

The Standard

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
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The Standard.

"All fatal audemus nil veri non audemus dicere."—Cicero.

SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1864.

Montevideo Independence.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of independence of the Oriental Republic. We wish we could salute the sister State under more favorable circumstances, and hope that next year will see Montevideo at peace, and rivaling Buenos Ayres in progress.

It is a melancholy fact that of late these Republican Independence days awake the most gloomy forebodings. The Brazilian army has now crossed the frontier, and events are crushing round which lead the republicans to fear lawless democracy is hurrying many a nation to its grave. The Oriental national barque has been tossed upon the breakers of revolution. She may yet escape, but the impartial observer cannot fail to discern that if things go on any longer as they are going in the Republic of the Uruguay, the State vessel will be dashed into atoms. Time alone will tell whether there is wanting in South America some tyrant wrecker, to coin from her shattered planks a diadem and a throne.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Dr. Carreras leaves this morning in the Paraguayan steamer as Oriental Minister to Asuncion. Mr. Hopkins, who was so well known in this city, and whom President Mitre named as Argentine Consul-General to Washington, has we are sorry to say not been received in his diplomatic character by President Lincoln. The motives of the North American Government for not acknowledging him as Consul-general arise, it is supposed, from his previous Paraguayan complications.

The steamer Corrientes arrived from Montevideo yesterday morning all covered with flags. She brought the glorious news that peace was at last made. We expected that President Mitre would have ordered one hundred guns to be fired in honor of the peace, but nothing of the kind; the next move now is to get the Brazilians out of the Banda Oriental.

The German concert will take place on Tuesday evening at the German church. Tickets are on sale at Messrs. Mackern's book store.

The great musical invoice which Messrs. Mackern have received from England is the talk in English circles, over three thousand English, Irish, and Scotch songs and airs.

Señores Calzadilla and Pestalardo are still at loggerheads about the death of Flotow, the former asserting that he is dead and buried, the latter that he is alive and kicking. It is rumored that Captain Manilla intends to make an armed intervention.

The New York 'World' of the 10th of May contains rather a gloomy communication from Buenos Ayres; one would suppose from the great importance which is attached to Indian invasions and frontier soldiers that the correspondence in question emanated from some Indian commissioner. He is evidently better posted up on Indian than commercial affairs, as he quotes American lumber at 29 pats, and flour at 7½ per barrel. Respecting emigration he says, "It is not occasioned as in the United States by well to do emigrants writing to their friends at home or sending them money, but by speculators in colonial settlements, or by agents for sailing packets circulating unfounded statements of the fertility and opulence of this country." This statement is so manifestly incorrect that we are bound to contradict it—two

thirds of the passengers brought out within the last twelve months by the Liverpool steamers have had their passages paid by their wealthy and independent friends in this country.

The rumours through town yesterday were to the effect that General Moreno had himself made peace with Flores, and many people begin to think that there is much truth in the report; of one thing there can be very little doubt and that is, there is a disposition on the part of both sides to make peace.

The little town of Gualeguyachu is making rapid progress, and the custom house figures prove that it is going ahead; the exports, for this month, of pine, were nearly double the amount of imports. General Urquiza it is said is about to start a company for the purpose of cleaning the mouth of the arroyo, and we suppose all the merchants in that town will take shares in so important an enterprise.

The Spanish ship Doctor Cruscent, which left this port bound for Havana, put into Montevideo in distress; her cargo, 10,000 quintals of jerked beef will be sold by auction in Montevideo on the 21st inst for account of all whom it may concern.

The Brazilian brig 'Maria,' from Parnaguá, which was wrecked the 8th inst. on the English Bank, had nearly a thousand tercios of yerba on board, forty-one rolls of tobacco, and some lumber.

Were it of a lamentable accident which occurred in Montevideo the other day at the house of Mr. J. J. Bladaro. A little boy, eight years old, fell into the 'aljibe,' and notwithstanding the instant efforts to extricate him, was drowned. We hope our readers will take the precaution of putting covers on the aljibes in all houses where there are children.

In our South African exchanges by the mail we learn that the Dutch sheep farmers have declared their independence and elected a President. We notice also that the Prime Minister of the Cape Government is a namesake of our own, W. Rawson.

The telegraphic despatch to Lisbon reporting the defeat of Leo seems to bear the stamp of authenticity, and from what we can glean from our American exchanges, not at all unlikely, inasmuch as it was currently believed in England, at the sailing of the packet that General Butler had cleared the river of all impediments, got the gunboats up and would take Richmond in the rear. In further proof of the probability of this fact we may state that the Confederate Treasury has been removed to Montgomery, an important city in Alabama.

Building high houses in Buenos Ayres is becoming so monstrously inconvenient that we are glad to see Mr. Serna, a member of the Corporation, has taken the matter up. He proposes that a law shall be introduced prohibiting all parties from building their houses higher than the width of the street in which such houses are to be built. We regard this as a most necessary law, as in some parts of the city the sidewalks preserve an eternal dampness owing to the fact of the extreme height of the surrounding edifices.

