds, extending over a period of thirty years, could only be accomplished by the equally systematic co-operation of those whose duty it was to prevent them. Not the least remarkable feature in the affair is that the loss of articles from packages shipped by the steamers has hitherto almost invariably been laid to the charge of the company's employés, and in more than one instance, the P. S. N. Co. have been condemned by the courts to pay for the loss of goods which it is how pretty certain were never received on board their steamers.

In connection with the before mentioned robberies we have been informed that several gross outrages have been committed on several foreigners, men and women, who were apprehended on suspicion; and furthermore, to which we can scarcely give credence, that both men and women have been whipped in order to compel them to confess.

SANTIAGO.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

A correspondent of the *Libertad* writes, under date of the 18th ult., respecting the state of affairs on the frontier as follows:—

"The distance you are at will not permit you to see the state of the country hereabouts; but I can assure you the aspect at present is only horrible. I should add that no attention whatever should be paid to the official dispatches, because the greater part of their contents is false. The Indians, with the advantages they obtain with every step, are becoming more insolent every day; they triumph in every part of the line. There has not been a single engagement in which we have not been worsted. The saddest part of the affair is that matters are daily getting worse, and the war appears to be interminable."

On the 25th ult. at 9.29 a.m. two smart shocks of earthquake, preceded by a loud rumbling noise, were felt in this city. No damage was done, but the alarm was very great.

Dr. Barrington expired here on the 25th ult. after a long and painful illness.

A number of laborers, who were employed in repairing some flood gates on the Maipo river, were overtaken by a rush of water on Saturday last, and seven of them were carried away and drowned.

On the 20th ult. a drunken brawl occurred at a place called Los Saldes, and as an inevitable consequence, knives were drawn, and one of the combatants was so severely gashed as to necessitate his immediate conveyance to the hospital of this city, where he lies in a very precarious state.

An individual was taken into custody on the 27th ult., on suspicion of being privy to a murder committed here about a year ago.

Two fruit vendors narrowly escaped being drowned in the Mapocho on the 27th ult.

The suburbs of this city are infested with thieves of the worst kind, and scarcely a night passes without one or more robberies taking place. A few nights since two individuals proceeded to a house inhabited by two elderly females, and situated in the Alameda de Yungay, and after having gained admittance, commenced beating the occupants most unmercifully, and would in all probability have killed them had it not been for the interposition of a passer-by. The thieves,

however, managed to escape with their booty, and up to the present time they are at large.

The *Libertad* says it has been informed that the Argentine Government has refused to receive Señor Ricardo Ruiz Huidobro as consul of the republic in Mendoza.

The dead body of an infant, bearing unmistakable signs of violence, was found by the police in the Cañada on the 29th ult.

The crime of infanticide continues as rampant as ever. A few days since the dead body of an infant was found in the church of the Recoleta Francisca. On Tuesday, the 5th inst., the dead body of an infant was found in a drain in the Calle de la Recoleta, in an advanced stage of decomposition.

Two scandalous robberies were committed at an early hour on the morning of the 6th inst. On the first occasion, the thieves tore out the window, frame and all, of a house situated between the streets of San Francisco and Santa Rosa, and abstracted through the aperture a quantity of furniture and other household articles. The owner of the property was absent at the time of the robbery. On the second occasion, the thieves effected an entrance into a store at the corner of the Calle de la Merced, and abstracted therefrom two large demijohns of liquor and the contents of the till. It is almost unnecessary to add that on both occasions the police were nowhere to be found.

A few days since a man was found by the police in the Calle de San Diego Vieja, in a dying state, the result of a number of knife wounds inflicted by some person or persons, who are still at large, and likely to remain so.

The dead body of a woman, lying in a pool of blood, was found by the police on the morning of the 1st inst., in the Calle del Cerro. As usual, the deed was perpetrated with the deadly knife, and as usual also, no clue has been obtained of the whereabouts of the murderer.

Don José Manuel Ramirez has applied for an exclusive privilege for the introduction of Rosseter's Hair Restorer!!! The wig makers here talk of opposing the application, but on what grounds I do not know.

On Thursday night last some burglars made an attempt on a house in the Calle de Galvez. Fortunately they were overheard by the inmates, and a pistol shot fired from one of the windows by the owner was sufficient to put them to flight.

On Friday last, at 11.23 a.m., two very severe shocks of earthquake were felt, causing pretty considerable alarm.

Two individuals have been apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder committed, a short time since, on the estate of Señor Undurraga.

The *Libertad* of the 4th inst. says:—"Yesterday there were killed by the freight train from Valparaiso to this city, an English bull and two cows that had strayed from the San Ignacio estate on to the line. Their death was so sudden that they had not time to say oh! Some cows who witnessed the accident fainted away. We profoundly lament this misfortune, and join our regrets to those of the family of the bull."

PROVINCIAL.

SERENA.—Considerable preparations are being made for the races announced to take place on the 12th inst., at the Guayacán plains. The local paper, *El Norte*, against which an action for libel had been commenced, had disappeared from the scene altogether. The customary examination of the pupils of the school of Mr. S. Kerr, had passed off to the entire satisfaction of those persons who were invited to be present at the ceremony. The weather is reported excessively hot.

CARRIZAL ALTO.—A fire broke out in the buildings belonging to the Grande mine on the 25th ult. The loss to the proprietor, a Mr. Harris, is estimated at \$2,000. Only a part of the buildings and goods representing that amount was destroyed by fire, the rest being appropriated by the vampires who, in Chile, are always to be found on the occasion of a fire.

CARRIZAL BAJO.—During 1868 there entered this port 157 steamers, 11 ships, 67 barks, 11 brigs, and 26 schooners,—total 272. The entries outwards during the same period were 157 steamers, 10 ships, 65 barks, 10 brigs, and 25 schooners,—total 267. During the year ending the 31st December last, there were exported:—

	Coastwise.	Foreign.	kilogs.
Bar Silver	107		
Bar Lead	36,750	668,028	
Copper Ores	10,934,603	313,904	
Regulus		11,853,006	
Lead Ores		10,742	

and there were imported during the same period 81,989 packages of country produce; 25,781 do. merchandise, duty paid; 180,561 pieces lumber; 21,720 tons coal; 259,100 bricks.

LOS ANJELES.—On Thursday, the 28th ult., at 8 a.m., 50 Indians made a raid, penetrating to within four squares of Angol, and carrying off the horses and mules belonging to the troops. The Minister of War left on the 29th ult. for Nacimiento, *en route* for Concepcion. Heavy rain fell on the 29th ult. throughout the greater part of the day. In consequence of the unsettled state of the country to the south of the Biobío, it is next to impossible for the farmers to secure the services of laborers, even at 8 or 10 reals a day, besides providing a horse for each man to escape in the event of the Indians appearing in sight. It is feared the greater part of the crop will be lost for want of hands to get it in. Wheat is quoted at \$2 hectolitre, and Barley \$1 50c. fanega.

