

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The military history of the past fortnight comprises a list of desultory but sanguinary engagements, in which without any real advantage obtained by either party, hundreds have perished. The allies however maintain their commanding positions at Tuyuti, Tuyucú and Tuyuti, and the Paraguayan leader has concentrated his lines with the obvious purpose of defending the fortress of Humaita with a less numerous force. Lopez maintains communication with his capital and Humaita, by means of a road through the Gran Chaco, and also on a lower road that skirts the little village of Pilar, where but a few days since the Paraguayans surprised a small Argentine force and retook the town. At this point of the allied lines which encircled Humaita, the position is weak and the allies require reinforcements before they can strengthen it, as the last terrible fight at Tuyuti has taught the allied commanders the sleepless activity of the foe, and that at the three great centre points, Tuyuti, Tuyucú and Tuyi, they must at any moment be prepared to hold their ground against even a superior force. The siege of Humaita is therefore preposterous so long as the lines at the Rio Hondo are held, but by a few outposts beyond the reach of immediate aid, and that can be overwhelmed by the enemy in the shortest possible notice. The Argentine and Brazilian Governments apparently aware of this and the urgency of the position are actively employed in forwarding reinforcements; from Brazil during the fortnight some 1500 fresh troops have arrived and about 7500 more are waiting transports to proceed to headquarters. Some small Provincial contingents have been sent up by the Argentine Government, and it is reported that the bulk of the army of the Interior has been ordered down to Rosario to proceed to Paraguay; with these reinforcements the allies will be in a better position to carry out their plan of a strict siege of Humaita. There seems to be some authenticity for the report that the Commander-in-chief of the Paraguayan army has proposed new terms of peace to the allies, which has been declined, but our foreign readers must be prepared to know that if this terrible war is not brought to a conclusion either by treaty or arrangement, the bloodiest chapter in South American history has yet to be written, for the Paraguayans are steadfast in their adherence to Lopez, and will perish to a man at their flagstaff before they surrender. How long however the campaign may yet last it is barely possible to surmise, so much depends upon the unknown extent of the elements of resistance at Lopez's command; should the Paraguay leader make a successful sally leaving within the fortress a force sufficient to hold it, then the whole attitude of the campaign will undergo a change, and inch by inch the allies will have to fight their way into the country; but on the other hand, should Lopez hazard everything on the fate of Humaita, which it is generally supposed he will, then a few months will be sufficient to exhaust the garrison, and at the same time overrun the country.

The state of the Argentine Provinces presents but little change; the rebel forces under Varela still hold the desert plains of Cuyo; but of the mooted invasion from Chile we have heard nothing more. The Indians on the Cordovese and Santa Fe frontiers are very troublesome, and the Government has dispatched General Martinez to organize a force in order to protect the estancieros and settlers on those exposed points, but we adhere to the conviction that the only effectual way to check the inroad of the savage is a more liberal legislation to create a line of military colonies. The great question of the day throughout the Republic is the new President, and so completely does this subject monopolize public attention that until after the elections nothing else will be talked of; Sr. Sarmiento, Argentine Minister at Washington, and Dr. Alsina, Governor of Buenos Ayres, both conspicuous members of what is termed the liberal party, are the two most likely candidates, and it is generally believed that no candidate of the

Federal party will be proposed; it is extremely difficult to offer an opinion as to the probable issue of this great election struggle, but we have some reasons for anticipating that the Buenos Ayres party will triumph, and the successful candidate will be the man whose programme is the capital in Buenos Ayres and, notwithstanding all the noise and hubbub, Governor Alsina will probably be the next President of the Argentine Republic, and judging his political character by the acts of his Government since he entered office we unhesitatingly say that a better man could not be named.

The general state of things in Buenos Ayres affords little room for remarks; in the city new buildings are going up in every direction; the health of the city was never better; the river trade has assumed an importance hitherto unknown in this country, new lines of steamers in the rivers Parana, Uruguay and Plata, all appear to be paying well; the wool markets crowded with Irish and Scotch sheepfarmers; the railways at the height of the busy season; money in much better demand, but abundant at 12 per cent per annum; all the banks doing a capital business, and no failures to record. The very low price of wool however this year is a source of great loss and much complaint to the farmers; the bulk of the clip may be estimated at from 55 to 60, which is a fall of nearly fifty per cent from the prices paid in 1865; at no former period has the sheepfarming industry presented so uninviting an attitude. We have no land sales of any importance to record. Sheep are offering in every district for \$20, but even at this price can be found few buyers; in fact, the great staple industry of this country is suffering an unlooked for prostration, although it is the fixed opinion of the more experienced that on the conclusion of the Paraguayan war, and the extension of the fullest protection to frontier estancieros, sheepfarming in the River Plate will resume its former prosperous condition; parties with about fifteen hundred pounds capital can begin the sheepfarming business on as large a scale as but a few years ago with from £3,000 to £4,000.

Exchange on England 48½ to 49½.
Do. on France 5.8 to 5.10.
Do. on Rio nominal.

GREAT ELECTION ROW IN THE CAPILLA DEL SEÑOR.

In a communicated article published in the *Tribuna* of the 10th inst. giving an account of a scandalous occurrence that took place in the town called the Exaltacion de la Cruz, we concluded by saying that we should regret to be obliged to enter upon the disgusting details and antecedent of that sanguinary event, and we expressed ourselves thus because we never thought that the Government whom we know to have been officially informed of what took place there, would have delayed so long in affording the reparation to those who were innocently wounded and flogged by the clique of the rural Jueces de Paz, that abominable nuisance which was held in such honor by our esteemed friend Dr. Alsina, before he was made Governor of the Province.

It is about eighteen months ago we had the gratification to hear the republican democrat who is to-day Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres speak words to the following effect:—"The cliques of the rural Jueces de Paz are a serious impediment to a just administration: it is necessary that they should be done away with, and that all the inhabitants of a rural district should be on the same footing in their relations with the governing powers." If those just and consoling ideas filled with pleasure the circle of his friends who surrounded him and listened to him approvingly, how can we help feeling sorry to-day when we are obliged to witness facts which make manifestly apparent the prevalence of these very cliques, who excelling in boldness those that existed formerly, have become the scourges of the innocent and terror stricken inhabitants of the rural districts. Although it be a sad and painful confession to make, it certainly does appear that power is the antithesis of memory.

But if we are to add this further deception to the catalogue of a long life of disappointments, let us at least be permitted the consolation to appeal to the Judge of Judges to public opinion and before its august tribunal let us pay a tribute to the intimate and sound conviction imposed upon us by our sense of moral duty.

We declare that we are urged by no other motive save well founded regret at seeing that the sacrifices made to conquer and consolidate in our country the liberties and guarantees of all, have been rendered abortive; sacrifices in which we have shared by a life of peregrination and dangers, and that our only purpose is to unmask these cut-throats of a whole people, who with all the cynicism of their unparalleled brutality trample upon the laws in whose formation eminent and learned patriots have taken part, who have bequeathed them to posterity as a sacred legacy, produced at the cost of immense sacrifices, and perhaps of their own valuable lives.

The Juez de Paz of the Exaltacion de la Cruz allowing honest, laborious and inoffensive dwellers in his partido to be stabbed, wounded and flogged at the very door of his Juzgado de Paz at mid-day, and this in his presence and in that of his armed police force, is a worthy pendant of Cuitiño in the vestibules of the Buenos Ayres churches in the year 40, and is only consistent with his toast at that period, when the wine was spilt in the Federal orgies as expressing a desire to see flowing in like manner the blood of the Salvages Unitarios.

The clerk of the Juzgado de Paz shouting 'vivas' and 'muera' in the Juzgado itself is consistent with his former occupation and the mission he fulfilled in that period when he used to grow hoarse and make himself ill by figuring as a protagonist in the 'vivas' to Rosas, and the 'muera' to the Salvages Unitarios.

These are the men that to-day cry for liberty, and boast of being staunch Unitarios. Let them say what services they have lent to the noble cause of liberty? In what ranks did they figure either from inclination or interest at the time of Caseros? They surely will not answer anything, but we will answer for them in this and in other articles we intend to write.

The first of these new fangled patriots by dint of money and obsequiousness towards any person of any standing that happened to be passing through the place, succeeded in raising himself to the Juzgado, having through the teaching of the second learned to make a scrawling hieroglyphic, which he was made to believe represented his name.

This is enough says the teacher to enable you to hold the office of Juez de Paz; it stands for your signature, and the signature of a Juez de Paz will legalize the documents which I shall bedaub and fill up discretionally to enable me to buy one or two houses. I shall be your alter-ego, your shadow, and although you are an ignorant jackass, I shall read to you all the communications that are sent to you, and I shall show where you have to scrawl what I have taught you. You are an unknown rustic, and nobody will know what you say or who you are, the time will pass and we shall have done our business.

Thus was concluded a part which resulted in the election of an impossible Juez de Paz according to the laws because he cannot read, and hence begins the page of the liberal services of these twin patriots, to whom we intend to revert further on a subsequent occasion.

(Guaranteed.)

ROSARIO.

(OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Gentlemen,
The anticipated immigration from the British Colonies of Australia and New Zealand is of such an important character, that I have lost no time in remitting to both places lengthy letters in answer to those I have received. My letter to one of my correspondents, Mr. James Wood, of the firm of Wood, Brothers, Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, I have made as comprehensive as possible, with the request to have it published in the principal papers of the colony, with the two-

fold object of spreading information, and doing away with the false impressions, probably raised by the article in the *Australasian*, to which I alluded in one of my letters to the *Standard*.

As the letter to Mr. Woods contains a good deal of information, which it might be advisable to disseminate in other parts of the world, where the *Standard* may have readers (and I believe there are few countries where the English language is spoken that your paper is not known) I have transcribed it, and send it to you with the request that you will do me the favor of publishing it.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
W. PERKINS,
Secretary, Com. of Immigration,
Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, Sept. 30.
Mr. James Wood, Christchurch,
New Zealand,

Dear Sir,

By the last English packet, arrived here on the 13th inst., I had the satisfaction of receiving your esteemed favor, dated 5th June, and loose no time in answering it. It is very gratifying to learn that my letter to Mr. Tulk has caused so much attention, as is evidenced by the 'Editorial' of the *Australasian*. Mr. Tulk's answer, and several letters from New Zealand and Australia asking me for more information.

I would first of all urge you to get hold of a blue-book, "Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation," presented to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament in March of the present year, and which contains a report of Mr. Francis Clare Ford, on the Argentine Republic. This paper is very comprehensive, and gives most reliable information, and by it you may be able to verify and corroborate my statements.

I am very sorry that the Editor of the *Australasian* should have allowed such gross misrepresentations to have crept into his leader, on writing and animadverting on my letter. I suppose he considers it his duty to prevent as much as possible, any emigration from his country. Now, I believe, it is an axiom pretty well established, that neither emigration nor immigration can ever be prejudicial to any country.

The Editorial in question gives the following as the export duties collected by the Customs of this country. Hides two dollars (eight shillings sterling); sheepskins, three dollars the dozen; beef, three dollars the quintal; wool two dollars the ar., and cattle, six dollars each. Such an outrageous statement would be very apt to deter emigration to the River Plate. The Editor has fallen into the grave error of taking the valuation or tariff on which the actual duty is collected, for the duty, and he has even exaggerated this. The valuation for Customs purposes for the present year is as follows:—Dry hides are valued at 7 shillings sterling; salt, do., 15 shillings; sheepskins, 6 shillings the quintal; unwashed wool, per 25lbs., 10 shillings and 4 pence; washed, do., 16 shillings; tallow, 7 shillings per 25lbs; horses, 2 pounds; sheep, 3 shillings and 3 pence; capones, 6 shillings; horned cattle, 1 pound 4 shillings each. On these valuations a uniform export duty of 8 per cent. is collected. There is an export duty on everything else except the product of live animals.

The duties established in 1863 were for importations a uniform duty of 16 per cent. on everything except gold, silver, and precious stones, and silks, which were at 8 per cent.; the export duty was fixed at 5 per cent., all on liberal Custom-house valuations, rectified every year by commissions of merchants, named by the Executive Government. The Paraguayan war brought us extra duties; imports are now 18 per cent., with an additional duty of 5 per cent., and exports are 6 per cent., with an additional duty of 2 per cent. Thus the actual duty to be paid on unwashed wool, for instance, is about 2 shillings and 3 pence per 100lbs. Shortly after the war will be ended, we shall, in all probability, get rid of the additional duties, unless it should be deemed advisable to keep them up in order to procure funds for the railroads in contemplation; and it is projected, just

so soon as any other means of raising a revenue can be substituted, to abolish the export duties. There was a strong party in Congress last year to effect this, but the exigencies of the war overruled all other considerations.

PERU.

Lima, Oct. 20th, 1867.

President Prado embarked with his staff and one more division on the 12th inst., to take command of the Government forces at the South and commence operations, and as far as boasting goes, will wipe Arequipa from the face of the earth. We shall soon learn the upshot. If his troops remain loyal, a point which is very difficult to decide at present, Arequipa will have a pretty rough time of it, but should, on the contrary and according to general opinion, one battalion go over, the rest is bound to follow, and Prado will have to do what his predecessors have done before, viz: clear out, and give somebody else a chance to fill his pockets in a reasonably short time, and play the old rance over again.

There prevails a general discontent among the military and civil employes on account of a certain article in the new Constitution which abolishes "Derechos adquiridos." According to this article, the pay of an officer in the army or civil employe ceases with his death, and his widow has no right to claim a pension, although her husband in his lifetime had a certain fraction of his salary religiously deducted every month for this very object. All points considered the government of Prado since his installation in November, 1865, has been in no way better than that of any of his predecessors for this unhappy country. One chain of abuses and arbitrariness from the beginning to its end, which is bound to come.

Commencing for instance the very day of his installation, the memorable 6th of Nov., with the pillage and sacking of several establishments in Callao by the mob; what has Government done in this affair? Prosecuted the thieves (without punishing any of them), by which means the greatest part of the goods and valuables stolen were recovered; but instead of delivering up this property to its lawful owners, every thing was sold by public auction by order of Government, who pocketed the proceeds and left the disconsolate owners to whistle after their own; lending a deaf ear to all just claims and proposals, to come to a final settlement.

Business remains dull, and if the revolution in Arequipa goes on, we shall pretty soon feel the consequences, since transactions with these departments are entirely interrupted; for nothing can be sent and no remittances in return can reach this place. Moreover the pay of 4000 or 5000 troops stationed in normal times in Lima, goes to the South, and the non-circulation of this money in a place like this, will be felt by the retailers in a very short time. Since the beginning of the Spanish question the trade has suffered considerably in this country and there exists at present not the ghost of a chance of any material improvement.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

London, October 16th.

The stock markets continue under adverse influences, and the public still abstain from bringing business to them. No recovery, therefore, can be quoted, and the general disposition is not satisfactory. The aspect of Italian politics is regarded as unfavorable, especially as the Paris bourse had further declined at the opening; and in the meantime the appearance of the corn markets excites a good deal of sensitiveness. It is not possible to foresee when the existing depression will be removed. Many people think it will continue until the turn of the year.

Consols after a most inactive business closed heavy at 93½ to 94 for account and at 93½ for money. New and reduced, 91½ to 91½; Bank stock, 250 to 252; India 5 per cent., 113½ to 114; exchequer bills, 25s. to 30s. prem. English railways have again been flat, and there is a general decline of about ½. Caledonians continue to be offered, and they are again lower.

THE MONTEVIDEAN RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

However ineffectual the efforts of Englishmen in Buenos Ayres may have proved to graft upon South Americans, their customs, sports and amusements; our friends in Montevideo have stamped so indelibly upon the native element, the impress of jockey customs and sports, that the time is not far distant when the meetings at the Cerrito, will prove as attractive to the River Plate public, as the far famed Derby in England, or the renowned Carragh of Kildare in Ireland. To the observant foreigner it is indeed a matter of surprise, that whilst English races in Buenos Ayres meet with the fullest quota of true South American apathy, in Montevideo they should be hailed with the most unlimited joy, solemnized with greater eclat than a civic feast, and supported with unmeasured liberality from the rudest gaucha, to the most polished city merchant. Whence springs this mighty collision of fates, this clashing of national characteristics? And yet if we turn from the race course to other matters of more imperious materiality, we shall discover that the same susceptibility to European customs is working most beneficial consequences: and a people who can afford to spend a few dollars on the race course and turn out en masse for amusement, can also build up a city which is a credit to South America, construct roads with the indomitable zeal of the Incas, and strike from trade and commerce the barbarous shackles, of antediluvian custom-houses, which in other and more pretentious cities gnaw at the vitalities of legitimate industry. We hail the Montevideans, we salute the Orientals; because, whatever they do whether in making a road, or running a race, they do it in earnest; mediocrity seems to have perished in the vortex of civil strife through which the country has passed. And the cold shoulder and half and half sympathy, which running races, paving streets, &c., meet with in Buenos Ayres, is thank goodness unknown in Montevideo, the Queen city of the Plate.

The steamer Edward Everett had been posted and advertised in all the papers of Buenos Ayres, to leave for the races, and yet will it be credited in this city of over two hundred thousand souls the only parties who availed of the offer were:—Judge Hollister, U. S. Consul, Mr. J. Eastman, Mr. G. B. Day, and one of the Editors of this paper, who went as special reporter.

Let no man say one word against the Edward Everett, she is beyond all question in point of comfort and convenience the finest passenger steamer in the River Plate. The night was rough and we had a head wind all the way, but she neither rocked nor rolled, Judge Hollister, and Mr. Eastman, gentlemen of immense steamboat experience, professed astonishment at the pulseless gliding of this floating palace through the stormy billows of the Plate. Capt. Chadwick with the genuine affability of an American commander, was ceaseless in his attention; and upon the whole if the people want to enjoy a trip to Montevideo, we recommend them the Edward Everett.

When we landed it required no very experienced eye to observe that the whole population had turned out for a days sport, the half closed doors of the splendid naval almacen of Messrs. Davis & Dorr, convinced even the Consul that business was at a standstill; as we pushed up to the Oriental every second man saluted us and asked if we were going to the races? As we entered the vestibule of the Oriental, the eye feasted on long rows of hampers, wine boxes and picnic baskets, ladies dressed in the most bewitching "aestive" costume, merchants and navy officers, even at that early hour bantering the inevitable Don Ramon, and Gallician coachmen breaking out into the rudest epithets of their plaintive vernacular. In the melé, Judge Hollister was taken for the Standard and the jostled editor for the ex judge; in the hurry of the moment we passed off Mr. Eastman and Mr. Day as special reporters, the judge called for breakfast, we for a coach and Mr. Day for a room, but it was all ineffectual, each moment increased the crowd, and stumbling over the millionaire army contractor Don A. Lantz, and gliding in between the Japanese Commander, Tycoon Brown and Don Salustiano Puente we at last emerged from that crowded hall and gained the street.

