

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

No. 340—SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The military events of the fortnight are of a most stirring nature, several sanguinary battles have been fought, the Allies have advanced, and are still advancing. The lines around Humaitá are being slowly but steadily tightened, and the cause of Lopez each day becomes more desperate. The full details of all these engagements will be found in another column. The losses on both sides have been severe, but the Allies have not only invariably held their ground but have, after each encounter, advanced still further into the enemy's country. We await advices per next steamer of a powerful division at present traversing the enemy's country; possibly ere this the important town of Villa Rica, and even the capital itself, Asuncion, have been occupied by the Allies. As it is known that all the male population of the unfortunate country is centred in Humaitá and in the Interior, the Allies will have nothing to contend with save the natural character of the country. The occupation of Asuncion will doubtless have a great moral effect on the Paraguayan people, and unless Lopez is much stronger than is generally supposed, will lead to a prompt conclusion of this prolonged campaign. The last fight at Tuyuti was probably the most sanguinary since the war began. The Paraguayans fell upon Porto Alegre's encampment, without the slightest warning. The surprise could hardly be more complete, and had the Paraguayan commander been able to restrain his men the Brazilian position must have been inevitably lost; but the Paraguayans getting into the rear obtained possession of all the sutlers stores, army contractor's deposits and the pillage was fearful. Port Alegre the Brazilian commander who had been beaten back in the morning, with the eye of an experienced officer, saw that the moment had arrived when he might strike the decisive blow and regain the day, and Gen. Paranhos having come up with some reinforcements they charged the enemy, who, completely disorganized by the pillage and plunder going on in the tents, could offer but a faint resistance. Paraguayans were cut down in the very tents which they had captured, and the day gained by the heroic Port Alegre. Since this terrible fight we have received no new advices from Paraguay. Marshal Caxias has at last outflanked Humaitá, and by holding Tuyuti, a commanding position on the river called Tuyuti, cut off Lopez from Asuncion and the interior of Paraguay. On the same day that the terrible battle at Tuyuti took place, another sanguinary engagement occurred. The Paraguayans, landing from three steamers, attempted to take the place by storm, but they were repulsed with great loss, and the steamers sunk.

Such constant fighting indicates that at last the campaign is drawing to a close, and from the position of the belligerents we feel justified in assuring our foreign readers that there is every probability peace will be restored in the Plate about the commencement of the new year.

Our advices from the Argentine provinces, are a little more favorable, the rebels in Salta have been again defeated and their leader is said to be prisoner. The mooted invasion from Chile, has proved destitute of the slightest authenticity, and there can be little doubt on the conclusion of the Paraguayan war, the provinces will acquire a more favorable aspect. Santa Fé is probably the only one of the provinces which shows signs of progress and vitality. Rosario is fast becoming the great centre of Argentine trade, the streets are being well paved, and will shortly be lighted with gas, the agent of the new company being at present in England purchasing the pipes and other material. A new line of railway is projected and being surveyed from Rosario to the Esperanza colony; this road will be private property built by Sr. Cabal. Several important sales of real estate have been made during the month but mostly city property; the speculation in building sites has considerably fallen off of late since the general impression is that Rosario will not be the future capital of the Republic, and should Dr. Adolfo Alsina, the Govern-

or of Buenos Ayres be elected President, which is every way probable Buenos Ayres will doubtless remain the capital of the Republic.

The Provincial Chambers were formally closed last week, the legal period of the session having elapsed, but the Governor has reassembled the legislators to despatch some Railway and other schemes of much importance.

The wool season is now at its height, and the markets and Railway stations crowded; prices however rule much lower than last year. The sales for the fortnight amount to about 250,000 arrobes. Much of the wool arriving has a small burr called 'carretilla'; for really good wools free from dirt and 'carretilla' as high as \$78 mpc. has been paid, but very few lots have realized this price, and the bulk of the wool sold up to the present has been from \$55 to \$65. Owing to the great increase of sheep in this country numerous sheepsaladeros are springing up, and sheep's grease is becoming a very important staple. The sales during the fortnight have been unusually large, but the supply is so great and advices from European markets rather unfavorable. Prices for all descriptions of tallow have fallen.

During the fortnight there have been several estancia sales in this province; the buyers, for the most part, young Englishmen recently arrived. Prices for land and stock are at present so low, that although the sheepfarming business offers far less inducement than in former years still estancia investments in Buenos Ayres are very tempting. Yesterday two leagues of very superior land in the district of Dolores were purchased by two Englishmen at the rate of \$500,000 mpc. per league, equal to, say £4,000 sterling per league; the sheep on the place to be all sent to saladero, as the Englishmen propose cattle farming which at present gives splendid results.

The railways are now in their busiest season, and all doing a splendid trade. At the terminus of the Great Southern Railway the arrivals of wool are unusually heavy, and the traffic of this line shows a splendid increase over the previous year; in fact, it is now becoming evident that the bulk of the wool from the South will come to market this year by rail. The Northern railway is also doing an excellent paying traffic. Since the demise of Mr. Boyd Thomson, the traffic management has been in charge of Mr. Neville Mortimer, and the trains run with the same punctuality. The traffic on the Northern railway, which is almost exclusively passenger, shows also an increase, owing to the numerous country residences springing up along the road a new line of tramway to Belgrano has been projected by Mr. William Leslie; the enterprise meets with high favor from the Government, and there is every probability that the scheme will be carried out.

Business in Buenos Ayres is at present very dull, and the Custom-house deposits full of goods. Money rules very abundant. During the last fortnight the rate of interest has gone up from 6 to 9 per cent. per annum. The banks are all doing a splendid business. Exchange rules on England at 48½ and 48¾. On France 5.10, and on Rio at 38.400.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

A retired cobbler living close to the General Brown Station, Boca Railway, was shot by a butter hawker, who is known all over Buenos Ayres by his repeated cries of "buena manteca." The affair occurred as follows: the cobbler was owing the hawker some \$12 mpc. for a pound of butter, he came to recover the amount on the 5th, words were exchanged, and the two went to a neighbouring 'pulperia' and had sundry bottles of beer together; they afterwards came back to the shoemaker's house, the shoemaker purchasing some eggs from the hawker; apparently they were good friends, question arose about payment, and the two strolled into the 'potrero' behind the railway workshops, at about 6.30 p.m. No sooner had they reached some 50 yards distance, than the hawker pulled out a revolver and fired at the cobbler; who (an old soldier and follower of Garibaldi)

dodged as the revolver was pointed at him, escaping five shots by his expertness. It is supposed that the tobler thought the murderer had fired his last shot, as he ceased dodging, unfortunately, as the sixth shot struck him in his side; and he fell dead: Of course, as is the case in all parts, the vigilantes (like the rainbow after a storm) came but too late, as the murderer had fled, throwing his basket, eggs and butter into the ditch. The man is well known as a noted assassin in his own country (Italy); only last year one of the navvies employed on the Boca line took a large 'facon' from him, and gave him a sound thrashing. The cause of the deceased not paying at once for the butter, the hawker came one day last week, and the cobbler was from home; he asked one of the sons, who would not pay him as his father was from home, whereupon the hawker pulled out a knife and made a thrust at the boy, the point only inflicting a scratch on his body. The deceased leaves four sons, the eldest about sixteen years, scantily provided for. This is the second cold blooded murder that has taken place down here within a month. Not long since a man was found dead with over a dozen stabs at the Vuelta de Rocha, on the Riachuelo; of course the murderer has not been discovered.

THE CAUSES OF THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION.

Translated from the German.

In the year 1848, the English Government established a Consulate at Massowah (Massana) on the coast of the Red sea, appointing Mr. Plowden to be Acting Consul. At that time, Theodoros had just succeeded by means of violent actions, in making himself Emperor of Abyssinia and Mr. Plowden in order to promote the intercourse of that country with Europe, did not hesitate to recognise him in his new dignity. The English Consul went to the Emperor's court at Gondar and by fostering his predilection for European manners and reforms, entered soon into an intimate acquaintance with His black Majesty; he accompanied him on his warlike expeditions, as also in his hunting parties and proved himself to be a true adherent of Theodoros, in a way that certainly differed greatly from the reserved attitude which is observed by British diplomatists at European courts. For, at that time, Theodoros, who is now showing himself in such a bad light, promised to perform great things for the progress of the country. He abolished slavery and polygamy, the latter being in general use in Abyssinia in spite of the christianism of the natives; he improved the legislature and established a standing army by which he put an end to disorder caused by robbers. When Mr. Plowden was slain 5 years later by a rebellious chief, the Emperor took a terrible vengeance upon the whole tribe of the murderer: hundreds, amongst whom, women and children, were massacred by his order.

Mr. Plowden's successor was Captain Cameron. The instructions he had received from home, were very different from those which apparently his predecessor had to follow, it being prescribed to him to abstain from taking part in the political struggles of the country. But non intervention and neutrality were two things still unknown to the spirit of His Black Majesty, and when Cap. Cameron arrived at Gondar, he was welcomed with great honours, because the Emperor supposed him to be as warm a friend, as Mr. Plowden was and besides because he hoped to gain an ally in England for a war against Egypt. The Emperor is full of hatred against Egypt: a war against that country is the main task he has set himself. He thinks that the Viceroy of Egypt is thinking only how to take possession of Abyssinia and that the Egyptian Agents in Europe do every thing to insult and to render suspicious his country.

He became therefore, completely deceived when he saw that the new English representative was fully inaccessible to his plans and ideas. Being accustomed to Mr. Plowden's unreserved intimacy he could not under-

stand Cap. Cameron's reserved coolness and became distrustful against anything European. Several reforms ordered according to European customs, were suspended; missionaries and elephant hunters were molested and insulted. Against Cap. Cameron the ruler gradually took a deep hatred, but for the moment did not venture to do anything.—A little accident turned his hesitation soon to decision. In the autumn of 1862, the Emperor Theodoros wrote a letter to Queen Victoria requesting her to receive an Embassy which he had sent to England and to appoint a special ambassador at his court as Cap. Cameron was a mere Consul at Massowah. This letter was despatched from Gondar in Nov. 1862, and did not arrive at London before February 1863. It seems that at the Foreign Office it was never read, but indifferently put aside with other documents. In the meantime, official despatches arrived from London for Cap. Cameron, but no answer for His Majesty. The Emperor considered this a premeditated insult and with this irritated disposition, happened to meet Dr. Stern, the Director of the English Missionary Establishment in Abyssinia who had published formerly in England a work on Abyssinia in which he described the Emperor in by no way flattering terms, and, calling his mother too an old roving quack-salver and vender of remedies. The Emperor, vexed by this manner of writing biographies, made him eager reproaches. It was Dr. Stern's ill luck that induced him, on listening to this sermon, to put his hand on his mouth. This gesture was interpreted as the sign of disdain—biting the thumb. The Emperor got furious; ordered him to be seized, beaten and threw into prison the victim. Immediately afterwards, another missionary, Mr. Rosenthal, had the same fate and within a week, all the European residents of the capital, including Cap. Cameron, found themselves imprisoned.

This happened in the autumn 1863. In November, a despatch from London arrived for the British Consul in which the latter was censured for being too friendly towards Theodoros, ordering him at the same time to return immediately to Massowah. This made the Emperor still more excited. It was for him a new and a striking proof that the English despised him and that they tried perhaps to betray him. No answer to his autograph letter, no ambassador sent, and now the Consul recalled—that was too much for him!

In February 1864, intelligence was received at London that Cap. Cameron and other British subjects lay imprisoned and that even their lives were exposed. Now the Foreign office ordered the Imperial letter to be looked for and they deigned an answer. To carry this and several presents to Theodoros's court, there was appointed an Armenian, named Rassam, who was Assistant to the British Consul at Aden and a clever man, thoroughly acquainted with Abyssinia and its inhabitants. Although these qualities were certainly favourable under those perilous circumstances to the new messenger, no attention had been paid to the fact that Theodoros undoubtedly expected a man of higher rank and at least an European.—There elapsed a long time till the Emperors distrust disappeared and till he allowed Rassam to present himself at the court. But then, on receipt of the Royal answer from London, he became entirely changed and ordered a brilliant reception to be prepared to Rassam and all the prisoners to be set at liberty. This was in March 1866. The Europeans were already on their departure as after the painful experiment made they did not feel safe any longer in the country, when suddenly, on the 13th. April 1866, the Emperor had them all seized again. It was evident that his mind had made another turn and it is said that it was a Frenchman Mr. Barbel who brought him to such a sad determination. This man, now in the Emperor's service, had been Cap. Cameron's late secretary and was full of animosity against the latter. He is said to have inspired once more suspicion in the Emperor that the English

Government was about to make an alliance with Egypt, and therefore it is most probable that he only is the cause of the impending English expedition.

The prisoners are in all 18, of whom the most guilty, viz. Cap. Cameron, Messrs. Stern, Rosenthal and Rassam are kept in custody in the fort of Magdala. The rest, including Mr. Flad with 3 children and Mr. Rosenthal, are imprisoned at Debra Tabor. Another missionary, Mr. Flad happened to be absent at the time of the seizure and therefore escaped the imprisonment whilst his family had not been so lucky. The treatment of the prisoners is very varied; sometimes they are allowed great liberty, sometimes they are put in irons.

After long debates in the parliament and the British press, the English Government at last resolved to take energetic steps against the black tyrant. According to a letter from one of the prisoners, Mr. Prideant, bearing date the 30th June 1867, the Emperor had been informed by an ultimatum that in case the prisoners had not arrived at the sea coast up to the 17th. August, he might expect forcible measures to be adopted against him. It is no easy task that must be fulfilled by Sir Robert Napier, the admitted Commander in Chief at Bombay for the expedition. There is a distance of 60 to 70 geographical miles from Massowah, the landing point of British troops, to Magdala and the difficulties consisting in mountains, defiles, forts &c. are rather numerous. But the British troops, in virtue of the good school experienced in India, will know how to overcome these obstacles and these fatigues.—(Gazette de Cologne.)

CARMEN DE ARECO RACES.

Carmen de Areco, Oct. 27th 1867. To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen,
As the late meeting on the 25th ult. of the H. A. racing club, N. is still a subject of much discussion in this and neighboring partidos, I feel much pleasure in handing you a report of a meeting held in this place on the 20th inst., to adjust all matters pertaining to these races.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed and duly signed by the stewards, it being found that they alone, were the competent parties to decide in such cases, as the disputed race for the cup; moreover established usage in all English races, refers such disputed question to them, or a committee previously chosen therefrom.

Resolved—1st. That the cup race which has to be won thrice consecutively by the same member, be decided in favor of Messrs. J. Murphy and Ham as having each won a race for it, and that the article itself remains in the hands of the President or Vice-President of the club.

2nd. That the entrance moneys for the interrupted races be given on demand by the treasurer to those who paid them.

Signed,
T. KENNY,
M. FINNERTY,
JNO. T. MURRAY.
Stewards.

The notice of the above races on 25th ult, which appeared in your paper of 3rd inst., was fully approved of by the meeting, and the plate which was awarded in the 2nd race to Mr. William Murphy of Salto, has been duly forwarded to him with a letter of congratulation from the steward.

C. F. CONNOLLY,
Secretary.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERU.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

Montevideo, Nov. 29th.
Political news generally unimportant.

Paris, Oct. 14th.
The Paris Exhibition will close on the 17th inst.
Every hour the news is expected to arrive that the Italian troops have entered the Papal territory.
Rather more demand for cotton.
Wool remains very much as before.
Tallow firm—45s. 3d. to 45s. 6d.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

THE BATTLE OF TUYUTI.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

On Friday, at half-past three o'clock p.m., we had an interview with Mr. Guimaraens, who had at that moment arrived from headquarters, and who most kindly favored us with a *viva voce* description of the bloody fight which has just been fought. Unfortunately we have not room now for the awful details of this fearful battle, but we give the following succinct notes to satisfy the curiosity of our readers.

On Friday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Colonel Barrios, at the head of 8,000 picked men, sallied from Humaita, and noiselessly took up a position behind a deep wood, within four squares of the encampment of Porto Alegre. Not a shot fired by the advanced post, not the slightest signal given, and at dawn Barrios fell like a hyena on the Argentine camp, having despatched 2,000 men to attack the rear. Porto Alegre was mounted in an instant, and ordered up several divisions. Leading them on himself, this General fought with the most consummate bravery, and under the fire of 200 Paraguayan riflemen galloped ahead. His horse was shot under him, and he mounted another; the second was also shot, and he, although severely hurt by the last fall, mounted a third, and rode into the very thickest of the fight; but the Paraguayans had it for a while all their own way, and until Paranhos came up the state of affairs could not look worse.

