

Valparaiso and West Coast Mail.

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

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IMPRESA ALBION, Calle de San Agustín, Nos. 26 y 28. (Detras de la Intendencia)

IMPRESORES DEL CORREO. LOS propietarios de este establecimiento ofrecen ejecutar toda clase de trabajos anexos a una imprenta; tales como: INFORMES de compañías públicas, MANIFIESTOS, CONOCIMIENTOS, CONTRATOS de fletamento, POLIZAS, LIBROS de órdenes, CHEQUES, VALES, TARJETAS, CIRCULARES, RECIBOS, FACTURAS, SOBRES, LIBROS en blanco, OBRAS, en cualquier idioma, CARTELONES, Etc., Etc., Etc. COX y TAYLOR.

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When the steamer leaves on Monday or the day after a close fast, parcels must be handed in by 1 o'clock on the Saturday or the last working-day previous. 2-2

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS FOR FRANCE & ENGLAND, VIA THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. MAGELLAN, PATAGONIA, ARAUCANIA, and CORDILLERA, Of 3000 tons and 600 horse-power Leaving Valparaiso and Liverpool the 13th of each month.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW STEAMER ARAUCANIA, Captain HOLLWAY, Will sail from VALPARAISO for BORDEAUX (France) and LIVERPOOL (England) on Friday, 13th May, at noon, calling at PUNTA ARENAS, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, and LISBON, conveying Passengers, Specie and Cargo. For further particulars apply to D. SIM, Agent.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TIME TABLE OF THE STEAMERS BETWEEN PANAMA, GUAYAQUIL, PAYTA, CALLAO, VALPARAISO, AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. COMMUNICATION THREE TIMES PER MONTH WITH THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The Company's fleet consists of the following magnificent steamers: LIMEÑA 2000 tons. QUITO 850 tons. PACIFICO 2000 " BOLIVIA 774 " PANAMA 2000 " SAN CARLOS 750 " PAYTA 1800 " GUAYAQUIL 750 " CHILE 1750 " TALCA 700 " BOGOTÁ 1600 " PERUANO 570 " PERU 1400 " INCA 299 " CALLAO 1602 " MORRO 230 " VALPARAISO 1600 " ECUADOR 200 " PAYOUBA 1000 " COLON 190 " ARQUEPA 1200 " SUPE 423 " COLOMBIA 2000 " COQUIMBO 2000 " ATACAMA 2000 "

SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves Panama	the 1 10 or 11	25
Arrives at Guayaquil	4	14 or 15
Do. Payta	6	16 or 17
Do. Callao	8	16 or 17
Leaves Callao	11	20
Arrives at Tambo de Mora	12	21
Do. Pisagua	12	21
Do. Lons	13	22
Do. Chila	13	22
Do. Quilca	14	22
Do. Islay	14	22
Do. Mollendo	14	22
Do. Ilo	14	22
Do. Arica	15	23
Do. Pisagua	15	23
Do. Mejillones	16	23 or 1
Do. Iquique	16	23 or 1
Do. Tocopilla	17	24
Do. Cobija	17	24
Do. Chañaral	18	25
Do. Caldera	18	25
Do. Carizal Bajo	19	26
Do. Huasco	19	26
Do. Coquimbo	20	26
Do. Valparaiso	21	27

NORTHWARDS.

Leaves Valparaiso	the 3 10 17 24	35
Arrives at Coquimbo	4 11 18 25	25
Do. Huasco	5 12 19 26	25
Do. Carizal Bajo	6 13 20 27	25
Do. Caldera	7 14 21 28	25
Do. Chañaral	8 15 22 29	25
Do. Cobija	9 16 23 30	25
Do. Tocopilla	10 17 24 31	25
Do. Iquique	11 18 25 1	25
Do. Mejillones	12 19 26 2	25
Do. Pisagua	13 20 27 3	25
Do. Arica	14 21 28 4	25
Do. Ilo	15 22 29 5	25
Do. Mollendo	16 23 30 6	25
Do. Islay	17 24 31 7	25
Do. Quilca	18 25 1 8	25
Do. Chila	19 26 2 9	25
Do. Lons	20 27 3 10	25
Do. Pisagua	21 28 4 11	25
Do. Callao	22 29 5 12	25
Do. Callao	23 30 6 13	25
Arrives at Payta	24 31 7 14	25
Do. Guayaquil	25 1 8 15	25
Do. Panama	26 2 9 16	25

On the arrival of the Southern and Northern Boats at Payta, Intermediate Steamers leave for Guayaquil. These Steamers leave Valparaiso at 5 p.m. precisely. STEAMERS ARRIVE AT COLON (ASPINWALL). From Southampton, the 8 and 25 of each month. Do. Liverpool, 3 and 13 and 23 of each month. Do. New-York, 11 and 21 of each month. Do. Saint Nazaire, 20 of each month. STEAMERS LEAVE COLON (ASPINWALL). For Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, the 10 and 25 of each month. Do. Liverpool, 6 or 7 and 22 of each month. Do. Havre and London, the 11 or 18 and 24 of each month. Do. New-York, 17 of each month. Do. Saint Nazaire, 21 or 1 of each month. STEAMERS ARRIVE AT PANAMA. From San Francisco, the 1 and 17 or 18 of each month. STEAMERS LEAVE PANAMA. For San Francisco, 13 and 29 of each month.

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

SOUTHWARDS.

Leaves Valparaiso	the 14 and 29	25
Arrives at San Antonio	15 20	25
Do. Tomé	15 30	25
Do. Talcahuano	15 30	25
Do. Coronel	16 31 or 1	25
Do. Lota	17 1 2	25
Do. Lebu	17 1 2	25
Do. Corral	18 2 3	25
Do. Ancud	19 3 4	25
Do. Calbuco	19 3 4	25
Do. Puerto Montt	19 3 4	25

NORTHWARDS.

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

REDUCED FREIGHTS. NEW ITINERARY OF STEAMERS BETWEEN VALPARAISO, TONGOY, COQUIMBO, HUASCO, CARRIZAL BAJO, CALDERA, TALTAI, LA CHIMBA, AND MEJILLONES DE BOLIVIA, AND BETWEEN VALPARAISO, TOMÉ, TALCAHUANO, AND CORONEL, beginning June 5, 1869.

From the 5th June, and till further notice, these steamers will extend their trips to Taltaí, La Chimba, and Mejillones in Bolivia (not calling at Sarco). The mail steamers will not in future touch at Mejillones. The following is the new itinerary: SOUTHWARDS. Arrives at Antofagasta (La Chimba) the 11 and 26 of each month. Do. Taltaí, 12 27 Do. Pan de Azúcar, 12 27 Do. Chañaral, 13 28 Do. Caldera, 13 28 Do. Carrizal, 14 29 Do. Huasco, 14 29 Do. Coquimbo, 15 30 of each month. Do. Tongoy, 15 30 Arrives at Valparaiso, 16 31 Leaves Valparaiso, 22 7 Arrives at Tomé, 23 8 Do. Talcahuano, 23 8 Do. Talcahuano, 25 10 Arrives at Tomé, 25 10 Do. Coronel, 25 10

NORTHWARDS. Leaves Coronel, the 26 and 11 of each month. Arrives at Talcahuano, 27 12 Do. Talcahuano, 29 14 Arrives at Tomé, 29 14 Do. Valparaiso, 30 15 Leaves Valparaiso, 5 20 Arrives at Tongoy, 6 21 of each month. Do. Coquimbo, 6 21 Do. Huasco, 7 22 Do. Carrizal, 7 22 Do. Caldera, 8 23 Do. Chañaral, 8 23 Do. Pan de Azúcar, 8 23 Do. Taltaí, 9 24 Do. Antofagasta (La Chimba), 10 25 Do. Mejillones, 11 26 These Steamers leave Valparaiso at 10 a.m. precisely. For further particulars apply to DAVID SIM, Agent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, CALLE DE COCHRANE, Nos. 136 and 140, VALPARAISO.

CAMPBELL & MAGGS. THE ABOVE HOTEL IS SITUATED In the Most central Part of the City, Splendid View of the Bay, And offers VERY SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION TO PERSONS VISITING THIS PORT.

Night Porter always in attendance. 116-3

HOTEL DIMIER. PLAZA DEL ORDEN AND CALLE DEL CABO, VALPARAISO. The proprietor of this magnificent establishment, in order to add to the comfort of families visiting this port, has rented the adjoining house in the Calle del Cabo. This new addition has been splendidly furnished, and has a private entrance from the street. This hotel is replete with every accommodation and comfort, and offer to visitors a most desirable and agreeable residence. In the hotel are bath rooms. EDMUND DIMIER, Plaza del Orden, 51; Calle del Cabo, 113. 361

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

C. S I E S S. BOTERIA, No. 38, CALLE DEL CABO, VALPARAISO. 102-1

C. S I E S S. BOOT MAKER, No. 38, CALLE DEL CABO, VALPARAISO. 101-1

E. L. LEE & CO., IMPORTERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN GOODS. NO. 25, CALLE DE LA PLANCHADA, VALPARAISO. 320

T. W. SHEPHERD, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, CALLE DEL TEATRO, No. 27. 375

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

TEA IMPERIAL, at \$1 per lb. FAMILY TEA, at \$1.25 per lb. SUPERIOR TEA, at \$1.50 per lb. The demand for the above three qualities is the greatest in Chile, and is owing to their superiority over all others offered in the Market at the same prices. Comparison is solicited. 18, 22, Calle del Cabo, and 178, Calle de la Victoria. 332

PETERSEN & MARTIN, SHIP CHANDLERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND IMPORTERS OF ANCHORS, CHAINS, AND WIRE ROPE, MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE, SHIPS' PUMPS, AND IRON WINCHES. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NAVAL STORES. SALT AND FRESH PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS. Tea of various kinds. Paint, Oil, and Turpentine. Coffee Yungas and Centro-América. Rosin, Tar, and Pitch. Bass's Ale and Porter. Oars, and Canvas. Best Sherry and Port. Flour, and Biscuits. Martell's Cognac of one, two, and three stars. Pearl Barley, and Oatmeal. Hennessy's Cognac. Tapioca, and Sago. Pickles, Sauces & Preserves. Sugar, refined & Brown. Hams and Cheese. CALLE DE COCHRANE No. 134 VALPARAISO. 80-34

JAMES MONK SHIP CHANDLER, SHIP BROKER, Provision dealer and commission merchant. CONTRACTOR TO H.B.M. NAVY AND P.S.N. Co. MANUFACTURER OF SHIP BREAD. MONEY ADVANCED ON SHIP'S DISBURSEMENTS. BALLAST SUPPLIED AND DISCHARGED. VALPARAISO. CALLE DE COCHRANE No. 110 and Blanco No. 8. 79

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

IMPORTANT TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS. 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. The meat preserved by G. and C. is guaranteed for one year, and each barrel is warranted to contain the full weight of 200 lbs. 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

ENGLISH HAMS, CHEDDAR & WILTS CHEESE, EXCELLENT CONDITION. WEIR & CO., 18, 22, Calle del Cabo, and 178, Calle de la Victoria. 337

GEORGE A. CRISP SHIP BROKER, 13, CALLE DE COCHRANE, Valparaiso. 304

JOHN W. BATES SHIP BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 61 1/2 Calle de Cochrane, VALPARAISO. 63

ROBERT DALZELL, GENERAL PRODUCE & SHARE BROKER No. 20, CALLE DE COCHRANE, VALPARAISO. 440

ROWSSELL AND COURRET BROS., SUCCESSORS TO HELSBY & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, CRUZ DE REYES, VALPARAISO. A large collection of Views, Photographic Materials &c., always on hand. 1-15

W. MITCHELL, STOCK, SHARE, & GENERAL BROKER, No. 105, CALLE DE LA ADUANA, VALPARAISO. MORITZ POLENZ CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNISHER, No. 15, PLAZA DEL ORDEN, VALPARAISO. 180-1

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. 215-17

ROBERTSON & LUDFORD, BRASS FINISHERS, GASFITTERS PLUMBERS, BELL HANGERS, &c. 90, Calle del Cabo, VALPARAISO. 213

SULLIVAN & MIQUEL, HOUSE, SIGN, & ORNAMENTAL Painters, 139, CALLE DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS. DECORATIVE AND PLAIN, CHINA AND GLASS PAINTING Done on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. SULLIVAN & MIQUEL being the ONLY GRAINERS IN CHILE, Call attention to their unequalled fine style of GRAINING AND MARBLING. 348

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, CORRUGATED AND PLAIN, Of the best quality, made by Tupper & Co. o London. 151- SWINGLEHURST & Co. J. R. BRUNET, N. EMMONS. BRUNET Y EMMONS DENTISTAS, No. 40, CALLE DEL CABO, VALPARAISO. T. BAKER DENTIST, SUCCESSOR TO A. A. CLEVELAND No. 72, CALLE DE LA PLANCHADA, VALPARAISO. 214-1

WILLIAM H. NUGENT, DENTIST, No. 13, CALLE DE SAN JUAN DE DIOS, VALPARAISO. BRUNET & EMMONS DENTISTS, No. 40, CALLE DEL CABO, VALPARAISO. 79-1

CORRECT DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

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

"Everything that is in any way calculated to afford increased facilities to the Post Office, for the more rapid and exact performance of its duties, is, as a moment's reflection will show, a direct gain to the community, and, therefore, worthy of attention and consideration. The practice of using printed covers and wrappers for letters and newspapers facilitates in an extraordinary degree the labors of the sorting department, and I have no hesitation in affirming that, if the method were generally followed, the public in general would gain, by its adoption, in rapidity of sorting and correct delivery alone, many thousand times fold the trifling cost of impression of envelopes and wrappers."—Report of the Postmaster-General.

AN ENGLISH MANUFACTURER, who is disposed to make small shipments of goods suitable for the Valparaiso market, wishes to correspond with a respectable House, who are willing to receive and dispose of his consignments on the ordinary terms. If the result of the first year's sales proved satisfactory, the business would be gradually increased. The shipments would not be drawn against. Address, in first instance, Birmingham & Co., care of Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill, London, E.C. 475

LUIS KUNTZE, Jeweller & Watchmaker,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 90, Calle del Cabo, to larger and more commodious premises at No. 133, Calle de San Juan de Dios, where he will constantly keep on hand a large and valuable assortment of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, which he will offer at very moderate prices. 472.

KITTO'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE,

being the Old and New Testament, according to the Authorized Version, with many hundred Wood Engravings, representing THE HISTORICAL EVENTS, after celebrated Painters; THE LANDSCAPE SCENES, from original Drawings, or from authentic Engravings; and the subjects of NATURAL HISTORY, COSTUME, AND ANTIQUITIES, from the best sources; to which are added original notes by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A., chiefly explanatory of the Engravings, and of such passages connected with the history, geography, natural history, and antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures, as require observation; with index, &c. In two thick 4to. volumes, each of 1200 pages. Sent Carriage Free to any port in Chile. Price—Only SEVEN DOLLARS.

A large variety of Bibles, Church Services, and books of devotion always on hand; also Magazines, Tales, Memoirs, Historical and Scientific Works, &c., more or less bearing upon Religion.

VALPARAISO BIBLE SOCIETY, 93, Calle del Cabo. 479

DR. ARTHUR SANDFORD,

SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, No. 317, CALLE DE LA VICTORIA, VALPARAISO.

Private consultations from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Night Attendance. 477

FOREIGN.

The P.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Limeña* arrived from Panama and intermediate ports on the 21st inst., bringing dates from the United States and Europe down to the 21st ult.

UNITED STATES.