At the door of Buela's newsrooms we met a crowd of merchants ship-captains and brokers. The steamer Uruguay with three Dublin printers and nineteen bales of paper for the Standard office, had just arrived from Liverpool; but no one could give the slightest information about the vessel

as to when she would start for Buenos Ayres, or when the Captain would come ashore; to all our interrogatories we could only get the same answer—"Have you a coach, and when do you start? Finding it impossible to obtain even the slightest information about the steamer, we pushed on for Evans' but here ensued a scene which baffles description: a long string of coaches, caravans, gigs, tax-carts it required but "a low-backed car" to make the coup d'oeil unique. Mr. Evans was not in, and whilst waiting for this most excellent of men, human sorrow was forced upon our notice. A messenger, with a letter from a well known but unfortunate marine painter, arrived from the city prison with the melancholy tidings that one colored gentleman and two white men had been arrested during the night, and they besought Mr. Evans to use his influence to get them out; a Frenchman had also been apprehended and fined. He professed his ability to raise the fine when set at liberty. Whilst explaining to the Judge the full measure of human woe, Mr. Evans came in, and before we had even time to ask him about the Uruguay; he politely informed us that he had at our disposal seven coaches for the races; we availed ourselves of one, and after a hurried breakfast at the Oriental, we at once started for the race-course. The morning was delicious; all sides we beheld mirth and joy, and happiness. We forgot for the moment the cares of life as we rattled over the well paved streets; our friend, the Judge was in his least sententious mood; Mr. Day, rich with Canadian anecdotes, amused us with incidents in the everyday life of Jefferson Davis who at present occupies one of his father's houses in Montreal.

The road out to the race course is very picturesque. As we drove through the wool market we saw long rows of bullock carts laden with what was once the grand staple of these countries. Mr. Croker's Quinta looked charming out side, and the fine macadamized road upon which we now entered recalled to Mr. Day sunny memories of his happy country. The Quintas along the road are tastefully laid out, and the aloe hedges attracted the admiration of our judicial companion; as we turned a bend in the road the scenery changed, a rude wind mill capping the little Cerro, and a pretentious four story summer house down in the glen on the opposite side of the road, reminded the judge forcibly of the State of Illinois, whilst it remotely awakened home recollections with us. We now passed through a wide valley teeming with cereals, but we could see little of the natural beauties of the road, owing to the incessant roll of coaches, and long cavalcades of fair Orientals and of perspiring British clerks. We arrived on the course a little before noon, and as we stepped out of the carriage and made for the grand stand, the band struck up an enlivening air. Mr. Humfrey was the first to welcome us on the ground, and with his customary politeness handed us a programme and a ticket. The course was crowded and the grandstand brilliant with a galaxy of youth and beauty, Messrs. Mc. Coll, Wilson, Makinlay, Croker, Lafone, Hughes, Charles, Isaac, and Duguid and one or two others appeared to be the leaders of the day's sport. Mr. Seymour held the base of the edifice where cock-tails and brandy smashers flowed in one unbroken stream during the day—

FIRST RACE—THE SOLIS STAKES. This being the first race, there was not much betting until the horses started, but when they were fairly off the roar and din at the grand stand was terrific, gentlemen draped in ponchos and native peones in frock coats, roared vociferous odds, even some of the ladies bet freely on Charrua and Pronto, the race once round was very quietly won by the gateado, called Pronto, the winner an ugly wiry looking brute, but evidently well got up by an old man who embraced the horse when the race was won.

- SECOND RACE. 1. Aguilá. 2. Oual. 3. Ay de Mi. 4. Forastero. 5. Gallineta. 6. Africano.

This was a very animated race, and the horses appeared all in prime condition, and ran splendidly; the betting on the field against the favorite Aguilá was extremely heavy; heavy odds were given, and the navy men backed the field against Aguilá for sums never even mentioned at Belgrano. The race was only half-round, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the starters and committee, there was some unaccountable delay in starting;

Aguila however soon distanced the other horses, and came in splendidly followed close up by Ay de Mi; whilst however people were busy paying up and collecting, the unwelcome news spread that it was no race, owing to the starter not having dropped the flag at starting; the matter was at once laid before the judge of the course, who to the no small chagrin of hundreds decided that the race should be run over again, but as the horses were apparently completely done up the thing was impossible for the present, and at a late hour in the evening the race was again run, and again Aguilá won.

At the conclusion of this race there was a rush for coaches, hampers, and Seymour's tables. Availing ourselves of the kind invitation from our hospitable Oriental cousin Mrs. W. Cranwell, we joined her picnic party under the coach-wheels, and in flowing bumpers of sparkling cliquot drank health, success and prosperity to the lovely daughters of the Oriental Republic; but the bell rang and we had to hurry back to the course.

- THIRD RACE. 1. Pronto. 2. Tortuga. 3. Shamokin. 4. Paciencia. 5. Adios.

Paciencia was the favorite, and the betting on this race even heavier than on either of the previous ones; foreigners and natives, seemed to have gathered new funds and new spirit from the soul inspiring hampers, ten to one, and even twenty to one we heard freely offered on the grand-stand; but such was the noise and tumult that it was impossible to understand the wager offered. Shortly before the starting H. E. Governor Flores arrived on the ground; Messrs. McColl and Wilson met him uncovered at the gate, the band played up, the crowd cheered, and the ruler of the land dressed in an humble smock, entered the inclosure; he was accompanied to the banquet table down stairs by his English friends. There was nothing ostentatious in his gait dress or manners, and we thought of the lines:—

I saw a chap at Donneybrook fair, More like a king, than that man there. But the race at last commenced, Paciencia took the lead and came in puffing, Tortuga second, and Pronto last.

- FOURTH RACE. The half-round stakes. 1. Aguacil. 2. Casualidad. 3. Aperaá. 4. Bayo de los Pobres.

This was a splendid race, no disputes, heavy betting and winners and losers satisfied.

Casualidad first, Bayo de los pobres half a neck behind, and Aguacil last.

- FIFTH RACE. 1. Lima Sorda. 2. Cañon Rayado. 3. Juan Manuel.
- This was the last exciting race of the day as it was growing late, and many of the ladies retired as soon as Lima Sorda came in first with Cañon Rayado behind; Juan Manuel nowhere.

The Helter Skelter Stakes came off after we left the ground; responding to the wish of judge Hollister and Mr. Day, we jumped into the waggon at 5.15 p.m., and drove home in splendid style, arriving just in time at the Telegraph office to send up message to our brother editor, who had been pulling all day in Buenos Ayres with one oar. We reserve our account of second day's sport and trip to Japanese iron-clad, for a future number.

EXCURSION TO THE JAPANESE IRON-CLAD.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE STONEWALL. Races, properly speaking should only last one day; and it is a grave error, on the part of a Racing committee, to attempt anything further. Experience also has sufficiently proved that the meeting on the second day is but an expiring effort to prolong the amusement of the previous day, both horses and spectators are tired, on the conclusion of the first day's sport, and society is too limited to supply new excursionists to the course, save by resorting to another element, less speculative and more objectionable. Imbued with these sentiments, we were glad to join Judge Hollister Mr. Day, Dr. Wells of the Shamokin, Mr. Sales, and the captain of the unfortunate Hugh Blook, in an excursion to the first Japanese iron-clad that ever visited the River Plate. The Stonewall, Montevideo, with all its attractions, is limited in its number of public men, that is to say, public men of the right stamp. Evans, the immortal Evans, is the first man in Montevideo. We could apostrophise this whole-souled countryman: he stands alone in the Queen City of the Plate. Verily, he is

the great Mogul of the Uruguay. If any man wants to see Montevideo, he must first look for Evans, for whether bound for the races, going to Buchenals quinta, or visiting any of the public edifices, nothing can be done properly without the intervention of Mr. Evans; but in aquatic excursions Evans is supreme, his Yacht the swiftest and best in the bay, and himself the Palinurus of the Plate. To attempt therefore an excursion to the Stonewall, without Evans, was utterly out of the question. Dr. Wells, of the Shamokin kindly offered his boat and for some nervous motives we preferred the gig to the Yacht but Judge Hollister would not hear of it he had promised Mr. Evans and with Mr. Evans we must go.

As we walked down to the Mole, the people at the street corners and shop doors gazed with unmistakable astonishment at us. The sun was roasting hot, and the hour was too far advanced to admit of the supposition that we were going to bathe. When we entered the yacht, and sat again in the stern-sheets of the George Wilks bye-gone excursions rushed upon us: the hoisting of that very sail, which in the memorable Monadnock excursion saved us struck a chord which vibrated through our whole system—

With easy force it opens all the cells Where Memory slept—

We thought of Messrs. Unzué and Duggan of Folmar, Livingston and Walker, and as we looked on the glassy waters, we shuddered at the perils we escaped. But the imperative shout of Mr. Evans, "Look out for your heads, there," awoke us from our reveries. We shot out into the bay, and in a few minutes stood in amongst the ships. The light zephyrs from the ocean barely sufficed to fill our sheet, but the coquettish little yacht glided along as if propelled by the bungling triumph of the screw. As we glanced by the bows of a heavy-looking Frenchman, we met the British Admiral in his eight oared green gig, bound for the shore. Well we knew his mission; the grand dinner was to come off at 7 o'clock, and the Admiral was determined to be in time. Another stiff puff of wind and the George Wilks came within pistol-shot of the floating fortress. Mr. Evans, in order that we should have a full view of this monstrous marine ram, ran round the vessel: when we approached her bows, however, we had to stand out, to keep clear of her spur, which protrudes 26 feet under water.

"Shi, pen, kue, zi, pan, gu." Roared out our friend Evans, attempting the Japanese, as we hauled up at the gangway, of course we were all dumfounded at this tremendous Japanese salute, and we were we prepared to see the Shinski of the quarter deck reply by hieroglyphics, in the shape of a boat hook describing a half moon over our heads but nothing of the kind, a most gentlemanly well dressed officer approached the gangway, and with the true polish of a naval officer replied to the outlandish gibberish of our Japanese friend Evans with, "stoy on board gentlemen."

Whether it was the intense heat, or the heathenish dialect of our proficient Palinurus, or the fact that we had left behind us in Buenos Ayres our "inauguration cane," this deponent cannot say, but certes as we got on deck, we felt what Shakespeare or Tommy Moore terms an "over awishness" and kept remarkably close to the coat tails of the English-speaking Japanese, Irish-built officer. Happily for us all, Commander Tycoon Brown was ashore, and the two real native born Japanese officers (both princes of the blood near relatives of the Mikado and first cousins of the great Tycoon) were with him, else we should have been obliged to comply with Japanese naval customs, pull off our boots before coming on deck and lie on our bellies whilst prince Ewata Xaisaku was smoking his chibuka on the quarter deck; all these and ten thousand other Japanese formalities too numerous to mention we escaped.

Mr. Du Bois, the officer in command, whatever his Japanese uniform may be, was for the moment free of the Zi-pan-gu colors; a half-moon on his breeches in front, and a rising sun on his obverse, figures like large tea boxes on either arm. He was dressed in a sort of undress American naval uniform, and as he politely invited us to step into the cabin, and try a little brandy and water before going over the ship; we gathered new courage, and felt at least equal to the task. They say a little law is a dangerous thing, but Evans can testify that a little Japanese is still more perilous. A smart-looking shinsky, with a belly-ripping appearance, approached our friend and said—"Kotsi tessu, fuku-rukudu su gama." This, of course, at once floored poor Evans, who replied

by bowing his head; and making a ludicrous effort to stand on his toes. The Judge looked, Mr. Day and Dr. Wells looked, we all looked, with the most sublime composure at Mr. Evans, and then the shinski broke out in English, between a laugh and a shout—"He funny girl." We at once made for the cabin.

Everything that concerns Japan, we are free to admit has an especial charm for us. Since childhood's happy hours when our first acquaintance with that unknown land commenced, under infantine horrors at a set of Japanese jugglers, who swallowed down swords, baskets and walking sticks by the dozens, we have cherished an interest in that mystic country which has been so long locked up with the key in the Tycoon's pocket. Our readers may imagine therefore with what feeling we entered the Japanese cabin. Shall we speak of the sentry lying flat on his belly at the cabin door with upright gun and bayonet guarding the mythical dignity of the Zi pan-gu flag who gained the hard earned wages of fifty patacones a month, a sum which in earlier life the same sentry could not earn in a twelve month digging the most nutritious of all vegetables from the mother earth. But enough we saw nothing of all this, we entered the cabin tried the Tycoon's brandy. Judge Hollister would take nothing but water, chatted for a while with Mr. Du Bois who kindly favored us with pen ink and paper, and the following.

The Stonewall was built in France at Bordeaux, 1864, first for the Danish Government, and subsequently hoisted the Confederate flag, and sailed for Fayal under Captain Page. After a short cruise she surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Havannah, and in January, 1866, arrived in the States, having been handed over by the Spanish Government. In America the vessel attracted great attention; she sailed up the Potomac, and crowds came from all parts to see her; the most experienced American ship-builders professed astonishment at her build and make, and the chief ironclad builder in the Union has adopted her for a model. The Tycoon of Japan, some years ago, fell into the hands of some very sharp New York speculators: he gave them unlimited orders for the very best ships, the very poorest vessels were sent to him; recriminations ensued, an embassy was created at Washington, and President Johnson, viewing the matter in the proper light, determined to send to his Imperial Majesty the strongest and best ironclad of the kind in the world, provided the Tycoon agreed to pay the price, \$1,450,000. The Japanese ambassador closed the bargain. The Stonewall had but one fault for Pres. Johnson, she was not American, and the United States would not condescend to hoist the unconquered Stars and Stripes at the mast-head of a surrendered foreigner. Thus it was that the Stonewall, one of the finest vessels the world has produced, has passed into the hands of the young Tycoon, who at present rules forty millions of subjects.

The Stonewall is about 950 tons register, 180 feet long and 36 feet beam. She has two propellers and two direct acting engines for each propeller. She carries three Armstrong guns, which Mr. Du Bois with a galling sarcasm termed English neutrality guns; the one at the bow, a monster, 300 pounder, and the other two seventy-five pounders each. She has two fixed turrets of the most surpassing solidity. The sides of the ship are 38 inches thick, 4 1/2 inches iron outside, 32 inches oak, and plates inside 1 1/2 inch thick; the turrets are still stronger. She steams ten knots per hour usually, but can go 15.

The spur or ram is a horrible looking thing and runs out 26 feet from the bows; it tapers to a point; and with full steam on is able to pierce iron plates. Two American vessels followed this iron-clad during the war, but were afraid to come near her; the officers were tried by court martial, Admiral Farragut one of the court; and the decision was that the vessel should have engaged the Stonewall, and had they then engaged her they would have both been sunk by her. Mr. Du Bois states that the vessel when in fighting trim is invulnerable and irresistible. She carries at present a volunteer crew, composed of American and Irishmen; whose grotesque appearance in the Zi-pan-gu uniform can be imagined, not described; the whole get-up of the crew is less Japanese than Hibernian, but officers and crew when they deliver the vessel up to the Tycoon at Yokohama return to San Francisco in the mail. The Stonewall was 7 days making Barbadoes from Norfolk, 8 days hence to Marahua, 11 days hence to Rio, and 5 hence to the

Plate. Some of the guns she has in the hold below, and large stores of ammunition, she has very little room for coal, and the commander has had to charter a vessel to the Falklands to take down coal there for her. She will call at Valparaiso and Callao and then Ho for Yokama.

The following is a list of the officers in command of the Stonewall.

George Brown, Commander U. S. Navy (with leave of absence for 12 months).

- First Lieutenant—Mr. Dubois
Second do —Mettiah Jordan
" " —A. R. Langthorne
" " —Mark Chauncey
Surgeon —James Harris
Chief Engineer —J. W. Milsteah
As. Engineer —A. Potter
do do —Samuel B. Ellis
do do —Chas. A. Stuart

There are two Japanese noblemen on board:—

- Ewata Xaisaku,
Ogasawara Kuezo

A. Shinski, servant of the first named, is rather an agreeable sample of the Japanese gentleman, who made for himself a rather unenviable notoriety at an English bathing place called Ramsgate.

The Japanese noblemen are, we understand, of great wealth, having several thousand bags of rice annual income. We met them at the Oriental dressed in the best broad cloth, rather 'distingue' in their appearance, and quite European in their use of the knife and fork. They are of middle size, slightly yellow color, thick black glossy hair, with the usual Japanese eyes, small black oblong and sunken short nose, and pleasing mouth; such is the difference in their rank that Messrs. Xaisaku and Keuzo cannot walk together, nor even on the same side of the street. They both smoke, and like our friend Judge Hollister, begin their dinner with coffee. Unfortunately owing to the length of this narrative we are deprived of the pleasure of describing our trip to the Shamokin and return to Montevideo, but we hold these over for a future number.

STATE OF THE INTERIOR. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Rosario, Nov. 23, 1867.

The three 'Furies' are having it their own way in the Argentine Republic. Instead of giving them their classical name we will call them—the war with Paraguay, the Indians, and the Montonera; the two latter springing from the first, which cheers us with the hope that they will also disappear with its termination. In the meantime, we must make the most of the situation, and trust to a favorable and speedy change.

There must be a wonderful amount of vital power in this Argentine Republic. There must exist wonderful seeds of progress and wealth, when, notwithstanding the war, the Indians, and the rebels, the trade of the country is increasing, the revenue duplicating itself, and lands, the great wealth of the country, steadily augmenting in value. But I fear their great progress is confined principally to the three Provinces of B. Ayres, Santa Fé, and Entre Rios. The Provinces of the Interior, are even perhaps retroceding, and are, at all events, not advancing. With foolish shortsightedness they blame Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé for this state of affairs. They say we absorb the wealth of the nation, and instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel, and make B. Ayres and Santa Fé dependent on them for supplies and products for exportation, they either fold their arms in angry despair, or take up the revengeful knife. Foolish, uncivilised people, not to see that the greatness and wealth of the Litoral, is the only means by which they can make themselves great and wealthy! However, they are not the only Argentines who show how little they have studied the science of political economy. It is only a very short period since Buenos Ayres itself was generally imbued with the conviction that to make that city a great metropolis, it was necessary to oppose all progress in the rest of the Republic, close up the rivers, and have only one Custom-house. I think if you ask Mr. Tejedor, and a few others, you will find them still of this opinion.