Our colleague, the 'Tribuna,' very properly calls attention to the outrageous valuation which Government is putting on house property in this city, and which is raising the rent on the unfortunate tenants. The Government valuers appear to be armed with the most despotic power. They walk into a house, look at the rooms, which, if well papered and furnished, justifies them, in their estimation, in doubling or trebling the previous valuation of the premises. The consequence is, that the landlord finds himself obliged to pay double or treble last year's taxes, and to save himself he comes down on the tenant and raises the rent. So monstrous has been the valuation this year that there is a general burst of indignation at the arbitrary conduct of the officers of the law, and yet this is natural, since the higher the valuation, the greater these gentlemen's pay.

Central Argentine Railway

We have enrolled in this office two more subscribers for stock, one for five shares, the other for two. An Irish estanciero has also promised to take ten. The latest reports from Rosario mentioned that some Chilians were investing; one, we believe, took 40 shares. But all other subscriptions in these provinces fade into insignificance beside the princely sum of £20,000 sterling given by General Urquiza: he is evidently moved by the highest patriotic motives, although we make bold to prophesy that the stock in a few years will prove like that of the Illinois Central, a splendid investment, instead of a sacrifice, as the shabby Argentine capitalists seem to regard it. It is rumored that Mr. Wheelwright is

getting up a grand emigration scheme in London: but as yet we have no authority either to confirm or contradict such report. The present is, indeed, a most favorable time to promote Irish emigration, when the vessels cannot book the passengers fast enough at Cork. Two things are certain; that Mr. Wheelwright leaves no stone unturned, and spares no exertion, to realize his great industrial triumph: also that he possesses the gift of good fortune, success being with him the invariable attendant of enterprise. We are glad to see him again among us and in the possession of excellent health; he is accompanied only by Mrs. Wheelwright, the other members of his family having remained in England. Our statement of his landing on Thursday was premature, the weather preventing him until next day, when the state 'salut' was sent to convey him ashore. He is stopping at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, and was visited on Friday by the Vice-President, Prime Minister, and other notabilities native and foreign.

We have been requested to publish Gen. Urquiza's letter, although somewhat late, it having appeared in the native papers some days ago. It is as follows:—

San José, Entre Rios, July 9th, (Independence Day), 1864.
To the Provisional Directory of the Central Argentine Railway.

Dear Sirs,—I have the honor to hand you herewith a cheque for the amount of the first call on One Thousand shares, for which I have subscribed to the great work of the Central Argentine Railway.

Being invited by the President to subscribe to an enterprise, in the initiation of which I had the good fortune to take part, and in the accomplishment of which the whole country feels an interest, as calculated to form the best bond of union between the provinces, and guarantee for the tranquillity of their inhabitants under a system of law and order, I could not refuse to make a very great effort, especially as I also consider myself bound thereto by a sacred obligation.

I am grateful for the flattering sentiments contained in your letter, and seize the present occasion to offer you, gentlemen, the assurance of my special esteem. I remain, etc., JOSTO J. DE URQUIZA.

ANGORA GOAT'S WOOL

The following interesting letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Montevideo will be read with pleasure by those who foster the introduction of new industries.

I will now speak of the Angora goats, some particulars respecting the breed being interesting to your friend M. Lecocq. Some days ago I wrote to our Consuls in—begging them to send me all the information they could procure about these animals. For the present, the following is all I could learn:

The town of Jussil-cazari (Syria) produces the finest kind of goats, and their wool is most esteemed for superior quality. The Angora goat is found in a radius of 20 or 30 leagues of said town. Sivri-risar and Trongara, two villages about 20 leagues from Angora produce large numbers. The wool is almost always white, silky, and brilliant; that of kids of one year old is reckoned the best, but when the animals reach 4 years old it grows coarser. The Angora goat generally lives to the age of 7 or 8 years. Shearing takes place in the month of April, the yield of each fleece being usually one Ocque (2½ lbs) but sometimes reaching double this amount, according to the weight of the animal.

When full grown, the Angora goat weighs 12 to 15 Ocques (30 to 37 lbs), gives little milk, and is not milked, in order that the kid may be better nurtured. Very little care is taken with the flocks of Angora, which are reared just the same as any other. During the great heats of summer a little salt is mixed with their food. The time of pregnancy is very uniform, as they yearn but once, and seldom give twins.