In the Senate among the Bills introduced was one for the redemption of legal tenders by providing that one-half of the payments on duties on imports may be made in these notes; and another to promote the civilization of Indians, and to prepare them for the rights of citizenship. Of the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. Fowler directing the Secretary of the Treasury, as currency and gold are rapidly approximating in value, to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, so as to realize the premium now thereon. The resolution was laid over. A Bill was reported to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern frontier of the country; and another making it a misdemeanour to fit out or equip ships of war for use by a European Power in subduing American Colonists claiming independence.

The contemplated "inflation of the currency" is creating much discussion. The action of the committee on Banking and Currency on the Bill for the issue of fifty millions additional is looked for with considerable interest. The committee stands about five to four on the question of inflation, and, under ordinary circumstances, would doubtless report against any measure looking to that end. But in the present instance it has little, if any, discretion. It is acting under a resolution of the House adopted on the 21st February by a vote of 110 to 73. That resolution instructed the committee "to report to the House at an early day as practicable, a Bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least \$50,000,000." The committee has little to do, therefore, but to decide whether the new issue shall be greenbacks or national bank notes.

In the House a resolution authorizing the president to furnish a steamer and tender for Captain Hall's proposed Arctic exploration, and appropriating therefor \$100,000, was offered and referred.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation declaring the county of Alamance to be in a state of insurrection, because of various outrages committed by

bands of men armed and disguised, among them the hanging of a negro at Graham.

The Senate has passed the funding Bill. The Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to report in favor of rejecting the Dominican annexation treaty, by a vote of five to two.

New York has twice been victimised with false and cruel reports concerning the long missing Inman steamer *City of Boston*. On the 7th ult., a story was extensively circulated, to the effect that private dispatches had been received announcing the steamer's safe arrival at Liverpool. On the morning of the 16th ult. the town was electrified by the announcement, through the despatches of the *Associated Press*: "The *City of Boston* arrived at Queenstown at one o'clock this morning." The news was too good to be easily credited, but when a second despatch was received, detailing the general joy in London and Liverpool at the steamer's safety, the most incredulous were convinced, and the most exuberant manifestations of joy were indulged in. But the newsboys had scarcely begun to cry their "Extras" on the streets, when a third despatch announced that the Inmans of Liverpool had no news of the missing vessel, and the story of her safety was a heartless hoax. The revulsion was terribly and widely felt. The *Associated Press* of New York have offered a reward of \$500 for the detection and punishment of the author of the story.

Revels, the negro Senator, delivered his maiden speech on the 16th ult. The event drew to the galleries of the Senate a large audience of negroes and whites. The speech of the African legislator was not marked by any features either of excessive stupidity or unusual brilliancy; in other words, it was common place.

The Erie Railway action against Commodore Vanderbilt, to recover \$5,600,000 of Erie Railroad money claimed to have been paid to the doughty mariner by Daniel Drew, two years ago, to compromise a suit, has been re-commenced, and the testimony of Fisk Jr., is intensely interesting. Fisk's vagaries as a financier, are surpassed by his comic powers in the witness box.

Mr. Burt, the agent of the Erie Railroad Stockholders in England, has telegraphed his resignation to London after a brief sojourn and a short but no doubt convincing scrutiny into the mysterious ways of the Albany lobby and New York Judiciary. It is reported that a prominent financier, said to be connected with an Anglo-American bank, will be appointed Mr. Burt's successor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 16th ult. Mr. Leatham moved the second reading of the Vote by Ballot Bill. The ballot, he said, was the only remedy for great evils, especially in Ireland, where it was indispensable for the protection of voters against landlords and priests. The Marquis of Hartington deprecated debate on the Bill before the House had heard the report of the committee, which included the ballot among its recommendations. Mr. R. Bernal Osborne spoke eloquently in favor of the ballot. He provoked mirth by giving an account of his late experience as candidate for Waterford, his hairbreadth escapes, &c. The Dark Ages still continued in many parts of Ireland; there was no freedom or security at the elections. Everybody went armed to the polls. Voters were turned from their beds, compelled to vote, and returned on shutters to find their houses burned down by the opposite party. The Marquis of Hartington said he had more than he could manage with reforms in the telegraph and letter box, and he felt inclined to let the ballot box alone. But sound reform demanded the ballot, the abolition of formal canvassing and nomination, and that incentive to riot—formal declaration of the poll. After remarks from Messrs. Torrens, Grey and Northcote the House divided on a motion to adjourn the debate, which was defeated by 110 majority. It was then agreed that the House should go into committee on the Bill on the 3rd May.

In the House of Lords on the 10th ult. the Naturalization Bill was debated in committee. The Lord Chancellor advocated an amendment permitting aliens to acquire and dispose of lands in British territory except in time of war. The Bill was reported from the committee and the House adjourned.

The Irish Land Bill was read a second time on the 11th ult. in the House of Commons. Mr. Gregory and Lord Elcho favoured the Bill with material reservations. Several Irish members followed, including Sir Colman O'Loghin and Mr. Cogan, in support of and Mr. Downing against the measure. Mr. Disraeli on rising to speak was received with cheers. He said he thought the Devon Commission had supplied data for the present debate. It had once been his opinion that the relation between landlord and tenant was simply a commercial one. The change in the treatment of this relation had caused discord and discontent previously unknown in Ireland. The Bill on the subject introduced in Parliament in 1851 would have pacified the country and rendered the present Legislation needless. That Bill, continued Mr. Disraeli, was referred to a committee which adopted all but one vital provision, namely, that for the compensation of tenants for their improvements. That provision he then favored; now he opposed it, because the present Bill assumed that all the improvements were due to the enterprise of the tenant and none to that of the landlord. He assented to the second reading of the Bill, but declined to assent to its details. He could not favor the recognition it gave to the half-understood Ulster customs, varying, as they did, with the boundaries of each estate. Mr. Gladstone followed. He criticized minutely the objections made to the details of the Bill, and said that so far from promoting litigation it offered a substantial remedy for the unhealthy state of affairs in Ireland. The

Tribunal provided by the Bill would adjust the Ulster customs as the cases came up for settlement. On the whole he considered that the Bill gave a fixity to the tenure and security to the mind of the occupier of the soil, thus enabling him to pursue an honorable occupation in peace and safety. The Bill was doubtless yet imperfect and amendments would be fairly considered. The honorable gentleman concluded as follows:—Let us look back over the character of Irish patriotism for 100 years. For a hundred years Ireland has been engaged in almost a continual conflict, I will not say with the nation, but with the governing powers of this land. She has engaged in that conflict with all the disadvantages of limited population, of inferior resources, of backward political development, and yet she has been uniformly successful. Strength and weakness have grappled together in a most incessant conflict, and on every occasion, in a succession of falls, strength has been laid prostrate on the ground, and weakness has waved the banner of victory. And why? We last year heard the honorable member for Merthyr Tydvil making use, as he was well entitled to make use, of a proverb in Welsh, and then giving it us in English. The Welsh I cannot repeat, but the English was—"A nation is stronger than a law." Sir, I admit it. I say more, a nation is stronger than a parliament; but though I have no Welsh in which to clothe my saying, I will add yet another saying—there is something else that is stronger than a nation, and that something else is justice. The career of Ireland has been onward; her cry has ever been excelsior; because she has had justice for her cause, and been sustained in it by the favoring opinion of the civilised and Christian world. We have accepted the challenge; we seek in friendly contest to deprive Ireland of that weapon. There is but one way in which it can be done, and that is by offering her justice. Will you take it up; you, the victors, as you have been in many a battle? But what will be the issue of the strife, when already the world, as we know from utterances from high and low in other lands, has begun to recognize the efforts this great country is making for peace and union? What will be the issue of the strife, what will be the weight of responsibility if you venture to make on the part of Ireland or on the part of a portion of the people of Ireland demands that justice cannot sanction nor concede? We have been invoked to-night on both sides of the House to be just and fair. It is our desire to be just, but to be just we must be just to all. The oppression of a majority is detestable and odious—(Opposition cheers)—the oppression of a minority is only one degree less odious and less detestable. The face of justice is like the face of the God Janus. It is like the face of those lions, the work of Landseer, which keep watch and ward round the records of our country's greatness. She presents a tranquil and majestic countenance towards every point of the compass and quarter of the globe. That rare, that noble and imperial virtue, has this above all other qualities, that she is no respecter of persons, and she will not take advantage of a favorable moment to oppress the wealthy for the purpose of flattering the poor, any more than she will condescend to oppress the poor for the sake of pampering the luxuries of the rich. I beseech, then, my honorable friends to pause before they call on us to do an act which, however indecisive, may break the concord and unanimity of the House. We have been met, and handsomely met, on the other side of this House. We have been met, and gallantly met, by gentlemen who have been foremost in fighting the battles of the people of Ireland. Hesitate, I beseech you, for a moment, before you would run the risk of lighting a flame that you would in vain strive to extinguish; lest it be the unhappy fate of your country, having surmounted every difficulty, having conquered every enemy, that she should at length miss the prize of national happiness and contentment through the agency of those whom she has believed to be her friends. (Loud cheers.) The House then proceeded to divide on the second reading of the Bill, with the following result:—for the second reading, 442; against, 11. After the transaction of formal and unimportant business, the House, after midnight, adjourned.

In the House of Commons on the same night, Mr. Otway, Under Secretary for the Department of Foreign Affairs, informed the House that the difficulty between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the water boundaries of their respective territories in North America had been referred to arbitrators.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lefevre, Secretary of the Board of Trade, said that the Government had received information of the arrival of a cargo of spurious tea in England, but that it had since been re-exported.

In the House of Commons on the 14th ult., Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, explained the circumstances attending the seizure of the American brig *Mary Lovell*, in the West Indies, by a Spanish cruiser. He said that no demand for indemnity could lie against England, as the vessel was captured on the high seas, and not while in British jurisdiction.

The *City of Boston* has not been heard of. In the House of Commons Mr. Lefevre, member for Reading, replied to Sir J. Pakington relative to the overloading of the steamer *City of Boston*. He said the managers of the Inman line positively denied that the steamer was overladen with corn in bulk, as had been charged. They believed her to be still afloat. The British steamships *Normandy* and *Mary* had come into collision in the channel off the Guernsey coast. The *Normandy* sunk, carrying down thirty-one persons, including the captain.

In the House of Commons on the 18th ult. Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, admitted that the Japanese had expelled foreigners from Nagasaki. He said

Sir H. S. Parker, the British Minister to Japan, had remonstrated, but his representations were too late. Out of 2,800 foreigners that entered Nagasaki only 200 were suffered to remain.

Mr. J. McLeary Brown has been appointed provisionally chief of the Chinese Embassy, vice Mr. Burlingame, deceased.

The Chambers of Commerce of Belfast and Glasgow have remonstrated against the American mail service, and the government mismanagement of the English telegraph system.

Experts are dissatisfied with the practice of the Oxford boat crew. The opinion is general that Mr. Honblou is not a good stroke. Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are practising regularly.

SPAIN.

A duel with fatal results has been fought between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon. The immediate cause of the hostile meeting was the production of insulting letters from Prince Henri, branding Montpensier as a Jesuit conspirator against the peace and happiness of the country and the Spanish people, and as being a "bloated French pastry cook." They fought with pistols at ten paces. Three shots were exchanged. The Duke's third shot struck de Bourbon on the head, killing him instantly. As he fell the Duke exclaimed, "My God! what have I done?" and swore he would protect the Prince's children. The Duke received a slight wound on the cheek.

In the Cortes on the 13th ult. a deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement by a New York journal that Senator Sumner said he had received propositions from General Prim for the sale or cession of Cuba to the United States. General Prim pronounced the statement utterly false.

An interpellation regarding the granting of political privileges to Cuba having been addressed to the government by the Cortes, General Prim replied that no election had been held in that island, the authorities reporting that the time had not yet arrived and the troubles were not all ended.

It is reported that in spite of the constant vigilance of the authorities on both sides of the frontier, numbers of Carlists have crossed into Spain.

ROME.

Events in Rome are daily becoming graver. It is reported that the Marquis de Bonneville, the French ambassador, left on the 15th ult., for Paris, and that the ambassador of Austria at Rome has received from his government directions to sustain the demand of Count Daru for the admission of a French representative to the Council.

Forty members have signed a demand to the President of the Ecumenical Council that the order of the deliberation be changed, and the *Schema* relating to infallibility be immediately discussed.

The publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church renders inevitable a change in the attitude of France, as in the abstract they violate, it is said, "the principles of modern government and society, and are hostile to the wishes expressed by the Emperor Napoleon in his speech to the French Chambers."

Among the propositions before the Ecumenical Council is one declaring the Pope infallible in matters of faith and practice.

OUR LIVERPOOL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, March 13, 1870.

(VIA S.S. ARUCANIA.)

In my last I referred to the arrival of the steamer *Investigator* from Coquimbo, via Valparaiso, after a passage of something like 120 days, and that as much as 60 guineas per cent. had been paid for insurance. Capt. Knox, on his arrival here, was at once put into prison, having been placed under arrest by the crew and officers after they left Lisbon; he has been committed to take his trial at the next assizes, for attempting to hang the second cook in the after cabin. This affair, however, is not quite so bad as the murder committed some years since on board the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bogotá*, when the first engineer roasted a man to death. The murderer of that unfortunate man escaped after having found bail for £2,000. Captain Knox will have to bear the brunt, unless he skedaddles like the engineer. Whilst I am writing about murder and attempt to murder, I may mention that Prince Pierre Bonaparte will be tried at Tours on the 21st inst. for—1st: wilfully causing the death of M. Victor Noir; and 2nd: For committing an attempt at voluntary homicide on Ulric de Fonvielle.

The North German Parliament has abolished capital punishment by 118 votes against 81. Count Bismarck expressed a decided opinion against the proposed alteration in the law before the vote was taken.

Count Montalembert has entered the lists against the dogma of infallibility; and Count Daru, the French minister, has almost declared that the French troops cannot remain in Rome if this dogma be proclaimed. It has been stated that Prince de Broglie has been designated French ambassador at the Ecumenical Council.

Earl de Grey and Ripon was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons on the 5th inst., in room of the Earl of Zetland.

Ex-Queen Isabella and her husband have fallen out about money matters; she spent last year 25,000,000 francs more than her income. Her husband thinks their capital at this rate cannot last more than seven years, and he has therefore entered a suit in the French court against her; meanwhile, they are separated, he lives *como soltero*, y Doña Isabella *como—no sé como*.

WHEAT.—The controversies which have been carried on in France for some time, respecting the probable disposable stocks in that country at the time of the next harvest, seems to have been brought to a close, and 7,000,000 hectolitres, equal to 2,400,000 qrs., will be the surplus. Imports to the United Kingdom during the week ending 26th February, and the three preceding weeks, are as follows: Feb. 26th, 706,737 cwt.; Feb. 19th, 295,594 do.; Feb. 12th, 382,277 do.; Feb. 5th, 655,550 do.; total, 2,040,208 cwt.; or 10% less than the corresponding weeks of last year. But the supplies of barley have been 40% in excess; therefore, no imports can be expected from Chile; average prices, 40s. 7d. Prices remain the same as last report, although in some of the interior markets there has been an advance

of 6d. to 1s. per qr. The writer of the city article in the *Times* believes prices will be yet 2s. to 3s. per qr. lower.

COPPER.—The smelters have reduced their prices £2 per ton for refined; this will no doubt have some effect upon Chilean bars and ores. By the mail of the 17th I shall send you full particulars.

NITRATE.—Since my last report there have been no arrivals. Sales to arrive have amounted to 950 tons, at from 15s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt. Sales have been on the spot 1,100 tons, at from 16s. 1½d. to 17s. per cwt.

