

THE CHILIAN TIMES

AND MERCANTILE & SHIPPING GAZETTE FOR THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

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Aracua.....800	Galicia.....3829	Pacifico.....1830	Talcahuano.....154
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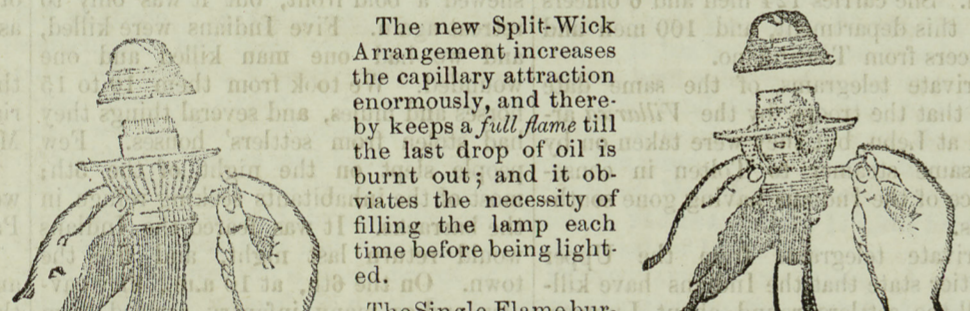
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Valparaiso, 30th Sept., 1877.

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EXTRA GLACE COTTON. CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON. In Shells or on Bools.
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LUIS E. JOHNSON.

THE LAW OF CHILE AS TO THE MARRIAGE OF NON-CATHOLICS

TO WHICH IS ADDED A SUMMARY OF THE REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR THE SUITABLE INTERMENT OF NON-CATHOLICS, AND THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS OF NON-CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

By AN ADVOCATE.
For sale in all the English Book Stores.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SANTIAGO each being selected

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BRAZIL.

The following items are from the Rio News:—

A resident of Itú, Sao Paulo, Antonio Alves Galvao, died on the 12th October from the bite of a poisonous snake known as the *cascavel*. He lived thirty-two hours after he was bitten. An injection of the new antidote, permanganate of potassa, was made some four hours after he was bitten, and with a Luer syringe, but to no good effect. Whether the remedy was not applied in time and in the proper manner, or whether it failed in this case as an antidote, does not appear.

We read in the *Gazeta de Porto Alegre*, Rio Grande, of the 30th September, that the first employment of Lacerda's antidote in that province against the venom of poisonous snakes took place at Santa Cruz on the 21st September. The military surgeon at that place says that a laborer came to him at 4 p.m. saying that he was bitten in his finger by a *jararaca* about half past two. He at once made several injections of 1/2 *drachm* *manzanilla* in the finger near the wound and in the forearm. At the time the hand and forearm were much swelled, and the pulse was hard and quick. The man complained of severe pains, restlessness and unquenchable thirst. The morning after the treatment, the patient reported himself as feeling perfectly well, a slight swelling of the hand alone remaining.

The *Regenerador*, of Nazareth, Bahia, says that the vicar of Lage, Padre Honorio José de Lemos, was poisoned on the 4th inst. while using some sacramental wine in celebrating a mass. The early application of remedies counteracted the poison. His slave Benedicto is charged with the crime.

At the trial of an Italian named Rabbatino at Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, on the 12th inst., for the assassination of Capt. Francisco de Borja M. Guimarães on the 20th ult., the accused confessed the deed with such cold-blooded effrontery that a son of Guimarães drew a concealed gun and shot the criminal dead. Young Guimarães was at once arrested.

The great theoretical navigator of the air, Julio Cesar Ribeiro de Souza, left Pará for Europe on the 12th ult., where he intends to construct a balloon on his newly-discovered system. Money enough has been voted and subscribed to enable Julio to have an unusually pleasant visit in Europe, even if his balloon does not go up.

Mr. Gladstone visited the Guildhall on the 13th October and received, in a gold box, an address voted by the corporation of London recording their high sense of his great services to his country and asking him to sit for a marble bust, to be placed in the Guildhall. The compliment, it is understood, was not dictated by partisan considerations. There was a great crowd in the streets and Mr. Gladstone was much cheered while there was some hissing.

The following regarding the arrest of Mr. Parnell, and the Premier's reference thereto, were forwarded by the French Atlantic Cable to the *Herald*:—

ARREST OF PARNELL.

SCENE AT THE GUILDHALL.
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"Humboldt," said a Middlesex militia captain—"Humboldt is an overrated man; there is very little in him, and he knows no more of geography than my terrier here. I met him once at the Russian Ambassador's at Paris, and put him to the proof. As long as he was talking of the Andes and the Cordilleras, and places which none but himself had ever heard of, he carried it all his own way; but the moment I put a straightforward question to him, which any schoolboy might have answered, he was floored. 'Now, Baron,' said I, 'can you tell me where Turnham Green is?' Upon my honor, he knew no more about it than I know about Jericho."

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THE CHILIAN TIMES.

VALPARAISO, SAT., NOV. 19TH, 1881.

Under date of the 21st ult. the Minister of Justice, señor José Euzenbio Vergara, addressed a lengthy communication to the Supreme Court relating to the delays to which cases in the Santiago Court of Appeal are subject. The Minister, in his communication, pointed out many evils and suggested several remedies. The Supreme Court passed the note to the Court of Appeal with a request to the latter to reply upon it. The Court of Appeal replied on the 8th in a lengthy communication couched in very laudatory terms, going to the length of saying that the Court looked upon the Minister's note with disdain. The matter is attracting no little attention, more especially in legal circles, and it is almost certain that the opening up of the question will ultimately redound to the benefit of litigants. The Minister is an eminent lawyer, of vast experience in his profession, and it is quite easy to perceive from his note that he not only knows what he is writing about, but that he is no stranger to the defects of the Court. It is also a very significant fact that President Palma was chief judge of the Court of Appeal up to the time of his nomination for the presidency, and although the Court, in its reply, ascribes the note to the Minister alone and refuses to believe that the President was aware of its contents, there can be no doubt that the President was fully cognizant of the action of the Court, and that his silence in the present case gives much additional weight and importance to the communication in question. In the opinion of the Minister the Court ought to sit till four in winter, and five in summer, unless the cases set down for hearing on any particular day should be earlier disposed of. This is one proposition for avoiding, in part, the delay of today. Another is the creation of an additional court for the hearing of interlocutory decrees exclusively, and out of the two courts at present existing to create one for the hearing of cases not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and another for the hearing of cases above that amount, and cases, generally, of importance. The Court approved of these propositions and considers all the other suggestions of the Minister relating to the despatch of business and greater guarantees for lawyers and clients, as quite extemporaneous, and, in fact, as a piece of unwarrantable interference on the part of the Minister; nevertheless, no voice has been raised in favor of the Court, which the action of the Minister is generally approved. It is but just to say that during the controversy to which the Minister's note has given rise, not a single hint has been thrown out respecting the purity of the Court which is held to be on all hands, and very justly, above all suspicion, but the delays to which suitors are now subjected are universally condemned and deplored as a blot upon the administration of justice which the honor and fair fame of the country imperatively demand should be obliterated without further loss of time. If the President and his ministers are resolved to do this they will receive the support and sanction of public opinion, which has often expressed its dissatisfaction with the dilatory proceedings of the superior courts.