COPIAPO.—Mr. Crovy, civil engineer, who was commissioned by the Intendente to proceed to the Cordillera for the purpose of examining a huge deposit of snow,—from the melting of which it was feared the river would overflow and cause considerable damage,—had returned. In his report he says the waters have forced a passage through the lower part

of the drift, and although there is no immediate danger to be apprehended, he recommends the adoption of certain precautionary measures. He also reports the discovery of a deposit of mineral pitch. Don Enrique Fonseca was preparing to depart for the Cordillera in order to superintend the repairs of the road over the mountains. Notwithstanding the advanced stage of the season, the health of the city is reported as very good. The state of the atmosphere continued to indicate tempestuous weather in the Andes. Four burglars, armed with daggers, and with their faces covered, effected an entrance into a bakery situated in the Calle de Chañarillo on the night of the 26th ult, and after threatening the inmates if any attempt at alarm were made, appropriated the contents of a safe, amounting to upwards of \$300, and then departed in a very cool "devil may care" style. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators. Several smart shocks of earthquake have been felt lately, and some buildings of indifferent structure have suffered considerably. On the night of the 27th ult. a party of burglars made an attempt to enter the establishment of Tonkin, Bros., in the Calle de O'Higgins, but their designs were frustrated by a faithful watch dog, who speedily routed the entire gang, some of the members of which did not escape scatheless, as was fully proved by the spots of blood and particles of nether garments discovered on the following morning. Nothing of importance has occurred in the mines.

TOME.—The new crop was beginning to arrive in considerable quantity. Admiral Turner and Commander Johnson had left Talcahuano for Nacimiento in the river steamer. Wool is quoted as follows: Merino, \$13 quintal; Common, \$10.25, do; Black, \$6.87½, do.—Flour, firsts, \$3 quintal; seconds, \$2, do.

SAN FERNANDO.—On Monday and Wednesday the 25th and 27th ult. smart shocks of earthquake were felt, and during several nights loud subterranean noises were heard.

CONCEPCION.—The *Tarantula* says: If the bankers of Valparaiso and Santiago do not make some arrangement with the National Bank their notes will soon be driven out of the Concepcion market..... News had been received by the river steamer to the effect that the Indians contemplated making a descent upon the department of Lautaro; little importance, however, was attached to the rumor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

To the Editor of the *Valparaiso and West Coast Mail*.

MR. EDITOR,—'Tis never too late to mend. We may congratulate ourselves upon the appointment of the new Minister of Finance. It is not mere speculation when I say that at last we appear to have the right man in the right place. The Minister's antecedents incline me much to this belief.

Amongst other salutary measures already adopted by the new Minister, the most important step he has yet taken is unquestionably the naming of a Commission to report upon the plans and works in progress for the construction of the new bonded stores in this port.

The members of the Commission have before them a no light task, neither is it a pleasant one—a fact of which they were probably aware previous to their acceptance—but it is gratifying to know that the choice has fallen upon men who are eminently well qualified, and at the same time, willing to fulfil the onerous duties they have undertaken. It would assuredly have been better had such a Commission been called to report upon the plans ere the works were initiated; it would have proved beneficial to the public purse and to the public convenience. It is, however, in some way comforting—yet in some degree humiliating—to find that the Government is now alive to the importance of the works which will test and tax the energies of the nation; it is at least a satisfaction—however mournful—even though tardily given.

That the Commission will condemn part of the works in progress is, I think, very probable; that they will condemn much is, I believe, quite as possible. I consider that I but echo the current opinion when I state the public is far from being satisfied with the system adopted, and far less so with the progress made. We seem, in fact, to have begun at the wrong end altogether. No master hand is visible; those engaged appear to work "as the spirit moves them;" in other words, they appear to follow the dictates of their own inclination and of their own convenience. It seems to me that we have spent time and money, not perhaps all uselessly, but we have spent too much upon temporary works, shadows so to speak;—time and money that could and should have given us far more substance than we have to show for it. The secret is that we have attempted too much at once, and, as is usual in such cases, we have accomplished but little. As I take it, we should at the beginning have made use of at least a part of the ground we have already at our disposal; by devoting our chief efforts to the immediate construction of one or two blocks of stores, it would have greatly benefited the commercial community, and have relieved the fiscal coffers in a great measure from the heavy payments now made in the shape of rents for warehouses belonging to private individuals. By so doing we might also have avoided the building of temporary stores, afterwards to be removed, and the materials of which will then render scarcely any return.

I believe that many of your readers will agree with me that the destruction of the old foundations was a hasty, not to say an unnecessary, and consequently an unwise step; it may be objected, as I know it has been stated,

that the said foundations were calced by the effects of the fire, yet this argument is scarcely compatible with the great amount of labour that was necessary to break them up, and more especially when the new foundations lately commenced appear to follow the same line as the former ones.

The result of the present Commission will probably be to confine the works to a more limited sphere at one time, to commence a certain portion, and to finish the part contemplated; this would surely be better and more practicable than the patchwork system at present in vogue. Why the enlargement of the Mole was so vigorously commenced and afterwards left in its present half finished state I am at a loss to understand. It might be even expedient for the Government to sell part of the new-made ground in the Calle de Blanco. These and many other points the Commission will have to solve, and it is to be hoped the dicta of men well able to decide upon the matter before them, will not be thrown away. It is also well that the public wh furnish the means should know clearly in what manner and to what purpose their contributions are to be expended.

The works planned will, if carried out in a proper manner, make Valparaiso—what we have until now rather egotistically considered it—the first port in the Pacific. It is pretty certain that a loan will be required for the purpose, but capital is abundant, and as a necessary consequence cheap, and considering that the outlay will extend over a number of years, I see no cause for uneasiness on this head; I should rather hold it to be a good investment. Let us hope that our "meddle and muddle" will soon hereafter take a tangible form.

B.

To the Editor of the *Valparaiso and West Coast Mail*.

SIR,—In your issue of the 9th instant appears an article regarding the cases of sickness which happened on board the steamer *Peru* on her last trip, in which you say "the rumour that the *Peru* had yellow fever on board appears to have arisen from the circumstance that a professor of medicine in Chañaral had declared a case of typhus to be yellow fever," &c. As the person referred to, allow me half-a-dozen words in reply:—

The sanitary visit was made here in due form, and with all necessary care, immediately on the arrival of the steamer from the north, and from what I then found I had not much difficulty in forming my opinion, and giving to the authorities a certificate regarding the sick people I found on board. I lay no claim to infallibility, but I am convinced now, as I was then, that there were not only a "case," but "cases," two of which proved fatal, of yellow fever on board; and surely I, who am quite disinterested in the matter, may be supposed to have given my certificate in as good faith as the doctor in the employment of the Steam Navigation Co. gave his.