HONEY.—None here; the next arrivals will bring full prices, as there has been considerable enquiry.

HEMP.—Chilian fibres, value £34 to £38. Hemp, £20 to £25.

LINSEED OIL CAKES.—105 bags Chilian per *Arequipa*, sold at £8 10s. per ton.

MANCHESTER.—The quietness intensifies, and the lower prices quoted fail to stimulate buyers. Business in all departments is dull and limited.

MONEX is very tight; 3% is the lowest rate for the highest class short paper.

CHILIAN NEW LOAN ½ to 1% premium, 4%, £76½ each; 6%, £98½ each; 7%, £101½ to £102½ each.

PERUVIAN BONDS.—5%, £80 each; better demand.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, March 7, 1870.

The Deputies having returned from their short vacation, passed among their constituents, confirm the general belief, that the country is pleased with the conduct of the ministry, and the steps taken by the Emperor to resign the system of absolute government. The laws requiring amendment, in the opinion of the Provincials, are, first, leaving the elections of the local mayors to the local councils, and not to the government; second, redressing the inequities of the electoral law by leaving universal suffrage perfectly free, and lastly promoting the system of branch railways, and opening up other internal means of communication.

All this is very gratifying and must strengthen the hands of the cabinet. The opposition, consisting of 56 old-Bonapartists who have not yet been converted, is not regarded as anything serious. They desire to uphold the past, they cannot impede the pacific revolution going on—they cannot out-bid the ministry in its liberal programme—nor turn aside the Emperor from having the country governed by the country.

To embarrass the ministry would be a calamity. There is no party to replace it, and the work of regeneration would fall to the ground, and force in all probability the Emperor to adopt another *coup d'état*, to wipe out the first. A dissolution of the Chamber would be a fault, a needless waste of time, with only a partial good for result.

The Commissions, parliamentary and extra-parliamentary are working satisfactorily. They afford the means for young men who have held aloof from the Second Empire to enter a liberal public life, and the old stagers to confer their wisdom. Among the Committees of Inquiry, will be one, composed of masters, workmen, and statesmen, to probe the labor question to the bottom. If no cure can be found for the antagonism between labor and capital, the diagnosis of the disease will at all events stand revealed.

The wind is becoming favorable to not only gratuitous, but obligatory, public instruction. Germany has adopted the plan for twenty years, and it will not do to allow England to cut out France. In fact, it is becoming an axiom, a condition of qualification for the exercise of universal suffrage, that a voter should know how to read and write. Compulsory instruction will make parents revolt! They don't revolt when their children are forced to become soldiers—don't revolt if punished for maltreating a dog; and if sent to prison for neglecting to send their children to school, it will be no greater hardship, than when they are imprisoned, as recalcitrant national Guards, for refusing to do their few hours goose-stepping before the staff-officer of the regiment. One writer suggests that the Chamber of Deputies should be sent by an excursion train, to Germany, to witness the working of the system of national education, for the space of twenty-four hours.

The Vatican is at last waking up to the fact, that France will have a voice in the settlement of the question of infallibility. The French bishops have made their protests heard, and Count Daru's despatches, meant exactly what they said. For a time His Holiness has believed that the circle of flatterers which pandered to his infatuation, constituted the world, and that French bayonets were only a secondary consideration—that he was himself in fact, a necessity for the Catholic powers. *Nous avons changé tout cela*. In the translation of the liberal bishop of Grenoble, to the Primacy of the Gauls, at Lyons, in opposition to the Pope's nomination, an earnest is given of what France means. This nation is becoming sensible at last, and has made up its mind, to leave no longer its soldiers to crutch up an institution, that repays her aid with ingratitude and contempt, and instead of marching in advance, is determined to recede. It is again believed that the Ecumenical Council will be adjourned. It will break the Pope's heart—but it will be a triumph for civilization.

Prim has for the tenth time declared against the candidature of Montpensier, and goes hunting in Toledo. However, the duke's prospects never were brighter. The Republican party announce, it is said, their intention to join all the dissidents in the country, in case the Cabinet will carry Montpensier by a *coup d'état*.

Great preparations are being made to celebrate the anniversary of the Prince Imperial's birthday on the 16th. The rumor is revived, that after this date, the coin of the realm will carry the image of father and son.

In the fashionable world balls have ceased, and now we have nothing but concerts—half sacred, half profane. A few quiet dinners take place essential for political ends. But dancing is tabooed, except it can be managed after the old stagers retire. By the bye, it has been remarked, that Paris has never witnessed a season, where so many old *belles* and *beaux*, have reappeared. Among the former are six ladies, whose power is omnipotent in Society, and whose united ages, amount to 288 years—an average very high, where youth and beauty are so much worshipped. At Nice, matters are very gay; a German princess gave a dinner there in the course of the week, with representatives from the whole *Almanach de Gotha*. One of the "Highnesses" arrived late, and dined demurely with the ladies' maids, and he asserts a better repast he never sat down to. At one o'clock in the morning, the coachmen, in their white coats, agreed to represent the ladies, and the "gentlemen's gentlemen," became their *vis-à-vis*—when dancing took place by the light of the moon, on the balcony, with the cool breezes of the Mediterranean for refreshment.

Although the weather continues sharp, and

trying, it is healthy and bracing. The public gardens are everywhere getting up their spring toilettes, and preparing those for summer. The lilac, that pleasant *avant-garde* of the floral battalion is rapidly pushing its buds, and the others will not be slow to follow. The Bois furnishes us already with violets.

The weekly Bill of Health shows that if small-pox is not on the increase, it is not diminishing. This arrest of the plague may be attributed to the precautions by vaccination. *Au vaccin, au vaccin!* is the cry with the alarmed citizens. Dr. Lannoix and his pustuled cow, pass daily from one public office or institution to another, vaccinating clerks and interns. At the Hotel de Ville the *employés*, high and low, to the number of 270 "presented arms" to the doctor on Saturday, the Prefect himself being the last operated upon. The prejudice is nearly unanimous, in being inculcated direct from the cow; the faculty slung their shoulders at the taste, and the Academy of Science contests it, but the public will have it so, and Dr. Lannoix says they are right, as he introduces them to his little heifer drawn about in a cart, and pockets his £3, for each operation of his lancet.

The Prince Pierre Napoleon will be transferred to the prison of Tours on the 19th, in a special train. His counsel and wife will be allowed to accompany him—the Princess has retained a suit of apartments in the hotel close to the Court, and has invited some friends to stay with her during the trial. Special *valets* are announced for the event. The prices at Tours, are like the barometer, rapidly going up, with not the slightest indication of a fall.

A very singular suicide took place a few mornings ago. On the quay facing the Tuileries, a man was fishing, when a respectfully dressed person approached him, and offered him a handful of first-class cigars; one only was taken. Immediately afterwards, the new comer threw himself into the river, the fisherman plunged in, struggled for a time with the suicide, and returned to the bank, crying for help. He then gave the end of his rod to the drowning man, to pull him to land, but was informed, his anxiety was misplaced. Taking three Napoleons from his pocket, the fisherman was surprised to see him, place them on a small stick, and balance them on his chin. By this time a crowd had gathered, and bidding the spectators *bonsoir*, the unhappy man plunged into the stream. In the evening his body was recovered.

Whatever may be the solvent character of the Russian Princes in Paris, there is an unpleasant frequency in the disputes between the Princesses and the city tradesmen. One of these ladies, with a name ending in "off," was preparing to take herself off, when a limb of the law detained her baggage, until her creditors had *visé* her passport. The total of her unsettled little bills, was £56,000. She collected her diamonds, and entrusted them to her "Aunt," who is called "Uncle" in other countries, for £60,000, paid all demands, and resolved never to put foot in Paris again.

A professor in one of the lycées, has come in contact with the church. His class on Thursday last, presented no prepared home lessons, the pupils asserting, they were at Confession, and had no time. "Did the priest absolve you," asked the professor. "Yes," was the reply. "Then I shall do no such thing," and ordered them an extra task as a punishment.

The races at La Marche on Sunday last, were inaugurated, by a new fashion of *coiffure*, on the part of the stars of the *demi-monde*. Start not gentle reader when informed, it is this class of erring virtue that forms the *avant-garde* of fashion. The perruque in question is composed of black and blonde hair at once, the curls falling on the shoulders being tied with ribbon—style Louis XV. On the wig a rather rakish little three-cornered hat reposes, recalling the tiles worn by the clergy in the eighteenth century. While on this subject I may allude, to the first "Capillary artist" in Paris, who holds the beauties of the city by more than a single hair. To secure his services, many ladies have their hair dressed by him twelve hours in advance of a ball. His studio is a gem, and he received his clients with all the solemn ceremony of a renowned physician.

One of the new Equerries appointed by the Emperor declined the greatness thrust upon him, on the fact, that he did not know how to ride. The matter was arranged by sending him to the riding school.

The brother of the Prime Minister Ollivier, is a worthy citizen of credit and renown, and keeps a large carpet warehouse on the Boulevards. The minister has refused every "pension, post, and place," for his relatives. His brother desired the honor of being carpet-manufacturer to the Court; the Minister would not move in the matter, but it came to the ears of the Chamberlain, who conceded the honor at once.

The suit brought against the ex-queen of Spain, by her husband, to check her extravagant expenditure, has failed to be privately arranged, so that a very nice *exposé* is on the cards. As at present, her daughter, the Princess Gergenti, demands a divorce *a mensâ et thora*, on account of her husband's extravagance. He has squandered all her fortune; a good deal of it in gambling banks.

A French priest explaining the parable of the "Good Samaritan," demanded of a girl in his class, what she would do, if she met a man lying on the ground, similar to him in the parable. Reply. "I would call a policeman." At a recent ball, the wax-lights guttered, and a drop fell on the shoulders of a belle. Scream from beauty in distress. "Pardon," said a gallant flying to the rescue. "I thought marble was insensible."

On the 16th a public meeting will be held in the American Chapel, to express condolence with the family of the late Anson Burlingame, and the loss civilization has sustained by the death of that eminent man. The American minister will deliver an address, and Lord Lyons is expected to add a few words. The official and ambassadorial world of Paris, has been invited to attend.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

SANDY POINT, STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, April 12, 1870. (From our own correspondent.)

On the 5th of April the Argentine schooner *Espora*, 157 tons, Capt. Louis Piedrabuena, returned from Staten Land and Santa Cruz, making the trip from the latter place in 8 days. Messrs. Conlan & Griffin could find no trace of gold in Staten Land, so they made for Santa Cruz, to explore the river, which runs some 200 miles inland, where it takes its rise in a lake called Viedma. They have now been up this river almost two months, in company with a brother-in-law of Captain Louis and a sailor. Captain Louis informs me that when they were leaving they expressed their intention, should they find nothing in the river, to penetrate among the Cordilleras.

I enclose you a log that was kept by an Englishman named G. H. Gardiner. It appears that in October last Captain Louis fitted out a party of 8 men with every necessary, and I think they were more than two months away. You will find from the log that Gardiner speaks of the river as taking a S.S.W. direction, whereas on the chart it first runs due W. for more than the half of its course, then it turns N. by W. to its origin in lake Viedma, I send you some specimens of quartz Mr. Conlan brought from Staten Land, and sent down here.

Some time ago I noticed in the columns of the MAIL an article on the adulteration of drugs in Valparaiso. Now I consider that we, in this-out-of-the-way place, have a better right to cry out than many others against such practices, inasmuch as when we receive an article adulterated, inert or falsified, we have no redress short of Valparaiso. Last winter we had a lieutenant who received a simple fracture of the right leg; previous to that time repeated applications had been made for splints and splint-wood, as the timber of these parts is of no use for that purpose. At length there were received nine splints of white poplar (*alamo*), ordinary straight ones, very flexible, too narrow and too short for the leg, and owing to their extreme flexibility, of no service whatever, and still the country had to pay the moderate sum of \$13.50 for the same! The lieutenant's leg was treated with sand-bags. When any particular article is ordered, should such not be in stock, some other is substituted, the entry in the invoice being made as if it were the right one. For example, not long since two pair of tooth forceps were ordered, one for the upper molars left; and what was sent? A pair for general use, which were not required. The other pair ordered was for lower incisors, and a pair for upper incisors came to hand. Osophagus forceps were also ordered, and a pair for nasal polypus was sent, one dozen silver catheters, and one prostatic, and we got four for men and two for women, the latter not being required, all the six being of German silver, and costing only \$14.50. Six tubes of vaccine lymph (at least supposed to contain it), when snipped off at both ends and blown, were found not to contain one drop. Twenty pounds of tow (*estopa*), were charged for at 10c. per lb., and the sack 30c., was one of the most elaborate, and, at the same time, most paltry attempts at a swindle I ever witnessed. Along the sides of the sack and seams, there was a light coat of tow, while the interior was composed of teased manilla, sea-weed, cow-hair, the hair of horse's tails or manes, and something resembling the sweepings of a milliner's shop, all to make up the 20 lbs. of tow. The truth of the foregoing you may vouch for, and the articles are still here to bear witness for themselves. If the public are to be gulled, so long as I am in receipt of their money they shall know it; and, moreover, I feel that I am performing nothing more nor less than a downright act of charity in exposing such scandalous frauds.

The returns from the gold mines are very small just now, and not more than twenty persons are at work. Coal is still being got out, and in the sheds by the sea-side there are about 500 tons. Our streets are being paved, and new houses are being built, and old ones repairing, which makes the place begin to have an air of comfort. Arrivals.—March 30.—*Almaz*, Russian corvette, 7 guns, Capt. Kime, from Montevideo in 12 days. April 5: *Espora*, Argentine schooner, Capt. Luis Piedrabuena, from Santa Cruz, in 8 days. *Departures*.—March 20: *Patagonia*, for Liverpool; 31, *Almaz*, Valparaiso.

LOG OF G. H. GARDINER REFERRED TO ABOVE

Journal of the Santa Cruz river expedition from Patagon Island to the Cordillera, by G. H. Gardiner, October 1st 1869.

About the beginning of October we started on our exploring trip from the Island, and made our camp by the river side 12 miles distant. The direction of the river is S.S.W.

2ND DAY'S MARCH.—This morning off again, passing a beautiful valley, running in a southerly direction; it begins about two miles from the end of Lion Range. Encamped about 15 miles further on from the valley; for about 4 miles, the river runs to the westward, then again in a winding course to the S.S.W.; here it is about 80 yards wide and runs very strong. Plenty of eddies, with good banks for tracking.

3RD DAY'S MARCH.—Marched until we arrived at a *rincon* surrounded by white clay cliffs; in it are to be seen the relics of an Indian Camp, and on the other side is a large flat.

4TH DAY'S MARCH.—To-day we passed over a pampa about 10 miles long and 5 broad, covered with grass and large trees of the incense kind and yellow bush. All the way up on the north side there is no scarcity of pasture. Encamped for the night in front of high hills covered with lava.

5TH DAY'S MARCH.—The weather set in very stormy with heavy winds and snow from the south; we encamped at 4 miles distant from our last place. The land here is barren being covered with sand. The hills on the north side are covered with volcanic eruption from the side on which we were, we saw three white clay cliffs; a little up river there is also a small island with a few gulls on it; plenty of quartz of a decent size in the camp, while along the banks are stones of all sizes and classes. As yet the general course of river is S.S.W.

6TH DAY'S MARCH.—Made a march to-day of 5 miles and pitched on a small flat or *rincon* where the soil and pasturage are good: very many springs bursting through ravines down the hill sides, depositing a great quantity of black sand on the plains. Here the river appears very deep: about 14 miles further up can be seen hills covered with snow. We remained here one day to look about us. There is very much brown quartz. The hills on the north side are covered with lava, those on this are of a conical shape and composed of white clay, and seem to be getting still higher as we go up. The current is very rapid and deep, although the river has not risen yet. The mornings are warm, the evenings cold, and windy with smart frosts every night.