Paranhos however fought his way like a lion, although cut off from the main army and obliged to cross the Bellaco. Had Lopez at this time sent reserves, it was all up with the allies, but the Paraguayans had got into the rear, and there it was like the bull in the China shop; they burnt, sacked, and murdered right and left. Even in Itapiru the pell-mell flight of the unfortunates was plainly visible; the sight now was awful, and the fate of the allies at Tuyuti seemed decided; but in an instant the fortunes of the day changed, the brave Paranhos came up like Blucher at the proper moment. Porto Alegre, who has well earned a Marshal's baton, gathered his forces, and men, officers, soldiers and Generals, charged on the victorious foe, now occupied in playing havoc with everything; the stock of cold steel was irresistible, Barrios did all he could to form and drive back the allies, but it was useless, the Brazilians animated by the really splendid conduct of their officers, overcame every obstacle, and then a scene ensued which defies description.

In the tents, at the shops, near the carts, in the ditches, the piles of Paraguayan corpses, too clearly demonstrated what had been going on. Mr. Guimaraens assures us that in one tent he counted twenty-seven Paraguayan corpses, and in others there were still more. Over two thousand fell in that awful struggle; they were, in fact, butchered whilst occupied in carrying off spoils. Over 100 surrendered themselves prisoners, and there survives amongst the rest a Captain Decoud, brother of Decoud, of this city.

General Mena Barreto received a ball in his mouth, which passed out under the right jaw. Numerous other officers were killed and wounded, but we reserve for to-morrow further details.

Porto Alegre's valor and Paranhos heroism merits special notice, but for these brave officers nothing could have saved the allies. The victory so very dearly bought as it was, is a very decisive one; and we felicitate the Brazilian Minister and Mr. Roche Faria on the results. The Argentine hospital burnt, had but a few persons in it at the time.

Messrs. Lanuz & Lezica lost all their stores, but the loss is limited to rations for about 20,000 men. The Paraguayans before the fate of the day was changed by the charge of Port Alegre and Paranhos managed to carry off and send to Humaita many trophies and some guns, but they paid dearly for it before sunset.

THE LATE BATTLES OF TUYUTI AND TAYI.

At daybreak (4½ a.m.) Yesterday morning the Paraguayans made a fearful onslaught on our position. The sutlers and camp followers suffered heavily at the hands of the cowardly enemy who plundered and murdered all before them. From one of the runaway merchants I gleaned the following which I hasten to communicate knowing your anxiety to have a full and true account of the engagement. Scarcely had the sun peeped above the horizon, dispelling the dark shades of night and lighting up the neighbor-

ing woods and valleys with its million rays when we were startled by the ring of musketry on our right; presently the warclang increased and it became evident that the Johnson battery held by the Correntino division was being assailed. The rapid discharge of two heavy guns followed by a deadly silence too plainly proclaimed the issue of the fight, at least so I felt, knowing that the few Correntinos left there could never hold out against any formidable attacking column. My conviction was shared by the Brazilian Generals who hurried forward their men on the first sound of alarm. Whilst all around was bustle and excitement, General Porto Alegre with becoming serenity, scanned, from a slight eminence in front of the whole line, adopting instantaneously the most energetic means of defence.

The enemy must have numbered 8000 bayonets for the most part infantry; they advanced in loose file, quick pace, but good order and extended over our entire front line. The column approached in two divisions the first of which fell deliberately on our right as if to carry all before them, whilst the second or reserve from a little to the rear practised a series of harassing assaults on the Brazilian left. The combat deepens around our ramparts of which the enemy boldly endeavor to possess themselves the Brazilian reserves dispute their own hand to hand with the assailants, whose numbers at length prevail over valor and discipline; the Paraguayan banner waves triumphantly over the heaps of slain as the Brazilians fall back on Porto Alegre's headquarters: here they concentrated and awaited the advance of their comrades.

This slight incident was the turning point of the whole day and this early repulse it was, which threw the final victory into the hands of the Allies.

For whilst the enemy unable permanently to occupy the position, were actually impeded in their retreat by the trenches they had so dearly won, our retrograde movement without entailing disorder had so contracted our line of defence that we were enabled with a small force to hold at bay the fiercest assaults of the enemy until our reserves came up which quickly changed the fortune of the day. Nothing but the stern determination of our veterans could withstand the hairbrained daring of the enemy, and as each column advanced large gaps were opened in their massive lines by our incomparable gunners. We had now time to load and take deliberate aim with our field pieces, for as the Paraguayans were unprovided with artillery, they could not get at us except with the bayonet, no easy matter either behind stone walls. It may be Lopez had calculated on capturing our guns and ammunition and in this he was not out for two fine rifled pieces were left behind by the Brazilians, but in future the gallant Marshal would do well to instruct his braves in the use of 'spike cannon,' he would doubtless find it of great service in concluding a campaign with men who 'never give up the ship.' I am more inclined to believe, however, that the marshy and wooded nature of the country through which they marched would not permit of a long carriage train otherwise it was a grievous error and entirely blasted the fruit which with a little judgment might have ripened under the dazzling rays of their early successes.

In this critical moment the rapacity of our savage enemy proved our best friend. During one of those occasional lulls whilst the enemy were organising a fresh attack and we preparing to receive them, dense volumes of thick, black smoke commingled with flames were wafted by on the morning breeze; overcome by the suffocating vapor we stood motionless on our arms until aroused by the commotion among the camp followers. It was indeed a life and death struggle for these defenceless wretches all who could not fly were butchered as they stood, their goods robbed and houses burned. When Porto Alegre saw this he charged at the head of a picked corps driving back the enemy with dreadful carnage. From this dates the enemy's repulse which as the day wore on was followed by increased disorder.

General Hornos coming up with the San Martin, 3rd. of the line and correntino divisions, charged home on the broken masses, retaking the lost trenches and compelling the pursued to leave behind all their booty, except two light guns which despite the noble efforts of the allied horse were carried off to Lopez—the scanty trophies of that bloody day.

The enemy's loss must have been fearfully heavy; more than 2,000 of their dead were buried by the victor. The trenches, streets and even the huts of the little village are filled

with slain so as to render it impracticable to pass on horseback.—Our own loss may be laid down at 700 to 800 including many Argentine and Brazilian Officers. The valiant Porto Alegre had two horses shot under him and was finally disabled by a wound in the left arm. Major Castilla led the Paraguayan charge and was killed by Alegre whilst tearing down the Brazilian flag from the battlements in front of the imperial commanders tent.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Head-quarters, Tuyu-Cué,
Nov. 2, 1867.

I hasten to inform you, that in accordance with my instructions Brigadier J. M. M. Barreto attacked Tayi with the infantry under his orders.

Disposed in parallel lines, supported by three columns of attack, one on the right, one in the centre, and one on the left, they charged with the bayonet with the greatest intrepidity, and advanced up to the intrenchments which the enemy had raised with incredible celerity, and not only did our troops take these, but they completely defeated two battalions of infantry, 800 strong, without firing a shot, killing 500 and taking 60 prisoners. Many of the enemy in escaping threw themselves from the banks of the river into the water.

Our 4-pounders fired with such certainty at the three steamers in front of Tayi (and which, no doubt, had conveyed thither the forces engaged), that one of them was sunk, another burned, and the third moved off with her paddle-wheels damaged.

It is satisfactory to me to be able to transmit such favorable intelligence, and the more so that Brigadier Barreto informs me our loss did not exceed 30 men in killed and wounded.

MARQUES DE CAXIAS.

POTRERO OBELLA—TAYI.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM THE MARQUIS DE CAXIAS TO GENERAL MITRE.

Head-quarters, Tuyu-Cué,
Nov. 1, 1867.

I have to inform you that according to information received from Brigadier J. M. M. Barreto, charged by me with the operation already known to your Excellency, he marched on the morning of the 29th ult., at the head of a force composed of the 1st, 2d, 7th, 8th, and 9th Battalions of Infantry of the line, and 23d and 24th of Volunteers, 4 pieces of artillery, 50 Sappers, and 1st and 2d Divisions of Cavalry, arriving at the Bridge of the Arroyo Hondo, where he left one of the cavalry divisions to guard that position and the rear of the expeditionary force.

Continuing his march, and approaching the Potrero Ovella, he received information from the vanguard that a line of skirmishers was in sight, supposed to be the vanguard of a superior force. He then ordered his own skirmishers to advance, protected by the 1st and 3d Regiments of Cavalry, he following with the bulk of the column.

He might have advanced about half a league, when Colonel Manuel de Oliveira Bueno, who was engaged in watching the movements of the enemy, sent word that he was in possession of a pass leading to a redoubt, which, after the action, he found to be defended by two deep ditches, and in the flank covered by marshes; in front by a narrow and deep lake. He then ordered the before-mentioned Brigadier to advance with two pieces of artillery, protected by two columns of cavalry in echelon, supported by a battalion of infantry, masked by a line of skirmishers, which kept up a fire with those of the enemy. He sent two battalions to the right and left of the pass, and two others in the direction of the redoubt, followed by the cavalry and artillery in the rear.

The column thus proceeded in the form of a half-moon, and were soon engaged in a bloody contest, resulting in the retreat of the enemy not only from their first lines, already described, but from the others, equally well protected, by extensive and deep swamps. The lines were carried successively by our troops at the point of the bayonet. I have much pleasure in saying that General Mena Barreto reports that officers and men alike distinguished themselves.

The enemy then endeavored to retreat within the fortifications of Humaita, but were pursued and completely cut to pieces by our cavalry.

We have buried 80 Paraguayan corpses, and have taken 56 prisoners, besides a quantity of ammunition and arms. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to 370 men.

According to my instructions, Gen. Mena Barreto marched yesterday at 5.30 in the morning, with a strong force and two pieces of artillery, to

reconnoitre the barranca of Tayi. He halted there at 7.30, sending forward a picquet of Carbineers to explore it. It was discovered that there were no entrenchments.

Our two guns then fired upon a steamer in the River Paraguay. She replied with two shots that did not reach the barranca, and then steamed away towards Humaita. We made two prisoners, one of them a sergeant, who formed part of the guard at Tayi, which had fled, leaving a few lances and fortification tools in our possession.

At 11.30 Brigadier Mena Barreto returned to the Potrero Ovella, leaving a regiment of cavalry at Tayi.

Afterwards I received news that the before-mentioned steamer had returned, accompanied by another. They commenced to bombard Tayi, and succeeded in burding some carts I had placed there to imitate pieces of artillery. They fired also at the brushwood on the banks of the river, thinking naturally we had infantry concealed there. A third steamer was seen, but she passed up the river. One of their steamers, and an armed raft remained all the day in the port of Tayi.

From what we have hitherto ascertained, there exists a road by the coast of the River Paraguay to Humaita. The Potrero Ovella is, we find, about three leagues in extent, and composed of woods, lakes, and marshes, all of which we have explored. There is roaming within it a number of scattered cattle, which we shall collect on the first opportunity.

The town of Pilar was explored, and it was found that there exists neither garrison nor fortification of any kind. The few people who were there, on our arrival had embarked in rafts, and remained in the centre of the river.

Congratulating your Excellency on this new triumph over the enemy, I have only to communicate that orders have been given to the General in command of the expeditionary force to retain the present positions until further instructions.

SINBAD'S ACCOUNT OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Corrientes, Nov. 5.

Gentlemen:

I left Itapiru on the 1st inst. in order to be in time for the mail. On the 29th a formal fight took place at Potrero Obello, situated on the coast of the river Paraguay, between Pilar and Humaita. Mena Barreto at the head of 5,000 men of all arms, attacked and put to rout a superior force of Paraguayans. The published Brazilian account of the enemy's loss is 70 killed and thirty prisoners; the Brazilians own a loss of 302 'hors de combat.' On the 2nd inst. a strong Brazilian force under the same command took possession of Tayi, routing ten battalions of the enemy protected by three steamers which were sunk, their crews taken prisoners or drowned; 160 are the reported numbers of the captives, and as many more killed or drowned. The allied statement of their loss is 'muy pocas.' On the 3rd a deplorable calamity befell the allies at Tuyuti. Early in the morning of that day a convoy was to have left the encampment for Tuyu-Cué, escorted by four battalions of Brazilian troops. The draft cattle were at hand ready to be yoked; the escort was also prepared to move, waiting the order to march with the carts, when a great noise was heard in the encampment from numberless voices, such as 'gauchos' are wont to make, when driving a herd of cattle. Those who shouted were supposed to be conductors of a drove meant for the supply of the army (this was in the grey of the morning); the true character of the imagined drovers was not discovered until they had passed the lines, and got within the entrenchments when they were found to be many battalions of Paraguayan infantry and cavalry, who at once commenced a furious assault. The four battalions that were to have been the escort were the only troops ready at the moment to make resistance, which they stoutly but ineffectually did, with great slaughter. The enemy soon became master of the Tuyuti camp (supposed to have a garrison of 10,000 men), and doing a murderous work; killing without mercy, pillaging and firing everything that could burn. The sutlers shanties after being sacked, the Argentine parque, hospital and commissariat, the large depot of Mr. Lanuz (who has suffered severely), the convoy of loaded carts; in fine, I have said, all that would burn was committed to the flames. The Paraguayans for a time did pretty much as they liked, owing to a general panic throughout the encampment. The fire and fight continued until 9 a.m., when the approach of a column under the command of Osorio made it

advisable for the Paraguayans to retreat, which they did carrying away, some accounts state from two to twelve pieces of artillery, other reports make the number of guns carried off to be twenty-eight, as well as a number of prisoners. Mr. Vigari, the purser of the Pingo, was at the camp in three hours after the enemy retreated; he estimated the number (made at a cursory view) he saw, to be 1500. The road going from Tuyuti to Itapiru was filled with Brazilian soldiers, fugitives, who threw away their guns and knapsacks to facilitate their flight; they never halted in their race till they reached the shipping. Hundreds of these were subsequently collected and sent back to Tuyuti. What else might be expected from new recruits, slaves fresh from plantations, many of whom would as soon be shot at, as to fire a musket themselves. The number of Paraguayans killed are much more than those of the allies owing to their conduct while sacking, by getting helplessly drunk, thus made incapable in the retreat to keep pace with their comrades. When the panic was over, little mercy was shown to the inebriated assailants. Among the wounded officers brought here is Major Tobson who had his arm badly shattered, which has since been amputated. He is lodged in the house of Sr. Molina where every attention is given to his case. The Brazilian wounded were conveyed to the hospital at Charita. During the panic most of the sutlers at Itapiru abandoned their stores and fled to the river side, paying a pound, and in some instances twice that sum for a boat to go a few yards to a place of safety. I need not tell you that when the store keepers returned to their respective shanties, much property was found wanting; many of them had a sad proof of how men are prone to take advantage of circumstances to appropriate to their own use what is not theirs, particularly when it may be done with impunity as was now the case. The routed sutlers from Tuyuti complain of the Brazilian soldiers making a final finish of such goods as the Paraguayans, or the flames had spared. Bad stories are told of the Paraguay legion in the allied service. At the time of the surprise they were posted at an advanced point; it is reported that instead of giving notice of the enemy's coming most of them joined their countrymen. Some Correntino troops are also reported to have behaved in a like manner. Nothing more is said for the present of the cholera, a proof that it has passed away. There has been two arrivals of hay. A Brazilian transport with a contingent passed upward yesterday. The river is rapidly rising. The round numbers of the Paraguayans who surprised the encampment of Tuyuti may be put down at 10,000. They were in the first instance commanded by Barrios; but for some unexplained cause the command was transferred to a Col. named Ximenez. Porto Alegre is said to have had two horses shot under him.

Yours truly,

SINBAD.

BATTLE OF ISLA TAYI.

PARAGUAYAN VERSION.

