

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

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

First—Bills and obligations with good guarantees are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously contracted under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the deposits being allowed to rotate at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount, at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubletons or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fe, Bahia, Oriental, Paysandú, and other places in the Republic, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM. January 1st, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY. REDUCTION OF FARES. The Royal Mail Steampacket "ARNO," will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, ON 29th JUNE.

At Rio de Janeiro, the "ARNO" will meet with and will transfer to the crew of the Company's Transatlantic Packets, Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.: Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.

Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR P.M. on the above-named day, as the "ARNO" will leave precisely at that hour.

CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "ARNO" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their rates of Passage:—

FARES: First-class to Southampton, £35 and upwards. Ditto, "Lisbon," £25, Ditto. Second-class to Southampton, £20. Ditto, "Lisbon," £16.

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The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869. CIRCULATION 3000

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

Authorized Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Reserves Fund Jan. 1865 £1,150,000 do. Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, (Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

THE ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO. Established in this City. Insure at Moderate Rates all Risks by Sea.

LOUDET, PHOTOGRAPHER, 314—CALLE PIEDAD—314.

JOHN THOMSON & CO. SURVEYOR AND ADJUSTER OF GENERAL AVERAGES.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL, Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, 248—CALLE CHACABUO—248.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL, 135—CALLE SUIPAIÇA—135.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY, 132 CALLE PARQUE—132.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, WHITTINGTON COLLEGE, HIGH-GATE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"SKETCHES IN BLACK AND WHITE."

HOLTWEISSIG begs to call the attention of the Patrons and the Public generally, to the fact that he has now on view, at the Portrait Gallery of Messrs Pina, in Calle Florida, a specimen of his Photography, which he trusts will give general satisfaction.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES. BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than 4000 m/s and 4016 received. Those deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit.

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS—private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.

LONDON AND LANCAHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000 INCOME, £110,700 LONDON.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

VICTORIA LUNCHEON ROOM AND CAFE, Adjoining Callamza Ingles, CALLE LIBERTAD, ROSARIO.

PRICE LIST: Reids' London Stout, on Draught drawn by pumps (per glass) 13.

J. P. WELLS, Wool and Produce Broker, and Commission Merchant, No. 6—CALLE DEFENSA—No. 6.

GUINNESS'S Celebrated Extra Stout in quarts and pints at BARKY & WALKER'S, Sole Agents, 97—Callamza—97.

GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignatario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 106—CALLE VENEZUELA—106.

ATHLETIC SPORTS, To be held on the Ground of the MONTEVIDEAN CRIKET CLUB JUNE 29th, 1869.

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, The Undersigned, Counsellor-at-Law, duly admitted by the Federal and Provincial Courts, and now practising in Buenos Ayres, will give consultations on professional matters.

WANKLYN & CO., 108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108. From 31st March, until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

WANKLYN AND CO., Are authorized to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America.

WANKLYN AND CO., Buenos Ayres, March 30, 1869.

LIBBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, and warranted to be genuine.

EDICIAL, Pela Intendencia das Reparticoes de Fazenda exercido brasileiro em operacoes na Republica do Paraguay e de ordem do Sr. A. de S. Princip.

PARA LOBOS Y SALADILLO 189—RIVADAVIA—189.

PAUL FRUGONI, Sworn Attorney and Public Translator, 15—CALLE VICTORIA—15.

ALLEN D. BAILEY & CO., 119—Bodonquilda, (Azules) 107, 16p, 107.

CREDITO MOVILIARIO DEL RIO DE LA PLATA EN BUENOS AYRES. Office pro tem, CALLE PIEDAD, 118 (A. 7.00).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. The Shareholders are hereby notified that the First Call will be Open for Receiving Payment h

ELECTRIC BELLS, ARGENTINE PLUMBERY, 27 and 29 CALLE MAIPU.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, 91—CALLE SAN MARTIN—91.

EDICIAL, Pela Intendencia das Reparticoes de Fazenda exercido brasileiro em operacoes na Republica do Paraguay e de ordem do Sr. A. de S. Princip.

TABLETA PARA INFANTARIA EM MARCHE OUF EM OPERACOES. Carne verde 185 do rez.

PARA LOBOS Y SALADILLO 189—RIVADAVIA—189.

JOHN AND HENRY SPRAGGON, Wool Brokers, 69—CALLE PIEDRAS—69.

GREASE PURE AND REFINED. For Cooking Extracted from the Meat, By A. BENTNES & CO., New and Improved Mechanical System.

LIBBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. Prepared by A. BENTNES & CO., 86—MAIPU—86.

THE RIVER PLATE HAND-BOOK, Vol. I. NOW ON SALE AT THE "STANDARD" OFFICE.

HOTEL EUROPA, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

MR. THOMAS HOLMES, 61—CORRIENTES—61.

BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, SPECIAL LOT OF REPPS.

ATHLETIC SPORTS, THE SPHING MEETING, Will take place on Monday, 1st of November, 1869.

MERCHANT TAILOR, 338—RIVADAVIA—338.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. PRESIDENT: D. JUAN B. PEÑA.

SAVINGS BANK, Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses.

"LA ESTRELLA" ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

MANAGING COMMITTEE, President: Don Enrique Ochoa.

PHARMACEUTICAL HALL, 30—RIVADAVIA—30.

PALMAG CO. MERUIT FERAT, PENEDO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP.

THE MOST CERTAIN AND SWEEP REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE CHEST, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61—CORRIENTES—61.

ATHLETIC SPORTS, THE SPHING MEETING, Will take place on Monday, 1st of November, 1869.

WEAKNESS OF THE VOICE AND HOARSENESS, In all cases where the disease has occurred and frequently becomes a troublesome, which, if not ending in Consumption or Asthma, proves most distressing and weakening to the patient.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT IN THE PROVINCE OF GRANWELL'S, Chemist, 30—Rivadavia—30.

REQUIRE IMMEDIATELY, A LADY, to instruct the Junior Classes in a School. One who can teach French preferred. Apply 159, Standard Office.

### Teatro Franco Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.  
Sous la Direction de M. d'Hotte.

Jenli, 24 Juin 1869,  
LES MEMOIRES DE MIMI  
DE MIMI BAMBOCHE.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE.  
196-CALLE VICTORIA-19

GRAND NEW ENTERTAINMENT  
EVERY EVENING.  
DIRECTOR:  
MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

SOLIS OPERA COMPANY,  
MANAGER.  
SOLIS PESTALLOTTI'S Grand Opera Com-  
pany give performances at the Solis  
Theatre three times a week.

FOOTBALL MATCH.  
THURSDAY, 24th JUNE.  
Liberals v. Conservatives.

The above Match will take place at the Palermo  
Crickit Ground. Playing to commence soon  
after the arrival of the Train leaving 25 de Mayo  
Station, at 11.30.

STEAMBOATS TO LEAVE  
Today—For Rosario, Parana, Santa Fe,  
and intermediate ports, at ten a.m., from Entre  
Rios, the steamer "Catalina."  
Tomorrow—For Asuncion, Corrientes, and inter-  
mediate ports, at ten a.m., from port, the steamer  
"Crisol."  
Saturday—For Montevideo, at five p.m., the  
steamer "Rio Uruguay."  
Sunday—For Zarate, Mercedes, and San  
Pedro, at ten a.m., from the Station, Retiro, the  
steamer "Tala."  
Agents—A. MATTI and PIERA, Cuyo, 364.

FOR NEW YORK  
The Barque RAMBLER,  
A. J. Clipper.

THE RIVER PLATE  
HANDBOOK.  
CHEAP EDITION:  
300 Pages.  
PRICE 2s. 6d.

LAFORGE AND CO.,  
PASSEO JUBA, No. 54, 55, & 56,  
(Corner of Call. Cuyo).  
By the last French Steamer the following  
Goods—  
Fining Room, Parlour, and Kitchen Stoves,  
suitable for a small family or a first-class  
Hotel.  
Stoves suitable for Banks or large Estab-  
lishments.  
Patent Cook Stoves, with corresponding Cooks  
(new invention).  
Coffee and Pepper Mills, all made on the  
latest model.  
Patent Roast Jacks, and a variety of other  
articles, well worthy of inspection.  
235, 1st July 24

LIBRERIA AMERICANA  
74 CALLE FLORIDA.  
Lemire's English Grammar, Colton's Outline  
Map, Colton's General Atlas, Webster's Dic-  
tionary, Young's Chemical Charts, and a  
quantity of English standard works, novels,  
etc. The Plan of the Central Argentine Rail-  
way, showing the route from the Company  
by the National Government. 219, 3rd July 24

NOTICE.  
THE undersigned begs leave to inform his  
Friends and the Public that he has re-  
cently arrived from the Business of State Sec-  
retary, at Calle Mojica, No. 41. The undersigned  
intends to re-establish in same occupation else-  
where, at no distant period, of which due notice  
will be respectfully given.  
GEORGE GREGORY.  
215, 1st July 24

THE EXHIBITION  
OF THE  
GRAND MEGATHERIUM.  
Will be closed on the 30th. Parties that have not  
yet seen it, are recommended to pay a  
visit at  
EUSONI Brothers,  
120—Calle Cuyog—120—  
241, 6th July 24

THE HANDBOOK IN M.VIDEO  
ON SALE AT THE AGENCY.  
103 Calle Zavalla 103.