The writer of the article, in his anxiety to make it appear that it was only a case of typhus, entirely loses sight of the fact that the one is nearly as dangerous a disease as the other. But even supposing, however, that they had been cases of typhus and not of yellow fever, the result would, in all probability, have been exactly the same, for my instructions are stringent, and include not only yellow fever, but any kind of contagious disease whatsoever. I know that my responsibility is heavy, and that it is impossible to please all parties, for on the one hand, if I am lax and allow cases of sickness to pass, I get into difficulties with the authorities and the public (to say nothing of the far greater casualty of the occurrence of the propagation of the disease); and if on the other I act as I did in the present case, I get criticised in no measured terms by the company's agents and interested individuals. I do my duty fearlessly, however, and try to do it as honestly and well as I can.

I regret as much as any one the detention and inconvenience to which the passengers and company were put, and I certainly have no wish to foment any unnecessary alarm on shore, but I submit that in acting as I did I did not at all overstep the line of my duty.

This may also be taken as a reply to the communication from "todos los pasajeros del vapor *Peru*," which appeared in the *Mercurio* of the 8th inst.

I am, &c.

J. JAMESON,
Physician and Surgeon.
Chañaral, Jan. 18, 1869.

WHAT'S O'CLOCK.

To the Editor of the *Valparaiso and West Coast Mail*.

SIR,—If the time of day was only required to enable us to know when to rise, when to eat, and when to sleep, the present arrangement at Valparaiso—viz., gun fire, night and morning, would be all that could be desired; but in a great mercantile community like this, with its numerous appointments and other obvious necessities for knowing the time correct to a second, something more is required.

In almost every considerable town in England, and many other countries, a gun is fired or a ball dropped daily, at a time certified by authority, and I much mistake the character of those who guide the destinies of the rising brilliant star of Chile, if they would refuse this great seaport the like boon, were the matter, on its own merits, once fairly placed before them. This, Mr. Editor, I leave to you.

Yours, &c.,

J. G. GALES.
Valparaiso, Feb. 8, 1869.

Sir Charles Wager always said "that if a sea fight lasted three days, he was sure the English suffered the most for the two first, for no other nation would stand beating for two days together

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION AGAINST AUSTRIAN REFORMS.

(Translated from *Die Neue Free Presse*.)

In the middle ages it was a dangerous thing if a prince drew down the wrath of the Vatican on himself. The ban came down like a flash of lightning from the seven hills. The guilty party was excluded from the community of the Church and all spiritual benefits, declared deprived of his throne, and his people freed from their allegiance. At that time there were important consequences if the Pope scolded a country: kings who held the Pope's stirrup and humbly craved his blessing might be cast from their elevation by a word.

But all that was long ago, so long that we have to learn it at school to believe it. In the ages which have since elapsed, the rust of doubt and the acid of enlightenment have eaten into the spiritual sword which once flamed over the world threatening and punishing. He who would now brandish it is looked upon with compassion, like a sick man who tries to raise the stool on which his doctors stand.

Pius IX. is this weak invalid who threatens the strong with his impotent wrath. Hence we feel neither rancour nor malicious joy on account of the late Allocution, but sorrowful compassion. Why should we feel spiteful? It is true that Pius IX. calls the new Confessional Laws unholy and detestable, he rejects and condemns them in a solemn manner, he declares them and their consequences as null and void; he admonishes the originators of these laws to reflect on the censures and punishments which all those incur who violate the rights of the Church. But he gives such favourable testimony with respect to the new Austrian Charter that we may even rejoice at the Allocution. After cursing it, he adds:—"By this law an unconditional liberty of all opinions is granted with respect to faith, conscience, and teaching, and permission given to all citizens to erect educational establishments; all religious professions hitherto distinguished from one another will henceforth be put on an equal footing and recognised by the State."

We can find no wrath for such a flattering eulogy; nor even malicious joy that they now must acknowledge in Rome even that the Austrian Government will no longer act only as the ministrants of the Pope.

The Head of the Roman Church rejects, as the bishops lately did, all reconciliation with the modern world. The *non possumus* has now become a well-known formula, but the last Allocution puts the seal of confirmation on it. Considering this fact, it matters little that the form of the Allocution is comparatively moderate and polite—that, for instance, the name of the monarch is left out of it.

In our opinion this consideration makes no difference in the situation of Rome with respect to Austria, or in the impossibility of moving the "Curie" to concessions, or even to the slightest respect for sound sense. They live in Rome, whether they write or speak, in a continual anachronism. A fortnight ago Don Margotti related to his readers in the *Civiltà Cattolica* that Huss was burnt in the year 1768, at Kostnitz, "in Switzerland;" and now the Pope is incensed because heretics are to be buried in Catholic churchyards, and forbids this and all like abominations in the name of his Apostolic authority. He raves about these things at a time when Austria no longer allows herself to be used as an instrument, Italy openly threatens, and in Germany a number of princes are going to Worms, to be present at the unveiling of the monument which has been erected to the arch-heretic Luther.

Hence we repeat: the only feeling which is awakened in us by this is compassion. The Papacy in its strength was fearful, the Papacy in its weakness is lamentable. With its wrath and its continual protests against all that humanity demands in the name of education, freedom, and right, it injures not the world or a particular State, but only itself and Catholicism.

The last Allocution, which curses the fundamental law of Austria, has a peevish, feeble character; one hears the voice which curses tremble, and one sees the upraised arm sink down tired and powerless. The Papal Allocution does not make us anxious for Austria, for the friendship of Rome alone was dangerous for us.

BORES.—Old gents who sit down in an editor's sanctum and read newspapers to him. Mothers who force disinterested people to notice their children. Ladies who crowd you out of your seat in the stage or cars. Squalling babies in railroad cars. A stuttering man drunk. A drunken man that does not stutter. A young gentleman fresh from college. A man that reads his poetry to you. A pair of lovers. A man that wants to borrow money from you. Creditors of every description. Wives who make you go to church with them. Mosquitoes and newsboys. The man who sits down at your desk. The man who reads all the newspapers but never buys one.

AMBIGUOUS COMPLIMENT.—The Irish Chief Secretary being the owner of a fine ostrich, which was recently delivered of an egg, received a telegram from his steward saying: "My lord, as your lordship is out of the country, I procured the biggest goose I could find, to sit upon the ostrich's egg."

