

mucho tiempo que conozco los nobles sentimientos y los importantes servicios de U. y por esto no trepidé en dirigirme à U. y pedirle continuára conmigo la correspondencia que sostenia con nuestro ilustre é inolvidable amigo.

La pérdida inmensa é irreparable que ha causado á este país y á la América entera, la muerte inesperada del General Flores, hace, ciertamente, necesario que, lejos de desalentarnos, redoblemos nuestros esfuerzos, como U. lo dice con tanto patriotismo.— U. puede estar seguro de que mi energia y actividad serán ahora mayores que nunca, y que CONSUMIRÉ MI VIDA EN SERVICIO DE NUESTRA IDOLATRADA PATRIA! *

La mejor prueba de que el General Flores no murió de herida ni estuvo en combate †, es que no desembarcó del vapor *Gua-yas*, fondeado en la boca de Jambeli; y que falleció á bordo del *Suagel* en la travesía de Jambeli à Puná, al cual se traspordó para regresar à curase ‡. Por otra parte ¿por qué ocultaríamos que habia muerto como valiente en el campo del combate? ¿Qué muerte podría ser mas gloriosa para un militar?

El señor *** le referiré la ocurrencia de los tubos de fierro § que no hemos dejado desembarcar á pesar de la conducta desleal del Gobierno peruano: ¶ este ha hecho lo posible para hacernos aliados de la España, siquiera para vengarnos, y nosotros por honor propio y BIEN DE UN PUEBLO HERMANO, hemos hecho respetar nuestra neutralidad.

Dispuesto á recibir y cumplir sus órdenes, me repito su afectísimo amigo y S. S.

G. GARCIA MORENO.

* Cumplió su promesa.

† Se refiere al combate que tuvo lugar en Santa Rosa y Machala, rechazando á los expedicionarios venidos de las fronteras del Perú.

‡ Hallándose el General Flores gravemente enfermo, al recibir la noticia de la invasion, desatendiendo su salud, y sobre la oposicion de sus médicos, salió á campaña; lo que dió por resultado, que antes de llegar á su destino, se agravó tanto, que tuvo que regresar y hallar su muerte en el tránsito.

§ Lira del *Cocandona*.

¶ Alude á la proteccion que se daba á los prescriptos por la administracion de aquella época.



ANSWER

M. MACDONELL'S REMARKS

ON THE

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Pour bien décrire un pays, pour bien connaître ses habitants et ses institutions, il faut surtout ne pas avoir d'idées préconçues.
(De Tocqueville.)

PARIS

IMPRIMERIE CENTRALE DES CHEMINS DE FER
A. CHAIX ET C^{ie}

BOULEVARD DES FILLES-DU-CALVAIRE, 20, PRÈS DU BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE

1873

Cup. 405. e. 5.

ANSWER

TO

M. MACDONELL'S REMARKS

ON THE

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



Mr. De Luis L. Dominguez

Wm. G. S. S. S.

Contador's National



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García (Manuel Rafael)

PARIS

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ANSWER

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The *Chargé d'affaires* of Her British Majesty, to the Argentine Republic, has found proper to accumulate in a Memoir, presented to his Government, in 1872, a series of charges against the latter country, with the scope of preventing British subjects from migrating to this Republic. As in this Memoir the Envoy brings forth as an evidence a quotation, taken from a dispatch, addressed by me to my Government, from the United States, I feel it a duty to rectify assertions, which taken isolated will surely produce a wrong impression. On insinuating to my Government the convenience of a better legislation on immigration, I was prompted by a patriotic feeling and I spoke to my Government with the openness and



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enthusiasm of a man whose political ideal, far yet exceeds the admirable tissue of institutions of the United States. When I said that our laws were not liberal enough, I was far from meaning what the *Chargé d'affaires* infers, my idea was, *make them more liberal yet*; I knew to whom I spoke and felt sure of being understood. I never supposed my own words, so fraught with good will and interest, towards my country, and directed to that country alone, would one day through ill will, or a misinterpretation, serve to condemn before a foreign country, those laws which I sought to render yet more advantageous for the welfare of immigrants. I never dreamt to be associated, in so incongruous a manner with one who only seeks to criticise in order to withdraw, from us, the foreign element so necessary for our prosperity.

If Mr. Mac Donnell felt so willing to analyse our country, he had better have taken the previous trouble of inquiring into the origin of the wealth of his own relatives; he would then have found that through intelligence and perseverance Mr. Lumb, his father in law, and Mrs. Green and Wankling, his wife's brothers in law, have accumulated large wealth and obtained honorable positions under the protection of the Argentine institutions. We can hardly understand how Mr. Mac Donnell can draw conclusions so different from those of his distinguished predecessors



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in Her Majesty's Legation in the River Plate, and which appear well founded since we see the confidence and spontaneity manifested by so many British capitalists, investing in railroads, tramways, telegraphs, and many other Argentine enterprises. And this reminds me of what Talleyrand used to say: *Il y a quelqu'un qui a plus d'esprit que M. de Voltaire: C'est tout le monde.* John Bull is a sharp fellow!

Without going so far as Buenos Ayres, in search of statistical documents, everybody can see in the daily Times, facts, which refute Mr. Mac Donnell's assertion, with the stern logic of ciphers; I mean the price of Argentine stocks and shares.

The state of the different banks in Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé shows, every day, an increase of deposits made by English and Irishmen who arrived on our shores, with no other means than their good will and habits of industry. To corroborate this, I insert the following paragraph, taken from the Standard of Buenos Ayres, an English paper, which no one can accuse of partiality.

« Are there not twenty thousand Irish sheep-
» farmers, who landed here without friends or
» money now holding property over two mil-
» lions sterling? Are there not British merchants
» holding the highest social position, who were
» struggling clerks ten years ago? Are there not
» English railways in Buenos Ayres paying

» splendid dividends, and all the staff English?
» Are there not wealthy and open handed, Scotch,
» Irish, and English capitalists in this city and
» province, of whom Old England might be
» proud, instead of snubbing us in this manner?
» Is there a 'partido' in the Province where
» the man that speaks English will not find wel-
» come in a hundred *ranchos*? Have we not Irish
» and Scotch chapels in all directions a new one
» opened every year?

» And then we are to be told by the House of
» Lords that we are a half-civilised community,
» where an Englishman finds as little encoura-
» gement or chance of getting on as if he were
» dropped in the Andaman Islands or the Corea. »

(*Buenos Ayres Standard*).

Mr. Macdonell has not limited himself to practical facts, as a good Englishman should, on the contrary he has been influenced by personal animosities, misjudging thus, by *parti pris*, a country that has done, and does so much to attract the foreign element. Speaking of the Argentine industries Mr. Macdonell refers.

1st. To sheep farming.

2ly. To cattle farming.

3ly. Agriculture.

4ly. Mining.

5ly. Commerce.

I am happy to see that he makes a just apre-

ciation of the importance of this industry; but yet, non satisfied with the present prosperous aspect of things, he pronosticates, *that this will not last.*

In 1869, Mr. Francis Clare Ford, first Secretary of the British Legation at the Argentine Republic, in the Memoir presented to her Majesty's Government says : « There is probably not a » more interesting subject for the British, in the » Argentine Republic than sheep farming.

» Every year a number of educated young men » of good family go to River Plate in order to » buy land and raise sheep, sure of being able » to realise in a short space of five or eight years » a fortune that will assure them the means of » living comfortably in England. » — He adds — « The Argentine Republic, through the low » price of land and cattle, offers, to owners of small » means, advantages far superior to those they » could find in Australia, New Zealand or the » Cape of Good-Hope. »

On the same subject I give the opinion of Mr. Stephen Webster in his remarkable treaty on Immigration to the River Plate : « Only 30 » years ago the few sheep in the country were of » little value, and entirely in the hands of the na- » tives, who kept them for food, with which to » make shift when it was not convenient to kill » beef. They were hardly worth a paper dollar, 4 d., » and the wool was of little value, except perhaps

» for the manufacture by some of the native wo-
 » men of a few coarse horse-rugs. Foreigners, how
 » ever, seeing the adaptability of the country to
 » sheep-breeding, took up the matter, and Mrs.
 » John Harrett and Peter Sheridan were the first
 » to import fine sheep — their example being soon
 » followed by Mr. John Hannah and others. In
 » 1852 the total sheep, in the Province of Buenos
 » Ayres, was estimated at four and a half millions;
 » in 1866 they had reached 60 millions, and in
 » 1870 were estimated at 100,000,000. The export
 » of wool from the port of Buenos Ayres was: —
 » In 1852-3 20,514 bales, or about 16,411,200 lbs.
 » In 1868-9 173,238 „ „ 138,590,400 lbs.
 » The export of sheep skins was during the
 » same periods: —

1,398 bales, or about 279,600 skins.
 49,119 „ „ 9,823,808 „

» and this notwithstanding that several tanneries
 » have been established in Buenos Ayres, which
 » have very materially reduced the exportation.
 » The value of the chief items of export for
 » 1869 as compared with 1866, are as follows:

	1868	1869
	million dollars;	million dollars;
» Wool and sheepskins.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
» Tallow „	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
» Hides „	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
» Jerked beef, etc.	2	2

» showing a fall of 8 per cent. in wool, an in-
 » crease of 44 per cent. in tallow, and 25 per
 » cent. in hides; while from Mrs. Woodgate's
 » returns, we know that the trade of 1870 has
 » been greatly in excess of that of 1869, wool
 » and sheepskins having increased from eleven
 » and a half million dollars; in fact statistics
 » show that while the national revenue doubles
 » every five years, the trade of the port of Buenos
 » Ayres doubles every eight years; and when
 » we consider, what the state of the country has
 » been, and what it is now becoming, we may
 » reasonably expect that in future the increase
 » will be even more rapid.

» The trade returns, for the past eight years
 » show the following arrivals and sailing.

1861.	—	324,331	tons
1865.	—	512,590	„
1869.	—	800,000	„

In reply to the objections of Mr. Macdonell about
 the quality of wool in the Republic. I think that
 the fact that Mr. Claudio Steckmann a wealthy
 german sheep farmer established in Buenos Ayres,
 Mr. Martinez de Hoz, and many others obtained
 medals in the French Exhibition of 1867, is suf-
 ficiently eloquent.