They graze on hill sides and slopes and seem to have no liking either for the plains or craggy mountainous heights. The animals are about the size of ordinary goats, but with shorter legs. The cross breed between Angora and common goats has given very satisfactory results. The province of Angora produces annually from 200,000 to one million 'ocques' (100,000 arrobes) of uncleaned hair-wool, of which the greater part is exported to England. This amount does not represent one twentieth part of the quantity required by manufacturers. The price, in Syria, is about 25 to 30 piastres per 'ocque' (three shillings per lb.). The best season for transporting the goats is September or October. The sample of fleece sent me by M. Lecocq, and which I submitted to the Acclimatization Society, has been judged remarkably fine and excited the greatest interest. The Society has requested me to beg of the producer all the information that he can supply as to the means employed by him to arrive at so happy a result.

Seeing M. Lecocq's sample the Society has come to the conclusion that goats can be much easier adapted to the

climate and soil of Montevideo than to ours (France), and it is ready to forward by every means the introduction of these animals on a large scale into the River Plate territories.

The quantity of Angora wool at present produced falls far short of the development which might be given to this industry if a large supply could be obtained, and for this reason the English at present hold an exclusive monopoly of the article.

Please remind Mr. Lecocq that I expect the few pounds of wool which he has promised me for experiments in weaving and spinning. I should be glad that he would enter the Acclimatization Society, in which case ask him to write me a few lines on the matter.

NORTHWARD HO!

This should be the watchword of farmers, not yet having estancias of their own. They who wish to become estancieros should arouse and with a firm determination steer north, now or never; no farmer, however small his capital, need be without a small estancia in Santa Fe or Cordoba. Arouse then, now or never, for when the railway whistle sounds the death knell of the marauding gaucho in Santa Fe, it will then, perhaps, be too late; remember that it is only twelve years since land within twenty leagues of Buenos Ayres was sold for fifty thousand paper dollars a square league. Buenos Ayres can offer no inducements—where are not to be found in Santa Fe; within a few leagues of the railroad a person is as near a market for his produce, &c. as he would be were he living in Caluclás; he will find better regulations, and as much, if not more, security for life and property.

Buenos Ayres is no longer the El Dorado for small farmers—he who has not his nest feathered can only expect to make a living; not so in Santa Fe, he who goes there while land is cheap will be exactly in the same position as the great majority of our now rich estancieros were some twelve or fourteen years ago. There is little expense in taking sheep there; any person not wishing to drive his own, will find parties to take them at from 2 dollars to 5 dollars a head undergoing all expenses and binding themselves to deliver the number they receive, or their equivalent value; the greater the number the less charged per head; there were sixteen thousand taken in this way last summer from Elilar, and the losses were something less than one per cent.

It is a well known fact that money has a peculiar way of making men wise, most monied men are up to a thing or two, consequently my remarks are only intended for those not pestered with the perpetual clink of a certain metal, and I would say that, in my opinion, the best way to buy land in Santa Fe would be to club in parties of eight or ten, each man purchasing according to his means. After all arrived on the land it could be divided with due regard to quality &c., by themselves, then if they could not agree as to which part A should take, the fairest way would be to cast lots.

The great desideratum of every farmer is to become settled permanently on his own land, where his improvements will be profitable and not a useless outlay. Three or four years rent of a single puesto in this province will purchase a quarter of a league of land in Santa Fe; according to the Buenos Ayrean ratio a quarter of a league will maintain three flocks; certainly no one with a flock of his own can find much difficulty in handling the present value of a quarter of a league, even allowing that he has no idle cash, which is not at all probable; if so then, he would, in my opinion, do well by purchasing even a quarter of a league, but to do this it is necessary to join others willing to embark in the same business, and it should be done before land is driven beyond the reach of small farmers; as for the rich, we will leave them to their peculiar wisdom and patronising nods.

Horrible Occurrence at Luxan
To the Editors of the 'Standard.'

La Chozza, July 14, 1864.

Gentlemen,—As you have no doubt ere this received many different versions of the sad tragedy which has occurred within the past few days in this neighborhood, and since many of them are likely to be erroneous, I beg to lay before you a full, true, and correct statement of the circumstances connected with the affair.

On last Sunday evening the victim and myself were returning from the Villa Luxan shortly before sunset. On arriving within about a league of my house, my companion got off his horse for the purpose of 'cinching,' leaving me to jog along by myself. As he was longer than I considered necessary for the accomplishment of his purpose, I looked behind to see what was detaining him, and observed a native driving a 'point' of cattle towards him. Shortly after I perceived the same native in familiar conversation with him, and apparently on such terms of intimacy, that I considered it no longer necessary to wait for him, and consequently rode home. The unhappy man had been in my employment, in the capacity of bricklayer, for a number of months, and as it had not been un-

usual for him to remain at one of my 'puestos,' on his return from the Villa, I concluded, since he had not returned to my house, he had made the afore-said 'puesto' his home for the night. About noon next day, the news of his sad condition reached me through a cartman. I immediately yoked my horses, and proceeded to his assistance, and there I witnessed a scene that would curdle the blood in one's veins.

The victim was crawling on his hands and feet, more resembling a wounded and helpless animal than a man, and unable to stand erect. The 'cardos' for within two square yards of him was literally saturated with his gore. He was perfectly conscious of his situation, and even in this weak state was dragging himself towards my house.