7TH DAY'S MARCH.—Made a seven mile march to-day. Found the grass very poor, though we fell in with a number of huanacos and ostriches.

8TH DAY'S MARCH.—Completed 7 miles. The

grass still bad. The river very narrow, something like 30 yards in width. Here the hills close in, and begin to get very high on both sides, and they are covered with lava; a ledge of red rock runs along the north side, at the extremity of which there are enormous numbers of gulls. We found abundance of firewood, which was very desirable, the nights being frosty. The hills rise to 1000 feet. The volcano was distinctly audible to-day.

9TH DAY'S MARCH.—Got over eight miles. We see on the north side two beautiful *potreros*. The river runs in a serpentine course, and the hills begin to widen out, and we encamped at the foot of one of them.

10TH DAY'S MARCH.—Nine miles further up to-day. Two small islands were close by, and we saw any amount of drift wood floating past us. We climbed one of the hills and obtained a proper view of the cordilleras. Here there is plenty of short dry grass. We passed a very large rock of brown water quartz, but on our return it was covered with We also passed one fine valley where we saw numerous specimens of the lion of the country.

11TH DAY'S MARCH.—Eleven miles nearer our destination. Passed two white clay cliffs, at the bases of which we saw slate and quartz. From here we could plainly see the cordillera running N. and S., and covered with snow. The land is very fine. The valley of the river widens as it nears the cordillera. On the north side we saw one wild horse. Further back there is plenty of slate, and quartz of a very large size.

12TH DAY'S MARCH.—Marched 9 miles to-day. The land still improving, abundance of wood and grass. Passed three good sized islands, and a number of small ones. I should say there is a pass to the north side, with clay cliffs, forming the western boundary.

13TH DAY'S MARCH.—We arrived at a large valley, stretching down from the mountains on the left, and watered by a fine stream of pure water, about as large as the river at Sandy Point. It was rising fast. The weather was very fine, but swarms of mosquitoes tormented us and the poor horses. The streams abound in *truchas* (trout), and there is no lack of firewood.

14TH DAY'S MARCH.—Completed 12 more miles, arriving at the Lake where the river takes its rise, the water running straight out without any fall. The periphery of the lake is about 40 miles. The pasture is bad, and the ground is covered with rocks of quartz and granite, and with sand.

15TH DAY'S MARCH.—Proceeded along the margin of the lake for 6 or 7 miles from the river's head, and here the land improves.

16TH DAY'S MARCH.—Eight miles further by the lake side. We pitched our tent by a low marsh. Boggy mossy ground all about, and from the hills a stream runs through the middle of it, emptying itself into the lake. This marsh is 6 miles in circumference, and is covered with green grass, and fairly alive with duck, geese, widgeon, teal, divers, waterhens, snipe, &c. No lack of firewood. Right opposite there is a pretty fair sized island, standing well out of the water, with a low reef on the south side. This is the favorite resort of the wild fowl in the neighborhood, where they appear to have formed a sort of aviary for themselves. The lake was rising and we could not pass over, but I should think there would be no difficulty in getting across in the winter season.

17TH DAY'S MARCH.—Game is getting scarce, and the weather very changeable.

18TH DAY'S MARCH.—We saw a strange looking animal on the shore to-day, as large as a good sized dog, and of a darkish color.

19TH DAY'S MARCH.—We got six miles nearer to the mountains, and pitched by a river about 20 yards across, the banks of which are very fertile, and about two miles further on are magnificent patches of wood and valley land, and still further are to be seen the mountain sides all covered with timber. We experienced heavy wind and rain.

20TH DAY'S MARCH.—We passed along the mountain valley, and every step the horses took they were up to their bellies, but the land on both sides looked splendid.

21ST DAY'S MARCH.—Marched up the mountain valley; we encamped by a stream running from the southward, which looks well for prospecting. Robble of a large size, with other different kinds of wood, grow on the mountains.

22ND DAY'S MARCH.—The bed of the stream is composed of small stones and gravel. We have found plenty which I think contain some kind of metal.

23RD DAY'S MARCH.—To-day found a bed of the same kind of stone, on the creek, with the same kind of metal in it.

24TH DAY'S MARCH.—The ground looks the same all over, with the same kind of stones scattered about. This valley has five or six creeks running from one to the other. Here we saw lots of fowl of all kinds, huanaco, deer and ostriches.

25TH DAY'S MARCH.—Still further on we found wild currants, and another fruit called the Devil's claws; it is red and drooping, like earrings, and very sweet. We also saw marsh mallow, and all the kinds of berries which are to be found in the colony.

26TH DAY'S MARCH.—We dug to the depth of eight feet but the water gained on us and we were obliged to desist. In the sand we washed we saw a great number of shining specks.

27TH DAY'S MARCH.—Went 16 miles through the mountains, and fell in with a small lake about seven miles by half a mile; it is fed by the mountain streams. We kept our course along its shores until we arrived at a place which we supposed its head, but we found it narrowing into a channel about 20 yards wide, and 600 yards long, and communicating with another lake. This channel is very shallow.

28TH DAY'S MARCH.—We kept on by the shore of the second lake, and could see a tide setting through the mountains to the other side of the cordilleras. This lake appeared to be very deep. Both lakes have leads of black slatestone with the same kind of metal I have already mentioned.

29TH DAY'S MARCH.—The trees grow right down to the beach, which is covered with tracks like those of sheep.

30TH DAY'S MARCH.—Left the mountains on our return to the island. I need not give the details of our trip down. I may remark that I see no difficulty in the way of boats coming up this river as far as the lake itself. The north side of the river has better land, better pasture, and a much finer view.

SANTIAGO.

The procession which took place on Good Friday was very numerously attended, and everything passed off quietly and in good order. The images were of the usually ridiculous and grotesque character, and the "get up" of some of the saints, in the height of the fashion of the present day, excited the risibility of more than one spectator. The decree of the Intendente, providing that the procession should conclude by 8 p.m., was severely remarked upon by the devotees

generally; nevertheless, it was complied with. A daily paper, in remarking upon the procession, and processions in general, says:—The troubles of the headles and vergers commence at the conclusion of the procession, when they have to collect the candles that have been delivered to those who have taken part in it. Very many of these, believing without doubt that every laborer is worthy of his hire, quietly put out their candles, and slipping them under their coats, mingle with the crowd, and are soon out of sight.

The *Independiente* says:—"The Protestant propagandists, with the cynicism peculiar to them, and with that impunity which is secured to them by a culpable tolerance, have spread their usual nets during the Holy days. At the doors of the temples, and in the Alameda, throughout Thursday and Friday, they distributed with profusion the ridiculous pamphlets with which they endeavor to deceive people. The fruits they have obtained from that distribution may be gathered from the multitude of pieces of paper that whiten the ground at the before-mentioned places. The distributors themselves have also been able to form an idea of the success of their endeavors, from the circumstance of having received in their faces their tracts torn into shreds. The Valparaiso Bible Society will, doubtless, inform us at its next meeting that it has distributed millions of books throughout the republic, and that they have been well received by the people."

The elections for members of the Municipality took place on Sunday, the 17th inst. The greatest order and quietness prevailed throughout the entire day. The result, politically considered, was in favor of the moderate liberals.

Mr. J. Wheelwright, as the representative of Mr. Luis Rudolphus, has applied for an exclusive privilege for the introduction of "Ksom's Machines" for extracting metal from the ore by means of compressed air.

Mr. James Swan has opposed the application of Mr. Charles Le Fort, for an exclusive privilege for the manufacture of hydraulic cement.

Don Francisco Miralles has applied for an exclusive privilege for a new method of distillation, of which he claims to be the inventor.

The *Societal Hípica*, or Jockey Club, has been declared legally incorporated.

An exclusive privilege for the term of eight years has been granted to Don Benaventura Sanchez, for a machine for collecting the gold, silver, and quicksilver that floats on the water, when those metals are extracted by the wet method. An exclusive privilege for the term of five years has also been granted to Señor Sanchez, for each of the following machines:—An atmospheric machine for grinding ores by either the dry or wet methods; a machine for pulverizing and amalgamating ores; and one for concentrating and amalgamating all kinds of ores.

On the 18th inst. a man fell from the Cerro de Santa Lucia, while under the influence of that popular beverage, *chicha*, and was so seriously injured as to necessitate his immediate conveyance to the hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

Don Luis Bilet, the distinguished violinist, expired in this city, on the 18th inst., after a long and painful illness.

The *Libertad* says:—We recollect to have heard one night, in a music store, the following curious tale respecting one of the members of the new Municipal Board. The conversation turned upon the Orpheon, a musical society recently founded under that title. "That society cannot continue to exist," exclaimed Don José, "because God will never allow to prosper a society that has a pagan name. If it were under the protection of the Holy Mary or St. Cecilia, it would be an entirely different affair." And Don José maintained that he was in earnest, and he became vexed with his German audience, because they laughed at the danger to which, he said, the Orpheon was exposed. Santiago may expect from this member of the municipality many . . . processions.

Two ladies named respectfully Doña Dolores Valenzuela and Doña Prospera Gonzalez, both natives of this city, died a few days since at the advanced age of 100 years. There were several strange coincidences in connection with these two ladies. They were both born in the same hour, their manner of living was alike, they both died of the same disease, and finally they were both buried on the same day.

On Wednesday last, a woman was caught in the act of interfering an infant in a hole she had made in the floor of the room in which she lived. She is now in custody and awaits her trial. It is not at present known whether the child was her own or not.

A case of considerable importance, and involving a large sum of money, has just been decided by the Courts of First and Second Instance of this city. It will be remembered that some time since Don Louis Cousiño sold his coal mines and other properties at Lota, to the company entitled *Compañia Esplotadora de Lota*. After the public deed of sale had been drawn out, the vendor proceeded to the office appointed by law to pay the transfer duty, but here a difficulty arose, the official exacting a duty of 4%, instead of 2%, to which the vendor considered himself liable.

The officer refusing to grant the customary certificate on any other terms, the vendor in order to perfect the sale, paid the amount exacted under protest. The transfer duty paid on the sale of the coal mines amounted to \$166,800 being 4% on \$4,170,000, and that on the remainder of the properties to \$12,400, being 4% on \$310,000. The vendor afterwards brought an action against the Fiscal treasury to recover the half of the amount paid under protest, and he has been successful, in so far as regards the amount paid on the sale of the mines, but not with respect to the amount paid on the other properties, which are declared not to come within the provisions of the same law as the mines.

The amount ordered to be returned to the plaintiff is \$33,400.

Don Juan Manuel Cobo, associate judge of the Supreme Court, expired on Saturday last. Rumor points to Don Alejandro Reyes as the probable successor of the late Señor Cobo.

A circular has been issued from the Ecclesiastical Court advising the clergy that two Ecuadorian priests, named respectively Andres Corsino Rodas, and Joaquin Chiriboga, do not possess the requisites for performing the offices of their ministry, and exhorting them to take care that they do not perform any in their respective districts.

PROVINCIAL.

THE FRONTIER.—On the 28th ult. a division, consisting of the third battalion of the line, a part of the regiment of grenadiers, and the squadron of mounted militia, left Colipulli for the interior, and returned on the 5th inst., without having been able to do anything against the rebel Indians. A son of the *cacique* Marigual returned with the division, on an embassy, it is said, to General Pinto. The *Meteoro* is responsible for the following account of a ludicrous event that befell some officers and men of the 7th battalion. "The night before arriving at this city, the battalion halted at a distance from it of about three leagues. The officers do not appear to have been supplied with a super-abundance of forethought, for it was not until after a halt was sounded that they discovered that the stock of provisions was completely exhausted. Under these circumstances an officer was sent on to this city to purchase a supply, which was speedily done, and the eatables and drinkables having been safely packed on a mule's back they were sent off to the camp, the officer remaining behind for the purpose of enjoying a little chit-chat over a social glass with some companions in arms. However, the time at length arrived when it became necessary for the officer to start for the camp also, and, it being rather late, his brothers in arms insisted upon accompanying him. Off they went at a rapid pace in order to come up with the muleteer, and whether it was owing to the excitement of the race or to another cause which it is easy to divine, they appear to have been in that frame of mind, when stones and stumps of trees are apt to assume strange shapes, for on nearing the camp they espied at a short distance from them some suspicious looking objects, and immediately afterwards the cry of Indians! Indians! was raised. Off went the officers in different directions, he who had been dispatched in search of provisions alone pushing on to the camp, where he no sooner arrived and gave the note of alarm than the bugle sounded "to arms," and the jaded soldiers were turned out in pursuit of the supposed Indians. On arriving near to the spot indicated by the officer, however, the keen sight of the advanced pickets discovered in the distance the mule and sundry packages; which the muleteer was endeavoring to re-arrange on his beast, an operation rendered necessary on account of the girths or lashings having given way. We are assured this amusing episode will not be very readily forgotten by those, who were the principal actors in it." The *caciques*, Domingo Melin and Juan Trintre are in prison here, on a charge of tampering with some of the soldiers. The following additional particulars are to hand:—On the 5th instant, a division left Puren for Collico, for the purpose of attacking a party of Indians, reported to be at that place. On arriving there the Indians turned out in considerable force, and the fight immediately commenced, the enemy, as usual, showing great courage and obstinacy, but he was ultimately compelled to give way in disorder. The troops captured 116 cattle and a number of sheep. The Indians had eight of their number wounded, and a son of the *cacique* Loncomil killed. On the part of the Government soldiers, there were only two wounded. A correspondent of the *Ferrocarril* writing in reference to the preceding expedition says:—An Indian who has resided during eleven years in the territory of Quilapan, has arrived at Cañete. He says he knows King Orelie personally, having seen him many times. He says the King has with him 100 Spaniards inclusive of the prisoners who escaped from the *Nacimiento* gaol, and that they are well armed. He also says that Quilapan has expressed his determination not to deliver up Orelie, and that if necessary he will continue the war for ten years to come. The *caciques* Quilahuque, Montri, and Calbucoy are resolved to support Quilapan in his resolve. The division under commandant Amunátegui returned to Panguenco on the 13th instant, with 6 Indians prisoners, 217 cattle and 60 horses. In a skirmish that took place on the banks of the Cautin the troops killed one Indian and wounded several others.

SAN FELIPE.—The elections of the 17th inst. passed off very orderly, and both parties appear to be perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the receivers of votes performed their duties. It is reported here that several of the participators in the late riot at Putendo are in custody, but the ringleaders are still at large. Now that the elections are over, business is beginning to show some signs of improvement.

SAN FERNANDO.—A very serious occurrence took place in the church of the convent of San Francisco, during the celebration of divine service on Good Friday. It appears that a lady, observing a pick-pocket withdraw his hand from her pocket, and missing her purse, gave chase after him, thus originating a great noise and disturbance, which finally culminated in a general rush of the congregation to the door, some believing that a violent earthquake was taking place, and others that a fire had broken out. Numbers of persons were badly hurt; one has died in the hospital from the injuries received, and another is lying in that institution without any hope of recovery.

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 Importers for the Trade of First-class
TEAS, WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS,
 Have always on hand the following Wines,

Selected especially notable, from a stock comprising the largest and most varied assortment of Foreign Wines ever held by any house in Chile, and which the Advertisers offer to the Trade on the most moderate and equitable terms.

“EL LEON COLORADO” SHERRIES.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY,
 \$10 per dozen Case.

Pale Gold color; a very soft and delicate Wine, with admirable bouquet and flavor. Particularly suitable for Dinner and Luncheon. In quarter-casks, octaves, and one-dozen cases.