TO CORRESPONDENTS  
No notice can be taken of anonymous com-  
munications. Whatever is intended for  
insertion must be authenticated by the  
name and address of the writer; not  
necessarily for publication, but as a  
guarantee of good faith.

THE STANDARD.  
"Kilfaii andeam, nil veri non andeam dicere."  
Credo.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1869.  
REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

During the past fortnight events of  
much importance have taken place in  
Paraguay. The allies have stretched  
their lines around the mountains where  
Lopez has his headquarters, but not  
with much effect, owing to the nature  
of the country.

The last advices by the steamer  
from Paraguay reveal the fact that  
President Lopez is fully determined to  
fight to the last. General Mena Bar-  
retto, who made such a successful  
raid into the enemy's country, liberat-  
ing some twelve thousand women and  
children, was attacked whilst defiling  
through a difficult pass in the moun-  
tains 21 miles long; a most desperate  
fight ensued. The Brazilians formed  
as well as the defile would admit, but  
the Paraguayans had a battery mounted  
on an eminence, which raked the  
pass, and the rear of the Brazilians  
was completely cut off. Hundreds of  
the unfortunate families perished, being  
between two fires; and the two cavalry  
regiments which wound up the rear  
were completely cut off. According to  
the "Tribuna" correspondent, all the  
Brazilian cavalry, with the exception  
of about fifty men; escaped back by  
night and joined the bulk of the forces  
under the command of General Bar-  
retto; but from the many accounts  
which we have received from passen-  
gers who arrived in the steamer, we  
are forced to regard the late engage-  
ment as one of the most sanguinary  
and most desperate fights since this  
memorable war began.

It is idle to offer any opinion as to  
the probable duration of this prolong-

ed campaign. Contractors and others  
were of opinion last month that the  
war was at last drawing to a close,  
but none here can form a correct judg-  
ment as to the resources of President  
Lopez. To surround his position in  
the mountains is thought by military  
men of some experience as next to im-  
possible, owing to the nature of the  
country and the numerical strength of  
the allies. The position of Asuncion,  
beside the river, and the fact that it  
must be assaulted, and we must wait  
to see the result of this attack before  
we can arrive at an opinion as to the  
next military move in Paraguay.

The commission composed of Pa-  
raguayan citizens, named by the al-  
lies for the formation of a Provisional  
Government, leave this week for Para-  
guay, also Minister Paranhos, the spe-  
cial Brazilian Envoy, and an argen-  
tine commissioner to represent the  
Argentine Republic on the inaugura-  
tion of the new Government, which  
will probably take place early in the  
ensuing month.

The state of the interior provinces  
of the Argentine Republic is peaceable.  
In Cordova a new bank has been form-  
ed, and public attention is occupied  
with the grand National Exhibition,  
which will be held in that city next  
year.

All doubts as to the conclusion of  
the works of the Central Argentine  
Railway have been removed; the road  
will be finished to Cordova before the  
close of the year, the earthworks being  
now finished to within a few yards of  
the terminus.

The National Inspector of mines,  
Major Rickard, has just returned from  
the interior, after a lengthened trip  
through the mining districts of the Re-  
public. We have seen the report which  
this talented gentleman has drawn up  
for Congress; the best and most com-  
prehensive that has yet been compiled  
on this most interesting subject.

Congress has been occupied with  
matters of a local importance, purely  
political subjects, whilst the Provin-  
cial Legislature has been dealing with  
questions of great industrial interest,  
the extension of the Western Railway  
from the Parque to the city, and a  
place called "Catalinas," has been defined  
and proposals for the road called for  
to be opened on the 1st July. This  
branch will prove a great convenience  
for trade, as it will enable ship-  
pers to send produce direct from  
their barracks to the river side.

A large and influential meeting  
of merchants and barraceros has been  
held at the Exchange, to petition Con-  
gress for the abolition of the export  
duties. As yet the question has not  
been brought before Congress, but it  
is very confidently believed that in  
view of the great fall of prices for  
River Plate produce, the export tax,  
if not altogether abolished, will be con-  
siderably diminished.

The "faena" of the saladeros is now  
nearly over; the killing during the  
season will show a great falling off,  
probably from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 head.  
The stock of wool in this market is  
steadily diminishing, but prices are  
reasonably low for the producers, and  
the sheep-breeding industry of the  
River Plate is at present greatly de-  
pressed.

There have been no sales of estanc-  
ias or stock of any importance during  
the fortnight. Many of the sheep-  
farmers are repairing to send large  
troops of sheep to the granerias, but the  
flocks are as yet too poor, and the  
killing at the sheep saladeros will be  
late this year.

Money continues extremely easy;  
good mercantile paper is readily dis-  
counted at 8 per cent. per annum, and  
some of the Bolsa speculators availing  
of the abundance of money have  
bought up the greatest portion of Na-  
tional Bonds in this market, which  
has caused a great rise in these securi-  
ties. Railway shares, Bank and Gas  
shares also rule very high. Some  
transactions have been effected in  
Southern Railway shares at 3 per cent.  
premium, in Gas shares at 77 per cent.  
premium, and in Bolsa shares at 75 per  
cent. premium.

We have nothing new to note re-  
specting the Madero port scheme; it  
has been referred to the Committee of  
the House, and probably will be  
brought up for discussion in the en-  
suing month.

Exchange on England 49.  
On France 5.12 to 5.15.

THE MONTEVIDEAN  
REVOLUTION.

Our European readers will not be  
surprised to hear that things are, as  
usual, upside down in the Banda Ori-  
ental. The paladin of popular lib-  
erties is, this time, Caraballo, formerly  
one of Flores' lieutenants, and an  
adept in revolutionary tactics. The  
campaign was at first a triangular one.  
Simultaneously the field was taken by  
President Batlle, General Caraballo,  
and Goyo Suarez—the last-named  
giving himself out as a mediator be-  
tween the Government and the rebels.  
The rebel army comprised 700  
men, mostly foot, and a couple of field  
pieces. Caraballo gathered together  
some 300 gauchos, and his brother,  
who was Gelic at Paysandu, supported  
the movement with a body of National  
Guard and cavalry about 1000 strong.  
Meantime Maximino Perez declared for  
the Government with a contingent of  
800 men, and advanced to meet the  
President at Florida.

On the 14th inst. an encounter took  
place between Caraballo and Maximino  
Perez, in which the former was de-  
feated with the loss of a few slain and  
100 prisoners, including Mazariños,  
the minister and secretary of Caraba-  
llo. A few days later, Gen. Goyo  
Suarez, after a fruitless crusade through  
Minas and Maldoungo, where he could  
only raise 20 followers, came to the  
President's camp in an open carriage  
with outriders, and was at once placed  
in arrest and sent into Montevideo a  
prisoner. The junction of Maximino  
Perez with the President raised the  
Government army to about 1500 men,  
who are described as cavalry and  
"mounted infantry." The orders then  
then given to march from Florida to  
Durazno. The forces of Caraballo  
were strengthened by the arrival of  
his brother and Colonel Regules with  
the Paysandu rebels, which made the  
belligerents nearly even in point of  
numbers, and by latest accounts the  
rebel army was within sight of the  
Government forces, with the River Yi  
between. This river is not fordable at  
the place in question, and the rebels  
had taken to the side of the river the  
"Balsa," or floating bridge, thus de-  
priving the pursuers of all means of  
crossing. We learn, however, that  
before Caraballo had time to burn or  
carry off the Balsa, the President sent  
Maximino Perez with some musketeers  
and two light guns to clear the oppo-  
site bank, and as the rebels abandon-  
ed the Balsa the passage was again  
left open to the Government troops.  
For the past week we have no reliable  
news of further operations. The friends  
of the revolution say that Caraballo

has cut up Maximino Perez and entirely  
dispersed the Government army, but  
this is very doubtful. The various  
Chiefs of Departments have either de-  
clared for the Government or mani-  
fested a disposition to remain neutral  
until either side result victorious. In  
Montevideo public order has not been  
disturbed, but the National Guards and  
Government employes are under arms;  
the position of trade and commerce  
are at a standstill, and people have  
begun to look on these never-ending  
disturbances as a characteristic of the  
climate.

DR. VELEZ'S SPEECH IN CON-  
GRESS ON THE SAN JUAN  
QUESTION.

The Minister of the Interior hoped  
that the House would be indulgent  
with him in consideration of his age  
and late illness, and more particularly  
since his task was rendered still more  
difficult from his having to deal with  
an able and youthful orator of the  
rank of the Abellés.

Referring to General Mitre's strictures  
on the Government's proceedings  
with regard to the execution of Sere-  
nity, Dr. Velez said that the opinion  
of the Hon. Senator could not be  
due to his investigations, but to his pas-  
sion. He need not quote the opinions  
of all the authors on international  
right, from Vattel to Wheaton and  
Bello, who had set down as incontro-  
vertible doctrine that all those who  
wage war outside or against the usages  
and rules of war were excluded from  
enjoying the guarantees accorded by  
those usages and rules to belligerents.  
But that if the Hon. Senator was not  
satisfied with these authorities, he  
would quote that of a military Euro-  
pean General, who may, perhaps, be  
considered equal to the Hon. Senator  
himself, as, for instance, Field-Marshal  
the Duke of Wellington, who had been  
of opinion that there are no unwarlike  
prisoners and no rights to be execut-  
ed—be alluded to the order issued by  
the Duke that all the individuals taken  
as guerrillas, not under Marshal Soult's  
orders, should be hung to the nearest  
tree.