Speaking of the official value of wool, the
Chargé presents a table for a period of 14 years
 which shows the value to be for 1857 of £ 667,284

and in 1871 £ 2,175,119. He neglects, however the important fact, that the Irish emigrants now become wealthy proprietors have obtained their fortune through this industry.

In regard to cattle farming, Mr. Macdonell states that this branch of industry is in a great measure in the hands of the natives, and that immigrants will experience great difficulty, should they attempt to enter upon it without a preliminary apprenticeship. I do not deny this fact, but I wish to make known, that this necessary knowledge is easily acquired especially by the English, as is proved by the following table of *estancias* owned by Englishmen, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

THE RIVERINE PARTIDOS OR DISTRICTS.

The distances are from Buenos Ayres to the town of the district.

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.	Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.	British population.
J. Fox.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1,625	<i>Zarate.</i> — 16 lgs. N. of B Ayres.	600,000=5,000	130
J. Celery.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3,250			
— Murray.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ 2,170			
Patrick Lynch.....	8 52,000	<i>Baradero.</i> — 27 leagues N.	400,000=3,300	300
E. Wallace.....	1 6,500			
G. Macome.....	1 6,500			
M. O'Rourke.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3,250			
M. Brennon.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3,250			
P. Whelan.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1,625			
J. Murtagh.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ 1,080	<i>San Pedro.</i> — 93 miles N.	450,000=3,750	1,000
John Harrington.....	No return of extent of land.			
Luke Doyle.....				
J. Wheeler.....				
T. Fallon.....				
Michael Doherty.....				
J. Kehoe.....				
T. Young.....				
M. Mc Donald.....				
J. Cronin.....				
Finnery Brothers.....				
Tait.....	Rent land, having from 7,000 to 8,000 shee peach.	<i>Rincon de Ramallo.</i>	400,000=3,300	100
Savage.....				
Boxwill.....				
Mrs. Hogan.....				
Barker.....				
Stickeny.....				
Pearson.....				
Barry.....				
Neale Brothers.....				
THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.				
Michael Egan.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ 1,625	<i>Pilar.</i> 30 miles N. W.	420,000=3,500	300
R. Kelly.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ 1,080			
Mrs. Nowlan.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ 812			
Mrs. Delamore.....	2 13,000	<i>Capilla del Senor.</i> 42 miles N. W.	500,000=4,170	1,000
John Fox.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ 4,875			
James Scally.....	1 6,500			
J. Gaynor.....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ 7,310			

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.	Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.		British population.
			dols.	£	
J. O'Brien	1/2 3,250	<i>Capilla del Senor</i> — continued. 42 miles N. W.	500,000	=4,170	
E. Lennon	1/2 3,250				
Mrs. Tormey	1/2 3,250				
— Borbon	2/3 4,340				
B. Lynch	1/2 3,250				
P. Pugh's heirs	1/2 3,250				
D. Tormey's heirs	1 1/4 8,125	<i>San Andres de Giles.</i> 60 miles N.N.W.	500,000	=4,170	400
Chas. Butterfield	1/2 3,250				
P. Wheler	1/2 3,250				
Morgan	1 1/2 9,750	<i>San Antonio de Areco.</i> 63 miles N. W.	360,000	=3,000	700
Michael Duggan	12/3 10,850				
N. O'Donnell	1/3 2,170				
J. Duggan	1/2 3,250				
— Mooney	3/4 4,875				
Patrick Hogan	1/2 3,250				
— Allen	3/4 4,875				
— Donohue	1/3 2,170				
Peter Kenny	1/4 1,625				
S. B. Hale (American)	4 26,000				
John Duffey	4 26,000				
Dowling Bros.	4 3/4 30,875	<i>Fortin de Areco.</i> 81 miles W.N.W.	500,000	=4,170	over 1,000
P. Lynch	23/4 17,875				
T. Stragannon	1 1/6 7,580				
Archibald Craig	1 6,500				
Michael Murray	1 6,500				
Mrs. Kenny	1 6,650				
J. Muller	1 6,650				
J. O'Connell	3/4 4,875				
E. Wallace	2 1/2 16,250				
James Bell	2 13,000				
John Riddle	1 6,500				
Michael Murray	1 6,500				
John Hyland	2/4 4,875				
Patrick Murphy	3/4 4,875				
William Murphy	1/2 3,250				
— Silitoe	2 13,000	<i>Arrecifes.</i> 100 miles N. W.	450,000	=3,750	300

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.	Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.		British population.	
			dols.	£		
NORTH AND WEST FRONTIER DISTRICTS.						
— Arnold and Co.	3 19,500	<i>Pergamino.</i> 126 miles N. W.	300,000	=2,500	100	
P. Fitzsimons	1 6,500					
W. Allison	—					
W. Fitzsimons	—					
R. Hastings	1 1/2 9,750					
J. B. Hale (American)	2 13,250					
Betts' heirs	1 1/2 9,750					
Doyles' heirs	1/2 3,250					
P. Arnold	1 1/2 9,750					
W. Mooney	3/4 4,875					
Alex. Winton	1/2 3,250					
John Murphy	1 6,500	<i>Rojas.</i> 129 mls. W.N.W.	300,000	=2,500	300	
M. Hardoy	1 6,500					
John Huss	2 13,000					
James Bollasty	1 1/4 8,125					
David Anderson	—					valued at 45,000
Tormey's heirs	—					50,000
Patrick Moffat	—					50,000
Peter Carey	—					40,000
Peter Lawler	—					40,000
Thos. Geoghegan	—					35,000
12 others	—					aggregate value 230,000
Frack Dowling	—					<i>Junin.</i> 135 mls. W. N. W.
M. Murray	—					
Geo. Atkins	—					
— Burke	—	<i>Chacabuco.</i>	200,000	=1,650	300	
E. B. Perkins	2 1/2 16,250					
Duggan Bros.	—					
E. Casey	—					
M. Allen	—					
M. Murray	—					
F. Pierson	—					
F. Dowling	—					
J. Drysdale	—					
J. M'Lean	—					
— Forest	—					
J. Bell	—	<i>Bragado.</i> 117 miles W.	200,000	=1,650	100	
J. H. Green	5 1/2 35,000					

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.	Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.	British population.
	Sq. leagues - acres.		dois. £	
<i>There are 25 estancias of English and Irishmen in Nueve de Julio but no returns.</i>				
Eliff Bros.....	3/4 4,875	<i>Veinte y Cinco de Mayo.</i> 105 miles W.	200,000=1,650	1,000
Wright Bros.....	3 1/8 20,312			
G. Keen.....	2 1/2 16,250			
H. Keen.....	2 13,000			
G. Dixon.....	1 1/4 8,125			
F. Whelan.....	2 13,000			
THE WESTERN PARTIDOS.				
H. W. Smith.....	1 6,500	<i>Merlo.</i> 21 miles W.	800,000=6,600	300
J. Dillon.....	—			
M. Pearson.....	—			
Peter Ham.....	1 1/8 7,312	<i>Luxan.</i> 42 miles W.	450,000=3,750	5,000
P. Garaghan.....	3/4 4,875			
L. Casey.....	3/4 4,875			
O. Lynch.....	3/4 4,875			
J. Murphy.....	1/2 3,250			
P. Colman.....	1/2 3,250			
J. Brown.....	1/4 1,625			
Mrs. Maxwell.....	1/4 1,625			
P. Burgess.....	1/4 1,625			
D. Clavin.....	1/4 1,625			
John Beris.....	1/4 1,625			
Alex. Cook.....	1/4 1,625			
M. Kenny.....	1/4 1,625			
M. Fitzsimons.....	1/6 1,080			
D. Kenny.....	1/6 1,080			
Patrick Fleming.....	1 1/2 9,750	<i>Mercedes.</i> 60 miles W.	500,000=4,170	2,000
Michael Allan.....	1 6,500			
Nicholas Lowe.....	1/2 3,250			
Laurence Kelly.....	1/2 3,250			
Thos. Maguire.....	1/3 2,170			
M. Murray.....	1 6,500			
M. Tyrrell.....	1/3 2,170			
Thos. Ledwith.....	1/3 3,250			
J. Maguire.....	1/4 1,625			
John Smith.....	2 1/2 16,250			
Thos. Carney.....	3/4 4,875			
T. Maguire.....	1/2 3,250			
John Mahon.....	1/2 3,350			
C. Garaghan.....	1/2 3,250			
T. Allen.....	1/2 3,250			
John Connor.....	1/3 2,170			

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.	Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.	British population.			
	Sq. leagues - acres.		dois. £				
J. Dillon.....	1/4 1,625	<i>Mercedes - contined.</i> 60 miles W.					
J. Flanagan.....	1/4 1,625						
Patrick Keating.....	1/2 3,250						
Ed. Martin.....	1/4 1,625						
P. Murphy.....	1/3 2,170						
White and Co.....	5 3/4 37,375	<i>Chivilcoy.</i> 100 miles W.	500,000=4,170	200			
Cranwel family.....	3 1/2 22,750						
F. Morris.....	1/4 1,625						
SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICTS.							
J. M'Clymont.....	3 1/4 20,312	<i>Cañuelas.</i> 33 miles S. W.	400,000=3,300	200			
W. White.....	3 19,500						
Peter Ball.....	1/4 1,625						
Thompson family.....	3/4 4,875						
W. Dickson.....	1/4 1,625						
Mrs. Hanlon.....	1/3 2,170						
J. Smith and Co.....	2 1/4 14,625	<i>Navarro.</i> 51 miles W.S.W.	320,000=2,666	1,000			
Mrs. Norris.....	2 13,000						
Gahan Bros.....	2 13,000						
— Maxwell.....	3/4 4,875						
Mrs. Kenny.....	3/4 4,875						
John Maguire.....	1/2 3,250						
Patrick Maguire.....	1/2 3,250						
L. Casey.....	1/2 3,250						
Casey and Co.....	1 1/4 8,125				<i>Lobos.</i> 54 miles S. W.	320,000=2,666	2,500
Mrs. Cornfoot.....	1/6 1,080						
M. Murphy.....	1 6,500						
M. Geoghegan.....	1 6,500						
James Murphy.....	1/3 3,250						
Ter. Moore.....	1/2 3,250						
John Lawler.....	1/2 3,250						
P. O'Neil.....	1/4 1,625						
David Dillon.....	2 1/4 14,625	<i>Guardia Monte.</i> 57 miles S. W.	500,000=4,170	1,000			
M. Russell.....	1 1/2 9,750						
W. M'Clymont.....	1 1/2 9,750						
W. P. Boyd.....	1 6,500						
Fras. Brady.....	1 6,500						
D. Lyall.....	2/3 2,340						
John Malcolm.....	1/2 3,250						
John White.....	1/2 3,250						
Bernard Killimed.....	1/2 3,250						
M. Hogan.....	1/3 2,170						