After all, it is the state of the Interior Provinces and the Indians that cause us the greatest anxiety at the present moment. The war with Paraguay is drawing to a conclusion, and the results of putting Lopez out of the way, and opening up a free trade with that rich country, will soon put us all in good humor. But this infernal curse of the Indians is sadly in the way of our propaganda for immigration. I hardly know what to write to

my numerous European correspondents. I consider it bad policy to ignore the evils that surround us, and yet I am afraid that the natural tendency in Europe will be to magnify them; for, after all, we are only suffering what the frontiersman of the U. States, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope undergoes, even to the present day. The occupation of Queensland cost a good many lives very recently; and the frontier of the Great Republic presents us with every now and then a sad picture of Indian depredations. But in those places the great influx of immigrants now secures a large region, while here, as we only depend upon spontaneous immigration, the Colonies are settled so slowly that that it takes a long time to make them strong enough to resist a regular attack of the savages. This has been the case with the colony of Fraile Muerto.

The Governments have done nothing: the National on account of the war it has on its hands, and the Cordova Government on account of its intestine troubles, kept up by its insensate and stupid public men. Fraile Muerto, that ought to be one of the most flourishing colonies in the Republic, is in a fair way of being deserted. The Messrs. Seymour, who were making a valuable place of their estancia, have been cleared out completely. In fact, it is useless at present to continue any kind of labor at that colony, and there is a strong feeling in favor of going into another kind of business—attacking the Indians in their strongholds, and spoil the Egyptians.

The Indian curse is unfortunately not restricted to the northern side of the Cacaraña. On the 29th of October a large force of mounted savages attacked the infant colony of Sunchales, situated about 30 leagues north-west of Santa Fé, and 24 from the colony of Esperanza. There were only 14 men at the time in the colony, and about a dozen soldiers. The Indians came suddenly upon them, and the fight lasted some hours. The result was the killing of some fifteen or twenty savages, but with a corresponding loss on the part of the colonists. As I understand, five Italians and two Germans were killed, and four soldiers. Two small children were carried off, and one infant was killed. The Indians that made this onslaught must have come from a considerable distance north. They were probably Tobas, as it is well known that the Santa Fé Indians have no horses or arms.

It appears to me that the Government of this Province acted with some imprudence in settling a colony so far from civilisation, with such a limited number of families. In a place like Sunchales, not less than a hundred families should have been settled at once. Here again we have the inconvenience of a limited spontaneous immigration to contend against. If the Government would only pay the passage of the immigrants from Europe, they could then pick their men, and settle a tract of wild land at once with a number sufficient to secure them from any attack of the Indians. When the colony of Esperanza was first settled, the Indians used to carry their raids to the suburbs of Santa Fé. But the 125 rifles of the colonists secured them completely. A raid of observation, in which some of the savages were shot, convinced them that Esperanza was invulnerable, and they never repeated the experiment.

I received the above bad news from a countryman of mine, a Lower Canadian, who had emigrated to the colony, and has lost his all, but, as he says, had a good fight for it.

We have in Rosario another daily newspaper, which has taken the significant name of La Capital. It advocates the capital in Rosario, is opposed to the Civil Matrimony Bill, and supports Mr. Cabal for Governor. In politics it is somewhat Federal, is against the war in Paraguay. Its programme is to bark and not bite.

There is a great row in the Provinces about General Arredondo's intervention in their affairs. Santiago, Cordova, Rioja, and Catamarca, have protested, and the Entre Rios press calls on the Provinces to rally around General Urquiza in order to preserve their independence, threatened, it is said, by the National Government. These are the sweets of a Federal Government in a country where fifteen out of twenty of the population have no idea of what Government means. The Provinces commit all kinds of excesses, fall into the most inextricable confusion and anarchy, and when the National Government presents them a helping hand to get them out of the slough, they immediately kick up a row about their sacred sovereign rights, &c.

It may be said that the National

Government is not very happy in its choice of commissioners and military men to send into the Interior; but there is no doubt that the same thing would happen were they to send a fresh-caught angel from Paradise. The evil does not lie so much in the commissioners as in the incorrigibility of the people they are sent to. Each party considers it the duty of the National agent to proscribise all its own political enemies, and is satisfied with nothing less. And the most curious phase in these parties is, that none of them can explain the principles that separate one from another. There is nothing in the shape of principles that divide the Federal and Liberal parties in the Provinces; but they are none the less eager however to cut each other's throats. As far as respectability goes they are on equal terms. In Catamarca, Jujuy, Rioja, the great bulk of the better classes call themselves Federals. In Tucuman or Salta they are Liberals. In Cordoba and Santiago they are about equally divided.

The Governor of Rioja has addressed a very strong 'protest' to the National Government, and another to the Provincial Governments, in reference to Arredondo's intervention in that Province. When Taboada's Santiagueros carried off from that wretched country everything left by the Montoneros, Mr. Davila did not say a word on the subject.

It seems to be fated that the month of November shall give a political hue to my thoughts. Two letters on politics! Well, you know that the month of November is a fatal one for Englishmen.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly;

W. P.

OUTRAGE IN CORDOVA.

STONING A FRENCHMAN.

Cordova, Nov. 15, 1867.

For some time past a certain party have been exceedingly active in laboring against all reforms or any and everything that would be likely to benefit the country. Formerly this party fought against the railroad, now that has become a fact and any opposition would be thrown away, they deal their blows against Civil Marriage, Free-Masonry, &c. Lately they have been canvassing the city for signatures against Civil Marriage, and putting down the names of all the people of the town they could find.

During the last month a Gentleman having the assistance and good wishes of many of the most prominent men of the place, foreigners as well as natives, commenced the publication of small paper (Estrella Matutina) whose main object was the instruction of children and young people. The said party according to their custom immediately commenced preaching against it, and also against its editor.

On Sunday last one of the party preached against the Estrella Matutina, advising the people not to take it, and speaking not only against its Editor, but censuring several very well known and well respected men; teachers in the College of Monserrat, among whom is the Rector, a Priest, because they visited the editor of the Estrella Matutina for the purpose of taking lessons in English.

Shortly after a crowd cried "Mason, Mason." That was enough. Some supposed him to be the Editor of the Estrella Matutina, others his distributor, and immediately a charge was made upon him with stones, bricks, bats, &c.

The poor unoffending Frenchman sought refuge in the church, from which it is said he was again kicked into the street, when the mob again attacked him being urged on by some well known parties. Fortunately a couple of police officers were passing at the time, who took him under their protection. When it was known that a mistake had been made, one of the instigators of row began to reason with the crowd. But they began to say: "You told us to stone him!" "No, not this man," he answered, "but the Editor of a paper called the Estrella Matutina: this is not him."

The authorities have taken the matter in hand, and have arrested several persons; but as the Frenchman who was maltreated was in the employ of some of the party, he will not bring any charge against them. Several articles have been published in the papers trying to prove the ignorance of the party in question, but their proof only makes their guilt the more evident. Considerable excitement still exists.

Yours,

X. Y. Z.

NOT ALL THE PUESTEROS' FAULT "SHEEP DON'T PAY."

Much has been said and written lately about sheep and sheep-farming, but the remarks have mostly been made by prejudiced persons, who having made their fortunes out here think others can now do the same. True is it that the writers referred to made good profits, and saw others do the same, but that was some years back. These writers have mostly reasoned respecting the future from the past, a most shaky mode of arguing to say the least. For my part, I am inclined to think there is perhaps more truth than the author at the time meant in Consul Hutchinson's remarks, viz:—'Sheep-farming, whether in the Banda, Oriental or in the Argentine Republic, is a thing not to be calculated upon literally from tables, statistics, &c.' which is just what these gentlemen appear to do. But as this uncertainty exists as regards the profits and expenses of sheep-farming, we have to consider two propositions, namely, 1st. Do sheep pay? 2nd. Can sheep be made to pay? to consider which in order will be my endeavor. As regards the first proposition, it must be very evident to the minds of all who know anything about the matter that sheep-farming is not now, for some reason or another, half as profitable as it used to be; various writers in your columns have given answers to the "reason why," most laying the blame, to a greater or less degree, on the shoulders of the puesteros, who by the way are quite hard enough treated without being blamed for nothing; the real reason and chief one must, however, I submit be this—some ten or a dozen years ago this country was not nearly so well stocked as it is now with flocks of sheep, and naturally the prices were higher for wool when there was not so much of a peculiar quality to be had than is the case now when the supply exceeds the demand, as the poor buyers at home know to their cost, some often being forced to keep their bad speculations in wool for months together, and when this is the case the price of wool must fall. As regards the probability of the supply falling short of the demand, there is every reason to conclude that since it has seldom or never done this on the whole it will never do it during the future, especially as the supply increases proportionately quicker than the demand, and for obvious reasons must. Well, then, this is the chief reason why wool falls, or else the bad quality of the wool, regarding which I am not aware that the wool of this country is worse than any other, and for this reason estancieros find that although their stock has greatly increased during the last few years their profits are very little if any the heavier; and it is evident that when the price of sheep is very little more than half—if more—what it was years ago, that to have like profits now as then you must have double your stock, for all the estancia working expenses appear still the same, the prices of provisions, &c., not having fallen either on the whole. Then comes the question, can every estancia support double stock; the answer to which being a negative it is plain that a man who five or six years ago was able to make good average yearly profits, will now find himself unable, though his stock has increased, to make the same; sheep, then, don't pay, can't pay, and won't pay now those who began three years ago, for they paid double for their sheep what they are now offered, and their stock will not increase fast enough to make up by numbers the like profits, and of course fresh beginners labor under the same disadvantages, for the wealthy estancieros are forced to sell their surplus stock, and thus keep the prices down, and the head of the smaller fry under water. Now, to our second proposition, as showing the only way sheep will pay what they did is by having double the number, to pay more it is requisite to have more than double. Of course I do not take into consideration, nor do appearances call on me so to do, the bare possibility, but most improbable probability, of a rise of any importance in the value of sheep, for how can sheep rise when so many of the large and wealthy estancieros are yearly obliged to sell some thousands each of their surplus stock at any prices, so to speak, and is it likely more will be offered than usual rates of payment? The only way that any improvement in present prices can be effected is through some means by which this yearly surplus of the wealthy estancieros may be got rid of, otherwise than by keeping the smaller estancieros under water; the saladeros, indeed, by being augmented in number, will effect this to a certain degree, but scarcely would appearances lead one to conclude all the surplus will be made away with us; were some such method discovered then small

sheep masters would not have so many drawbacks as now exist to contend with, for the prices of sheep, even if they did not rise, would remain much about the same, and perhaps—and we cannot decide the future—some enterprising company may export sheep alive, or their flesh preserved, to various parts of the world, and if such a plan would pay sheep-farming would look a little brighter, since as it is the country is overstocked, and consequently if overstocked prices must fall and keep falling all the while.

It's all very well for estancieros to lay the blame on the puesteros' neglect, their expenses, habits, and a long catalogue of somewhat similar sins; grievous, no doubt, and happily non-existing except in their own disturbed minds—for it is well known drowning men catch at straws, thus they are unwilling to own that their long coveted and upheld method of coining gold "onzas" is becoming shaky in public opinion, as also in reality endeavor to blind the eyes of "gringos"—at least the wealthy fresh arrivals, and to induce them to take the estancias, stock, &c., off their hands, leaving in them instead a pretty heavy weight of good English money. For, allow me to ask why is it, if estancias pay so well, that we should see notice after notice in your columns, advertising here, there, and everywhere estancias and sheep for immediate sale? We do not usually find men anxious to sell a mine of wealth until the riches of the same are pretty well worked out, nor so blind as to wish to dispose of a good bargain; when either of these "ideas" are put into execution there is generally some good reason why, in this instance none can offer but that sheep won't pay, for the estancias on sale are evidently the property of beginners, since we observe that the stock on most is small, proving that they had not long been in the hands of the parties selling, and thus our position is pretty firmly established, viz: Sheep, except in large numbers, will not pay at present prices the working of the estancia, and as there is no evident chance of the prices rising, we conclude that sheep-farming is carried on to a large enough extent to meet any and all demands for wool, &c., and that consequently the emigrant leaving home with little or no capital had far better employ his time and ability in agricultural pursuits, or in such work as he might have followed at home, in either of which cases he will be certain of more comfort and a better future prospects in life than he can ever enjoy, or ever attain, with sheep on shares or by the monthly pay of an ounce. Let such remember that old adage—"It's the early bird picks up the best worm," and they will see at once many birds have been before them picking prizes out of sheep-farming, leaving very few for late arrivals remaining; while they, being the early ones in agricultural pursuits, may reasonably expect golden rewards. The game of sheep is played out for poor folks, that of our first ancestors has only just commenced.

I trust these remarks may find some stray corner in your widely circulating paper, which estancieros evidently imagine is not half so widely read as it is, or else they would not so publicly advertise the fact of sheep not paying.

TRABUCCO.

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION IN AREQUIPA.

The news received by the Chile respecting the late outbreak in Arequipa, is very meagre, things being in 'mitch the same state as when the Pacific arrived, though we shall soon, judging from appearances, hear accounts of a sanguinary and desperate struggle. In Islay about 4,000 troops are assembled, the Chile bringing down to that port about 250 men and eight pieces of cannon, besides warlike stores; and when putting to sea two other steamers were despatched, supposed to be the Apurimac, and Chalaco with the President and other troops on board. It is said that Prado has determined to crush the Arequipa insurgents, even if it be necessary to bombard the city and reduce it to a heap of ashes; so that, whichever side gains, that unfortunately turbulent place will suffer in no slight degree. The insurgents are supposed to have a force of between two and three thousand men; but ominous rumors are afloat that the Government forces are not to be depended on, that a number of soldiers stationed at Taño have rebelled against their officers, and that their example is about to be followed at other places in different parts of the Republic. If these rumors should prove to possess any foundation, the outbreak will be not so readily suppressed as at first supposed, but their value is yet to be ascertained.

(Valparaiso and W. O. Mail.)

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"Nil falet audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

The general state of the River Plate markets at the present season calls for remark, not that we purpose to offer any opinion on any particular article of trade, but, animated with a desire that our foreign readers should have a cursory glance at trade in general, we offer the following observations.

The great fall in cotton in the home markets has produced its effect here, and the native dealers, who for the most part are men well read up in newspaper items, anticipating a still further decline, only purchase cotton goods to meet the exigencies of the moment. The summer season has set in, and yet importers and shopkeepers have a no insignificant stock of winter goods on hands. Even the shopkeepers in the country districts complain of having their shelves laden with woolen goods which must stand over as dead stock until next winter. In former years importers found a convenient way for the disposal of their surplus winter stock at the auction marts, and the goods sold on three months credit rarely failed to realise their invoice value, but this year trade auctions have given such unfavourable results that most merchants regard the attempt to force the market as preposterous, and yet, whilst the dealers in this province are well supplied, those in the interior have for the most part no stock at all, but, owing to the political state of affairs, and the unsettled opinion as regards the provincial dealers of good standing hold back. That we may look for a beneficial reaction on the conclusion of the Paraguayan war and provincial trouble there is no room to doubt, but this reaction cannot be counted on before March or April next.

At no previous season have the Custom-house deposits been so crowded as at present, the ordinary deposits in bond being found insufficient to accommodate the merchandise. Private stores in different parts of the city have to be rented, and, in fact, the immense increase in our import trade gives an artificial impetus to the business of the post, and the deposit warehouses of this city. Manchester goods are selling in this market far below invoice prices, and the very heavy losses consequent have tended to produce a nervous feeling in commercial circles. Notwithstanding the surfeited state of the import market, the position of the dealers was never sounder. Money rules abundant, and abundant with that very class which form the mass of our consumers. The shopkeepers are all selling well, and few, very few, fail to meet their liabilities, whilst the importers, owing nothing in this market, have only to apprehend dangers from their home constituents. Neither is the market glutted with paper money. Just what is barely sufficient for the necessities of trade is in circulation, and, through the agency of what is termed the exchange office, this paper money is redeemable in gold at the fixed rate of 25 per silver dollar. The enormous trade which in some articles has sprung up since the commencement of the Paraguayan war has led to an extension in other articles concerning which the war has but an extremely remote effect, and this is proved by the fact that up at Itapiru and at Corrientes the dealers have been obliged to call auctions to dispose of their wares. With the exception of beef, horses, and forage, all other articles of army consumption are imported, and although the above three mentioned articles represent millions, they are still insufficient to command the balance of trade, particularly in the presence of a stagnant export market, a declining wool trade, and a temporary paralisation of the saladero business. The result, of course, to all practical men of experience must have been obvious; takers of exchange in-

creased in number, and the amount taken increased each packet as the rate on England fell. The fall in the rate commenced in April, and then the export of gold which still continues began.

As will be seen by the statement published in a recent number, the amount of gold shipped since April slightly exceeds two millions sterling, and there is every reason to believe that in the ensuing six months at least another million sterling will be shipped, but gold has been superabundant with us for some time, and the specie export has not been much felt. In the provinces of Corrientes it is known that English and Brazilian gold exist in large amounts, and, as it has got into the hands of estancieros and cattle dealers, will probably remain there for some time. As regards the wool market, the arrivals during the month are estimated at close on one million of arrobas, of which some seven hundred thousand arrobas have been sold. A small quantity shipped for growers' account, and the balance on hand, some 40,000, at last year's. Already about 15,000 bales have been engaged for Antwerp, where the bulk of the clip this year will go. Buyers complain greatly of the presence of arretilla in the fleeces this year. Fine wools, free of burr, have been sold at 80 dollars. The following are the market quotations for unwashed wools:—

Best Magdalena Mestiza wool, \$80.
Superior Mestiza, free of burr, \$65 to \$75.
Fine Mestiza, first-class, but heavy, \$60 to \$65.
Middling, ditto, \$50 to \$60.
Good mixed, ditto, \$45 to \$50.
Low, ditto, \$40 to \$45.
Dry Hides.—For North America; 96,000.
Entre Rianos, 42 to 41 rls.
Corrientes, 38 to 40 rls.
Concordia, 41 to 40 rls.
Stock, 30,000 hides.
For North Continent—Sales, 26,000. Stock, 6,000.
For France, Spain, and Mediterranean—Sales, 36,000. Stock, 46,000 hides.

There has been an active business in Exchange about £250,000, passed in all by far the greater part on England: the rate has fluctuated somewhat, opening at 48½, receding to 48, and closing at 48½. The River Plate Bank and the Mauá Bank have drawn largely at 48½.