The Senate has voted a sum of one hundred thousand dollars for colonization purposes. The Minister for Colonization asked for two hundred thousand, but the Senate cut down the application to the amount already mentioned. In the course of the debate on the proposed grant the Minister said that he had conceived a vast plan of colonization; a statement we as little doubt as we do that although the Minister has conceived a vast plan of colonization he will bring forth nothing. We have frequently recorded it as our conviction that no government has ever been seriously in earnest on the subject of immigration, and we see no reason to change our opinion with respect to the present Ministry. What, in fact, will one hundred thousand dollars do in the way of carrying into effect a vast plan of colonization? That sum might possibly procure one thousand immigrants, but what is there of vast in that number? But, even supposing it were possible to procure one thousand immigrants in exchange for an outlay of one hundred thousand dollars, where are the colonists to be located? It has been stated quite recently in Congress that the government possesses no data respecting land belonging to the State. Mention was made, it is true, of the land in Aranco, described as being one hundred leagues in length by fifty in width. But what of that? Aranco may contain the finest land in the universe and may be the most favorable country under the sun for colonists for aught we know to the contrary, but what sane man would think of settling there with his family after recent occurrences, in which the Indians, in a few hours, have massacred hundreds upon hundreds of defenceless persons, and have seriously threatened the very existence of the frontier forts? It is of no use disguising the fact, the present time is a very unpropitious one for doing anything in the immigration line, and it would be to the interest of the country to abandon the idea for awhile, if it really be a fact that the government entertains any such notion. Immigration, as we have said, has all along maintained, is a national necessity, but the final and complete subjugation of Aranco is a still greater necessity. When that shall have been accomplished, and the Araucanian territory is really and not nominally incorporated with the rest of the republic, and when there shall be absolute security for the lives and properties of settlers, it will be time enough to talk of plans, vast ones or not, for colonizing Aranco. To induce immigrants to go there under the present condition of that territory, would be neither more less than to take the unfortunate settlers to the shambles.

While Chile has been taking about immigration and conceiving plans which have never arrived at maturity, the little colony of New Zealand has initiated a scheme of government immigration which has already added upwards of 100,000 souls to its population, as may be seen from the following report recently presented to the colonial legislature:—"Major Atkinson presented a return of immigration from July 1, 1880, to March 31, 1881. The total number was 833 souls (of whom 702 were nominated). Auckland had 177; Paranaiki, 25; Hawkes Bay, 21; Wellington, 103; Marlborough, 21; Nelson, 8; Westland, 14; Canterbury, 242; Otago, 233. The total number from the initiation of scheme to date, has been—Auckland, 18,028; Taranaki, 2,248; Hawkes Bay, 7,325; Wellington, 15,335; Marlborough, 1,451; Nelson, 2,140; Westland, 1,743; Canterbury, 27,954; Otago, 29,672; total, 101,096 souls, equal

to 85,244 statute adults. Last year's immigrants comprised 416 Irish, 297 English, 114 Scottish, 4 Germans, and 2 Danes. The total Government immigration to New Zealand has been 31,450 English, 25,311 Irish, 16,825 Scotch, 3,038 Germans, 1,355 Danes, 703 Norwegians, 686 Swedes, 512 Italians, 284 French and 682 others."

We regret to announce the death on the 16th, in Santiago, of Colonel Federico Jorje Bunster. The deceased officer, who at the time of his death was in his fiftieth year, entered the army on November 7, 1851, as sublieutenant of the 5th of the line, and he obtained his subsequent promotions in the following order:—January 23, 1852, brevet-lieutenant; November 12, 1853, lieutenant of the 4th of the line; August 19, 1859, captain; May 27, 1867, brevet-segundo-major; February 28, 1868, sergeant-major; September 15, 1871, brevet-lieutenant-colonel; September 15, 1874, lieutenant-colonel; and shortly before the war he obtained his full rank. On July 6, 1876, he was appointed aide-de-camp to President Pinto with whom he was a great favorite. He was often in command of the guard of the gao at Valparaiso, when that building was attacked by the revolutionists in October, 1851. He repulsed three attacks, made eighty prisoners, and saved the city from being overrun by bands of desperadoes. He made the campaign in the north of the republic against the revolutionary forces from November 8, 1851, to February 6, 1852. He was present at the siege of Serena from November 9 to December 31, 1851. He was also present at the action of Linderos de Ramadilla, in Atacama, on January 8, 1852. The city of Copiapó prepared him with a sword of honor for the part he took in the last-mentioned action. He was present in the second campaign in the north from February 26 to March 23, 1859. He took part in the brush with the revolutionists in Valparaiso on February 28, 1859. He was present at the action of Los Loros, Coquimbo, on March 14, 1859. He was in command of the corps of armed firemen of Santiago, drilled and instructed by him, on the occasion of the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spaniards on March 31, 1866. He was also present at the late battles of Chorrillos and Miraflores, and it was during the Lima campaign that he contracted the illness which has terminated fatally. Colonel Bunster was of English parentage, of good old Cornish stock, but by birth a Chilean.

The fire in the Bonded Stores, on Monday, has had the effect of directing attention to the necessity of adopting measures for the protection of the buildings and their valuable contents from the recurrence of a similar disaster. The Customs-House authorities suggest the advisability of surrounding the unenclosed part of the buildings with an iron railing, and of establishing a guard or corps of watchmen. Our notes were much surprised on reading the latter suggestion for we were under the impression that a properly organized body of watchmen was established long ago. We presume that a formal investigation will take place with the object of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the fire, and it is not at all improbable that the enquiry, if rigorously conducted, may disclose the necessity of further measures for the protection of the property confided to the care of the government by our merchants. At any rate, an idea appears to prevail in the commercial community that something of the kind is necessary for the protection of its own interests and of those of its constituents.

Wormwood has been proposed as a remedy for the phylloxera in a communication to the French Academy (*Comptes Rendus*, p. 607), by M. Poirot who attributes to the plant (*Artemisia absinthium*) extraordinary properties as an insecticide. He states that among the plants of this species that cover the vast plains of North America, he has never seen flies, ants, or any other kinds of insects; and to these he adds worms, scorpions, rattlesnakes, and other serpents. He proposes to use this property in the extinction of the phylloxera, as he believes this pest would not be able to go through the necessary metamorphoses in a soil manured with the leaves and stalks of the plant.

The debate to which we referred in our last was brought to a close in the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th by the adoption, by 44 to 17, of a motion to proceed with the order of the day. The president (speaker) at once resigned his post and withdrew from the Chamber.

Mr. William Lloyd, C. E., director of, and consulting engineer to, the Valparaiso Drainage Co. has just published an interesting report relating to the progress that has been made since the contract was signed 40 per cent of the total length of the mains, and 60 per cent of the main sewer have been completed, and Mr. Lloyd is of opinion that the whole will be finished by September next year. The valuable services of Mr. William Walker, locomotive superintendent of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway, have been secured for the erection of the engines and pumps which Mr. Lloyd expects to be finished before his return to England, in February next. All the material required for the work is paid for, and before operations were commenced here a sufficient sum of money for defraying the cost of the work was placed at the disposal of the resident engineer, Mr. Guillemard.