On first seeing him I could scarcely believe him to be the same man whom I had left on the previous evening. In the first place, he had been robbed of coat, hat, and saddle, his remaining garments were wet through with blood, and from the effects of the severe frost of the previous night were attached to his body as if part of himself. It was impossible to distinguish a feature of his face. His eyes were completely closed from the effects of two severe knife cuts, one over each eye, and another in the front of his head. There were large cuts, that over the left eye in particular, which covered a space of two inches, and resembled more the incision of an axe than anything else. In this pitiable state he had to remain all night, divested of his coat and hat, and unable to move through loss of blood. I removed him at once to the Villa, and having obtained the necessary medical assistance, proceeded to the Juez to lay before him a statement of the case as represented to me by the sufferer. He received me most graciously, and entered with such ardour into the matter, that had one of his relations been the sufferer he could not evince more sympathy or commiseration. The sick man's representations of the suspected person, of his probable age and general appearance were so clear, that on them the Juez immediately gave instructions for his pursuit, with orders to the soldiers not to return without him. Next morning at daybreak they were off, and in the afternoon of same day he was conveyed to the Policia a prisoner. The 'teniente' who apprehended him, after some opposition, searched the house in which he was arrested, and there found the missing coat and hat. The injured man is and has been for some time acquainted with the prisoner, and from his statement of the matter, there exists not a doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Up to the present the sufferer's state is very critical, so much so, that for a few days it will be difficult to calculate on the ultimate result. I cannot close the description of this affair without returning thanks, through your medium, to the humane and generous-minded Juez de Paz of this town. On the evening on which I called on him (eight o'clock) he was engaged with other gentlemen at his hotel. I requested as a favour to see him, this he immediately granted me, and when I made known to him my business, he left the society in which he was, and accompanied me to the Policia, there to give the necessary instructions for the arrest of the suspected party. He has acted all through this affair the part of a most upright judge, and evinced as much pleasure on seeing the prisoner brought into the Plaza as I did myself. This you are at liberty to insert at your pleasure.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. B.

ARGENTINE MINES.

Gentlemen;—As I perceive you take an interest in the development of the Argentine mineral wealth, I trust you will exercise your impartiality a little and find room for the following mining items, taken from that great repository of news, "an American paper."

San Juan, Catamarca, Cordoba, in fact all the provinces, not excepting Buenos Ayres, are so teeming with mineral wealth, that if one is to believe report, Argentines tread unconsciously on untold riches. I happen to have some few shares in Argentine mines, and fearing lest through Mr. Chacon, or some other leading miner's influence, Mining Companies may become as popular here as in North America, I beg you will publish in your popular journal the following amusing communication from an experienced Californian miner.

I am Gentlemen,
Your old servant,
A VICTIMIZED SILVER MINER.

"From the Eastern papers, and from sundry letters of inquiry, we learn that numerous bogus mining companies are flooding the country with their prospectuses, wherein glowing descriptions of mines of fabulous richness are offered for the smallest amount of money ever a fortune was realized for. It is a safe thing to say that if not actually bogus, their value, merits, prospects and realities are mere tales of 'Arabian Nights'—much more poetical than truthful—beautiful to the imagination, very damaging to the pocket. The people who buy on such evidence deserve to lose their money. That we do need capital to develop our mines is a well-established belief. There are more mines than dollars, and as mines cannot be made profitable until a certain amount of money has been expended in opening and preparing, hence it follows that many good mines remain undeveloped for want of capital to begin."

There is a wide and profitable field for capital, but don't put it in on the representations of irresponsible parties or the uncertain promises of a 'circular.' "Any man thinking of investing had better write to some friend in San Francisco first, and await his report, and be sure that he don't own a little stock himself, which he would part with if urged. It is a very difficult thing to find a man in California that is not the owner of a greater or less number of shares in mines. Of the latter there are over 5,000 already incorporated, and you could not fire into a crowd without killing two or three Presidents and Directors. I fought, against honors a whole year—swore I wouldn't be an officer of any mining company—but it was all in vain. I went out of town for a few days, and on my return found myself President of fourteen Companies and Director of thirty-six others. No man escapes—lawyers, doctors and divines are all in. The man that sows your wood, your groom, your cook, your nurse—all own a remarkable number of feet in still more remarkable mines, and in unheard-of localities. The vocabulary of names is nearly used up. There are mines for every General ever nominated. All the stars have been exhausted; Heathen mythology has been impoverished—all the cities of the Union, all the Spanish names, and they have had to come down to individual names. 'I have even seen notices for the stockholders in the 'Wool Horse,' 'Green Monster,' and 'Stub-tailed Dog' to walk up and pay assessments. The last two remarkable names being the 'Sweet Vengeance Gold and Silver Mining Company,' and the 'Fool Catcher Copper Company.' There's no sense in the latter name—but I can fully appreciate the vindictive feelings with which the discoverer named the former 'claim.' He had been done brown himself, probably, and he saw his good time coming, when he was going to take sweet revenge on mankind by selling them the stock. He could scarcely wish them any greater misfortune than to own it. Some day it may be quoted at a thousand a foot; nobody is safe; you are liable any day to wake up and hear that they have 'struck it rich' in the 'Mary Ann' or some other magnificent investment of yours. The denouement of it is, the Irish dividends, that nearly ruin a fellow. Once a month regularly an assessment is levied to sink a shaft or run a tunnel, until a fellow is harassed to death by those persistent secretaries whom you find at your office, reading your papers, sitting in your arm-chair waiting for you. They are smart; you are the worm and they the early birds. Every man you meet has a pocket full of rocks, and the chances are that you can't sit down in a car without plumping on to some fellow's coat tail containing 'specimen rock' from his claim, or, if a broker, samples to sell by—and the chances are that your respect for him will cause you to rise suddenly, for it is my experience that the sharp corners of pieces of Washon ore are not comfortable as a permanent seat."