ROYAL CLUB SHERRY,
 \$13 per dozen Case.

A very old Sherry, rich, full-flavored, remarkably pure and mellow, with admirable bouquet and aroma; a perfect Dinner and Luncheon Wine. In quarter-casks, octaves, and cases.

FINE OLD AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
 \$16 per dozen Case.

A superb pale Wine of the highest character, specially selected and shipped from Xeres under contract solely for the Advertisers. Dry, yet soft and mellow, with exquisite bouquet, flavor, and aroma, it is offered to the connoisseur who can appreciate a high-class Amontillado, as one of the most choice and elegant Wines procurable. In quarter-casks, octaves, and cases.

“EL LEON COLORADO” PORTS.

The following Ports are shipped by Messrs. Olfley & Co. of Oporto, a firm identified with the progress and development of the wine trade of the Douro for a century and a half; and are selected from a stock held by the subscribers, comprising examples of the most celebrated vintages of the present century.

London Club Port,
 \$10 per dozen Case.

Well matured in wood prior to bottling; this Port has excellent body and soft rich flavor, not too sweet on the palate. It is in brilliant condition, and is very suitable for general use, or in cases where Port Wine is used medicinally. In quarter-casks and cases.

Royal Club Port,
 \$12 per dozen Case.

Thoroughly matured in wood prior to bottling; this Wine has medium color and possesses an exquisitely fine and rather dry flavor, with great aroma and fine bottled character. It is in perfect order for present use and will improve for years in bottles. In quarter-casks and cases.

Rare Old Vintage Port,
 \$16 per dozen Case.

This rare Old Port having been most carefully attended to in wood for many years prior to bottling, is slightly tawny in color, and exhibits a fruity yet dry and delicate character, with exquisite bouquet. It possesses a finely finished bottled character, and may be considered a perfect example of the highest class Wines of the Cima do Douro. In quarter-casks and cases.

Every Bottle with the Red Lion Brand contains the full sixth part of an Imperial gallon.

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From the most renowned shippers, carefully Bottled, Matured, and in perfect condition.

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DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY,

Recommended by the faculty as superior to the finest French Brandy.

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Coast and country orders carefully attended to, packed and forwarded as directed.

LAMBIE & CO.,

43 Calle del Cabo Valparaiso, and Pasaje Bulnes, Santiago.

SHIPPING.

PORT OF VALPARAISO.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 17.—Coronilla, Brit. bk., 524, from Liverpool in 90 days, with assorted cargo; Waugh & Co.
 Victoria, Guat. str., 197, from Los Vilos in 1 day, with assorted cargo; Loren Bros.
 Mowe, Germ. sch., 50, from Montevideo in 51 days, in ballast.
 Paqueta de los Vilos, Chil. str., 160, from Los Vilos in 1 day, in ballast; A. Castillo.
 APRIL 18.—Ilenani, Brit. bk., 409, from Liverpool in 126 days, with coal; Williamson, Balfour & Co.
 APRIL 19.—Lago, Salv. bk., 195, from Coronel in 5 days, with coal; Wittig & Montané.
 Spirit of the Dawn, Brit. bk., 692, from San Antonio in 1 day, with assorted cargo.
 Amacania, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 1506, from Liverpool and intermediate ports in 35 days, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim.
 Don Pascual, Guat. bk., 475, from Coronel in 5 days, with

coal; Gervasoni Bros.
 APRIL 20.—Providencia, Ital. bk., 252, from Costa Rica in 54 days, with coffee and lumber; Alsop & Co.
 Courier, Brit. bk., 238, from Rosario in 42 days, in ballast; J. W. Bates.
 Almena, N. A. bk., 689, from San Francisco in 63 days, with lumber; Cross & Co.
 Gobernador Pozzi, Salv. bk., 157, from Coquimbo in 15 days, with ballast; Peterson & Martin.
 Ceres, Dutch bk., 146, from Montevideo in 79 days, with assorted cargo; Grisar, Schuchard & Co.
 Patria, Germ. bk., 362, from Coronel in 2 days, with coal; D. Schutte & Co.
 APRIL 21.—Limeña, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 1162, from Panama and intermediate ports in 20 days, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim.
 Boyonaise, Fr. bk., 363, from Newcastle (Australia), in 41 days, with assorted cargo; A. D. Bordes.
 John Bright, Brit. bk., 392, from Payta in 35 days, in ballast; Hainsworth & Co.
 O'Higgins, Chil. conv., from the North.
 William Cargill, Brit. bk., 365, from New Zealand in 30 days, in ballast; Cross & Co.
 Maputo I., Fr. bk., 402, from Havre in 53 days, with assorted cargo; A. D. Bordes.

A. H. Wille, Germ. ship, 995, from Montevideo, with salt and ballast; D. Schutte & Co.
 Rosamond, Brit. bk., 396, from Pernambuco in 36 days, with sugar; P. H. Gruning & Co.
 APRIL 22.—Paqueta de Maile, Chil. str., 187, from Constitution in 1 day, with assorted cargo; Lyon & Co.
 Huayay, Chil. str., 227, from Constitution in 1 day, with assorted cargo; Lyon & Co.
 Alberto, Guat. bk., 390, from Corral in 7 days, with lumber; F. P. Alvarez.
 Heroduro, Brit. bk., 499, from Swansea in 100 days, with coal; Gunston, Ledward & Co.
 Los Carreras, Chil. bk., 401, from Ancud in 4 days, with lumber; Velasquez & Co.
 Duke of Roxbury, Brit. bk., 575, from Talcahuano in 2 days, with assorted cargo; Lyon Bros.
 APRIL 23.—Clonine, Chil. sch., 85, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; A. Castillo.
 Margareta, Germ. sch., 330, from Pernambuco in 56 days, with sugar; M. E. de Sarmata & Co.
 Pascualita, Chil. bk., 221, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; J. Corveró & Co.
 Don Teodoro, N. A. bk., 287, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; Cooper & Co.
 Oriana, N. A. bk., 332, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; Cooper & Co.
 APRIL 24.—Archeus, N. A. sch., 84, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; L. Sir.
 Rosalia, Guat. bk., 280, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; J. Corveró & Co.
 Williams Robledo, Chil. sch., 75, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; Marcell Haussett.
 Josefina, Chil. sch., 61, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; J. Corveró & Co.
 Alvinia, Salv. sch., 41, from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo.
 Biobio, Chil. str., 530, from Corral in 4 days, with assorted cargo; Lyon & Co.
 Edith, Brit. bk., from Carapangue, with assorted cargo; for order.
 Amalia, N. A. bk., from Constitution in 2 days, with assorted cargo; Lyon & Co.
 APRIL 25.—Alice A. Randall, N. A. sch., from Ancud in 4 days, with lumber.
 Valparaiso, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 627, from Port Mont in 4 days, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim.

DEPARTURES.
 APRIL 17.—Franziska, Germ. bk., 364, for Pisco, in ballast; D. Schutte & Co.
 Payta, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 396, for Panama and intermediate ports, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim.
 APRIL 19.—Arica, Brit. bk., 335, for Curanipe, in ballast; G. Wilms.
 Esk, Brit. bk., 407, for Liverpool, with wheat; Dickson, Harker & Co.
 Maipú, Chil. str., 390, for Carrizal, with assorted cargo; Lyon & Co.
 St. Bernard, Brit. bk., 448, for Antofagasta, with coal; Gunston, Ledward & Co.
 Mystery, French Godofroy, Germ. bk., 428, for Iquique, with assorted cargo.
 Guayaquil, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 449, for Mejillones, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim.
 Anna Pizarro, N. A. bk., ship, 301, for Callao, with assorted cargo; J. Corveró & Co.
 Veendam, Dutch sch., 175, for Montevideo, with assorted cargo; G. Wilms.
 APRIL 20.—Brit. ship, 675, for Liverpool, with assorted cargo; F. Huth Gruning & Co.
 APRIL 21.—Teresa Oresqui, Ital. bk., 310, for Cobija, with assorted cargo; A. Castillo.
 Coronel, Dan. bk., 184, for Iquique; Heyer & Co.
 Illimani, Brit. bk., 409, for Carrizal, with coal; Williamson, Balfour & Co.
 APRIL 22.—Callao, P. S. N. Co.'s str., 628, for Coronel, with general cargo and passengers; D. Sim.
 Rei de Italia, Ital. ship, 789, for Callao, with assorted cargo; A. Castillo.
 Volina, Brit. bk., 245, for Liverpool; Savers, Duncan & Co.
 Matilde, Salv. sch., 86, for Huasco and Carrizal, with assorted cargo; A. Castillo.
 APRIL 23.—Ceres, Germ. bk., 356, for Coronel, in ballast; Weber & Co.
 Spirit of the Dawn, Brit. bk., 692, for Liverpool, with wheat; Dickson, Harker & Co.
 River Avon, Brit. bk., 499, for Carrizal, in ballast; Cross & Co.
 Pochontas, Chil. str., 89, for Constitution, in ballast; Loren Bros.
 Rosa, Salv. sch., 129, for Cobija, with assorted cargo; F. Calmann.
 Africano, N. A. bk., 295, for Caldera, with powder; A. Castillo.
 Valparaiso, Fr. bk., 475, for Callao, in ballast; A. D. Bordes.
 Valentin, Fr. ship, 700, for Callao, in ballast; A. D. Bordes.
 Emma, Salv. bk., 191, for Callao, with assorted cargo; J. Corveró & Co.
 APRIL 25.—Lhamar, Brit. str., 613, for Talta, with assorted cargo; Lyon & Co.
 Frederick Hermann, Germ. bk., 299, for Coronel, in ballast; Hötzel & Scholle.

CLEARED.
 APRIL 16.—Christina Maria, N. A. bk., 332, for Totorillo, with coal; Peterson & Martin.
 APRIL 18.—Victoria, Guat. str., 197, for Carrizal, with assorted cargo; Loren Bros.
 Skinfasco, Norw. bk., 322, for Iquique, in ballast; G. Wilms.
 Cinchannato, Ital. ship, 640, for Callao, with assorted cargo; Solari & Brignardello.
 Veladosa, Chil. sch., 135, for Lota, with ores; Banco Agrícola.
 Boyardidan, Brit. bk., 542, for Tomé, with ores; Hainsworth & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.
 Mex-of-War.—Chilena; Thalaba, Valdivia, O'Higgins, Abtao, Anand, H. B. M.; Nereus, Camdeon, French Lamolette Piquet, Egerie.
 SPANISH.—Concepcion, Huayay, Lota, Maipú, Valparaiso, Victoria, Biobio, Paqueta de los Vilos, Arucania, Limeña, Paqueta de Maile.
 SHIPS.—Pride of the Ocean, Anglo Indian, Ontario, David Livingston, C. M. Davis, Rhoda, Proteus, Bethulah Thayer, Bogota, Victoria, Red Deer, A. H. Wille.
 BARCS.—Crouch Bros., Kent, Skinfasco, Rosalia, Amalia, Islay, Amelia, Lavinia, Dalton, Moreno, Laco, Glenafon, Manilla, Maria, Maria, Schumeler, Kong Karl, Coronilla, Anthony Gunther, Maria Margarita, River Forth, S. H. Waterman, Copiapo, François Joseph, Don Pascual, Providencia, Oriana, Nauphante, Quindaro, Almena, Gobernador Pozzi, Theodore, Mary, Mary, Conzuelo, Mackay, Ceres, Mystery, Phantom, Daniel, Hong Kong, Patria, Bayonaise, Boddyddan, Sofia, Chaaaral, Sauvage, Bernhard Carl, Precursor, Procesa, John Bright, William Cargill, Alberto, Abbey Home, Nueva Pacifica, Empress of the Seas, F. G. W., Bela, Valentine, Amalia, Chincinato, Ethelberg, Mariposa, Latskan, De Ruyter, Maputo I., Mary Evans, Dunikier, Dexte Jules, Pantalon, Banhshe, San José, Maria Luisa, Christina Maria, Rosamond, Heroduro, Los Carreras, Duke of Roxbury, Don Teodoro, Oriana.
 Hugs.—Guillermo, Annie, Mathilde, Bernhard, Courier, Washington, Edith, Pascualita, Sophia, Town of Liverpool, Chileña.
 Schooners.—Cofija, Stanley, Rothay, Eduardo, Josefine, C. L. Taylor, Martha, Laura, Anna, Elena, Josefa, Teresa Aguirre, Ugarteche, Nueva Deuda, Catherine, Archibald, Reina, Juan Fernandez, Mowe, Alvinia, Anna, Hermann, Duke of Richmond, Forest King, Sarah H. Merrill, Veladosa, Williams Robledo, Alice A. Randall, Clonine, Margareta, Heroduro.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AT VALPARAISO.
 FROM ENGLAND.
 Liverpool.—San Lorenzo, Feb. 7; Norseman, Feb. 26; Aroquipa, Feb. 26; Charlotte, Feb. 10; La Rochelle, Feb. 10; Victoria, Feb. 25; Santa Beqa, Feb. 9; Chance, Feb. 12; Glensoyn, Feb. 12 (for Concepcion); Prince Arthur, Jan. 3 (for Coquimbo); Castleton, Jan. 10; Spirit of the Morning, Jan. 27; Magnolia, Feb. 17; Oceania, Feb. 19; Santa Rosa, Feb. 20.
 Swansea.—Virginia, November 7; Pacific, February 8; Lord Marmion, Jan. 9 (for Caldera); Copiapo, Feb. 14; Delaware, Jan. 21 (for Coquimbo); Edith, Feb. 12; Star of the West, Feb. 14; Hnda, Feb. 14; Oriente, Feb. 1 (for Coquimbo).
 Glasgow.—City of York, Oct. 26; Aconcagua, Jan. 8 (for Talcahuano); Jeffrey, Jan. 7; Gallovidio, Feb. 3; Epsilon, Feb. 12.
 Cardiff.—L. B. Gilchrist, Dec. 17; Pasitheia, Jan. 3; Charlotte Clark, Dec. 3 (for Talcahuano); Princess Alexander, Feb. 4; Eia, Feb. 11.
 Valparaiso.—Gama, Jan. 16 (for Coquimbo); Lallins, Jan. 3; Reino del Agreus, Dec. 2; Clifton Belle, Jan. 4; Gambia, Jan. 18; Nelbris, Jan. 17; Iduna, Feb. 16 (for Coquimbo).
 London.—Jane Anna, Jan. 20; Montezuma, Jan. 27.

FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
 Havre.—Golconda, Jan. 10; Enlie, Feb. 10; Persévérance, Feb. 20; Caroline, Feb. 22; Sourabaya, Feb. 28; Charles Eugene, March 10; Colbert, March 20.
 Bordeaux.—Maipú, March 31; Irene, Feb. 28; Messager de Saigon, Feb. 11.
 London.—G. H. Wappus, Dec. 21; Victoria, Jan. 6; Johann Mathilde, Jan. 10; America, Jan. 3.
 Antwerp.—Alice Venard, Feb. 4; C. M. Davids, Jan. 30.