In another part will be found additional particulars of the rising of the Araucanians. A telegram from Colonel Urrutia says that the reports published in the *Libertad* of Talca are much exaggerated, which is by means improbable, but after making due allowance for the imperfections and colouring of the first news, there still remains the lamentable fact that hundreds of persons have been barbarously massacred by the merciless Indians, outside of numbers of women and children who have been carried off to endure all the horrors of a captivity among savages. The recent rising has exposed the weak parts of the measures adopted for the protection of the settlers on the frontier, and has demonstrated for the thousandth time that no reliance whatever can be placed in the protestations of friendship of the Araucanian. The recent proof of his insincerity has been a sad and severe one, and it is to be hoped that the lesson the infiction has taught may not be lost sight of in future.

The *Situacion* of Lima, Colonel Valdivieso, paid a visit to the Franciscan friars on the afternoon of the 3rd. The friars received their visitor with the well known affability of members of their Order. While there, by virtue of a miracle, perhaps, Colonel Valdivieso, discovered under the bed of one of the friars, three Peabody's and a Chassepot. On being asked why those weapons were there, the Prior replied that they were kept in reserve to shoot the devil with in case his satanic majesty should put in an appearance. "If I catch you again with firearms," said the Colonel, "although it be for such a laudable object, I shall inflict upon you a double penalty. You cannot be permitted to use other weapons than your crucifixes against the devil." The friars made no reply, but looked humbly to the ground and crossed their hands upon their breasts."

The following paragraph which appears in our Foreign News, via Panama, is from the *Star & Herald*:—"The American Government informed Chile two months ago, that they disapproved of the annihilation of Peru, therefore doubts are reported of the abolition of Calderon who was previously reported as progressing." We give the paragraph for what it is worth, merely remarking that the first part of it is entirely without foundation, the government not having received any communication from the United States government on the subject two months ago, nor since then. If we might venture to express an opinion, we think we could give a pretty correct guess as to the place where the paragraph in question was manufactured.

The *European Mail* of October 3 says that the directors of the Panaleuco Copper Company have resolved, subject to audit, to recommend, at the ordinary general meeting on October 25, a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, making a total distribution for the year of 93 per cent.

The *San Francisco Journal of Commerce* of September 23 gives the following quotation for nitrate:—"We quote the market firm at 3 @ 3 1/2."

An exchange says:—"The French gunboat *Talisman* which has just left Montevideo for Santa Cruz river, goes to take plans and make an estimate of the ruined establishment of the French subject M. Rouquard, which was made a wreck of in 1874 by the Chilean squadron. Ever since that event, the French legation has been working over the affair with the view of seeing M. Rouquard compensated in accordance with the terms of the guarantee he holds."

We have received the first numbers of *La Epoca*, a new daily published in the capital, and have much pleasure in welcoming this new addition to the Chilean press to our exchange list.

The ex-president of the Provisional Government of Peru, señor García Calderon and his ex-minister Galvez, accompanied by Captain Viel, disembarked from the *Chile* on Wednesday morning, and after paying a short visit to the lieutenant, proceeded to their hotel.

We are indebted to the courtesy of don Manuel Guillermo Carmona, chief of the Commercial Statistics Office, for a presentation copy of the Commercial Statistics for 1880, which we shall notice at length in our next issue.

LOCAL.

Proclamation was made on Saturday calling upon the men belonging to the battalions Artilleria Naval and Valparaiso, and the regiment of Artillery, to present themselves at their respective barracks at 10 a.m. A decree was also issued on Saturday ordering the formation of a battalion with the title of Navales-Valparaiso, under the command of Colonel Mariano Urrutia. The men belonging to the battalions Artilleria Naval and Valparaiso are ordered to form the basis of the new battalion Navales-Valparaiso. Notwithstanding the short notice 750 men presented themselves on Sunday.—"The name of the battalion has been changed since to Miraflores."

On Sunday the police succeeded in capturing another of the men concerned in the quebrada del Pajonal murder.

About one o'clock on Monday morning a serious conflagration broke out in the Second Department of the 5th Section of the Bonded Stores, and by the time the firemen arrived on the scene the flames had taken full possession of nearly the whole of the upper story. No time was lost in getting the engines to work, but the fire was of such dimensions, owing to the abundance of material it had to feed upon, that the day was well advanced before the firemen obtained the mastery over the flames. At first it was supposed the loss in merchandise alone would exceed a million dollars, while the building was estimated to have sustained damage to one-fourth of that amount. After the fire was so far subdued, however, as to permit of access to the building, it was ascertained that the loss is not nearly so great as was at first anticipated. The Customs-House authorities estimate the value of the merchandise consumed by fire at a quarter of a million dollars, and of that damaged by water at a considerably inferior sum, the greater part of the goods thus injured being articles of comparatively low value. The resident engineer, Mr. W. R. Hughes, estimates the damage to the building, which was fire proof as far as iron and concrete could make it, at 120,000 dollars, in case the ironwork or the greater part of it is in such a condition as will permit of its being used again. The walls of the building are bulged outwards and cracked owing to the expansion of the iron beams. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is suspected that it is the work of incendiaries, and some arrests have been made. The amount covered by insurance is not yet known.

GENERAL.

According to circulars published by Messrs. H. B. James & Co., and Brooking James & Co. the exportation of nitrate from Iquique and Pisagua in October amounted to 363,817 quintals. At the beginning of the present month the following vessels were loading in Iquique:—*Craighorn*, 30,000 quintals; *Ardeno*, 22,000; *Canmore*, 24,000; *Duke of Lancaster*, 14,000; *Carmelo*, 25,000; *Vesta*, 22,000; *A. C. Bean*, 18,000; *Shakespeare*, 26,000; *Phaeton*, 19,000; *Bremontier*, 15,000; *Lilian Morris*, 25,000; *Illiamni*,

21,000; *Guttenberg*, 23,000; *Spirit of the Morning*, 22,000; *Annie Lewis*, 23,000; *A. C. Meyer*, 17,000. The following vessels were loading in Pisagua:—*Aconagua*, 16,000 quintals; *Shirley*, 22,000; *Kalipope*, 25,000; *Humboldt*, 23,000; *Gloria*, 23,500; *Tamaris*, 14,000; *Flora*, 13,000; *Isaac Jackson*, 21,000; *Black Watch*, 16,800; *Onatita*, 15,500; *Gudley*, 17,000. The total quantity being shipped was 562,850 quintals, and the stocks in the loading ports were as follows:—Iquique, 188,000 quintals; Pisagua, 197,000; Mejillones, 15,500; and Mollé, 7,000; total, 407,500 quintals. The exportation of nitrate from Iquique from January 1 to October 31 in 1880 and 1881 was as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Iquique, Total. Rows for 1880 and 1881.

The custom-house receipts at Iquique in October amounted to 479,376 dollars 78 cents.

The revenue of the Callao custom-house in October amounted to 368,317 dollars 76 cents.

The Kosmos steamer, *Thelen*, sailed from Montevideo for Valparaiso on the 10th.