Mr. Smithers, the *ad interim* manager of the River Plate Bank during Mr. Green's absence, leaves in the packet for Europe. It affords us much pleasure to testify to his indefatigable exertions whilst discharging the duties of that office, and to his deserved popularity in commercial circles. Mr. Smithers brought to his post, besides his financial talents, a polish and affability, which in no small degree furthered the interests of his bank.

Freights in General.—Engagements for wool to Antwerp have been very heavy during the month; the rate on bales has steadily advanced to 25s. Tonnage is, however, equal to the demand, and we look for no immediate change. For the rivers, one or two charters have been made: the rate for tallow and salted hides may be considered 35s. to 40s., according to size of vessel. The steamers for Liverpool and Antwerp find cargoes immediately on arrival.

Salt.—A fair amount of salt is expected. The killing, both here and in the rivers, commences late. Prices are lower than last mail; 12 rls. is offered for the rivers, 10 rls. in port.

Coal.—Demand continues at \$12 to \$13 here, and \$15 for Rosario.

Lumber.—There is more disposition to purchase as the season advances, but, owing to numerous arrivals, prices remain more or less the same.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Itapiru, Nov. 21st.

Gentlemen.
It is reported that a Paraguayan force attacked Tayi, but were repulsed with the loss of a steamer sunk. Three nights ago an officer and a few men belonging to the Legion Militar whilst doing picket duty in the advanced outposts, were kidnapped by the Paraguayans, who are all well up in the science of busbraunging. Lopez has retired the force that assailed the encampment of Tuyuti on the 3rd. They were kept outside of his lines for some days, probably not to spread the news of their loss. He is now busy narrowing his position, retiring to his second line, carrying off the heavy guns that bristled on the outworks. It is known that Lopez is diminishing the extent of his fortifications, converting his quadrilateral in a triangle, so that it can be defended by a small force, which shall remain to garrison it, whilst he with the bulk of his army makes another dash at some exposed

point in the allied lines, which are vulnerable in many places owing to an extension of five leagues from Laguna Paris to Tayi in a right line. The circuit the allies possess is more than twice the above distances occupied by an army of about 45,000; of course there must be spots easy of passage to a concentrated force of 15,000 dare devils to act as circumstances may dictate. Lopez sent two battalions to make a road in the Chaco to communicate with the North, but they returned finding it impossible to execute it. Night before last a considerable Paraguayan force sallied out of their trenches and menaced Tuyuti; the force consisted of five columns of infantry flanked by cavalry. After exchanging some shots "à la Tuyuti long range" the matter ended; however it made some stir for the moment in the encampment, a few of the 'vivanderos' in particular took every precaution to be ready for a timely flight; dear bought experience had taught them.

"I was no time to wait,
Or load their shoulders with a willing freight."
From all appearances there is something brewing. The lines of circumvallation are being made close. Lopez although having laid in a plentiful store cannot rest long on his oars, and won't be content to be quietly doing nothing while his men are suffering from hunger. It must be borne in mind that jerked beef, flour, rice, biscuit farina, Indian corn (the Paraguayan staff of life) and many other articles of prime necessity, cannot be preserved here but for a short period in the summer time. It will be of no avail, even if the magazines of the enemy are as well supplied as they are said to be; the alternative is "to fight or else give in." Since the untoward attack at Curupaty the allies have kept aloof from acting on the offensive under disadvantageous circumstances (Lopez has never given them any chance to do otherwise); it is probable they will continue to act thus. Between Tuyuti and the Paraguayan lines there is a constant cannonade, especially in the mornings; which do not amount to anything more than keep everybody on the alert. On the 20th there was a continued roar of artillery, it commenced before dawn and never ceased till after sunset, the Paraguayans firing the first and last shots. The only casualty resulting from the prolonged cannonade was a soldier being nearly made blind by the sand put in motion by a missile that struck the ground in close proximity to the spot where the man chanced to be. Here there is more shipping in port than ever seen before, whilst every day brings fresh additions to the number, steamers and sailing vessels which come loaded with horses, corn, hay and carts. There are eleven large carriers, four of which are English, with hay which is now landed no faster than it is required for daily use. The forage that has arrived of late, the most part of it is straw, and even this much of it comes in bad condition. Shipmasters dread a recurrence of what took place on the 3rd. At the pontoons of Mr. Lanuz steam-tugs are kept in readiness to act as circumstance may require. To prevent the enemy's approach a Brazilian gunboat is moored in a position to rake the beach. At the village there is a force of two battalions, far too few to garrison the works. The forces that were stationed at San Solano have been marched to Tayi. The railway in the Chaco is progressing notwithstanding the many obstacles to be contended with; all the materials have to be transported for the distance of a league in canoes through a narrow and shoal riacho, the place where the starting point is. If the Paraguayans do not interfere (it is feared they may, as it is said, they have a force in the vicinity) it will be soon finished; the ground is sandy and quite level, bare of trees or any obstruction: 900 yards of the road is nearly completed. A dozen or more sutlers who had established themselves in the riacho, were yesterday all commanded peremptorily to leave without delay, owing to an anticipated raid. Here there are cases of the cholera, few in number; however no one gives the least attention to the pest; there are isolated cases of it also at headquarters and at Tuyuti. I cannot explain how it is that at the Guardia Cerrito no one can land without permission and has to give some account of himself, in a word, all is done there in a military fashion; here anyone can come and go, and do pretty much as he likes when here, and no questions asked. I need not tell you the Guardia Cerrito is located on the Chaco side of the Paraguay river near its mouth. It is now quite a town, an extensive depot of military and naval stores.

Yours truly,
SINBAD.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE POITOU.

The following telegram from Montevideo is published by the *Tribuna*:—
The steamer Poitou of the Marseilles line, brings the packet news. They are very important. A general European war was imminent.

ITALY.

The Garibaldi movement is acquiring a serious importance. The revolutionists were successful in several engagements, their ranks were increasing and they had arrived nearly at the gates of Rome. Garibaldi was again in liberty and had placed himself at the head of the volunteers to attack Rome. The position of France was very critical, and Napoleon among other measures had ordered the Toulon squadron to be in readiness to convey troops to Civita Vecchia. On account of this step M. Rattazzi had resigned and a new ministry was forming at Florence. Victor Emmanuel had issued a proclamation against the Garibaldi movement. Garibaldi had nevertheless gained an important engagement at Montetredondo taking many prisoners and artillery. This obliged Napoleon to send a French army to Rome, and it appears that Italian troops will occupy Roman territory. Rome was declared in a state of siege. The Pope had convoked an extra session of the consistory, and had addressed a protest to the English Government on account of the aid in arms and money given to the revolutionists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A monetary panic was prevailing, and fears were entertained of a commercial crisis.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia had an interview in Baden with the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, on his way to Paris. The interview is said to have been cordial.

GERMANY.

The action of Southern Germany continued indecisive in respect to joining the North.

SPAIN.

The country tranquil. Pezuola was made Captain-General.

UNITED STATES.

Ministerial crisis continued. President Johnson is said to have offered to General Sheridan the Ministry of War.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Bank of England, Discount, 2 per cent. Consols, 94.
London.—Heavy salted hides, 5½d. to 6½d. Tallow, 44s. 6d.
New York, 21st October.—Gold, 144. Exchange, 109½. Dry hides, Buenos Ayres, 21c. to 22c.; Montevideo, 20c. to 21c.
Havre and Antwerp.—Wool fine; firm. Ordinary neglected.

REVOLUTION IN RIOJA.

INVASION OF CATAMARCA.

Rioja, Nov. 10, 1867.

It is now midnight, the only hour I can find to relate the events which have occurred this day. At noon the Government were already apprised of the revolution which was to take place, and which broke out at half past two. They took all the necessary precautions. National guards were posted at convenient positions in the city. At the hour just mentioned, they were attacked by a column of 40 to 50 men, consisting mostly of those recruited by General Arredondo in his march through the Llanos. Our troops resisted valiantly, but they were attacked in flank by another party, consisting of National guards, headed by Captain Cabral. Superiority of numbers could not have been sufficient to overthrow the authorities, had their men been as well armed as their foes, who included amongst them some of the 7th of the Line, well armed, and dexterously distributed amongst the riff-raff of the Llanos. Amongst the national troops were distinguished several men in the service of General Arredondo; headed by a Chileno E. Jaravillo, Felix Luna, Valleja, Vera, Gomez, and Cabral, who commands the National Guard, which Arredondo refused to deliver to the government of Rioja.

We made an attempt to fortify ourselves within the Government House, but we were obliged to yield, and take refuge in the crowd.

We have to lament the loss of the honourable citizen, Justo Ascuetta, who was assassinated in the arms of his daughter by a ball from the above-mentioned Cabral, who, in his furious desire to kill the young San Roman, revenged himself on the father, who was called from his bed by the cries of 'Maten! maten!'

The Governor, seeing that all was lost, retired to the apartment of the commander, D. Hilario Lagos, accom-

panied by Major O. Valdez, San Roman, and the writer of this letter. A few minutes afterwards we were assaulted by the revolutionists, and made prisoners. I myself, without knowing why, am at this moment set at liberty.

The above is taken from the *Progreso*, of Cordova, of the 20th inst. In the same journal is published a note to the Minister of the Interior, Don Guillermo Rawson, signed by Cesario Davila, the deposed governor of Rioja, and his minister, Carmelo Valdez. The note is dated at noon of the day on which the events described above took place. It complains of the impossibility of preserving the autonomy of the provinces of public order, owing to the presence of General Arredondo, who refuses to grant the assistance of the National Guards in putting down a disturbance which the Government knew was about to occur.

The revolution in Rioja had caused great alarm in Catamarca. Don Jose Maria del Campo, formerly minister of Tucuman, has been put in irons. It was the general belief that Arredondo would march from Rioja upon Catamarca. The Government is preparing to resist, and had addressed a note to the National Government in the same terms as that from the Government of Rioja. It was the opinion in Catamarca that General Navarro had forced Varela to abandon the Argentine territory.

We take the following from the *Nacion Argentina*:—"That all may know the true gravity of these events in which General Arredondo is compromised, it is necessary to state that the banner of this elector-general is disobedience to the National Government and to General Pannero, and war to the knife against General Taboada."

M. PALLIERE'S LETTER.

SUEZ CANAL.

The great Exhibition has nearly come to an end. On the 31st of October the doors will be definitively closed, and immediately afterwards, what has cost so much, and raised with so much art, will be demolished. One cannot help regretting the dissemination of this marvellous collection of wonders, yet it is evident it would be next to impossible to have preserved it. Some say that the materials of the building have been purchased by a company, others that the principal edifice has been purchased by the Russian Government.

The park, above all, will be missed. The trees, the fountains, the flowers, which have given life to that level waste known as the Champ de Mars, ought to remain. It was without doubt the most successful part of the Exhibition, and made doubly interesting by the curious and instructive buildings which adorned it.

I wish to speak of one of those little buildings, of a very modest appearance, but of much importance.

The exterior is an oblong, supported by an Egyptian colonnade. One end of the building is semi-circular, and on the pediment of the facade is written "Isthmus of Suez."

In the interior is a plan in relief of the Isthmus. Another plan of the same kind shows the form of the canal, with small models of the machinery employed in the construction—railways, dredges, &c. Around the walls are photographs of different parts of the canal, and specimens of the soil, the plants, the fish, and various fragments found in the rubbish.

At the semi-circular end of the room is a diorama representing the whole length of the canal, as seen in perspective from a hill which commands the whole work and adjoining country, from the port of Said on the Mediterranean to Suez on the Red Sea.

M. de Lesseps, the man of genius, the originator, the soul of the enterprise, attends every morning in the room to explain what has been done and what yet remains to be accomplished.

By the aid of his explanations at these morning conferences, and of the report he made recently to the shareholders, I am enabled to give you some account of the work.

I need not expatiate on the importance of a scheme destined to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, and shorten by 9,000 miles the distance between Europe and India; or in other words to approximate by so much 300 millions of Europeans to 700 millions of Asiatics.

The width of the Isthmus is 30 leagues. The line of the canal is about 40. The port Said in the Mediterranean has been selected where the depth of the water at the margin of the canal is 30 feet. The canal, from that point to Suez, traverses a swamp and a desert, with intervening lakes: 1st. Lake Menzaleh; 2nd. Ballah;

3rd. Timsah; 4th. the dry lakes called the Salt Marshes.

Four-fifths of the land on the route of the canal is at or above the level of the sea. Only at El Guir and Serapeum, the first between the lakes Ballah and Timsah, and the second between Timsah and the Salt Marshes, will there be any necessity for important excavations.

Over and above the natural obstacles to be overcome, there were from the first English political agents intriguing at Constantinople and Cairo to prevent the construction of a fresh water canal, so indispensable to the work, as otherwise it required 2,000 camels to carry water to the laborers.

In spite of the opposition of Palmerston, the fresh water canal was made. It was then tried to steal away from the company the Egyptian contingents of workmen. The company expended 50 millions of francs in supplying the place of that human force by steam power.

The present state of the works I will now describe.

At port Said on the Mediterranean two jetties have been constructed. The one at the side most exposed to prevailing winds and currents is made longer than the other. The jetty to the westward will be a mile and a half long; more than a mile in length is already constructed. That to the eastward will be about a mile long. Both will be completed at the end of 1868. Before the end of the year the new port will be sufficiently advanced to admit vessels drawing from 13 to 20 feet. The movement of Port Said, since the commencement of the works to 1st June, 1867, is represented by 3,511 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 665,104 tons. The jetties are formed of blocks composed of sand and lime; the composition gradually becomes as hard as granite.

The canal, where it commences at Port Said, was originally to have a width only of 60 yards, but for various reasons it has been increased, at a great additional expense, to 100 yards. The deepening of the canal is carried on by steam dredges, of a novel construction, invented by M. Lavalley, the skilful engineer of the company. By the aid of locks and artificial lakes, made by inundating the low lands from the fresh water canal from the Nile; the services of the dredges have been ingeniously employed in the parts of the line between Lake Timsah and the Salt Marshes, where the canal is five or six yards above the level of the sea.

In his report to the shareholders M. Lesseps mentions some of the most remarkable undertakings in the way of dredging in Europe, namely:—The road of Toulon, in the years 1848 to 1857, 9 years, the amount of work is represented by 7,400,000 cubic yds.; in the Clyde, from Glasgow to the sea, from 1844 to 1865, 21 years, 6,696,700 cubic yards; in the Tyne, from Newcastle to the sea, from 1862 to 1865, 3 years, 6,999,700 cubic yards.

"Since our meeting," says M. Lesseps, "last year, up to this moment, we have extracted 10,000,000 of cubic yards, and we have still to put on the line 32 large dredges, which have not yet been employed. We have therefore done one-third more in one year than was accomplished in Glasgow in 21 years; in 9 years at Toulon; and 3 years at Newcastle."

After December, 1867, the extraction will be at the rate of 2 millions of cubic yards per month; and from that date the canal will be finished in 20 months, that is, towards the end of October, 1869.

Although the canal from Port Said to Suez is not yet finished, yet by means of the portion already completed, and the fresh water canal, there exists a transport service between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

During the first six months of 1867, the amount of traffic was represented by 9,506 tons, and 20,132 passengers, giving to the company a return of 521,381 francs.

The operations of transit are as yet scarcely commenced, but they promise to extend on a large scale. Thus, whilst the beginning of the year the average was 1200 tons, in the first ten days of July the amount of traffic from Port Said was 780 tons.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Navigation Company, and the Austrian Lloyd, are in treaty with the Suez Canal Company for transport of goods across the Isthmus.

The packages sent from Siam and Cochinchina for the Paris Exhibition, came by that route; and the French Government sent 5,000 packages to revictual their land and naval forces in Cochinchina.

The stores were discharged in 5 hours at Port Said on the 8th of the month; on the 9th they were in transit, and on the 12th embarked in the

French frigate La Sarthe, in the Suez roads.

I will now quote a curious passage from an English journal the *Engineer*. It thus expresses itself in speaking of the Suez Canal:—"We would desire to be associated with this undertaking to share in its glory as much as in its profits. But to thus associate ourselves, not only have we no right, but we should rather hide our heads for the role that the 'great Anglo-Saxon mind' has played in its efforts to paralyze the project."

The cost of this great enterprise will have been 400 to 450 millions of francs. I have already said sufficient, otherwise I could enter into more details concerning an undertaking which does honor not only to those who have realized its accomplishment, but to humanity in general.

I could dilate also on an interesting portion in Mr. Lessup's lectures, namely that which refers to the Biblical association of the land trodden by Abraham, Moses and Jesus in his flight into Egypt, but this would carry me somewhat beyond the limits I have traced for my correspondence.

LATEST FROM THE FALKLANDS.

Port Stanley, Oct. 31, 1867.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.
Gentlemen,

I may say there is little news here at present; the only excitement is that caused by some gentlemen coming from England, who have taken up much of the land for the purpose of sheepfarming. I dare say next year land will be difficult to get.

We learn by your old friend, Commodore Smyley, who is just arrived from the Straits of Magellan, that they have discovered more coal near Sandy Point, and that H.M. ship Shearwater touched there on the 15th of this month, and the Columbine the next day; there was also a French surveying vessel there. The Governor seemed overjoyed at seeing his harbor represented by three different nations, something which I suppose never happened before.

The weather is very fine; the cattle and sheep thrive well. The Governor is sowing a large quantity of barley this year: all the garden crops were good last year.

Commodore Smyley says if the B. Ayres Government do not look out Chile will have all the Straits, and part of Patagonia from them.

The Shearwater left here for home, the Columbine left Sandy Point for Ascension, and the French surveying steamer also left Sandy Point for Valparaiso. On the 18th the Kate Sergeant also left.

Yours truly,
W. H. L.

OUR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

An eminent lawyer remarked to me the other day, whilst conversing on the Tribunal de Comercio:—"It is truly surprising in the short time since its creation, the Commercial Code should have become such a perfect dead letter, that the Judges should adjudicate in questions without ever consulting the law of the case. The mission of a lawyer" he continued, "is to protect his client by a fair exposition of the law as administered in other similar instances, and not simply to distort facts to favor his own interests." A merchant in discussing the same point has said:—"I should a thousand times rather let him settle the matter as he liked, or let him off scot free, than trust to the integrity or honor of the Juzgado de Comercio." And in fact, any one who has once approached these tribunals; even on the most trivial pretext will be convinced with us of the weakness and insufficiency of our administration of justice.