THE OLIDEN BEEF.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen, In your paper of the 8th instant a Mr. Thomas B. Olliden avails at our expense of a novel mode of advertising prepared beef. We shall feel obliged in your soliciting the circular from which the extract referred to was taken. If it cannot be produced, that he withdraw the communication as incorrect. We ask this favor as old subscribers to the 'Standard' to satisfy our curiosity, it not being worth our while to show up Mr. Olliden in public print, "taking undue liberties with the name of our firm." We are, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
SMITH BROTHERS AND CO.

Montevideo, July 14, 1864.

Special Oriental Mission.

It is much to be regretted that President Mitre has thought fit to refuse to see Dr. Requena, who is bearer of a confidential mission from President Aguirre. It is believed on all hands that the latter was really anxious to make peace with Flores on the terms agreed to, but owing to democratic sway he was rendered quite powerless. We, therefore, welcome any turn of events which may bring about a renewal of negotiations, although few are inclined to attach much sincerity thereto. Sr. Lamas was closeted several hours, on Friday evening, with President Mitre, but it is understood that Argentine diplomacy will leave the field to other agents. The news brought yesterday of an arrangement, proves wholly unfounded. Several Orientals assert that a mediation by the Italian and Portuguese Ministers, along with Mr.

Let's see, our Charge d'Affaires at Montevideo, would prove successful. This is paying a poor compliment to Mr. Thornton, and, after all, the combatants may come to terms, if both are as desirous of peace as they profess to be.

PEACE MADE AT LAST.

Yesterday the steamer Corrientes steamed into port decked out with flags from bow to stern, bringing us the glorious news that peace was at last finally concluded upon precisely the same basis which were proposed, and agreed to in the late negotiations.

General Lucas Moreno like Cincio, has returned to his estancia. Flores has taken command of the whole army as Captain General of the Camp. President Aguirre remains in power as the legal President of the country—the ministry we hear will soon be changed.

President Aguirre deserves the thanks of the whole country for his untiring exertions to effect peace—and we almost forgive Flores for all the injury he has done his native land for so readily making peace.

GREAT MISTAKE. NO PEACE AT ALL.

Latest accounts show that the rumor was false, perhaps got up for a Bolsa speculation.

Southern Railway Reading-room

We omitted to state last week that Mr. Crawford, the representative of Messrs. Peto and Betts, contractors of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, has opened a reading-room in Barracas for the operatives employed on the line in that locality. It is pleasing to see the noble exertions of Mr. Crawford to rescue his hard-working countrymen from the fangs of the pulperia. Only the other day we noticed this gentleman's successful efforts to have Divine service celebrated every Sunday in Barracas, and now we call attention to his new reading-room. As most of the workmen are English, we have no doubt that the reading room will be hailed as a great boon, and fully realize the noble object of Mr. Crawford in starting it.

THE ITALIAN BENEFIT.

Brilliant house, ladies wearing their best appearance. 1st—Italian March played with true military ardour and with great precision; the effect splendid. Great praise due to the conductor for his excellent training.

2nd—National Hymn (of Buenos Ayres), Briel lacking spirit—not suited to her voice; performance on the whole flat. 3rd—Garibaldi Hymn went off gloriously, as also did 'All, arm!', the band and chorus fully entering into the spirit of the music. Audience enthusiastic; both re-demanded. Too much credit cannot be accorded to their trainer.

UN BALLO.

Lelmi at first time, and voice thick, but in the second act warming to his work; in the great duet with Amelia exceeded himself, his voice telling magnificently with that of Briel—the best thing he did.

Briel was in excellent voice; she took the character of Amelia to perfection; her passionate tremulous tones rang in every ear; her pathetic rendering of her grand scena must have touched every heart. She continued brilliant throughout the opera.