The U. S. corvette, *Alaska*, arrived at Caldera on Monday.

The N. A. ship, *Regor*, from New York for Portland, Oregon, put in on Monday, October 18.

The following commercial telegram has been posted in the Bolsa:—Liverpool, Nov. 10.—Chilian bar copper, £63 15s., buyers—5s. advance. Regulus, 18s. 3d. sellers, nominal, no transactions. Nitrates, late arrivals at the U.K., 14s. 6d., buyers. Chilean wheat, 48s. quarter—6d. decline. Silver, 51 1/2—1/2 advance.

Don Samuel Noguera has applied for a patent for an indicator for tramway cars.

Don José María Argomedo has opposed the application of don Mateo Martínez Quevedo for a patent for a new motive power applicable to vessels.

Mr. Peter Ewing has applied for a patent for a method of producing nitrate and other salts.

A squadron of civic cavalry with the title of *Jeneral Cruz*, has been ordered to be mobilized in Angol.

Mr. Luis Dupuis has opposed the application of don J. Walker Martínez for a patent for the manufacture of sulphur and other acids.

The Oficina de Emision (Issue Office) has been empowered to issue 7,177,000 dollars in greenbacks for the redemption of an equal amount of Treasury Bills.

The captain of the British bark, *Lord Clyde*, reports that on October 15, in lat. 45° S., and long. 62° W., he fell in with the British bark, *Ella*, from Swansea for Valparaiso, with her cargo of coal and fire. The crew of the *Ella* had thrown a considerable portion of her cargo overboard, and it was the captain's intention to continue his voyage to Valparaiso with the remainder.

SANTIAGO.

A few nights ago a gentleman named Suarez, was attacked by five men, when within a square or so of his own house in the Camino de Cintura. Señor Suarez drew his revolver and fired, wounding one of his assailants in a leg. The rest of the gang then rushed upon señor Suarez, and fired three shots at him, all of which took effect, one in the leg, another in the back, and another in the side. They then dragged him off his horse, and after maltreating and robbing him made off. Señor Suarez, however, badly wounded as he was and bleeding profusely, courageously seized the fellow who had his horse and succeeded in recovering the animal, and would probably have secured the man also if the rest of the gang had not returned to the assistance of their companion. Señor Suarez was brutally maltreated a second time, and the miscreants finally decamped unmolested. Two of the bullets were extracted from señor Suarez on the night of the occurrence, and the other on the following day.

It is believed that the young man so mysteriously murdered at July last in a house in the calle de los Barandiles, is don Ismael Guerra who belonged to the regiment Coquimbo, and fought at Chorrillos and Miraflores. The mother of the youth of that name has given information that her son disappeared at the time the murder is said to have been committed.

H. F. the President presented himself at the registration of the same date voters, situated at the entrance to the Merced church, on the 11th, and was duly registered as a qualified voter.

Two miners belonging to the Condes district were barbarously murdered on the 4th. It is supposed the foul deed was committed by some of their fellow workmen, in order to obtain possession of the money they had received for wages.

An Araucanian youth named Golipson of the celebrated *cacique* (chief) of the same name, who has been educated here, and who is quite the gentleman, called at the Ministry of War on the 16th to ascertain if the report were true that Colonel Urrutia had caused his brother to be shot in Aranco. Unfortunately the Minister was not present, and nobody in the ministry was able to give a reply to the anxious enquiries of Golipson, and therefore, he retired, promising to repeat his visit on the following day.

PROVINCIAL.

Pisagua.—On the 3rd there were nineteen vessels lying here awaiting nitrate cargo.

Mejillones.—One vessel is taking in nitrate, and others are expected. Several vessels are expected at Caleta Blanca to load nitrate.

Iquique.—The *Payta* arrived on the 2nd with the troops under Colonel Gana.

The Bulnes battalion left on the 2nd, in a special train, for Pozo Almonte.

The gunboat *Tolén* arrived from Mollendo on the 2nd, and was directed to the 2nd that guerrillas had been seen near Tarapacá.

The brigade of artillery and the companies of the Chacabuco were re-embarked in the *Payta*. They are under Colonel Vial Maturana, and their destination is Dolores. The *Voz Chilena* says that innumerable thefts were committed on board the *Payta* in consequence of a gang of thieves headed by a well known criminal having got on board among the soldiers.

One of the gang was caught in the act of stealing, and the cat was applied. At the end of a dozen lashes the fellow denounced the head of the gang, but as nobody answering the description he gave of him could be found on board, orders were given to apply the

cat again. The interesting subject, however, no sooner heard the order given than he jumped overboard although the steamer was going at full speed, and struck out resolutely in the direction of the land which was the trifling distance of some forty miles off! The steamer was hoisted, and life belts were thrown into the water, but the intrepid fellow took no notice whatever of the attempts that were made to pick him up; on the contrary, he rebuked his exertions, and paddled away, Indian fashion, for dear life. A boat was finally lowered and after a good chase the runaway was overhauled, but it was not without considerable trouble that he was secured and got on board.—The 1st, 3rd and 5th companies of the civic battalion were called out on the 3rd for a period of garrison duty.

TALCA.—An accident attended with fatal consequence occurred on the 27th ult. Fifteen laborers were engaged in taking out earth from the side of a ravine when a landslide took place burying four of the men. One of the victims was taken out quite dead, another had both legs broken and was otherwise so severely injured that he expired shortly after arriving at the hospital, and two others were badly though not fatally injured. The employer of the men has provided for the families of the laborers who were killed.

It rained heavily on the 2nd from 2 p.m. until 11 p.m.—The number of voters registered is 1,715.—The status of Victory, brought from Peru, arrived here on the 16th.

ANQUELES.—An express train left here on the 6th, at 7 p.m., for Angol, with a company of the national guard en route for the frontier.

LOSS OF THE TRANSPORT PAYTA.

The following official telegrams announcing the loss of the transport *Payta* were received on the 14th:—"At 2 a.m., a mile to the north of Sarco; no personal casualties. The passengers and other persons, including the crew who remained on board working were taken off by the *Copiapo*, which is just entering the port and proceeds to Caldera in continuation of her voyage. It would be advisable to send assistance as the steamer may still be saved."

"HUASCO, November 14, 3.50 p.m.—At 7.30 p.m. the transport *Payta* was observed to be aground a mile to the north of Sarco. I have been to the vessel accompanied by Captain Hancock, and found her aground on a rock which reaches for about fifty feet under the foremast and is fifty metres from the shore. The fore compartment is full of water and the deck and foremast have been forced upwards about a foot. The engine compartment is damaged forward, but the after compartment is intact. The captain and crew are engaged in laying down moorings to secure the after compartment. Passengers go on to Caldera. No personal casualties."

Two additional telegrams have been received since the above, one dated Huasco, the 14th and another the 16th, and both signed "J. Benjamin Blest." In the former it is stated that the *Payta* is on a sandy and stony beach, with forty feet of water in the after compartments, and the fore compartments completely full. The latter states that the sender is unaware of the present condition of the transport, not having been able to go to the wreck and inspect her for want of means.

GREAT RISING OF ARAUCANIAN.

