

# THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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

460—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

## CITY OF RIO JANEIRO MAILS.

The following is her list of passengers:—

His Excellency J. L. Stevens, United States Minister for Paraguay, Mrs. Stevens, Miss A. Stevens, Miss J. Stevens, Mr. C. J. Cardoso, His Excellency D. de Glinka, Russian Minister at Rio Janeiro, Mr. F. Hazodorn, Secretary to ditto, Mr. Julius Philip, Mr. L. A. Pereira and servant, Mr. Nicola Barila, Mr. F. C. Meys, United States Consul for Montevideo, Lieutenant J. Schowler, United States navy, Miss L. Petit, Mr. C. G. Lee, Mr. C. Warming, Miss Mocks, Miss L. Rita, Hon. Otway Cuffo, Mr. C. Torres, Mr. W. Schmidt, Mr. C. Arnolds, Mr. G. Schulte, Miss Wernecke, Miss Botting, Miss C. Pasch, Mr. Walters, Mr. H. Carlson, Mrs. C. Carlson, Mr. J. Pascoe, Mr. T. Hall, Mr. F. Burge, Mr. A. Meinort, Mr. G. Melcher, Mr. A. Craig, Mrs. Craig, Mr. J. Dowdall, and Mr. J. Smith.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Derby was run on June 1st, and contrary to all expectation the favorite McGregor was nowhere. Kingcraft being 1st, Palmerston 2nd, Muster 3rd. The race occupied 2m. 45 sec.

Fordham rode the favourite, but with his usual ill-luck has not been able to win; it is an extraordinary fact that Fordham has perhaps won more races than any of his conferees, but has never yet been able to win a Derby. The attendance was not as numerous as in previous years. The Prince of Wales and the King of the Belgians, &c. were present.

On the 23rd of May a horrible murder was committed at Denham in Berks, the victims being seven in number, the father, mother, sister, three children, and grandmother. The murderer's name is John Jones: he has been formally committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

The affair has created the greatest possible sensation on account of its great brutality, the details being more horrid than those revealed in the Tropan trial. The sister was to have been married the next day.

Seven of the Greek brigands captured, were executed, and their heads exposed to the public view at Athens, on 22nd May.

Close by Gibraltar four Englishmen have been carried off by brigands, and up to the present have not been released; troops have been sent to release them from their perilous position.

On 25th May the Fenians in great force crossed the Canadian frontier, after destroying the telegraphic wires, &c.; they were met by the regulars and Canadian volunteers and after a sharp engagement were totally defeated, losing many men, leaving behind their arms, baggage, &c., they were commanded by Gen. O. Neil, the latter was arrested by the American authorities and put in prison. The other Fenians were ordered to leave the frontier and on refusing, the United States soldiers fired on them. It is expected that all will now be quiet, the Fenians being greatly discouraged and disorganized. The Council repudiates the raid as being premature.

The examination of the young men in female attire has at length concluded, and they are formally committed to take their trial at the Central Criminal court. The case has created a great sensation, the court being crowded daily, some of the evidence being very ludicrous.

Ireland seems tolerably quiet. The Irish Land Bill is getting on rapidly in Committee.

The International Rifle Match has taken place, the Irish winning by 83 points. Irish total 730 points. English 542. Earl Ducie and Earl Spencer, Captains.

Dr. Grant the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark died on the 1st of June.

The half yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland was held in Enniskillen on 1st June, the Earl of Enniskillen in the chair. The Chairman deplored the division in the Orange ranks and urged union among the brotherhood.

Captain C. D. Cameron of Abyssinian fame died at Geneva on 29th May.

A curious scene presented itself in the House of Commons on 24th May on the motion of Mr Fowler for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act; an hon. Member rose and demanded the exclusion of strangers, an order that was forthwith carried out, the galleries were cleared the reporters having to leave as well, and the de-

bate was held with closed doors. Two ladies, who remained to the last had to be ejected by force. The motion was lost by a large majority.

France is more quiet, the riots having ceased. It is stated that the principal features of the new Press laws will be the abolition of the stamp tax, and the imposition of a tax on advertisements instead of it.

The Government proposition of reducing the salaries of Senators from thirty thousand francs to fifteen thousand francs, it is said has been abandoned.

The Spaniards failing to find anyone to wear their crown, it is now proposed that if none be able to wear successive divisions, the Federal Republic should be accepted as the definitive form of Government.

Portugal is more quiet and a new ministry has been formed, though many are in favour of an Iberian union.

There has been a slight insurrectionary movement in Italy, but it is being quickly put down, the insurgents being principally students.

## Rio de Janeiro.

The s.s. City of Limerick, Captain Corbett, arrived on the morning of —, having made the run from Montevideo in 3 days 6 hours.

Mme. Lynch and family were on board; she wrote to the Emperor demanding an audience, but it was refused, and orders were sent not to allow her to land at all. Against this she protested, as being a British subject, but it was of no avail, she had to remain on board until the vessel started for England.

Great illuminations and rejoicings on the arrival of the troops, which have been carried on for several days. Otherwise there is no news of importance, business being very dull; on account of the depressed state of the Coffee Market exchange has fallen considerably.

Antwerp Exchange.—  
Wool market without alteration.  
London Consols, 92½ ex-div., 93½ to 4 for 6th July.  
India 5 per cents, 111 to 1½ ex-div.  
Buenos Ayres Great Southern rose ½, from 24½ to 25.  
Argentine 6 p. c., 95 to 95½.  
The wool market.—Quiet, previous prices maintained.

## Rio de Janeiro.

Exchange on London, 22d, 90 days.  
Do. Havre, 432rs. do.  
Gold, 10,000 to 11,000rs. per sov.  
London, Thursday.