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.	Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.		British population.
			dols.	£	
<i>Sq. leagues—acres.</i>					
Js. Craig	1/3 2,170	<i>Guardia Monte</i> — <i>continued.</i> 57 miles S.S.W.			
Tim. Killimed	1/8 812				
Ed. Moran	1/4 1,625				
— M'Loughlin	1/4 1,625				
— Muldowney	1/4 1,625				
— Kenny	1/4 1,625				
P. Martin	1/2 3,250				
M. Hardoy	73/4 50,375	<i>Saladillo.</i> 69 miles S. W.	200,000=1,650		500
P. Roberts	31/2 22,750				
John Connor	3 19,500				
Thos. Cormack	2 13,000				
— Butler	11/2 9,750				
— Leman	1 6,500				
J. White	2 13,000	<i>Las Flores.</i> 144 miles S. W.	250,000=2,085		600
J. Brown	2/3 2,340				
F. Foster	1/2 3,250				
G. Manson	1 6,500				
— Tudery	1/2 3,200				
— Gebbie, Bros.	1 6,500				
J. Belford	1 6,500				
J. Robson	3/4 4,875				
Ed. Muller	1/4 1,625				
THE SOUTHERN DISTRICTS.					
G. Bell	2 13,000	<i>San Vicente.</i> 30 miles S.	500,000=4,170		1,000
— Harratt	13/4 11,375				
W. M'Gaw	1/2 3,250				
N. Nelson	1/2 3,250				
J. Robson	1 6,500				
N. Buchanan	1/2 3,250				
C. Smith	1/6 1,080				
J. Bell	1/4 1,625				
G. Mc Farquhar	1/2 3,250				
D. Kenry	1/4 1,625				
— Faulkes	11/8 7,312				
Mrs. Williams	3/4 4,875				
Mrs. Daly	3/4 4,875				
J. Glew	1/2 3,250				
G. Temperley	3/4 4,875				
Ferguson Brothers	2/3 4,340				
John Hannah	31/2 22,750	<i>Ranchos.</i> 60 miles S.	350,000=2,915		400
— Welchman	31/2 22,750				
— Harratt	4 26,000				

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.	Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.		British population.	
			dols.	£		
<i>Sq. leagues—acres.</i>						
Dr. Gibbings	1/2 3,250	<i>Ranchos — continued.</i> 60 miles S.				
Bryan Thorpe	1/2 3,250					
W. Glennon	1/8 812					
G. Hunt	1/8 812					
— Bernan	1/4 1,625					
F. Miller	1/3 2,170					
H. Thwaites	1/2 3,250					
— Cowan	1/4 1,625					
W. Purvis	1/8 812					
J. Pettigrew	1/4 1,625					
— Newton	5 32,500	<i>Chascomus.</i> 72 miles S.	500,000=4,170		3,000	
G. Bell	3 19,500					
F. Plowes	21/2 16,250					
W. Sheddon	1 6,500					
P. Brown	1 6,500					
P. Wallace	1 6,500					
R. Wilde	1/8 812					
G. Bell	21/2 16,250					
G. Shiel	1/2 3,250					
— Thwaites	23/4 17,875					
J. Nowell	1 6,500					
N. Johnston	1 6,500					
J. Green	1 6,500					
J. Dods	1 6,500					
John Dods	1/2 3,250					
Mrs. Mullady	1/2 3,250					
R. Wilson	1/2 3,250					
P. Maxwell	1/8 812					
J. Fessey	11/6 1,080					
Joseph Graham	1 6,500					
John Fair	6 39,000					
R. Buchanan	1/2 3,250					
Alex. Bell	1/2 3,250					
THE SOUTH COAST DISTRICTS.						
John Davidson	2 13,000	<i>Quilmes.</i> 9 miles S. E.	500,000=4,170		400	
G. Bell	11/2 9,750					
D. Hudson	1/8 812					
J. Brown	3/4 4,875					
T. Robson	1/2 3,250					
W. Yates	1/6 1,080					
F. Black	1/4 1,625					
— Young	1/6 1,080					
— Boyd	1/4 1,625					
Mrs. Watson	1/3 2,170					
				2,000,000 = 16,680		

Proprietor.	Sq. leagues and equivalent in acres.		Districts.	Government valuation of sq. league.	British population.
	Sq. leagues	acres.			
G. Bell.....	6	39,000	<i>Ensenada.</i> 30 miles S. E.	dols. \$ 350,000=2,915	• 800
Mrs. Taylor.....	3/4	4,875			
H. Rummell.....	1/2	3,250			
Wm. Cooper.....	1	6,500			
Thos. Mahon.....	1/2	3,250			
J. G. Taylor.....	3/4	4,875			
H. Gilbert.....	1/4	1,625			
C. Coss.....	1/3	2,170			
— Garraghan.....	1/4	1,625	<i>Majdalena.</i> 57 miles S. E.	400,000=3,300	1,500
R. Newton.....	1 1/2	9,750			
J. Fink.....	1/2	3,250			
R. Simons.....	1/3	2,170			
H. Thompson.....	1/2	3,250			
G. Carman.....	3/4	4,875			
P. Hamilton.....	1 3/4	11,375			
T. Malcolm.....	1 1/2	9,750			
F. Plowes.....	1/2	3,250	<i>Tordillo.</i> 120 miles S. E.	250,000=2,085	Very few.
Joseph Butler.....	6	39,000			
W. Thompson.....	3	19,500			
P. Crinigan.....	1	6,500			
I. Hardy.....	1/2	3,250			
M. Hessiger.....	1/2	3,250			
Thomas Davis.....	1/2	3,250	<i>Ajo.</i> 137 miles S. E.	450,000=1,250	350
Gibson Brothers....	8	52,000			
W. Gilmour.....	4	26,000			
G. Bell.....	3	19,500			
G. Palmer.....	1	6,500			
Patrick Moran.....	1 1/2	9,750			
		1,492,897			22,230

The fact of their being so many English proprietors engaged in cattle farming, is enough to prove that this industry is as lucrative for foreigners in the Republic as sheep raising.

The criticism of the *Chargé* on agriculture is both unjust and unpremeditated. An immense country, like ours, in lack of working hands and striving bravely, to open easy means of communication and irrigation, and in which, flourish industries more productive and less subject to contingencies, may well give but a second place to agriculture. In answer to Mr. Macdonell's assertion that the fickleness of "climate including sudden changes of temperature, violent storms of wind, dust and rain, long continued droughts, heavy and persistent rains, locusts, bichos, basket worms and ants," are the numerous obstacles to successful cultivation; I give Mr. Stephen Webster's opinion on the subject.

« We will now consider the adaptability of the » Argentine States to the working man, or labourer, whose chief object in emigrating generally » is to find a home where he may live more » comfortably with less toil, and with a prospect » of being able to bring up his family to something better than he had any hope of doing in » his native country. As to the gentleman emigrant, so to the labourer, I say that in no » country could he possibly have fairer prospects

» of being able to achieve those views than in
» the River Plate. In emigrating, the climate of
» the country to which one goes is of very mate-
» rial importance, especially to the labouring
» man, as it involves questions of health, com-
» fort, saving of expense, freedom from hard-
» ships, and general facility of living. To the
» labouring man such a climate is a great boon
» less clothing during the day, less covering
» during the night is required; less fuel to be
» laid up, fewer privations and hardship to be
» endured; little winter provision requiring to
» be made for cows, pigs, etc., a longer season
» for outdoor work, for the production of vege-
» tables for his table, etc.; where two crops of
» potatoes ripen in the year, and carrots, turnips,
» and other easily grown vegetables are in per-
» fection from early Autumn till late in Spring;
» where pumpkins, water-melons, and sweet
» melons grow to perfection with the smallest
» amount of trouble. How much easier to pro-
» vide for and bring up a family in such a cli-
» mate than in that of Canada and part of the
» United States!

» Another great consideration with an emigrant,
» should be the soil of the country he goes to
» and the physical formation of it. Here again the
» Plate can compare advantageously with any
» other country in the world. The Province of
» Buenos Ayres alone, the settled portion of it,

» contains an area of $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres, the
» whole of which may be said to be a vast plain
» of very fertile soil, without a stone in it, co-
» vered with natural grasses suited for the pas-
» turing of flocks and herds; only waiting for
» the husbandman to break it up and throw in
» the seed to bring forth luxuriant crops of cereals
» and vegetables of all kinds, — so fertile, indeed,
» that wheat crops can be taken from it for con-
» secutive years without requiring any return
» in the shape of manure; in fact, maize is
» generally sown before wheat, as the virgin
» soil is found to be too strong for the latter
» crop. An Englishman, writing from the district
» of Bahia Blanca, says: Samples of the soil
» having been sent home to the Analytical
» Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, in
» London, they were pronounced by him to be
» of an excellent wheat-growing quality, but he
» said that for the first two or three years the
» ploughing should not be deep. »

« In the Plate a man living in the country can,
» at a very small cost of money and labour, secure
» to his family a most liberal supply of meat,
» vegetables, and farinaceous food; as also poul-
» try, eggs, butter cheese, and pork. A good fat
» sheep, weighing perhaps about two-thirds what
» an equally fat one at home would weigh, can
» any where be bought at from 4 s. to 5 s. each,
» while by "the cut" they are to be purchased

» at from 1 s. 6 d. to 3 s. per head, according
» to quality, condition, etc., etc., etc. A cow fit for
» killing may be had at from 20 s. to 30 s.; and
» a milch cow, with her calf, at from 60 s. to
» 70 s. The garden plot supplies vegetables, and
» having the means of fencing in a few acres,
» the industrious settler may readily grow
» enough wheat and maize for the consumption
» of his family, poultry, and pigs; grinding his
» wheat into a coarse flour, or meal, in an or-
» dinary coffee mill of decent size, as I remember
» to have seen done in the house of a well-to-do
» Irish sheep farmer. Groceries are materially
» dearer than in England; but of course one
» cannot expect to find anything sold so many
» miles in the interior of such a country, at the
» same prices one is accustomed to at home,
» where steam annihilates distance and competi-
» tion keeps things at a common level. Candles
» and soap can readily be made in the house,
» therefore the grocers account comes to be re-
» duced to little beyond tea and sugar, the for-
» mer retail in Buenos Ayres at from 3 s. 4 d.,
» the latter, Havanah, 6 d. per lb, refined, 7 d.
» per lb., which the surplus potatoes, maize,
» eggs, and butter, would far more than pay for.
» Clothes, it is true, are dearer than in En-
» gland, taking quality for quality, but it must
» be remembered that the climate is so much
» more genial that fewer clothes are required,

» and those worn during nine months of the
» year are of a much lighter quality than could
» be worn in England. It is, therefore, found
» that in that country a larger amount need not
» be expended on clothes than would be required
» at home. Tame riding horses, which can easily
» be tamed to work in the cart or plough, can
» be bought at from £ 2 to £ 3 each. Tame wor-
» king bullocks at from £ 3 10 s. to £ 5. Dairy
» produce in the towns is generally very dear.
» Butter is generally worth about 15 dols. or 2 s.
» 6 d. per lb. In winter it often rises to 4 s. 6 d.
» and 5 s. per lb.; eggs,, 4 s. 8 d. to 2 s. per
» dozen. »

The *Chargé* insists very much on our lack of agri-
cultural products, I refer him to the preceding
quotations.