The following additional particulars respecting the rising of Araucanian Indians have been received since our last:—"An official telegram of the 9th from Coronel Jota states:—The maritime sub-delegate of Lota states that the steamer *Imperial* has arrived and that she will be here very soon. She carried troops from Valdivia to Quele. She did not call at Lebu. Yesterday there were seen from her deck from 1,000 to 1,500 Indians near to the river Imperial marching southwards."

Another telegram from the same source and of the same date says:—"The steamer *Imperial* has just arrived, and the captain reports that he brought fifty men from Valdivia for Quele. He saw yesterday at 5.50 p.m., upwards of a thousand Indians horseback, near to the river Imperial. He was not able to call at Lebu, in consequence of bad weather."

A third telegram of the same date says:—"The steamer *Villarica* left Lota at 1 p.m. yesterday, and ought to have arrived at six or seven this morning at Lebu. She carries 124 men and 6 officers from this department, and 100 men and 5 officers from Talcahuano."

Private telegrams from the Upper Frontier state that the Indians have killed all the settlers round about Lumaco, as many as twenty dead bodies having been found in some houses. Colonel Urrutia left Angol with troops to succour the besieged forts.

News has been received from the Lower Frontier that the soldiers sent from Cañete had a fight with the Indians at Quindío in which the latter were completely routed.

A telegram of the 11th from Copiapo states that the forts of Pillanuco, Nielol and Temuco are still besieged by considerable number of Indians and they are in imminent danger. The division which left Angol under Colonel Urrutia, ought to arrive at fort Temuco to-day. The telegraph connecting the new forts is being cut continually by the Araucanians, which interferes seriously with the rapidity of military operations. The night preceding the 11th the traders in the interior settled about Lumaco, there was one in the country round about Imperial. The panic is becoming general on the frontier. The number of persons killed by the Indians is estimated at a thousand."

A telegram from the Minister of War ordered the National Guard of Tomé to be ready to leave in the *Pisagua* for Lebu, on the 12th.

The *Araucanias* publishes the following correspondence from Copiapo:—"The Indians have committed atrocities at Lumaco, and they have also attacked forts Petaluelum, Temuco and others. The number of captives carried off by the Indians is considerable. They have burned houses, driven off cattle, and destroyed everything they came across. The following telegram is just being sent to the military government:—"The number of persons killed by the Indians at Lumaco exceeds 2,000. Very few Indians have been killed, the troops being short of ammunition." Nothing is known from the other forts, the wires being cut."

The *Libertad* of the 12th says:—"Private correspondence says that the Indians were attacked yesterday near to Nielol

of those places. They have many wounded also. Our losses are a cavalier killed, another wounded, three national guards killed and one wounded. The number of persons killed by the Indians in the interior does not exceed fifty, and I am sure the number reported to have been killed at Imperial is exaggerated. The enemy has not crossed the Traiguén line. The number of animals driven off from this place does not exceed 200. In a few days more the rising will be confined to Ultra-Cautin."

A telegram to the *Revista del Sur* says:—"South and north of Imperial destroyed. The invasion has been repulsed three times in Tirna, Loncoctripal and Renu. All the rebel chiefs are doing the same. A division of 500 men consisting of 200 infantry, 75 mounted men, and the remainder of frontiers has gone in pursuit. Vialapan, who was chief of the attack on Nielol, has surrendered with his men, and is prisoner. Paineman is on our side, and with the few Indians who have remained faithful to him, is following up the rebels to take, if possible, their animals. Quiet will soon be restored to the north of the Cautin. The *arribanos* are vacillating, but they are not likely to take part."

The *Nuble* of the 12th has the following:—"On the 3rd or 4th three or four thousand Indians, some of them armed with rifles and carbines procured from the Argentine Republic, fell upon Imperial, killing the subdelegate and upwards of twenty persons besides, carrying off numbers of captives, and completely destroying the town. They then advanced upon Lumaco, where after committing all kinds of depredations, they assassinated entire families, and destroying everything in their way, they were routed by the garrison of fort Lumaco, with a loss of 200 on their side and of 20 or 30 on ours. Since their defeat at Lumaco, the Indians have besieged Nielol and Temuco forts, where our troops having been reinforced, the savages have been routed once more. They have also been defeated at Quindío. The Indians who have taken part in the rising are mostly from the other side of the Andes. The settlers are flying to Angol, Lebu and other places. The Indians have been within a few leagues of Traiguén. Troops have left Talcahuano, Coronel, Lebu, and Valdivia to reinforce the army of the frontier."

A Colipulli telegram of the 12th says:—"The Indians besieging fort Nielol were attacked on the 10th, and completely routed. Their loss was 40 killed and thirty wounded. The Indians fled to the interior. News has also been received that the Indians besieging fort Temuco have been routed. They fought stubbornly, and their losses are heavy. The telegraph wires are cut again. Fort Temuco is defended by 400 men of the Bio-Bio battalion, armed with Remingtons. In the attack on this fort the Indians lost about 60 killed and as many wounded. There have been three encounters, one of them having taken place in the town. The *arribanos* are quiet and have offered their services to the government."

A letter dated Lumaco, November 3, to the *Mercuro* says:—"On Friday night, the 4th, an individual arrived from the interior with the news that the Indians had seized all the traders, and that after killing them they were going to march to Lumaco to destroy it. Hardly anybody believed the information, consequently not a word of warning was given to the settlers round about. But judge of the surprise of everybody when at daybreak on the 5th, the flames of burning houses were seen to the south and west of Lumaco. A wounded peasant arrived at the town, and narrated the scenes he had witnessed in his own house and in the neighborhood. The poor people were surprised in their sleep, quite unprepared and defenceless. About 9 a.m. the massacre was over, and fifty Indians were seen approaching the town, a considerable reserve being stationed on a neighboring hill. The alarm was great for there were no horses here, and only fifty men and they were required to defend the barracks. The inhabitants, among whom there were only five rifles, and some friendly Indians went out to meet the horde of savages. I watched the fight from an elevation, and I saw that some of our men after firing had to retreat towards the town to avoid being cut off by the Indians. The Indians finally withdrew to an elevation some eight or ten squares from the town, where they remained very quietly, feeding their horses, until four in the afternoon. Eleven Indians were killed. Our losses were two killed and two wounded. Some horses were also taken from the Indians. The Araucanians fought with great courage, and some of them dismounting, tied their horses to a fence, and pursued our men on foot. At four in the afternoon there were collected together 80 friendly Indians and 40 settlers, and they started, with 10 mounted infantry men, to attack the Araucanians who numbered from 150 to 200, and they drove them to Chanco, three leagues from here. The Indians turned around several times and showed a bold front, but it was only to retreat again. Five Indians were killed, and we had one man killed and one wounded. We took from the Indians 15 horses and mules, and several things that had stolen from settlers' houses. Few people slept on the night of the 5th; most of the inhabitants seeking refuge in the barracks. It was feared the Indians would return last night, and fire the town. On the 6th, at 10 a.m., fifty cavalry and as many infantry arrived from Traiguén, and they brought eighty carbines and ammunition for them. This inspired everybody with hope. Last night and to-night spies were sent out to ascertain the whereabouts of the Indians, and they were discovered at about four leagues from here. To-night carts were sent out to collect the dead. They reached as far as Pillanuco only, where they found 24 dead bodies and a woman wounded by a lance thrust in the abdomen. The total number of men, women and children, among the settlers, killed will not fall short of eighty. I refrain from narrating the atrocities committed by the Indians. Up to this point I have related what is known of Lumaco and the adjacent parts. Little is known of what has taken place in the interior, but that little is of a heartrending nature. It is calculated that the traders in the interior numbered 200 families. The traders generally come to the towns, in September, to make their purchases, and then return, so that the rising caught all of them in the interior. It happens, however, this year that wheat is scarce among the Indians, and a number of traders had gone into the interior with this and other articles, so that it is an exaggeration to estimate these at 200 families more, outside of cartmen, laborers, &c. It is feared that all these poor people have fallen victims, for nobody arriving from the interior can tell anything about them."