A FAMOUS TREE.—The giant specimen of the *Dracœna Draco*, or Dragon tree, growing at Orotava, in the Island of Tenerife, was destroyed during the autumn of 1867 by a gale of wind. It was first brought into general notice by Humboldt some sixty years ago, and was computed by him to be 6,000 years old. It had, however been previously noticed in 1795 by Sir Geo. Staunton and in 1771 by T. C. Borda, a Frenchman, whose drawing of the monstrous tree was subsequently published by Humboldt. In July, 1819, a storm deprived it of part of its crown, and a large and good English engraving of it was published after its mutilation. Webb, in his splendid work on the "Natural History of the Canaries," describes it and gives its measurements, and it has since afforded a theme for the pen of almost every traveller who has visited Orotava. Its destruction during the gale of last autumn was complete.

"Oh!" said Sydney Smith, "accuse a man of being a Socinian, and it is all over with him, for the country gentlemen all think it has something to do with poaching."

THE RAILROAD BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In round numbers, there are 40,000 miles of road in this country, built and equipped at a cost of about \$1,700,000,000. Assuming this to have occupied thirty years in building, and that the cost of labor was \$750 a year per man, it would have occupied 75,000 men steadily for that time to have simply built and equipped the roads. That this estimate, based on prices before the war, though made in round numbers, is not far from the truth, will appear evident, when it is remembered that railroads and their machinery are the product both of the highest skilled and the most unskilled labor, and also that the materials of which they are built are valuable because they are mined or manufactured, or utilized by labor—in other words, because labor makes their cost.

But each year that increases our miles of road, also increases the number of hands necessary to keep the roads and equipment in repair. The rate of depreciation is now reckoned much greater than only a few years since. The repairs of a leading Western road for 1867 were such as to be equivalent to relaying the iron every four years, and the cross-ties every five years. As the road-bed suffers very little depreciation, and the rolling stock a great deal, it will not be very far from the truth to reckon that, in these days of fast travel and heavy engines, the total road must be renewed every fifteen years. This would, with our present 40,000 miles of road, require 145,000 men steadily at work, in the various departments.

To arrive at the number of men employed in operating and supplying fuel, etc., we may go back to the operating expenses of the roads. These expenses, inclusive of interest and renewal, will average probably \$4,500 per mile per annum, or \$180,000,000 in all. If we assume as above that all cost is caused originally by expenditure of labor, and in these days of depreciated currency, reckon \$3 paid on the average, we find that there are 200,000 men, or about five to the mile, engaged in operating the roads, either more directly in their employ, or less directly in supplying them with articles needed for current use.

To sum up: At the average rate of building for the last thirty years, there are employed some 75,000 men; in the work of renewal 145,000 more; and in operating our roads 200,000 more; making a total of 420,000 men in the railroad business in the United States, or at work for United States railroads! Some of these men are in England mining and smelting iron ore, and some transporting it hither. But our exports pay for this labor, so that, computing the work of our farmers, which products feed these men, for their foreign labor, it may be said in round numbers, that there is little short of half a million men engaged in the United States in building, renewing and operating railroads. In a population of six millions of grown up men this is some 7½ per cent., or about one in 13 of the male adult population.

Though made in round numbers, and somewhat roughly, for want of sufficient data, this estimate is not wide of the mark. Were it possible that all railroad operations should suddenly cease, these 420,000 men, supporting and representing a population of two and a half millions of people, would be at once thrown out of employment and the whole business of the nation revolutionized. The immense army of the North, during the late war, numbered at no time many more men fit for service than the heroic railroad army of the United States at the present time.—*Western Railroad Gazette*.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN SOCIETY.

Two questions are mixed up in the discussion of Woman's Rights which may well be kept separate. Women plead for certain privileges on the ground of their identity of capacity and character with those of men—while men seek to withhold rights from women on the ground of differences of capacity and specialities of idiosyncrasy. But it is not necessary to unsex half the rational creation in order to establish their title to many privileges withheld from them—nor is it an essential condition precedent to their enjoyment of many rights, that it should be proved they are equal and identical in faculty with men. It is not requisite to prove that a woman is a man, in order to show that she may with propriety be a freeholder in England or a feudal vassal in Scotland. Everybody thinks it to be perfectly just, natural and expedient that she should be the owner of a county; that she should make her own will manage her own affairs—hold bank stock—vote in joint-stock companies; she may keep a shop, manage a warehouse, contract, and buy and sell, without anyone thinking her the less feminine, or regarding her capacity or character as more masculine. She may be a queen and rule an Empire; but, it seems, she is not fit to vote at elections for representatives in parliament! She may be a householder—a rate payer—a tax payer—conducting a great business with consummate skill. Any body, it seems, can do that; but a man only can vote for a member of parliament. Does not the very statement of the case show the absurdity of the conclusion?

In Russia the rulers of provinces travel from town to town—call the chief inhabitants together—thank them for the granting of a subsidy which they never tendered, and graciously accept what was never offered. In the infancy of our representative system our kings were wont to adopt the very same device. They asked the chief people of our towns in their progresses what they would contribute to the revenue, and the payment of benevolences was the sole origin of parliament and representative government. Legislation has its source in taxation; women pay taxes—why should they not have a voice in the representation? We concede to the opponents of female suffrage all that they would desire to infer from what they call "woman's sphere." Insist upon her being as feminine as you like. Tell her that her mission is "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer." Nay, henpecked politicians—Jerry Sneaks, as every man and mother's son of you are—talk as big as you please about your own superiority and the duty of wives to obey. On the other hand, there is no occasion for the strong-minded woman to scream her equality in our ears or oblige her superiority; we have had quite enough of thety-

ranny of man, and "all that sort of thing." It is really wholly unnecessary to import either physiology or psychology into the debate. Assume woman to be exactly what "male monsters" assert that she is, what has the difference which they allege sex induces in capacity and character to do with the issue? We are not going to argue that married women, or spinsters not *sui juris*, who are not ratepayers, occupiers, owners of property, victims of income or property-tax, should vote. But the rule of the constitution is that representation is the correlative of taxation, and what our opponents have to show is that householders, freeholders paying rates and taxes in their own right—or wrong—should not have the right to protect themselves, their means and industry from oppressive legislation, merely because they are women? Does it, after all, demand such transcendent powers, or such peculiar faculties, to manufacture a member of Parliament that women cannot be permitted to have a finger in the pie? One woman, in point of fact, makes every member called to the Upper House—has the prerogative of making as many as she pleases. But, "not to put too fine a point on it," let us look on your own virtual admissions. Many would confer the franchise on every male of full age. All of you have in fact, made every dust-man and bricklayer's labourer an elector, and yet you tell us that single women, earning the means of keeping a house over their heads, or possessed in their own right of adequate taxable property, are wholly incapable of judging of the relative merits of a Whig and retrenchment, or a Tory and the constitution.