Mollo (the page) looked, acted, and sang her part superbly; her singing of the two songs was graceful in the extreme. Both narrowly escaped an encore.

Ulrica (the contralto) had a miserable, thin, unmusical voice, evidently worn out. Time to shut up. In her incantation scene she certainly sang in time and tune, which proved she was a musician. The chorus here was infamous.

Renato (baritone) is a superb singer; voice scarcely strong enough for this theatre, but of beautiful quality. His singing of 'Alta Vita' (1st act) was delightful, though tamely received, and decidedly deserved an encore. His rendering of his last song was equally successful.

Chorus on the whole good; orchestra up to their work. Altogether a very fair performance.

SOL FA.

ACCLIMATIZATION SOCIETY IN AUSTRALIA (VICTORIA)

Evening Mail, May 20, 1864.

The alpaca has been a constant source of interest with the society. Mr. Duffield has been constantly advised with and encouraged in his great experiment, and has stated that but for the co-operative spirit exhibited by the society, he should have probably transferred his energies to some other country. Meantime, the little flock of Llanas and Hybrids imported from England have been diligently cared for, and their health and adaptation to the country watched. They have been

crossed with pure Alpacas, and young ones of the second cross are now being dropped. Since landing, their numbers have increased from 19 to 56.

The Angora goats are receiving great attention, and likely to furnish a very valuable addition to the resources of our graziers and of exports to our merchants. A considerable number of the best 'strain' of blood has lately been presented by the Acclimatization Society of France. Pure bred goats are now rapidly multiplying, and they are being crossed with the common goat in considerable numbers, four crosses being found to restore the original quality.

Associated with the society, an enterprising gentleman at Mayborough has imported a flock of the Cashmere goats, with which he was experimenting, affording an instance of the manner in which the society is executing one of its principal functions, in inducing foreign enterprise to avail itself of the information and organization of the society, &c.

ROSARIO MAILS

The 'Ferro-Carril' of Friday has little news. A woman was found drowned at the French colony, but it was not known whether she had committed suicide or been murdered by her husband, with whom she lived on bad terms. The paving of Calle Corboba, in Rosario, has been commenced as an experiment of the cost, the Gole having gone to Sta. Fe to see the Governor about it. A Peruvian meeting is to take place to day.

LOSS OF THE CHILIAN NAVY

We regret to read that the Chilean frigate Minerva, 800 tons, went ashore at Aranco. The officers and crew were encamped on the beach till rescued by the steamer Independencia. The navy of the republics being like the celebrated Mr. Brown's cows, may be considered destroyed. So much for the Chinese!

More about the Olmichay.

The following is the letter of our Paris correspondent, dated Thursday, June 2, 7 a.m.—

The conduct of the Spanish Admiral and his associate D. Eusebio Salazar, in Peru, is condemned by most people, as well as by Spaniards, who are above the Chauvinism which is but the caricature of love of country. What the Emperor of the French may think of the matter it is not easy to say, though the approbation bestowed on the heroes of the adventure and on the Madrid Cabinet by the Government paper, the 'Constitutionnel,' sounds somewhat strange. It would be strange of all, however, should it turn out their conduct had been authorized by a Government of which M. Mon is the head. At present there is some reason to hope that it took him by surprise as much as any one else, though his Minister of Foreign Affairs had not the courage to disavow his agents and to accept Pinzon's resignation, with which he accompanied his account of his deeds. The Don Eusebio Salazar of Mazredu, who describes himself as the 'Special Commissioner Extraordinary' of the Spanish Government, is a deputy to the Cortes from Biscay; and his notions of equity may be judged from his declaration last year in the Chamber that the claims of the English creditor would never be listened to until Gibraltar was surrendered to Spain—as if that were a condition of the loan. If the seizure of the Chincha Islands be really in compliance with instructions, then it is probable that there was something more in the mind of the Spanish Government than a simple demand of reparation for real or imaginary wrongs inflicted on its subjects. In the memorandum presented to the President of the Republics by the Admiral, and his 'extraordinary commissioner,' it is set forth that 'whereas the Government of Her Catholic Majesty has not recognized the independence of Peru, through the fault of the Republic, and that as one of her publicists expresses it, the true one exists in fact; whereas, &c.' It will be 40 years next December since Bolivar at Junin, and Sucre at Ayacucho, gave the finishing blow to Spanish domination in Peru, and established its independence. Neither event is recalled with any pride by Spain. In Spain no political party is complete without a general, any more than a troop of bullfighters is complete without its Matador; but the fact of some of the military chiefs of the Progressists having figured in the last not very glorious campaign of Peru greatly lowered their influence as a liberal party. The designs of the Spanish Government on Mexico, of the nature of which there is now no doubt, were not attended with very brilliant success. Having failed to raise up the throne of Montezuma for the benefit of a Spanish Prince, perhaps it is thought that the task would be easier in the country of the Incas.