October 3, 1867.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a hard-fought action took place on the 3d of October, in which our cavalry played a very important part. We have never, perhaps, had a more ruthless or sanguinary battle than this one, considering the immense disproportion of the belligerent forces, as you will see by the interesting details that follow:

At dawn, on the above referred day, a column of our cavalry, composed of two squadrons of the 7th Regiment, and two of the 15th Regiment, commanded by Captain W. Montiel; two squadrons of the 31st Regiment, commanded by Captain M. Goiburu; the 13th Regiment, commanded by Major C. Medina; the 30th Regiment, commanded by Major A. Olbarrita; and the 8th Regiment, commanded by Major B. Caballero, marched out in columns from a place called Hermosa Cué, to reconnoitre as far as Isla Tayi, which forms the dividing line of the enemy's camp, and which is a small island, situated on a sandy ridge, almost entirely surrounded by water. According to an arrangement previously agreed to, Major Caballero, who commanded in chief, ordered the 31st Regiment to occupy the right wing, the 8th and 30th to cover the life of the centre, and 7th, 13th, and 15th to march and place themselves on the left wing; but before these three latter regiments had reached their allotted position, a small party of the enemy, consisting of about 12 men, were seen at a distance on our extreme left, and were followed, first by a squadron, and then by a regi-

ment. On our side just 8 men were sent forward, then a squadron, who opened the action with sabre and lance, and entirely cut up the enemy's squadron, whilst the 7th and 15th rushed upon those regiments which came in for the protection of their own men, routed and pursued them as far as the Island of Caracará.

On the first movement of the enemy the commanding officers of the respective regiments received orders to fall back on the centre, in order to attack 'en masse' the enemy, who, with 18 regiments and six battalions, was threatening the centre and flanks of our line. Three regiments that were advancing in the centre, with two battalions of infantry in their rear-guard, were completely destroyed by the impetuous charge of 3 squadrons of the 7th and 15th, and one of the 13th, who subsequently charged the battalions that came behind and broke them up; the remainder of the enemy's forces took to flight in all directions, pursued by our valiant soldiers, further than the island of Caracará. It is to be remarked, that on the first movement of attack from our side, the enemy brought out 4 pieces of artillery in front of San Solano, and began to fire on our column, without fortunately causing any damage. Whether from fear that their cannon might fall into the hands of our cavalry, or because they found out their ineffectiveness, they soon ceased firing and withdrew them.

Just then the whole of the enemy's cavalry was coming up with ours on its return from the Island of Caracará, detailing some regiments to outflank and cut off the retreat of our column; but some squadrons, which had been opportunely stationed on our left flank, defended the pass, and Major Caballero, with the greatest portion of his force, attacked the centre of the enemy, who had to give way, and were pursued for the third time with heavy loss as far as the Island of Caracará.

But as several battalions of infantry came up to protect the cavalry, constantly defeated, at a time when our men had fired off all their ammunition, and when a great portion of our cavalry were on foot, under the shelter of an island some of these battalions began to fire upon our men, where the latter could not use their swords as they had done before. Major Caballero ordered a change of position, withdrawing his line a few squares; but, we are sorry to say, this manoeuvre was not performed with the military precision peculiar to our troops, which having been noticed by the enemy, who were then demoralised, they took courage again and charged us, causing some losses, which are the more to be regretted, because they were due to a want of punctuality. But the enemy, who had thus been enabled to molest our retreat, were again obliged to take to flight in disorder, as soon as our men could make head and throw themselves upon them again, and then the Paraguayan sword and lance recovered their ascendancy, and obliged them to take refuge behind their crowded infantry. In vain did our line afterwards wait for the enemy, who was satisfied with threatening us only, and instead of charging us, or placing themselves within reach of our worn-out horses, withdrew from sight, returning to San Solano, and our men devoted the rest of the day to collecting their wounded and dead, and burying those who so valiantly defended their flag. Having fulfilled this sacred duty towards their brave comrades, and having nothing to do they withdrew, leaving their enemy also to fulfill their duty of humanity towards their dead; but the enemy has not returned, and our scouts report having found in one spot more than six hundred corpses unburied. On the day of the fight, and under cover of the infantry's fire, four cavalry regiments and two infantry battalions of the enemy were busy for more than three hours collecting corpses, which by twos and threes they loaded on horses; and now we find that they have been pitched into the esteros at different points covering them up with weeds to hide the pillage committed on those very corpses which had been left naked. Deserters that have subsequently come over, say that they were not able to come and fetch their dead, because the evening was too short. And afterwards! Perhaps the days have been too long! We have not this time undertaken the humane task, as is our custom, thinking that their own men would do it; but we were deceived, and the corpses remained on the ground to putrify.

We have, as trophies of victory, sabres, horses, and several red flags, with the inscription, 'provisoria.' This highly immoral proceeding of the so-called Triple Alliance, shows that it is the impersonation of wickedness

and pillage. What, fight with a provisional flag? Can there be greater impudence? This is grand. Hear, ye peoples; come, ye warriors of the age, to receive high inspirations, at the seat of woe of the Triple Alliance.

ENGLISHMEN IN PARAGUAY.

If President Lopez has ever speculated on the chances of intervention in his favor from abroad, or of domestic changes in the States, now hostilising him, he must by this time be thoroughly undeceived. It is in the highest degree improbable that his position will be altered by any occurrence extraneous to the natural course of the campaign. We may take it for granted that he must rest the issue of the contest on his own military resources. What may be the strength of these, it is difficult for us to form any reliable estimate; but the latest reports, after careful sifting, of *ex parte* statements, present unmistakable signs of that gradual exhaustion so long predicted. On the other hand, it may be doubted, whether since the war commenced, the bonds of the Triple Alliance have been more firmly knit than at this moment. The primary stipulation of the Treaty of Alliance, that Lopez shall abdicate his power, runs more chance than ever of being exacted to the letter. The Brazilian Empire, it is certain, will shrink before no sacrifice of men or money to attain that object.

As far, then, as we can judge from appearances, Lopez is either obstinately fencing with his fate, or he is the dupe of parties personally interested in the continuance of the war. Neither of these alternatives is very creditable to his sagacity.

We may say safely that we have never been the political advocates of General Lopez. We have always considered his system of Government as an anachronism, and, even more, as an impossibility, confronted as it must be by the steady advance of European ideas in these regions. But in common with many of our fellow-countrymen, we have sometimes closed our eyes to his political acts, and have chosen to contemplate him only in the light of a ruler who, on the margin of a desert, and surrounded by an indigenous population, has made great efforts to foment industry and introduce the mechanical arts. In fostering these he has employed the revenue of the country with an uprightness which defeats calumny, and has patronised, and well treated, the English and other foreigners who have aided him in the attempt.

What sympathy we may still entertain towards General Lopez, we cannot better expend than in cautioning him against information which, for mercenary ends, may be given him to disguise the real truth of his position. If his position is such as it is now commonly represented, he may be sure that his enemies are not sanguinary, and that they will be only too glad to give him the opportunity to escape, if he chooses to accept it. Impartial spectators of the events now in progress, would advise him to do so with all convenient speed.

But it is possible that other counsellors of President-Marshal Lopez may ridicule this officious advice, as well as the views which seem to prevail as to the position of a Potentate, who, far from being in the straits we speak of, is secure, they would tell us, in the assurance of ultimate triumph. In that case, we have even greater reason for now adverting to a question of more serious import to us than mere speculation as to the result of a contest in which we are neutral.

There are still Englishmen in the employ of General Lopez. And were we not averse to parallels that might be thoughtlessly drawn, between him and another distant Potentate, with whom Great Britain is now about to cast up accounts, we would say there are still certain Englishmen forcibly detained in captivity by Gen. Lopez. But we prefer to consider them as foreigners, who from choice or interest have entered his service, and who have hitherto faithfully served him. From the nature of their callings, civil rather than military, we can yet hope that, *proprio motu*, he will be inclined to accept their resignation, although he may have lately refused that boon to a direct demand in their behalf.

President-Marshal Lopez must be aware that, as far as Europe is concerned, his future reputation is bound up in the safety and honorable treatment of foreign residents in Paraguay. And we can scarcely believe the too commonly-expressed opinion, that Lopez, now brought to bay, is callous to praise or censure, present or posthumous; and that the safety of the foreigners in his clutches has no other guarantee, but the immediate personal ends, the caprices of a barbarian.

On the contrary, we see in his diplomatic notes that he makes some sacrifice, even of veracity, to give a plausible coloring to his acts, when they are to be judged in distant countries, or where, in his own almost pathetic words, "his voice cannot reach." We know also that he spends large sums for no other purpose than to enable his agents in London or Paris, to represent his proceedings favorably to the civilised world. We may therefore reasonably conclude, that as it has been remarked of the rest of us, he is neither so great a philosopher to be above censure; nor so great a beast as to be beneath it.

And, moreover, when he reflects on the responsibility of holding in his hands the lives of a few innocent foreigners, he will probably hesitate before he permits any wilful injury to them, either in the hour of his triumph or of his fall. In the former case, he would risk the fruits of his success by incurring the vindictive and instant chastisement, which we can positively assure him powerful European nations are preparing to inflict; and, in the latter case, whilst permitted to live, he would be branded as a monster, or would subject his memory uselessly and gratuitously to the execration not only of his immediate enemies, but of the world in general.

THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES

Never since the commencement of the Paraguayan war has the campaign possessed so much interest for the general reader as at present; the allies profiting by dearly bought experience, are at last adopting tactics which must result in either hemming in the Paraguayan army at Humaita, or forcing the enemy to attack on disadvantageous terms. It is much to be regretted that we have no book or guide at our command to describe the country in the neighbourhood of the present operations, but as far as we can judge from the hasty sketches in the *Semana*, the allies are entering localities every way dangerous to an invader. At Tayi, a commanding position on the Paraguayan river just a stretch above Humaita, there is an immense "Isleta" or jungle, in the vicinity of which already a sanguinary battle has been fought, according to the Paraguayan version, the Brazilians were driven back here on the 3d. with great loss, whilst the allies claim a great victory on the occasion; the subsequent operations however remove all doubt as to this fight, for we find on the 27, a regular hand to hand fight at a point midway called Potrero Ovello. This potrero occupies a very commanding position a little out of Humaita, and on the lower road to Asuncion; here were posted the abastecedores of the army, and since the move of Caxias to Tuyu-Cué, Lopez has had hundreds of his soldiers digging trenches and strengthening the position. Up to the 3d ult. Caxias it appears knew nothing of this place, but the fights at the Isleta taught him the topography of the ground, and on the 27 ult. a powerful division was despatched to take the place by storm; the brave cossacks of Rio Grande under Gen. Andrade Neves, and 7 battalions of infantry under Salustiano, marched in single file through a tortuous path from the allied encampment; the road passes through a glen, where a handful of Paraguayans if well posted might have held the pass and checked the invaders, but the Brazilians encountered no opposition until they came face to face with the enemy at the Potrero. The enemy seemed to trust more to the strength of their position and their bravery than to numbers. 250 Paraguayans held the place undismayed at the splendid charge of the Brazilians, there was nothing for it but the bayonet, the fire of the enemy was steady well directed and concentrated, but the Brazilians with equal heroism charged up to the very ditches at double quick step; the Rio Grande cavalry won new laurels and dashing up to the very trenches of the Paraguayans sabred the gunners; the Paraguayans never flinched an inch until they saw the Brazilians at their flank, they then retreated in good order to Humaita, the nature of the country being such as to impede pursuit.

Important as is this position in a strategic point it costs the Brazilians dearly and those who know the difficulties attending the attack of an entrenched position will not read with surprise that the Brazilians had over 500 hors de combat, whilst the enemy did not lose a 10th of that number. A very sad episode occurred during the fight. Col. Oliveira who but the day previously had been promoted was shot dead by a subaltern officer, owing to some high words passing between them. The position once gained by

the Brazilians was occupied, and the Marques Caxias in person inspected the place, and ordered the cavalry to hover about Tayi, whilst the artillery mounted some brass pieces to command the river. The Paraguayan guard at Tayi only numbered a sergeant and a few men. From the wilful weakness of the place it is thought that Lopez wishes to get the Brazilians in this dangerous spot but the lines of the allies are so extended that if Lopez adopts the first Napoleon's tactics, the allies will find out their error. The allies at present stretch over an immense extent of country, and the only feature in their favor is that the enemy may be said to be without cavalry. During the last month the allies have invariably attacked with success, and a summary of the various engagements shows, great advantages gained by the allies and heavy losses by the enemy. This has led to a complete change of tactics on the part of the allies; large divisions war at present penetrating the country and very possibly ere long we shall hear of the crossing the Tebicuari and the occupation of Villa Rica. Porto Alegre has been ordered to move to the right and thus in fact form the rear guard near Tuyu-Cué; the evident object of this move is to strengthen the allied line which shuts Lopez in the Peninsula, but all these movements and tactics can only have one result, a terrible and sanguinary battle has to be fought. Ten thousand desperate Paraguayans have to force their way into the country, the allies under no circumstances can avoid this, and the sooner it comes to pass the better for friend and foe; the base of operations will evidently be the Villa Pilar, when Porto Alegre evacuates that most useless of all positions the fens of Tuyuti.

THE LATE ORIENTAL RISING.

Don Justo C. de Urquiza, Chief of Police in Concordia, on being informed that Colonel Aparicio meditated an armed descent on the Banda Oriental, started off, post haste, to San José, and apprised his mighty namesake the Captain General, who ordered him to speed back as fast as he had come, and apprehend the would be rebel, before he should have time to carry out his fell design.

Obedient to the command, the magistrate returned, and having summoned about him his whole troop of vigilantes, he approached the rebel chief, whom he desired to prepare for his 'pasco.' Nothing put about by the suddenness of the demand—the General promised to hold himself in readiness by 8 a.m. the following morning. Never doubting for an instant his friend's good faith, the credulous officer went home chuckling on the success of his mission. The delusion was shortlived and quickly dispersed by the morning's sun, for it then became known that Aparicio with eight of his accomplices had escaped during the night. Small armed parties were quickly sent in pursuit; the whole country was scoured for miles around, but without success, not a trace of the fugitives could be discovered high or low, and the dejected officials had to return to San Jose with only the three honorable cowards who had not joined the fight. It was the intention of the raiders to make their first move on Salto, from whose large bank coffers they had hoped to be able to derive the chief sinews of warfare; happily they were foiled in this, and but for the stupidity of a bungling official they might have now paid the penalty of their temerity; nothing can excuse such culpable credulity, and sooner than that the law should be cheated of its due, the hungry official should be held responsible for the appearance of his bail. Meantime nothing must be left undone to prevent a fresh attempt, for when once begun no one can say where it may end. Eighty men are reported to be assembled at Estancia Rica, in Mocoretta, on the frontier; nothing positive is known yet as the two scouts sent forward have not turned up. Large forces are held in readiness to move on any threatened point, and the sooner the robbers show themselves the better.

Little sympathy is expected from the peaceful inhabitants, who are more than disgusted at this abortive attempt to raise the gory standard of anarchy, bloodshed and robbery, veiled by the sacred garb of patriotism.

The little organ of public opinion in Salto, called *El Norte del Rio Negro*, says:—"The row is not wholly destitute of foundation. It is known that Aparicio has over one hundred men at Rica, on the Correntino border. Commander Reina keeps a close watch on his movements. The whole department is under arms, numbering in all some three hundred fighting men. We are prepared. There is no fear. Forewarned is forearmed."

FLAMSTEED MAILS.

Manchester, Oct. 4th. On Monday, business was resumed with some alleviation of the great depression, almost amounting to a panic, with which the previous week closed. The improvement was, however, of short duration. Subsequently a very quiet feeling set in, and it was found that any advance on the low rates of Friday at once arrested buying. This quietness has continued since Tuesday. A very limited general business has been transacted, and values of goods and yarns are to-day quite as low as on Friday last, and, in many cases, lower. Want of confidence, instead of diminishing as prices have receded, seems to have increased, and buyers for nearly all markets postpone their operations as much as possible, in the belief of being able to buy later on better terms. Continental merchants still act with extreme caution, and confine their purchases to lots for immediate delivery, doubtless in a great measure influenced by fears of some interruption to the peace of Europe. Failures, and rumours of others impending, have also had an unsettling and depressing effect on this market. Those actually announced do not, however, directly affect this market to any considerable extent.

In Messrs. Smith, Edwards, and Co.'s circular we read:—"With regard to the prospects of our market, it is difficult at present to pronounce a decided opinion—so extremely weak is the position of holders that any momentary lull in the demand at once converts them into pressing sellers, and the rapidity with which our market declines under these circumstances baffles all ordinary calculations. But looking at the state of supply and demand, and the extraordinary fall which prices have sustained since the beginning of the year, it might well be deemed not only that the bottom had been reached, but that there was room for an important reaction."

Taking a broad view of the future, we would remark that an American crop of 2½ millions would provide a scanty enough supply of Cotton for Europe next year, should trade revive and a full consumption be maintained, but this fact is not likely to be evident till a later period of the season, and till the effect of low prices on the Indian supply are clearly perceived.