The defeat of a favourite (favourites do not often win) is such a common event that little notice is usually given it; but the overthrow of Macgregor seems to have produced a deep impression. It was an extraordinary occurrence. First Kingcraft, the favourite for the Two Thousand, was easily beaten in the race by Macgregor; and then Macgregor, the chosen one for the Derby, was overthrown with equal ease by Kingcraft. The unhappy seers are quite melancholy. They know not where to put their trust, and they prophesy with a heavy heart. The non-sporting journals moralise in a severe vein. The *Telegraph* thinks the race on Wednesday indicative of decay in the great national sport. "A worse horse than Muster probably never got a place in Epsom's great contest; and so small a field has only once before started within the last twenty-five years. But, in addition, the numbers assembled at Epsom exhibited a marked decline, and the result of the race is calculated to put reasonable men out of conceit with 'Turf' certainties." The *Telegraph* hopes that the unplaced Macgregor will cause some few who are not inextricably entangled to pause and ask themselves whether the pursuit of horse-racing, though it may reasonably be upheld as a diversion, is worthy to be made the business of a life. The *Times* is bitterly sarcastic on the people who rush up to London and to Epsom to see little or nothing of the race they came expressly to see. "What can be more frantic than to pursue something of which the only pleasure is in the prospect, of which the fruition is disappointment, and of which in countless cases the retrospect is regret?"

There is no doubt that the Government is in possession of unpleasant in-

formation with regard to the operations of the London Fenians. The seizures of arms, and the arrival in the city of men, whose faces have ere this become familiar as sympathisers, at least, with the conspiracy, have considerably tended to confirm private reports tendered from sources always at the command of Colonel Henderson. Within the past week the police at the railway stations and other places of arrival have been unusually numerous and vigilant. Yesterday morning the suspected Fenians in custody were escorted by a company of mounted constables armed with cutlasses, to the court. The streets leading to the House of Detention are also watched by more grave and silent police than for months past. The most alarming intelligence, however, of precautionary measures is reported from Woolwich. There extra guards have been placed in charge of all buildings, arms, powder, &c., that may be exposed to attack, and boats, containing crews of Thames police, armed with revolvers, have been ordered to cruise about day and night on the river, in front of the Royal Arsenal, in preparation for an emergency.

A friend who has arrived in England this week by the overland route says that in Egypt it is well understood that the Suez Canal is filling up, and that it will be necessary to raise new capital in order to keep it open. It seems to be thought that this will be done by forming a new company, and that eventually the Canal will pass very much into the hands of English shareholders, who will come in and reap where they have not sown, and gather where they have not strewed, as generally happens in all new undertakings.

The King of the Belgians was at the Derby yesterday, and both he and the Prince of Wales were a good deal cheered. The Duke of Edinburgh is preparing a diary of his tour, and it will be illustrated by M. Chevalier, a Swiss gentleman, who was commanded by the Queen to accompany her son. M. Chevalier (who, by the way, has married an English wife) has painted an elaborate picture of the installation of the Duke in the Order of the Star of India; he has also painted a large number of Indian landscapes. Still speaking of royalty, I may mention that Prince Napoleon's eldest son is suffering from the small-pox; that the son of the Viceroy of Egypt is going to make a tour of the chief capitals of Europe, and will shortly be in London; and that there has just been published in Paris 'The Campaigns of the Army of Africa in 1835 and 1837, by the Duke of Orleans, edited by his sons.' The preface is by the Comte de Paris, and the introduction by the Duke of Chartres, and there is a portrait of the Duke, after Horace Vernet.

Among the benevolent-minded ladies who attended at the platform of the St. Pancras Station, on Wednesday, to brighten the departure of the last party of emigrants who have left London, were the Countess of Gainsborough, the Hon. Elizabeth Waldegrave, the Hon. Mrs. Hobart, and Miss Verney. Three hundred and fifty men, women, and children, were entertained by these noble-minded women at a parting festival in one of the large waiting-rooms of the terminus. A tea table had been spread, and presents of provisions to the women and toys to the children were distributed plentifully at it. Encouraging speeches were made to the emigrants by Mr. White, the emigration commissioner from Canada, and some of the ladies, and thanks were returned by a several of the men, some of whom stated that they had 'begged hard for work' before they resolved to start for a new life in an England where starvation was unknown.

The prevalence of small-pox in the French capital has become so alarming that the epidemic has been the subject of a bill by the French Legislature. It is stated that official statistics that 2,935 patients had been cured from the disease in Paris since it made its appearance in November last. 692 persons have died and at present there are 706 sufferers under treatment. The Duc de Caumont la Force and Prince de la Tour d'Au-

vergne were last week both attacked on the same day. One of the more remarkable victims who have just succumbed to the malady is M. Duval, the celebrated butcher, who started the cheap dining houses known so well in Paris as Bouillons Duval. The doctors are of course making money very fast, as in addition to the positive sufferers they have clients in thousands of nervous people, who will insist on having themselves vaccinated. One practitioner is said to have netted a sum of £900 within the last three weeks, solely in vaccination fees.

The *Dublin Mail* says:—"The rumours which have been afloat since the visit of the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer to Tollymore Park, to the effect that it was to be purchased for a royal residence, turn out to be true. There can be no doubt that the Prince of Wales is negotiating for the purchase of Lord Roden's charming seat."

Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, F.R.G.S., formerly British Consul in Abyssinia, and whose imprisonment by King Theodore was the prime cause of the Abyssinian war, died at Geneva on Monday last.

The long absence of Mr. Disraeli from Parliament and the ferocious, though clever, review of "Lothair," in the *Tory Blackwood*, are giving rise to much discussion. There is no doubt that the leader of the Conservative party intended his book as a new manifesto of Conservative policy, and he hoped to lead them back to office under the old No-Popery flag. But if we are to judge from *Blackwood* they have repudiated the time-honoured banner with contempt.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, June 2nd.  
An article from the pen of M. Picard, in this evening's *Electeur Libre*, indicates that difficulties continue in the way of arranging the terms of an understanding between the Moderate and Radical Left.

The Emperor held a review of the regiments of cavalry and artillery today at Longchamps, in the presence of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial.