On account of the exorbitant railway freight
the rich agriculturists in the West and N.W. of
the United States are nearly bankrupt. Who would
wonder then if the same causes produced the
same effects in the Argentine Republic! But
which are these causes? In the United States
it is the monopoly of railroad holders, while in
the Argentine Republic we only need more rail-
roads, not only for the transport of the products of
cultivation, but also for those that the generous
and fertile land gives spontaneously! It is also to be
considered that most of our railroads are in the

hands of English companies. It is to them that incumbs the duty of bringing down, as soon as they can do so, without loss, the high prices for freight; they would thus avoid a crisis similar to that with which the United States are threatened. Let them fear to incur in the great error of North American monopoly. Let them bear in mind that the economical interests of the age are harmonious and that no industry enriches itself by ruining those on which it depends!

The most important of the railroad companies, the Argentine Central, owns one league of land on either side of the track from Rosario to Cordova. By distributing this land to their fellow countrymen the directors would contribute not only to their welfare, but to the increase of the value of property.

“ Great indeed is the mineral wealth of the Argentine Confederation, such is the reason why the first Spaniards gave it the name of la Plata (silver) (Francis Clare Ford. — Memoir presented to Parliament 1867).

» The mineral resources of the Argentine Republic are very important, gold, silver, copper, lead, marble, limestone, granite, salt and coal are found in various districts, *only requiring population and means of transit* to become great sources of wealth (Stephen Webster. — On emigration).

» Mrs. F. S. Klappenback and C^o have lately

changed their society into a company, in Buenos Ayres, called: “ The San Juan mining and smelting C^o capital's 230,000 \$ divided into 230 shares of \$ 1,000 s. each. ”

“ The following gentlemen form the board of directors.

Constant Santa Maria,	Président.
F. Wanklyn,	Director.
H. Ebbinghaus,	ditto.
H. Heberard,	ditto.
J. Aldao,	ditto.
A. Scharff,	Secretary.
F. S. Klappenbach,	Manager in San Juan.

The future of the company is most promising, entering as it does into a field of action *already explored and prepared for it* in which it will have but to reap the fruit.

The mines of La Huerta, whose „ richness and abundance are well recognised *only require hands* to give brilliant results giving new elements of greatness and prosperity to the country and at the same time offering scope for the formation of new and greater undertakings. ” (Handbook of the River Plate by M. G. and E. F. Mulhall, editors of the Standard).

At the Paris Exhibition major Rickard, Mrs. Klappenbach and others obtained medals for specimens of ores.

“ M. Freloar, well known in connection with

mining, in Brazil has just received a valuable mining concession from the Government of Rioja province, for the development of the famous Famatina mines. It is gratifying to find, that the immense mineral riches, of this Republic are at length receiving some attention on the part of foreign experts and this is probably a result of the circulation in England of more exact informations in major Rickard's valuable work on this subject. "

(The Brazil and River Plate Mail).

" The Kaolin (terre à porcelaine) is in abundance at Getemani, near the city of Salta. "

" Petroleum occupies an extension of 25 leagues in the Mountain Concepcion (province of Jujuy). "

(Documents officiels sur la République Argentine).

So much for the warning to Englishmen to put but little faith in the statements of the promoters of mineral schemes in La Plata, given by Mr. Macdonell.

The statistics of the last ten years would have afforded the *Chargé* a theme to render justice to the commercial prosperity of the Republic ; but as his object is to denigrate, he only stops to enumerate what is yet to be done. Mr. Macdonell subjects that, if we had a port our trade would soon be doubled, he will no doubt be pleased to know that the construction of one has been entrusted to an English engineer. And here it is fit to observe that although the construction of the said

port will produce great economies for the landing and shipping of merchandise, it will by no means augment the production or consumption.

Most of our valuable enterprises such as the gas works of the city of Buenos Ayres, the water supplies, the Central, Southern, Western, Ensenada, Entre Rio railroads, the tramways, the electric telegraphs, sixty iron bridges for different parts of the province of Buenos Ayres, all these have been constructed by English engineers and workmen, and are at present under the management of a numerous English personnel.

Here it seems to me is the moment to answer the strange assertion of Mr. Macdonell that "*the most undesirable class of emigrants is the young gentleman of slender if any means, who by education and antecedents is neither fit to tend a flock of sheep, sweep a store, or make himself generally useful; and I regret to say, this class is by no means insignificant in number. Many of these young men are considerably dispatched by provident parents and friends to "farm sheep in the River Plate" and unaccustomed to hardships and privations alike unfit, unable and unwilling to work find, ere they have commenced to earn a livelihood, that their available resources are exhausted and that the connections and habits they have contracted debar them from seeking assistance from their countrymen, useless and helpless, they sink lower and lower, in the social scale and at last come to a discreditable end.*"

If these young gentlemen of slender means, who are

neither fit to tend a flock of sheep or sweep a store, have received a good education, they will easily find employment as engineers, mechanics, physicians, clergymen, druggists, printers, clerks, in counting houses, banks, railroad or telegraph offices, teachers of music, dancing, drawing, languages, etc., etc., that is, if they are not *unable and unwilling to work*, for in such a case they will sooner or later come to a discreditable end, whether they emigrate or stay at home.

From what sources does Mr. Macdonell infer that the immigration of British workmen to the cities, would not find employment and that “*these poor fellows have to cope with so many difficulties, and waste their energies and capacities in competing with the inferior workmanship of Frenchmen and Italians.*” It is entirely the reverse as every day good workmen are more needed and sought on account of the great progress made by the country; as a proof of this I insert the following table of wages.

Bricklayers daily without board.	6 ^s	6 ^s
Carpenters — — ..	7 ^s	6 ^d
Blacksmiths — — ..	7 ^s	6 ^d
Tailors.....	6 ^s to	10 ^s
Shoemakers.....	7 ^s	6 ^d
Railway navvies.....	8 ^s	0 ^d
Saladero peones.....	12 ^s to	1 £ 4 ^s

The cost of a mechanic's board and lodging does not exceed 3^s a day.

Workmen of all kinds find immediate employment and the new railways will require thousands of navvies” (Handbook of the River Plate). Mr. Macdonell's assertion that the fortunes realized by Englishmen, who came to River Plate, thirty or forty years ago are being constantly held out as a bait for immigrants, is contradicted by the note 34 of his own pamphlet, as follows: “*I was assured, by a gentleman of great property and vast experience, who has been in the country fifty years, that no man need be in a dependent position longer than twelve months from the day of landing.*” If this last statement be true, what better bait can be found for attracting immigrants?

I had on first beginning intended to follow Mr. Macdonell, step by step, but on perusing attentively his pamphlet I find so many contradictions, like the above, that I consider useless to take a trouble, he himself spares me.

Mr. Macdonell only thinks of criticising the Government for not protecting the immigrants, on their arrival, he speaks of a Home for immigrants slightly and *en passant*, I quote the following passages from the regulations on immigrants :

“Once landed the immigrants (poor) are lodged gratis in the Home n° 8 Calle Corrientes”. This regulation was adopted October 18th. 1867.

ARTICLE FIRST. — Every immigrant, holding his passage contract, is to be lodged and fed du-

ring eight days — Exception in particular cases.

ARTICLE SECOND. — No one is admitted after having been on land two days, previous to applying at "the Home" — Follow fourteen articles more on internal regulations. The central commission of immigration is authorized by the respective railroad companies to give immigrants free tickets for any point on the lines from Buenos Ayres to the interior of the Republic.

The commission has also received from the national Government the faculty of forwarding immigrants and their luggage, by steamboats, gratis, to any point on the Parana and Uruguay rivers. » This contradicts Note 32 of Mr. Macdonell, that immigrants going to Santa Fé have to pay their passage there, which is equal to the fare from Spain to Buenos Ayres.

« Hence every new comer is thrown on his resources, the only persons likely to befriend him crimps, kidnappers and low lodginghouse keepers. » I leave the *Standard* to answer with its usual eloquence.

« Now, if there be any one thing for which the » River Plate is remarkable, as noted by all strangers, it is the readiness with which we give » advice, friendship or assistance to people we » never saw before. Let one of us go to England

» and he will find it very different. We may be » of the most honourable antecedents, ample » means, good education and agreeable manners; » but we hardly get the civilities which an enlightened Hindoo might have reason to expect, and » whatever courtesy or hospitality is shewn us » comes accompanied by the ill concealed signification that people in England must now and » then condescend to be hospitable. »

Moreover the immigrants seeking work or employment can address themselves to the commission of the Home, which is informed by all those in need of workmen, labourer or servants; all informations are given gratis to both parties. Regarding those which are desirous to proceed to the interior of the country, the commission helps them with all the necessary information.

The central commission of immigration has appointed local commissions in several towns of the province of Buenos Ayres and in the capitals of the other provinces. These commissions are bound to protect and assist the immigrants, who arrive in their localities.