Money Market, London October 4th. The tone of the market is much steadier this morning, although the price of the Funds has undergone no alteration since the close yesterday, when Consols stood at 94½ to 94½, and Reduced at 92½ to 92½, both for money and the account. Notwithstanding the official organ of the French Government would lead us to believe that the excitement on the Bourse on the 2nd inst. originated with some evil disposed person, and was founded entirely on false rumours, the Three per Cent. Rentes continue to decline, and the same sensitiveness appears still to be manifested as if no official explanation had been published at all.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER

William Lowther, Esq. was appointed Attaché at Berlin, November 4, 1841; and Paid Attaché, April 6, 1845; at Naples, April 7, 1852; Secretary of Legation to the Court of Naples, July 1, 1852; was Chargé d'Affaires from August 20 till November 28, 1853, and from January 19, 1854, till January 30, 1855. Was transferred to St. Petersburg, April 1, 1858; was Chargé d'Affaires from May 20 till August 29, 1858; was transferred to Naples June 6, 1859, which appointment was subsequently cancelled, and he was transferred to Berlin, July 8, 1855. Was Chargé d'Affaires from August 21 till November 29, 1859; from May 30 till July 13, 1860; from December 4, 1860, till February 8, 1861; from September 16 to November 5, 1861; and from September 16 till October 8, 1862. Was promoted to be Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, November 5 1862; was Chargé d'Affaires from November 28 till December 10, 1862; from July 13 till September 16, 1863; from July 19 till August 27, and from September, 30 till November, 16, 1864; and from August 14; till October 8, 1865.

TERRIBLE ECSTASY IN THE BOCA.

Sixteen persons were poisoned in the Boca yesterday from eating cakes made from maize flour. The cook who made the cakes is stated to have eaten more than the rest. The Doctor of the Policía says there is little hope of their recovery. The cakes are supposed to have been mixed with kerosene, and the maize flour is said to have been in the house for over seven months. The affair is under investigation. The cook is a middle aged woman, Italian, as well as the best.

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"Will falsi audeam, null veri non audeam dicere."
 CICERO.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1867.

THE PERU'S MAILS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

17th October.

Messrs. Campbell and Son, cotton brokers, of Liverpool, who suspended payment last week, were summoned at the police court on Wednesday on the serious charge of having obtained advances from the National Bank on false pretences. The charge is based on an allegation that the advances, which amount in the aggregate to nearly £30,000, were made on the faith of a promise that the defendants would hold a sufficient quantity of cotton to cover the advances, and that this obligation had not been performed. The summonses against two of the firm—Messrs. Herbert Campbell and Thomas Stretch—were withdrawn, and Charles Lee Campbell is now the only defendant. The case, after a long investigation, was adjourned until Friday.

All Saints' Church, Birkenhead, was on Sunday night the scene of one of those disturbances which are best described by the alliterative phrase—Ritualism and ruffianism. A number of persons who object to, and wrongly fancy that they can violently interrupt, the mode in which the service is conducted in the church, went thither on Sunday night and created an uproar. One of the alleged ringleaders, a young man bearing the suggestive name of Wildgoose, was summoned at the Birkenhead police court on Wednesday, and mulcted in a salutary penalty of 40s. and costs. Wildgoose had taken out a cross-summons for assault against one of the choristers, but the charge broke down.

The three prisoners who were examined before the Manchester stipendiary magistrate on Monday, on the charge of having been concerned in the murder of Sergeant Brett, were further examined on Wednesday, and committed for trial. Brophy and Chambers, who were captured in Liverpool on Friday night, tried to establish an alibi, but did not succeed.

The Glasgow and Belfast mail steamer Wolf, and the Fleetwood and Belfast steamer Prince Arthur, got into collision off the Irish coast on Wednesday morning. The Wolf was so much injured that she speedily sank, but all her passengers were saved.

The Imperial family of France have returned from Biarritz to Saint Cloud.

Reports are again current that the Italian army is on the point of entering Pontifical territory, but the rumour at present has received no official confirmation. It is, however, quite certain that the Italian press calls upon the Ratazzi Ministry to take a decisive and vigorous course. The moderate journals insist upon the urgent necessity of the Italian Government sending troops to Rome before the arrival of the insurgent bands, who are represented to be acting under the inspiration of the Mazzinian party. It is said in some of the Roman jour-

nals that the insurrection is carried on with the secret approval of the Italian Government, and that the ranks of the insurgents are swollen by accessions of officers and men from the Italian army. The inference drawn from this is that Italy intends to set aside the September convention, and, when the insurgents reach the walls of Rome, to march an overwhelming army and take possession of the entire Papal territory, including the city of Rome. That the progress of the invaders is now occasioning very serious anxiety in Rome is beyond all question, and the Pope, it is said, has convoked an extraordinary meeting of the cardinals to deliberate upon the present threatening state of affairs.

The information respecting the movements of the insurgents is contradictory: that which is sent from Rome represents them as flying before the Pontifical troops; that which comes from Florence speaks of the satisfactory progress of the movement. It is said that in an engagement in the forest of Montelibretti Menotti Garibaldi had made his escape. Several hundred Garibaldians are secreted in Rome waiting for the signal for a rising; they have hitherto baffled all the attempts of the police to discover them.

A special correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* gives a new version of the recent arrest of General Garibaldi when attempting to leave Caprera. He says that instead of merely summoning the general to halt in the name of the law, the commander of the Sesia, Count Capras, ex-officer of the Grand Duke, fired twice at the little boat—once with powder, once with ball—then, not considering the intimation sufficient, followed it up with a volley of musketry. When the Sesia came up with the boat, the general, stepping on board, asked "Was that salute meant for me?" "Assuredly," was the prompt reply. "Too much honour," answered the general.

Recent news states that serious troubles are apprehended in Vienna if the Emperor Francis Joseph refuses his assent to a modification of the concordat. Popular demonstrations have taken place in front of the hotel of Cardinal Rauscher. Police agents have entered all the large workshops in the city and cautioned the masters not to allow public meetings of the workmen to take place on their premises. The municipality of Vienna has demanded of the Emperor the re-establishment of the national guard, which shall maintain order in the city in the place of the army. To add to these complications, the Lower Chamber of the Reichsrath has resolved not to vote the bill embodying the financial arrangement with Hungary in the absence of a modification of the concordat. Herein lies the chief difficulty with which his Apostolic Majesty has to contend.

Rome, Oct. 15.

The *Official Giornale di Rome* of today confirms the statement that the Pontifical gendarmes have re-occupied Acquapendente without opposition, but adds that having re-established order they immediately withdrew from the town.

The *Osservatore Romano* asserts that with the exception of Nerola no other portion of Pontifical territory is at present occupied by the insurgents.

Advices from Rome announce that the insurgent bands are considerably increasing in number, especially south of the capital. Yesterday several unimportant encounters took place near Correse and Torre Alfina. It was expected Viterbo would be tomorrow declared in a state of siege in consequence of the attitude of the population.

The *Riforma* states to-day an extraordinary consistory is to be held at Rome, and that the Pope has convoked the cardinals to deliberate upon present events.

Florence, Oct. 16. Noon.

Advices just received here from the frontier state that the greater part of the province of Frosinone is occupied by the Garibaldians, the garrisons having withdrawn after a short or no resistance. The movements of the Garibaldians and the Pontifical troops continue unceasingly, in various directions.

Paris, Oct. 17.

The *Moniteur* of this morning, referring to the insurrectionary movement in the Papal States, says—"Authentic and concurrent intelligence from Rome and Florence enables us to give the most circumstantial account of the affair of the 13th October, which is the last encounter that has taken place for some days. Ninety Papal soldiers with rash impulse charged a body of 300 Garibaldians, cut their way through them, and occupied Monte Libretti. The invaders, however, having received considerable reinforcements from the neighbouring frontier, probably badly guarded, resumed the offensive to the number of 800. Before so superior a force the Pontifical detachment effected a retreat in good order. During the whole day they had ten wounded, whom they were able to remove, together with 15 Garibaldian prisoners. The losses of the enemy appear to have been considerable, and it was affirmed at Florence that Menotti Garibaldi was seriously wounded. What is certain, however, is that the invaders found it prudent to evacuate anew Monte Libretti and even Folvaterra, and the Romans have retaken possession of both those localities."

Paris, Oct. 16, Evening.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its bulletin, says—"Tranquillity continues to prevail at Rome, notwithstanding the attempts proceeding from foreign quarters to incite the population to an insurrection. It is evident that the revolutionary movement, instead of having arisen on Pontifical territory, has been forcibly imported by the bands of Garibaldians who have placed themselves in flagrant opposition to the rules of international law. The Garibaldian bands suffered defeat on the 11th and 13th instant. The Republican tendencies which these bands do not attempt to conceal, and the excesses they have committed, have resulted in strengthening the feeling of devotedness among the populations of the towns and country towards the Holy Father."

The correspondent of the *Debats* says it is fully expected in Florence that an insurrection will take place in Rome in a few days. The moderates are calling on the Government to enter the Papal States, in order to prevent the revolutionary party from establishing themselves in Rome. And this the *Debats* correspondent believes will be the denouement of the drama. The *Roman Journal* says that in the affair of Subiaco, on the 11th, the Garibaldians were attacked with great ardour by the Pontifical troops, to the cry of "Viva Pio Nino, Papa et Re." Fifteen Garibaldians were made prisoners, several were wounded, and three left on the ground. Amongst the last was Emilia Bressio, of Milan, who was captain of the band.

The *Liberte* mentions a report that the English Government had been informed by the French Cabinet that, whatever might be the result of the struggle in the Roman States, France would not send a French force there. But, in the same column, it says that a squadron is ready to start from the

Hyères, Islands, and that several vessels for the transport of troops are being got ready in Toulon.

The *Pays*, *Etendard*, and *Patrie* say that the temporal power of the Pope must be upheld, whilst the clerical journals affirm that the Papal troops would make short work with the Garibaldians were it not that they have the secret support of the Italian and French Governments. M. Dupanloup, in a postscript to his letter to M. Ratazzi, says—"There is but one thing to be done. M. Ratazzi must be made aware that he can enter Rome only by marching over our bodies, or else we are disgraced."

The Havas agency gives an analysis of a despatch which, it says, has been sent by the Papal Government to the English Cabinet, also a despatch in which it says that Garibaldi is to be brought off from Caprera in a small boat on the night of the 18th to one of the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which is to be ready to take him on board.

Some of the Paris journals (says the *Express*) publish a note which it is said the Papal Government has sent to England to be presented to the English Cabinet, complaining that arms and money are openly supplied to the Garibaldians in England. The note accuses England of violating neutrality in so acting; and remarks that England complained of the United States Government for encouraging the machinations of the Fenians, though that Government acted less openly and less actively than England is doing with respect to the Garibaldians. The note then charges England with ingratitude towards the Papal See, inasmuch as in the Fenian agitation it did all that was possible to be useful to her, though it could have made "every Catholic in England and in Ireland a dangerous Fenian, and in that case England would have had to struggle against a formidable insurrection." England, says the note, by her conduct has violated international law, and, if a catastrophe should occur, the British Government, in the opinion of the Papal Government, will be in a great measure responsible for it. The note asks if in such a state of things the Papacy ought to demand from Catholic Ireland assistance against England? And it answers—"God forbid! The English Government renders evil for good; but the Papal Government will always return good for evil." The note is communicated to the newspapers by Havas's agency, so that it no doubt comes from the French Government; but we must observe that the document is not written in the tone usually adopted in diplomatic communications.

The Rome correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following items of news:—"A detachment of gendarmerie, commanded by Captain Celli, encountered in the forest of Montelibretti a band of insurgents headed by Menotti Garibaldi. There was a short combat, when the Garibaldians fled, leaving three prisoners in the hands of the Pontificals. Menotti Garibaldi had his horse killed under him, but effected his escape, and reached the frontier on another steed. He was last heard of at Sabina, where he has assumed the command of a larger band, and we may soon find him again in the field. One of the three prisoners at Montelibretti is the Garibaldian Captain Teresini. Garibaldi's staff, including Oniroli and Cadolini, were for some days lodged quietly at the Hotel Terzi, in Rome. They paid frequent visits to the gates and walls of Rome, and evinced a keen interest in the surrounding heights. The police seemed to be unconscious of their presence, though their names appear-

ed in large letters in the list of visitors, and it was not till Sunday that they received the attentions of Monsignor Randi, the director of police. This functionary ordered them to leave Rome without a moment's delay. Some hundreds of Garibaldians have entered Rome, and are concealed in subterranean chambers, of which the city is full. The police search for them in vain, though they arrest dozens of vagrants every night.

A revolution was to have been attempted on the 6th, but was countermanded in consequence of the non-arrival of a force of Garibaldians under Ricciotti Garibaldi, who were to have disembarked on the coast."

The following was the distribution of the Papal army on the 30th of last month:—At Rome, 8265 men; at Viterbo, 447; at Bacigliene, 141; at Civita Vecchia, 557; at Frosinone, 256; at Velletri, 172; at Comarca, 209; at Tivoli, 165; at Legnano, 94; at Terracina, 70; at Civita Castellana, 60; and at Pagliano, 80. The total force (on paper) amounts to 12,947 men.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARNO.

The Royal Mail steam packet Arno arrived here this morning at six a.m. She left Rio on the 6th inst., and arrived at Montevideo on the 10th; she landed there 10 packages of specie and jewellery, value £12,000, 291 packages of cargo, and 70 passengers, amongst whom were their Excellencies Baron de Mauá, B. G. Vigil, Esq., and G. B. Gana, Esq. The Arno experienced very rough weather throughout the passage. She brings for Buenos Ayres 14 packages of jewellery, value about £6,000, 342 packages of cargo, and the following passengers:—

T. Bell, Jr., C. Pequin, T. Jacobs, F. Fair, H. Von Eicken, J. G. Wehner, James Fair and lady, Mr. Blunt and servant, Miss Blunt and servant, Z. de Castabitate, T. Gould, J. Bernasconi, J. H. Green, F. Bollini, D. Z. Bollini, B. Roosen, H. Eger, B. Meyer, E. Teitjen, E. A. Bevan, Altman, family, C. Cowell, Miss M. Twyman, Mrs. Grube, A. Tnadri, J. Gittardi, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Cobers and infant, F. B. Carábellos, J. M. Calastrini, A. B. y Sabel, M. C. y Fernandez, A. M. y Taboado, M. Dis, J. da Silva, A. da Silva, T. Gallego, A. Rodriguez, J. B. Rodriguez, A. Brunel, J. P. Prado, M. N. Carneiro, A. B. Nietto, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Boothman, Padres G. Crissio and L. Soli.

RUMOURED RETIREMENT OF LORD DERBY.

The frequent recurrence of the Premier's attacks of gout strengthens his determination to withdraw from official life. It was said to be Lord Derby's intention to place his resignation in the hands of the Queen as soon as the English Reform Bill became law. His colleagues have, however, pressed upon him the importance of giving his present Cabinet and his party the prestige of his name and the benefit of his counsel until the bills for Scotland and Ireland are passed; and it is understood that the noble earl has given a reluctant consent. when, however, the Reform question has been settled for the three kingdoms, Lord Derby will consult alike his tastes and his health, which is very precarious, by retiring from the Premiership. His present attack is said to be a mild form of gout, yet the noble Earl has been compelled to keep his bed. If he looks as ghastly pale and as wretchedly ill as when he re-appeared in the House of Lords during the committee on the Reform Bill to rescue the ministerial measure from the blundering hands of Lord Malmesbury, the less Lord Derby attends to his "public duties" during his present attack the

better for his recovery. His nervous system is, I hear, much shattered, and his digestion greatly impaired. The probabilities are therefore somewhat against Lord Derby meeting Parliament again as First Lord of the Treasury, and remaining in office until the Scotch and Irish bills are passed. Whenever the moment comes for Lord Derby's withdrawal from the Premiership, there are but two names which can be submitted to her Majesty—those of Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli. If the Queen's choice fell upon Lord Stanley he would be called to the upper house during his father's lifetime, and would be at the head of the Government in the Lords, Mr. Disraeli continuing to lead the party in the lower house. Lord Stanley is an eminently safe and judicious minister, and he would be a more acceptable premier than any other member of the present Cabinet. But the question remains, whether Mr. Disraeli would consent to serve under a politician so much his junior, and give up the grand prize of an Englishman's ambition. It has before been pointed out in these columns that Mr. Disraeli's position, on the withdrawal or retirement of Lord Derby, would exactly resemble Lord Canning's in 1827, when the Earl of Liverpool became incapacitated. Mr. Canning was a parvenu of brilliant ability, who won his way to high office and leadership, notwithstanding the jealousy and distrust of the Tory aristocracy of his day, Mr. Disraeli's biographer will have a similar career to relate. But when George the Fourth had the meanness to ask Mr. Canning to serve under some noble First Lord of the Treasury, he promptly declined.