Colonel Urrutia sent the following telegram to the Intendente of Nuble, on the 13th:—"In reply to your telegram. The news published by the *Libertad* of Talca is very incorrect. The settlers and correspondents will rectify it. There is no fort besieged now. The enemy withdrew as soon as he sighted a division I sent into the interior. The Indians attacked Lumaco, Nielol and Temuco, but they did not enter either of those places. At the first mentioned place they left 21 dead, at the second 30, at the third 27, and upwards of 60 in skirmishes outside

of those places. They have many wounded also. Our losses are a cavalier killed, another wounded, three national guards killed and one wounded. The number of persons killed by the Indians in the interior does not exceed fifty, and I am sure the number reported to have been killed at Imperial is exaggerated. The enemy has not crossed the Traiguén line. The number of animals driven off from this place does not exceed 200. In a few days more the rising will be confined to Ultra-Cautin."

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house, but he was the fifth child, the four daughters preceding him; hence the delight of his father at the advent of a boy, as having daughters was getting rather monotonous.

On visiting my own birthplace last summer I had the curiosity to identify the site of the old cabin where General Arthur was born. It was in the northwest portion of Fairfield, about a mile east of the old brick meeting house, so long a conspicuous feature in the landscape, and where his father, the Rev. Dr. Arthur, preached. In a rugged pasture on the hillside only a slight hollow marks the spot where stood the log cabin in which the distinguished son of Vermont first saw the light.

The log cabin therefore has been profile of distinguished statesmen. It is noticeable that with different Presidents were born with a different environment. Washington, Monroe, the Adamses, Jefferson knew nothing of log-cabin life. Jackson saw something equivalent to it in his early days. Van Buren's parents were in humble circumstances. Taylor was much of a frontier man, but we find no record of any log cabin.

FIRE AT SEA.

(BY A SEAFARER.)

An impressive story of the destruction by fire of a full-rigged American ship in the North Atlantic has been told me. Certain features of it combine to make it an incident certainly worthy a longer record than is usually devoted to maritime disasters, and altogether it yields such an idea of the horror of fire at sea as is not often to be got from a study of the misfortunes of that kind.

Wednesday, Aug. 24th last, found the R. B. Fuller at about three weeks out on her voyage from Cardiff to Valparaiso. She was freighted with coal, and carried a crew of twenty hands, being indeed a ship of 1,360 tons register. A vessel of that size, unless manned by short fore and mizen top-sail-masts, is sure to make a handsome picture on the water under full sail.

The sun sank and the night gathered, the wind died down, and the American ship, with spars erect, floated over the dark waters, in which the starlight seemed to flake away in small coils of brilliant light. The weather had been fine all day, with a beam wind, and the deep, long, black-hulled ship, leaning under the weight of her cloths, buffed softly on her course over the trembling and flashing blue. What witchery is there comparable to such sailing? No sense of delight that is born simply of freedom and movement suppresses the joyousness kindled in the spirits by the swift, smooth, rushing of a lofty sailing ship over the swelling of a bosom of a great ocean, all sky above, all sea below, and between, the music of the brisk clear breeze.

As steam rises from the compact earth. On this the carpenter's chest was overhauled, and by order of the captain the men fell to work to bore holes in the deck. As the solid planks were pierced the smoke belched forth in puffs, mingled with a pestilential exhalation of gas that forced the seamen to work with averted faces. The pumps were then manned, the hose got along, buckets dropped over the side, and all hands turned to drown the fire by discharging water into the cargo. Clouds of steam came up through the holes, regularly followed, as the white vapour thinned, by spiral columns of black smoke which wound round and round to the height of the mainmast, where the light breeze caught and arched them over. No flames were as yet visible, but the men knew that the ship was full of fire, that any instant the hatches might be riven and shrouvelled up by a discharge of flame, and therefore when the captain gave orders to lower the boats there was a rush to the davits. When the boats were in the water alongside, the captain, desiring to save certain articles, called the mate and four seamen to accompany him to the cabin; but they had not been there a minute when they suddenly ran on some of them vomiting blood, and all of them complaining that their heads were swelled so that they were like to burst. Indeed, but for their speedy flight, they must have dropped dead in an atmosphere that was rendered virulently poisonous by the combined gas and smoke. A short spell of rest and fresh air recovered the poor men, and they then proceeded to victual the boats with such provisions as they could come at. The mainyards were braced back, and the men entered the boats and rowed to a distance of about half a mile from the vessel, where they remained.