The Government of Buenos Ayres has presented as a gift, to the commission, of immigrants a valuable lot of land, to build a new and larger Home. — « Nothing can better show the prosperity of immigrants than the official return of depositors in the state bank of Buenos Ayres. The

proportion of money so lodged was distributed as follows"— Out of every 100,000,000 papers dollars deposited the owners were :

Argentines	27,000,000
Italians	20,000,000
English and Irish	14,000,000
Spaniards.....	10,000,000
Basques	9,000,000
French.....	8,000,000
Germans.....	6,000,000
Various.....	6,000,000

“ It must be borne in mind that besides the depositions in bank, there are thousands of industrious Europeans who have invested their savings in land and farming stock. Many of the Irish settlers, as in North America, send home sums of money, to their relatives, to support them or pay their passage hither. ”

“ The Irish housemaids, in town, have also accounts in the saving's banks. ” — (Handbook of the River Plate).

« It is to be observed, says Mr. Francis Ford » in his remarkable report — That the sums deposited in the bank by the English and Irish » are very considerable, compared to the small » number of depositors, this can be explained, » partially by the immense wealth of the British » subjects, which are at the head of important » business houses in Buenos Ayres. »

The Handbook of the River Plate published in 1869, contains the following paragraph : — “ The Irish farmers are estimated to possess nearly 30,000,000 of sheep, they are also as farmers the chief landed proprietors in Buenos Ayres, and very hospitable to strangers. The districts of Lujan, Mercedes, Pilar, Areco, Lobos, etc., are thickly settled with Irishmen, and each district has its own clergyman; with one or two exceptions the Irish settlers began life (within the last thirty years) having no other capital than a spade or a shovel — There is nothing in the country more admirable that the steady industry of these men, some of whom count their sheep by the 100,000 and have landed property of thousands of acres in extent. ”

“ In the city of Buenos Ayres, there is a large number of irish housemaids who are remarkable for their uniform morality, honesty and good conduct. ”

On perusing Mr. Macdonell's interesting pamphlet we can hardly help being impressed with the certitude, that he sees everything through a misanthropical disposition. Not satisfied with accusing the generous, disinterested Gauchos, of being revengeful, implacable, greedy of money, illiterate, addicted to gambling, etc., etc., he now abuses his own countrymen resident in Buenos Ayres alling them “ *an idle, intemperate*

worthless lot, who but in too many instances bring discredit not only upon themselves, but their country."

Mr. Macdonell adds with a sense of patriotic remorse "No doubt, there are amongst them men of respectability and staid character but these are they, who I may add have been sorely deceived, in their estimate of this Republic."

Which is then the logical conclusion to be drawn, concerning those Englishmen who have acquired wealth in the River Plate?

I do not know if Mr. Macdonell has sufficiently reflected on the great harm, he could do to the enterprise of the Argentine Central railroad; if all what he accumulates against immigration to the River Plate was believed, surely the lands belonging to that company, would remain long unpopulated. Luckily to contradict this *parti pris* of criticising everything, there is in the Republic, no lack of honourable and sensible Englishmen, who by their influence will, no doubt overbalance, in England, the misanthropical views and sad prophecies of the *Chargé*.

By the by, the predicted paralysation of immigration is contradicted by the following report of a very recent date. The Standard of Buenos Ayres of last March reads as follows: "Steamer after steamer enters the Plata crowded with strong bodied emigrants who all find instantaneous employment and wages higher than in the United States."

And the "Nacion" of the 11th of February says:

"When it was calculated that in 1873 the immigration would reach the number of 100,000 persons, many thought this a wild dream. We find however, now, that the number of immigrants for the month of January of this year, alone, is of 7,530."

Mr. Macdonell must have strange ideas regarding the responsibility of Governments on the lives of the foreigners who settle in the frontiers, since he pretends that those Governments should declare themselves life insurance companies, that is, be responsible for the life and property of these settlers.

Does he forget that young and rich countries have necessarily to contend with the inconvenients of their advantages? If the Argentine Republic had not an immense frontier, thousands of unpopulated acres and many industries yet in their infancy, instead of receiving immigrants, which she can feed and enrich; like old Europe she would seek to get rid of an overcrowded and starving population.

Surely the statesmen in the U. S. would heartily laugh, if any foreign diplomat had the *naïveté* of demanding damages, for the losses of life and property of the settlers on the frontiers.

Our rural and city police, our penal laws, are certainly not perfect. I acknowledge that we require great and energetic reformations to pre-

vent and punish crimes. But these are problems which the oldest and most advanced nations have no yet solved. Can even civilized England boast of a perfect penal law? No, we see every day the efforts that highminded men, make to fill the exigencies of public opinion; they aim to reform the morality, and seek to harmonise the law with the necessities of the present age. They pursue their political ideal, and it would be certainly wrong for any one, to use as arms to condemn England's civilization, the high aspirations of her statesmen! (1)

(1) The best answer to those who would persuade British subjects not to go to the River Plate, owing, as they say, to life and property not being secure there is this. Will those who, upon that plea, warn people from going to the Argentine States, venture to affirm that the 30,000 Irish now in Buenos Ayres would have been better at home? The following parliamentary return of outrages in four Irish counties since the passing of the Peace Preservation Act will perhaps help the reader to form an opinion on the subject: —

King's County	April to December	1870	44	outrages.
"	January to February	1871	17	"
Westmeath	Same period	1870	113	"
"	"	1871	29	"
County Meath	"	1870	81	"
"	"	1871	18	"
Tipperrary	January to February	1870	146	"
"	"	1871	21	"
			469	

As a proof of the well understood liberalism of the Argentine laws, that Mr. Macdonell seems to ignore, when he states how difficult it is for the immigrant to acquire real property; I wish him to know that in N. America, in the greatest part of the States, foreigners cannot acquire real property, without previous naturalization; with us, on the contrary, the Government sells it very cheap and in some cases even *gives it away*, together with cattle, seeds and agricultural implements.

When I insinuated to my Government the advantage of being yet more liberal with immigrants, I recommended that the colonies should be established as near as possible to navigable rivers

of which 415 were agrarian! Instead of being better at home, is it not highly probable, judging from the past and present state of Ireland, that more of them would have been murdered in their native country than have actually been murdered in Buenos Ayres? And as for the non-apprehension and execution of the murderer, if that be a plea for the warning that appeared, can it be a matter of wonder if, in a country about 24 times the size of England, inhabited by about half the population of London only; the comparatively ill organised police of Buenos Ayres and the rural districts, are not more successful in apprehending a culprit than the boasted Irish constabulary seems to be in apprehending the perpetrators of agrarian "outrages."

S. WEBSTER.
(*Emigration to River Plate.*)

or to railroads; I suggested the advantage of enlarging the existing colonies, considering that system better than creating always new ones. I insisted on the necessity of previously surveying the public lands, classing them according to the different branches of agriculture, farming, mining etc., etc., with the view of facilitating to the immigrants a choice before settling. Among the attractions I thought fit to offer to the new comers, I suggested, periodical fairs for the purpose of creating markets; they would also be an exhibition of products, such as cattle, sheep, horses, plants, trees, vegetables and seeds, and prizes would be awarded to those who had the best specimens.

Mr. Macdonell acknowledges that, *under former Governments, some consideration was manifested towards the foreigners and some degree of responsibility assumed for the risk to which they were exposed in the settlement of native party differences.* »

Unfortunately from Mexico to La Plata the history of certain claims is a sad page in the annals of european diplomacy.— Great nations have always weighed too much in the balance!

Fortunately after the civil war in the United States, the international claims commission, of English and North Americans, has acknowledged the new principle of non responsibility of legal Governments for the acts of rebellious subjects. And lately in the Franco Prussian war, we saw England disclaiming British subjects' appeals

for damages sustained from the belligerents — in France.— Thus a new international law principle rises, sanctioning that: "When a man settles in a country, which is not his own, he accepts, the possibility of all the risks to which that country is subject." (Count Nesselrod to baron Brunow May 1850 (1)). In other words, that foreigners cannot claim higher rights, than those which the law accords to natives!

The Argentine Republic has always attended just claims, but it is to be hoped that the new international law principle will stand safely all attitudes!

My opinion is, that international relations between Europe and America, would be easier and more friendly, if the Governments of the former thought less of protecting their nationals abroad. Are not these nationals *de facto* protected by the laws of the country in which they own property, they marry, they pay taxes, they live and die? When a man passes the best years of his life away from his native land, to which he pays no taxes, to which he lends no personal nor military aid, is it right, I say, that he should remember this land only at a given moment and then to ask protection against the country that received, sheltered and enriched him, the country in which

(1) This quotation alludes to the claims of England against Tuscany and Naples, 1848-1849.

most often he found a wife, where his children were born, the land in fact in which he has his Home!

On this subject an eminent English lawyer remarks the necessity of giving to the domicile and nationality a more intimate relation, in personal *statute*.

Mr. Macdonell, not satisfied with discrediting, our institutions, our government, our people, our army, our commerce, our industries, our morality, our laws and even, our future, seizes on our climate, as a new topic for his bilious criticism. To answer him is so easy, that I only have to contend with an *embarras de richesse*. — I choose the following remarks from the interesting travels through South America, of learned doctor Scrivener, his countryman. This gentleman, who has resided for many years in the River Plate, where he has many friends, is well known for his scientific pursuits and great honorability.

» The climate of Buenos Ayres, as its name indicates, is very healthy; the southwesterly wind blowing from the Andine mountains, takes the name of Pampero, from the endless plains (Pampas) it traverses. This wind, hailed by the inhabitants as a messenger of health, has the property of purifying the air and carrying away all miasmas in the most wonderful manner.

» The houses in this city are almost without

» exception good; many of them are magnificent. » The apartments are lofty, the windows descend to within two feet of the floor, but some of the rooms are narrow in proportion to their height. All the dwelling houses in Buenos Ayres have an interior courtyard, with a well of rain water for the supply of the families living under the same roof. The water is principally used for drinking purposes. Within the last four years, water has been abundantly supplied to the town by an aqueduct, bringing it from the river from a distance of two miles, and distributing it in iron pipes. —

» The city of Cordova is situated in a deep valley on the banks of a river, amidst the most beautiful and varied scenery: it is the second town of importance in the Argentine Confederation.

» Ascending from the city to the mountains, the traveller finds every variety of climate, with a difference of temperature at every additional ascent. In these varieties of temperature, he will be certain to find one that is suitable to his complaint and agreeable to himself.