## Madrid, June 1st.

The partisans of Marshal Espartero have published a manifesto calling on the country to elect him King, and strongly opposing the maintenance of the present regency.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a concession granted to the Ocean Telegraph Company for the laying of a submarine cable from Curacao to the South of England. The company are to lay the cable within one year, otherwise the concession will be annulled.

## Milan, June 2.

A band numbering sixty individuals, comprising several students, has appeared north of the Lake of Como.

## Florence, June 2.

Letters from Calabria state that no apprehensions of brigandage are entertained, in consequence of the dispersion of the Philadelphia band; all engaged in that movement have returned to their homes. A remnant of the band of Nathan, consisting of ten individuals, is wandering about the mountains between the provinces of Como and Sondrio, and is being pursued by the troops.

## Paris, June 2, Evening.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes a telegram from Rome announcing that it has been definitely resolved to prorogue the Ecumenical Council from the 1st July to the 15th October. According to this intelligence the feast of St. Peter is to be celebrated with extraordinary pomp, and the definition of the dogma of infallibility will be solemnly proclaimed on that day.

## New York, June 2.

A party of Fenians refusing to enter a car at Williamsburg, were fired upon by the Federal troops, and several were wounded.

Sir J. Young, in a telegram to the Colonial Office, dated yesterday, 4:45 p.m., states that everything is quiet along the frontier; the Fenians are begging their way home from Malong, or getting carried away in sheep and cattle trucks. Three of the enemy were killed and ten wounded at Fre-

lingsburg, and it is said about the same number at Trout River, and their stores are stated to be much wasted and lost;

## Toronto, May 31.

The Fenian excitement has entirely subsided, the most recent alarms having been occasioned by parties of Fenians remaining in the frontier towns, but without means or organization.

## Washington, May 31

It is reported that the usual monthly statement of the Public Debt will show a decrease of over \$11,000,000. The President has signed the Northern Pacific Railway Bill and the Bill to enforce the Suffrage Amendment.

## Toronto, May 31.

The Canadian gunboat Prince Alfred has been refused permission to pass the St. Marie Canal. She had arms on board. Sir John M'Donald, a state-to-day gives no hope of recovery. The first party of troops for the Red River has arrived in Fort William. Colonel Wolsely named the place Prince Arthur's Landing.

## Paris, May 31

The condition of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has not improved. The Central Committee of the 'Alliance Israelite Universelle' has communicated to the evening papers a telegram dated yesterday, announcing that on the night of the 29th inst., at Botuschany, in Roumania, the Christian population violently attacked the Jews committing a terrible massacre. On the following day the attack was renewed, and a great part of the Jews fled the city. The telegram describes the fury of the populace as horrible and implores succour. The Press Law was presented to-day to the Senate, and referred to a committee. The *Rappel* of this evening states that 20 prisoners implicated in the late conspiracy, including M. Protot, were released to-day.

## Ravenna, May 30.

Robberies by bands of armed men are still frequent in this province. A rich proprietor was captured on the 27th inst., near Fusignano, and compelled to pay a heavy ransom.

## Milan, May 31.

A band of 50 persons has appeared in the province of Como. They are believed to have come from Switzerland. Two battalions have been sent in pursuit.

## Madrid May. 30.

It is stated that one of the band which captured Mr. Bonell has taken steps to communicate with the authorities. Mr. Bonell and his nephew were captured by artifice, being induced to accompany five men to look at a horse which they alleged was for sale.

The result of the contest for the blue ribbon was known yesterday, and created great excitement—Kingcraft 1st, Palmerston 2nd, Muster 3rd. The drawer of Palmerston in the STANDARD Sweepstakes sold him, we hear, along with four other horses a few days ago for 20 paper dollars. Five thousand dollars were offered and refused for McGregor immediately after the drawing.

By the end of the year Don Mariano Billinghamst expects to open his tramway line along Calle Rivadavia to Flores. He promises to inaugurate it next New Year's day at furthest. Anything Don Mariano promises is as good as done; word and bond are synonymous terms with this energetic Argentine, and we cordially endorse the wish of the *Tribuna* that we had more like him.

The murder of the boy Payan at Junin almost equals the Baradero crime in atrocity. The poor child was only fourteen years of age and was found by his father dead in the camp with twenty-three stabs in all parts of the body. Two men were suspected but no arrest has yet been made. The tide of blood seems rising on every side with appalling rapidity and authority seems impotent to keep it back. Such will be the case till a gallows is erected in every partido and judges appointed to the bench who will not fear to supply victims.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

GOVERNOR CASTRO'S MESSAGE.

The subjoined message of Governor Castro to the National Government is one of the most important state papers that have called public attention for some time past.

Buenos Ayres, June 23, 1870. H. E. Col. Martin Gainza, Minister of War.

The recent invasion of Indians at the Arroyo Christiano Muerto, when the savages killed several settlers and carried off numerous captives along with a large booty of cattle, has caused a panic throughout the Province, for even the farmers much inside the frontier line no longer feel secure.

In order to lighten the National Guard service I proposed last year that the citizens should be drawn by lot, and four regiments formed for frontier service, but insuperable difficulties interposed, although I still consider this the best plan yet suggested.

No blame can be ascribed to the troops on the frontier; even if their strength were doubled, it would be impossible to keep out the Indians. We must adopt a total change in the system which has proved a failure for so many years past.

The military surveys by the National Government have confirmed the universal opinion that the most secure, practicable and economical line of frontier would be, along the Rio Negro, from the Atlantic westward as far as the island of Choelechoel, and then along the Colorado to the Andes, occupying the Plonchon Pass, which communicates with Chile.

outposts for Mendoza, San Luis, Cordoba, Santa Fe and Buenos Ayres.

My Government will ardently support this scheme of the National Executive, which is destined to mark a new era in the development of the resources of Buenos Ayres, opening up new territories for colonization, and putting an end for ever to the Indian invasions in this Province.