Mr. Canning, as leader in the Commons, claimed the Premiership by right of inheritance on the incapacitation of the head of the Government in the upper house. If Mr. Canning refused to serve even under the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Disraeli would be held more than justified in refusing to hold office under Lord Stanley. I doubt, indeed, whether the offer would ever be made to Lord Stanley to succeed his father in the Premiership, or to Mr. Disraeli to fill a subordinate position in his Cabinet. So far as I can learn, Mr. Disraeli's claims to be the next Conservative Premier are pretty generally, though somewhat grudgingly, acknowledged by his party. As it is one of the privileges of a first minister, on tendering his resignation to nominate his successor, Lord Derby's natural paternal pride would be gratified in being able to recommend the Queen to send for his son. But, if I am not mis-informed, Lord Derby himself regards Mr. Disraeli as his lawful successor in the Premiership, and is probably at this very moment continuing to hold office solely at the entreaty of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, who knows how much better he fights the battle of Reform under the ægis of such a chief.

CHASCOMUS.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

In this usually quiet district there has been perpetrated a daring outrage, which has caused some alarm among the camp community. One day last week a gaucho, travelling with a 'tropical' of horses, rode up to a 'puesto,' within a league and a-half of Chascomus. The house is occupied by a Scotch family, not long since come to this country. The shearing, being carried on at the estancia, the master of the 'puesto' was engaged there, and there were none in the place but the mother and her three little children.

After entering the house the gaucho demanded money, and in order to en-

force his demand he lifted up a little boy and laid him on the table. Brandishing a long knife over the poor boy, the wretch proceeded to ransack a chest in search of booty. Thinking perhaps that the terrified woman would take down a gun which hung upon the wall, and attempt to defend her property or her life, the fellow tied her hands whilst he rummaged among the contents of the chest. Once or twice the coward ascended the view-ladder to make sure that no rescue was at hand. After having secured a pocket-book, which, being somewhat bulky with receipts and odd papers, seemed to satisfy his 'cursed lust' of money, he went away. Shortly after, however, finding that it contained only about a hundred dollars, and thinking, no doubt, that he had been 'swindled,' he returned. This time he found the door locked against him, and his loud knocks for admission unheeded. Perhaps the villain may have had a wholesome dread of a deadly weapon, even in a woman's hands, and he rode off in the direction of outside, whence he came. It must be a matter of thankfulness that the vagabond confined his desires to money, when all else was in his power.

Mr. M. N. Auld has been entertained at supper in Devitt's Hotel, by about twenty of his more intimate friends and acquaintances, to testify their respect, and to wish him good-bye and god-speed, on the occasion of his leaving Chascomus.

AMERICAN SS. LADY LANG.

Capt. Manton may well feel proud of his steamer. On Sunday morning he started from Mr. Lowry's store to make a trip through the roads, having invited Mr. Galvan and others on board; on the mole he discovered that Mr. Galvan had taken his ticket on board the Villa del Salto, to accompany some ladies to Montevideo, who were about to leave in the Peru for Chile; nothing daunted Capt. Manton proceeded at 7 o'clock on board his vessel and determined to give chase to the Villa del Salto.

At 5 minutes past 7 the Villa del Salto left port, and at 30 min. after 7 a.m., with only 7 lbs. steam Capt. Manton followed. At 8 o'clock the Lady Lang passed the Ponton, at 10.59 the Peluco light-boat, at 2.05 she sighted the Mount, at 3.22 she passed the Panola light-boat, and at 4.15 she anchored off the Custom-house; making the run down in 8 hours 45 minutes. The Villa del Salto left at 7.5, and anchored at 4.10; difference in favor. Lady Lang 20 minutes.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

To the Editors of the Standard. Gentlemen. I was present at the above meeting on Friday last, and beg to bring the following facts under your notice. The several events passed off to the satisfaction of everybody with the exception of the 440 yards flat race, after this was run, there seemed to be a feeling of dissatisfaction existing in the minds of a considerable number, induced by the gentleman who at present holds the cup, having accidentally or otherwise pushed one of the leading competitors, thereby causing him to fall and to lose all chances of winning, and when I say that I think this said gentleman should scarcely retain the cup I but echo the opinions of a large proportion of the spectators as expressed on the field. On the merits of this question I do not profess to decide, I merely venture to express views based on the authority of "Bells' Life" admittedly the final and decisive court of appeal in all sporting matters, which has decided that "if one competitor acci-

dently or intentionally push another, he shall be disqualified, or in other words, entirely out of the race; further, that the winner of the second prize is entitled to the first, the 3rd to the 2nd, and so on." Now under these circumstances I would propose that all claim to the cup should for the moment be suspended, and the race again contested by the three foremost runners, a time and place to be appointed as early as possible, and while apologizing for the trouble I am giving you, permit me to observe that no other motive than one of justice has prompted me to pen the foregoing.

Believe me, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HACKNEY WICK.

PORT LAWS.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

Knowing your willingness at all times to publish in your valuable paper anything that tends to fair play I wish to know if any such law exists in the Captain of the Ports' that any particular whaleboat has the privilege of taking the Captain of vessels just arrived on board the guard ship, before they have received pratique, or the said whaleboat asked permission from the guard ship, to board said vessel; while another boat being alongside the guard ship first, is refused the same permission, and told if he only speaks to the captain of the vessel, he will be put in irons and fined five thousand dollars.

By inserting this you will oblige Yours truly,
BOAT OWNER.

RANCHOS.

November 3, 1867.

Mr. Editor, You will oblige us by publishing the following in your valuable columns:—

We have been surprised and disgusted to see published in the *Republica* of the 1st inst. the unexpected announcement that Messrs. Ureta, Figueroa, and Centurion have sent in their resignation as Municipales of this partido, on account of their disapproving the proceedings of the Juez de Paz and President of the Municipality, Mr. Paramian.

We owe it to truth to state that all the sensible people of this partido most greatly regret losing the services of those upright and patriotic gentlemen, and we would wish that our enlightened Government before coming to any resolution on the matter, would appoint a commission to investigate the motives which have led to their resignations, for the satisfaction of the residents of this important partido, who deplore the absence of these gentlemen from the Municipal Board, as they embody the idea of the progress and welfare of Ranchos.

We remain, &c.,
Several Inhabitants of Ranchos.

THE TYCHO BRAHE.

Montevideo, Nov. 2, 1867. The Tycho Brahe, Captain E. R. Peel, arrived here this morning, 37 days from Liverpool, via Lisbon, St. Vincent, Bahia, and Rio. She made the trip from Rio in 5 days, and encountered from that port to here strong south winds, with heavy sea. On account of coals taking fire she was detained two days and a-half in St. Vincent. Under steam altogether 28 days.

On the 1st Nov., in lat. 34° 30' S., long. 53° W., signalled the British barque Magna Charta, and Italian barque Elvira Gianello, bound for the river.

The following is her passenger list: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Magennis, Dña. Maria B. V. da S. Baracho, Messrs. C. W. Humphrys, W. R. Scott, William Templeton, L. S. Mead, Russell Lee, C. J. Hustwick, Antonio Oñate, Isaac Jacobs, J. P. Cammay, J. M. Keruan, Wm. Sinclair, R. J. Hughes, Edward Taylor, H. Kleiniga, H. Helmeche, O. Hillerman, Andres Rubon, Ramon Fernandez, Manuel Ameyra, Mattias C. y Vera, Manuel R. Quijano, D. A. Vela y Sireiro, A. da Silva, Samuel Harris, William Buchanan, Walter Buchanan, Jane Buchanan and child, Kingston Brett, Mrs. Brett, Patrick Nolan, Mrs. Nolan, Mrs. Hegarty and child, Ann Wallace, Jas. M. Lachlan, Catherine M. Lachlan and two children.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Yesterday morning at daybreak the Royal mail steamer Arno arrived in port, having made an excellent run from Rio. The steamer Villa del Salto and American steamer Lady Lang also arrived a little after 4 a.m. The English mails were ashore early, but the news was anticipated by the Peru.

We hold over until to-morrow the full account of an editorial trip to the River Plate strawberry beds. The people in Montevideo are all intent on city improvements; the city in its Municipal arrangements is about one hundred years a-head of Buenos Ayres. The new market now in process of construction near the theatre will take rank amongst the finest edifices in South America, whilst the Custom-house market, which under the able superintendance of Mr. Measures is nearly finished, and will be opened to the public about the 1st January.

Some astonishment was caused in Montevideo on Monday by our kind friend Captain Manton, who lashed his steamer Lady Lang to the wharf, thus saving passengers the trouble and annoyance of going off in small boats; as a matter of course the boatmen were furious, and Mr. Schultz, the agent, was obliged to place policemen on the gangway to keep the boatmen from cutting the hawsers. The Lady Lang made a splendid run up having left about 15 minutes after the Villa del Salto. She proved her excellent sailing qualities, and although the night was rather rough ran along smoothly; her staterooms and cabin accommodation are on the usual luxuriant American style. It is really a pleasure to travel in such steamers; when leaving Montevideo a sort of race with the Villa del Salto commenced; the Lady Lang although she left 15 minutes after the Salto soon shot a-head of her; however at the representation of the passengers Captain Manton had the good sense to keep the steamer at her usual speed.

The detention of the Edward Everett was entirely owing to her running short of coals, she left Buenos Ayres in the very middle of the storm on Friday night, and weathered the storm bravely; but on Saturday she was obliged to anchor at Santa Lucia for want of coal. The commissary took horses and posted on to Montevideo, and on Sunday at 2 o'clock she arrived in Montevideo. Some of the passengers we hear started off on foot but they found the roads so heavy they returned to the steamer.

As yet there has been no wool sales in Montevideo, wools keep arriving fast but not a single buyer. The hopes of the barraqueros were centred in Mr. Perry, who arrived out in the Peru, but this gentleman and his lady came up to this city in the Lady Lang.

Capt. Campbell who is so well and favorably known in the Plate, being for many years on this station in command of the flagship Narcissus, is now in command of all the naval forces engaged in the Abyssinian expedition.

We salute Mr. J. Green of the River Plate Bank, on his return to the River Plate; we are glad to see he looks remarkably well after his European sojourn. We understand that Mr. Smithers who to use an editorial expression has been pulling with one oar, now returns to London in the packet. Bank managers now a days seem to travel as much as Editors.

From the district of the Laguna de los Padres, we learn the rather gloomy tidings that the new mole which cost so much money has been washed away. We fear that it will be years before another mole will be attempted.

A letter from Fraile Muerto announces a fresh invasion of Indians, which took place on the 2d inst. at the Saladillo de Ruiz Diaz. The greater part of the invaders appeared to be white men. They were armed with lances, adorned with red and white pennants. They carried away a great number of cattle, and the booty would have been larger had they been able to cross the Rio 3°, which was fortunately swollen by the late rains.

Mr. Gottschalk gave his second concert on Saturday evening. The Coliseum was again brilliantly attended.

The new Zarzuela, "Valle de Andorra," was produced at the Colon on the same evening, and with complete success. The plot of the drama is precisely one of the true opera comique type of twenty to thirty years ago, and is, in fact, the "Val d'Andorre" of Scribe and Halevy. The setting by the Spanish composer, Gas. tambidi, is pretty in the extreme, and maintains its interest from beginning to end. The rataplan in the third act, well sung by Mr. Carbonel and chorus, was repeated three times. The lady who made her first appearance on that evening, and in a subordinate part in the Zarzuela, we regret to say,

had the higher ambition of appearing between the acts, and singing what we are given to understand was a comic song. To our mind it was a very serious business, indeed; and not at all creditable to the Zarzuela company and management. We hope it will not be repeated.

The *Tribuna* draws attention to a scandalous occurrence in the town of Capilla del Señor, on the occasion of the election of a Juez de Paz. A group of fifteen or twenty gauchos and *compadres*, brandishing their knives and swordsticks, rushed on a crowd of unarmed foreigners. One Irishman was badly wounded by these savages. We thank the *Tribuna* for condemning, in severe terms, the indifference of the authorities who permitted this atrocity. It is part of a large question, and a growing question, which both natives and foreigners will have to discuss.

On Monday no less than five steam transports arrived in Montevideo from Itapiru. It was said that they all came down for supplies. They brought no fresh news. One, however, had the official report of the last battle, by the Marquis Caxias.

News has arrived by this mail that there are ten thousand recruits awaiting shipment in Brazil, and orders have come to the Plate for transports. We understand that this week several will be sent up to Rio.

Thanks to the kindness of an American gentleman, we have had a look at the *Times* of the 17th of October. The leading article is on the state of Italy. Napoleon, it appears, complains of revolutionary bands, and announces as imminent a second French expedition to Rome. Intense excitement in France, Royalist and Catholic party, chartering steamers and sending reinforcements to Rome. The *Times* argues that French intervention is worse than useless. At Balmoral great Fenian alarm, and troops sent down to protect the Palace. One million sterling in gold on its way to England from Australia.

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay left Liverpool on the 16th for the Plate. The Jaca and James Carthy arrived in the Mersey same day.

The *New York Times*, October 5th, we have also looked through. It contains nothing of importance. Much complaint about the prostration of every description of foreign trade.

Not for years has the river Uruguay been so low as at present. The Villa del Salto, one of the best steamers in the river, touched bottom several times coming down last Saturday, and she had no cargo on board save a few bales of wool from Mr. Drysdale's estancia. None of the steamers henceforward, until the river rises, will be able to go up higher than Paysandu.

We hear, with pleasure that several Englishmen are now settling at Patagonas: land good and cheap, and fine sheep to be had at \$25. Those who have been down there speak of the place as one of the most rising in this province.

The French packet Anis sailed yesterday, taking a large number of passengers and heavy mail bags. The Liverpool steamer, Tycho Brahe, sailed also. She took some specie. We heard of £20,000 being shipped from one banker's office.

In regard to the Indian invasion at Fraile Muerto, we have just heard that two English gentlemen have lost every head of cattle on their estancia; and that it is rumoured one Englishman has been carried away captive. The names have been given to us, but we forbear publishing them.

Our readers can form a correct idea of the great saladero business of Buenos Ayres, by the following circular published for the French packet:—Salted Ox and cow hides, no sales; no stock. Jerked beef, no sales; no stock. Salted Matadero hides, no sales; no stock. Salted horse hides, no sales; no stock.

The captain of the Peru informed us on Monday that it is probable a monthly line of steamers between Valparaiso and Liverpool, calling at Montevideo will shortly be established; and that the steamers will make the run out to the Plate in 21 days. The Peru is full of passengers and took the family of La Marca from Montevideo to Chile; the Capt. hopes to make the run in 10 days. The Peru coaled in Montevideo in a few hours, owing to the admirable facilities of Mr. Richard Wilson's steam lighter: it would take as many days to coal here, but Buenos Ayres in such matters is far behind the age.

On Saturday Mr. Gould, Sec. H. B. M. Legation; Mr. O'Barrett, Sec. Brazilian Legation; and Mr. McArthur, the Spanish telegraph concessionaire, arrived from Entre Rios, having paid their devoirs to General Urquiza.

Some two weeks ago we informed our readers that Mr. Henry O'Gorman of Barracas had been named Chief of Police, vice Cazon resigned; the native papers have now published it; we merely call attention to it as a customary triumph.

We call attention to the introduction of a new mark of Rotterdam Real Holland (vulgarly known by the name of gin) imported by Messrs. C. Lange and Co., whose mellow flavor and highly hygienic qualities makes us recommend it strongly to our subscribers *avec connaissance de cause*.

We have to thank an Argentine subscriber for a magnificent Alpaca skin, which now adorns our Museum: we have also some samples of Alpaca wool on exhibition well worthy inspection. An Australian gentleman assures us that nearly all the Alpacas imported into Australia died, and that he has grave doubts as to the success in the Banda Oriental.

The very important news which we published the other day from the Provinces announcing a fight and victory over Varela has caused great notice in high quarters. We received the news from a most reliable source, and feel certain that the next diligence will bring full confirmation of the news.