» The tops and sides of the mountains are partly covered with trees and shrubs, and the soil in the valley is rich and very fertile, producing indian corn, wheat, barley sundry fruits and vegetables, and whatever the husbandman may

» desire to cultivate. Cattle, horses, mules, with
» sheeps and goats, roam in large herds on most
» excellent pasture. Huanacos and other wild
» animals inhabit the mountains. The wool of the
» sheep is of a superior quality and highly prized
» in the European markets.

» There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and
» iron,—the latter is very abundant and of good
» quality; — there are also marble quarries, and
» the marble is fine and of different colours,
» limestone of an extremely white nature is abun-
» dant : in short there are few spots in the world
» where nature has lavished such a variety of
» animals, vegetables, and mineral productions
» as in the province of Cordova.

» It must follow that with all these natural
» advantages, a country producing every commo-
» dity for the subsistence of man, and capable of
» affording all that tends to the convenience and
» luxury of life, will become at no distant period
» the abode of a numerous, industrious, and weal-
» thy population.

» For a long period, the Jesuits held their head
» quarters in this Province, and they were remar-
» kable for their tact and knowledge in selecting
» the most healthy and fertile spots for their resi-
» dences. They erected in the capital the finest
» churches in the Argentine Confederation; they
» acquired large possessions through the pro-
» vince, and they also built splendid country

» houses which are models of art, taste and con-
» venience.—The fine edifices at Santa Catalina,
» Jesus Maria and Caraga are much admired and
» visited greatly by strangers.

» Those who are fond of mountain scenery
» will find much to please them. The mineralogist
» will see minerals and the botanist plants to
» attract their attention. We fully believe that
» before the lapse of many years, strangers from
» Buenos Ayres and other provinces, will build
» cottages in these beautiful and healthy regions,
» which would only require taste, in their erec-
» tion, and judgment in selecting the sites, to
» render them all that can be imagined as beauti-
» ful as romantic.

» The city of San Miguel de Tucuman, capital of
» the same name, is the finest, with the excep-
» tion of Buenos Ayres and Cordova, of all the
» towns in the Argentine Confederation, and is
» built on a very fertile plain. — It has been
» justly remarked that the Spaniards have
» always chosen the best situations for their towns
» and villages. The plains of Tucuman produce,
» indian corn, tobacco, rice, wheat, barley, sugar
» cane, and sundry fruits and vegetables. There
» are to be seen black cattle, horses, mules, and
» goats, roaming in large herds and flocks, with
» a superabundance of pasture. The mountains,
» about six leagues from the town, are covered
» with wood and timber of the finest description.

» Carts are constructed from the woods of
» Tucuman : they also furnish axle trees for the
» water which is used in the mining districts.
» There are, according to report, no less than
» three hundred species of wood, many of which
» are adapted for the finest workmanship of the
» cabinet maker.

» There is an extensive grove of orange trees
» about three leagues from the town, — it is de-
» lightfully situated on the side of a mountain,
» which gradually, rises from the plain, and is
» thickly covered from the base to the summit,
» with timbers of various descriptions; the bark
» of some of them is employed by the natives
» for tanning and dyeing.

» There is no country in the world that can
» hold out more advantages to emigrants, than the
» province of Tucuman.

» The town of Salta is built in a fine valley,
» and was founded by Sezna on April 1528, it
» was called la ciudad de Sezna, but was subse-
» quently changed to the name of Salta.

» The productions of this province consist of
» wheat, sugar, tobacco and cotton; but are only
» sufficient for home consumption.

» There is a great variety of trees in this pro-
» vince, and among them we may mention the
» Sevil, Jepas, Algarobo, Chatchal, Pacavay, Urun-
» dal, Nogal, Juchan and Quebracho: they are
» fine and very high trees, with large spreading

» branches, and are employed for objects of
» common utility. The bark of the Sevil is used
» for preparing hide skins and that of the Juchan
» as a substitute for soap.

» The valleys in this province afford an ex-
» cellent pasturage, the soil is fine and of a sa-
» line nature, and particularly adapted for the
» fattening of mules; thousands of these animals
» are brought from the other provinces for this
» purpose.

» There are large sugar plantations in the dis-
» tricts of Campo Santo and Orvan; the former are
» worked by a tribe of Indians, called Matacos,
» who come from the borders of the river Ber-
» mejo. The sugar cane grows luxuriantly in these
» valleys and large quantities of sugar loaves,
» molasses, and rum are made from the juice of
» it.

» One of the most valuable vegetable productions
» in this province is the Coca (Coca Try-
» throxyton), where it was introduced about a
» century ago from Peru: it ranks after the
» Cascarilla for the services it has rendered to
» mankind (1).

» It is not known where the Coca was first
» discovered, but it must have been at an
» early period, probably under the Incas. Its

(1) See paper on the Coca leaf and its uses in diet and medicine published by Churchill, in 1874.

» production was very great during the Spanish
» sway, for it then became an article of im-
» portance to the Indians. Previous to that period,
» according to Prescott, it was reserved for the
» Incas and nobles of the country.

» According to an article in the Tribuna of
» Buenos Ayres, the Indians of Perù refer to mys-
» tic traditions for the origin of this plant. They
» say that Manco Capac, the divine son of the sun,
» descended in the primitive epoch from the rocks
» of the Lake Titicaca, and bestowed the light
» of his father upon the poor inhabitants of the
» country; that he gave them a knowledge of
» the gods, taught them the useful arts and
» agriculture, and presented them with the Coca,
» that divine plant, which satisfies the hungry,
» gives strength to the weak, and makes them
» forget their misfortunes.

» There are different opinions of the properties
» of the Coca, for, according to some writers,
» it contains a small quantity of some nar-
» cotic, which intoxicates those who masticate it;
» whilst others affirm, as cited by Prescott, that
» its effects are similar and equally injurious to
» the mastication of tobacco.

» The properties of the Coca are variable accor-
» ding to the quantity employed: it is a stimu-
» lant, a tonic, slightly narcotic, and very
» nourishing: it possesses an agreeable aroma,
» and a similar flavour to that of tea; and like

» that plant is frequently employed, in the form
» of an infusion, in slight disorders of the
» stomach. The Coca is a shrub which grows to
» about six feet in height, and abounds in the
» fertile valleys of San Carlos and Molinos in this
» province. The peasants chew it with the same
» pleasure and advantage as the Indians of Perù.

» Jujuy is the remotest northern province in
» the Argentine Confederation, and about ten lea-
» gues from Salta: it contains but a small popu-
» lation. This province is rich in mineral produc-
» tions: there are mines of gold, silver and
» copper. Petroleum, Coal, and other valuable
» productions have lately been discovered in
» great abundance, which, in the course of time,
» will be a source of wealth to the Republic.

» *Sanitary character of the northern province of the
» Argentine Confederation.*

» It is believed by many physicians, that the
» beneficial effects of a climate is altogether,
» or in a greater part due to the elevation of the
» soil, and not to the degree of latitude (1), I
» have traversed the mountains of Perù on many
» occasions and am therefore able to form an
» opinion on the salubrity of the climate, as well
» as that on the route through the northern
» provinces of the Argentine Confederation, from

(1) See Paper-Argentine Republic-Sanitary character of
the mountains of Cordova, published in 1869.

» the mountains of Cordova to the shores of
» the Pacific. All over that vast tract of land,
» that fatal enemy to mankind tubercular phthi-
» sis, so justly feared by the natives of Buenos-
» Ayres is entirely unknown. During a residence
» of nearly ten years in different and widely spread
» districts, I never saw or heard, either directly
» or indirectly, through my intercourse with
» others, of the existence of that disease. In the
» mountains of Cordova, as well as in all the
» northern provinces, the patient will find his
» disease alleviated and in time removed, (let
» him come from what quarter of the globe he
» may,) by the hand of nature. There, pulmo-
» nary complaints are never known to originate,
» and there, those who suffer from it, on the
» borders of the River Plate, seek and find a
» permanent cure for their ailments proceeding
» from all affections of the lungs.

« The Mountains of Cordova would be prefe-
» rable to the Andine heights of Perù, as being
» nearest to the River Plate and containing a
» great variety of objects to divert the attention
» and amuse. The facility of transport, the
» shortness of the passage, combined with a well
» founded hope of renovating the health, will be
» of themselves sufficient reasons for underta-
» king the journey. The passage from England
» to Buenos Ayres may be made in so short a
» period as twenty four days. There are twenty

» lines of steamers which leave Europe and
» arrive at Buenos Ayres every month. From
» this port you embark in a steamer for the port
» of Rosario, at which you, arrive in about
» eighteen hours. From thence you take the
» Argentine Central Railway, and arrive at the
» city of Cordova on the same day. Here
» commences the sewanias, or mountain districts,
» which extend to the Valley of Rimac, compri-
» sing an area of about a thousand leagues. —
» We believe that at no distant period, a public
» establishment will be founded in the moun-
» tains of Cordova, for use of consumptive pa-
» tients. Should this be the case, we can vouch
» that there will be no lack of visitors willing
» to support the establishment, anxious to
» aid it by their means, in exchange for the
» benefits they have received there.

» It becomes a matter for serious considera-
» tion, whether it would not be well for patients
» suffering from pulmonary consumption, to seek
» the renovation of their health in these salu-
» brious climates, in preference to the Island of
» Madeira, Italy, and the south of France, where
» these diseases are known to originate, and
» where hundreds have gone without obtaining
» any advantages, and many with positive evil
» results.