It is almost unnecessary for me to dilate upon the disastrous effects of such invasions as the last, which might be the precursor of still greater calamities. The more remote settlers would abandon everything and leave the Indians undisputed possessors, while the finances of the state would suffer incalculably by the ruin of so many farmers.

Moreover the Province of Buenos Ayres requires to sell its frontier lands, since this is the only means of augmenting the population and bringing capital into the country, besides enabling us with the proceeds to construct railways and telegraph-wires all over the Province.

In conclusion I may remark that whenever the honor of the Republic or the cause of Liberty was at stake Buenos Ayres has always been foremost with men and money to fight her own battles and those of the sister Provinces. The question now at issue is one which involves the welfare and security of our camp interests and the enemy to be subdued requires but a small effort on our part to crush him forever.

Begging that you will lay my views before His Excellency the President of the Republic, and offering you my most sincere esteem,

EMILIO CASTRO. Antonio E. Malver.

THE PIRATES IN M. VIDEO.

TWO MORE VESSELS ATTACKED.

M. Video, Tuesday.

The pirates are still busy in our port and nowise daunted at their failure in the attack on the German barque Willy and Emmy. The Port Captain thought fit, for sake of decency, to make an enquiry about that little business and found it was grossly exaggerated. The three boats which attacked the Willy and Emmy had only 9 men aboard, instead of 18 as first stated.

On Sunday night the pirates made a second appearance, as usual in three boats well armed, but this time they numbered a dozen able-bodied men. They boarded a German vessel without resistance and tried to bribe the crew to aid them in plundering the cargo, but the sailors said they would fight rather than do so, whereupon the pirates seized a quantity of sails, spars, &c. which they lowered into their boats and then pulled for shore.

It is thought that the pirates will rapidly gain strength among the loose elements of vagabondism now so rife among us, and the sooner a Vigilance Committee commences operations the better.

The Port Captain says it is not his fault if piracy take place night after night in our port, nor is it; but

surely it is the fault of the mercantile public if they suffer such things without complaint. A few days ago a boat's crew of pirates was seized, with a booty of 100 'morteros'; the pirates were sent to prison, and are either still there or again practising on the shipping as above stated.

THE RECENT INVASION

ATROCITIES OF THE INDIANS.

We take from the Prensa the following details of the late invasion, as contained in a letter from Tres Arroyos, 21st inst.

"At midnight on the 14th I was awakened at my estancia by the noise of some one driving about my horses, and at once called out my peons but the intruders, five in number, had already got away. Not knowing they were Indians I told my peons to mount in pursuit, and just as they started I saw 7 other strangers coming as if to surround the house. I then tried to get away - unseen in the direction of Campamento Viejo and, when within 1000 yards of that place, saw we were pursued by about 30 horsemen who were quite close upon us.

"Entering the fort I found all the garrison afoot, while the Indians drew closer round and fired 3 volleys at us with their carbines. It was just sunrise (15th) and we could see that the Indians numbered over 600 men. An interpreter and some Indians came up to the fort for a parley, to which we consented, sending out two men to treat with them. At the conclusion the interpreter and another asked for two ponchos; these we gave them, but presently they came back for more, and asked for biscuit and brandy. The interpreter, who was a Christian, in reply to our question, said that his companions did not come to work, but to rob, kill, fight and take away captives: he added that they were sent by Calfuencu on account of the ill-treatment done the Indians at Bahia Blanca, and the imprisonment of the Cacique Cañamil and several of his people.

After sunrise we saw another column of Indians come in view, driving all the cattle before them, while the village and fort of Tres Arroyos, or Campamento Viejo, was still besieged by 500 or 600 men. The former band carried fire and sword everywhere, devastating the whole country of Juanita, Quequen, Salado, Hueso, Tres Lagunas, Lomas, Sol de Mayo, Arroyo Arriba, and Tres Arroyos. They were unable to drive off Madero's cattle, owing to an arroyo, and the horses of Estancia Juanita were rescued by a neighbor named Algañaraz: the cows of Quequen Salado are also said to have been recovered. With these exceptions they swept the whole country bare, taking even the sheep.

Piñero has lost 7,000 cows and 3,000 sheep, Arana 6,000 cows and 200 horses, Leonardo, Pereyra 3,000 cows: the total loss may be set down at 40,000 cows and 6,000 horses; number of sheep unknown.

Killed—Basilio Carrizo, Tomas Bustos, Sergeant Gomez, Facundo Rodriguez, Jacinto Rodriguez, Timoteo Cisneros, Carlos Juarez, and Tomas Coronel, Raymundo Morales, Hipolito Rivero, Ramon Carabajal (11 men).

Captives—wife and three children of Raymundo Morales, wife of Hipolito Rivero, wife of Benjamin Morales, wife and two children of Remigio Canales, wife and child of Silverio Canales, wife and two children of Ramon Carabajal, a Correntina woman named Rosario Pinto, and the daughter of Fermín Rios (16 persons).

Wounded—Emiterio Abijo, Felide, each with two lance wounds, and a woman lanced in the left side.

Stripped—Benjamin Hernandez, J. Morales; and two peons; Houses burnt—Those of Gregorio Arriola, Daniel Arana, Antonio Chares, Los Orquetas, Apolinario Rodrigues, Carlos Perez, Manuel Pacheco, Raymundo Morales, and some others.

The Indians attacked Fort Vigilancia and another fort on the morning of the 13th; the garrison numbering 31 rank and file were put to death, all except four men, viz. Lieutenant Rivero, Roman Robledo, Mariano

Arias and another. One man escaped on foot to give the alarm at Pilla-buenco, only three leagues off, but no assistance was sent, Arias had a good horse and escaped from the Indians on the 16th near Sierra de Ventana. A man named Sacaes also escaped and reports the three children of Sr. Cos as among the prisoners. The total Indian force was variously estimated from 1000 to 3000 men, including 60 armed with carbines.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fort Belgrano, S. Frontier, June 21, 1870.