The Minister then proceeded to al-  
lude to President Lincoln's orders  
against raiders after the conclusion of  
the civil war, and to the fact that  
Johnson ordered the trial by court-  
martial of Lincoln's assassins.

He then gave a rapid glance at the  
events in San Juan, and then pointed  
out that the Committee, in its report,  
had completely ignored the incarceration  
of the Legislature by Governor  
Zavalla—and that if the Senate ap-  
proved the bill presented by said Com-  
mission it would absolve Zavalla of all  
his arbitrary acts, and enable him to  
laugh at and defy the National authori-  
ties.

After passing in review the various  
acts of the Government and its pro-  
gressive march, which had earned for  
it from foreign representatives and im-  
partial observers the title of a model  
Government, he said that this was the  
Government that the opposition wish-  
ed to place in the pillory. If what had  
been done, if the good opinions raised  
abroad for his administrative acts were  
not enough to save the President from  
this shame, let the President's own  
right avail him.

Congress is in the habit of being  
called sovereign, because it represents  
the peoples of the Provinces; but  
Congress is not more of a sovereign  
than the President of the Republic,  
who holds an authority more directly  
popular than the Senate, being elected  
by direct suffrage chosen for the pur-  
pose, and the President owes nothing to  
Congress, and enjoys guarantees as  
high, and prerogatives even higher.

The acts of the President cannot be  
called unconstitutional unless with the  
consent of two-thirds of Congress—  
and can only be accused before the Senate,  
except by the Chamber of Deputies,  
and not by a private individual.

After enlarging on the respective  
prerogatives and attributions of the  
President and of Congress, the Minis-  
ter said that the Government had  
intervened in San Juan, because the  
republican form of government had  
been violated by the imprisonment of  
the legislative body.

He said that the request of Governor  
Zavalla for intervention to replace  
him in his post, after having been  
suspended by the Legislature, was  
not attended to by the Government,  
because Zavalla had rebelled against  
the authority of said Government, in  
the same way that General Mitre re-  
fused to intervene to reinstate Gover-  
nor Lopez in Corrientes, because he  
did not obey the orders of Government  
as to the capture of Caeros.

The Minister proceeded to justify  
the proceedings of the San Juan Le-  
gislature, and dilated at length on the  
attributions and powers of Provincial  
Legislatures, quoting authorities and  
the principles laid down in the local  
constitutions of many States of the  
American Union.

He exhorted the Senate to labor for  
the peace and prosperity of the Re-  
public, and not to carry anarchy into  
the Province of San Juan, passing  
this bill, which orders the reinstatement  
of Zavalla, Zavalla who has disobeyed  
the decrees of Government, and  
Zavalla who chose to ignore the in-  
tervention of the National authority.  
This bill would oblige the President to  
make the most abject retraction,  
whilst it resolves nothing, neither sa-  
tisfying the whims of Zavalla, nor  
establishing any rule for the future  
in case Zavalla should again be de-  
posed by the Legislature, or choose to  
imprison the representatives of the  
people.

The bill presented by the majority  
of the commission on Constitutional  
Affairs if passed, will light up the  
firebrand of civil war without deter-  
mining the means of putting it out.

THE PRISONS OF PARAGUAY.

We take from a morning contem-  
porary the following graphic descrip-  
tion of the horrors of imprisonment in  
Paraguay, which at the present mo-  
ment will be read with interest by the  
public.—

Asuncion, June 10, 1869.

You who live happy as during  
childhood's dream, free as the play-  
ers of the woods, joyful as the play-  
ful breeze that gently ruffles the  
golden tresses of an angel's head, who  
sleep in an atmosphere of love, only to  
be awakened by the carol of the birds  
that sing to make you happy; you,  
the favored ones of humanity, fix your  
gaze for an instant on the torturing  
image of that imprisoned soldier who  
is your brother, who was born an Ar-  
gentine, and free as that independence  
which you so loudly trumpet forth on  
your yate days, and who to secure it  
for us, has died, or is about to die in  
the irons of a captivity the most bar-  
barous and horrible which, to the dis-  
grace of humanity, has sprung from  
the satanic inspiration of the greatest  
of tyrants.

Accounts from the Brazilian head-  
quarters state that on the evening of  
the 5th inst. the enemy appeared on  
the Laguna Ypacarai in two barges,  
but seeing the outlying Brazilian and  
Argentine pickets at Aregua, Juquery,  
and Páduo Gué, who were fully pre-  
pared to receive them, they disap-  
peared.

On the 19th the Allies made a gen-  
eral reconnaissance of the enemy's po-  
sition at Asourra and Piedrosa. The  
dense fog prevailing at the time pre-  
vented their proceeding further. Some  
of the enemy were killed in a  
skirmish with the San Martin Regi-  
ment, which led the advanced guard.

General Manduca Oyarbano's bri-  
gade had reached the camp, bringing  
in seven men of General Barreto's  
division, who had been missing since  
the fight at Cerro Leon.

Do you know what the life of the  
Argentine prisoner in the hands of the  
tyrant Lopez is?

I fear that the story which I am  
about to relate will oblige me to open  
some toms which contain sacred re-  
lics, but they are not my own words  
which I am about to repeat, but those  
of an Argentine soldier rescued from  
the power of Lopez.

Sergeant Dionicio Ubarez, belonging  
to the Rosario regiment, and who was  
taken prisoner on the 18th of July last  
year, and retaken on the 27th Decem-  
ber last, makes the following state-  
ment—

He was taken prisoner together  
with thirty-three companions, Com-  
mander Campos, and several officers,  
on the 18th of July 1868. On that  
unlucky day Miguel Martinez de Hoz  
fell severely wounded by two musket  
balls, which prevented him from mov-  
ing, and the Paraguayans extinguished  
the last of the existence of this brave  
gentleman, who will live for ever in  
the hearts of his friends as the image  
of an Argentine Bayard, with blows of  
a stick.

Commander Campos and his com-  
panions were disarmed and lodged in  
a battery near at hand, where the  
commencement of their martyrdom  
awaited them.

The garrison were formed in open  
order at double distance, the prisoners  
were made to pass through them one  
by one, being beaten unmercifully with  
sticks, until their persecutors became  
fatigued from their excess of cruelty  
and physical exhaustion. They were  
then sent to Timbo where more  
ferociously awaited them, more humili-  
ation, and more barbarity. The same  
scene was repeated, but with greater  
ferocity and bloodthirstiness, the wo-  
men being those who showed the most  
refined cruelty, shouting forth impre-  
cations and gross insults, and when  
one of the unhappy men happened to  
fall, the feet of the Paraguayan slaves  
disfigured his pallid face.

After this second martyrdom, they  
were sent from post to post to San  
Fernando, suffering similar humili-  
ation, and having for sustenance only  
the scanty remains of their captors'  
meals, which were thrown to them as  
if they were dogs.

During the march to the Chaco, they  
had to sleep in their irons in the open  
air, and not even a piteous look was  
cast on them; men, women, and  
children cursed them, and they begged  
for death as the only wish of their  
hearts. Cruelty was carried to such a  
pitch as even to deny them water  
wherewith to quench their burning  
thirst.

They were nearly naked, the most  
of them without shoes. They remained  
for a month at San Fernando employed  
in the hardest and vilest of work, con-  
stantly whipped, and if they uttered  
the least complaint, they were at once  
shot, and many of the unhappy coun-  
trymen were daily sent to execution,  
particularly officers.

Lieutenant Morillo, for having said  
that the Paraguayan prisoners in the  
hands of the Argentines were not  
obliged to work like slaves, was shot  
in the act, and others in a similar  
manner.

From San Fernando the prisoners  
were brought to Ylleta. This was an  
eight days' march, and to judge of  
their sufferings, the roads must be  
seen along which men, tied to each  
other, were forced by the barbarous  
enemy to keep up with the troops in  
light marching order; and if any of  
the captives happened to fall exhaust-  
ed, they were lauced without mercy.

From Ylleta they were sent to dif-  
ferent points, most of them to Angos-  
tura.

On arriving at this place, they were  
presented to General Resquin, that  
black-hearted tool of the tyrannical  
Lopez.

When the prisoners were brought  
into his presence, he asked them, one  
by one, "What was your motive for  
coming here to fight against the Re-  
public of Paraguay?"—if they were  
the dupes of Pedro Ill, or the hire-  
lings of General Mitre—and on the  
prisoners answering in the negative,  
he exclaimed—"When you go before  
the Marshal, you will see what will  
happen!"

He then asked if the prisoners were  
well tied together, and with his  
own hands bound some of them so  
roughly and tightly that they could  
not restrain their cries of agony—the  
stick however put an end to them, and  
many were shot for being suivellers.  
A new life of martyrdom began for  
them in this place, many dying from  
their sufferings.

Sunday was the only day on which  
they had a slight respite, and this res-  
pite was humiliating. They brought  
them to the public market, where the  
market women before they would sell  
them an orange insisted on some fa-  
vor. They were made to crouch like  
dogs, bark or run on all fours like  
dogs, imitate sundry other animals,  
and if they did not please the women,  
they were made to repeat the perform-  
ance till worn out with fatigue. These  
soldiers of the Republic were the scoff  
of the people, had come to free.