Far be it from us to question the honor or good will of the worthy magistrates who grace the judicial benches; on the contrary, their eulogies have ever found a pleasing echo, but the imperative demands of truth and justice require that we should proclaim the real cause of the evil—we well disposed though our judges may be, they can never supply the deficiency of our laws.

We do not know if it is the insufficiency in the number of judges which has caused such universal discontent among our citizens, but wherever the fault lie, it is quite clear there is a screw loose somewhere.

The Superior Tribunal of Justice will feel well convinced of the truth of this, by a due consideration of the multitudinous appeals and complaints which daily come before the magistrates. It may be said that this occurs in every court of justice as a natural consequence of litigation, but although there is some truth in this, it does not necessarily follow as shewn in the departments of Drs. Ocazon and Garcia Fernandez. On the other hand the

Judges have to contend with public opinion, which has rendered all their rulings and decrees proverbial for precipitation and folly, with but a couple of instances which cannot be perverted; one of these we will mention as having been eye-witnesses.

Everybody knows that a judge to pronounce properly in any case, must first comprehend the question he is to treat in detail, but here amongst us exactly the contrary seems the practice. The case being brought before Judges Barra and Isla; his worship proceeded to adjudicate verbally. The litigants explained their difficulties, the judge making such observations as he deemed 'apropos.' One of the interested parties seeing that both the discussions and observations were entirely foreign to the case at issue endeavored to confine the proceedings to the real question. Justice Barra heard him with surprise, and asked him when done: "What all that went to shew?" It proved, replied the advocate, that your worship is capable of viewing this matter in a different light from that expressed in your last decision. "Ah!" exclaimed his Lordship, as if awaking from a sleep, "I did not know that!" I would occupy too much of your valuable space were I to quote here the several other instances which have lately come under my individual notice. Apart from these isolated instances we have a general powerful consideration, and one that goes far to account for the deficiency in the administration of justice.

It is no rare case for the Supreme Court of equity to reverse and annul the decisions of their inferior brethren, but we have not a single instance on record in which said functionaries were made to feel the strong arm of the law which they had so often badly wielded. Not alone have they never been fined for their stupid blunder or wanton mistakes, but when accused and convicted of such misdemeanors as in the case of Judge Dolores, they have been reinstated in their posts of abused official capacities, by the very men who wrapt in ermini presided at the ventilation of the iniquitous tale, promoting judgment accordingly. Such barefaced contempt for their own decrees is most criminal when the most trivial suspicions should suffice for their dismissal. The result of course is a universal disregard for all authority. The Provincial Government is likewise most culpable in permitting such a course of things. If desirous of having their laws, institutions, decrees &c. respected they must augment the judicial staff by the promotion of our best lawyers, who know how to mete out justice evenhanded. This would insure respect and save our administration of justice from the not unmerited stigma which it now enjoys of being—a mockery a delusion and a snare."
(Nacional).

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Royal mail steamer Arno left yesterday for Montevideo from which port she sails on Friday at 10 a.m. She takes rather a limited number of passengers this trip; Mr. and Mrs. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers and a few others, and a small amount of specie.

The French Mail steamer Aunis is due in Montevideo to-day, it is probably she will arrive here to-morrow, if so parties will probably have 27 minutes spare time to catch the supplementary mail, and answer their letters. This is the way they manage things in the Plate.

The telegrams with the European news did not arrive until after 11 o'clock on Monday night. We went to press at half past 10 o'clock, it being our packet night, and when the telegram arrived the Hoo press could not be stopped; to meet the insatiable thirst for news, we struck off a few bulletins at midnight. The news from Europe has a peculiar gloomy aspect. Garibaldi has arrived at the gates of the Eternal city, and the Pope has held what is termed a consistory and passed a severe note to the British Government, charging it with supplying Garibaldi with arms, ammunition, &c., meanwhile Napoleon has despatched 15,000 men to Civita Vecchia, and V. Emmanuel has crossed the border and his army is at present in the Papal States, the matter has assumed such a serious attitude, that it has led to a panic feeling in England. One of the oldest banks in Liverpool the Royal bank has smashed.

We learn from an English gentleman who has just arrived from Entre Rios, that the son of the great Paraguayan general Robles, is at present sojourning in that province. This young man was wounded at the battle of Blacuelo, and saved his life by throwing himself into the river and swimming to the Gran Olivo shore,

he then trauged his way along that lonely shore until he was met by a Brazilian picket and made prisoner. He was subsequently sent to Mitre, and we believe eventually made his escape.

The news from the Interior is of the most painful interest, and things look as if going from bad to worse. We call attention to a very able letter from an English resident in the provinces, on the state of the Interior, which we publish to-morrow. It speaks the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

By a private letter which we received yesterday from the seat of war we learn the following:—"You may shortly expect stirring news from this quarter, for my part I think that Lopez will select Itapiru for his next essay. Lopez is not so closely pent up as we are told he is. The convoys that start for Tuyu Cué, go strongly escorted as do the droves of cattle also. To say nothing of the camp at Tuyuti being kept in a state of inquietude and uproar by forces who are said to be in a state of siege. The cost of travelling from Corrientes to Itapiru, is:—

Boat to get on board.....	\$0 4
Passage up.....	6 0
Get ashore at Itapiru.....	1 0
Carrying luggage.....	1 0
	8 6
A like sum to return.....	8 6
	17 2
	Total Bol. \$17 4

Owing to the miserable postal arrangements, a person writing from Itapiru is frequently obliged to come down to Corrientes.

The Provincial Government we understand is about to call for bids to pave the calle Larga Barracas, yielding to the contractor the right to collect toll. This is a decided move in the right direction, the profundity of the heated sand on the road at present reminds us of what we read of Sahara and the Caravansaries.

We are greatly indebted to our friends, Messrs. Paats, for a hamper of the best and purest Seltzer water, which we keep within easy reach of our editorial fauteuil. We cannot conceive anything more deliciously cool, this weather, than our thus drawing the attention of importers of summer beverages to Messrs. Paats' sympathy for our unwearied labors. To keep our anatomy in a due state of consistency, we passed the Sunday in the leafy shade of the Lomas de Zamorra woods; moistened the frame, at intervals, with Ind, Coope, at Mrs. Kidd's, and lazily regaled the senses and imagination, by viewing the country residences of our merchants in the neighborhood, and wondering how long the trees would take to grow, and when these gay pavilions would assume the title of ancestral homes.

Whilst on the subject of heat and thirst, we may mention the circumstance, that at the only attempt at waterworks in Buenos Ayres, namely, at the Molino San Francisco, Calle Balcarce, an additional tank was inaugurated on the 5th inst., to supply the water-carts of the city. The tank was made by John and Edward Hall, of Dartford, in Kent, from drawings and dimensions sent by Mr. J. Alexander, engineer, and erected under his superintendence. By the aid of this tank, which is 45 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 8 feet deep; the establishment can now supply 1,000 pipes of water daily, having always on hand 700 pipes. It appears that from the 1st of January to June 30th, this year, the establishment has supplied 53,500 pipes, whilst Mr. Alexander calculates that only 20,000 have been taken direct from the river. He has given us also some curious anecdotes illustrating the tastes of the natives in the water question. When Mr. Alexander made an effort, and at considerable expense, to filter the river water, the water-carriers objected to the clearness of the liquid. So certain were they that their customers would not receive it, but would look upon it as albigé water, they took the precaution of putting a shovelful of mud into it, before going on their rounds. The filters have been abandoned.

People ought to make a strong representation to the Government on the iniquity of taxing ice. It is impossible to conceive a more stupid tax. If it is levied for purely fiscal purposes, it is a most asinine arrangement, as the heaviness of the duty amounts to a prohibition. To call it a tax upon luxuries, is merely to play with economical phrases. Besides, ice is not a luxury, it is a necessity, and a medicinal agent daily becoming more important. If the tax is intended to protect the young and rising manufacture of the substance called ice, with which we now spoil the flavor of albigé water, we protest

against the monopoly. Let us have the genuine article from the great lakes of the North, or from the icebergs of the Antarctic Ocean, and when it arrives let it be landed at once and put in circulation. There is something ludicrous in placing ice in bond. When a man goes to dispatch it he finds only a moist smell.

We have received from a correspondent in Tacuarembó an interesting account, which we shall publish to-morrow, of the auriferous quartz reefs in that region. A company is to be formed to work them, and their prospectus will shortly be issued. Dr. Carlos Reiles, the Gefe Politico, interests himself in the undertaking; and, no doubt, the Oriental Government will lend its assistance. The recent gold discoveries in the Banda Oriental, are attracting unusual interest. They are likely to be profitable.

An official correspondence is given by the *Tribuna* of Sunday, touching the proceedings of one José Vicente Lima, a Comisario de Policia, who, whilst using the influence of his position to screen from justice a person accused of theft, has been guilty of giving currency to what, by his own subsequent confession, appears to be an unmitigated falsehood, which compromised the honor and character of the Governor of the Province. That a man of some kind of education, which, we suppose, the responsible position of Comisario renders necessary, should have his moral perception so dull as to make him inflict a wanton wound on the character of an honorable man, out of compassion for a vagabond rascal, reveals such subversiveness of every principle of morality and sense of justice to private interest, as to make us shudder for the state of society where such things take place. While, therefore, we most heartily commend the energy and prompt action of Government in this instance, we hail the publicity given to this disagreeable incident, as an earnest of a sincere desire, on the part of the present Administration, to remedy so crying an evil, and raise the moral tone of its agents.

Yesterday we heard of an important sale of an estancia in Patagonia, one square league of land, 2,000 mestiza sheep, small horse and corral, for the round sum of one hundred thousand paper dollars. The place is 7 leagues from the port. We cannot do otherwise than draw attention to Patagonia as a field for emigration. It is decidedly on the rise. Cheap land, fine climate, and constant steam communication with Buenos Ayres, are the attractions it holds out to the enterprising among our countrymen, who may think this place a little overdone.

An influential meeting took place on Sunday last, in Flores, with a view to form a company, to carry out the enterprise in connection with the Flores road. We are happy to hear arrangements have been made to place the work on a firm footing, and in good hands: a leading bank, and other capitalists, combined with the residents on the road, being ready to take the larger portion of the shares. A second meeting will be held at the Juzgado, of Flores on Sunday, at half past two.

We have received a copy of Mr. D. Pompeyo Moneta's report upon the practicability of the prolongation of the Central Argentine Railway from Cordova to Jujuy. The pamphlet abounds with the most interesting details, which, at the earliest opportunity, we purpose reviewing. To increase the value of the publication, a valuable map is appended, probably the best map of the Provinces yet published.

The very excellent regularity on the Northern Railway, and the strict punctuality of the trains, have impelled some of our city merchants, who live along that line of railway, to call our attention to the very able management of that line. Without in the least wishing to disparage the late manager, Mr. Thompson, we must remark that the affairs of the Company were never in better order than at present, and the advantages in having a Manager who thoroughly understands Spanish, and is intimately acquainted with the ways of the country are so obvious, that they require no comment. We congratulate our home countrymen shareholders in the Northern Railway Company, on the improved condition and traffic of their road under Mr. Mortimer's management.

We regret to record the demise of Captain John Wood, who has been in this country for over 20 years, and one of the oldest traders on our Patagonian coast. Captain Wood lent the most effective services to the Welsh Colony, which colony is indebted to his estate for the sum of \$70,000, which we hope to see at once paid to his widow.

It seems to have blown a stiff gale on Tuesday night when the Edward Everett left for Montevideo. Our brother editor who was on board, writes by the wires that it was a terrible night. He reports no new discussion on taxation, and evidently preferred the day trip. It was a close holiday yesterday in Montevideo, all the shops were shut and everyone was off to the races.

The Japanese ironclad Stonewall, Commander Brown, was still in quarantine; but close in to the harbour.

There is a rumour in Montevideo that the gunboats Spider and Dotrel are to be ordered up to Paraguay, to demand of Lopez the delivery of the English engineers and other residents he detains at Humaita, contrary to their own wishes and the appeal of the diplomatic agents.

The Italian gunboat Ardita left Buenos Ayres on Monday for Paraguay. She carried on board M. Chaperon, named Italian consul at Asuncion.

We have opened the box of trophies from the field of Tuyuti, which our friend Sinbad was good enough to send us for our museum. It contains shakos and kepis, some stained with blood, cartridges and cartouches boxes, and one enormous brick, but whether the latter is some Pelasgic Architectural remain, or from the walls of the London Battery there is no label to testify.

The water supply scheme presented by Mr. Fin, has been accepted by the Municipality of Montevideo.

The friends of Don Adolfo Alsina are about to establish a newspaper to support him as candidate for the Presidency. The paper is to be called the *Porvenir Argentino*. We see that the clergy of Buenos Ayres are also to have their journal in a few days. We have not heard the name of the new clerical organ.

The official decree appointing Don Enerique O'Gorman, Chief of the Police of Buenos Ayres, has at last appeared; confirming what we stated six weeks ago. We are in great hopes that the appointment of Mr. O'Gorman will lead to a thorough re-organization and improvement of the police force. It is quite time that a city of the pretensions of Buenos Ayres should not have its streets disfigured by the antediluvian sereno; or that the citizens should have their sleep disturbed by the yells of watchmen never heard now out of Turkey or Spain.

The late Chief of Police Mr. Cazon is to be appointed Inspector of bridges and roads. The office appears to us new in these countries, and it must certainly be light. There are few roads and still fewer bridges. If those over the Rio Tereero near the Retiro fall under the superintendence of Mr. Cazon we can recommend them to his attention.

The Flamsteed only got away on Tuesday owing to the bad weather regarding her loading. She carried a full cargo of wool for Antwerp, and £62,654 10s. in specie. She proceeds direct to Cowes where she lands passengers and specie.

The next Astronomical steamers expected are the Humboldt due in Montevideo about the 1st December, and the Halley due about 7th December; the former will be loaded for Antwerp, the latter for Liverpool.

The American steamer Zenobia has been sold for 92,000 pats. to Don Santiago Botini.

The news we receive from all sides of invasions and outrages committed by the Indians should hasten the departure of the newly appointed commander of the frontiers, General Julian Martinez.

Mr. Day who left this city a short time since for San Juan gives a fearful account of the roads, infested as they are with banditti christian and heathen. A correspondent writes to us from Mendoza on the same topic. Lastly we need only refer to the *Tribuna's* version of whole villages disappearing before the irouads of the Ranqueles, and to the article we publish to-day from our Rosario correspondent.

A friend in Cuyo has kindly sent us for our album photographs of all the montonera chiefs. Felipe Varela, Saiz, Legrand, Rodriguez, Videla, &c. We observe that they are all characterized by the same physiognomy of Juan Videla is of the Urquiza type. Felipe Varela is a long nosed, narrow headed, determined looking ruffian.

We have received the first number of *La Voz de Cuyo* a paper published at San Juan, and edited by D. José María Carril.

There is in Buenos Ayres intense anxiety to receive the news from the war, as all the late private letters occur in the belief that some great

change is about to take place in the position of the belligerents.

The Presidential election is also a matter which begins to excite more general interest as the time for the election approaches. The great provincial magnates if not themselves candidates seem to have their representatives in the field. According to hearsay Dr. Elizalde represents the Taboada family, and Dr. Alsina the Entre-Riano patriarch. The Liberal party are so shamefully split up they deserve to be defeated. There are nearly a dozen liberal candidates spoken of.

The *Zonda* of San Juan publishes a passport signed by the Chilean Chief Estanislao Medina and given to a certain Mercedes Britos as a protection on his way from Chile to Jachal. The latter place is the headquarters of the Argentine rebels under Videla, who it is reported are awaiting auxiliaries from the Chile side of the Cordilleras. The circumstance has caused some sensation in political circles in Buenos Ayres. It is to be hoped that Medina, who once served under Varela, is not a sufficiently responsible character to implicate the Chilean Government.

Mr. Consul Hutchinson of Rosario is preparing as most of our readers are aware, a new work on the Argentine, Uruguayan and Paraguayan Republics. The work is to be in 2 vols., each of about 400 pages, and with numerous maps and illustrations. Mr. Hutchinson has been two years in compiling the materials for this work. The title is "Up the Parana with some South American recollections from 1862 to 1868." Any of our readers who may wish to secure early copies they have only to send their names to the *Standard* office, to Messrs. Mackern Brothers, or to Mr. Loedel's.

We are glad to know that San Juan mines at Hilario are now prospering better than during the past year. With economy in fuel and wages a better result is obtained. Mr. Rickards has had many difficulties to contend with, but he seems determined to carry out his original views. Arrangements for a new company are almost completed in London, and Mr. Barnard with another gentleman are about to be sent out here. The majority of creditors have accepted shares in the new company in discharge of their claims, and Mr. Rickards hopes soon to be re-established on a new and sounder footing than before. He reports the ores of Tontal and Castaño of quite a different class to any to be met with in Chile or elsewhere, hence the difficulty in smelting. It appears that once a mine is established the great profits to be realized are more from the sale of merchandise to the miners at a profit of cent per cent, than from the smelting.

We are sorry to announce the total destruction by fire of the steam graminaria at San Vicente, belonging to Don Jaime Suez. The loss is estimated at \$120,000. The occurrence has caused much regret as Mr. Suez was a new beginner, and his manufacture was highly prized.

Our Rosario correspondent alludes to the progress of what we may call the three home provinces of the Confederation, in spite of wars and revolutions. A friend of ours has called attention to the fact, that although every one seems grumbling at the dullness of the times, such is the activity going on now in Buenos Ayres and the country districts in the building trade, that labor and building materials are scarcely to be obtained by persons not regularly in the trade. Large arrivals of lime have been bought up instantly, and the leading employers of the building trade have 'touts' on the Mole-head to seize hold of the laborers as they arrive from Europe. It used to be said that B. Ayres was being rebuilt with paper money. Now, we suppose, it is with Brazilian gold. But it is better to profit by the results, and leave the economical causes to Mill and Fawcett, who would be both considerably bothered in Buenos Ayres.

We have again to record an attempt to break into the store of Mr. Schulz, No. 237 Calle Victoria. This is the sixth attempt that has been made lately on the same store. Thanks to the excellence of Chubb's locks, Mr. Schulz has escaped the loss of much valuable property. What are the reasons about? Mr. Schulz exhibited to us the portion of the broken pick left by the thieves in the lock.

The Cordova Government has condemned to service in the army in Paraguay, all the National Guards concerned in the Luengo mutiny. This decree of the Cordova Government is considered to be in the highest degree illegal.

A new steamer, called the Amy, is shortly expected here from Liverpool for the river trade.