To Colonel Rufino Victorica, Inspector-General of Arms.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 18th I was notified by the commander of Fort Libertad that on the previous night he had heard the lowing of cattle and supposed the Indians had made an incursion. I ordered my men to saddle at once and started. About a league and a-half before reaching the fort I got word from the commander that the Indians were about to attack it, and although my horses were in bad condition I pushed forward to rescue the little garrison, and arrived just in time, for the savages had suffered a repulse, and were again preparing for an attack, but on seeing my division they fled precipitately. Taking the garrison of the fort in the vanguard I pursued them, Major Ramos commanding the right flank, Major Mendez the left, and Major Viejo Buenos Ayres the centre with fifty mounted infantry: these last were the only ones able to keep up, as the others were on tired horses. After a pursuit of two and a-half leagues the Indians abandoned their booty of cattle and formed into line, some 800 or 900 strong, to give battle. I gathered up the cattle and declined to fight, for the Lavalle Battalion which then joined me had their horses quite beaten up. Having collected all the cattle within, I proceeded to drive them back to the fort.

Next day (19th) I started with 100 men for Fort Necochea to see if the Indians were besieging that place; on my way I saw the tracks of cattle that they had carried off. I succeeded in recovering eight or nine thousand head of horned cattle, besides some lame horses left behind by the Indians.

It has been without doubt the most formidable invasion since 1855, comprising not only the Indians of Salinas but also 200 Patagonians and a tribe from Tapalquen; many of them were recognized, especially the man who was with Gen. Rivas here as guide, and who belongs to Calfuencu's tribe. It seems the Salinas Indians first surprised Fort Juarez on the morning of the 15th and arrived by 10 o'clock same day at the Arroyo de Tres Arroyos, near the Tres Lagunas, as the Justice of Peace notifies me in the enclosed letter.

There were some Christians also with the Indians, including a deserter from my division. I have hopes of saving Lieut. Rivera, whom they carried off, as I am informed by neighbors, from the Tres Arroyos, but they treat him kindly, probably with the idea of exchanging him for some Indians detained at Bahia Blanca.

My men are completely a foot, not having horses to travel a league: the Indians are probably aware of this both from my deserters and from the prisoners they have taken. It is therefore to be feared that seeing how helpless I am and how removed from any assistance they may come back again unless the Government can at once send me a supply of horses. If they do come again all my good wishes and endeavours will be fruitless to oppose them.

I have to recommend to the Government the praise-worthy conduct of all my officers and men, and specially of citizen Pablo Vera who joined me as a volunteer and rendered good service in the campaign.

Julio Campos.

INCLOSURE.

Santa Isabel, June 16th.

To Col. Julio Campos

Commander of South frontier.

The Indians made a foray yesterday at 10 a.m. from this point to Juanita and Tres Arroyos, encamping at Tres Lagunas and Huesos. As yet I cannot learn their number but they have a large booty of horses and cattle, and have killed Capt. Villalba and other neighbors, besides taking 5 or 6 captives. They are probably the same who were 'boleando' some days ago along the Quequen Salado.

Exequiel Olivera, Justice of Peace.

P. S. The Indians have returned after 12 o'clock and are gone towards the coast.

REPORT TO THE WAR-OFFICE.

June 30th 1870.

To the Minister of War

Col. Martin Gainza Enclosed is the official report of the Commander of the S. frontier relative to the recent invasion, showing the efforts made by that worthy officer, in spite of the small number of his forces and the wretched condition of his horses to fulfil his duty, in which he has succeeded in recovering 9,000 head of horned cattle and some horses from the Indians. I beg to remind Your Excellency how necessary it is to supply him with horses lest a second invasion should occur, and also to call your attention to the fact that the other frontier forces did not hasten to his assistance.

R. Victoria Inspector of Arms.

War-office, June 30th.

Let the Comandancia despatch a superior officer to the South frontier, to investigate why said forces did not hasten to the scene of invasion.

M. DE GAINZA.

In virtue of the above order Col. Maximo Matoso shall at once proceed to Blanca Grande to make the investigation.

R. Victoria.

"FESTINA LENTE."

The credit of the Argentine Republic was never better than at present. We find, on scrutinizing the share list of the London Stock Exchange, that B. Ayres obtains money at almost as favorable a rate as the great United States; and that some of the richest of England's own colonies can hardly sell their bonds in the London market at a better rate than the little Province of Buenos Ayres. Some of the oldest monarchies of Europe find their credit at a discount when compared with this young republic. People who can hardly point on the map to the exact position of the Plate hold Argentine bonds, and collect half-yearly the interest. Nor has the splendid credit which the country enjoys in financial circles sprung up in a moment; it has taken long years to establish, and, ergo, may be regarded as the more permanent. It behoves us all, therefore, to be careful how we use it. The obligations of the Argentine Republic abroad cannot at present be termed heavy for the size of the country, its rising trade, and increasing commerce. The foreign debt even added to the home debt is insignificant. We have a sufficiency of means to meet more than all our obligations at home and abroad; and furthermore we have the good sense to be scrupulously exact in punctually paying them. A protested Government bill or voucher is a thing unknown in this country; and when we take into account the relative value of money here and in London we find that the Argentine Government enjoys as good credit at home as abroad, and this speaks volumes for the Administration.

Since the beginning of the present year there has been a very general desire on the part not only of politicians, but of the administration, to employ the credit which the country enjoys abroad towards raising further sums by way of loans, for the very praiseworthy object of developing the industrial resources of the country by extending railways at present constructed; by building new lines; by laying telegraph wires, with a view to connect the different provincial cities with the capital, &c. In fact, the objects for which all these various moneys are required could not be more meritorious, and both in Congress and in the Provincial Chambers there is a decided majority in favor of all these measures, which leads to the belief that sooner or later they will be all passed, all become law, and possibly all be launched on the London market.

With a view to protect the credit of the nation, and to show to our legislators the great necessity for extreme caution in these matters, we subjoin here a small schedule of the liabilities of the country abroad at present, together with a further table of the proposed new liabilities, giving the total which the country will be called on to meet.