Gaspar Campos, Major Aranda, and  
other officers were sent to Pislquery,  
where Lopez was then.

Gaspar Campos was reduced by  
sickness to the last extremity, and  
even then these hard-hearted men  
sought for pretexts to torture him.

When the day of his death arrived,  
and life was almost gone, they tied  
him down with thongs of hide, not  
withstanding his terrible state. He  
scarcely spoke, but feebly to ask for  
a little water; no one dared to give it  
to him—even a look of compassion  
would have been punished with tor-  
ture.

Thus died Gaspar Campos, burying  
his pale face in the sand, and murmur-  
ing the sacred name of his mother.—  
These are the sufferings that follow  
the Argentine soldier in his career.

The remaining prisoners were shot,  
with the exception of a few miracu-  
lously saved. As for those who are  
still in the power of Lopez, you will  
never see them again. Some unknown  
grave encloses their remains.

LATEST FROM PARAGUAY.

Accounts from the Brazilian head-  
quarters state that on the evening of  
the 5th inst. the enemy appeared on  
the Laguna Ypacarai in two barges,  
but seeing the outlying Brazilian and  
Argentine pickets at Aregua, Juquery,  
and Páduo Gué, who were fully pre-  
pared to receive them, they disap-  
peared.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING ICE.  
A few days ago a number of gentle-  
men by special invitation witnessed  
the operation of a new invention,  
which bids fair to be one of great prac-  
tical value. It is a process of making  
ice, refrigerating by machinery in a  
short space of time, at a comparatively  
small cost, and to an almost unlim-  
ited extent.

The working of this machine was  
exhibited on board the steamer Vm-  
Taylor, lying in the Third River at the  
foot of Nineteenth Street, and its utility  
was satisfactorily shown to the specta-  
tors. This novel invention does two things;  
it makes ice with the thermometer at  
90° in the shade, and preserves meats  
and fruits for transportation. It ac-  
complishes its purposes upon the chemi-  
cal principle that if all the heat is  
extracted out of any object, it becomes  
intensely cold; so ice is made in this  
way. A small steam engine, by  
means of two lamps, subjects carbonic  
acid gas to a pressure sufficient to  
liquidize it. In a liquid state this gas  
has lost its heat, but regains it again  
when converted into gas. Accordingly  
a simple apparatus is contrived, by  
which the acid in a liquid state is  
made to surround small tubs filled  
with water. The acid then returns to its  
gaseous condition, and in doing so  
takes with it all the caloric out of the  
water, leaving it solid ice. There is  
no limit to the number of those tubs  
or apartments of water, and a large  
quantity of ice can be formed at any  
time. Yesterday about twenty tubs  
were filled, and frozen to an Arctic  
rigidity.

Upon the same principle air can be  
rendered cold and dry by being passed  
through these tubes while the carbonic  
acid is regaining its heat, and can then  
be pumped into an air tight chamber.  
In this chamber, thus filled with dry,  
frozen air, meat, fruit, or perishable  
articles can be placed and preserved.

This new process has been patented  
by Mr. T. S. C. Lowe, and a company  
formed to push it into practical opera-  
tion. A vessel has been fitted up  
with air-tight compartments and ice-  
making apparatus, and the object of  
its owner is to proceed to Texas, buy  
meat there at the almost nothing price,  
bring it into this market fresh and  
cool. In the tropics too, by this pro-  
cess, ice can be made on the spot, and  
the luxury be accessible to all.

The expense of this vessel will be  
about \$10,000 per annum; profit,  
\$600,000! At the close of the exhibi-  
tion Mr. Lowe invited the visitors, in-  
cluding members of the press, to a  
collation in the cabin of the vessel,  
and at the festive board he exhibited  
some curious experiments of the won-  
derful power of carbonic acid in freez-  
ing any object! He took a bagful  
of frozen acid, and by means of it,  
froze mercury in a very short time,  
reduced two bottles of champagne to  
the consistency of sorbet, and passed it  
round to the guests, then froze two eggs  
in two minutes, to such a strong hard-  
ness that they rolled along the table  
like grape-stones.—New York Druggist  
Circular: Hoysang Trade Journal, May  
3, 1869.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The passengers arrived yesterday  
from the Uruguay inform us that to  
all appearance the Caraballo revolu-  
tion is over. Salto and Paysandu are  
perfectly tranquil since occupied by  
the Government troops. The rebels  
abandoned the siege of Paysandu and  
Fray Bontos. Manuel Caraballo is  
gone away inland. General Borjes has  
escaped to Entre Rios. Of the other  
rebel leaders nothing is known, but  
Caraballo, somewhere near the  
Rio Yi. The rumor that Caraballo had  
defeated Maximino Perez requires con-  
firmation, as also that Gen. Manduca  
Caraballo and joined the rebels. We  
may now expect a tedious guerrilla  
war in the more remote northern dis-  
tricts.

To-day there will be a grand func-  
tion at the Cathedral, for the repose  
of the soul of Don Juan Andrea  
de la Peñia, a man who for sixty years  
was foremost in the ranks of those de-  
voting themselves to popular educa-  
tion in this country. There is scarcely  
a young man in the city who does not  
owe, part at least, of his education to  
the venerable deceased, and there will  
be few if any of them absent from his  
obsequies to-day. After the cere-  
monies, which will be of an unusual  
solemnity, the remains will be conveyed  
to their last resting place.

The Hipparchus sails positively to-  
day with the mails for Europe. The  
mail bag closes at the General Post  
Office at 1 o'clock, and at the Port  
Captain's at 1:30.

On the 1st of July the sealed ten-  
ders for the construction of the Wes-  
tern Railway extension works to Las  
Catalinas will be opened. The lowest  
will not necessarily be accepted.

A few days since a rather striking  
proof of the great sagacity with which  
the horse is imbued came under our  
notice, viz.—An animal belonging to  
the Great Southern Railway Company,  
and which is in the habit of being  
used by the contractor that precedes  
the tramway cars, the other evening,  
the horse, standing with the others  
that were in harness, heard the whistle  
blow and before the rider could get  
to him, the animal started off in front  
of the cars, keeping the usual dis-  
tance, stopping every time the whistle  
was blown for the cars to stop and  
travelling off again as soon as it re-  
sounded. This he did without inter-  
ruption from the Plaza Constitucion  
to the Lima Station, and wheeling  
round at the usual corner, Calle Bel-  
grano, allowed the cars to pass him,  
when he slowly walked after them and  
mingled with the rest of the horses.—  
The company's servants, noticing what  
the animal had done, allowed him to  
return in the same manner, which he  
did.

Colonel Luis Manilla arrived in  
town yesterday morning from Rosario  
on a special mission to the Minister of  
War. We have much pleasure in salu-  
tating our gallant friend, and offer him  
our most sincere congratulations on his  
having been promoted to the rank of  
full Colonel, which is only a well-  
deserved recognition of his eminent mili-  
tary services.

OMNIBUS RACING.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,  
I have seen that your esteemed  
newspaper mentioned at different  
times the galloping and race-running  
of the omnibuses to the Once de Se-  
tiembre, and to-day I give you notice  
of an accident which happened yester-  
day to my wife, who was going to the  
Once, being the last passenger near the  
Plaza.

This omnibus, by race-running at  
full speed, broke down, and my wife  
fell with her face against one of the  
windows, and was very badly cut on  
one eye. Fortunately none of the  
pieces of broken glass entered her eye,

for shipment a quantity of preserved  
meat in open wooden frames or boxes,  
leaving the meat visible and exposed  
to the atmosphere. The selling price  
of 4d per lb. in England will leave  
splendid profits. We mentioned yester-  
day a shipment from Montevideo of  
450 preserved sheep and 32 cows, all  
prepared by a freezing process, about  
which we give full details in another  
column.

General Urquiza recently sent as a  
present to Dr. Velez Sarstedt a mon-  
ogram "thabata" or sweet potatoe,  
weighing 50 lbs. It filled a small barrel  
over two feet high; it was grown in  
the department of La Paz, near the  
frontier of Corrientes. If the General  
gets a second potatoe of such dimen-  
sions, we should advise him to send it  
to London for the British Museum—  
first placing it on exhibition in our  
office.

A despatch from the President of  
the Republic, countersigned by the  
Minister of the Interior, has just been  
addressed to the Governors of the pro-  
vinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes,  
in reference to the present revolution-  
ary movements in the Republic of  
Uruguay. The despatch reminds the  
citizens of this Republic of the obliga-  
tion they labour under of avoiding  
every act in any way tending to en-  
courage disturbances in a friendly  
state, and appeals to sad experience  
to induce the tendency always mani

# SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

## THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

12,000 FAMILIES RESCUED.

IMPORTANT FROM MATTO-GROSSO.

Pirayu, June 10.

The families rescued by Gen. Mena Barreto exceed 12,000 in number. On the return march they were attacked by the enemy, but being reinforced by Gen. Vasco Alves the column of Barreto drove back the enemy, who left 200 dead on the field, the Brazilians having only thirty wounded.

Asuncion, June 10.