We do not require to unsex women in order to emancipate them. The very genius of our people is in favor of their political rights. The Salique law prevails in Continental countries, but it has never had any place here. Our best Sovereigns, of happy memory and lengthened reign, have been women. We have peeresses in their own right. We have vast estates entailed on women. They are patronesses of Church livings; we make them serve the office of overseer or churchwarden; they may be constables or headboroughs—often have been; they can be guardians and attend union boards. They have already, by custom and even by statute, recognised their competency to fulfil the duties of many states and offices requiring quite as much mental vigour and practical knowledge of public affairs, as much of the same kind of faculty and proficiency, as can be necessary in judging whether a burgess or a knight of the shire be a fit and proper person to represent the people in parliament. It is altogether beside the question for either eager dialectician to raise the collateral issue of whether a woman be or be not a man in petticoats. We assume her to be just what the enemies of strong-minded women declare that she is, and we say that there is no mental gift or social quality an elector should have in which the most feminine of women need be deficient by mere reason of her sex. We go further. We contend that the *femme sole*, the spinster freeholder or householder, the widow who has a house or estate of her own is almost invariably of a superior condition or of greater than average intelligence—she is a picked specimen of her sex as regards knowledge of the world—and that such a class has about it nothing that should disqualify it, and much that should recommend it, as an ingredient in the constituent body.

Telegal archeology of the subject is instructive. Lord Coke, in interpreting Magna Charta, held that the term *homo*, the equivalent of the word "man" in the statute of 1867, "has always been extended to both sexes," and to import "femine" in Lady de Spenser's case it was ruled as "very clearlaw" at all times that a "dame" might be "Peer de Realm," and entitled to the privileges of such.

The act of Elizabeth directs parochial officers to be chosen from among substantial householders; and in "Rex v. Stubbs" it was held, the very objection of female incapacity being raised, that a woman was a substantial householder within the meaning of the Act. "There are," says Justice Ashurst, "many instances where, in offices of a higher nature, women are held not to be disqualified—as in the case of the office of High Chamberlain, High Constable and Marshal, and that of a common constable, which is both an office of trust and likewise judicial. So, in the case of the office of sexton." It does not admit of doubt that women anciently elected and returned members to Parliament. Sir William Lee, C.J.K.B., in 1739, declared that a *femme sole*, if she had a freehold, might vote for members of Parliament. In Lady Packington's case she returned to Parliament that the Sheriff made a precept to her as lady of the manor to return two members to Parliament. In the case of "Holt v. Lyle" it is determined that a *femme sole* freeholder may claim a voice for Parliament men. Page (Justice) sees "no disabilities in a woman from voting for Parliament men. The votes are good votes and she is capable of the office." Probyn (Justice) reasons farther: "The best rule" (he argues) "seems to be that they who pay have the right to nominate whom they will pay to." A critical examination of the authorities supposed to militate against these views dissipates their force. It was imagined that the House of Commons by resolution had inhibited women from voting. The sole foundation for the conjecture is that a female witness was not examined at bar, but only in private, because Coke quoted a text from St. Bernard to the effect that "women were not to be heard in the congregation." There are many Parliamentary returns in the journals and other records of members by female electors. There is that of "Aylesbury, 4 May, Eliz., by Dame Dorothy Packington, widow, late wife of Sir John Packington, Knight, lord and owner of the town of Aylesbury, of my two burgesses of my said town, to Parliament, with powers to act as fully and wholly as if I were or might be present there." Mrs. Copley, "as sole inhabitant," returned the members for Gattin in 1628, and it was solemnly decided that under the term "all persons paying scot and lot," female residents had a perfect title to vote at all elections of municipal officers in the city of London.

The public have been so little prepared to contemplate the idea of women voting as electors that there is a natural and instinctive repugnance to accept the proposition we have expounded until it is seen on what a slender foundation the opposition rests. We have shown that the analogies of tradition, that the whole spirit of our law and constitution, favour the recognition of the equality of the sexes in all civil rights. We have seen that in the very case of the Parliamentary franchise the sheriffs of successive Sovereigns issued their precept to women to elect members to Parliament. There is a total absence of a single authority or judgment of the Courts declaring the legal incapacity of women, and the statutory restriction appears for the first time in the Act of 1832 in a form that rather strengthens the presumption in favour of the contrary hypothesis. That Act provides that "every male person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity should be entitled to be registered," and it is clear that if sex constituted a legal incapacity the word "male" would have been mere surplusage. Between the date of that Act and the statute of 1867 appeared the statute declaring that in all Acts words importing the masculine gender shall include women unless the contrary be expressly provided, while it is seen that the Act for the representation of the people varies the phraseology of the original sta-

tute from "male person" to "man"—the very generic term equivalent to the "homo" of Magna Charta, which Coke adjudged to include the female sex. When it is added, in conjunction with the consideration that the "contrary" construction is nowhere "expressly provided" in the Act of 1867 that it is a statute expressly devised to extend the suffrage, as declared in its preamble and provided in its clauses, and that to leave no doubt of its independence upon the scope of the Reform Bill of 1832 it expressly declares (56) that "franchises conferred by this Act are in addition to and not in substitution for" any previous franchises, we submit that we have made out a case in law as strong as that which for many years this journal has substantiated in right and justice for including the better half of the genus "homo" in the category of enfranchisement.—*En. Irish paper*.

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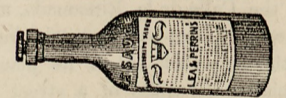
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WHITE ASH.

BLACK WALNUT.

FOR SALE at Cooper's new Barraca, Calle del Olivar.

260-1½ JAMES N. COOPER.

COUNTRY AND FOREIGN LUMBER.

The undersigned has on Sale a magnificent assortment, at his Yards, Calles de Chacabuco, Yungay, and Olivar (beach side), consisting of: CEDAR of superior quality, recently imported, ex Hansa.

WHITE PINE, first and second class, of 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inches.

MATCHED SPRUCE PINE.

OREGON ditto.

LATHS, SHINGLES, and Guayaquil CANES.

MATCHED PINE and ALERCE BOARDS, for ceilings.

All kinds of COUNTRY LUMBER.

HOUSE FRAMES, all sizes.

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, &c.

Everything connected with the erection of Buildings done by Machinery and on the shortest notice.

219-1 WILLIAM C. BIGGS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

AMERICAN WHITE PINE
AT \$60 PER 1000.

SPRUCE PINE
AT \$45 PER 1000.

FOR SALE AT COOPER'S NEW BARRACA, CALLE DEL OLIVAR.

271-2 JAS. N. COOPER.

MORITZ POLENZ,

CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER,
AND GENERAL HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNISHER,

No. 15, PLAZA DEL ORDEN,
VALPARAISO. 180-1

WHITE PINE LUMBER.