The present foreign debt of the nation stands so—

Ricorda loan £2,500,000 5 per cent. and 2 1/2 amortization ... £212,500 per an

Buenos Ayres old loan £1,000,000 6 per cent. and 1 amortization 70,000 "

B. Ayres deferred £1,000,000 3 per cent. and 1 amortization 50,000 "

Total ... £338,500

Thus showing that the present yearly payments of the nation on account of the foreign debt amount to £338,500 sterling.

The proposed new loans stand as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Loan Name and Amount. Includes Wauklyn loan (£1,200,000), Dominguez loan (£800,000), New National loan (£8,000,000), and New Castro loan (£2,250,000).

By the above it will be seen that, with the new loans, two of which are already negotiated, the total amount to be remitted on account of the foreign debt of the country will be £1,156,000.

Table with 2 columns: Dividends to be remitted and Amount. Includes Central Argentine Railway (£1,600,000), Southern Railway (700,000), and London and R. Plate Bank (600,000).

Thus our account with Europe stands: Annual remittance, old loans £338,500; Do. do. new £17,500; Do. do. dividends 301,000.

or say in round numbers to be annually remitted to Europe, seven and a half million of patacons.

The poorest country in the world is the country that owes nothing; and the figures which we now publish should afford no subject of alarm.

Nor should we now advert so largely to this matter did we not perceive that on this high road to greatness the President of the Republic and the Governor of the Province have entered in a race.

The days are gone when the black board of the Bolsa only chronicled the sale of gold or its equivalent National stock; new shares are now each day forcing themselves up; brokers are already selling bricks for joint-stock brick kilns.

The wool trade of the country shows a look up.

The hide trade, since the Crimean war, was never better.

Our Custom House returns surpass by millions the highest figure recorded in history.

The hum of industry is heard all over the country.

The Republic is now reaping in honor and repose all it has sown in courage, constancy, and, we may add, suffering.

Distress is unknown throughout the land; prosperity extends to all ranks.

As we said above we believe the country is well able to meet all its obligations, which we shall take occasion to shew in a special article tomorrow.

OUR PARIS LETTER. MORE ABOUT THEATRES.

The Vaudeville, is one of the newest and prettiest theatres in Paris, but is very unfortunate in obtaining successful new plays, although it gives us one such, nearly every week—the latest being the 'Revolte,' where a M. Felix, and his wife Elizabeth, manage one of the Lilliputian banking establishments so common in France.

The Ciny theatre has brought out a pretty comedy in three acts, 'Boulevard Neige' or the Snow Ball, which is the School for Scandal of village life.

Voltaire said that it is to two Cardinals France is indebted for tragedy and opera. 'Rehebeu' produced Corneille, and Mazarin introduced the Italian Opera.

The Grand Opera being an institution second only to the Government, and to lodge it suitably the city has been erecting for the last nine years a building at a cost of 25 millions of francs.

THE EPSOM DERBY.

Contrary to all expectation, and greatly to the delight of professional betting men, Kingcraft, which ran third to Macgregor for the Guineas, won the Derby with ridiculous ease.

Shortly before three o'clock the course was cleared, and a few minutes after the hour the Derby horses left the paddock and repaired to the course for the preliminary canter.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Color. Includes King of Scots Parry (Cinnamon), Camel (Cinnamon), and Bonny Swell (Jellery).

After one false start Mr. McGeorge, at 20 min. 16secs. past three, let fall his flag to an excellent start.

Thus the trusting public were once more disappointed, and Mr. Merry was denied the honour of adding the Derby to the Two Thousand Guineas in his record of racing victories for the present year.

THE ORIENTAL WAR.

MILITARY 'AUXILIOS.'

San Salvador, June 27. To the Editors of the STANDARD.

Perhaps you will find room for a few lines, to show you how politics in this part of the country stand. So far we have seen little of the war.

In this manner everything went on smoothly up till now, but yesterday a piece of news reached us which at first everyone refused to believe.

He went to a 'puesto,' called for six fat wethers (the usual 'auxilios' for the day having been already delivered the same morning) and, without permitting the 'puestero' to advise the estanciero, took skins and all with him.

Now, as the English treaty stipulates (Art. 9.), that English settlers "shall be exempt from all forced loans or military exactions," I should like to have your opinion and that of our Government, as to whether an officer is above the Law?

ESTANCIERO.

THE HENLY COLONY.

British Consulate, June 26.

T. L. Henly, Esq. My dear sir,

In reply to your letter of this morning asking my opinion about the change you have made in going to Santa Carolina, instead of the so-called Melrose Estancia at Bellville, I have to say, that with any person who has been even a few years in this country, there can be little doubt of the superiority of your choice.

The greatest impediment to the settlement as well as prosperity of such colonies as yours, both in the United States and in this Republic, consists in the positions of location as regards distance from navigable rivers or from railways.

Thus the trusting public were once more disappointed, and Mr. Merry was denied the honour of adding the Derby to the Two Thousand Guineas in his record of racing victories for the present year.

Yours faithfully, T. J. HUTCHINSON.

DEPARTURE OF MR. BUCKLEY MATHEW FROM RIO.

The days are so short just now and we are so busy with the six months accounts, that I can barely find time to give you an account of what I should be inclined to describe as a friendly little farewell meeting between Her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Buckley-Matthew, and the principal British Residents of Rio de Janeiro.

Be it termed a banquet, a farewell meeting, or any other thing, it does not alter the fact of its being one of the most agreeable entertainments that we have had the pleasure of recording for many a day.

Schweder and Co.'s establishment in the Rua Direita, a double line of palm trees and other rich specimens of Tropical vegetation rendering the entrance both picturesque and characteristic.

A table nearly the entire length of one of the handsomest and most spacious saloons in the capital, was also superbly decorated and laid out for about sixty guests.