FROM NORTH AMERICA.
 New York.—Sierra Nevada, Nov. 2; Garnet, March 18.
 Quebec.—Three Rivers, Dec. 24.
 Boston.—Quintero, Dec. 1; Mary E. Paeker, Dec. 30; Lawrence Brown, Feb. 16.
 St. John's.—Igonia, Feb. 28.
 San Francisco.—Francis B. Fay, Jan. 17; Fortuna, Feb. 4; Superior, Feb. 9; Emelie Irma, Feb. 14; Agta, March 5.
VESSELS LOADING AT FOREIGN PORTS FOR VALPARAISO.
 LIVERPOOL.—Cordelia, Payta (for Islay); Martha Jackson, Aroquipa.
 SWANSEA.—Alma.
 BARCELONA.—Victoria, Wilhelmine, Winfield Scott.
 LONDON.—Mary Moore.
 GLASGOW.—Innucina.
 HAVRE.—Mauritius, Ceylon, Bernhard.
 BORDEAUX.—Biobio.
 THE BRIT. BK. ILLEMANN left Liverpool on December 12th, with a westerly wind and clear weather; on the 13th, wind increased to a very heavy gale, and continued to blow for the following 12 days, chiefly from the W., S.W. and N.W., during which time ship labored heavily, shipping large quantities of water, and washing away the bulwarks in several places; 27th, in lat. 27° 12' N., long. 18° 20' W., wind from the S., encountered a cyclone, which lasted 12 hours; March 13th, in lat. 54° 48' S., long. 62° 15' W., met with

a hurricane, which lasted twelve hours. After reaching the Horn had a continuation of gales and hurricanes; March 29th, the barometer fell so low as 28.15, after which had some heavy gales from the N.W. the wind hauling round from W. to N. and N.E., where it stopped some time, and so round to S.W., when it fell calm, and remained so for three hours, but came out as strong as ever from the W., although not half so strong as expected, (the barometer being so low); afterwards the barometer began to rise slowly. Arrived at this port on the 18th inst., all well, after a passage of 126 days.—Spoke the following vessels: Feb. 7th, in lat. 14° 48' S., long. 33° 36' W., the N.A. ship Ellen Monroe, from Boston to San Francisco, 39 days out; March 17, in lat. 56° 39' S., long. 72° 44' W., the ship Seraphine, from Shields to Coquimbo, 82 days out.

TOME.—In Port, April 14.—Lady Bird, Brit. bk., loading wheat for Liverpool; Princess, Brit. bk., waiting for a charter; George & Henry, N.A. bk., loading wheat for Callao; Julia Mathilde, Salv. bk., do do.

THE BRIT. BK. SYLHET left Tomé on the 12th inst., for Penco, where she will take in a cargo of wheat for Liverpool.

THE BRIT. BK. HERRADURA, Capt. Jones, left Swansea with a cargo of steam coals on Jan. 10; had eight days' contrary gales in the Channel, and thence to the lat. of 2° N., in 22 days, good N.E. trades; crossed Equator on 39th day out, in long. 24° 45' W.; S.E. trades good, which were fallen in with in 1° 19' S. Passed through Straits of Lemaire the 75th day out, with favorable weather, and seven days afterwards reached long. 80° W.; thence to Valparaiso experienced N.N.W. and W.N.W. winds, accompanied with thick, heavy weather; arrived on the 22nd. On Feb. 27, in lat. 19° 5' S., long. 36° 21' W., spoke Brit. bk. Gamma, from Shields for Coquimbo; March 9, in lat. 32° 19' S., long. 49° 3' W., bk. Lord Marmion, from Gloucester for Caldera.

LOTA.—Vessels in Port: April 22.—Matias Cousio, Rosita, and Bertha, loading coal; Powhatan, Golconda, discharging ores.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. ARAUCANIA.

From Liverpool.—1st Class: Messrs. T. C. Dickson, George Paddison; Dr. Walker; Mrs. Adamson and two children; Messrs. H. Imlach, James Somerville; Miss Mossenton. 2nd Class: Messrs. Molloy, John Brown, T. Paterson, James Phillips, C. Rapsen; M. H. Kitts, G. C. Carter, Wm. Grey, D. Steedman, Thos. Gault, Alexander Favley, Alexander Robertson, Thos. Henderson, John Rankin, Peter Miller, Wm. Sinclair. 3rd Class: Messrs. C. Keith, W. Williams, C. Vincent, John Verran, T. Cornish, W. Cornish, T. George, T. Knuckley, T. Hooper, J. Hammill, C. Farill, John Farill, T. Tonkin, Hugh Campbell.

From Bordoaux.—1st Class: Messrs. James Gorla, Matupas and lady, Henry Abel. 2nd Class: Messrs. Carl Reinhold, Miguel Arana and two daughters; G. Ouyvard, Pedro Bodin and two daughters. 3rd Class: Blas Marian de Manene, Leopoldo Echeverria, Leonard Robertand.

From Lisbon.—2nd Class: Ricardo S. Dominguez, M. Gonzalez Olivier. 3rd Class: F. Lara Garjo.

From Montevideo.—1st Class: Catalina Lobo and three daughters, Jaime Verdazul, Simon Camacho, Juan Sosat, Mrs. Paul Julien and daughter. 2nd Class: Mr Juan Guecco. 3rd Class: Antonio Bianco, J. Fernandez Flores, Joaquin Iglesia, J. Batista Gianello, Joaquin Rondas, Giovanni Cameri, Estevan Cameri, Felipe Fernandez, C. Cameri, L. Baldrini, P. Deroso, Enrique Berzali, Biancho Mansuelo, Giovanni Gentilini, Edward Schen, Manuel Gonzalez, Antonio Dominguez.

SHAKESPEARE CALENDAR.

APRIL 26th.—Daniel De Foo died. 1731.
 "A fellow of most excellent fancy."
 HAMLET, Act v., Scene 1.
 APRIL 27th.—Sir William Jones, the Orientalist, died. 1794.
 "Is this the man? Is't you, Sir, that know things?"
 ARMY AND CLERICAL, Act I, Scene 2.
 APRIL 28th.—The Play of Julius Caesar performed at Drury Lane Theatre, to raise funds for the erection of a monument to Shakespeare. 1738.
 "How many ages hence shall this our lofty scene be acted over in states unborn, and accents yet unknown."
 JULIUS CAESAR Act III, Scene 1.
 APRIL 29th.—Trial of Lord Melville. 1806.
 "And here I stand—judge, my masters."
 1 HENRY IV., Act II, Scene 4.
 APRIL 30th.—The Chevalier Bayard died. 1524.
Sine pueri et sine reprobo.
 "A braver soldier never touched lance."
 A gentler heart did never sway at court.
 1 HENRY VI., Act III, Scene 2.
 MAY 1st.—Second nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency of the United States. 1844.
 "I have seen a swan
 With footless labor swim against the tide.
 And spend his strength with overmatching waves."
 3 HENRY VI., Act I, Scene 4.
 MAY 2nd.—Great riot in Manchester. 1489.
 "What world's my countrymen, in hand?
 Where go you
 With bats and clubs? The matter? Speak, I pray you!"
 CORIOLANUS Act I, Scene 1.

OBITUARY.

CARMONA.—On Saturday evening, Doña Mercedes Ureta de Carmona, at the age of 40 years, native of Santiago.

HUDSON.—On the 14th inst., at Tomé, Mr. James Hudson, a native of London, aged 75 years. The deceased served under Lord Cochrane during the war of Independence, and was one of the gallant band that captured the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*, under the batteries at Callao.

Valparaiso & West Coast Mail

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1870.

We give insertion in our issue of today, to an extract from a letter addressed to the proprietors of this journal by Mr. John Christie of Desague, province of Llanquihue, who, it may be remembered, formed one of a party of British immigrants that arrived in this country about a year ago, for the purpose of settling on government lands situated in the before mentioned province.

The extract referred to would, under any circumstances, have been gladly inserted in our columns, because it embodies the frank and outspoken opinion of a gentleman, who is thoroughly competent to judge of the prospects and advantages held out to persons desirous of settling in the province of Llanquihue, but there are certain matters connected with the arrival in this country of the party of immigrants of which Mr. John Christie formed part, which render its publication doubly interesting and in fact necessary.

On the arrival of Mr. John Christie

and his friends at this port they were at once surrounded by certain individuals, who, with characteristic coarseness of manners, vociferated into their astonished ears a continuous volley of abuse against the country, its government and its inhabitants,—themselves of course excepted—and in fine, against everything in it or belonging to it. And fearing, perchance, that might not be sufficient to shake the resolution of the immigrants to settle in the country, they then treated them with coarse volubility, to "an enumeration of the hardships, trials, and deceptions they were doomed to undergo if they persisted in their determination, and to which all the plagues of Egypt were as nothing in comparison." The soil in the province of Llanquihue was not only unproductive but the worst in the world, and if the land was bad the climate was ten thousand times worse." Diseases of all kind were rife, and they who did not speedily fall a prey to one or other fatal sickness, would most certainly find themselves, some fine day, performing most excruciating gyrations on the point of an Indian lance, which, indeed, was a merciful death compared to some other methods the Indians were accustomed to practice, for the disposal of their prisoners. Then again with regard to the offers held out by the government to intending immigrants—well, everybody knew what they were worth. When, indeed, had the government fulfilled the promises made to immigrants? "Let them once get you on to the land, and you may whistle for oxen, boards, nails and monthly payments of money," &c. &c.

Such, then, was the very flattering reception, and such, in substance, was the very consolatory information, the first party of British immigrants that arrived on these shores received from certain of their countrymen, of whom it may be truly said that they have obtained a position in this country, which their need of intelligence and capacity would have failed to secure for them in their own. All these circumstances, and many others in connection with the same subject, were known to us at the date of their occurrence, but we purposely abstained from noticing them then, because we felt quite convinced that the disapproval of the false and libelous statements made to the colonists might very safely be left to time itself. How far we were correct in that opinion may be gathered from the letter of Mr. John Christie. The soil of the province, so far from being unproductive "will grow any grain crop and oats as fine as can be grown in any part of the world." "The colonists are in good cheer," says Mr. Christie, "and I have no doubt they will get on well after a time." It is some satisfaction to know that the predictions of the "reception party" with regard to fatal diseases and Indians have not been fulfilled in the person of any one of the colonists, and as the climate of Llanquihue is remarkably healthy and there are no Indians in the province the probable date of the realization of either contingency must necessarily be very remote indeed. It is also some satisfaction to know from a colonist himself that "the inducements held out by the government are very liberal!"

A few days since, we observed in a letter from the consul of the republic in London to the government, some remarks respecting the advisability of endeavoring to divert a portion of the tide of British emigration to this country. We perfectly agree with that gentleman, and we shall be glad to learn that the correspondence, we publish today, may have rendered him some service in that respect.

We are indebted to the *Diario de Rio de Janeiro* for the following piece of information. That journal under the head of "Courage of a duellist" says:—"A wealthy merchant of Valparaiso, who received a challenge from an officer, hit upon the following original method of fighting a duel. He addressed a letter in these terms, to his adversary:—"I have not the slightest desire to kill anybody, and much less to be killed. Here then is my proposal. Go to the nearest wood and pick out a tree of the same corpulence as myself. Place yourself at a distance of fifty paces, or thirty if you like, and fire at it. If you hit it, I shall be perfectly willing to admit that I was in the wrong, and give you every satisfaction, and if you should not hit it, I shall be just as ready to accept your apologies." The officer on receiving this letter burst out into the most immoderate laughter, and was so completely disarmed by it, that he invited his adversary to sup at his house, where they became perfectly reconciled over a few bottles of good old port.

On the 17th inst. two privates of the police force, named respectively José Barrera and Daniel Lastra, charged Romulo Castro, 1st corporal of the 2nd company of the same force, with having abstracted from the person of a foreigner, whom they were taking to the station for being drunk, the sum of \$40. Barrera and Lastra state that the foreigner had \$3 more in his possession, at the time of the occurrence, and that they released him from custody by order of Castro and sergeant Molina, who is also under confinement for being drunk while on duty. The whole of the stolen money was recovered, and is in the possession of the officers at the station, from whom the rightful owner can obtain it by furnishing the necessary proofs, not the least important of which will be, that on the night in question he was drunk and incapable, and for which offence against good manners it is possible just a moiety may be deducted from the \$40. Who is the incapable?

On the 21st inst. three prisoners were taken to the police station charged with the following offences:—One for setting at defiance maternal authority; one for stealing a pair of pants and a shirt; and another for passing counterfeit coins.

A new floating Dock Company has been projected, and we understand that the greater part of the capital has been subscribed for.

The capital of the new Boat Company, which was projected a few days since only, is nearly all subscribed. The shares are \$10 each only, so that the company will be a popular one in all the extension of the word.

The new Steam Tug Company is also progressing very favorably, and we believe all the stock is subscribed for.

On Sunday night another attempt at incendiarism, or something worse, took place—this time at a house in the calle de Lizama. About midnight the inhabitants were alarmed an hearing an explosion, and on proceeding to ascertain the cause, discovered one of the window blinds on fire, and a pane of glass shattered, while on the ground, and still burning, lay an "infernal machine" in the form of a metal tube, containing powder and other inflammable materials, which had evidently been thrown into the house from the street. Nothing is known of the dastardly villain who perpetrated the outrage, but it is doubtless the same who was guilty of a similar one in the calle del Teatro a short time back. When caught it is to be hoped he will be made to suffer for his misdeeds as he deserves.

On Tuesday last a woman named Narcisca Gutierrez, gave information to the police that during her absence on the preceding night her room had been broken into and several articles of wearing apparel stolen. It is presumed that the thieves were disturbed while engaged in plundering the premises, for a bed and several other articles belonging to the poor woman were afterwards found in the quebrada, where they had evidently been thrown by the burglars.

On the 20th inst. there were forty-eight small-pox patients in the lazaretto.

The contract for the extensions to the Hospital has been awarded to Mr. T. W. Shepherd, the tender of that gentleman possessing many advantages over that of the other competitor, Don L. Sir. When this extension is completed, the Hospital will undoubtedly rank as the first in the republic, if not in South America, while the name of the contractor is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be in every respect all that can be desired.

ELECTORAL TROUBLES AT CAUQUENES.

The following dispatches have been exchanged between the Minister of the Interior and the Intendente of Maule:—

SANTIAGO, April 17, 1870.
Don Estevan del Rio has sent the following telegram to H.E. the President of the republic:

CAUQUENES, April 16, 1870.

Your Excellency—I have just arrived here, and I find that persecution and illegalities of all kinds are more rampant than ever. There are upwards of 150 electors in prison, and a still greater number are being pursued. Piquets of soldiers, headed by Elias Morel, Joaquin Yañez and others, are engaged in pursuing and apprehending electors, bursting open houses, &c. Since my arrival here they have burst open the doors and entered by violence the houses of José Ignacio Verdugo, Teodoro San Martín, Julian Montero, and many others. Among the prisoners and the persons who are being pursued are the majority of the receivers of votes of the parishes of Chanco and Sauzal; therefore, no votation will take place at those places. Unigite, a property of the Intendente, serves as a prison for the electors. All the police and soldiers have left the city, and are engaged with the other parties in running over the country in search of electors.

ESTEVAN DEL RIO.
Report upon this matter,
MIGUEL LUIS AMUNATEGUI.
CAUQUENES, April 18, 1870.

In giving you the report you request upon the circumstances related in the telegram sent to H.E. the President of the republic, by Don Estevan del Rio, and which you insert in yours of yesterday; I have to inform you that I am totally at a loss to imagine from what source Don Estevan del Rio has obtained his information respecting occurrences, at once as serious as inexact, and of which, with so much thoughtlessness, he has informed the Government.

It is false that either I or my agents have persecuted or issued orders of arrest against any citizens on account of their political opinions; consequently, it is absolutely false that there are upwards of 150 electors in custody, and that it is sought to arrest a still greater number, as is so rashly asserted by Don Estevan del Rio. Neither that nor any other number of citizens have been taken to prison on account of electoral matters.

If some individuals have been arrested in this city and in the rural subdelegations, it has been for trifling offences or misdemeanors falling within the jurisdiction of the ordinary law courts, and although I do not know the exact number of those individuals, I can assure you it falls far short of that mentioned by Don Estevan del Rio; and, moreover, I should here observe that in this respect I not only refer to what has taken place during days past, but also up to the present moment.