There is some anxiety to know what about the proposals for cleaning the port. The offers have been sent in, and seem to have got lost in the Minister of War's office. It is about high time to despatch this business and conclude the contract.

Mr. Henry O'Gorman, the new Chief of Police, we believe, intends to completely reorganize the city police—new men, uniforms, batons, &c. It is really about time, as the constant escape of criminals is a source of continued complaint. Mr. O'Gorman ought to try and get out some of the Dublin police, the finest body of men in Europe.

The great flour mill and bakery of the late Jose Viale, in Plaza Mounserat, will be sold by public auction on the 20th inst. by the aid of Mr. Sernai's hammer. This mill was one of the first erected in this country, we believe the first flour mill ever started in Buenos Ayres is that of Halbachs.

Respecting the money remitted so honorably by the Paraguayan ruler in payment of a claim for goods taken at Goya. We understand that the sum was not sent down to the trustees of the traders estate; but to the trader himself who received the amount from the house of S. B. Hale & Co. giving his own receipt for same, he then most honorably paid the amount to his creditors, none of whom we believe ever expected to get a farthing out of the claim.

We are glad to hear that our friend Mr. Rickard has resumed smelting at Hilario with very fair results. In a letter dated Hilario Oct. 21, we read the following:—"We have just had the longest run of our blast furnaces ever obtained in Hilario by at least three times for a continuance, they ran 72 days incessantly and two furnaces for one stage. In the last three months we sent a fair amount of silver to Messrs. Gonzalez & Co. Mendoza, close upon \$10,000 worth, and we manage to clear our expenses and owe nothing." With regard to the affairs of the Hilario smelting works we understand that the San Juan creditors have at last accepted the terms offered and the greater part of them will take shares in a new company to be formed in London. Three gentlemen, among them an eminent mining engineer, is to be sent out from London to report on the whole affair, who will probably arrive in the next English packet.

On Wednesday evening the most extraordinary rumors from headquarters circulated in Montevideo, and some of them came up here, as to Curupaiti having been taken, and the Rio Grande cavalry having dashed clean into Humaita and taken Lopez prisoner. We believe they are without the slightest authenticity. The Brazilian Ministers both here and in Montevideo, however, illuminated their houses on the arrival of the Cisne, and this probably gave rise to these rumors.

The great auction of lands, the Frias property, in the Southern part of the city, has been suspended, owing to offers made by a new society of capitalists, who purpose opening a large establishment on the ground, and having the rails of the Once de Setiembre laid through the premises.

Yesterday some rather respectable parties were detected in an attempt at shoplifting in the splendid dry goods warehouse of Sr. Gimenez. The female, who was amongst the party, was also arrested.

The number of steamers now aground in the river Parana is perfect-

ly incredible. Several Brazilian steamers with troops on board are hopelessly stuck, and aside from the loss occasioned by these delays, the nuisance is now becoming a serious inconvenience, and supplies for the unfortunate soldiers are a difficult matter. The steamer Marcelo Diaz by the greatest good fortune rescued a Brazilian transport the other day in front of Martin Garcia, but hardly had she passed the mouth of the Guazu when she ran aground, and her decks are covered with soldiers. The American steamer Regulator is also aground in the Parana.

We understand that the Minister of Hacienda has rejected the claim of Mr. Stewart, respecting the duties on his yerba. The matter in dispute involves somewhat about 30,000 pats., and will we suppose be placed in the hands of the British Minister.

Mr. William Lowther, whose appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, has been announced by the telegram from Montevideo, is the youngest son of Colonel the Hon. Henry Cecil Lowther (M.P. for Westmoreland), brother to the Earl of Lonsdale. Mr. Lowther was born in 1821, and married in 1853 Charlotte, youngest and only surviving daughter of Lord Wensleydale, by whom he has a large family. He is one of the oldest Secretaries of Embassy in our diplomatic service.

One of the Montevideo papers publishes a very interesting letter from Asuncion, dated 23rd October, giving full details respecting the state of things in Paraguay and the recent fights. At the Arsenal the greatest activity reigns, and some new pieces of artillery have been turned off. Medicines are very scarce, and the greatest poverty reigns in the country.

On Monday a grand cricket match will be played at Palermo. The Isaac eleven versus the Parish eleven; as they are all subscribers and friends we hope both sides may win, on dit a very fashionable attendance is expected.

An English gold digger from Australia has taken up his quarters at Tacuarembó, to the intense joy of the residents of that remote partido. Small pieces of stoues pronounced superior quartz are on their way to Montevideo where there is some talk of a gold mining company being formed.

The Banda Oriental Government has granted one league of land to a Committee at Salto for the building of a capacious hospital in that thriving town.

The steamer Dacotah Capt. May, belonging to Messrs. Tait & Co., is now placed on the Montevideo and Rio Grande route, and makes regular trips. The trade between the two places has within the last few years increased amazingly.

It is our melancholy duty to record another case of drowning in the very harbor of Montevideo. On last Saturday Mr. Harley a respected English machinist and boiler maker took a boat from the mole, scarcely had they put off, when a sudden puff from the Sou-west capsized the boat, and poor Harley and the boatmen went to the bottom. From the frequency of such cases in Montevideo we think that the boatmen should be compelled to change the rigging of their boats, and adopt the slower but safer class of sails adopted by the lightermen of Buenos Ayres. Our trip in the Monadnock in the early part of 1866, is still fresh in our memory when Messrs. Unzué, Duggan, Cruz, Fomer, Livingstone, Murray, Walker, and Richard Browne, and Basabe so narrowly escaped a watery grave; in fact, so dangerous is the harbor of Montevideo that the Government ought to compel the boatmen to carry life preservers. Poor Harley passed into eternity without a moments warning.

The third regular concert of the Philharmonic Society will come off within a fortnight hence. The programme will include some fine concerted pieces.

The domiciliary visits of the health inspectors have borne excellent results as in general they report great improvements in the cleanliness of the city.

The new Zarzuela "Valle de Andorra" by Gastambidi, which was put off on Tuesday night, will be produced tomorrow. This is one of the prettiest operettas in the Spanish repository. It is again reported that the Zarzuela removes to the Argentine theatre.

The elections in the Banda Oriental will come off the last Sunday in this month. Some misgivings are entertained as to the result.

At the last moment we have received full particulars of the murder at the Boca, the publication of which we must postpone until to-morrow. It appears that the butterman was the

criminal, and not as we have stated the victim. The assassin was a cobbler. But it is a long story that our correspondent sends us.

We have to thank an Argentine friend for another addition to our museum, a Paraguayan smoking cap made from the fibre of a small plant which grows wild in the Gran Chaco, and is called in "Guarani" the Harry-Goawai. If the manufacturers in Manchester could but see this extraordinary cap they would possibly have a better appreciation of indigenous manufacture, the cloth and tassel are beautifully dyed by cochineal, and we doubt if in the varied collection at the Paris Exhibition this Indian made cap would find a rival.

On last Sunday a terrible fight occurred in the town of Lobos during the elections for 'municipales'; one poor fellow a baker, on Atucha's estancia was shot by mistake, and then and there died. About a dozen of the free and enlightened voters got severely wounded, two of whom have since died; in fact from the details we have received, there can be no doubt that the 'mole' was a most serious affair, and most disgraceful. The camps about Lobos are in good condition, and the farmers busy sending their wool to market. At the estancia Cañaba Santa Ana, the property of Mr. Stockdall, there have been several important sales of rams, but we hear of no sheep sales. At the estancias of Don Marcos Paz, Sr. Acosta, and Atucha, great attention is now paid to rearing ram breeding flocks.

Marshal Caxias has published a proclamation to the Paraguayans, calling upon them for the sake of their homes, their children, their religion, and their country to forsake Lopez. This proclamation has been rendered necessary, owing to the statement of deserters, who represent that since the ball from the fleet struck the church at Humaita and knocked down the cross, Lopez has proclaimed to his soldiers and people that the allies are on a crusade against religion.

General Osorio continues in very inferior health and confined to his tent. This is a very serious *contre temps* and the Brazilian army feels the loss; it is greatly feared that owing to the increasing hot weather there are poor hopes of the general who may ultimately have to leave for Brazil.

We may mention as a fact highly creditable to the Paraguayan Government, that a debt due to a bankrupt estate in Buenos Ayres, and which the *Sindicos* had almost given up as lost, was, by last steamer from Paraguay, punctually remitted. The money was collected from the Paraguay Government through the instrumentality of Mr. Washburn.

The Sisters of Charity who so promptly and heroically repaired to the seat of war on the outbreak there of the cholera, have now returned as the epidemic had disappeared on their arrival at the camp.

At the meeting in the Plaza Parque on Sunday last, in honor of Mr. Hector Varela's success at Geneva, it was proposed to present that gentleman with an album. A very little fellow in a very blue coat and very white trousers, stood forth and offered his subscription to the testimonial in the name of his mother, *Delfina Vedia de Mitre*. On the card which accompanied the subscription was the expression of that lady's good wishes towards the object of the manifestation in honor of the hero of Geneva.

Contributors to the *Standard*, and may their shadows never grow less, can improve their hand-writing and save much time to our compositors by supplying themselves with a stock of Charles Barnard's electro carbonized pens. The London correspondent of the *Paris Monteur* has testified in print that he writes a great deal, and that hitherto, he could not get a pen to last more than a day, whereas one of Barnard's pens will last him a week. For further particulars see our advertising columns.

The last mail from Paraguay brings us the intelligence of the death of President Lopez's eldest son. He was killed in a recent cavalry engagement. This young man who was personally known to us, was only about fifteen years of age. He was of fair complexion bright blue eyes, and resembled very much Madame Lynch his mother. He spoke fluently both English and French.

We have to record an atrocious murder committed the night before last, on the Boca Railway, not far from the Riachuelo. The victim was a poor man who earned his livelihood by the sale of butter and vegetables. An eyewitness describes him as being shot deliberately with a revolver discharged two or three times. We have not heard to what cause the assassination is to be attributed or, if the criminal has been captured.

A fearful hail-storm has visited Paisandu. A correspondent informs us that the hail-stones were some of them 12 inches in circumference. Four or five men lost their lives. The vicinity of these storms accounts for the freshness we now experience in the weather. We understand that the frosts prevalent during the night have already done considerable injury to both the potato crops and the wheat.

Mr. Hector Varela is to be named Minister of Foreign Affairs in Montevideo.

The exports of yerba from Brazil to the River Plate have reached during the last year 268,000 arrobes.

Respecting the assertions ascribed to the French Consul some have foundation. The imprisonment and ill-treatment of Mr. Capdevila is for instance too true; and the general complexion of the gossip from Humaita may be more or less well painted. But the absurd history of the caged tigers to which Lopez like a second Caligula flings his human victims to be devoured, is an abominable falsehood. And the circumstance that M. Cochet was lodged in a part of the fortress of Humaita exposed to the fire of the allies, is easily explained by the fact that there is no part of that fortress which is not thus exposed. It is pity that our colleagues should go out of their way to publish silly exaggerations, as the state of affairs in the interior of Humaita is doubtless quite bad enough, and we are all pretty well disposed to believe that the resources of the Ruler of Paraguay are well nigh exhausted. Let the allies push on their reinforcements and be above calumny. Marshal-Caxias is at least better employed, and we find on the 29th of October General Mena Barreto under his orders took possession of a very important position, which may lead to final results.

The storm which on Friday evening lasted from 5 p.m. to between 8 and 9, has refreshed the atmosphere, and filled the albiges in the city. The heavy rain was continuous, and at times there were violent gusts of wind which left their mark. Yesterday morning we observed, in passing through the suburbs, more than one valuable tree had been felled in the different quintas. We are afraid the newly-shorn sheep in the camp will have suffered. The damage already done by the late frosts to the flocks is very serious. The loss in this province is calculated at 60,000 by a correspondent of a Montevideo paper.

Another vessel with cargo and crew has gone down in the Parana. The accident occurred near Santa Fé. Casualties are so frequent, we can only presume that the masters of vessels, and the agents and consignees of craft engaged in navigating the Parana, are fully alive to the necessity of aiding our endeavors in calling the attention of the public and the Government to the fact. The river is so extensive, and washes the shores for so many leagues of mere desert, we quite understand the difficulties of the case; but those who are versed in the subject might suggest some remedy.

We must congratulate the authorities on the neat appearance of the slope of the hill leading from the Recoleta to the beach. The repairs and alterations at the sides of the road have greatly improved that fashionable thoroughfare. Could not the river front of the Recoleta be white-washed? It would add to the picturesqueness of the environs of the city, and the building would be a better landmark.

The Corrientes journals record a villainous act, committed at the instigation of Nicanor Cáceres, one of those provincial magnates, from whose ranks the great curse of this country, the caudillage, is drawn. It appears that a poor creature on his estancia had been continually whipped, like a slave, and very naturally one morning he took to his heels. Cáceres commissioned a Colonel Ojeda to pursue him. He was found about a league from Goya. Ojeda ordered the man to dismount, telling him he had Cáceres' command to put him to death. After a short oration to him, recommending his soul to mercy, Ojeda there and then shot the poor-crying wretch with a carbine. The shot not taking complete effect, or the man not dying as quickly as Colonel Ojeda seemed to expect; he instructed an orderly, who accompanied him, to cut the man's throat. This was done, and if the history we have thus abbreviated from the *Esperanza* be anywhere near the truth, we know what kind of summary justice to expect from the gaucho party when it will be again its turn to rule.

There is much anxiety to know about the steamer City of London, now supposed to be over due. We have received no advices whatever of her,

and believe that according to latest information she was not ready for sea, she may have postponed her sailing until 1st November.

We hear with pleasure that some wool from an estancia in the partido of Giles, formerly in San Antonio, has attracted much attention in the market, as being the longest stapled wool that as yet has come into the plaza. We call attention to the lot as being appreciated by the buyers, and highly remunerative to the owner.

The camps, from the Lujan Station northwards, are in splendid condition: plenty of grass and water, and the flocks fat. The last rain came very apropos, as the farmers were just beginning to prepare the troughs, &c., to water their sheep.

A correspondent from Mercedes, Banda Oriental, writes as follows:—"Everybody is busy shearing now. Peons are rather scarce, on account of there being too many large establishments in this neighborhood all shearing at the same time. In some estancias there is very much scab; in my flocks there is but little. The wool this year is pretty clean, and much heavier than last year. Weather bad, as usual during the shearing. Sheep very cheap: two lots of 4000 and 6000 were sold last week at six and seven reals, with the wool on their backs.

Owing to our number of to-day being a packet edition for Europe, we have been obliged to suspend the publication of chapter III. of the "Adventures of a Gaucho in England." We will endeavor to find room for it early in the week.

We hear from Mr. Watson of Belgrano, that the raffle of the musical box (we suppose our readers know all about it), is to come off on Tuesday, after the arrival of the 5.20 train; but of far more material interest is the mock-turtle soup he advertises for to-day.

The steamer Edward Everett left this port on Friday evening for Montevideo, and up to 4 p.m. yesterday her arrival had not been telegraphed. We presume she has anchored during the storm on that night.

The Lady Lang, this morning, will take a trip to the outer roads. We believe that certain parties interested in the purchase of the vessel will be on board.

The suburban tertulia we spoke of yesterday, and which was to come off last night, has been postponed until to-morrow on account of the bad state of the roads.

The Lujan, which sailed from the Tigre with 140 passengers, on Thursday last, got aground and remained fast all that day; but this swift little steamer managed to make her round trip, and arrive at the Tigre punctually at her usual hour yesterday morning.

We refer our readers to our friend Sinbad's version of the Tnyuti victory. With all the different accounts before us it is difficult to arrive at the truth in regard either to the object or the result of the late vigorous attack of Paraguayans. But the prominent facts are that there are grave suspicions of treachery in the allied outposts, that Lopez's attack meant more perhaps than a raid on the stores of the allies; but to the fact of the Paraguayans stumbling on the liquors they owe their own defeat. The Brazilian officers, particularly Paranhos, Mattos and Andrade, appear to have behaved like heroes. The Argentine and Correntino cavalry under Gen. Hornos contributed nobly to the final retreat of the enemy, and Hornos was made Brigadier on the spot by General Mitre. The loss in men to Lopez if not amounting to 2500 as reported, must have been sufficiently severe in his present circumstances, and probably the main object of the attack was frustrated, which was to prepare a more serious attempt on Tuyu-Cué. Lopez's information as to what is going on in the allied camp must be complete, as he timed his attack at a moment when the allied force was divided; one division being engaged in protecting a convoy. The Paraguayan General Barrios accompanied the attacking column, consisting of 8,000 to 10,000 men, only to where it halted during the night within a short distance of the allied outposts. He then returned to Humaita, leaving the expedition in the hands of Ximenez. A correspondent of the *Republic* describes the dead among the Paraguayan troops as mostly old men and boys, with no other uniform but a kind of wollen sack tied round their waist. Only the officers and sergeants possessed anything pretending to trousers; and he remarks on the great difference their appearance presented to the Paraguayan troops he had seen a month previously at Tuyu-Cué. But the correspondent we quote has heard before.