The service was in keeping with the rest, and it was indeed difficult to decide which eclipsed the other in brilliancy and effect, whether the saloon, the banquet, or the distinguished guests; to describe the latter would be invidious, so we must be content with drawing your attention to the leading characters only.

Dr. Don Juan Carlos Gomez next spoke, his remarks were received with the greatest applause. Dr. Lopez then made a long and eloquent speech on the day we celebrate.

Mr. Kirk proposed the young democracy of the Argentine Republic, connecting Mr. Hector Varela as its representative.

Mr. Hector Varela then came forward, and having asked permission to speak in Spanish, addressed the party in that language in his usual flowing style.

President Sarmiento spoke of his experience in Massachusetts and gave a very amusing anecdote about Governor Andrews, after which he proposed the health of the American Government.

Mr. Frank Livingstone next spoke, explaining the principles of Federal Government and the very erroneous ideas entertained in Buenos Ayres by Portenos respecting State rights.

There were several private celebrations of the day in town; and we never recollect a more jovial commemoration of the 4th of July in Buenos Ayres.

A colleague says that Colonel Salas and his second in command were treacherously put to death by Lopez Jordan's orders at Federacion, after they had surrendered.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

ENGLISH OUTFITTING STORE
195 Calle Piedad,
(Between Florida and Maipu).
Cashmere Shawls from \$1,100 up.
Velvet Mantles from 1,500.
Cloth Mantles from 20.
Ladies' Boots in Cali, Kid, Prunella and Dogskin.
Girls' double Sole Boots.
Boys' double & Copper Toed, Lace up, and Elastic sides.
Babies' Boots.
Orders executed for the Camp, either wholesale or retail, on receipt of cash remittance.
Thick best class Moskoma Cloth, for Ladies, to make up own Mantles and for Children \$85 per yard.
Ladies' Dress: pieces \$220, all pure Silk and Wool.
195-CALLE PIEDAD-195.
231, xp, m 25.

AT THREE DOLLARS THE SHILLING

Songs, with music for the pianoforte:—Henry Russell's, Christy's Minstrels, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Polkas, G. Lopez, &c.
The real Welsh Quadrille, Lucia di Lammermoor, Faust, Sataolla, Sardinia Polka, La Varsoviana, Topsy's Quadrille, Margaret of Anjou's Quadrilles, Whiper Love Waltz, Duchess of Leinster Galop, Standard Bearer, Meet me in the Willow Glen, Soon I'll follow Thee Why do I Weep for Thee, Footsteps of Angels, Royal Irish, Le Diable a Quatre, Prince Albert's celebrated Band March, Bonnie Dundee, Napier, Napoleon's Grand Imperial March and Rondo, Aurora Waltz, Annie's Schottische, Lord Ronald, Ernani, and many others.
1744-CALLE PIEDRAS-1744
219, 1m, my 25, d & w

SUBSCRIPTION

To the Weekly Standard.
\$ 20 PER MONTH.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. 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 WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

Special Telegrams for "Standard."

EPSOM DERBY

SMITH to the STANDARD.
Montevideo, July 1,
4 p.m.
Kingcraft..... 1st
Palmerston..... 2nd
Muster..... 3rd

6.30 p.m.
The City of Rio Janeiro arrived in port this morning, bringing dates up to the 3rd from England, and up to the 25th from Rio.

ENGLAND.
The police of London have shown great activity in apprehending the Fenians that are suspected.

FRANCE.
Great confusion in France on account of the many parties formed.
Nothing particular.

London Money Market—No alteration in discounts.

Consols at 92 3/4 without dividend and 93 1/2 and 3/4.
The French Three per Cents 74. 67c.
Brazilians 1863 Four per Cent quoted at 81 1/2 and 82 1/2; 1865 Five per Cent 8 1/2.

Liverpool, June 2.
Hides and Wools—prices firm.
Tallow something firmer.

N. York, May 21.
Dry hides inactive. Stock, 8,700 from B. Ayres, and 23,900 from Montevideo.

1600 salted hides from B. Ayres a d Rio Grande.

June 1st.
Gold closed at 114 1/2. The highest quotation to-day has been 114 1/2.

Exchange on London 109 1/2.
Cotton, mid. upland, 22 1/2 cents.

Rio Janeiro, 26th.
Exchange on London 21 1/2 and 22; sovereigns 10.950 and 10.900. Stock of jerked beef, 409,562 arrobes.

Montevideo,
Paper closed at 9 1/2.
Exchange drawn by Gironde on

London, £80,000 at 5 1/2 and 5 1/4 gold.
On Paris 1,000,000 francs at 5.37 and 5.35 gold.

Nothing new from camp.
Weather very damp and raining.

Montevideo, July 4.
6 15 p.m.

Paper closed at 9.
4,000 cowhides at 6.50 cents gold.
Nothing done in American hides.

Coal market dull on account of the many arrivals.

One hundred barricas sugar from North America, 2 dols. gold arroba in deposit.

Nothing known from outside.
The Whites have cleared out from Rosario, marching in the direction of Carmelo.

Weather fine.

CLOSE OF THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

The last act of the Paraguayan drama was performed at Asuncion on the 20th ult., when the Argentine and Brazilian plenipotentiaries signed the final protocol with the Provisional Government of Paraguay, which is given at foot. It will be seen that the Argentine Government abandoned the forcible possession of Villa Occidental, which is situated on the Chaco side of the river, a few miles above Asuncion: indeed the claim has always seemed a Quixotic one. In like manner the Brazilian Minister declared that his Government intended to respect the territorial rights of Paraguay. The question of limits is left open, until Paraguay becomes properly constituted under a fixed Government, and the protocol now only requires the ratification of the Argentine and Brazilian Legislatures.