LANDING from ships MOONLIGHT and ANTIOCH, an Assortment of

600,000 FEET

of American First and Second class SUNHASE and MICHIGAN

WHITE PINE.

Also a small quantity of

BLACK WALNUT, AND WHITE OAK PIPE STAVES.

For sale at Cooper's new Barraca, Calle Olivar

228-3 JAMES N. COOPER.

Medical.

J. R. BRUNET. N. EMMONS.

BRUNET Y EMMONS,

DENTISTAS,

No. 40, CALLE DEL CABO,
VALPARAISO.

T. BAKER,

DENTIST,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. CLEVELAND

No. 88, CALLE DE LA PLANCHADA,
VALPARAISO. 214-1

WILLIAM H. NUGENT,

DENTIST,

No. 5½, CALLE DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS

Begs to inform his friends that in consequence of the rapid increase in his practice since his establishment in Valparaiso he has been unable to attend to all the demands made upon his services. He has now, however, the pleasure of informing his numerous friends and the public that this inconvenience no longer exists, he having been fortunate enough to secure the assistance of Dr. Freeman one of the most eminent dentists of the United States, who is already in this city, which circumstance will enable him to attend, with the requisite promptitude, to the desires of those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B.--All kinds of materials connected with dental surgery, of the best and most approved kinds, constantly on hand and for sale.

285-2½

BRUNET & EMMONS,

DENTISTS.

No. 40, CALLE DEL CABO,
VALPARAISO. 99-1

For Sale.

RAMBOUILLET EWES.

JUST ARRIVED,

40 RAMBOUILLET EWES,

IN LAMB TO RAMBOUILLET RAMS, FROM THE

FLOCK OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE

EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

For Size, Length of Staple, Beauty, and Blood, these animals have never been surpassed; and in order to insure their health and condition, their owner, Mr. COPPINGER, accompanies them. 26-3

COOKING STOVES

of American and English patterns

For sale by

23-1 CLARK & Co.

COTTON WASTE,

MACHINERY AND LARD OIL.

For sale by

245-1 CLARK & Co.

REVOLVERS.

Cartridges for Lefauchaux revolvers Nos. 7, 9, and 12

For sale by

240-1 CLARK & Co.

WINDING ENGINES WITH PUMPS.

The undersigned begs to inform

MINE-OWNERS AND OTHERS,

that he has just received from England two

Winding Pit Engines with powerful pumps

attached, and also a horse gear for four horses.

JULIO BRAHE,

Office of the Valparaiso Gas Company, No. 66 Calle de la Aduana. 138-1½

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,

276 No. 66, Calle de Yungal.

FOR SALE

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 Cochrane No. 51

BODEGAS, Calles del Teatro, Yungay, & Olivar.

135-2½

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

CORRUGATED AND PLAIN,

Of the best quality, made by Tupper & Co. of London.

151- SWINGLEHURST & Co.

Business Notices.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.

Te Imperial \$1.50 per lb.

IN GOLD FOIL PACKETS.

Te Superior \$1.25 per lb.

IN SILVER FOIL PACKETS.

Te Fino... \$1. per lb.

IN BLUE PAPER PACKETS.

In 1-lb. and ½-lb. packets, and 10-lb. boxes, each package bearing our seal and trade-mark—a RED LION—from most respectable dealers throughout the Republic. Wholesale only, from the Sole Importers,

BRACE, LAIDLAW & Co.

W. MITCHELL,

STOCK, SHARE, & GENERAL BROKER,

No. 105, CALLE DE LA ADUANA,
VALPARAISO.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,

Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance

Agent.

23, CALLE DE LA PLANCHADA.

CARLOS BURGER,

COMMERCIAL AGENT,

CALDERA. 106

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 Cochrane, 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.

ROBERT W. STONE,

(FROM THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTORY OF

COLLARD AND COLLARD, LONDON,

PIANO MANUFACTURER

No. 96, CALLE DEL CABO,
VALPARAISO.

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

BARNETT BROTHERS

Beg to call the attention of wholesale cash purchasers to their large and varied assortment of fancy and other goods.

CALLE DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS,
NUM. 93 AND 95. 215-1½

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

ENGLISH BAKERY,

CERRO ALEGRE.

House formerly occupied by the English School.

The proprietors of this establishment beg to inform the public that from this date they have commenced operations, and are ready to supply all orders for very superior and most excellent Bread, Fancy Biscuits of all descriptions, Water Crackers, Pastries, Cakes, Jams and Jellies, Confectionery, &c., &c.

All orders will be promptly attended to; and an early trial is respectfully solicited.

Valparaiso, December 4th, 1868.

269-2½ CLEAL & GROVES.

COGNAC (Vassal).—PISCO.—TEA

in 12 lb. tins.

For sale, in bond and duty paid, by

39-1 CLARK & Co.

ROMAN CEMENT.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

For sale by

241-1 CLARK & Co.

TO MINERS.

CAST STEEL OF ALL KINDS.

POWDER AND FUZE.

SHOVELS, BUCKETS, FORGES, &c.

For sale by

246 CLARK & Co.

Business Notices.

A CABAN DE RECIBIR Y VENDEN EN ADUANA Y DESPACHADO.

CERVEZA de "Bass", "Ind Coope" y otras buenas marcas.

CONAC "Martell, tres estrellas," "Henessey," y otras buenas marcas.

JEREZ (Fine Old Sherry.)

OPORTO buena clase.

CHAMPAÑA "Roederer" y otras marcas.

TOCUYOS Y JENEROS BLANCOS varias clases.

CAMISAS DE HILO, id. de hilo y

WEIR & CO.

WEIR & CO.

ALMACENES DE TE

Valparaiso, Santiago, y Copiapo.

We respectfully solicit a comparison of our Teas with any others offered at the same prices in this market; a single trial is sufficient to prove their superiority, being all choice new-crop Teas, selected with care and matured experience.

- TE Imperial** a \$1 per lb. { A good, sound Tea, strong, fragrant, and well adapted for ordinary use.
- TE para familias** a \$1.25 per lb. { Rich, full flavored, and consumed by thousands of Families throughout the Republic.
- TE Superior** a \$1.50 per lb. { Unequalled for its exquisite flavor, strength and aroma, being of the finest first picking Contract Teas.

- BASS'S ALE, bottled by *Ihlers and Bell*.
- EXTRA STOUT do. do. do. do.
- MARTELL'S and HENNESSY'S COGNAC.
- CHAMPAGNE—Roederer, CARTE BLANCHE, and *Veuve Clicquot*.
- SHERRY, PORT, CLARET,
- ENGLISH CHEESE, HAMS, and SAUSAGES.
- Du Barry's REVALENTA ARABICA.
- Moir's Essence of BEEF.
- Epps's COCOA, Lea and Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
- BONELESS SARDINES, SALMON, LOBSTERS AND OYSTERS.
- SUGAR, RICE, COFFEE, CANDLES.