RAILWAY DISASTER

A frightful accident happened on the South Western Railway at Egham last evening. The ordinary train from Ascot had been delayed in consequence, it is said, of several gentlemen insisting on leaving the train on account of the card-sharps and blacklegs who were travelling in it. At last it moved, but

was scarcely in motion when an express from Ascot dashed into it with tremendous force. Instantly the rails were covered with wreck and dead, and wounded passengers. Assistance was promptly on the spot, when it is said that no less than five corpses were taken. Three of them were identified. Several other persons are said to be seriously injured. At present there is no information as to who is to blame for the accident.

Advertising by Telegraph.

To the Editor of the Times.
Sir,—In your impression of this day's date appears a letter from an 'M. P.' complaining that on the previous evening a 'telegram,' by London District Telegraph, addressed in full to him, was put into his hands, being an advertisement from Messrs. Gabriel, dentists, 27, Harley Street. A similar telegram was brought to me at a late hour of the evening, when upon the point of accompanying some lady relatives to a concert, and I hesitated whether to break the seal or leave the letter unopened until after the concert from fear of causing disappointment to the party.

The advertisers were unknown to me, and on inquiry from my servant it appeared that the messenger had a large packet of similar letters to deliver. Having only arrived from the country the previous day, I feared that a fire or some other casualty had occurred sub-sequently to my departure. I fully agreed with your correspondent, 'M. P.,' that professional men adopting such a system of advertisement ought to be exposed.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
June 1. AN EX-M.P.

ON 'CHANGE.'

July 16th, 1864.
Paper price of ounces 467½.
Paper price of sovereigns 143.
Business was rather limited on 'Change' to-day, and notwithstanding that a leading bull changed sides and slung 40,000 pats on the market for cash, specie held firm with an upward tendency. Patas opened at 29 15, and closed at 29 20. Cash sales 68,236.
TINE SALES.
Saturday 4,000 29 15
July 31 39,500 29 15
Aug. 31 800 29 05
Total sales, 119,730.
Average brokerage 834 mpc.

The rumours and reports from Montevideo had a serious effect on 'Change' to-day—people who have to buy specie believing that if peace is made patas will go down, hold off from purchasing—vain hope.

Gomez, the Montevidean broker, is the great name in town; his despatch proved to be utterly false. We saw a private letter from Montevideo received per Corrientes, in which is stated that 'a chasque had just arrived from the army, that Flores and Moreno had at last determined to fight owing to the Government having sent Moreno positive orders to finish off Flores—and that Flores' outposts were firing on Moreno's men.' This news however was not generally known on 'Change'; on the contrary the Gomez despatch 'oyed a partial credence.'

Two sales of 5000 pats, disposable during the month of August at 29 15, created a deal of comment on 'Change.' Enquiry was made into the transaction, but the names of the parties were at once given; still a leading English broker who felt that the sale in question was calculated to mislead the public as to prices, complained audibly. Being utterly ignorant of the standing and position of the brokers who effected the sale and purchase in question, we can of course offer no opinion on the matter, but we certainly think that the most scrupulous enquiry should be made into all transactions when effected beyond the reasonable margin of fluctuation. The English broker in question, who has called our attention to the matter, very properly remarks that if patas sell in the ordinary way for the end of August at 29 15, it is difficult to imagine a bona fide transaction of 10,000 pats. disposable during all that month at the same rate. We comply with our duty in calling attention to the matter, without in the least entering into the merits of the case.

We noticed on 'Change' to-day our ex-Finance Minister, Sr. Riestra, who seemed to have dropped in to see how things were going on; luckily he did not look at the black board.

We hear that Exchange is going up, and that there are an unusual number of drawers for the packet Gold is said to be rather tight, collections tolerable, and paper money abundant. The ounce brokers made a poor business to day, average brokerage 34 dols. mpc, and this itself is only nominal, for of the cash sales to-day 40,000 were sold by a broker, who purchased them yesterday, and probably found them too hot to hold, he sold them to-day at precisely the same price at which he bought them. We verily believe that the total number of patas bought to-day on orders from merchants, does not amount to 5000 patas; but the brokers must pretend to do something, and they keep buying and selling imaginary patas amongst themselves.

It was rumoured on 'Change' that the new Oriental Minister, Sr. Carreras, goes to Paraguay to effect an alliance. We give the report for what it is worth, although we do not believe one word of it.

Swedish brig Emma, to load in Uruguay, salted hides and tallow for orders, 60s. and 5 per cent.

Italian barque Courier to load for Antwerp in the round sum of £1200 sterling.

PRODUCE SALES

200 dry cowhides \$124
100 do do 122
300 do do 129
250 do do 115
125 dozen sheepskins 110
160 do do 59
8,000 qk-jerked beef 20 a rls.
1800 hides, E. Rios, 41 "

COLON THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA.
6th performance of the Season.
Sunday, 17th July,
LA STRANIERA.
At Eight o'Clock

Théâtre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.
Sous la direction de Mr. D'Hote.
Dimanche 17 Juillet 1864.