A transport has arrived with seventy two wounded from San Pedro. Other transports have brought infantry battalions and 1,000 horses for the Brazilians. The up river expedition took sixteen guns and rescued 400 families. Gen. Mena Barreto arrived at the iron works of Ibicuy, and found there a quantity of arms.

The commander of the gunboat Fernandez Viera on route for Curubaba held a party with the Nabille Indians, and the cacique some presents. The cacique in return has promised a chata with a swivel gun which belonged to the Paraguayans, having been taken by them at Fort Coimbra from the Brazilians.

Brazilian forces are coming down from Matto Grosso to Curubaba, en route for Paraguay.

The river is falling, and three merchant steamers are aground. This does not prevent various Brazilian expeditions up the affluents of the Paraguay river, to cut off the enemy's supplies. It is thought the position of Lopez grows daily more desolate. The Trinidad railway bridge was found to have its supports sawn across, which might have caused a serious disaster to the Allies. An Italian wagoner confesses that he did it, in conjunction with other 'carreteros' whose business was spoiled by the railway.

The Cisne arrived yesterday, with dates from Asuncion to the 15th inst. A letter from a Brazilian says: "A Brazilian regiment that had been separated from Mena Barreto's division in escorting the rescued families, when the Paraguayans came down and attacked the division, tried to make a diversion to the iron works of Ibicuy, and these started in good order to join the Allied headquarters."

The 'Tribuna' correspondent gives a very different version of the engagement as follows: "Asuncion, June 11: Gen. Mena Barreto, on return from his expedition to the Interior, while bringing back a number of Paraguayan families (some say 12,000), was attacked by a mountain pass, and the 15th and 17th regiments of cavalry cut off by the enemy. The unfortunate women and children were in the middle of the fire, the Paraguayans using grape and canister, and then rushing in with the sword: 500 Brazilian cavalry were dispersed, and nothing was known of their fate, but ultimately many of them, under Colonel Fructos Martinez, made their way about to the Allied lines; not more than 50 are now missing."

Most of the forces that made the expedition up the river, to Rosario, have returned, and a number of families have been landed here from the gunboats and ironclads: they were all in a state of misery and nakedness.

The railway bridges are being repaired, and the line will be soon reopened for traffic as far as the Allied headquarters.

Several vessels have arrived with horses, as the campaign becomes every day more difficult.

The news of the complete success achieved by the expeditionary forces under Generals Mena Barreto (or O'Barrett, as you call him, from his being of Irish descent), and Brigadier Camara, will have reached you by telegram long before this letter. There are so many talented correspondents of the different newspapers here, that I fear the gossip on passing events attempted by a travelling amateur can pass but little interest for your readers; nevertheless, I will send you such comments on the general situation as I hear around me.

Several naval expeditions have been sent up the rivers, the different commanders receiving from the Comte d'Eu the Napoleonic instructions that, whether the rivers or streams were passable or not, they were to confine themselves to waters already explored, but to find their own way into the heart of the enemy's country.

The saving through of the supports of the railway bridge near the city, though it will be repaired in a few days, causes much temporary inconvenience to the commissariat of the army. It is well that it was discovered in time, or the consequences might have been fearful. The Italian cartmen arrested are firmly believed to be the authors of the mischief, as their trade has been destroyed by the railway.

The arrivals of remount horses for the Brazilian cavalry continue on a large scale. Scarcely a day passes but in the port of Asuncion can be seen that most trying of operations for a soldier, the landing of horses, though it is by no means so arduous as the shipping of them. Many of the animals are allowed to swim ashore, a process which saves a great deal of time, trouble, and swearing. It is remarkable that the horses coming to the Argentine army are by no means in as good condition as those for the Brazilians. Perhaps the means of transport are not so good, or are the prices paid different?

The city of Asuncion is at the present moment one of the most disagreeable places to live in it has ever been my lot to visit. The town is full of spies and ruffianly-looking characters of every kind. Soldiers in dirty uniforms lounge about, and civilians sneak through the streets as if intent on no good purpose. In several streets, kinds of barricades have been erected, with ominous openings in the centre of each for the cannon, which will soon be placed there. Such accounts as reach us here of the late encounters with the enemy by O'Barrett and Camara's commands represent the Paraguayan soldiers as very 'fantastic' men indeed from the fiery 'fantasies' of three years ago. Many a gray-headed reaper of flocks has been forced to shoulder the musket, and the best of the Paraguayan ranks are the wild boys, who neither know nor care what they fight for, and who may probably 'desert en masse' now that their mothers and sisters have fallen into the hands of the Allies.

Lopez has sent I understand several additional communications to the Comte d'Eu renewing, though in milder terms, his request that the use of the Paraguayan flag in the allied ranks should be discontinued, but H.R.H. has returned a firm and unalterable 'non possumus' to each demand.

There was a rumor here yesterday that the last flag of truce from the enemy's lines had brought an autograph letter from Marshal Lopez to H.R.H. Comte d'Eu requesting an audience. If this be true it is more than probable that Lopez at last finds himself in a position to exclaim, like Diabele Poictier's royal lover at Pavia 'tout est perdu', but it might be injudicious for the Paraguayan President to flout the historical exclamation. A. M.

## THE ORIENTAL WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM HIGUERITAS.

June 14, 1860.

Gentlemen, To-day Major MacVieker, with a company of some 60 men, entered the town and reinstated the Juez de Paz, Comisario de Policia, and Postmaster, all of whom Major Tolosa or his deputy had deposed.

It is now said that Tolosa, as soon as he joined Maximo Perez, understood that he had made two mistakes: one was, pronouncing without orders for Perez, and the other was surrendering himself afterwards to his chief. He accordingly incorporated as soon as he could seeking incorporation with the Caraballo, but the greater part of his men left him, and his incorporation with Caraballo is without importance.

The wonderful part of the force in this little town seems to be the zealous exertions in favour of Tolosa by the Sub-Receptor, Don Antonio Lopez, who was left by Tolosa as his 'encargado de todo,' and amongst other duties that devolved upon our Sub-Receptor was that of gathering up men to send to his patron; but all the come-at-able in the shape of Orientals had been carried off; he tried to send him some Argentine citizens, but they rebelled, and he had to let them alone. However he put his father-in-law, Don Martin Castillo, in as Postmaster.

It is difficult to understand these people. It is not at all likely that Lopez will be removed by the general government. He is a kind of jackal for the Receptor General of the Department, Don Angel Hernandez of Colonia, who is sure to keep him in. It is extremely useful to have a 'chap' that is smart at the business, and who don't want to keep all the stray pickings to himself.

The post is a good one—60 dollars salary in a small town where beef is only 6 rials the arroba, and where a good house that would cost 400 patacos a month in Montevideo can had for 10 dollars, is equal to 200 dollars salary in Montevideo. Then the stray pickings probably amount to a good deal more. I should suppose some two or three hundred dollars, which, even though it may have to be divided, would be a very good figure.

Sheep have been dying on this side in great numbers, owing to the immense quantity of rain that has fallen and the consequent high and murritions grass.

At present the mortality amongst them is less than it was, and if we have good weather for another fortnight, it is probable that the mortality amongst them will disappear altogether.

All grazing animals on this side are poor in flesh at present.

Yours, VIATOR.

## WIND-UP OF THE ORIENTAL WAR.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

GOYO SUAREZ TAKEN PRISONER.

The triangular campaign may be considered at an end, and the termination of it is just as nobody could have anticipated. Caraballo beaten and Goyo Suarez taken prisoner, without a pitched battle or even a decent skirmish. Nor can we give much credit to President Barreto for energetic movements or superior valour. The immediate glory of crushing the rebels seems to attach exclusively to Maximo Perez, who first fell on Caraballo and routed him, then effected a junction with the President, and without losing a moment followed up his success by capturing Goyo Suarez. It would seem as if the latter was coming to support Caraballo, although by previous accounts he was apparently raising men on his own account in Minas.

How wonderfully affairs have taken a turn in these few days! Only a week ago the President was soliciting Caraballo to come to terms, the rebel General not even vouchsafing him an answer. At present the Government with army counts 2,000 horse and foot with artillery, and Caraballo is a fugitive with 400 men.

All the little towns have now declared for the Government, and the rebel bands are either breaking up or passing over to the legal authorities. Juan Magarinos, who was Caraballo's prime minister and adviser, is now a close prisoner in the Fort, where he will probably also lodge Goyo Suarez, keeping a vacant room for Caraballo whenever he may fall into their hands.

The following letter from Maximo Perez gives an account of his first victory. As yet we have only a brief telegraphic announcement of his capture of Goyo Suarez: "Florida, Monday, June 14. "To Minister Bustamante. "My dear Friend, "I am glad to tell you I had a brilliant success this morning. Your friend Caraballo cleared out disgracefully without waiting for me. We drove his fellows before us, and unfortunately killed three, but without any loss to our side. "I took a host of prisoners, including five officers, and Juan Antonio Magarinos: this last I consign to your special care, as a very troublesome fellow. "Among the prisoners are 28 of Caraballo's escort. Caraballo himself with 400 men, badly armed, has made tracks for Maciel, where I mean to overtake and wind him up. "Believe me, the whole thing is only a matter of a few days. "A telegram from Canelones, dated Tuesday morning, states that Maximo Perez had 1,500 horse and foot on entering Florida the day previous, when he joined his forces with those of the President, and the united armies slept at Florida on Monday night. The engagement with Goyo Suarez must have taken place on Tuesday, the

rebels being probably few in number. Maximo Perez has shown that he is of the Veni, Vidi, Vici school; and who may at any moment expect to hear that he has captured Caraballo, and is bringing him in a prisoner.