Together with a most varied and complete assortment of Groceries and articles of household utility, selected from the best makers and imported expressly for our Stores. Orders from the Coast executed with care and promptitude. All goods warranted to give satisfaction.

WEIR & Co., ALMACENES DE TE, VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO, AND COPIAPO. 143-7

VALPARAISO: TOMAS RIDER, SANTIAGO: No. 23, Calle de la Bandera.

PLUMBER AND COPPERSMITH.

MANUFACTURER OF LEAD-PIPE FOR WATER, AND COMPOSITION PIPE FOR GAS.

PUMPS AND WATER CLOSETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE, REPAIRED AND FIXED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. SHEET-IRON, TIN, LEAD, BRASS, AND ZINC WORK IN GENERAL. GAS ALIERS, BRACKETS, AND ALL KINDS OF GAS FITTINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Water and Gas laid on with promptitude and at the lowest terms. Manufacturer of all kinds of distilling apparatus on the most approved principles. 108-2

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. Banaños, 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 where the above wells are situated, or no charge will be made. 270-3

BEST SHOW OF BRASS AND IRON Bedsteads and Children's Cots,

UPWARDS OF 200 TO SELECT FROM, DISPLAYED IN TWO LARGE SHOW ROOMS.

BEDDING DEPARTMENT.

Every article of BEDDING manufactured by GUILLERMO JENKINS & Co. is warranted.

LAMP AND CHANDELIER DEPARTMENT.

GAS CHANDELIERS in BRONZE, ORMOLU, and CRYSTAL, of the newest designs and in great variety. Every Chandelier or Bracket for Gas, is priced, fixed and complete with Globes.

GAS-FITTING DEPARTMENT.

GUILLERMO JENKINS & Co. would call especial attention to this department. They only have the best and most experienced workmen, and all Gas-work entrusted to them shall be executed in the best manner and at the lowest price possible.

ELECTRO PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, and PLATED ARTICLES of every description. CUTLERY, of the best manufacture. PARAFFIN, and other OILS of the best quality.

GUILLERMO JENKINS & CO.

SANTIAGO 50, Calle del Estado. VALPARAISO 93, Calle del Cabo. 74-5

COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PRINTING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

IMPRESA ALBION, NO. 24, CALLE DE SAN AGUSTIN.

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



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 Threshing 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.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz. .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; .500 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREACH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, .450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefauchaux Revolvers of 12 m. 9 m. and 7 m. bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E B Caps, Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances, Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, Gray's Inn Road, London, W. C. WHOLESALE ONLY. 164

W. MILLS & Co., SWANSEA, ENGLAND.

ARE prepared to SHIP the undermentioned Articles in WHOLESALE QUANTITIES at the following Prices:

SHERRY.....	from 14s. per doz.
PORT	“ 16s. “
GIN (our own brand)	12s. “
GENEVA do	7s. 6d “
BRANDY	“ 19s. “
ALE (Alsopp's)	6s. 6d “ qts.
STOUT (Guinness)... ..	6s. 6d “ qts.

A Remittance must accompany every Order. 257

MESSRS. WM. ROSKELL & Co., CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Beg to inform their friends and the public in general that they have appointed and authorized

MESSRS. CLARK & Co., of Valparaiso, as their sole agents and consignees for the sale of their

WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS &c. in that city. And as they have received intimation that numbers of French and Swiss watches, bearing their trade mark "Robert Roskell," Liverpool, are sold in Valparaiso without their authority, they beg to inform the public that every watch of their make is accompanied by a certificate signed by the firm. 223-26

Santiago Advertisement. GOODWIN & Co., MEAT PRESERVERS, SANTIAGO,

BEG to inform Captains of Vessels, Ship Chandlers, and the Public in general that they are prepared to supply

BEEF AND PORK, PRESERVED BY AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS,

For which a Patent has just been obtained, in any quantity, and on the shortest notice.

Samples will be shown by Mr. GEORGE WILLSON, at Messrs. Petersen & Marten's, Calle de Cochrane, who is also authorised to furnish prices and receive orders. 255-3

INDIA RUBBER PACKING India Rubber Hose.

For sale by CLARK & Co.

61

W. H. HILL'S ENGLISH STORE, 119, CALLE DEL CABO, VALPARAISO.

Mrs. W. H. HILL respectfully returns her most sincere thanks to the Ladies of Valparaiso, Santiago and the Coast Towns of Chile generally for the very great favours they have been pleased to confer upon her in the large and distinguished patronage she has enjoyed during the eight years she has been in business in this city. It is gratifying to her to know that her efforts to meet their wishes have merited their approval, and secured their countenance and support. She begs to assure her friends that every exertion will continue to be made to comply with their requirements by receiving from her Special Agents in Paris and London regular consignments, by every steamer, of the FINEST ARTICLES of the FIRST FASHIONS.

The attention of her Customers is solicited to the EXTENSIVE STOCK of Newly Arrived SUMMER GOODS,

which comprises the Best Articles for Taste, Work and Material in Ladies', Misses', and Babies' Dress, and the Choicest and Most Magnificent productions of French and British manufactures, including a very rich and beautiful assortment of

PARIS MILLINERY, in Bridal, Visiting, Promenade and Mourning Bonnets and Hats, Head-dresses, Wreaths, Brides' and Brides Maids' Veils, &c.

Straw, Fancy and Crinoline Hats and Bonnets in all the latest novelties. Straw and Crinoline Flowers, Feathers, Fringes, Trimming and Ornaments. Ostrich, Ibez, Marabout, Pheasant and other Feathers, Bands and Plumets.

French and British Flowers for Bonnet, Hat and Dress Trimming. Gold, Pearl, Coral and Jet Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets to match, Medallions, Lockets, Crosses, and Chains, Circlets, Diadems and Combs.

Fans, Parasols, Parachutes and Umbrellas in all the Latest Novelties. A Great variety of SEWED WORK in Cushions, Slippers, Foot-Stool Covers, and Cosies, in Berlin and Stamped Cloth.

Silks and Velvets.—Black Glacé Gros Grain, Drap de France, Drap de Lyons, Rich Fashionable Black Silks, Raddesmere, Rich White Silks, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Ribbons. Magnificent Velvets and Velvet Ribbon.

Laces.—Honiton, Brussels Application, Point Valenciennes, Black Chantilly Guipure and other Laces. Lace Sets, Black, and White Lace Shawls and Falls, Lace Coiffures and Ponchitas. The Fashionable Marie Antoinette Scarf. A Most Extensive and Valuable Assortment of Honiton and Valenciennes. Handkerchiefs.