» ‘ There is something, says M. Burkhardt,
» like the sound of a death knell in the physi-

» cian's mandate sending the sick patient to those
» places and scenes where so many fellow
» sufferers have preceded him, in vain search
» for health and found a grave.' In the moun-
» tains of Cordova, the patient will not have
» before his imagination the phantoms of num-
» berless victims, his predecessors in the same
» hopeless career, to cast the shadow of death
» upon a being already depressed in mind by
» disease, loneliness and pining after the familiar
» sights and sounds he may perhaps never meet
» again. There on the contrary, he will be in
» the midst of all that is grand, a thousand
» magnificent objects will excite his attention,
» and divert his mind from his unhappy ma-
» lady, on which he will not dwell; but on
» well founded hopes of a perfect recovery and
» a speedy return to his family and friends. »
» The four seasons of the year are distinctly
» marked in the Argentine Confederation : the
» weather is not very cold in the latter season,
» though occasionally cloudy and wet : it is
» generally very dry with a cool clear atmosphere,
» and free from frost and fogs. The thermo-
» meter never falls below zero, except in the
» most northern and southern provinces of the
» Country. I have never seen snow or frost upon
» the ground in those parts I have visited. The
» mean temperature of this season is between
» 46 and 48°. Fahrenheit. — The heat is occa-

» sionally excessive in the summer months, par-
» ticularly in January ; but this is properly said
» of the plains, as in many localities between
» them and the mountains, are more or less cool
» by elevation, more or less sheltered, and vary
» very much in this respect. The mean tempe-
» rature ranges between 72 and 75 degrees
» Fahrenheit, but may reach occasionally on
» the plains to 90 degrees. The temperature is
» apt to rise during the summer nights four and
» five degrees, when there is a complete calm
» or an entire absence of wind. The rainy
» season occurs during the autumn, but is
» irregular in its time of coming. It generally
» commences about the end of May or commen-
» cement of June, and extends to the end of
» September. It seldom rains more than two
» days together, and then the rain is not cons-
» tant. The clouds gradually disperse, and the
» sun shines brightly in a clear blue sky. —
» During the months of July and August de-
» ciduous trees begin to lose their leaves, and
» do not regain them till the spring, not-
» withstanding the country presents a green
» appearance all the year round, as there is
» a great variety of evergreen trees, among
» which are the Orange, Lemon, and Lime trees.
» The storms which occasionally take place
» in the Summer and Autumn months are grand
» and magnificent ; the sun like a fiery ball,

» the wide and frequent lightning the thunder
» in deafening peals the dark masses of clouds
» the air charged with electricity, the powerful
» gusts of wind, and a deluge of rain. Those
» in Autumn come with gales of the south,
» and the varied shapes and colours, blending
» into each other in the sky, surpasses all
» power of description.

» In a paper published in the Medical Times
» and Gazette of February 17, I have given a
» short account of the epidemic of Yellow fever
» in the port of Buenos Ayres in 1858 and of
» its reappearance in 1871.

« We may be pardoned for repeating that
» the climate of Buenos Ayres is very healthy.
» We saw the beneficial effect of a pampero
» during the epidemic of Yellow fever in 1858
» for it disappeared as by a spell; there were
» no new cases of the fever as soon as this
» wind blew.

« The diseases incident to the inhabitants of
» the northern provinces, of which I have given
» a description, are not so numerous, and perhaps
» not as severe as those in Europe, which may be
» attributed to the pureness of the air, to the
» construction of the houses, which are spacious
» and well ventilated, with large courtyards, to
» the cleanliness of the lower classes, and to li-
» ving a great deal in the open air.— We may
» confidently assert that there is no country in

» the world with finer and more healthy cli-
» mates, and where nature has bestowed such
» a variety of valuable productions as in the
» Argentine Confederation.»

See paper on Diseases of the northern provinces
published in 1869.

One of the reasons I had for selecting Dr Scri-
vener's *rapport*, is the circumstance of his nation-
ality and the high reference of his medical
works I saw in an english paper the " Medical
Times and Gazette."

About colonies on which Mr. Macdonell insists
with such a marked good will, although this is
a subject worth volumes; not having the leisure
to treat it with all the necessary depth, I will
limit myself to some considerations, which will
however throw a new light, I hope, on such an
interesting topic. The *Chargé* begins by criticising
the government for not officially drawing the
immigration, and he forgets that in the United
States the case is the same : the government does
not constitute itself an agency for immigration,
or colonisation, these are matters of private in-
terest.— The contrary system has given recently,
bad results in Brazil : this proves that we are in
the right.

Mr. Macdonell adds that, *immigration to the
Argentine Republic being unassisted, the government
has erroneously reckoned on fostering it, by the sale of*

large tracts of land to individuals or companies, at a price, which, however moderate, is a source of revenue to the State or Province. — This assertion proves how slightly the *Chargé* has inquired into the origin of our colonies. — In the province of Buenos Ayres, we have the colonies of Baradero, Chubut and Rivadavia, which are founded on land, given gratis, to the settlers by the government; this is also the case in these of Entre Rios, Corrientes, El Chaco and Santa Fé, as can be proved by official documents. — « The law » given on the 18th. June 1866, adjudges all the » lands between the rivers Parana and Saladillo, » to the foundation of agricultural colonies.

» The law of 24th. August 1866, grants 40 » leagues of land, as perpetual property, to all » such families and individuals, as will agree to » cultivate them. — The laws of the 3 and 4th. » September 1866, grant large tracts of land and » found the colonies 3 th. of February, and. » 9th. July, in the department of Rosario.

» Santa Fé besides the land grants, furnishes » victuals and teams of cattle for the space of one » year, which the immigrants can repay at » easy terms. »

(Digest of National laws, and laws of the provinces of Corrientes, Entre Rios, Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres).

If Mr. Macdonell had visited personally the colonies, he treats with so much contempt, he would have drawn different conclusions. — I quote the following lines to contradict Mr. Macdonell's assertion, that, with the exception of those of San Carlos and Esperanza the rest of the colonies are in a state of partial or complete failure. — « The » mails to hand also furnish abundant material » for refutation of the unfounded assertions made » against English emigration to the Argentine » Republic by Mr. Macdonell, late British *Chargé* » *d'affaires* in the River Plate. — Mr. Wilcken, » secretary of the immigration commission, appointed by the Argentine national government, » in an official report, just published, has exhibited facts, of a conclusive character, in proof » of the remarkable prosperity of colonial communities in Santa Fé and Entre Rios. — In » thirty four colonies, in these provinces, are » settled 3,185 families, possessing cultivated » land and stock of the estimated value of » £ 1,864,359 giving an average of £ 585 for » each family. This statement is in itself a sufficient vindication of the representations the » friends of the Argentine Confederation have » always made, with respect to its merits, as a » field for European emigration, and we ask » Mr. Macdonell, and the advocates of his views in » the newspaper press of this country, to point » out any agricultural population in the United

» Kingdom where the same can be said of an
» equal number of families, who eight or ten
» years ago, were, like these colonists in the
» Argentine Republic quite destitute of others
» means than their own industry and labour.
» Notwithstanding the persistent efforts of inte-
» rested opponents, the inflow of emigration into
» the Republic was unchecked and the price of
» labour was still very high, owing to the
» demand for labour in connection with the nu-
» merous railways and other public works in pro-
» gress. — The wages obtainable by the labourer
» are far more favourable than those current in
» the United States. (Brazil and River Plate Mail
» March 8th. 1873). »

CENTRAL ARGENTINE COLONIES.

« We have pleasure in publishing the following
» extracts from the report of Mr. Secretary Wil-
» cken, as published in the ' Buenos Ayres Stan-
» dard ' of January 30th, 1873 :

BERNSTADT.

» So called from the Swiss settlers, is at the
» Roldan station, four leagues by rail from Rosa-
» rio. It was the first of the Central Argentine

» colonies. The first batch of twenty-five families
» arrived from Switzerland in March, 1870, and
» found houses, wells, farming implements, etc.,
» in readiness for them on the ground. A second
» batch arrived three months later; and the
» colony now comprises 385 families, who have
» 594 farms under cultivation. The Company ad-
» vanced most of them free passage, farm imple-
» ments, food, houses, etc., repayable in two
» years. The farm lots are of eighty acres, which
» are sold at £ 1 per acre, or rented £ 1 per cua-
» dra (one shilling per acre.) The colonists have
» 394 houses, 30,000 trees, 2,400 horses and
» cows, a school-house, etc. One of the colonists
» who arrived in March, 1870, sold his wheat
» crop for 1,400 Bolivian-dollars — £ 240 ster-
» ling. The rate of sowing was fifteen quintals
» per acre (sixty per cuadra), and the yield was
» up to thirty-five for one. The colony raises
» abundance of butter, cheese, eggs — and vegeta-
» bles — for the Rosario market. The schools are
» attended by eighty children. Two chapel,
» Catholic and Protestant, are being built.
» Besides the Swiss, there are a sprinkling of
» English, Germans and French. A municipa-
» lity is formed for the village in the centre,
» where there are already good brick houses.
» Colonists who wish to buy, instead of ren-
» ting their land, are allowed four years to
» pay without interest. Excellent water is obtai-

» ned at ten or twelve feet deep. The soil is ad-
» mirably suited for cereals. The colony has an area
» of four square leagues (2,600 acres), of which
» three-fourths are settled on. Mr. Perkins, the
» manager, speaks very highly of the colonists,
» who are about 1,500 Catholics and 500 Protes-
» tants. There are 174 farm lots yet to be dis-
» posed of. The colony possesses two extraordi-
» nary advantages, in its entire security from
» Indians and the easy access to Rosario, that
» market being less than an hour's journey by
» railway. At Bernstadt the Company have esta-
» blished a model farm of 330 acres for acclima-
» tizing plants and trees. A small new colony is
» being marked out at San Geronimo, two leagues
» further along the railway; area of 800 acres.
» The success of Bernstadt is the most sur-
» prising in the annals of this country. Although
» little over two years old, its population exceeds
» that of any other colony in the River Plate,
» and the colonists have already 40,000 acres
» under tillage.

CAÑADA GOMEZ.

» Is a first-class English settlement. The first
» settler, Mr. Paul Krell, has 830 acres fenced
» in under tillage, and reaped, last year, 9,000
» qq. of wheat and maize. The farm-house and
» agricultural machinery are probably unrivalled

» in the country. The other farms are in lots of
» 400 acres each, chiefly under wheat, but
» Messrs. Hope are planting flax on a large scale,
» Mr. West reaped in 1870 120 acres of wheat
» and 100 of maize. Not far removed are the
» admirable farms of Las Lomas and Las Ro-
» sas — belonging to Englishmen, who have spent
» large fortune in importing prize horses and cattle,
» superior machinery, etc. Garrett's treshing ma-
» chine, which took the prize at Cordoba, a
» steam plough, and other first-class farming im-
» plements, are in use at Cañada Gomez. The
» cricket club counts sixty members, the Central
» Argentine Company having given the ground
» free. A site of 400 acres is marked out for a
» town, 130 quintas of four each around it. The
» ground is high, and commands a fine view.
» Water excellent, varying from fifteen to forty
» feet. Wheat gives thirty for one. Flax also
» yields splendidly. The colony forms the third
» station on the railway, and is fourteen leagues
» from Rosario. There are 131 farm lots of 100
» acres sold or rented to English, German, and
» other settlers, the total population being 335,
» of whom 200 are Protestants. Mr. Heiland, of
» Mecklenburg, who came out in 1866, was three
» years in charge of Krell's estate, and has now
» a farm of 800 acres of his own. His improve-
» ments in planting, etc., are wonderful, and al-
» though he landed here without money, he is

» worth over £ 2,000. Mr. Krell has expended a
» large sum on steam plough, steam thresher,
» patent reapers, etc., besides importing blood
» cattle. His stock comprises 2,000 cows and hor-
» ses and 4,000 sheep. The Krell estate covers
» 6,000 acres. Near the old village of Cañada
» Gomez the Company has rented out 1,000
» acres among thirty native families. There are
» 200 farm-lots 109 acres to be disposed of.