Salto, Paysandu, Mercedes, San José, Florida and all the towns threatened by the rebels are now in possession of the Government.

In another column we give interesting news from Fray Bentos and Higueritas, showing that the rebellion is played out in those parts also.

## THE COLONIA DOCKS.

GRAND INAUGURATION.

On Sunday morning the steamer Naposta left Buenos Ayres for Colonia, with a number of persons, who went to assist at the inauguration of Captain Manton's Docks and Submarine Railway, arriving there at 2:30 p.m.

The authorities and townsfolk, as well as Captain Manton and the engineers, were in waiting on the pier, and the town was gaily decorated with flags.

Among the visitors were the following:—Messrs. Marshall of Barracas, Dr. Doroteo Garcia, Don Juan Quevedo, Miss Kincaid, Luis MacLean, Yorr Inspector of Corrientes S.S. Co., Yorr Inspectors, Connel, Quintin, Martin, Hirriart and lady, J. A. MacLean, Sylvester, Ratto, R. Chute, Menovo, Castro, J. Rodriguez, F. Daniels, J. R. H. Quin, and several others.

The works were commenced more than two years ago, and the completion has been looked forward to with impatience by the trading community of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The following correspondence on the conclusion of the works will be read with interest:—

Colonia, June 19, 1860. To Colonel Solsona, Cefe Politico

In name of South American Navigation and Submarine Railway Co., I wish to make acknowledgments for the favor shown us, and now offer to the Government and the public these works, happily concluded. I should be ungrateful if I failed on this occasion to return thanks for the uniform protection granted us by the late General Flores, and by the present Government of General Balle; and I trust that this enterprise will tend to the utility and progress of the Banda Oriental, and to the convenience of navigation in the waters of the River Plata.

BENJAMIN D. MANTON.

Colonia, June 20, 1860.

To Captain B. D. Manton. I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of yesterday, announcing the conclusion of your works, and I thank you on behalf of the Government for the kind expressions in reference to the favor shown your enterprise. The conclusion of your Dock will be a great gain to the shipping of these countries, and to this city of Colonia, for which I cordially congratulate you. The inauguration, which will take place to day, by permission of Government, will be a fitting ratification of your labors, and of the hopes of every patriotic man amongst us. I beg to salute you, &c.

SEBASTIAN SOLSONA.

The dock is composed of a 3 track railway running into the sea a distance of 650 feet. The cradle is 250 feet in length, and can be extended any distance that may be required. The dock is capable of landing high and dry out of water vessels of 1,000 tons burden, so that any damage can be repaired in a very short time with every possible convenience. Captain Manton has in his employ some first-rate mechanics, and all the requisite tools and appliances for shipbuilding, caulking, &c. Hitherto there was no dry dock nearer than Rio de Janeiro, which involved a dangerous sea voyage of 1200 miles; only recently the steamer Patagonas, which plies to Bahia Blanca, received some injury to her rudder, and had to go to Rio for repairs. This will show the immense advantage of having a dry dock in the River Plata.

The inauguration ceremony began by lowering the cradle into the water, which was done most successfully, amid a great uproar of cheering and rockets. Captain Manton and his officials received the warmest congratulations from all present. The cradle was again hoisted up to its former position, the machinery working in the most admirable order, and the Cefe Colonel Solsona, then declared the Dock and Submarine Railway of the South American Navigation and Dock Company duly inaugurated. Thereupon the company adjourned to the Comandancia, where a dejeuner was laid out, and amid a profuse supply of champagne, the usual patriotic toasts were given with due eloquence. Colonel Solsona spoke very eloquently and at some length on the immense advantages of the present enterprise, and complimented in high terms Captain Manton and his countrymen, as well as all foreign traders and settlers in general, for the progress and development of the countries of La Plata.

The following gentlemen also spoke:—Dr Garcia, Angel Hernandez, Cap. Juan Magarinos, who was Caraballo's prime minister and adviser, is now a close prisoner in the Fort, where he will probably also lodge Goyo Suarez, keeping a vacant room for Caraballo whenever he may fall into their hands.

The following letter from Maximo Perez gives an account of his first victory. As yet we have only a brief telegraphic announcement of his capture of Goyo Suarez: "Florida, Monday, June 14. "To Minister Bustamante. "My dear Friend, "I am glad to tell you I had a brilliant success this morning. Your friend Caraballo cleared out disgracefully without waiting for me. We drove his fellows before us, and unfortunately killed three, but without any loss to our side. "I took a host of prisoners, including five officers, and Juan Antonio Magarinos: this last I consign to your special care, as a very troublesome fellow. "Among the prisoners are 28 of Caraballo's escort. Caraballo himself with 400 men, badly armed, has made tracks for Maciel, where I mean to overtake and wind him up. "Believe me, the whole thing is only a matter of a few days. "A telegram from Canelones, dated Tuesday morning, states that Maximo Perez had 1,500 horse and foot on entering Florida the day previous, when he joined his forces with those of the President, and the united armies slept at Florida on Monday night. The engagement with Goyo Suarez must have taken place on Tuesday, the

Dr. Velez Sarsfield has submitted his Message to the Legislature, and the effect it will cause upon our readers in Europe cannot fail to be most beneficial to the country. It is drawn up with much ability, showing that the Minister's recent illness has in no wise impaired his great talents. At the same time there is a simplicity of narrative quite business-like, and the picture of moral and material progress under the new administration is happily founded on fact.

The Messages begins with a gloomy recital of the position of the Republic last October, when President Sarmiento came into office. It was necessary first to quell the civil war in Corrientes, and then to stamp out the 'montoneros' in the Upper Provinces. At present the inhabitants of the interior begin to devote themselves to peaceful pursuits, and even Rioja enjoys unprecedented tranquillity.

The Government wisely thought that the first step towards civilized progress was to open highways to facilitate means of transit between the various towns, and already much has been done to this end in the provinces of Corrientes, Rioja, Catamarca, Salta, and Jujiy. A road from Cordoba to the Cuyo provinces, another to Catamarca and Rioja, another from Tucuman to Salta, with a bridge over the Rio Pasaje; besides these, to open new passes over the Cordillera from San Juan and Catamarca, with houses of refuge for travellers; also the navigation of the Rio Vermejo to open up the provinces of Salta and Jujiy; all these important enterprises are being strenuously pushed forward. Meanwhile the still more important matter of railways has not been forgotten. The O. Argentine, the great artery of the Republic, will be opened to Cordoba before the end of the year, and will then be prolonged to the Upper Provinces. The projected branch to Rio Cuarto has also been surveyed. The progress of the Eastern Argentine line, between Entre Rios and Corrientes, is in 'statu quo,' owing to the exorbitant pretensions of contractors. The ancient highway of Los Sunchales, as used by the old Spaniards, will be restored as soon as the new line of forts established between Santa Fé and the Gran Chaco.

Seeing the necessity of telegraph wires throughout the Republic, the Government has given a concession for a new line, which will connect Santa Fé, Entre Rios, and Corrientes with the city of Buenos Ayres. From Cordoba there will also be two lines, one to Jujiy and Bolivia, the other to Mendoza and Chile. A contract has been concluded with D. Pedro Ravago for the expeditious delivery of mails throughout the interior. Concessions have been granted to Messrs. Roldan & Matti for navigating with steam the rivers Vermejo and Tucuco.

A project of making of a port for Buenos Aires, which at present has such an unsafe roadstead for its great import and export commerce. The great statesman Rivadavia first took the project in hand, which has never been wholly lost sight of. At present, under the auspices of domestic tranquillity, it is time to revive the project. The making of a public census was first proposed in 1854, and again spoken of in 1862. By decree of March 10, 1860, the President confided this great task to Don Diego Lafuente, who will carry it out by next year, at a cost of 14 cents per head (all about \$1,200,000); this is higher than the cost in the U. S. States, but that is easily understood, as it is the first time with us.

The program of \$1,200,000 offered for the benefit of curing beef, has called general attention in Europe and North America. Various systems have been proposed, too costly for us to experiment. The Government has therefore prolonged the term till Aug. 31st, to give time to the various parties to forward samples, and a committee has been named, comprising Messrs. Guerrero, Pereyra, Roque Perez, Ferrero, and Cambaceres, to receive the samples and documents of the competitors. Foreign immigration is a matter that has met with preferential attention, and the Government solicits an increased item in the Budget to foment the same. The President believes that to govern is to colonize, and no means are spared to increase the number of industrious settlers in our fertile plains. The Rosario Immigration Committee have been dissolved, when President Sarmiento came into power, but he restored it under the charge of Dr. Pedro Ravago. At the same time various parties of European emigration and foment emigration by their writings and advice. The lands along the Central Argentine Railway, now lying waste, offer a splendid field for immigration, and will soon be a succession of towns and settlements, when enriched with foreign industry and capital. Most of these lands have been already transferred to Mr. Wheelwright, according to the concession and the rest will be transferred in a few months. In order to invite European settlers, we must be convinced of the expediency of giving land grants gratis, or at a nominal figure. The Government will shortly present Congress with a carefully compiled map of the fourteen Provinces, delineating the limits of each, and showing the Federal territory that belongs to the National authority.