The new journal to support the candidature of Don Adolfo Alsina, called the *Porvenir Argentino*, will appear on the 1st of December.

A new Salteña Steam Navigation Co. is being organised, to include the vessels owned by Mr. G. Matti, and by the owners of the Rio de la Plata and Villa del Salto. These steamers will ply on the Uruguay.

The transport Arinos, which left Rio on the 15th inst., arrived at Montevideo on the 20th, with 315 recruits for Paraguay: on the same day the Itapicuru and Santa Cruz sailed from Rio with 500 more.

We have had a long time in our possession the scoring of a cricket match at the Mount. We must apologise to our Montevideo subscribers for its non appearance and beg of them when the match is not between the club eleven and the fleet, or some match of great interest, to condense the account, as the scores of four innings occupy nearly a column of our space.

The intense heat which reigns is unfavorable to locomotion, and the passage of news. Even the war fails us. The Leopoldo has arrived from Corrientes and Rosario, but we hear nothing of importance brought by that steamer. She brings to us available sample only, of Angora goat's hair, unwashed from the estancia Las Penas in Cordova. The sample is of the last shearing, and is worthy of inspection by those interested in this newly imported product.

A political meeting of great importance was held on Friday night, to take into consideration the claims of the various candidates for the Presidency of the Republic. We have been informed that, on account of the number of threatened votes in support of General Urquiza, there is likely to be a fusion in the Liberal party, all supporting one candidate.

After several days' constant usage of the carbonised pens of Mr. Barnard, we can with much pleasure say they are deserving in every respect the many complimentary notices given them in the various European papers, and we have no hesitation in adding ours to the list.

According to the *Nacional*, General Couesa excuses himself, on the plea of ill-health, from accompanying the troops about to arrive at Rosario for Paraguay.

The *Siglo*, of Montevideo, publishes the report of the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition on Banda Oriental Wools, Class XLIII. We recommend it to our readers, as, under the name of each proprietor, it contains a short description of the estancia, with number of sheep, and extent of land, &c. We can give here only the following short extracts:—

Mallmann and Co. (Bronze Medal).—Establishment founded in 1858. 51,000 sheep. Produce in 1866, 83,500 kilogrammes. Wool in the previous year sold in Antwerp at 2.05 to 2.60 francs. Department of Paysandu.

Theodore Fels (Bronze Medal).—15,000 to 20,000 sheep. The wool commands the highest prices. Department of Colonia.

Deetjen (Bronze Medal).—The establishment is one of the most ancient and renowned in the Republic.

José M. Diaz Ferrara (Honourable Mention).—Department of Mercedes.

F. Vasquez.—Department of Cerro Largo.

Baron de Mauá (Honourable Mention).—The property is placed in conditions the most favourable for agriculture and commerce, between the towns of Mercedes and Soriano, on the banks of the Rio Negro. The rich proprietor, not content with the ordinary industry of the country, has introduced horses of the Arab race and best European breeds.

Drabble, Brothers, and Co. (Bronze Medal).—This important estancia contained, at the end of December, 1866, 53,585 sheep, producing 8,300 arrobes of wool; sold for export to the United States at 5½ patacons, on board. Department of San José.

The Chili Government has published a decree approving the proposals for the establishment of a line of steamers between Valparaiso and Liverpool, passing through the Straits of Magellan. The steamers are bound to touch at Punta Arena, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and a French port not yet named. The line has the option of touching at other ports, but the voyage must not exceed 45 days. The contract is for 11 years. During the first year the company will receive a subsidy of 30,000 dollars, and double that sum in the following years. It is probable that the pioneer steamer will leave Valparaiso in March next. For the first year the service will be bi-monthly, and after that period monthly. As the trade will be principally cargo, the vessels will perhaps be of 4,000 tons; but for the first year

no higher tonnage is exacted than from 2,500 to 3,000.

We would warn our readers that there appears to be something in the atmosphere which causes attacks on the digestive organs to be very prevalent. People who do not enjoy the blessing of a strong stomach should beware of eating too much of certain kinds of vegetables and fruit. Peas for instance, which in England are considered to be very wholesome eating, seem to possess peculiar noxious properties in this country, and experience has taught the natives to look upon them as a kind of mild poison.

Mr. W. D. Junor persists in the correctness of his statements in regard to the overcharge of the postage on certain newspapers by the Post Office officials. He sends, in accordance with his threat, \$5,000 to the *Tribuna* office, and invites Mr. Posadas to do the same and decide the contest by wager of weighing. We have not heard if Mr. Posadas or his representative is to take up the gauntlet.

The Minister of Finance has addressed a note to the President of the Provincial Bank in answer to a communication from that official respecting the extension of the sphere of operations of the Bank in the direction of rural industry. The Governor of the Province, through Mr. Varela, recommends the directors of the Bank to make a longer experiment in the branch of operations referred to, so that its practical results may be well ascertained before it is formally established. At the same time the Government disowns all attempt at interfering with the rights of the Bank directors to enter into operations of the kind.

We are sorry to see the arrival at Montevideo of an Italian vessel, the *Elvis*, which reports twenty-one deaths from cholera-morbus during the passage from Genoa. The authorities, of course, placed her in quarantine. The *Nacion* maliciously adds that the captain immediately asked permission to go on to Buenos Ayres.

A new company is in course of formation in London, to establish in Patagonia an agricultural mineralogical and pastoral undertaking. Mr. King who is now in England, is the agent and superintendent of the society, and he reports favorably as to the reception of the idea. The formalities of approval by the Government of the Province are expected to be dispatched from one day to another.

The Government instructions have been published, which have been presented to Mr. Moneta, the engineer, prior to his making an official report on the projected line of railway through the Cuyo Provinces, commencing with a line from Villa Nueva to Rio Cuarto.

The Minister of Interior has appointed Dr. Wild travelling agent in Germany and Switzerland for emigration purposes. Dr. Wild will enjoy the munificent salary of £200 a-year, and will find himself. His travelling expenses, however, are to be paid. Let the Government look to the frontiers, and to the administration of justice, and immigration will take care of itself.

We have received the Preliminary prospectus of a credit institution highly important to these countries. We refer to the "Banco Hipotecario Nacional" which Mr. Marcoartu is endeavouring to establish with foreign capital. The capital of the society will be \$5,000,000. The first issue will be \$1,000,000. The shares are \$100 each. The capital may be increased to \$15,000,000. The bank will be domiciled in Rosario, Santa Fé, and have branches in various parts of Europe and America. The object of the institution, as the title indicates, are to advance money on land mortgages and to introduce generally the means of utilizing the value of lauded property in these countries, so much of which is lost to the nation for the want of capital. It is something similar to the "Credit Foncier, which of all credit institutions in France, has hitherto been the most firm and is the most likely to extend its operations, as the prejudices and ignorances of the smaller proprietors are overcome. We hope to say more of this scheme of Mr. Marcoartu's when more specific information in its regard is made public.

In consequence of the report of the *Jefe* de Paz of Flores, and of the topographical department, the collecting of tolls on the flores road will be discontinued by superior order.

The Government has purchased at the price of 19,000 patacones, a steam launch to be called the *Transporte Nacional*, intended exclusively for the transport of coal and military stores to the seat of war.

We were favored to-day with a view of a very curious and remarkable specimen of Paraguayan Natural history. It is a nest of a bird made of a

beautiful texture of horse hair, in the shape of a large tobacco pouch about 18 or 20 inches long in all. The opening is a slit about twelve inches from the bottom, and above it there are two thin stripes of the same texture like Ribbons, by which it is evidently suspended to the branch of a tree. We hope in a day or two to have this very rare object on exhibition in our museum.

The parties in America who contracted with the Japanese Government for the Ironclad Stonewall, engaged to take her out and find all expenses for the round sum of 100,000 hard dollars. There is a chance of Commander Brown, accompanied we hope by his Japanese officers, paying a visit to Buenos Ayres.

The Portuguese gunboat Zarco has returned from the English bank. Her efforts to float the Portuguese Brigantine Garret stranded there a few days ago were fruitless.

Saturday morning a trial was made on the Southern Railway of a new locomotive called the Dolores. The engine was found to be in complete working order and gave great satisfaction. On the engine during the trip, were Mr. Santa Maria, Mr. Ezeurra and Mr. Cooper.

We had news of the 'seca' in this province, particularly in the districts of Lobos and Monte. The usual scourge, attendant on a 'seca,' flights of locusts, large and small, are commencing their devastations. Fortunately, the 'seca' is only partial. In the district of Matanza, we understand that Sr. Lagos has already cut acres of fine 'granilla,' which, we presume, will soon be baled and on the way to Itapiru.

The residents at Flores had another meeting on Sunday, to consider the means of forming a company to pave the Flores road as soon as the Flores read as soon as the concession can be transferred into their hands from the creditors of Mr. Rodriguez.

Rumors brought by the passengers of the Leopoldo from Corrientes, confirm what we had already given in respect to Lopez being desirous to treat with the allies. They also report that a Paraguayan force had made its appearance in the rear of the allies to act simultaneously with an attack on the besiegers by the forces in Humaita. Our readers will subject the news to fumigation in their own way.

Our very excellent friend, Don Mariano Billinghurst, has written a letter, of which we give a translation to-day, to the *Tribuna*, on the well-worn topic—"Material interests, v. the haute politique." We should be the last to remind the worthy auctioneer of the popular adage, "No cobbler beyond his last," more familiar to him perhaps in the original Horatian verse; but we do think that his English readers at least will be startled by the juxtaposition of proper names, when he acknowledges himself the disciple of "Proudhon" and Richard Cobden. Surely it would be a new motto to put at the head of one of his Robins-like advertisements—"La propriété c'est le vol." We are quite certain we are not among the 'sacerdotes de la prensa' to whom Mr. Billinghurst directs his severe reproofs for neglecting to chronicle the beauties and conveniences of the new station at the Western Railway Terminus, and preferring to occupy themselves with the daily task of defamation. For our parts, we have only to thank him for his eulogium on English practicality, and for his appreciation of the business predilections of H. B. Majesty as compared with those of Mr. Alsina or Dr. Paz.

Yesterday afternoon, at four p.m., the suffocating heat of the morning was followed by a violent thunder-storm, with torrents of rain and hail. At five p.m. the storm had passed, but the heat was still oppressive.

THE SARMIENTO MANIFESTO
Under a well known pseudonym, Colonel Mansilla has written some of the most graphic, as well as the most truthful descriptions of the events in Paraguay, that have hitherto appeared. He is known to be in immediate contact with the Commander in Chief President of the Republic. In this account his war correspondents had some interest; his advocating the cause of any particular candidate in the coming presidential elections may also have weight. Col. Mansilla in his own name and in that of an influential portion of the Argentine army, has declared for the candidature of Don Domingo F. Sarmiento. He has given publicity to a letter from Mr. Sarmiento dated New York Sept. 20th 1867. As this letter is upon a mild acquiescence in any future political views the writer's friends might be likely to entertain in his regard than the specific declaration of principles of an avowed candidate for the Pres.

deney, Col. Mansilla has supplied the omission on the faith of his own personal knowledge of Mr. Sarmiento's antecedents and opinions.

A summary of Mr. Sarmiento's views may perhaps not be uninteresting considering the distinguished place he holds among the statesmen of these countries, and the very fair chance he may have of being elected President.

According to his annotator, Mr. Sarmiento will not accept the idea of a division of power in the district or city where the National Legislature is located; nor will he permit that the nation be sacrificed to the interest of any particular province. He is inclined to sink the provincial in the wider and more honorable title of Argentine; and he would protect the acknowledged rights of all citizens, priest as well as layman, in the understanding that the recognized religion of the Republic is Catholic. The National guard he considers as the last armed reserve of a nation; and to the regular troops whom he wishes to have individually instructed and whose collective character he would endeavor to raise, he confides the defense of the state not only against foreign foes, but against all internal enemies, and revolution, so as to avoid the unnatural process of hounding the inhabitants of one province against those of another, of setting the Mendocinos to cut the throats of the San Juaninos, the Puntanos to forage in Entrerrios and so forth. In questions of material progress and public works Mr. Sarmiento consults only the general wants of the nation and not the private interests of schemers. In a word to the industrious, and the worthy, he promises aid and protection according to their several wants and only to the idle man does he deny the right to anything.

As we have already hinted, the opinions of Mr. Sarmiento are less clearly pronounced in his own private letter to Colonel Mansilla, in which, however, he accepts the burden of power, in the belief that if he, now absent from the country, and without party, without followers indebted to him for recent or prospective services, without personal ambition, or flaunting political banner, be elected, it will be a proof that the Argentine people are weary of being made the scapegoats of petty party leaders, and that they seek in him some higher ideal. If this be a correct notion of the national tendencies, he foresees that the evils of mere partisanship, and the machinations of hand-to-mouth politicians, will be suffocated by the general pressure of a political atmosphere in Buenos Ayres, in which he fancies he discovers certain latent and hopeful principles not existing in any other part of America. He is speaking, he says, in particular reference, and within close proximity to Mexico, Venezuela, and Nueva Granada.

Notwithstanding the absolute practical benefits, which, to the knowledge of all of us have been rendered to this country by Mr. Sarmiento, we are almost afraid that the letter Col. Mansilla has published, will tend rather to confirm a very general opinion that Sarmiento is of the genus, ideologue. He is too often looked upon as a successor of the Puyredons and the Rivadavias, who, in the judgment of the vulgar, possessed the one defect so damning to a politician, of being unsuccessful, of being before their time, of having *trop de talent*. But we cannot forget that the works of such men still live, whilst a strong but selfish practicality culminated in a Rosas, and left nothing but ruin when it disappeared.

We have given a summary of Mr. Sarmiento's manifesto as unquestionably it will be the topic of the moment; and resident foreigners must naturally take some interest in so important a question as the election of President of the Republic. It is obvious that they will have no particular candidate to vote for, but their moral support will in all probability be divided between these candidates who best represent the civilian element and liberal opinions; and will be given to the candidate above all, whose reputation for personal disinterestedness is the most above suspicion.

The balance of sympathies will be affected by special questions and local interests. Some will lean to the old and tried servant, others to the younger and more adventurous. It is not for us to advance an opinion as to the fitness of one or other of the three or four Liberal candidates who have a chance of being elected. But with the few of our readers who still sigh for the strong hand, we confess at least to hold no community of thought. The intense mercantile of this place is pregnant with dangerous tendencies. The older and wealthier the individual, the more disposed he is to look upon a forced tranquillity as the last term of political perfection.

WOOL MANUFACTURE.

The idea of establishing a cloth manufactory in Buenos Ayres is not new, inasmuch as it was broached long ago, though the reasons which prevented its realization are unknown.

In the time of Rivadavia the project was already conceived, and subsequently it was revived at different epochs, and its realization even attempted.

Besides the undersigned entertained ten years ago the idea which he would now carry out; in that same epoch (1857) he endeavoured to form a society the scheme of whose statutes comprehended the reasons which induced him to realize the establishment of a cloth manufactory.

Before the commencement of the present war with Paraguay he revealed his sentiments in a meeting held to that intent; the project was deferred, and the undersigned would not have agitated it anew but for the impetuosity of respectable persons, who showed the present to be the right moment to carry into execution so important a business.

I trust that neither they nor the other gentlemen instrumental in bearing me out will ever have reason to repent.

Some founders of industrial enterprises are in the habit of accumulating figures and of presenting them to persons who can aid them, showing thereby the most fabulous results; others there are who not only don't risk one single penny in the enterprise they propose, but also claim and even obtain a good number of shares as their reward—that is to say, they have recourse to profits more or less probable, without the slightest risk of loss, and this is often the reason why they are so very particular in the means of attaining their ends.

The undersigned, on his part, not to speak of his aversion to everything that is not true, believes himself to be in very different circumstances, to avail himself of such means, so as to present the project under any other aspect than that which he has in view. The figures already alluded to, though specious enough on paper, are rarely borne out in the results even when the speculators are men of the most honourable character.

Hence it will be doubtless more satisfactory for sensible persons to know that in proof of his confidence in the success of the said enterprise the undersigned proposes to cede forthwith to the company formed under the most favourable conditions an establishment which, on starting, had no resources of its own, but which he has raised to great eminence, which will reflect no little credit on all, and give no small profit, the moment it be removed from its present confined position to another spot of sufficient room, and which in imitation of many European enterprises may be annexed to the proposed woollen manufactory to which it will be of the greatest utility from the many elements it actually possesses.

A foundry such as the undersigned offers, with thousands of model figures, especially wheels of every kind, pulleys, fly-wheels, and other pieces of machinery, all manner of instruments, and practical men capable of applying them where suited, would without a doubt even in Europe be of great service adjoining a manufactory as the one proposed; but in Buenos Ayres at the present moment it is not only useful but almost necessary.

As the undersigned laid before the public in the late meeting held for the purpose, the conditions he offers whereby his establishment passes into the hands of the proposed "Sociedad Industrial del Rio de la Plata" are highly advantageous to the future enterprise, inasmuch as the payment will be effected by means of shares taken in the enterprise itself, for which purpose there will be emitted a number of shares equal to the estimate previously taken.

The eighth part of the said shares the undersigned will leave to reward the apprentices whom the society takes under its protection—that is to say, those who by their conduct and diligence shall render themselves worthy of esteem during the first five years in a manner which the rules will declare later on.

The undersigned thinks proper to remark that a great number of the tradesmen necessary for the regular working of a manufactory like the one in question already exists in the River Plate. Some have had to become porters' servants, &c., from their inability to find an establishment wherein to exercise their trade, and only to wait the opening of one to go and demand employment, as many have already manifested—some of whom had even come from Montevideo to see if they could in reality hope for work in their own line.

Immigration, which always increases, will be much stimulated in its preference for these shores, since not a few leave for the States, avowing that that they will be able to exercise there the trade by which they had hitherto gained their daily bread.

At the same time, the enterprise on its part will be easily enabled to replace those workmen who will leave the establishment from sickness or other causes.

There is not the slightest doubt that hundreds of the youths who annually offer themselves to the undersigned to acquire the habit of working and assisting at the night classes held in his present manufactory would be admitted in the new establishment on other grounds than they are at present received, inasmuch as those only could have been admitted who were sent by the judge of minors, under the impression that in reality these were the ones who most needed protection; hence the proposed society will be of a character highly beneficent and reformatory, and at the same time extremely useful to the progress of the country.