CARCARAÑA.

» On the river of the same name, nine leagues,
» from Rosario, is another of the Central Argen-
» tine colonies, offering the same conditions and
» advantages as Bernstadt. It covers eight square
» leagues of fine, rolling country, on either side
» of the river. Well water is good, but sixty feet
» deep. Favourable soil for wheat and potatoes.
» A town is projected near the railway station;
» building lots of fifty feet front are given gratis.
» The colony is only a year old, and there are
» already 168 farms under cultivation, 400 more
» remaining to be taken up. The population is
» 510, including 100 Protestants, ; eighty-nine
» families are occupied in farming, and thirteen
» in the village. They are mostly French and
» Swiss, with a few Italians and English. It is
» thought this colony will even beat Bernstadt,
» the lands being higher and better, and the sett-

» lers first-class French farmers. The Company
» is forming a model farm of 1,000 acres on the
» far side of the Carcaraña.

TORTUGAS.

» The fourth Central Argentine colony, is on the
» frontier line of Santa Fé and Cordova. It was
» formed, in 1871, of thirty-four families impor-
» ted from Lombardy and Piedmont, who have
» thirty-nine farms of eighty acres under tillage.
» The land is the best on the route to Cordova,
» the plains remaining green even in dry sea-
» sons. The manager's house is surrounded by
» the others, each occupied by a family. The sett-
» lers are all Catholics, and there are 529 farms
» yet to be disposed of. The colony has an area
» of four square leagues. The total population,
» including some settlers further on, is 262.

» Mr. Wilcken also calls special attention to the
» flourishing growth of the Central Argentine
» colonies, began only two years ago, amounting
» already to 3,000 souls, with 100,000 acres un-
» der crops, and in a table shows the date of
» foundation of each of the Companies colonies,
» among others the present population, and the
» number of fanegas obtained in the crop of
» 1872, as follows :

Name.	Date.	Population.	Crop.
» Bernstadt	1870	2,000	8,500
» Cañada Gomez	1870	335	5,000
» Carcaraña . . .	1871	510	
» Tortugas	1871	262	

(Brazil and River Plate, Mail March 22. 1873.)

WHAT A COLONIST CAN DO.

« By the Italo-Platense steamer, which left
» this port last Tuesday for Genoa, there went
» as passenger a Piedmontese named Domingo
» Stapinata, a premiated colonist of San Carlos
» in the province of Santa Fé, a most unpreten-
» ding, hardworking, and intelligent man.

» The premium given to this person by the
» National Government is a free passage to and
» from Europe, and what better course could
» the Government adopt for attracting emigra-
» tion to this country than to send a successful
» man to tell his own simple tale to his own
» countrymen?

» Domingo Stapinata is the bearer to his native
» land of 200 ozs. of silk-worms eggs or seed,
» worth from 25 to 80 fr. p. oz., according to
» quality.

» We think such an amount of this seed has

» never before been taken from these countries
» to Europe, and if this much can, as proved, be
» raised by a single family, we consider that
» an almost unlimited amount both of eggs and
» silk will, before long, be raised in the upper
» provinces, which are so well adapted for the
» industry. We may state that the seed from
» which the above was raised was procured by
» Oldendorff, the director of the National de-
» partment of Agriculture, from the establishment
» of Mr. Bentefuhr in Buenos Ayres, and taken
» to the colony of San Carlos by Mr. Wilcken
» when on his tour of inspection last autumn,
» representing a value of about 8,000 fr., is the
» product of 6 months work; and if such a result
» has been obtained with the limited means and
» appliances available in a private family, much
» greater may be expected when the company
» now being formed among the colonists them-
» selves be organized.

» We hear that Don Domingo Stapinata will, on
» his return, bring with him all the necessary
» machinery and appliances, when buildings
» suitable for the business will be erected, and
» which are so very necessary, the worm in
» many of its stages being remarkably delicate
» and susceptible to atmospheric changes.

» But let us turn to the history of Domingo
» Stapinata as given by Mr. Wilcken, and, in
» doing so, we would call the particular attention

» to it of all those who are unwilling to allow
» that this is a good country for working-men
» to emigrate to : —

The family Stapinata.

» Domingo Stapinata, of Piedmont, arrived at
» the colony with his family comprised of his
» wife and five children, in the year 1866. He
» was able to pay the passage from Europe, but
» when he arrived at the colony he was without
» money. By hard work and economy this family,
» in the short space of six years, has acquired: —

» Six concessions of 20 squares of land (about
» 80 acres), and a capital of from 4 to 5,000 Boli-
» vian dols. (about £ 800), which is put out at
» interest.

» On the principal grant they have 4 or 5 brick
» buildings, some with tile roof, others with
» thatch, and all kinds of agricultural imple-
» ments, including a Buckley reaping machine.

» A large plantation or nursery of mulberry
» plants, from 7 to 8 feet high, covering about half
» a square of land, and containing thousands of
» plants, forms a conspicuous object.

» The women of the family occupied themsel-
» ves for two years in the cultivation of the silk
» worm, but the two daughters having married
» during the last year they were unable to con-
» tinue this interesting occupation.

» Don Domingo proposed, however, to trans-
» plant last year the mulberry plants and
» place them round the fences of his six lots.

» The family lived economically, without, de-
» priving themselves of the pleasures of a good
» table, at which boiled and roast meat, with an
» abundance of excellent vegetables, are parta-
» ken of, together with good Carlon wine. The
» family never go to the pulperias.

» The histories of other families of the colon-
» nists, as published by Mr. Wilcken, are worthy
» of perusal, and no stronger arguments for in-
» ducing emigration to these countries could be
» into the hands of emigration agents than the
» facts to be culled from Mr. Wilcken's instruc-
» tive work. — " Buenos Ayres Standard. "
» (Brazil and River Plate Mail April 3d. 1873). »

In answer to the anonymous letter of a dis-
» contented colonist, I give the following, they
» need no commentary. (Dr. Baumgartner to his
» father in Nadau) (Switzerland) Baradero Colony.

« The land is wonderfully fertile, the products
» sell directly. Every laborious person can pos-
» sess after a few years a house and garden
» and finds herself in an easy and happy position.
» And the economical agriculturer is sure of a
» future prosperity. This province has no equal
» in regard to the richness of the soil and the
» climate is one of the healthiest possible.

NUEVA CALIFORNIA

21st. of August 1867.

» I received last Sunday your aimiable letter
» and in answer to the wish you express of know-
» ing all about our colony and our progress I say.
» We took possession of our lands in September
» of last year, we measured them, and began to
» plough them. It was rather late to plant maize
» however my two sons and I with six pair of
» oxen, have managed to reap two hundred fanegas
» of this vegetable. This year we have 40 acres
» of wheat and just now it looks glorious! I never
» saw any, so elegant, in the United States, besides
» this we have 40 acres of tilled land, for
» my part I intend to plough it over again cross-
» ways. Moreover 20 acres of land where I am
» going to plant watermelons and squashes. We
» have also splendid vegetable gardens and fruit
» trees, we have planted 200 fruit trees and they
» are getting on nicely. In all I have about 100
» acres of cultivated land and I work hard on it.
» Mr. Mac Lean has about the same quantity
» of corn and wheat I have. The colonists are
» merry and happy and we are all mightily
» pleased with the Chaco. I reckon all we need
» to turn it into a regular paradise are two or
» three hundred families of good American labour-
» ers. »

WILLIAM P. MOORE.
Baradero April 24 th. 1864.

To the Secretary of the Committee of immigration
in Buenos Ayres.

« We have the pleasure to let you know, that
» we are all very well; everybody is as kind as
» possible.
» We live at half a league from the village,
» on the road to the college of the colony.
» If any immigrants from the canton of Fri-
» bourg (Switzerland) arrive, please, tell them to
» come here especially if among them are B. and
» D. We have here some families from Fribourg
» who make from 1500 to 2000 francs worth, of
» potato crops yearly, they have saved between
» 20,000 and 30,000 francs in five years.
We remain, Sir, with great respect,

Yours.

Jacques GUMY, and his wife Marie,
Jean GUMY, and his wife Jose-
phine (from Ecuvilens canton de
Fribourg).

We could give hundreds like the above, but
think it useless and refer those who wish to
know more on the subject to M. Charles B. Ber-
nard's, *Manuel de l'emigrant*, Stephen Webster's
Treatise on Immigration to the River Plate, Jacopo
Virgilio's *Migrazioni Transatlantiche*, M. G. and
Hulhall's, *Hand Book of the River Plate etc.*, etc.

A few words more; I cannot but wonder, how
in an official document, the *Chargé* uses, against

the government and the people, of the Argentine Republic, expressions which lack that elegant polish and high dignity, so essential in diplomatical despatches.

In regard to his assertion that English subjects have been forcibly enlisted, in the army of the Republic, it is wiser to drop the subject, since the British *Chargé* makes no allusion to any official protest made by him, in so serious an emergency ; but as these topics might carry me too far, I discard them for the moment.

I have done my utmost to show the Argentine Republic in its true light, tearing away the dark veil which Mr. Macdonell has tried to throw over my country. If I have failed, in my efforts, to show her as she is liberal, prosperous and ready to give a new and happy home to those who are so much in need of one ; I have the certitude that nothing can now arrest the stream of immigration and capitals from Europe to America : the old world overcrowded with men and money, must necessarily find an outlet in the new one. This is the law of progress.

M. R. GARCIA.

Paris, May 1873.



Memorias
del Reino de Chile
y de
D. Francisco Meneses
por
Jos. Juan de Juan Maria
(italiano)