The intervention by the National Government in the provinces of Corrientes and San Juan calls for a passing notice. In the first the cause of law and order was vindicated without bloodshed, although the whole province was over-run by armed bands. As regards the San Juan difficulty, the President submits to Congress a special message on the subject. Such is a brief sketch of the progress of administration since last year's period of Congress, and the National Executive is happy to say that, while residing in the same city with the Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres, the utmost harmony and goodwill have prevailed between the two Executives.

cular circumstances, old age lent a greater charm to it than even youth and beauty; men and women in the sunset of life approached the rail, and knelt side by side with neophytes of one and two generations later. The bright, happy, beaming child, and the furrowed octogenarian—all knelt on equal terms before their God.

Such scenes form, as it were, an oasis in the dreary desert of life, and, lifting us from the contemplation of human affairs, bring us in communion with all that improves, edifies, and ennobles man.

Owing to the number of neophytes at an early hour the English Church was crowded; all the front and centre pews in the church were especially set apart for the ladies, who, dressed with great simplicity, and divested of all the borrowed plumage of the world, wore upon the head a plain white veil.

The street in front of the church was lined with carriages, and at a o'clock every seat was occupied, whilst at the porticoes crowds were compelled to stand.

The Rev. J. Chubb Ford read the morning service, which we understand was somewhat abbreviated for the occasion. Lord Hervey read the first lesson.

The Rev. Mr. Shields, of Fray Bentos, read the second lesson. At the conclusion of the morning service Lord Hervey read the commission from the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of Honolulu then gave a short but very impressive exhortation to the neophytes, explaining the rite of confirmation, which his Lordship said partook of a sacrament, and was akin to baptism, but not of the rank. He compared the rite of confirmation to a renewal of the oath of allegiance by a soldier. He adverted to the excellence of confirmation in a religious point of view, and offered up a fervent prayer for the neophytes, who then, all standing, beautifully chanted:—

The trivial roud, the common talk, Would furnish ill wrought to ask, To bring us daily ourselves: A God, To be our daily ourselves.

The choir then intoned the 'Veni Creator,' during which the neophytes all knelt, and at 1:30 the ceremony of confirmation began.

The Bishop approached and sat on a large chair in front of the communion rail, whilst the ladies, proceeding up the middle aisle, took their places kneeling before his Lordship. The arrangements could not have been more complete; there was no rush or squeeze, everything orderly and well directed, and by an exceedingly well timed arrangement the procession began with the more elderly portion of the lady neophytes, and then descending according to age concluded with the children.

The male neophytes then approached the rail: we noticed among them gentlemen of the first position in our community.

The administering of confirmation occupied more than an hour. There was something most touchingly solemn and sublime in the ceremony, where the Bishop, placing his hand on the head of the kneeling neophyte, and with upturned countenance, invokes aloud, saying— "Defend, O Lord, this thy servant with thy heavenly grace, that he may continue this his ever-lasting journey in thy into thy ever-lasting Kingdom—Amen."

To increase the interest of this imposing ceremony, one of the neophytes was a poor aged black man, well known to English residents as 'Davy'; but religion knows no distinction of color or race, and the humble neophyte found himself on this solemn occasion on a level with the wealthiest and richest of the land.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Bishop offered up a fervent prayer aloud, and then ascending the pulpit preached an excellent, eloquent, and impressive sermon, advertising to the necessity of a strict observance of religious duties, and touching on the early history of the church. The sermon was listened to with profound attention, His Lordship having an excellent delivery and a good voice.

The congregation then chanted Hymn 181, and receiving the Bishop's blessing the ceremonies terminated.

## MONTEVIDEO.

Monday.

There is nothing new from the President's camp, which is supposed to be somewhere about Durazno; his force is estimated at about 1,500, and 2,000, made up of cavalry and 'mounted infantry,' the former being mostly under the command of Maximo Perez, upon whom devolves all the labour of the present campaign. The latter has begun a campaign 'a la Flores' here-to-day and away to-morrow, which may last a long time. It does not appear true that he put to death Colonel Avales and another officer, as reported last week. Caraballo and the other Gefes seem to hold aloof from the revolution, and Caraballo's brother is gone far north to raise men in Tacuarembó and Cerro Largo, while all the rest of the Departments remain with the Government.

In town everything continues as quiet and dull as before. On Sunday all the National Guards and Government employes were under arms, causing much inconvenience to the Liverpool steamers, which could not get their lighters discharged at the Custom House.

It is rumored that Goyo Suarez has been banished to Buenos Ayres. The 'Siglo' of yesterday publishes the decree, ordering all vessels from Rio de Janeiro into quarantine for three days, owing to the occurrence of some cases of yellow fever in that city.

A vessel called Serra Primero left for Rio on Saturday, with a cargo of beef and mutton prepared by the new freezing process, comprising the meat of 340 sheep and 32 cows.

The English residents are glad of the arrival of the Rev Mr Davis, who has been induced by the Rev Canon Fahey to exchange his mission in Lancashire for the congregation of this city. He will probably attach himself to the Caridad Chapel, where Father Lopresti has hitherto preached every Sunday in English. This talented clergyman has made himself many friends during his temporary sojourn in this city.

Van der Weide of the 'Fotografia Bate' has succeeded in taking a bird's eye photograph of the city from the Cerro. H B M gunboat Speedwell left to-day for Paysandu. The 'Telegrafo' says that a flying squadron of seven vessels may be expected from England in the first week of August. The City of Limerick took for Europe \$21,000 in gold, and the Savoie about \$8,000. On Saturday night a 'chacque' arrived overlaid from Maldonado, with news of an Italian emigrant ship run-

ning aground on Paloma island, having 400 passengers on board. The Captain dispatched the steamer Salto yesterday morning to render assistance, and the Italian war steamer left at three o'clock in the evening for the same destination.

Until the Government restores the Maldonado light to its former locality, we may expect to hear of numerous shipwrecks. God grant they may be without loss of life. It is a pity that the seal fishery should prevent all regard for the interests of commerce and humanity!

The English war steamer Malacca arrived at Rio Janeiro from the West Coast, after a voyage of 50 days. Gold went down to 113 on Saturday, but ranges now about 12 per cent. premium.

## LATEST FROM THE WAR.

Letters have just come to hand from the President stating that an encounter had taken place between Maximo Perez and Caraballo at the Paso del Yi. The rebels had crossed over and kept the 'balsa' on their side, preventing the Government forces from crossing the river. The President then sent Maximo Perez with two battalions and two guns, which soon cleared the enemy from the opposite bank, after a conflict in which some men were killed. The Government forces recovered possession of the 'balsa.'

Advices have been received by the President up to Wednesday, when the Government army was encamped at Puntas de la Cruz, 10 leagues from Durazno, with all the infantry mounted.

Maximo Perez was with the vanguard in close pursuit of Caraballo, who had taken himself into the Rio de Yi, leaving behind a number of stragglers, most of whom have joined the Government forces.

Several of the Comisarios of Florida have escaped from the rebels, and brought contingents to the army. It is thought that by this time the President has established his headquarters at Durazno.

There is news that Caraballo's robber has cleared out for Tacuarembó. The Government has published a decree striking Caraballo off the army roll, and giving him 20 days to comply and submit. By latest accounts he was near Salspuedes Grande, with a force of 300 men.

The funeral of Dr Elbio Fernandez was largely attended yesterday, and appropriate speeches were made by Dr Ramirez and D. José P. Varela. Deceased was only 28 years of age, and had been editor of the 'Siglo.'

The mortality for Thursday and Friday has been 21, viz., 4 foreigners, 8 natives, and 9 children. The Athletic Sports come off on the 29th.

Mme. Carozzi takes her benefit next Tuesday.

## THE LATE REV. DR. BROWN.

We had occasion yesterday to visit the Scotch Church, and admire the handsome mural tablet recently put up to the memory of this good and exemplary clergyman. It is remarkable for the elegance of design, an artistic finish to the work, marking it in every way worthy of the esteemed pastor to whom it is dedicated, and reflecting much credit on the Scotch community of our city. It was executed in Liverpool by order of the house of Messrs. Milligan and Williamson, at a cost of about £50. The position is well chosen, on the left of the pulpit, and the tablet of white marble, on a black ground, stands out in fine relief facing the nave of the church. The inscription is in keeping with the austere simplicity of the work and of the Presbyterian form of worship, viz.:—

The tablet measures about seven feet in height by three and a-half in width. Above the inscription there is a Maltese cross, and an angel's head supports the tablet, while there are two pillars of white marble as a framework at the sides.

We advise our readers to see this beautiful 'chef d'œuvre,' which to our mind is unrivalled in this country. In Memory of The Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, Where he died on the 19th July, 1868, Aged 68 years. He was the Founder of the first Presbyterian Church in South America, and was for 24 years the faithful and devoted pastor of the congregation.

"He being dead, yet speaketh."