The enormous stock of imported goods was never at any previous occasion so heavy as at present. The custom-house and bonded warehouse are all full to overflowing, and a lighterman assures us that the private deposits are extending now up to the Once Septiembre. For the convenience of those who may have heavy bulky goods to place in deposit or bond, we may mention that Don José Ferreira has arranged with the custom house, that his barraca on the Riachuelo be a public bonded warehouse. As the lighters can discharge alongside the barraca, this is a great convenience and saving for merchants, and the charge for barraca fee is most moderate.

The splendid North American steamer Lady Lang, arrived yesterday from Colonia. She is one of the finest steamers in the river, beautifully fitted up and in fact a floating palace. We understand that there are many at present in treaty with our friend Capt. Manton for this Queen of the Plate.

A fearful accident occurred last week in Quilmes, proving fatal to a poor old back woman named Mercedes Chiripa. The unfortunate creature, though numbering some 90 or 100 summers, was quite active and in entire possession of her senses. She had never suffered pain or ache, and up to the last moment was most active. When cooking her dinner her dress caught fire, the bed clothes and thatch roof soon followed, and before any assistance could be got the unfortunate woman was reduced to ashes.

Last week we paid a visit to Mr. Younger's steam-washing establishment in Barracas. It is the first of the kind we have ever seen, and notwithstanding all we had heard in its favor, in truth we must plead guilty to our agreeable astonishment as we wandered through the place, in company with its intelligent owner. Nought that we could say would convey a fair idea of the admirable working of this establishment, where care and experience hold sway; on all sides is life and labor, and in all the departments, whether washing, stretching, drying, sorting or packing, one knows not which to admire most, each is equally supplied with the most improved modern machinery, guided by the same experienced hand. Perhaps the most remarkable part of the business is to see everything turned to use; here no waste is permitted, the smallest bits and scraps are carefully gathered, and form an artificial dam against the deprivations of the tide. Through a series of pipes the water is carried from the stream to the engines, whilst a light tramway carries the produce from the workshop into the boat, whence it is borne fresh to the foreign market without coming in contact with the dust or dirt of the Barraca. Since May last 145,000 skins have passed through this refining process. We have in our office several samples of those skins which have fetched as much as \$2 2/3s. per lb., and others \$2 0/5s. per doz., and when we consider the value of these in their natural state, it appears strange that so few of our sheepfarmers should patronize the new method, which whilst so simple and, at once doubles the value of the staple. Above all, let it be remembered that whilst the best articles badly, loosely or dirtily got up, are ever a drug on the market. A little care and cleanliness in their get up, will secure a good price and quick sale.

The favorite steamer Estrella leaves to-day for her new route. Her experienced Commander during a two months' sojourn on the Parana sand banks has acquired a thorough knowledge of all the shoals and hidden islands in that tortuous channel, and passengers who confide themselves to Captain Davis' care are certain of a quick and safe passage, together with every home comfort.

The Archbishop has published a Pastoral condemning civil marriages, and coinciding with the Bishop of Paraná in his views on the question. In consequence of the weather Mr. Gottschalk's concert has been postponed until to-night.

The wars of the pens have just commenced. Scarcely had Mr. Barnard arrived from Rio, with a select parcel of the best pens in the world, than our ever-obliging friends Mackern present themselves at our door, with what they insist are better pens. As to the virtues of Mackern's pens we have yet to speak—they look well in the box, but Barnard's pens, besides writing well, spell well also; and we have but to remark that the motto at the head of Mackern's advertisement, "The pen is mightier than the sword," attributed to Bulwer, is taken from the celebrated poem of our distinguished countryman Denis Florence McCarthy, entitled "The voice and the pen."

From the south camps—we hear that there are numerous wool buyers purchasing wools, south of the Salado, for account of a firm in town, but the price paid is generally about 50.

On Sunday, the new club will hold its meeting to name a candidate for the Presidency. Invitations have been sent all round town, and we are led to believe that it will be a very grand affair. We understand that in high native circles there is great anxiety to know the name of the Standard candidate; we have no hesitation in naming him—Francisco Carrullo, the founder of the new woollen cloth mills, is our candidate, we vote for him, and believe that the man who labors so unceasingly for the material progress of the country should take precedence, and under his tutelary care the Argentine nation would become a great manufacturing republic.

The third regular concert at the new Philharmonic Society will come off very shortly at the Coliseum. We are glad to hear that this new society is doing well, thanks to the untiring efforts of its musical Director. The next rehearsal will take place on Wednesday the 13th inst., at half past seven o'clock at the Coliseum. We hope everybody will attend.

A NEW RIVER PLATE INDUSTRY.

It is with undisguised pleasure we turn from the contemplation of the wars in the interior, and the sanguinary struggle going on in Paraguay, to treat of the introduction of a new industry in the River Plate. The acclimatization society of Montevideo has just achieved a triumph which calls for especial notice, and which we are fain to believe is fraught with greater importance for these countries than even the victory of political parties. We refer to the introduction of a small flock of Alpacas and Llamas which after the most untiring exertions, and heavy expenses, has at last arrived safe and sound on the fertile plains of the Banda Oriental.

The history of sheep farming in the River Plate is so fresh in our memories, that it requires no effort to trace it from its infancy to its climacteric, we believe we might add depression. Peter Sheridan if the truth be told, has done more for Buenos Ayres than all the generals and heroes who figure in the pages of River Plate history; and happy indeed are we to note that notwithstanding the chequered fortunes of this country, there are not wanting men fired with the same industrial ambition, to tread in his footsteps, Messrs. McColl, Diehl, &c. have labored nobly for the country of their adoption, and possibly posterity will better estimate the importance of their efforts than contemporaries.

The sheep farming industry for many causes is at present on the wane, taxation and excessive production are doubtless the chief causes of its prostration. The pasturage is as good and the lands as fertile as when sheep farming was in its palmiest days; the production is the same and increase never better, yet there is a canker at the root, and strange to say in no place more than the Banda Oriental is this felt. Men come to this country in every steamer, gallop from estancia to estancia, see the flocks, make their calculations, but on all sides we hear the same complaint land too dear, rent too high and taxes excessive; wool as a staple is steadily declining. Something must be done to instil new life into the camp business, the acclimatization society of Montevideo has happily come to the rescue, and by introducing these valuable animals affords a new opening to the would be estancieros of the River Plate.

Mestiza wool has become so abundant in the European market that its present price hardly covers the cost of production, and yet whilst the present price of the staple rules so low, every necessary of life is enhancing. Thus it is that with a heavy export duty on production and a still heavier import duty on articles of consumption, the farmer of the River Plate finds himself the victim of misguided legislation; and forced to work as hard in the pampas of South America for a bare existence as in the most thickly populated States of Europe.

The introduction of Alpacas in the River Plate if duly fostered and properly cared, may ultimately lead to the production of a still grander staple than mestiza wool, and it behoves the Government of Buenos Ayres to follow the example set by Messrs. McColl, Diehl, &c., and at once procure some flocks of these valuable animals.

Private enterprise has ever proved in South America more successful than Government undertakings, and if a prospect could be held out that

parties who introduce these animals would not be taxed from the estancia to the outer roads; as is at present with sheep, we believe that capitalists and others would take measures to have Alpacas imported, but unfortunately in this country there is no protection for the farmer; he has no voice in our Legislature, no chair in the Government-house, no weight in public councils. Men who have the capital and the energy to attempt the introduction of Alpaca breeding, are cowed at the abuses which exist in the camp, and the taxes that rule in town. To secure success it is necessary that the Government should take the initiative, and offer premiums to the importers of Alpacas. The importance of the Alpaca is unsusceptible of exaggeration, and the following interesting details which we have taken from the Siglo of Montevideo will convince our readers that if the efforts of Messrs. McColl, Diehl and others meet with the same support and assistance as those of our countryman Mr. Sheridan some few years ago, the palmist days of the River Plate have yet to come, and the depressed state of the wool market is but a passing trouble.

First introduction of Alpacas, Llamas and Vicuñas.

Of all the industrial conquests that we could have longed for, doubtless the most useful for a pastoral country like the Oriental Republic of Uruguay is the acquisition of the animals denizens of the Andes of Bolivia and Peru, which produce a long staple and silky wool, known by the genuine name of Alpaca wool.

This conquest has now been realized. A flock of ninety animals between Llamas and Alpacas has been driven from the Cordilleras of the Andes to the Atlantic, at the cost of persevering labor, sleepless nights, and fatigues of all sorts, which those alone can appreciate who have travelled through the vast fertile expanses of the South American continent.

The large concourse of merchants and estancieros daily visiting the animals lately disembarked, is a proof that the importance of the introduction into the Republic of a new element of valuable produce is not ignored. It is because the time is not very remote when the introduction of Merinos gave a new impulse to our national wealth, raising the price of lands five times what it was, by the over value our exports, and now much more brilliant results may be foreseen if the breed of Llamas, Vicuñas and Alpacas can be acclimatized in the Uruguay Republic.

We have no doubt that this acclimation can be effected easily and readily, as we shall prove by authentic and well known facts.

Usefulness of the Alpacas.—In treating of the importation of a new breed, the first question to be resolved is that of its practical utility in the country where such breed is intended to be introduced.

In treating of Alpacas and Llamas we have to consider the value of their wool, the quantity produced, and the means of rearing these animals in the extensive and natural grazing ground of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

Value of the wool.—The consumption of Alpaca wool in Europe has been increasing to such an extent the only limit to it is that of its production monopolized by Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador.

A Liverpool trade report which has come under our notice values at 3 millions of lbs. the Alpaca wool annually imported into Europe.

The Montevidean Company founded with the object of acclimatizing in this country the animals that furnish this valuable produce, calculates that Alpaca wool, properly sorted, and in good condition, can be sold in Liverpool at the rate of 5s. per lb.

The wool of the Llama is of small worth. It is a good beast of burden, patient and strong, and for the purpose of making crosses the introduction of the Llama is valuable. Besides which it also furnishes excellent meat.

The Alpacas, on the other hand, are essentially intended for the production of wool. Those that have arrived at Montevideo appear to us superior to anything we have seen in the Zoological Gardens of Paris or Amsterdam.

An Alpaca fleece weighs from 7 to 10 lbs., and even more. The length of the wool is on an average 26 centimetres, and we have seen some of it measuring more than 12 inches.

The Alpacas breed annually. One buok is sufficient for 20, or even 40, does.

Crosses.—The Alpaca and the Llama cross indistinctly, and their offspring is called Alpa Llama, in Spanish; Guayquichas, in Indian. The Alpaca

crosses also with the Kinna, the produce, called Pacocho, has not, however, given the results that might have been expected, as far as wool is concerned.

Facility of Acclimatization.—The anxiety to acquire American Llamas and Alpacas, is of old standing in Europe. The great Natural historian, Buffon, wrote in 1765—"The importance of these animals is such, that they would produce more important benefits to us than all the gold of the New World."

At the beginning of this century the Empress Josephine endeavored to realize Buffon's wishes, and requested Charles IV. to send her a flock of these animals from Peru, in consequence of which more than thirty were sent from Bolivia to Buenos Ayres, and arrived in Cadiz in 1808.

This first attempt was not successful, but it established, beyond any doubt, the fact that Alpacas and Llamas can live far from the Cordilleras, under different climates, and under the most varied description of food.

In England Lord Derby owns a flock of Alpacas, which is increasing on his estates. In 1847 King William II. of Holland, possessed a flock of thirty of these animals, among which were twelve Alpacas, considered to have been thorough-bred, although we believe that some of those lately brought to Montevideo are far superior to the King of Holland's Alpacas.

The British Government, anxious to endow its pastoral colony in the southern hemisphere with this new source of wealth, offered a prize of £10,000 to the person who should first introduce into Australia a flock of Alpacas.

This prize was adjudged to Mr. Ledger, who arrived at Sydney on the 20th of September, 1858, with 256 of these animals, the survivors of 400, collected by that gentleman in Peru.

Subsequently the Australian Colony, thinking that this sum of £10,000 was not a sufficient reward for this daring traveller, and taking into consideration the wealth this new breed promised to Australia, adopted Mr. Ledger's children, granted them a second prize of £5,000, and voted an annual sum of £1,500 for the support of the flock.

Ever since then, and notwithstanding the fatigue of a long sea voyage, the Alpacas and Llamas have prospered and increased in Australia.

No doubt therefore can be entertained as to the facility of acclimatizing these animals. But if any such doubt should by chance exist, it would be removed by the history of the long and tedious journey gone through by the animals which have lately arrived in the port of Montevideo.

After leaving Bolivia, now four years ago, and crossing the Provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, Cordoba, and Santa Fé, they were embarked at Rosario, and on the 24th of October, 1867, landed in the capital of the Uruguay Republic, under the intelligent and persevering care of a native of Peru, Dn. Miguel Alvina.

MEANDERINGS IN SOUTH AMERICA (A. D. 1867).

No. 9.—To Urquiza's Palace, and thereat.

The road from Concepcion del Uruguay, which is the capital of Entre Rios province to San José, presents a rolling plain on either side, like the greater part of the Entre Riano camps. Everywhere, as you go along, troupes of ostriches abound. And they appear to know that a decree of the Captain General ensures their safety from attack, for they do not scamper off at sight of a coach or diligence, like those that you see on the Pampas or in the Gran Chaco.

On each side of this road. (that is as straight as tend parallel lines) and for a length of four to five leagues from the palace, are square inclosures of palings, at distances of a few hundred yards apart. Within these were planted, a few years ago some trees,—chiefly of the "Globulus Eucalyptus species,"—but the greater part of them have been destroyed by the cattle.

Urquiza's palace of San José is certainly a grand edifice. But before I was inside of it for half an hour, it made two permanent impressions on me,—not at all calculated to make me feel as if I were to take naturally to my host's courtesy of "la casa de Vd. a su disposición &c. &c. The first was, that here, what you stood or sat down upon,—what you looked at, or passed by in fact all the surroundings represent so many gold ounces: for in the building, ornamenting, and furnishing it must have cost a mint of money. The second was something similar to what Dickens describes of Philadelphia,—as to its being so "disagreeably regular." Indeed before I

was two days in the place I became conscious of a longing to see something, that had a crooked turning, or a rounding at the corner. For everything is so superlatively parallel and quadrilateral.

The building of this palace was originally begun in 1850, and its apertures are not yet fully completed. The front entrance faces the East,—and entering by the outside gate, the visitor passes on through a garden of square parterres,—in which are shrubs and flowers from all parts of the world. On each side of this walk, which is laid down with the finest of sands, as well as about half way between the outside gate and the main entrance of the palace, you pass a large brass wire aviary, with glass top,—containing canaries, as well as Argentine, and Brazilian birds. These aviaries are approached by marble steps,—that make a circumference of the whole. I am told that said bird-prisons cost a thousand guineas each. Continuing onward we cross a flagged piazza, of the grand entrance, which is fronted by eight massive Corinthian columns. Through a spacious "Saguan" (or vestibule) and into a patio,—over which we can pass,—even in the rainiest weather,—without wetting our feet, as there is an arcade on all four sides of the square. I should have mentioned that before entering, and at either front corner of the general edifice is a lofty,—tower, four stories in height with a clock in front of the top story, and a weather van, surmounting all. These are accessible to the summit from inside,—that on the right leading up from the billiard room,—whilst the one on the left is attainable from the private rooms of the family. Behind the billiard apartment is the dinner sala, and beyond this in the same patio still are the bed rooms for distinguished guests—such as a Bishop, an Admiral,—governor of a province, or Foreign Minister. On the opposite side in this patio, are the grand drawing room—the General's private dining room, and the bed-chambers of the family. These are all luxuriantly fitted in the Louis Quinze style of heavy curtains, thick carpets, and massive furniture. Whilst the ceiling of the principal Sala is set off with (about eighteen inch square) mirrors placed side by side over the whole, and forming a large reflecting surface.