Fancy Dresses.—Fancy Lustres, Poplins, Camlets, Serges, Repps, Chenés, Gossimiers, Grenadines and Barège.

Merinoes.—French Merinoes, Wool Roppas, Delaines, Coburgs, Orleans, Italian Cloth, Paramattas. Aberdeen Winceys. All Wool Angolas. Scotch Tartans, Plaids and Shawls. Dress Ornaments in Bead and Bugle Trimmings, Buttons, Drops, Braids.

Prints.—New Light Spring Fancies, Black and White Stripes. Regatta Stripes, Purples, Gingham, Muslins, Brillantes, Printed Muslins.

Underclothing.—A Beautiful Assortment of the Newest Shapes, Best Materials and Finest Needlework.

Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children in all the Leading Styles and Latest Novelties.

Mourning.—The Best Family and Complimentary. English and French Crapes. The Most Elegant Styles in Dress for Infants and Walking Children for the present season, consisting of Babies' Christening Robes and Caps, Carrying Cloaks and Squares, Embroidered and Trimmed, Babies' Hoods, Hats and Bonnets in Cashmere, White Silk and Satin Children's Walking Dresses and Caps in Piqué, Merino, Moselle and Linen, Children's Sun Hats, in French Designs, Pinafores and Blouses. Boots and Shoes. Children's Plain and Fancy Hosiery. All Wool Tweeds for Boys' and Children's Dresses. Children's Underclothing and Baby Linen in Great Variety and Excellence. Every requisite for the NURSERY of the Best Makes and Materials always on hand.

From Mrs. HILL'S very long and extensive experience, enabling her readily to select the best, the most profitable, and the most appropriate fabrics for their respective purposes, and from the superior advantages she possesses of purchasing through Friends in the Trade, she is enabled to offer a Most Superior Stock of BED and TABLE LINEN in the piece, and also ready for immediate use.

Horrocks' Long Cloth for Underclothing in all the best marks. Horrocks. Family and Medium Twill. Finlay's Best for Sheetting, Bolster and Pillow Cases. Fine Linen Tick.

English Blankets. Binders, Counterpanes, Toilet Covers. Royal Turkish Bath Sheets. Pure White, Brown and Striped Turkish Bath Towels. Toilet and Huckaback Towels and Towelling.

Hollands. Everything New and Useful for the Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Tables in Double and Single Table Cloths, Tray Cloths. Table Napkins, Glass and China Cloths.

SUMMER CURTAINS in Swiss Embroidered Net, Leno, white Muslin, Jaconet, Chintz and Dimity. WOOLEN CLOTHS.—Black Habit Cloth, Cloaking, Merton, Waterproof. Gentlemen's Dress Crimean and Regatta Shirts, Collars, and Wrist Bands.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING in Shirts, Pants, Hose and Socks in White and Unbleached Cotton, Coloured and Striped, in Merino, Lamb's and Angola Wools, Gauze and Spun Silk. Night Shirts in plain and twilled Calico.

Cambrie and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, White and Coloured. White Cambrie, Black Silk and Fancy Ties. Braces in White and Coloured Silk.

PERFUMERY in all the newest and Most Fashionable Essences, Extracts, Waters, Washes, Cosmetics, Pomades, Pomatum, Oils and Soaps.

BRUSHES for the Toilet, Nursery, Hair, Teeth and Nails. Buyers from the Coast and the Country are invited to inspect the Stock for present or future wants. Liberal Allowances made on Wholesale Purchases.

W. H. HILL'S ENGLISH STORE, 119, CALLE DEL CABO, VALPARAISO. 207-104

VALPARAISO: TOMAS RIDER, SANTIAGO: Calle de Cochrane, No. 96. Calle de la Bandera, No. 23.

PLUMBERO Y CALDERERO, FABRICANTE DE CAÑON DE PLOMO PARA AGUA Y DE COMPOSICION PARA GAS.

Fabrica, coloca y compone todas clases de Bombas y Letrinas. UN BUEN SURTIDO DE LAMPARAS Y UTILES PARA GAS CONSTANTEMENTE A VENTA.

Ejecuta toda clase de trabajo en Hierro en plancha, Lata, Plomo, Bronce y Zinc. SE COLOCA CAÑERIA PARA AGUA Y GAS A PRECIOS SUMAMENTE REDUCIDOS.

Fabrica toda clase de Alambiques y aparatos para la destilacion y por el mejor sistema conocido. 109-3

THOMAS RIDER, VALPARAISO AND SANTIAGO,

Begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to execute orders for HALLADAY'S PATENT WIND ENGINE,

Which is now in successful operation in England and the United States, for supplying Railway and Gas Companies, Farm Yards, Pastures, &c., with pure running water. It is now nearly three since this Mill was first used, and not a single failure has ever occurred. It is the only Wind Mill ever invented or offered to the public which, in the variable velocities of the wind, is as fully under the control of a Governor, as is the Steam Engine, and the only Mill claimed to be self-regulating, that as been fairly tested by long exposure. The Wind Wheel, as heretofore constructed, in high winds revolved with such velocity that it soon destroyed itself, or greatly injured any kind of machinery attached, besides requiring the constant watchfulness and care of the attendant.

Repeated experiments on Railroads, &c. had nearly discouraged the use of the wind as a motive power until Halladay's Mill was introduced. The above-named difficulties are now entirely obviated, for, by a simple and ingenious device, as the wind increases, the sails gradually turn from the angle at which they are set for a common breeze, present less and less surface or resistance to the wind, till finally, when the tempest is raging at its height, little is presented to its power save their thin edges. The steady uniform motion thus produced renders the Mill and Machinery worked by it, as safe and durable without an attendant, as that carried by the common Water Wheel. It will not only furl and unfurl, or spread its own sails as required for safety, but can be so arranged that when the cistern or trough is full, the Mill will immediately stop itself, in safe position, with nothing but a single post and the edges of the sails presented to the wind, and as soon as the stock use any of the water, the Mill will again spread its sails to the breeze and fill the tank; thus, when not convenient to have the waste water run back into the well, no ice in winter or mud in summer is made about the trough, and the machinery will be more durable and require less oiling than if left running for hours when not needed, and no danger of exhausting the well.

Another striking feature connected with the Mill is, that the owner can have the most perfect control of the motions of the Wind Wheel, giving it any desired speed, from three to thirty revolutions per minute, without leaving the house, though the Mill be distant in the field, pumping water to a tank in his building. To one unacquainted with the beautiful mechanical movements by which these desirable objects are accomplished, it appears almost like a thing of intelligence, instead of a mere machine.

Accompanying an order a statement should be made of the quantity of water required per day, the depth of well, and the whole height the water is to be raised. 161

IMPRESA ALBION, 24 CALLE DE SAN AGUSTIN, VALPARAISO.