16me representation de l'abonnement.
LE MEDECIN DES ENFANTS.
Piece en cinq actes. A 7 h. ½

3,240 Pieces of Assorted Music.

550 different Songs, with Piano Accompaniments.
19 " Overtures.
80 " Sacred Music Pieces.
35 " Sacred Music do.
68 " Quadrilles.
36 " Polkas.
26 " Waltzes.
21 " Mazurkas, Varsovianas, Schottisches, &c.
100 " Vocal Duets, Trios, and Glees, with Piano Accompaniments.
Including a variety of German, Italian, and other Foreign Music, lately received from London, from 85 upwards, on sale at G. & H. MacKer's, 24 Calle San Martin. j 161 m

Notice.
If Wm. Forrester, son of Mr. John Forrester, of Burslem, Staffordshire, will call at 84 Calle Defensa he will hear of something to his advantage.
j 156 p

Lecciones Particulares
De Ingles, Español y Frances para señoras y niños, por una señora Inglesa.
148 Calle de la Independencia.

Wanted
A good Cook and a Housemaid for the service of a small family. Apply 441 Calle Peru. j 163 p

To Let
Two rooms unfurnished—one papered. Apply 82 Calle Europa. j 163 p

For Antwerp, Direct.
The fine first class clipper British barque

"COURIER, A. I."

369 tons, Capt. Pangilley.
This fine opportunity has half her cargo already arranged for, but can still engage a few dry hides and bales. For further particulars apply to the undersigned,
CHARLES WM. BENN & Co.,
Ship Brokers, 49 Calle 25 de Mayo. 3p, j 17

For Sale.
A splendid Estancia in the Partido Guardia del Monte; also one league of good Camp in the Department of Salto.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Smith and Co., 67 Calle 25 de Mayo. 3p, j 13

Notice.
For Sale, a splendid House, with almshouses opening to the street and rear, eighteen rooms, two patios, and a corral, in the Calle Belgrano, No. 120 & 128.
12p, j 14

SACRED CONCERT
In the German Church, on Tuesday, 19th of July, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST PART.
1. Fantasia Pathétique, Rink.
2. Chorus from St. Paul, Mendelssohn.
3. Sacred Air for Soprano, A. Stradella.
4. Chorus from St. Paul, Mendelssohn.
SECOND PART.
5. Motett for female voices, Mendelssohn.
6. Cantata, Soprano Solo and Chorus, Helice.

THIRD PART.
7. Psalm 42, Mendelssohn.
Tickets at 30¢ mpc, sold at Messrs. McKern Brother's Library, Calle San Martin.

Education in England.
A Married Lady, residing in the Western Suburbs of London, takes the entire charge of the Children of Gentlemen. She is qualified in their education by Masters of Grammar and Rhetoric, and is conversant with the French and Italian Languages. References to the Parents of present and former Pupils, both in England and India.
Address "Alison," care of Mr. Waters, Bookbinder, Westbourne-grove, London, W.

SHIPS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CORRESPOND.
Brig.	Frances	102	J. Kinkpatrick	March 3	To order
Brig.	Sicoma	157	P. Thompson	3	Green and Co.
Brig.	Schramm	43	Humboldt	3	Barbour Barclay
Brig.	Onah Mullack	10	Coumbling	Jan.	8 Barrymore
Brig.	Grated Wave	324	Dobson	7	Rennie Tweedie
Brig.	Bella Poul	331	Gongdon	8	Zimmerman & Co.
Brig.	Endora	108	Plancy	10	J. H. W. & Co.
Brig.	Gander	399	J. Thomson	14	Bell and Sons
Brig.	Laura	103	J. Peck	18	Barbour Barclay
Brig.	Parana	102	M. Watson	18	W. Halliday
Brig.	Orde	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Central	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Stella	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Spodwell	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Emory	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Charles	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	James Carthy	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Lord Baltimore	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Robert Clark	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Solira	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Willy Hunt	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	River del Plata	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Cooper	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	William Harper	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Michaels	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Octaviano Morrison	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Paraguay	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Uruguay	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Medra	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Shannon	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Don Quixote	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Emilia	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	St. Francisco	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Indefatigable	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Anna	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Mora de Famille	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	La F. Ota	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Gillard	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Guilard	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Becca	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Amelia	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Anna Maria	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Andres Charles	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	La F. Ota	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Edmundo	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Anna Maria	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	J. B. V. No. 2	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Piro	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Virgen del Carmen	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Pan	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
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Brig.	Monaca	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	La F. Ota	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Edmundo	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Amelia	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Modesta	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Comanch	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	General Urquiza	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Minerva	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	Monaca	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.	La F. Ota	102	M. Watson	20	Gas Co.
Brig.					