With regard to the bodies of armed men which, according to your informant, headed by certain individuals he names, are occupied in persecuting electors and violating their houses, I beg to inform you that I have not received any information of the kind. I look upon the statements of Don Estevan del Rio as false, and more especially as the parties who are reported to have suffered in their persons and properties have not made any complaint.

The same may be said of the receivers of votes at Chanco and Sauzal, of whom it is asserted some are under arrest, and that warrants have been issued against others. I can assure you I do not even know the persons who were appointed as receivers of votes at those places.

The subdelegate of Hochegua captured three individuals for an attempt at manslaughter, and before delivering them up to

the proper authorities, they were confined temporarily in the house of Inspector Ruiz, which is situated upon an estate belonging to me, called Unigite.

It is entirely false that the small police force of this city has been engaged in running over the country parts, with the exception of a few men that I placed at the disposal of some subdelegates, for the purpose of preserving order.

I have nothing farther to say in reply to your dispatch.

AGUSTIN DEL RIO.
Don Estevan del Rio having informed the Government that he apprehended serious disturbances would take place on the 17th instant, the Minister of the Interior addressed the following dispatch to the Intendente:—

SANTIAGO, April 13, 1870.
Don Estevan del Rio, of Cauquenes, has to-day informed the President and his Cabinet, that he fears serious disturbances will occur in that city on the 17th inst., in consequence of the political animus that exists there. You will, therefore, dictate the most terminant orders, and take every precaution counselled by prudence to prevent, as far as in you lie, any disturbances from taking place.

The same individual says that two municipal commissions have acted at one and the same time in Cauquenes, and that they have each elected Boards of Receivers of Votes. As it does not rest with the Government to decide which of the two Boards is the legitimate one, you will abstain from placing any obstacle in the way of either one or the other.

Later on, the competent authority will decide upon the matter.

MIGUEL LUIS AMUNATEGUI.
One of the members of the Board of Receivers of Votes addressed the following complaint to the Minister of the Interior:—

CAUQUENES, April 16, 1870.

I have made application to the Intendente, on four separate occasions, to furnish me with a competent number of policemen with whom to notify several persons of their appointment as Receivers of Votes, and also for the purpose of escorting the Electoral Registers to the rural parishes. It is now noon, and I am still without his reply.

I have to repeat to you that when the Intendente caused new Boards of Receivers to be appointed, the members of the municipality wished to assist at the session with the object of preventing a scandalous occurrence, but all of them were driven back by force. The entire city witnessed this occurrence.

DOMINGO URRUTIA FLORES.
In reply, the Minister of the Interior addressed the Intendente as follows:—

SANTIAGO, April 15, 1870.
As it is not in anyway incumbent upon the Intendencia to decide which of the two Boards of Receivers is the legitimate one, you will place at the disposal of *Acaalle* Urrutia Flores, the police force referred to in article 40 of the law of August 6, 1869.

MIGUEL LUIS AMUNATEGUI.
CAUQUENES, April 16, 1870.
I have not refused to supply Urrutia Flores with policemen to deliver the appointments of Receivers, but the force remaining in this city is without horses, and the ground to be gone over is of considerable extent. All the mounted police are at Chanco.

AGUSTIN DEL RIO.
The Intendente to the Minister of the Interior:

CAUQUENES, April 16, 1870.
To-day, at 10 p.m., I received information from a trustworthy source that agents of the Opposition party had introduced into the city large bodies of armed men, with the object of disturbing public order during the elections to take place to-morrow. These men have been brought in from the country and neighboring departments and among them are some who are famous for their evil doings.

In consequence of this information I ordered the Commandant of Police to proceed to the houses where these men were hidden, with instructions to disperse them, and that only in case of resistance, or finding them with arms to capture them.

My information proved to be correct, for in the house of Julian Montero were found 40 men, and the owner on being requested to order them to disperse, replied that he should not obey any such order and that any attempt to carry it into effect would be resisted by force. The order was several times repeated but without effect.

With the object of enforcing respect, and of preventing any alarm in the public, I ordered my instructions to be carried into effect, which was happily done without the slightest accident and without it having been necessary for the police to make use of their arms.

AGUSTIN DEL RIO.

RIOTS AT PUCHUNCAVI.

After the elections were over on Sunday last at Puchuncavi, department of Quillota, a very serious riot occurred, and the troops stationed there having been ordered to fire, several persons were killed and wounded. As soon as the news of this sad affair became known to the Government, the Minister of the Interior dispatched the following telegram to the Governor of Quillota:—

SANTIAGO, April 18, 1870.

I have just been informed that several deaths have occurred in the parish of Puchuncavi, in consequence of a piquet of soldiers having fired upon a group of persons that attacked it. Order the Judge of the district to investigate the matter without delay, proceeding, if necessary, to the place where the affair occurred.

MIGUEL LUIS AMUNATEGUI.

The preceding telegram was immediately followed by another in these terms:—

Send me by telegraph a detailed account of the affair at Puchuncavi, as far as the particulars you have been able to obtain will allow.

To the preceding telegrams of the Minister of the Interior, the Governor of Quillota replied as follows:—

QUILLOTA, April 18, 1870.
4.15 p.m.

In reply to your telegram, I have to inform you that I have requested the Subdelegate to furnish me with the particulars you ask for, but as I have not yet received them, I can only give you the following information, which has been furnished me by eye-witnesses of the occurrence.

After the votation was concluded at Puchuncavi, a numerous group of horsemen, instigated by the opposition party, and armed with lazos and stones, and some with daggers, commenced to provoke the Liberals and twelve men of the national guard I had sent there to preserve order. The horsemen were called upon to disperse, but far from doing so, they attacked the soldiers, and after making them retreat for a distance of about three hundred yards, they hemmed them in against the walls of the church, where, in order to prevent themselves being lassoed and assassinated, they were compelled to fire, wounding three of their assailants, who were about eighty in number. One or two of the wounded men have since died.

DAVID OLMEDO.
QUILLOTA, April 18, 1870.
8.40 p.m.

The Judge will be in Puchuncavi to-morrow, for the purpose of investigating the causes which led to the riot at that place after the election was over.

DAVID OLMEDO.
The report of the Subdelegate to the Governor of Quillota, which was immediately transmitted to the Department of the Interior, is as follows:—

PUCHUNCAVI, April 18, 1870.

It is deeply humiliating and even terrible to admit that the authorities, though aware of certain illegal acts publicly committed and planned in secret by certain persons who have already given proofs of what they are capable of doing, should be driven to lament their fatal consequences without being able to inflict the punishment which is their due.

Yesterday, after the votation was suspended at the customary hour, and when the scrutiny of votes was taking place, there appeared in the square a tumultuous crowd of persons, the majority of whom were intoxicated, some being on foot and some on horseback, and though evidently acting under the influence of liquor, they were under the direction of Don Martin Valencia and his son Nicolas, by whom they were incited; nevertheless, the before-mentioned individuals pretend to ignore anything of the kind. The mob threatened to invade the place where was situated the voting-table, which coincided, in fact, with information given to this subdelegation, because Don Martin Valencia had already advised the individuals of which the mob was composed to insult and provoke in every possible manner the authorities, the receivers of votes, and the military guard. In order to curb the license of the rioters, who thrust themselves upon the guard, the latter presented their guns with bayonets fixed; but this step, instead of acting as a corrective, only inflamed them more, for they again attempted to attack the guard, which this time fired into the air with the object of intimidating them, but with no other effect than that of exciting them still more. Don Martin Valencia, with the object of inducing the rioters to renew the attack, informed them that the soldiers were without ball ammunition. This ruse had the desired effect, and the rioters now prepared to carry everything before them, and stones, knives, and other weapons were freely used. I, myself, had one of my shoulders severely bruised while endeavoring to calm the rioters, and several other persons and soldiers received injuries.

It having at length become impossible to restrain the rioters even at the cost of our lives, already seriously threatened, orders were given to fire a few shots at the horses; but, unfortunately, instead of hitting the horses, they hit the riders. Among the more daring of the ringleaders are Santiago Farias, Bartholomé 2.º Justiniano, Mateo Veas, Pablo Alvarado, and others whom I cannot specify at present, on account of their number. There were wounded—Manuel Farias, slightly; Pedro Montenegro and Andres Torres, seriously.

In order to remedy to some extent the great evils caused by four or five partisans, who have not been apprehended in order not to furnish a pretext for further disorders, I beg you will order the apprehension of both Valencia's (father and son), and Don Matias and Don Victor Silva, who were the ringleaders and the cause of the riot.

I have to inform you that Don Nicolas Valencia is still in the department.
PEDRO G. TORRES.
On the following day, the subjoined telegrams were exchanged between the Minister of the Interior and the Governor of Quillota:—

SANTIAGO, April 19, 1870.

Inform this department if you know positively if any of the persons wounded at Puchuncavi have died since.

MIGUEL LUIS AMUNATEGUI.
QUILLOTA, April 19, 1870.
1.45 p.m.

Up to the present moment I am not aware that either of the three persons wounded at Puchuncavi has died. The life of one, however is believed to be in danger.

DAVID J. OLMEDO.

WEIR & CO.

WEIR & CO.

ALMACENES DE TE

Valparaiso, Santiago, Copiapo, Concepcion, Talca and San Felipe.

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

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

SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, Champagne,

LUIS ROEDERER'S, VEUVE CLICQUOT'S.

COGNAC

MARTELL'S, HENNESSY'S, JULES ROBIN'S, SALINGNAC.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Ihlers and Bell.

EXTRA STOUT do. do. do.

CHEESE, HAMS, BACON, and SAUSAGES.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA.

Liebig's ESSENCE OF BEEF.

Epps's and Taylor's homœopathic & Maravilla Cocoa.

BONELESS SARDINES, SALMON, LOBSTERS, and OYSTERS.

SUGAR, RICE, COFFEE, CANDLES.

ETC. ETC.

Orders from the Coast executed with care and promptitude.

WEIR & Co., ALMACENES DE TE: VALPARAISO, SANTIAGO, COPIAPO, CONCEPCION, TALCA AND SAN FELIPE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF SILVER AT MEJILLONES.

A correspondent of the *Constituyente* writes under date of the 11th inst. as follows:—
"The prospectors in the employ of Don José Dias Gana have discovered several lodes of silver at a spot situated about 18 leagues to the south-east of Calama, and if they are equal to the specimens I have seen, which are of a ley of 5,000 marks (equal to about \$50,000 per 6,400 lbs. of ore), they will make the fortune of the lucky proprietors. The discoverers say that among the lodes there is one of a metre in width of pure chlorides. Señor Gana leaves to-morrow, or the day after, for the place where the discovery has been made."

IQUIQUE.

(From our own correspondent).
Iquique, April 16, 1870.

Business has somewhat improved of late, and a considerable number of buildings are being run up. It is said that the inauguration of that part of the railway which is already completed, will be somewhat retarded, owing to the loss of some pieces belonging to the locomotive, which were lost when the engine was disembarked. The health of the city may be set down as remarkably good, when are taken into consideration the very uncleanly habits of the people. Several smart shocks of earthquake have been felt lately, and the sea has been unusually high on one or two occasions. Airec's company of acrobats is still playing here, but it is reported they will shortly leave for the south. The French man-of-war, *Entrecaesteaur*, arrived here from Caldera on the 4th inst.

BOLIVIA.

An exclusive privilege, for the term of 15 years, for lighting the city of La Paz with gas, has been granted to Mr. Charles Lecont.

Don Donato Muñoz, prime minister, and right-hand man of Melgarejo, has returned to La Paz, and re-entered upon the duties of his office.

A considerable number of citizens have taken advantage of the general amnesty, and have returned to their homes.

BRITISH COLONISTS IN LLANQUIHUE.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the proprietors of this journal, by Mr. John Christie, of Desague, Llanquihue:—

"I have to thank you very kindly for the newspapers I received by the last mail; it was a feast I can assure you. I received three large parcels, and as the other British

colonists were here they had their share of the news, and it seemed to do them good. They are away clear of everyone, close to the volcanoes. They are in good cheer, and I have no doubt they will get on very well after a time. My place is situated on the lake, and I consider it will make the finest farm in the district. The weather has been very wet here for the last five weeks, and as we were late in getting here of course the crops are late. I have no idea that this place can grow wheat to compete with the more northern provinces, but there is no doubt it is a good dairying country. It will grow any grain crop, and oats as fine as can be grown in any part of the world. The land here is, as a rule, densely timbered. The inducements held out by the Government are very liberal, but intending colonists must bear in mind that they must put their shoulder to the wheel, for they will have a dense forest to face and some hardships, unless, indeed, they have capital and can purchase a place already improved, as I have done, and opportunities of the kind are not wanting."

We believe that the notion that Frenchmen live principally on frogs is somewhat discredited in England at present, but the following would go to show that the creed of our grandfathers is not altogether without foundation even at the present day:—"The exportation of frogs to France," says the *Echo du Luxembourg*, "has developed considerably of late. A man named B., of Vance has forwarded 200,000, in the last three weeks; on Thursday he sent off 30,000. They are chiefly sent to Rheims, Nancy, and Paris. A thousand frogs fetch 13fr. (10s. 6d.), and weigh 50 kilogrammes (1 cwt.). They enter France duty free. At Rheims 25 pair of frogs' legs can be bought for 60 centimes (6d.). The thighs, as every one knows, make delicious joints (*des saucissons rôtis*) with white sauce and in a *fricas-sée*. They are thus a dish by no means to be despised. But the rest of the body, and the skin—the sticky slimy skin—what is done with that? Why, they make—turtle soup of it! Yes, that savoury *mort aux fraises* (sic!) over which gourmands lick their lips, has for its chief foundation the animals which haunt the marshes and the fields of Luxembourg. The autumn and the spring are the best time in the year for frogs."

Appropos of the newly published life of Walter Savage Landor, there is a good story that Lord Byron was once told that it was the intention of Landor to introduce him satirically in a new "imaginary conversation." "If he does," said Byron, "I'll certainly call him out." When Landor heard this, he replied: "Well, I did not really mean to show up his Lordship in a 'conversation,' but now I will. You may tell him, that, though he prides himself upon being a good shot, I am better. Byron's hand trembles; mine is steady. I would undertake to strike off his nose with a pistol-shot without grazing another feature of his face." This is said to have silenced the handsome nobleman and poet, who, though he did not fear death, had a horror of mutilation and deformity.

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

A GOOD ASSORTMENT always on hand at moderate prices. Steam Machinery for Planing, Moulding, and all sorts of Wood Cutting and House Building. Wooden Houses of all kinds furnished at the Shortest Possible Notice.

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

ENGLISH HOTEL, SANTIAGO, BRANCH OF THE HOTEL AUBRY.

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

A. BIAUT & DESVERGNES.

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

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

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

GABRIEL CUETO, Calle de las Augustinas, Santiago.

CARLOS BURGER COMMERCIAL AGENT, CALDERA. 106

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

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

ALL KINDS OF ORDERS FOR LUMBER AND CARPENTERS' WORK CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. Orders from outside may be addressed to HERMANN SCHMIDT ERN, 231-27 Valparaiso.

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

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

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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.

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.

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

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

REDUCED TARIFF.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE URBAN RAILWAY CARS.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive advertisements for the Urban Railway Cars, at the following greatly reduced rates:—

Table with 2 columns: Duration, Price per car. For one month \$1.00, two do 1.75, three do 2.25, six do 4.00, nine do 5.00, one year 5.50.

Prices of Advertising Cards, in a great variety of styles and colors, furnished on application.