The undersigned has by him the plan of the edifice in question, but in his opinion it only represents what it may be after the machinery has been working some time; in fact, many are the existing establishments of great development in Elbeuf, Leeds, Yverville, Farsassa, Namessy Aix la Chapelle in the different nations of Europe that began on a very inferior scale, and with the very profits they have obtained have risen to considerable fame, as has also happened in the United States, where, according to the latest statistics, there exist 2,563 establishments of woollen manufacture, many of which have prospered wonderfully during the gigantic war just concluded. The product of one single year in the 2,563 establishments is equivalent to one thousand two hundred and fifty millions current money of this country.

The production of the manufactories in the United States has not in the slightest interfered with the introduction, since, according to the said statistics, they receive from Europe, and principally from the Hanseatic towns, England, and France, woollen stuffs to the value of one thousand and twenty millions current money of Buenos Ayres.

Though the undersigned had not the intention of giving any explanations of the cost of the machinery, production, and the like until the society should have been constituted. Notwithstanding, he does not think it amiss giving some information respecting their proximate price in Europe, not only of spinning machines and other appurtenances, such as larding pins, wool-combing machines, &c., but also mechanical looms, warping mills, &c.

Regarding the spinning department, the machinery necessary for an establishment of some 3,600 spindles, which would include six assortments of wool-cards, with their accessory apparatus, larding pins, &c., nine spinning machines, with four hundred spindles each, &c., would cost in Europe more or less 590,000 dollars current money of Buenos Ayres: the persons necessary for the working of this number of spindles and appurtenances will be about 44; so that it would be advisable to begin with half this number—that is to say, with four or five spinning machines, and three assortments of cards, &c., or otherwise with half the machinery, and, consequently, with half the expenses, demanding only twenty workmen, of whom the undersigned is sure from 10 to 15 can be found in Buenos Ayres.

The surface required by the said machinery is computed in one square metre to every three spindles.

The automatic or mechanical looms which would be of convenient use at least for certain kinds of work, supposing only 20 were bought for the moment, including warping, glueing, and folding machines, &c., at exchange, would cost in Europe one hundred and ten thousand dollars current money. The moving power for the said 20 looms would need would be a six-horse power.

The ordinary looms that should be required would cost much less than the mechanical ones; their price would be about one-half.

Some of the departments of the manufactory could be served by women, no slight advantage to those who complain that sewing machines have diminished the demand for hand-work.

It would be just, then, that other machines should fill the place left vacant by the former in certain poor families.

It is useless to mention here the foundry machines called shears which have been substituted for the old falling mills, as well as many other

explanations which could be given, but this paper is already too long; however, the undersigned has entered into these details with pleasure. He is treating of an industry which his beloved father exercised for more than thirty-five years, and in which he had the honour of accompanying him till the age of 17, when he entered as apprentice in an establishment for the construction of machinery, and of a truth he has never repented his having taken the step.

Finally, he must add, that what has most influenced him has been the brilliant acceptance of the project, since many persons have subscribed, and the greater part for ten shares of 5,000 dollars current money, though the undersigned has been unable, through stress of business, to present himself and receive the answers to the circulars which he sent round to a great number of respectable persons.

As soon as all the answers are got in the undersigned will be very happy to publish all the names of those who patronise so useful an enterprise.

As the undersigned may have forgotten to pass the said circular to some persons that sympathise with the enterprise and wish to co-operate in its realisation, he begs them to be kind enough to leave the number of their houses of the Fundicion Argentina, Paseo de Julio, No. 91, or at the Maravella Literaria, Libreria de Alon hermanos, Rivadavia Nos. 291 and 293, and he will immediately pass that way with great pleasure, not only to inscribe their names in the list of partners, but also to give them all necessary explanations.

FRANCISCO CARULLA.

LAS FLORES.

Although some parties commenced shearing as early as the 7th of October a great number of flocks are yet unshorn in this district; shearers are very scarce and the weather has also helped to put back shearing.

The camps are in very good condition for sheep; it has rained every week for the last six weeks although not in much abundance at any one time.

We have yet no new potatoes in this partido; old potatoes are selling at 30¢ per arroba; buscuit has fallen from 75¢ to 50¢ per arroba; bread 3¢ per pound; Indian corn 200¢ per fanega; freight of wool to town 7 to 8¢ per arroba, freight from town to here two dollars per arroba.

Mr. Salanet is buying large quantities of fat sheep and wethers to boil down at his grease factory; his mayordomo tells me that his instructions only allow him to pay such prices as are likely to leave a net profit of forty per cent; this is rather a large percentage, and one that the poor farmer is badly able to afford just now. The prices he is now paying for fat sheep and wethers unshorn range between 25 and 30¢, I believe he has bought more at the former price than at the latter: people seem to be very anxious to sell by the cut, or vat for the butcher or boiler: Mr. Kelly has over eighty thousand for sale in this district alone; during the present month twelve thousand have changed hands at from 16 to 28¢ all unshorn and all by the cut.

Mr. Aranz sent a troop of fat wethers to town and not liking the prices offered for them, he sent them to a saladero to be melted down for his account by which plan he realised 34¢ each clear of all expenses. Mr. Amadeo following the same plan sent in 1800 and realised 33¢ each.

We hear nothing through the Standard or otherwise about the graserias of Obascomus; if the owners of these establishments would advertise their charges it is probable that people in the surrounding districts would send their fat sheep to Obascomus instead of sending them on to Buenos Ayres.

Some of the wool brokers are sending round circular letters offering their services for the sale of fat sheep; the English wool brokers should, in my opinion, follow suit.

A farmer in this district offers five thousand excellent sheep at an annual rent of twelve thousand dollars; it appears this method of sheepfarming has already had more than one trial and seems to answer both parties better than the medianeros system; the tenant having to make no divisions of profits is more interested in the good management of the flocks, is more independent, and it seems gets on better alone than in partnership. The rent asked by the person I refer to seems to me very reasonable being less than two paper dollars and a half for each sheep per annum.

There has been no land sold lately in this partido that I am aware of, but a good many lots have been rented as high as six thousand for single puestos; the lowest prices are three

thousand dollars for each puesto of one hundred squares; to obtain them at this price at least four puestos must be taken in one lot. Even this plan has opened a door to speculation—people with one flock of sheep have rented lots for four or five and sublet all but one retained by the head tenant, who, invariably manages to have his own lot rent free.

There is a letter at the post office of this town for Miss Jane Cash or Lash to the care of Mr. G. Temperley, I believe there is no lady of that name in this partido; there is another for Mr. M. Eachen via Fray Bentos which may possibly, be for the gentleman of that name in the sister Republic—here it has no claimant.

Our duelling justice of peace resigned his office and went to live in town.

Scarcely twenty persons inscribed themselves in the 'registro civico' this year, and yet the books return more than seven hundred names; by this farce seven hundred persons will appear as having voted in this partido at the coming elections for President of the Republic and members of the lower house, whereas, legally speaking, only those who have taken out their certificate of registry (boloto) and obtained it by personal application are entitled to vote—the number registered in this way does not amount to twenty.

We are badly in want of a good schoolmaster in this town, the only one we have is so mighty fond of studying astronomy at midday that he is next to useless; his allegiance to Bacchus caused the municipality to withdraw their subsidy of 500\$ a month—the situation is worth 2,500\$ and house rent free; Government salary 1000\$, forty boys pay 25¢ each which makes another thousand, with a good teacher the number of boys might be doubled, and municipal subsidy 500\$.

I would advise British subjects and other foreigners to possess themselves of their Consular certificates before coming into the camp; some of our countrymen have been lately taken up by persons calling themselves officers and who take great delight in annoying foreigners; some of these so called officers in the gaucho uniform do more injury to the State than all the Lopez's in Paraguay.

Some parties have sold wool out here as high as 52¢.

Business is very dull, it is almost impossible to collect accounts, good debts are offered at 50 per cent discount.

DICK.

CHILE.

WHEAT HARVEST AND STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following items, which we extract from the report recently published upon the production of the late harvest, will be found interesting. The total market value is set down at \$18,917,467. The land sown with wheat comprised an area of 246,764 square cuadras. The provinces of Chiloe, Llanquihue, Valparaiso, Coquimbo and Atacama do not produce sufficient wheat for local consumption. The production of the province of Santiago represents the fourth part of the total yield;—Colchagua one-seventh;—Nuble one-tenth;—and Talca one-ninth. The departments of Valparaiso and Caldera do not produce any wheat; while that of Rancagua figures for one-eighth of the total production of Chile. On comparing the population and production of each department the following result is obtained:—

	Inhabitants	Fanegas
From the South to 37°	237,611	384,760
" Rero & Puchacai to 33°	200,000	1,306,625
" 20°	1,306,625	4,710,700
" Quilota and San Felipe to the North	270,082	105,625

Total..... 1,814,218 6,305,525
corresponding to southern part 13 per cent. of the inhabitants and 7 per cent. of the production;—to the central, 42 per cent. of the inhabitants and 89 per cent. of the production;—and to the northern part, 15 per cent. of the inhabitants and 4 per cent. of the production. The number of persons employed in agricultural pursuits is estimated at 113,020, equal to 6.50 per cent. of the total population, or one agriculturist for every 16 inhabitants. The stocks of wheat at the commencement of the second half of this year were estimated at... 88,185,124 kiloes & of flour (reduced to wheat)..... 30,607,671 do

118,792,795 do
The Valparaiso West Coast Mail says:—California, that we have hitherto been in the habit of supplying with grain to feed its busy population, has changed places with us, and forwards ship after ship load to Valparaiso and undersells us in our own markets, thereby taking away the corn that should go to nourish and catch the agricultural population of Chile.

to benefit the busy and enterprising inhabitant of California. Australia, too, is not only rapidly becoming independent of our cereals, but she will speedily follow the example of California and forward her surplus to these coasts, unless a new policy be adopted here. Again, every mail brings us news of famine and distress in the remote districts of the republic—of drought, scantiness of grain-stocks, of perishing cattle, and of predatory Indians, all causing discontent and trouble, that will necessitate a large expenditure of public funds, either to alleviate the sufferings of the indigent people or in the maintenance of a powerful armed force to suppress the disorders that wide spread distress must infallibly give rise to, even among the most order-loving population in the world. These are the facts that strike any thoughtful enquirer into the condition of the country, and a remedy for which it is necessary to find.

RESULTS OF THE NEW WOOL TARIFF ON THE UNITED STATES.

The recent tariff has not yet advanced the prices of wool, and the reason is obvious. From the time of the first concerted action of the manufacturers and woolgrowers for a revision of the tariff, fifteen months elapsed ere it was consummated, when it might and should have been within the first three months. This unaccountable delay afforded ample opportunity for the importation of vast quantities of both wool and woolsens, and a perfect glut in our markets existed at the time of the passing of the act in March last. Other causes have existed to prevent the effects of the tariff thus far, and cannot properly be suddenly removed. The farmers' crops of last year were more or less short throughout our whole country, thus causing a depression of business generally, for it always follows that when the great farming interests of the country are prosperous, all others flourish; and, 'vice versa,' when they are depressed, a languishing condition ensues. Agriculture is the basis, the foundation of all other interests; it cannot be depressed without the sympathy of all others. The farmers are the great consumers of manufactured goods; if their means are curtailed, and they find it difficult to purchase, and 'must' economize to the utmost to live within their means, the manufacturing and trade of the country will most sensibly feel it.

This state of things has existed for the last nine months, and now exists, and must continue until the marketing of the present growth of crops, which, by present appearances, will afford some relief, and help to clear the market of the surplus of woolen goods, which is causing the low prices of our domestic wool. The manufacturers and importers should have foreseen, when in anticipation of an increase of duties, they were straining every nerve to flood our markets with foreign wool at the nominal duty of 3 to 6 cents per pound, that a reaction would ensue; they ought not to have expected that they could sell these goods, made from cheap foreign wool, at a great profit, in competition with the foreign importer of goods, while they were leaving the domestic wool on the hands of the grower, unless he would sell at much less than the cost of growing it. By this operation, combined with the other causes named above, the farming interest, with its onerous taxation, has been so cramped, that it has been but a limited and poor customer for woolen goods, and must continue to be so until a change can better its condition, and place it at least where it can receive a new dollar for an old one.

Every prudent man will wear his old coat another year before he will run in debt for a new one. But I would not be too hasty in selling wool at present prices; it does not pay the cost of production. My surplus sales are almost wholly confined to this article, and where the help must be hired at present prices, taxes paid, with all other contingencies, I know the fine qualities, well washed, cannot be afforded for less than 70 to 75 cents per lb.

Of all the protective tariffs we have had in this country, none has had an immediate operation. There have ever been depressing causes that have postponed and delayed action for a while, and so it is now; but the time will and must come when prices will advance, and much more, in my judgment, than to pay the interest for holding. The duties on woolen goods are higher now than ever before, and they should be, for the government excise taxes are much higher than ever before, and a protection against the foreign article should be had, in

order to give us a fair competition in our own markets. The tariff of 1828, the highest we ever had except the present on woolen goods, and higher on wool than now, had no material effect on prices for more than two years. The country had over-traded imported largely over the means of paying, and the English manufacturers seemed determined not to relinquish the American market, and crowded their fabrics upon us, even at a loss to themselves, hoping to break down and destroy our manufacturers, knowing that they were then in their infancy, and if they could not be crushed, would sooner or later become their rivals, and hence these strenuous efforts to annihilate them; and from the vast amount of woolen goods shoved upon our markets for the last twelve months by the foreign importers, it savors a little of a repetition of the old game; but we shall survive it, as we did before, and come out all right in the end.

Whoever remembers the operation of the tariff of 1828, will take courage and not be disheartened at the present aspect of the wool and woolen trade. The trade was at a low ebb, and so continued for a long time. Domestic wool was a drug upon our hands in 1829, 30, and many began to doubt the efficacy of tariffs, and John Randolph proclaimed from his seat in Congress that he would travel forty rods out of his way to kick a sheep. But business revived, the woolsens were sold out of our markets, prices improved, and in 1831, wool advanced to 60, 70, and 75 cents per pound—nearly 100 per cent. in less than three years.

I do not claim any such rapid advance under the working of this tariff, but I do claim that no considerable advance will take place within the next eighteen months, and before sacrificing ten to twenty cents per lb. on what we now hold, I would hold a while longer, unless necessities are urgent.—*J. W. Colburn, in Co. Gentleman.*

Vale Farm, Vt., July 14, 1867.

From a pamphlet before us we perceive that a new and simple process for the preservation of meat, poultry, fish, and other varieties of animal food in Temperate and Tropical climates can be effected by Medlock and Bouleg's Bisulphite of Lime. In fact any family with this preparation in the house can obviate the decomposition incident to animal substances in climates or conditions of very high temperature by its simple application, conjoined with common salt and water. Having been tested successfully at Cairo and Calcutta, little doubt need be entertained of its utility in the River Plate countries, and we are informed that H.M. Consul at Rosario is about to forward some of it to Messrs. Cranwell and Murray Druggists in Calle Reconquista, who will give it gratuitously, with directions for use to any person, wishing to test its efficacy.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Week ending Nov. 17, 1866.		1867.	
Number of Passengers	6,160	8,520	
Amount by Passengers	\$71,149	\$101,056	
Do. Parcels	4,571	6,285	
Do. Goods	104,756	165,638	
Total	\$150,477	\$271,979	6
Increase of Passengers	2,360	\$91,602	3

ON 'CHANGE.

November 20, 1867.	
Ounces	\$400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacons	25

National Bonds, 52½
In National Bonds only a few transactions for 23rd inst. at 52½, though there is a disposition on the part of some outsiders to sell freely, for it is evident that the rate of interest will yet rise higher. The applications at the Provincial Bank to-day, notwithstanding the 1 per cent. rise, were above the average, and all our private banks are collecting bills falling due. Capitalists who have advanced cash on the security of National Bonds are demanding very high rates for 90 days, with the almost certainty of obtaining their pretensions, as the bulls, if forced to realize, would lose heavily, and must therefore carry on their bonds to May or June next at any price of interest.

In Gas Shares nothing done. We hear the Municipality will arrange all its accounts with the Gas Co. before 31st December next; if so shareholders may expect a handsome dividend. The wool markets are very depressed. All sheepfarmers complain of the increased price of all the necessities of life, and the great depreciation in the value of produce; both these grievances are directly traceable to the heavy taxes with which all the industry in this country is burdened. The result will be a complete stagnation in business, combined with an almost impossibility of collecting camp debts.

The following sales of wool are reported in the southern market—

1500 ar. San Vicente, good quality	63
2400 ar. Cauenas, dirty	55
1000 ar. Rancho do	50
1000 ar. Salado	58
1700 ar. Pila	58
700 ar. do	58
500 ar. Magdalena, very good	71
1200 ar. do	60
800 ar. Ensenada	62
950 ar. Chacomus	61
350 ar. do	55

November 21, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½
National Bonds now occupy quite a secondary position, a few sales of bonds recently issued by Government at 52½, and nothing further to be noticed; the Crédito Publico are now delivering the issue of bonds authorized by the late Congress. Almost all lenders of money on bonds are collecting, preferring the first-class bills offering in the market.

Some few private sales of patacons for May, and June at reserved rates supposed to be 25.40; but many buyers are holding off till they hear the next news from Europe, with the idea that if a general war is about to take place it would be as well to secure paper outstandings even at a slight premium. The news from Liverpool will be a great interest, it is feared that several large cotton speculators will be much shaken.

In Exchange very little done at previous rates. A great demand for sovereigns for shipping purposes. On Rio no rate yet opened.

The Provincial Bank discounted to-day very freely both in paper and gold. The demand was much greater than usual.

Our special reporter in the South Plaza gives the following—

500 ar. wool	67
1200 ar. from the Barradero	60
500 ar. with carrotilla	55
800 ar. good mixed	51
950 ar. dirty and with carrotilla	48
306 ar. from Salado, good short	62
1350 ar. dirty	55
4 carts from Monto	58
5 do do	66
6 do from Rancho, good staple	60
200 ar. from Cauenas, good	60
250 ar. do Rancho	63
328 ar. with carrotilla	58

Several other lots, in all about 10,750. Sar. 55, 58 to 61

Cowhides—

750, 125 to 127.	
2,000, consumo campo, 120.	
600 matadero, superior, 126.	
1500 de todo estadero, 110.	
250 good conditions, 100.	
Other lots, amounting to 2,350, 112 to 122.	

Sheepskins—

450 dozen Matadero,	180 to 210
250 opedonia,	17
100 de campo,	90
200 riverine, picked,	70
200 fine matadero,	15½
70 first-class,	150
1800 dozen, various lots,	75 to 115

Hair—

900 arrobes, South,	130
430 do. dirty,	85
550 do. sundries,	40 to 115
60 do. first-class,	135

Grease and tallow—

100 bordalesas,	14½
250 ar.,	33½
180 ar.,	20
100 damaged,	82
420 ar., small lots,	27 to 32½

We hear that a foreign export house has given orders to its broker to buy all the tallow in pipes and bordalesas he can find, at 13½ to 14½.