It was a fine night, very calm, and the ship, with her mainyards aback, lay steady. Hour after hour went by, but no flame showed itself, though there was a gradual thickening of the smoke from the deck, and the seamen could observe it hanging in a shadow over the masts-heads of the vessel and to leeward of her. Gazing at her as she stood like a marble rock upon the dark sea it was difficult for the men to realize that her hold was a conical furnace, that by taking off one of the hatches and looking down they could have beheld an incandescent interior, red hot surface like a lake of fire, with blue and green flames crawling over it, and masses of smoke, repelled or consumed by the shadow overhanging her glimmering heights there were no signs that anything was amiss with the ship. Surveiled from the low level of the boats, she looked a majestic fabric on fire, a brave sight in the faint fire starlight. It was a long, weary, and bitter vigil for the poor fellows to keep. They would not leave the neighborhood of the vessel while she remained afloat. They could not tell what might happen. If she burst into flames the light she made might bring them help. Or the fire might die out and so give them their home to return to. Whilst she was there, she was, in a manner, something to hold on to; for it was a fearful thing to look away from her into the mystery of the darkness around, and to think of being left to struggle amid that black and fathomless desert of water in open boats, which brought to the mind the wild reach of their hands. Slowly the long hours went by, and then the dawn came, and the sun arose. With the first of the grey light every eye was turned upon the ship. They could see the shroud of smoke that overhung her, yet not a spark of fire had been visible above the level of the water-line, and the sunshine was on the sea, beyond a hope in the men that, though to be sure the smoke crawled thickly from the ship, the fire was not so bad as they had feared, and that a long and resolute struggle might enable them to conquer it. Accordingly the oars were thrown over the boats headed for the vessel. The boat occupied by the captain was the first to get alongside. He jumped on board, and was followed by others; but the heat of the decks striking through his boots made him put his hand to the planks. It was like touching hot iron. He walked to the cabin, but on feeling the door he withdrew his fingers with haste. The whole fabric was full of fiery heat; whatever touched the flash gave it pain; the very ropes which lay coiled over the bolting pins were too hot to handle; the pitch was bubbling in the seams; the air between the bulwarks resembled the atmosphere of a furnace; in the haze of the heat every object seemed to revolve like a corkscrew; and the men in the boats said that feeling her side, even at the level of the water-line, was as bad as putting the hand upon a boiler full of steam. A cry from one of the seamen who had come over the side in bare feet raised a kind of panic among those already aboard. "Over with you!" was the shout, "before she bursts into a blaze!" and in mad haste the poor fellows dropped over the bulwarks, seized their oars, and resumed the same distance from the ship that they had occupied all night. Soon after this a small breeze of wind arose. It seemed to penetrate the vessel, for with the draught there soared up a thick body of smoke. Her passage to leeward was perceptible in the short, oil-smooth wake to windward of her; but the drift of the boats was the same as hers, so that the men had no need to use their oars to maintain their distance. There was now weight enough in the wind to blow the smoke clear of the decks before it rose a foot above the bulwarks, so that the picture of that full-rigged ship remained there in its completeness. As the time passed the men would see a fountain of sparks hope up occasionally in the smoke. It was dismal work sitting and watching that fine ship smouldering. At this time the men possessed was left aboard of her; they had come away, most of them in their shirts and trousers, many without shoes, and there in those three boats sat looking at the burning vessel, silent in the main, often glancing around them on the look-out for a sail, and holding on to the thwarts or gunwales as the boats jerked and toppled sharply about the bill of a sea that the wind had raised. A little before noon those who had their eyes on the ship perceived the mizzensmast to sway to and fro a movement; then suddenly it fell with a crash; a rush of smoke, like a monstrous balloon, hovered over the quarter-deck and concealed the run; but it soared into the air, and sailed away on the wind under a sudden furious discharge of sparks, which resembled the explosion of the vessel, and when the vapor had settled down it was seen that the mizzensmast was over the side, the vessel a wreck at, whilst forward the sails were dusky and red, as though iron-stained, with the blowing of the sooty coils and the fire of the glowing sparks.

Until the night came down no further alteration took place in the appearance of the vessel. During all these long hours the men sat crouched in their boats watching their burning ship and searching the sea for the help that did not

come. The second night rolled down dark, with windy clouds drifting across the sky. Here and there the phosphorus shone in the curl of a breaking surge. The half-clad men shivered under the fresh night wind; but the ship whilst she stayed there was a beacon. If they quitted her, what was there to do? She was a dreadful sight upon the dark sea, and a dreadful sight upon the dark sea, and they might yet bring succor, and so they stayed. But the darkness had not guttured an hour when a tongue of red flame darted out of the deck abaft the mainmast. It threw out a great light, like the flash of a big gun, and the men could see one another's face in it. It sank and seemed to expire, and then there rushed up a body of crimson sparks which clearly defined the dense and swelling volume of smoke that blotted out the heavens in the south east; but specially the flame swept aloft again like a serpent, wreathing itself around the mainmast; then forward and apparently out of the fore hatch sprang up another pillar of fire, and presently there were tongues of flame of flame crawling and hissing all over the doomed vessel gliding in serpentine convulsions along her bulwarks, over her stern, around her bows, limning the configuration of her hull with burning pencils, filling whole leagues of the darkness with light. The stays, the shrouds, all the gear connected with the bowsprit and jibbooms caught fire; the yards were kindled; the whole outline of the vessel was scored in fire upon the night; every detail of the standing masts and yards and sails, the crossrees, outriggers, and the furniture of the ship's decks, the mast-davits, the cat-heads, the martingale, the spritsail yard, were expressed in flame. It was like the picture of a ship drawn in fire upon a black curtain. Not a sound came from the men in the boats. They watched breathless, full of amazement, thoughts of their serious position being overwhelmed by the dreadful but magnificent sight of that noble ship; when a sudden and burning vessel opened, a flame such as might go from Vesuvius rose in the air, making a roaring noise upon the wind; there was a sound of the falling of the burning masts and yards; and then, in a breath, the whole terrific picture vanished; it disappeared you might blow out a candle; the boom of an explosion came up against the wind, and there was nothing but the stars and the black sea and a dense shadow in the south-east where the smoke from the foundered ship was heavily sailing away.

If ever loneliness was felt at sea it was felt by those men when that great light shone out, and left them in darkness and dread and uncertainty. But the smoke allotted to me forbids me from following them closely; enough if I say that, after tossing about for two days and nights, they sighted a sail to the westward, which they chased until they were sufficiently near for her people to see them. She proved to be the London bark *Pazara*, whose crew, who gladly received the poor fellows and treated them with the utmost humanity.

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of daily observations of the spots, that they show maxima and minima of frequency, separated from each other by intervals which correspond to half a rotation of the sun. The protuberances do not show such pronounced variations as the spots. As to distribution of the phenomena over the sun's surface, the following facts are elicited:—The spots remain near the equator and present two maxima between the parallels 10deg. and 20deg. on either side. At the equator they are rare, or wholly absent. Faculae always occur at the equator; they show maxima between ± 20deg. and ± 30deg., and come near the poles than the spots. Protuberances are rare near the equator; they present two principal maxima between ± 50deg. and ± 60deg., and two secondary ones in the latitudes of the faeculae maxima. They reach further from the equator than the faculae, but the polar caps remained free of them. Of the two hemispheres, the northern showed the greater activity.

FOREIGN SAILINGS & C. FOR THE WEST COAST.

Arica, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, August 31. Campana, cleared from Newcastle for Valparaiso, August 31. Christiana, from Hamburg for Guayaquil, Aug. 28, from Callao 30. Copalimbo, from Roan for Valparaiso, August 28. Edouard, from Bordeaux for Valparaiso, August 28. General, cleared from Liverpool for Valparaiso, August 31. Hinda, from Swansea for Valparaiso, Aug. 31. Mexico, cleared from Liverpool for Valparaiso, August 31. Oleno, from Hamburg for Valparaiso, passed Deal, August 31. Pacific, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, August 31. County of Flint, from Shields for Valparaiso, September 13. Grace Wilson, from Liverpool for Valparaiso, September 14. Glasgow, from Glasgow for Valparaiso, September 15. Nevada, cleared from Liverpool for Valparaiso, Sept. 16. Republic, from Roan for Valparaiso, Sept. 22. Stormy Petrel, from Gravesend for Valparaiso, Sept. 22, passed Deal 30. Valentine Helene, from Roan for Valparaiso, Sept. 22, passed Deal 30. Abbie Carter, at Hong-Kong Aug. 17 for Valparaiso (old). Arrived New York Aug. 12 for Callao and Guayaquil. Jeremiah Thompson, at London Sept. 15 for Valparaiso and Francon. John Patten, at Liverpool Sept. 15 for Valparaiso and Francon. Pappo, from Hull Sept. 8 for Valparaiso and San Francisco.

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PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLORS.—A recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences announces a new method of taking photographs in color, which, although it is not a solution of the prime problem for photographers, how to produce Nature in her own hues, is at least some mechanical approach to it.