COX & TAYLOR, General Printers,

and sole Agents for Advertisements in the Urban Railway Cars.

WHEELBARROWS WITH PATENT WHEELS.

MESSRS ARNOLD & HALE beg to inform Railway Contractors and the public in general that they are prepared to supply

WHEELBARROWS OF THE BEST QUALITY and of superior material at prices that defy competition. A. & H. have already supplied several thousand of their improved Wheelbarrows to the contractor for the Arequipa railroad, to whom they have given the highest satisfaction.

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

COFFEE, CAREFULLY SELECTED,

Yungas, Ceylon, and Costa Rica, ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

WEIR & CO.

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

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ENGLISH WATCHMAKERS' SHOP IN VALPARAISO IS

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First class ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, at English Prices. SWISS WATCHES, from \$ 10!

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

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

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OFFICE: No. 32, CERRO ALEGRO ROAD, AT THE SIDE OF THE SAN AGUSTIN CUSTOM-HOUSE.

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

Foreign Advertisements.

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

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

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

MOSQUITO BITES prevented by Calvert's Carbolic Soap.

PRICKLY HEAT speedily cured by Calvert's Carbolic Soap.

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

The above products are in large demand in England, North America, Australia, China, India, and obtainable through

CLARK & CO., VALPARAISO. F. C. CALVERT & Co.

Chemical Works, Bradford, Manchester. * * See that you purchase Calvert & Co.'s 425

Foreign Advertisements. SIX FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS. (First Prize at Santiago Exhibition.) JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE, ENGINEERS,

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

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

SCHIELE'S TURBINE WATER WHEELS, Flour, Oil, Coffee, Rice and Sugar Mills, to be worked by Water, Steam, Animal or Hand power. Machinery for Washing Sheep and Wool and Extracting Dye from Annatto (Achiote) Seed.

QUARTZ CRUSHING and Stamping Mills. Portable, Vertical and Fixed Steam Engines and Boilers, fitted with large Fire Boxes for burning Wood, Cotton Gins.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES for Cotton, Wool, Oil, Hay, &c.

IRON HOUSES and FENCING, and every description of Machinery suitable for Colonial use.

Please Address—JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE. 423

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

For Breakfast and Lunch.

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

Digestion.

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

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

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

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

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

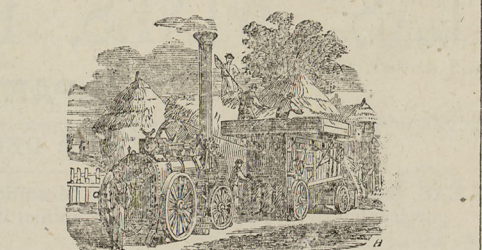
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The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

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

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

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

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Awarded the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition 1867.

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

Illustrated Catalogues in English, French German and Spanish can be obtained on application to the Works, Gainsborough, free of charge 255

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The Globe says "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocos, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. STEAM MILLS, BRICK LANE, LONDON. 466

Foreign Advertisements. The Perfection of Prepared Cocoa. MARAVILLA COCOA Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London

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

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

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

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

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES For Snider-Enfield of .577 bore, and for the Henry and Martini-Henry Rifles of .450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of .500 bore for Military Rifles. WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

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

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges. BOXER CARTRIDGES of .450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy. COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith and Wesson's, Tranter's and other Pocket Revolvers. PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefauchaux Revolvers of 12-m. 9m. and 7-m. bore. CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition. ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON. WHOLESALE ONLY.

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Advertisement for FANCY SOAP & PERFUMERY, featuring HYACINTH SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, and HONEY SOAP. Includes an illustration of a soap box and text: 'The SCENT OF THE PERIOD. AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE, & PERFUMERY. 32, 33, RED LION ST. AND PARIS. LONDON. 438'

Brown Windsor of every description; Carbolic acid Soap, a most perfect disinfectant; Jockey Club, Ess. Bouquet, Kiss-me-Quick, &c.; Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, Violet Powder, Saponaceous Tooth Powder, Lime Cream for the hair, Rosemary and Cantharidine Hair Wash. BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS. 438

BISHOP'S Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

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

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IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. BISHOP, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. BISHOP'S costs and destroy the Labels complained of. 844.

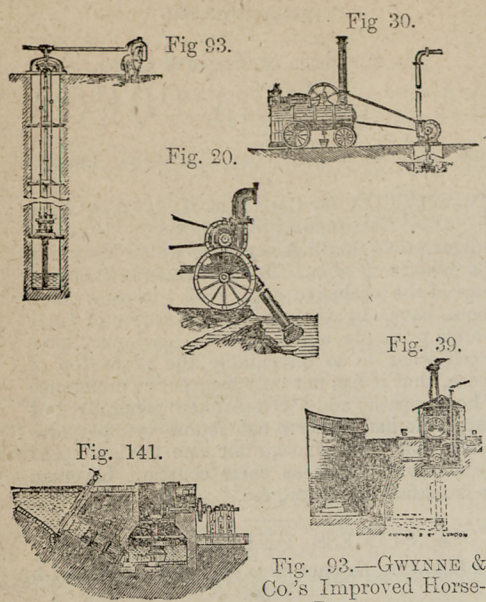


Fig. 30.—Improved Portable Engine and Centrifugal Pump for Drainage or Irrigation.
 Fig. 20.—Patent Centrifugal Pump mounted on two wheel truck.
 Fig. 39.—Gwynne & Co's Patent Pumping Machinery, as applied to emptying Docks.
 Fig. 141.—Improved Re-action Turbine, 1 to 200 horse-p.

Gwynne & Co. beg to call the especial attention of Colonists, Planters, and others to their extensive and varied stock of Machinery, comprising every requisite for Sheep and Wool Washing, Irrigation, Drainage, &c., and embracing every class of Hydraulic Machinery. The superiority of their Manufactures has been recognized by the award of 13 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities of the World.

Price Catalogues with 210 Engravings and many estimates post free for 18 stamps, or they may be obtained through Merchants having Agents in this country.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—
 GWYNNE & COMPANY, ENGINEERS,
 Essex Street Works, Strand, London, W.C. 384

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE.
 Established 1695.

JOHN ANTONY FARINA,
 City of Milan (Zur Stadt Malland) High-street,
 (Hochstrasse) No. 129, Cologne, Prussia.
 Purveyor to the Imperial Court of France and the Royal Courts of Prussia, Bavaria, the Netherlands, Belgium, &c.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862, and first prizes in Paris, Dusseldorf, Trèves, and Stettin. My genuine
 DOUBLE-DISTILLED IMPERIAL
 EAU DE COLOGNE,

the most aromatic and refreshing perfume, may be procured at all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to me in Cologne, Prussia. 416

TWO SHOTS A SECOND!
 Rifles, Carbines, Rifled Muskets,
 and
 FIXED AMMUNITION.
 "IMPROVED HENRY PATENT."

MANUFACTURED BY
 THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS
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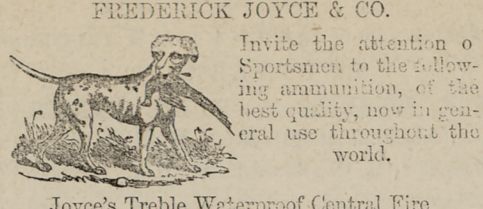
THE ABOVE COMPANY have purchased the celebrated "Henry Patent," and greatly improved on the same, are now making a vast superior arm, which excels all others for power, accuracy, convenience and rapidity of loading and firing. The Infantry Rifle, with Bayonet, is the most perfect and beautiful military arm ever produced, and the Sporting Rifle and Carbine are unequalled. These splendid weapons will deliver at the rate of TWO SHOTS A SECOND.

The Carbines carry thirteen shots in the magazine and one in the barrel, and the Rifles seven shots in the magazine and one in the barrel all of which can be fired with precision by an expert, in nine seconds. Another great advantage these Rifles have over all others is that they can be loaded and fired as Single Breech Loaders, at the rate of twenty shots per minute, and at the same time retain in the magazine sixteen shots in reserve. The above company are also giving special attention to the manufacture of Fixed Ammunition, and their Cartridges are justly celebrated for their superior quality. None are genuine except those having "Flat Point" bullets, and the letter H raised on the head of the copper shell. The undersigned now offer to the trade a full assortment of the Arms and Ammunition manufactured by "The Winchester Arms Company," and are prepared to see dealers in the South American, Central and Mexican States, bordering on the Pacific Coast, on terms more advantageous than if ordered by them from New York or the Factory.

RODMOND GIBBONS & CO.
 Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,
 108, BATTERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO. 386

Napoleon Price y Ca.
 SUCESESORES A LOS
 SEÑORES PRICE Y GOSNELL.
 EL ACEITE LUSTROSO PARA EL PELO DE NAPOLEON PRICE.
 El uso jeneral de este aceite en las casas de la Nobleza es la mas segura prueba de su reputacion.
 EL LILLIUM AURATUM.
 Lirio Aureo rayado del Japon. Perfume delicioso y perpetuo.
 PASTA DE LA CEREZA PARA LOS DIENTES.
 Para limpiar, preservar, y hermosear los dientes.
 EL ANTIGUO JABON REAL DE WINDSOR
 De los señores Price y Gosnell, es siempre de la primera calidad.
 EL JABON PLOTANTE DE GLYCERINO.
 Es un Jabon transparente, y está recomendado especialmente para uso jeneral.
 Perfumadores y Fabricantes.
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JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION
 Established 1820.
 FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.



Invite the attention of Sportsmen to the following ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout the world.
 Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire PERCUSSION CAPS.
 Chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading guns, Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances,
 And every description of Sporting Ammunition. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

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OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP
 (SON MERCURIAL).
 For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. each; and Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
 Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards. Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of

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MESSRS. WM. ROSEKELL & 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. 233-25

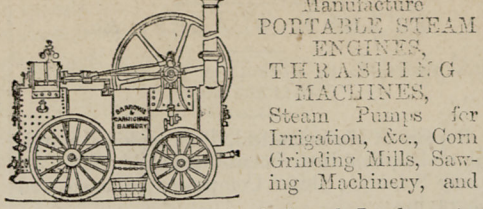
WEIR, SCOTT & CO.,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND
 IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASSED
 TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.
 VALPARAISO. 144-2

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.
 FLEAS, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Ants, Mosquitoes, Moths, &c., are instantly destroyed by this powder, which is quite harmless to animal life.
 REDLAND, near HIGHWORTH, WILTS.—June 19, 1869
 SIR,—I am glad to inform you that your Insect Destroying Powder has done its duty towards destroying bugs and fleas, and all other insects, and as it answers my purpose so well I want another packet, if you please. With thanks,
 To Mr. Keating. I remain your humble servant, REV. B. ELLIOTT.
 Sold in Packets, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.
 CAUTION.—The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold by all chemists and druggists.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
 EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. Davenport with the following:—Extract of a despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila, dated September 17, 1864.—"The most efficacious in its effect (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."
 DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
 CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.
 IF you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache; free from pain and anguish. To calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous mind, and regulate the circulating systems of the body; you will provide yourself with a supply of that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of
 CHLORODYNE,
 and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
 CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma. CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases known as Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Acute.
 CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera & Dysentery. CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms. CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
 CHLORODYNE is the great sheet anchor in domestic and family use, both in the Nursery and Lying-in Room; to the traveller most indispensable; and to Naval and Military men a sine qua non.
 CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
 CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir. W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted, had been sworn to.—See Times, July 13, 1864.
 Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.
 None is genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.
 Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,
 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. 395

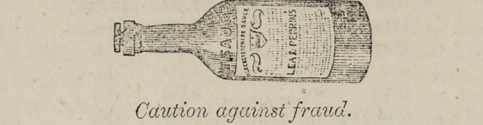
BARROWS & STEWART,
 ENGINEERS, BANBURY, ENGLAND,
 LONDON:—45, Cannon St., E.C.



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

Advantageous terms to Cash Buyers, 346 Agents wanted.

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



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

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

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. AGENTS IN VALPARAISO.—Messrs. Brace, Laidlaw and Co.; Weir, Scott and Co. 299

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS. BEST QUALITY ONLY.



F. BRABY & CO., LIMITED.

BRABY'S PERFORATED ZINC SHEET ZINC, IRON TANKS, IRON HOUSES & HUTS. Illustrated Price Lists Free on application.

FREDERICK BRABY & CO. FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, AND AT DEPTFORD. 367

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 Meeks and Brown, Distillers, Calle de las Delicias (this well is giving 16,000 gallons of water in ten hours); S. D. J. M. Baniados, 66 Calle Nueva; Dos Californias, Calle Victoria; S. D. B. Du Puch, Limache; Messrs. Wellington and Campbell's Pickle Factory, Quillota. For further particulars apply to

J. CHILD & SON, No. 89, Calle de Cochrane. N. B.—J. C. & Son oblige themselves to obtain water in places analogous to those whither above wells are situated, or no charge will be made. 270-3

SADDLES, BRIDLES,

SADDLE CLOTHS, HORSE RUGS, GIRTHS, SUITS OF HORSE CLOTHING, HUNTING WHIPS, SWITCHES, MARTINGALES, Stall Collars, Spurs, Stirrup Leathers, &c.

The attention of Sportsmen and others desirous of possessing a FIRST-CLASS HUNTING OR RIDING SADDLE, is respectfully called to our most complete assortment: All are finished in the most improved manner, and guaranteed of Hogskin.

WEIR & CO., 18 & 22, Calle del Cabo, and 176 & 178, Calle de la Victoria AND SANTIAGO, CONCEPCION, TALCA, AND COPIAPO. 394

Almacen Principal de Lamparas, SANTIAGO AND VALPARAISO.

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

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

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, AND CHILDRENS COTS
 Of the newest designs, displayed in three large Showrooms.

MATTRESSES IN WOOL AND HORSEHAIR. Patent Portable Spring Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, & Quilts

Electro-Plated Tea and Coffee Services And FANCY PLATED ARTICLES suitable for Presents, in endless variety. Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware and Dish Covers, Chairs, Travelling Trunks and Tea Trays.

GASWORK executed in all its branches by the most experienced Workmen. GUILLERMO JENKINS & CO. VALPARAISO 89, Calle del Cabo 74-5

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

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

Upwards of Fifty Years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.
 RECENT TESTIMONIAL.
 Dear Sir.—Having tried your Cough Lozenges in India, I have much pleasure in testifying to their beneficial effects in cases of Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections; so good a medicine ought to be known to be appreciated. I have passed it largely with the best results.
 W. B. G., Apothecary H. M. Indian Medical Service.

To Thomas Keating. Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by Thomas Keating, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.—Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the world. 96

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

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

TESTIMONIAL FROM THE REV. J. S. TOFT, FRANKTON.
 MY DEAR SIR.—I am happy to inform you that the Worm Tablets you kindly sent me have, with the blessing of God perfectly cured my boy. I esteem it, therefore, an act of pure justice and candour that I should acquaint you with the happy result. You are at liberty to make this statement public for the benefit of others who may be similarly affected. With feelings of gratitude, I remain, yours truly,
 JOHN S. TOFT.
 To Mr. Keating. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various kinds. 396

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

Ponen en conocimiento de los Comerciantes, Mineros y otros, que están ahora en aptitud de vender ACEITE DE BALLENA Y ESPERMA entregable en cualquier Puerto de la Costa, bien en barriles o en tarros, segun lo deseen los compradores.

BOTES. J. G. BAILEY acaba de llegar de Estados Unidos, y está en aptitud de hacer botes de cualesquiera clase, o bien de Cedro o de Roble Blanco, amarrados con clavos galvanizados, y con o sin tabla de registro. Precios moderados. 111-3½