## PROVINCIAL BONDS.

A rather interesting table has just been published showing the emissions of the Provincial Bonds of Buenos Ayres from the year 1822 to December 31, 1868, revealing the exact state of Provincial liabilities, which cannot fail to be important for our commercial readers. The first emission of Bonds took place in the year 1822 to the extent of five millions currency by virtue of the law passed on the 20th October, 1821. These bonds were issued at par, two millions at 4 per cent per annum interest, and three millions at 6 per cent per annum interest. All the subsequent emissions up to the year 1859, the date of the last, have been at 6 per cent per annum interest. The following is a list of those emissions:—

Year.	Emission.	Price.	Real Value.
1824	2,100,000	100	2,100,000
1825	200,000	100	200,000
1827	6,000,000	90	3,000,000
1831	6,000,000	61-91	3,114,969 1/2
1834	8,000,000	40-75	1,222,532 1/2
1837	17,000,000	60	10,200,000
1840	10,000,000	60-03	6,000,000 6 1/2
1858	10,000,000	75	7,500,000
1858	12,000,000	75	9,000,000
1858	20,000,000	75	15,000,000

The total amount for interest and amortisation paid up to the year 1868 is \$14,826,318 mjc.

And the payments of interest on the Four and Six per Cents, for the same period amount to \$18,667,701.

Another emission was ordered by law in 1861 of 24 millions with 6 per cent interest and 3 per cent amortisation.

The payments on this loan up to 1868 were interest, \$9,625,500, and amortisation, \$5,100,000.

Another loan subsequent to that of June, 1862, was authorised by law for 50 millions, with 9 per cent and 3 per cent amortisation, upon which has been paid \$26,935,726, the total amortisation amounting to \$14,340,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By the new telegraphic arrangement, through messages of ten words can now be forwarded from Montevideo to Rosario at the moderate charge of 600 mjc. This is a decided convenience for the public.

The Raconon (war vessel) which has arrived at Montevideo will leave for the West Indies, and the Pylades, a corvette, is expected out, Captain Buckley, V.C.: she will be the flagship on this station. Mr. Dippely, who was well known here as Dr. Leutenant of Admiral Elliott, has come in for a large fortune, left the

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**PROTECTION TO THE COLONISTS**  
OF THE  
**ENGLISH COLONY OF**  
**"SANTO CRISTO."**  
Alto Uruguay, in the Province of Rio Grande  
do Sul.

WATERED BY FOUR RIVERS.

500 Colonists of all Nations required.  
Messrs. SAMUEL HUGGINS & CO. having  
obtained from the President of the Province of  
Rio Grande do Sul, by order of the Minister of  
Commerce, Agriculture and Public Works, of  
the Imperial Government of Brazil, the conces-  
sion of a Tract of Land, with five leagues frontage  
on the River Uruguay, and extending inland  
to the River Uruguay. The Tract being the  
Rivers Nueces on the North, and Santo Cristo  
on the South, with the intention of colonisation,  
it is by invitation to good and honest men, of what-  
ever nation, to settle on the same, and to be  
subject to the following advantageous  
conditions:—

The allotments will be given gratuitously, the  
measurements and planting of land-maras being  
paid by the Colonists. The plots will contain 300  
"brazas" frontage, by 500 "brazas" deep, being  
about 300 English acres, more or less.  
The situation of the Colony is in 27 deg  
30 min. south latitude. The climate is exceed-  
ingly temperate and healthy. The soil is ex-  
tremely fertile, producing in abundance corn,  
beans, wheat, tobacco, Irish and sweet potatoes,  
cotton, mustard, &c. The Tract produces  
an abundance of excellent wood for building  
purposes, &c., such as cedar, laurel, caviava,  
fir, angico, &c. The yerba mate tree also  
grows in the Tract, and the Colony is very  
very numerous, having sufficient land for any  
kind of mill. All sorts of Game abound,  
deer of different classes, wild hogs (jabali), arm-  
adillo (paca), &c. In the Lakes and Rivers, ducks,  
geese, and fish of every kind, and fresh water  
game, are found. The classes of fruit trees  
comprise not only the usually found in the  
Tropics, but many varieties of European fruits,  
such as Apples, Peaches, plums, cherries, &c.  
The Colony is within the bounds of the Mani-  
cipality of the "Santo Cristo," where any person de-  
sires further information about the Colony may  
be applied to.

The interior of the Province is very thinly  
populated. It consists of dense virgin forests and  
immense tracts of clear land, with abundance of  
good pastures. The Lands are chiefly in-  
habited by San Paulo de Olivenca miners, and  
indolent doers in yerba mate. The trees  
which produce the latter being usually to be  
found, and not cut out at one end of the  
tract, but in the middle. The Colonists are paid  
the twentieth part of an American cent per  
"braza cuadrada," or about forty square feet.  
The inhabitants are generally very hospitable, and  
friendly to the Colonists in their plan of  
settling and developing these rich fields and  
tracts. To the south of the Rio Alto the  
country is well populated by rich planters and  
breeders of immense herds of horned cattle,  
horses, and mules.

Its means of communication are three:—1st.  
From Montevideo or Buenos Ayres to Salto, thence  
by steamer or river craft, to the Colony. 2nd.  
By steamer from Porto Alegre (Brazil) to Rio  
Pardo or Cachorin, and from there by land to  
the Colony. 3rd. All travelling in bullock carts  
starting from Pelotas, Rio Grande.  
The Society is expecting a large number of im-  
migrants from different parts of Europe, some  
of which are already on their way out. They  
also expect out very soon some German families,  
and some of other nationalities. The present  
inhabitants of the Colony shall enjoy the same  
privileges as the intending Colonists.  
All Labour, timber, or Wood of any kind fit  
for exportation, shall belong to the Colonists, and  
the owners of the Grant, in equal parts; the  
latter will pay no more, or receive some to-  
ward shipment; the other expenses of ship-  
ment, freight, &c., to port where said chun-  
ks can be sold, shall be divided in equal parts  
between the Colonist and the holder of the  
Grant.

The intending Colonists must pay their own  
passage and expenses, in order to arrive at the  
Colony.  
The Society cannot at present offer any other  
guarantee than the free cession of the land,  
foreigners of all nations enjoying all the advan-  
tages that can be offered to natives of the soil.  
When the Colonist takes possession of his lot  
he will receive a provisional title, and until  
the regular measurement be concluded, after  
which he will receive the legal title properly  
drawn out and certified, from the Owners of the  
Grant, or the Society, which they represent, and  
the Society will give annual Premiums to those  
who produce the greatest quantity of cotton,  
sugar, rum, tobacco, grain, &c.

All cattle and other animals, at the following  
prices:—All cattle, with or without calf, 80  
cents; bulls untamed, 50 cents; do. tame, 50  
cents to 200 cents; mules untamed, each \$5 to  
\$10; broken, \$18 to \$20; colts untamed,  
each \$8 to \$12; horses untamed, \$15 to \$20;  
mules \$10 to \$20; sheep, 40 cents. These animals  
can either be paid for in cash upon delivery,  
or by timber, lumber, or any other merchant-  
able article produced on the premises.  
To millers or manufacturers who may wish to  
establish factories of yerba, &c., the Society  
guarantee a square league of ground, either on  
the margin of the River Uruguay, or on any  
other tract within the Grant at Colonists' option.  
To those who establish saw mills two leagues  
will be given.

All sorts of workmen and artisans, especially  
carpenters and millwrights, are specially  
invited. They had better bring with them  
some extent. Their interest and their property  
will be guaranteed by the Society.  
The Colonists will observe and be kind enough  
to bring a few European Plants and Seeds.  
Parties requiring further information can apply  
at the Salto Steam Packet Office, where tickets  
can be obtained; or to the Agent,  
Messrs. HUGGINS & CO.,  
No. 5, Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres.

**ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS**  
"THE MAIL"  
A Paper containing the News, the Principal  
Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all inter-  
esting matter from "The Times."  
This Newspaper, hitherto known as "The  
Evening Mail," has become the Property of  
the Proprietors of "The Times," is now Pub-  
lished Twice-a-Week, under the title of  
"THE MAIL."  
At the Price of Three pence per Copy as heretofore.  
The Days of Publication will be Tuesday and  
Friday, and each paper will contain all the news  
and all matters of interest appearing in the three  
previous numbers of "The Times," which will  
thus be rendered available, in a cheap and con-  
venient form, for Persons residing Abroad or in  
the Colonies.  
Subscribers can obtain "The Mail" through  
Newspaper Agents; or may have it from the  
Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing-House-  
Square, London. 25s, 2p, 1p, e, g, 68

**ADAMS' IMPROVED**  
**DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER.**  
REGULATION BORE, OR 64 GAGE.  
THIS REVOLVER  
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in the ease and rapidity  
with which it can be load-  
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simplicity and strength.  
Warranted to be of the Finest  
London Manufacture. Sole Manufacturers by  
ADAMS' PATENT SMALL ARMS CO.,  
LIMITED,  
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.  
JOHN ADAMS, Managing Director.  
GUNS, RIFLES (including BREECH-LOAD-  
ING NEEDLE-RIFLES, LOOK-SHOOTING  
AND SNIPER BREECH-LOADING RIFLES  
AND SPORTING AND HUNTING ARMS) of all  
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Price Lists, with particulars, can be obtained  
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Price Lists, with particulars, can be obtained  
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**DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER.**  
REGULATION BORE, OR 64 GAGE.  
THIS REVOLVER  
surpasses all others  
in the ease and rapidity  
with which it can be load-  
ed, fired, and reloaded, and  
simplicity and strength.  
Warranted to be of the Finest  
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