We omitted to mention yesterday the sale by Messrs. Bradley & Pierdieu of 700 arrobes of fine Magdalena wool, at 76; other lots they disposed of as follows—

1300 arrobes,	70
200 do.	61
1500 do.	62
800 do.	63
900 do.	64

A large sale of dry hides, to one buyer, has been made, consisting of 6000 hides, at 122 to 62.

A sale of nutria skins from the Chaco is reported, 4,700lbs at 3½s. silver; and also 125 ar. of virgin wax from the same region, at 160.

Sov'nly-five fanegas of maize, have been sold at the Southern Railway Station, at 150.

At the Barracas Station a troop of 700 capones were sold at 27 per.

November 21, 1867.

Horse hair—

200 arrobes,	120
300 do. cola,	150

Arrivals of wool in market to-day—

By train,	3,434 arrobes.
By carts,	5,211 do.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Patrick Bookey was held yesterday, and his numerous friends will be pleased to hear that there was an unanimous feeling of regret for his pecuniary misfortunes, and an equally unanimous desire to secure a small portion of Santa Catalina to him for his future home.

Samples of Mr. Bell's wools, from the Banda Oriental, were placed on the Bolsa to-day.

Charters by Woodgate, Brothers—

Italian barque Amico, to load in Parana, bales for Antwerp, at 30s. and 5 per cent.

British barque Nashwank, to load in Antwerp, bales, at 25s. and 5 per cent.

Charters by John P. Boyd and Co.—

British barque Portela, placed on the berth for Liverpool.

British barque Maria, for London.

British barque Fearless, for Antwerp.

In Bonds one sale 20,000 cash, 62½.

Coal—A cargo to arrive, deliverable in Rosario, at 15 pats.

Latest advices from England, respecting cotton, report stock reduced to 719,000 bales, and market firmer.

Cleared—French barque Leonce Lacoste, for Havre, by Lennuyoux, 74 bales washed wool, hides and dirty wool.

November 23, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½
There were a few Bond sales to-day, 41,900 for cash at 52½, for Saturday 10,000 at 52½, for February 3,000 at 51½, for March 2,000 at 51, and for April 60,000 at 51½.

Exchange ruled the same to-day, although sovereigns are now not to be had save at a premium, and as a necessary consequence Exchange must keep low. By a slight error in yesterday's edition, our remarks were made to read in a different sense, but from the character of the takers of Exchange per last packet, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining any large amounts of English gold, drawers will evidently be able to establish their own rate, unless the Provincial Bank should commence to draw, in which case it is possible the rate may advance. A large business was done to-day on England at 48½, but on France very little.

Money ruled in active demand, and we heard on 'Change that paper money is so much looked for that each day gold is taken to the Exchange Office for paper.

There were few wool sales to-day, this being Saturday, and most of the barraqueros and brokers occupied in collecting accounts.

In the South Plaza nearly all the wool in the market has been sold from 37 for inferior wool, to 92 for best.

Dry hides—

6000 at 126, prices ranging from 90 upwards.	
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Sheepskins—

Heavy sales during the week, but skins fetch 220 per doz.

Hair—

Large sales, prices ranging from 40 to 150.

Petro hides—

Sales from 28 to 35.

In the North Plaza a few sales from 55 to 62, but a very trifling business, and prices in this market are decidedly lower than in the South Market.

Charters by H. A. Green and Co.—

British brig Proponis, to load salted hides and tallow, river Parana, orders, 37s. 6d. in full.

British barque Belvedere, to load for Antwerp, current rates.

Captain Hunter, with another new steamer for the Guaran line up the Parana, will be due here about the 10th prox.

The Liverpool steamer Uruguay will leave on the 8th prox.

Gas Shares—Buyers at 75 per cent. premium. No sellers.

Cleared—French barque Victorine, for Bordeaux, by Lennuyoux, sheepskins and hides.

Spanish brigantine Salvador, for Havannah, by Arcoña, with beef.

Brazilian brig Claudio, for Rio, by Delfino, beef.

Montevideo Securities are now beginning to attract attention in this market, but it is difficult to suppose that they can ever be successfully introduced as a security for speculation.

The meeting of Coliseum shareholders will take place on Thursday evening, and a punctual attendance of shareholders is requested.

November 26, 1867.

National Bonds, 52½
Nothing whatsoever done in Bonds to-day; and, in fact, the Bolsa was very poorly attended. Some attributed this to the heat, and others to the departure of the passengers for the packet. There was nothing else spoken of on 'Change to-day, save the news from Europe, per Picton. It was said that an important telegram, with a list of failures, had arrived to an English house, but we could not obtain it. The general feeling in commercial circles is great distrust, and until the letters are received by the French mail, nothing certain will be known. The failure of the Royal Bank, Liverpool, it is not thought will have any effect on the River Plate; and, it is right to remark, that this bank failed previously in 1847.

Good wools, first class, retain their prices, but second-class wools are flat. Dry hides have gone up in the States; last quotations, 22 cts. gold. One house in this market, it is said, has several cargoes on the way which will give handsome profits.

In Exchange nothing done to-day, and owing to the news from Europe heavy specie shipments per Uruguay, are anticipated. Money is in increased demand, and many think that gold will come up from Montevideo, but this seems improbable.

In the North Wool Market prices rule very flat, about 7,000 ar. sold from 55 to 60, but it must be very good wool to fetch 60. In the South Plaza large sales, some 35,000 ar., viz.—

2500 arrobes, several lots,	55 to 62
300 do. Glew Station,	66
1000 do. Saladillo,	67
7500 do. sundry lots,	46 to 55
1200 do. prime, from Ensenada,	67

Dry hides—

9500 camp hides,	96 to 126
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Sheepskins—

1700 dozen, from	90 to 200 per doz.
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Tallow—

45 bordalesas,	40
196 ar.,	33
418 ar.,	32

Maize—

150 fanegas,	162
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Capones—

670 with wool, at Barracas,	36
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Gas Shares—Buyers at 75. No sellers.

PRODUCE REPORT.

Saladero Ox and Cow Hides.—Some sales have been made, but being for first hides of the season the price and conditions are reserved.

Saladero Tallow.—Sales 200 pipes, at 16½s. in pipes, and 15s. in half pipes. No stock.

Mares' Grease, worth \$38 cur., without caak.

Saladero Horse Hides.—Sales 2,000 hides, at 16 to 16½s. for 84½ average.

Jarred Beef.—Sales 4,000qq., at 12½s.

Mutton Fat.—Sales 1,500 pipes, at 14 to 14½s. in pipes, and 13½ to 14½s. in half pipes. Last price paid 14½s. in pipes, and 14½ in half pipes. No stock.

W. B. Matadero Hides.—Sales 1,600 ox hides, at 37½s.

The total sales of Dry Ox and Cow Hides during the last fifteen days are 61,000 hides. The total stock of all classes remaining unsold 82,000 hides.

American Hides.—Sales 33,000 hides: Entre Rios, at 4½s., Concordia, at 4s., Correntinos at 38 to 39s., and classified hides of this province at 40 to 40½s. for 20 to 22½ average. Last price 40½s. for 21½ average. Stock, 30,000 hides.

German Hides.—Sales 10,000 Matadero and Camp hides: Matadero ox at 46s. for 32½ average, Matadero cow at 42½ to 43s. for 22½ average; Camp ox at 44s. for 28 to 30½ average, Camp cow at 42½ to 43s. for 22½ average. Stock, 6,000 camp hides.

French, Italian, and Spanish Hides.—Sales 18,000 hides, at 40 to 40½s. for American hides of 20 to 21½, 40s. for American 'desochos,' 4½s. for heavy ox, 4½s. for calf skins, and 37½s. for Cordova hides. Stock, 46,000 hides.

Buenos Ayres, November 23, 1867.

BIRTH.

On the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles F. Ackerley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 19th November, at the English Church, by the Rev. J. O. Ford, Arthur, youngest son of Hardman Earle, Esq., of Albion Tower, near Liverpool, to Ida Euphemia Betty, eldest daughter of George Buckley Mathew, Esq., C.B., H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Villa Urquiza, Province of Entre Rios, Captain John Wood, native of Boston, United States, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted by his friends, and all those who knew him.

On the 19th of October, in the Irish Convent, Elisa, aged 12 years, fourth daughter of James Scully, Esq., Caylla del Señor.

On the 14th November, at Cella Larga, William, infant son of William Alexander Maclean, aged six days.

On the 18th inst. Joseph Perkins, pilot, belonging to Cumberland, drowned, off Flores, whilst cruising.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE O'ANGALLO

The office of this Bank having been removed to the above address, in order to meet the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank...

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE O'ANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE. For balances in our favor, 10 per cent. For balances in favor of Customers, 5 per cent.

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river. Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, SIGHT DRAFTS

WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN, LONDON. UNITED STATES, ANTWERP, PARIS, GENOVA, AND ALL BRANCHES OF NATIONAL BANK IRELAND

MERCEDES, THE CENTRAL HOUSE

TORROBA BROTHERS, HAS JUST RECEIVED A Large Assortment of FINEST CLASS SHERRY AND PORT WINE, GUINNESS'S EXTRA PORTER, TEA AND COFFEES, ETC.

BARTHOLOMEW PARODY, MERCHANT TAILOR

READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY PATTERNS, MELONS, TWEEDS AND FRENCH & ENGLISH CLOTHES

ROSARIO FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

ENGLISH LIBRARY, MONTEVIDEO. MESSRS. SPENCER, Respectfully inform the Foreign Residents in the River Plate their receipt of a large consignment of valuable Literary Works...

JEFFREY'S BITTER ALE, SAVER'S PALE BRANDY

WM. R. GILMOUR & CO., 108 FRIAS. RUFINO DE ELIZALDE, L.L.D., Has opened his Office of Lawyer and Advocate, at 27 CALLE PERU

WELLS & YOUNG'S WOOL BROKERS

SEWANTS' REGISTRY AND GENERAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 97 CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, second door from the corner of Montevideo

LIBBY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON, Agents, Wine and Spirit Merchants, General Grocers, etc.

JEAN & SOARES, Grocers, Provision Dealers

THE LONDON JOURNAL, is issued in Weekly Numbers, One Penny. THE LONDON JOURNAL in Monthly Parts, Sixpence.

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THE LONDON JOURNAL ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE STANDARD

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do. Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £150,000 do.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

LA ESTRELLA, ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments. CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

LANDED ESTATE OFFICE

DANIEL C. KELLY. This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches under the supervision of the director, who is an experienced farmer.

JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Goods

GEORGE ELLIS, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39

Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most remarkable places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General and Special Information—Literary and Historical Notices—Interesting and amusing Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

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THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. Deposits of not less than \$400 m/c. and \$16 deposited. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit.

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, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Lighters or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

RATES OF INTEREST.

To private depositors, 4 per cent. per annum m/c. To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do. To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1824. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. Directors: James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.), Chas. George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoates, Hanbury, & Lloyd), George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.

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CAJA DE CREDITO, 21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current: Gold Paper, 4 per cent. per annum. 30 days, 4 do. do. do. 6 months, 4 do. do. do. 12 months, 4 do. do. do. Money advanced on Hypothecated or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the market.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows: From Rosario, at 8 A.M. to Buenos Ayres, at 10 55. From Buenos Ayres, at 11 55 to Rosario, at 1 55.

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 8 de Noviembre de 1867, hasta nueva disposicion, el Servicio de los Trenes sera como sigue: Buenos Ayres, 8 A.M. to Montevideo, at 10 30. Montevideo, 11 30 to Buenos Ayres, at 1 30.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 16th of October, 1867, the Trains will run as follows: Buenos Ayres, 8 A.M. to Montevideo, at 10 30. Montevideo, 11 30 to Buenos Ayres, at 1 30.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On and after 16th of October, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows: Buenos Ayres, 8 A.M. to Montevideo, at 10 30. Montevideo, 11 30 to Buenos Ayres, at 1 30.

PASSENGER FARES.

From 16th October, 1867, until further notice. 1 Cls. 2 Cls. 3 Cls. 2 Cls. Down. Return.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Buenos Ayres, Boletaria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitucion. 43 \$-4-00.

BOCA, BARRIOCS AND ENSENADA RAILWAY.

Between Venecia and Tres Esquinas. From and after Sunday, September 16, inclusive, the Trains will run as follows:

LA ADMINISTRATION.

Steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway. Trains will leave the Tigre for the following up the River, for Rosario and inter: Sundays and mediate ports, etc., on Thursdays.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97-Calle Defensa-97.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais.

Central Uruguay Railway.

The undersigned has been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevideo Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

THE LARGEST, MOST USEFUL AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK

GROCERY, DRAPERY, IRON & CROCKERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND GENERAL CAME STORES.

THE ITALIAN BANK, 109-115 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

Until further notice the rate of interest will be as follows: Accounts, gold, 8 per cent. allowed. Accounts, paper, 11 per cent. charged. Accounts current, paper, 6 per cent. allowed. SAVINGS BANK, Gold, 6 per cent. Paper, 6 per cent. Bills and Pagos discounted at conventional terms.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. (INCOME, \$110,000.) Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandise, and private ones, produce in the Lighters or on Board, and on nearly every description of property.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & CO.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.—The steamer Rio Uruguay will leave on Mondays, at 5 p.m., returning on Thursdays, at 8 p.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RESSO, 99 CALLE RECONQUISTA.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. T. PAEZI & CO.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays, at 10 a.m.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

FOR ROSARIO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The steamer Lujan will leave on Thursdays, at 10 a.m., returning on Mondays, at 10 a.m.

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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF RUBIO & FOLEY, 41 CALLE RIVADAVIA.

SHIPPING: LATA OF ALENNOYEV... 47-CALLE GALLIGO-47.

FOR HAVRE: SHIPBARD-French ship 3/3 L.I., 874 tons...

FOR BORDEAUX: CHARLEMAGNE-French ship 3/3 L.I., 497 tons...

FOR CALLEO: JACQUES-CRISTE-French ship 3/3 L.I., 705 tons...

PAUL FRUGONI: SWISS ATTORNEY AT LAW, CONSULTING FROTH...

ON SALE: At the Banco de Zamora, plots of excellent land...

DILIGENCE TO AND FROM CARMEN DE ARECO: IMPORTANT NOTICE...

CHAPMAN, CALENDER & COMPANY: ENGLISH WAREHOUSEMEN...

SALTEÑA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.: The Directors of the Salteña...

LAND ESTATES FOR SALE IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL: All Parties concerned in the Purchase...

TORIBIO, ACEVAL & MOHR: 94-RECOBA NUEVA-94. We have opened a New Store...

ON SALE-SPLENDID CAMP IN THE BANDA ORIENTAL: Four or five Acres...

Mensajeria Union Argentina: LOCALES CALLE TAGUARI II. Los Emprendedores...

HAVING REASON FOR BELIEVING: that there are many persons in Rosario...

J. RAUNHEIM, CHIROPODIST: 170 CALLE OUYO-170. His great pleasure...

PURE, SWEET, GOD LIVER OIL: The most celebrated Chemist and Physician...

SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM: The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure...

SEVEREST CHEMICAL TESTS: Made by the first Physicians and Chemists...

EXCHANGE SALOON: G. CHAS. REYMOUR, 63 CALLE ZAVALLA...

CHEVILCOY: We take the opportunity of informing our Friends...

WATSON'S: All Parties that have to undergo the painful performance...

MALA DE EUROPA: MEDICINA Y COMERCIO. The "Mala de Europa"...

SHIRTS, AT 400 THE DOZEN: Superior Quality, with Linen Front...

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA: MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION...

INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS: Sr. Don Juan Tenry...

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS DE M. CABRERA HERMANOS Y CA. 257-CALLE PIEDAD-257.

ALCARMEN DE LAS FLORES: NUESTRO SANTA ROSA Y CA. Correo Nacional...

FIELD GLASSES-BURRO: BINOCLULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality...

ALUMINUM GLASSES: Extremely Light, 210 lbs., 214 lbs., 216 lbs., and 218 lbs.

THE DIASTATIZED IRON FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

DYE: DYE 11, DYE 12, ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. A Strenuous Dye of Magenta, Violet, etc.

GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151. Next Door to Somerset House, London, England.

F. Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALLA-103. Agents for the Standard.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICOTT & CO. 48 MAYPU AND 33 RECONQUISTA.

SPANISH WINES: Superior Montepulciano, Duff Gordon. Table Sherry, Duff Gordon.

PORTUGUESE WINES: Superior Port, Offley, Cramp & Co. Do. Dry Lisbon.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL FOR BOARDERS AND DAY PUPILS: An English Lady of considerable experience...

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS: Englishmen and other visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort...

PROTECTION FROM FIRE: BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING WAX.

DEAFNESS: ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.

CONSUMPTION, CHEST AFFECTIONS, CHRONIC COUGH, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND LOSS OF NERVOUS POWER.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FROM LONDON TO RIO JANEIRO, MONTEVIDEO, & BUENOS AYRES.

Saddles and Harness. GEORGE SMITH, 151-STRAND, LONDON-151.

AGUIA: Druggist and Apothecary Establishment, CALLE DEL PUERTO, ROSARIO.

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAU & CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt...

CONDITIONS: First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars...

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

STEAMERS FOR LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON AND BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE. Two of the following Screw Steamers...

PASSENGER FARES FROM BUENOS AYRES: (Including bedding, linen and steward's fees...

FORWARD PASSAGE RATES: To Rio Janeiro (Passengers finding their own bedding and mess utensils)...

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

AGENTS: LONDON: Managing Officers, Messrs. Tait & Co. RIO JANEIRO: Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmet.

GENERAL CAMP STORE, CALE PROGRESO, CHASCOMUS. A. FULTON & CO. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS.

TO GENTLEMEN. WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL-WOOL TWEEDS, LIGHT VESTINGS, DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND CLOTHIERS.

DR. VICTOR BAUD'S ORGANIC MEDICINE. THE BAUDINE. A prompt and efficient Remedy for ASIATIC CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS are prepared to undertake Orders and Contracts of every description.

J. & F. HOWARD. BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. Have long been recognized as the Manufacturers for ALL PARTS OF THE IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF IRON AND STEEL WORKS. KNIFE POLISH.

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LEA & PERIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.