At each corner of the Patio and over a door is an oil painting, done al fresco of one or other of the many battles in which Urquiza was engaged, and therein his individuality is clearly marked out by his own portrait amongst the soldier.

Passing through this across another Saguan—and the mathematical idea impressing itself on you wherever you go—here you get into a second Patio, where dwell the Aides de camp, the servants of the palace, the governess of the children, and in which an excellent kitchen is located, this square, instead of colonnades at its side, like the other has a boundary of grape trellises,—that in summer time afford an excellent shade. Hence we emerge through a spacious gateway into the rear of the premises,—and find ourselves standing on a flagged road-way,—that leads from a side entrance to the coach house. This entrance is made through a large gate—between a pretty chapel, dedicated to San José on the one side and a pulperia (or public house) on the other. As I gazed on these antitheses of salvation, and ("the other-ation" says a Puritan friend at my side as I was about to begin with ad.) these came to my mind a verse, which I once heard of having been written on the door of a Dissenting chapel in Liverpool, beneath which was a wine store—Thus:

There's a spirit above
And a spirit below,
A spirit of love,
And a spirit of wool!
The spirit above
Is the spirit divine
And the spirit below
Is the spirit of Wine.

So to obviate any further reflections or observation that might be held by the faithful to be bordering on the profane, I turned in to the chapel to say my prayers.

IMPORTANT FROM SALTA.

CAPTURE OF VARELA.

We have received from a correspondent the following important intelligence in a letter dated Fuerte de Andalgala, October 21st. The says, General Navarro has defeated the forces of Varela near Salta, and my informant goes on to state that it was rumored that the rebel chief himself had fallen prisoner. I hasten to give you the news, as, if true, it is of the very greatest importance—and may reach you by this route sooner than by any other.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

A report comes from Vienna that the Government of the United States is treating with that of Denmark for the purchase of the Virgin Islands, and that the sum offered is \$8,000,000 in gold.

Santa Cruz is the most important, having an area of 78 square miles and a population in 1850, of 23,729.

Santa Cruz is about twenty miles long, from two to six miles wide, generally flat well watered, moderately fertile, unhealthful, and subject to droughts, hurricanes and earthquakes.

St. Thomas is about twelve miles long, less than three miles wide, rugged, bare of woods, parched and sterile.

A SLEEPING BEAUTY.

A physician of Union City, Tennessee, has communicated to the Louisville Journal an account of a young lady who has been sleeping for eighteen years.

At the origin of her disease, when large quantities of opium had been administered, she was seized with convulsion and attempted to tear her hair and eyes.

THE UNITED STATES LEGATION AND MR. H. VARELA.

Legation of the U.S. of America Buenos Ayres, November 1st 1867.

My dear Sir: It affords me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the signal success which your distinguished brother Señor Don Héctor F. Varela has achieved in his masterly speech delivered in the most worthy and eloquent manner at the Peace Congress in Geneva during its session of the 11th September ult.

You will be gratified also to know that one of the official despatches lately received from my Government at Washington and signed by the Hon. William H. Seward Secretary of State, contains the following allusion to your valuable paper the "Tribuna" viz:

"The Memoranda of Political Events in the River Plate from the 9th to 24th of February and also the able articles from the "Tribuna" have been read with very great interest."

From this you will see that my Government is not unaware of the tendency of a leading daily paper in Buenos Ayres edited by the Brothers Varela and imbued with their patriotic spirit.

I am, with sincere regard, Your obedient servant, A. ASBOTH.

Sr. Don Luis Varela, Buenos Ayres.

WHAT A GOOD WIFE IS WORTH.

A Kentucky farmer furnishes the following evidence of the money value of a wife. The companionship of such a wife was even more precious than her industry and economy.

LETTERS At this Office for Messrs. R. Doyle, A. R. Butler, Edward Shearn, Mathew Shine, Bolton Molineux, James Ware, John Cumley, Roberto Affleck (2), Edward Maguire, John Solomon Johnston, Miss M. Hogan, Mrs. George Anderson, Mrs. Francis Ruffell.

ON 'CHANGE.

Table with exchange rates for various locations like Ounces, Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds, and Bales for army.

which he takes 160,000 pats. in shares and 118,000 in cash. The old Salteña Company sells the Rio de la Plata, Villa del Salto and 3 or 4 small steamers in the round sum of 222,000 pats.

In the wool plazas to-day large sales, prices about the same. Nearly all the wool in the Plaza Once sold, and in the Railway Station only about 4,000 ar.

Table listing wool sales with prices per arroba, including items like 9 carts fine Mestiza, Moreno, 9 do. do. Chilvecoy, etc.

At the Station— 500 ar. good wool, Ranchos 63 4 waggons 61 500 ar. good 60 800 ar. do 63 2400 ar. do 62

Arrivals by train [42 waggons] very heavy. Dry hides— 6,500 various lots, from 124 to 128.

Table listing arrivals from estancia Juncal with items like 25 bordalesas greaso, 1000 dry hides, etc.

House property belonging to the Reguera estate in Calle Florida—one old house 11 x 47 at \$831,000 mpc.

National Bonds 52½ The Bond market as dull as ever to-day. None seem to meddle with the market.

Exchange to-day ruled at 48½ and 48; on Antwerp, at 5.11 to 5.13; on Paris, 5.10 to 5.11. About \$180,000 sterling passed.

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Table listing wool arrivals with prices per arroba, including items like 3450 arrobes good wool, 8000 do. mixed, etc.

Table listing wool arrivals with prices per arroba, including items like 32 bordalesas, 18 do., 8 pipos, pitro, etc.

Mr. Brookes reports the sale of 1½ leagues of land, enfiteusis, in Guardia Monte, at \$6,700 per league.

Chartered by Woodgate, Brothers: Italian brig Giovanni, for Antwerp, tallow, 27s. 6d.; bales; 25s. and 5 per cent.

The amortization of the Fondos Publicos, created 1st Oct., 1860, took place to-day, and the following numbers drawn:— 205, 233, 278, 500, 540, 549, 672, 633, 670, 793, 795, 1090, 1217, 1251, 1308, 1566, 1632, 1983, 1989, 2066, 2358, 2363, 2471, 2495, 2498, 2730.

Montevideo, November 6. Wools arriving slowly, as shearing is generally done later in this Republic than on your side.

It is generally believed that the opening rates will be the lowest of the season, and many farmers do not push shipmasters on that account.

National Bonds, 52½ No cash sales of Bonds to-day, and for the end of the year, at after hours, some sales at 52½.

Exchange on Rio very active, and large transactions done at 38.200, and even 38.600; on England and France same rates.

Table listing wool sales with prices per arroba, including items like 1200 ar. sold at station, 200 ar. do. San Vicente, etc.

Exchange for the packet closed at 48½ and 48; on England, on France, 5.10. Total amount passed, £200,000 sterling.

In the wool market nothing done to-day in consequence of the heavy rains. Yesterday 7 carts prime wool, Leones, 63, and 9 carts, Giles, 61.

Exchange to-day ruled at 48½ and 48; on Antwerp, at 5.11 to 5.13; on Paris, 5.10 to 5.11. About \$180,000 sterling passed.

There was nothing whatever done in National Bonds, not a single sale for cash or on time; and in fact the value of the security was not even discussed on 'Change.

Government paper, whether owing to the great ease in the money market, or increased public confidence, is not so much in the market as formerly, nevertheless the indorsements on Government bills are always looked to.

In the wool market prices rule about the same; troops of bullock-carts and railway waggons kept arriving.

In the North Plaza very few sales. 3 piles in the station at 63 2 carts good wool, Burko 68 About 6,000 ar. various lots 55 to 60

Table listing wool sales with prices per arroba, including items like 450 ar. fine superior Magdalena wool, 5 carts, Mr. Taylor, Magdalena, etc.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK PAST OF THE SOUTH MARKET. The Plaza is almost deserted to-day on account of the weather.

The sales are heavier than the stock on hand. Some producers have determined to ship their wools direct to Europe.

Notwithstanding the depreciation of this article large sales have taken place. One lot in the Barraca Fera at a low figure, and an other superior in plaza at a very high price.

Market weak, the beet lot came from the renowned factory Provincial at Chacomus and the next in merit from Juncal.

PRODUCE REPORT. No sales of Saladero Ox and Cow Hides during the past fortnight.

American Hides.—Sales 63,000 hides: Entre Rios at 42rls., Concordia at 41rls., Corrientes at 39 to 40rls., and classified hides of this province at 40rls. for 22 to 21th average.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Week ending Nov. 3, 1867.

Table with weekly report statistics for passengers and goods, including total and increase in passengers.

On the 1st November, at the Estancia Cefal Grande, Salto, Banda Oriental, the wife of Wm. Fraser Bult, Esq., of a son.

MAUJA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO

The Office of this Bank having been removed to the above specified building, in order to avoid the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

MAUJA BANK, 101-103 CALLE OANGALLO

For balances in our favor... For balances in favor of Customers... Deposits on 10 days... 30 days... Fixed deposits...

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established in this City, under moderate premiums...

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SIGHT DRAFTS. Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts...

AND ALL BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND. WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN...

CAJA DE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDRA. Allowed on Deposits in Accounts current...

READY MADE CLOTHING. For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES...

BARTOLEMEW PARODY, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has always on hand a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHES...

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. CALLE ADUNA, ROSARIO. Iron and Brass Work in General...

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO. MESSRS. SPRUNCK & CO. respectfully advise the Foreign Branches...

JEFFREY'S BITTER ALE. SAYSER'S PALE BRANDY. AMONTILLADO SHERRY. SUPERIOR PORT...

RUPINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D. Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate, at 27 CALLE PERU...

WELLS & YOUNG AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 172-CALLE DE LAS PIEDRAS-173.

THE STANDARD

NO. 1738—SEVENTH YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1887. CIRCULATION 2500

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling...

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). 80-CALLE DE LA PIEDRA-80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows...

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE. Directed by DANIEL G. KELLY. This office undertakes the transactions in all the varied branches...

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. JUST RECEIVED. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods...

GEORGE ELLIS, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. KEAN & SOAMES. General Commission Agents, Ship Charters, Custom-House Agents...

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL, BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERY. DUNN & RY. IRON MONGERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING...

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES. EL MATRIMONIO CIVIL. LA IGLESIA Y EL ESTADO...

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARKLY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105-CALLE VENEZUELA-105.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideo Directory...

MAURICIO HERTZ, M.D. offers his professional services to the British Public in Buenos Ayres. Hours of Consultation from three to five in the afternoon...

PEYREDEU Y BRADLEY, Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais, 211-CALLE PERU-211.

GEORGE R. GIEP, GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 2 RUA DE S. PEDRO (ANTIGO 2100), RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, \$160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses...

LA ESTRELLA ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. AT FIXED PREMIUM. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HABD DOLLARS. Dr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President. Samuel B. Hale, Vice President.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise marring the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy...

ALLIANCE BRITISH-AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. BATHURST LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824.

THE COMPANY'S FUNDS ARE DEPOSITED IN THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES, AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

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THE NORTHERN RAILWAY. From Sunday, 15th September, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments...

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The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 27th September, 1887, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario, at 8 A.M. to Bahia...

Ferrocarril del Oeste. Desde el 8 de Noviembre de 1887, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue: From Buenos Ayres to Salto...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. The following steamers will leave every Week, for said Ports, from the Riachuelo de la Boca...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. One of this Line of Steamers will leave from Buenos Ayres for the above port, on every taking Cargo and Passengers...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 12 CALLE 25 DE MAYO. FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Mondays, at 8 p.m., returning on Thursdays...

NATIONAL STEAMER ESTRELLA, CAPT. EDWARD DAVIS. This steamer will leave the Tigre for Santa Fe, calling at Campana, Zarate, Bardera, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, San Lorenzo, Diamante, and Paraná...

THE ITALIAN BANK. 108-115 CALLE RECONQUISTA. Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows: Accounts current, gold, 5 per cent. allowed...

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000. (INCOME, £110,000. LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & HERRERA, CALLE RECONQUISTA. FOR BAHIA, BLORES AND PALAGONES.—The National steamer Patagonia will leave on the first of every month, at 12 o'clock noon, taking Cargo and Passengers...

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZ, 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA. The following steamers will leave every Week, for said Ports, from the Riachuelo de la Boca...

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FRANK'S SALOON, MONTEVIDEO. The proprietor of the above-named Establishment has the honor of advertising his Friends and the Public in general that he has now opened the Summer Campaign, and is prepared to supply them with every possible delicacy...

SHIRTS, AT 450 THE DOZEN. Shirts of Superior Quality, with Linen Front, at \$4.00 per Dozen, or \$3.75 Cash. Crisp Shirts, all Wool, from \$5 to \$65 Each.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capital, annuities, Income, &c.

CHARLES BARNARD OF CLERKENWELL, London, begs to inform the merchants of Buenos Ayres, that shortly he will bring to their notice the "Electro Carbonized Pen" newly invented, and manufactured by him.

JOHN J. J. KYLE, CHEMIST. Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he has just received, ex Cordova, a large supply of English Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Household Requisites, of the best quality.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARD AND DAY PUPILS. An English Lady of considerable experience in Teaching has opened an Academy for Young Ladies at 249 Calle Tacuari, to which she will be happy to receive the daughters of respectable English and Argentine families...

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HERMANO. 257-CALLE URUGUAY-257. Itinerario de las Diligencias que se despatchan por esta Agencia.

AL CARMEN DE LAS FLORES. Nuevas Mensajerías de la Invariable Portada. Correo Nacional—La Administración, Rivadavia 441 y 443.

FIELD GLASSES—BURROW. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality, specially mounted to stand. Price \$2.50. 26 Calle Uruguay.

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND. Beware of Glasses bearing their Name and Address.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDLICOTT & CO. 48 MAYPU AND 38 RECONQUISTA. In view of the increasing demand for our Wines we have opened a Branch Establishment at 48 Calle Maypu.

SPANISH WINES. Superior Montilla... Duff Gordon. Do. do. F. Heald. Tabal Sherry... Duff Gordon.

FRANCE WINES. Chateau Larose... James Violet & Co. Saint Julien... do. do. Haut Sauterne... do. do.

COCKTAILS. On Sale in Quantities to suit Purchasers. At the "EXCHANGE," 63 CALLE ZAVALLA, (Bolsa Building), MONTEVIDEO.

COMFORT—COMFORT—COMFORT. All Parties that have to undergo the painful performance of moving Furniture, or other delicate articles, should apply to 102 Esmeralda.

THE "MALA DE EUROPA." pointed agents in this city for the "Mala de Europa" published in Lisbon, which always brings two weeks later than the English or French papers, and all latest telegrams.

WATSON'S BELGRANO. WATSON begs leave to advise his Friends, and all those who wish him to send to their Houses.

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SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great metropolises of the River Plate...

CONDITIONS. First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-Five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS: MENDOZA (new), LA PLATA (new), CORDOVA, URUGUAY, ADA.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, & BUENOS AYRES. NAMES OF STEAMERS: CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MONTEVIDEO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

THE Glycerine Dip. ALL PARASITES, MINERAL, AND OTHER POISONS. FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS, SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61. GENERAL CAMP STORE, CALLE PROGRESO, CHASCOCOMUS. A. FULTON & CO. 125-xp,d 3

IMPORTANT TO ESTANCIEROS. MACHINES FOR CUTTING THISTLES AND ABOJOS, BEST ENGLISH PLOUGHS, HARROWS, GRUBBERS, AND DRILL PLOUGHS.

TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DBILLS, AND SILK JACKETS, SUITABLE FOR THE COMING SEASON.

E. PARIS, ARMOURER, 20-CALLE RIVADAVIA-20. The best Establishment here or elsewhere for effecting repairs in all Weapons.

CHAPMAN, CALLENDER, & COMPANY. ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN, 210 CALLE MISIONES, 160 CALLE SARANDI, MONTEVIDEO. CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, COMMISSION AGENTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, &c.

FOR BORDEAUX. CHARLEMAGNE—French barque, 6/6 Q.L.I., 493 tons, Andrieu Master, Consignees Messrs. Pequin, Petit, Laroche, & Co.

FOR CALLOA. JACQUES-CECILE—French ship, 3/3 L.I., 705 tons, Pottel Master, Consignees Messrs. Bonnemaison & Heydecker.

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