THE QUEEN'S CASHMERE SHAWLS.—Every one knows that the Cashmere shawls which figure so frequently as wedding-presents from the Queen are part of the annual tribute paid by the Maharajah of Cashmere, as an acknowledgment of the suzerainty of the Empress of India; but every one does not know in what details of physical debility and by what a physically debilitated race these shawls are produced. The agriculturists and the botanists of the delicious valley are physically a fine race—the men robust, the women fair to look upon. But in every shawl-producing village the physique of the wretched workers is painful to observe. Long hours of work, in crowded and ill-ventilated rooms, with poor, wretched pay, have made the shawl-workers of the valley a race of men. It is absolutely painful to see their pallid faces and weak, ill-nourished forms; and although the Government of India has moved somewhat to better their condition, it is one of the few sad sights in the "Cashmere-i-benzair," or the unrivalled Cashmere of the Persian poets.—*London Truth.*

SOLAR PHENOMENA IN 1880.—From his observations of the sun on 281 days a mass of rockets, and when the vapor had settled down it was seen that the mizzensmast was over the side, the vessel a wreck at, whilst forward the sails were dusky and red, as though iron-stained, with the blowing of the sooty coils and the fire of the glowing sparks.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE advertisement featuring a bottle illustration and text describing the product's quality and availability.

ALMACENES DE TEA WEIR & CO. advertisement for tea, wines, and groceries, including a list of products and prices.

AMERICAN SUGAR PORT AND SHERRY advertisement for various sugar products, including hams and cheese.

BUTTER advertisement for 'SALTO' butter, highlighting its quality and origin in Chile.

CHILE BOILER AND ENGINE WORKS advertisement for industrial machinery and boiler services.

JAMES PURVES advertisement for dental services and dentifrice products.

FRANK FELL advertisement for shipping and general commission agent services.

CHARACTER OF BISMARCK.

E. Grenville Murray contributes to the Continental Times the following estimate of Prince Bismarck's character and ability:

The popular estimate of great men is often a widely mistaken one, but Bismarck's character lies on the surface, and his contemporaries have gauged it with tolerable accuracy.

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, an Achilles would never have given up Bismarck nor sulked any longer than sufficed to frighten his rivals, strong-willed, choleric, utterly unscrupulous, pitiless toward such as crossed his path, though ready enough to forgive a vanquished foe; in a word a splendid heathen—such is the German chancellor.

But in judging a hero there are two facts to be borne in mind. First, it is not his objectionable, but his good qualities, that have enabled him to play a great part. Otherwise it were necessary to despair of humanity.

Bismarck is admirable in a variety of ways. Above all things he has courage, both physical and moral—a combination not often found, and to which Wellington scarcely attained.

Consciousness of his strength has sometimes made him personally brutal, as when he smoked at a water bottle over a stranger's head at a café because the latter had spoken disrespectfully of the King.

It was not that the Emperor lacked culture or parts. He was possibly over-educated, and certainly too receptive of new ideas.

He has said, nevertheless, that he expects to commit one gigantic blunder before his death. Perhaps he has taken a hint from Bacon, and wisely prophesied. Nemesis in this fashion. The blunder has yet to be made, though many thought the quarrel with the papacy a fatal mistake.

Nothing in modern history is more thrilling and painful than the episode of the career of the unfortunate Maximilian of Austria in Mexico.

It is interesting to notice what has since become of the actors in the tragedy which culminated in the melancholy scene at Queretaro.

POOR CARLOTTA.

Equally sad was the fate of the young Empress of Mexico. She is generally believed that but for her persuasions Maximilian would never have yielded to the representations of Napoleon III.

From that trying journey she never returned. Her reason gave way, and she is to-day in the care of her relatives, the royal family of Belgium, hopelessly insane.

But it is all over now. Whether conscientiously or not he played a desperate game and lost. The stakes were his own life. He was shot as a traitor, and met his fate with a bold and soldierly bearing.

But Bazaine was recalled, and he withdrew, taking the French troops with him. Later came the Franco-Prussian war and Bazaine surrendered Metz to the Germans.

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This man was a banker in Paris, interested in Mexican bonds, and instrumental in inducing Napoleon to undertake the Mexican expedition.

Colonel Salm, a German Prince, who married an American lady, and was one of Maximilian's household, fell in the siege of Metz.

General Dupin, a guerrilla warrior of note, died at Montpelier.

General Marquez emigrated to Havana, where he keeps a pawnshop. Others who took part in the ephemeral experiment have either passed away unnoticed or are living in retirement.

AS SURE AS EGGS ARE EGGS.

An American Editor declares that "out West" eggs are fetching two prices each, and that the hen does not care about business even at this price.

English Stove Coal For family use sells the oldest Coal Dealer in Valparaiso, Robert Moser.

This coal leaves no soot and kindles easily. Price, delivered on the plain, \$19 per ton. On the hills, \$20 per ton.

Chile Coal and Gas Coal always on hand. J. H. Jory, Ship and general Blacksmith and Block Maker.

Work guaranteed of the best quality and at moderate prices. All kinds of Blocks made to order, and all kinds of wood turning done.

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Café del Pacifico. No. 91—Calle de la Esmeralda (Cabo).—No. 91 VALPARAISO.

In this old and well known establishment there is constantly to be found a large and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors of all kinds, specially selected and imported direct.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Valparaiso and Santiago Railway. PASSENGER TRAINS.

Table with columns for Stations, Daily, Morning Express, Ordinary Passenger, Quilicura Passenger, Evening Express, Night Passenger, and Sunday & Holiday only.

Table for Special to Vina del Mar, Up Trains, with columns for Stations, Morning Express, Ordinary Passenger, Quilicura Passenger, Evening Express, Night Passenger, and Sunday & Holiday only.

Table for Los Andes Junction, Up Trains, with columns for Stations, Morning Express, Ordinary Passenger, Quilicura Passenger, Evening Express, Night Passenger, and Sunday & Holiday only.

Table for Los Andes Junction, Down Trains, with columns for Stations, Morning Express, Ordinary Passenger, Quilicura Passenger, Evening Express, Night Passenger, and Sunday & Holiday only.

Table for Talca and Concepcion Railway, Up Trains, with columns for Stations, Arrival, and Departure.

Table for Talca and Concepcion Railway, Down Trains, with columns for Stations, Arrival, and Departure.

Table for Rates of Postage for Correspondence, &c. which has not to cross the Isthmus of Panama.

Table for Speed of Ocean Going Steamers, listing ship names, routes, and dates.

Unpaid letters declined. Write for Price List. A Trial Order solicited.

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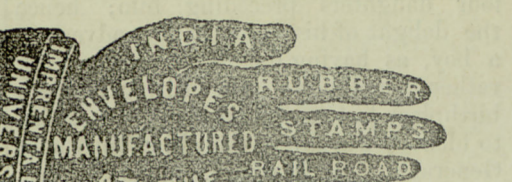
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Admiral Lord Cochrane ENGLISH SALOON

The undersigned are most happy to inform their friends on the West Coast that they have charge of the above Saloon, every thing guaranteed the best Brands, and hope their old friends will give them a call coming to Valparaiso.

Fredk. S. Stephenson & Co., Agents for the Chilean Times.

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