The President's message to Congress is as follows:—

B. Ayres, July 1, 1870.

The Executive begs to submit to Congress the protocol signed at Asuncion on June 20th, modifying that of June 2nd, 1869, which had reference to the establishment of a Provisional Government. The negotiations have been tedious, as the plenipotentiaries were not at first of accord, but all difficulties have been overcome by mutual concessions in the same spirit of good faith and harmony which existed among the Allies during the war. After some fruitless sessions at Asuncion the plenipotentiaries met at Buenos Ayres, and came to a happy arrangement, whereupon they again proceeded to Asuncion to procure the assent of the Provisional Government. The latter requested a modification of Art. 2 about the settlement of limits, so as to leave this for a permanent Government of Paraguay to arrange. To this the Argentine Government assented, conformably with our previous declarations, as expressed in the Memorandums previous to the treaty of June 1869, and the notes exchanged with the Provisional Government about the occupation of Villa Occidental.

It is therein stated as our opinion that we should not conclude a treaty with the Provisional Government, such as meditated in the compact of May 1st, 1865; also that the occupation of the Chaco by the Argentine General was not the way to arrange the question of limits, but that when Paraguay had a fixed Government each party should vindicate its territorial rights according to its titles.

We trust to have faithfully interpreted the treaty of May 1st 1865 in this particular, and that Congress will ratify the annexed protocol signed at Asuncion, thereby shewing the world that in the war against Paraguay the Allied Powers had no other aim than to vindicate the honor of their flags, to guarantee peace for the future, and to secure the rights of all parties.

D. F. SARMIENTO.
Mariano Varela.

PROTOCOL.

Asuncion, June 20th, 1870.

Whereas the Plenipotentiaries of the Argentine Republic, General Julio Vedia, and of the Emperor of Brazil, Councillor José M. de Silva Paranhos, and the members of the Provisional Government of Paraguay, Carlos Loizaga and Cirilo A. Rivarola have met to-day to modify the protocol of June 2nd 1869, it appears—

1st. That the death of Marshal Lopez and annihilation of his armies has brought to a close the war he had so unlawfully and unjustly provoked.

2nd. That the termination of the war obliges the Allied Powers to leave the Paraguayan people the fullest liberty to reorganize the Republic and elect a permanent Government which would establish friendly relations with the Allied Powers.

3rd. That the new order of things requires the Provisional Government to ratify previous declarations and accept certain stipulations that are a necessary consequence.

We have hereby agreed to solemnly declare the war terminated, and to modify the treaty of June 2nd 1869, as follows:—

Art. 1st. Peace is restored between the Argentine Republic, the Oriental Republic, the Empire of Brazil and the Republic of Paraguay.

Art. 2nd. The Provisional Government again ratifies its declaration in accepting the protocol of June 2nd 1869, and consequently accepts the spirit of the Triple Alliance treaty signed at Buenos Ayres on May 1st, 1865, reserving, however, for the permanent Government of Paraguay to arrange such modifications of the same treaty as may be proposed for the welfare of the Paraguayan Republic.

Art. 3rd. In consequence of the above the Paraguayan Government recognizes the obligation of celebrating the treaties alluded to in that of May 1st 1865, it being understood that henceforward the navigation of the Upper Parana and River Paraguay, in the territorial waters of the Republic, shall be open to the flags of war and merchant vessels of the Allied Powers, and free from whatever onus or impediment.

Art. 4th. The Allied Powers engage not to influence directly or indirectly the organization and election of a permanent Government in Paraguay, and to take measures according in union with the Provisional Government if there should be still any allied forces in Paraguay at the time of election.

Art. 5th. It is understood that while any allied forces remain in the country the 5th and 7th stipulations of said treaty, as respects the military jurisdiction of the allied Generals, shall hold good; as also the 8th as far as regards articles for the consumption of the army, only.

Art. 6th. The treaties meditated in that of May 1865 shall be celebrated as soon as a permanent Paraguayan Government is elected; and the Provisional Government promises that this election shall take place at furthest within three months from the date of this protocol, according to decrees already issued.

Art. 7th. In case the election of a permanent Government be delayed more than three months the Allied Governments shall come to an understanding among themselves as to what measures they will adopt for a definitive treaty of peace, which the interests of all parties require should not be long delayed.

In testimony of the above, we, the plenipotentiaries of the Allied Governments, and members of the Provisional Government of Paraguay, hereunto affix our seals and signatures.

Julio de Vedia.
José Maria da Silva Paranhos.
Carlos Loizaga, C. A. Rivarola.

An extra protocol was signed soliciting the assent of the Oriental Government to the above, as its plenipotentiary, D. Adolfo Rodriguez was unable to attend.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

NATIONS, we read in history, have been extirpated by the sword, but 'enfeebled' Europe will learn with astonishment that there are states on the South American continent in imminent danger of being engulfed in mud! The sword has had its day; the scavenger is the hero of the hour. Krupp, with his steel cannon, is mightier than the monarch on his throne; but Herrera, the head scavenger of poor Buenos Ayres, is the ruler of the town; his power is supreme; his dynasty truly awful.

Since the rainy morning of June 11, 1869, when old Juan de Garay marked out the site of Buenos Ayres [and that is a good long stretch], the streets of this city have never been in such a plight as at present. Far better for us all if there never was a paving stone in the length and breadth of the town, for then we could get in the bullock carts from the camp, and, rascally reclining on the top of a 'pertigo,' manage to get to the Custom House, or reach the Bolsa. But the pavement exists, and to our sorrow, for the hard stones defeat the natural absorption of the earth. The pavement has got between the mud on top and the earth below; all the carts in

Buenos Ayres could not in a month remove the mud that is now in the streets. We have arrived at the crisis—a kind of dead lock; there is no getting backward or forward.

If it rains for a couple of days more, if even the weather remain murky, there can be no Ninth of July at all this year; either that, or the Ninth of July must be postponed till the 10th of August. To what earthly purpose did the Tucuman patriots declare Argentine Independence on the 9th of July, 1816, when their descendants are reduced to such a melancholy plight that the day cannot now be commemorated? History repeats itself: let us, therefore, have another Declaration of Independence. When the streets are cleaned, pile up all the 'vasura' boxes, tin cans, and dirt carts at the foot of Calle Defensa, and erect a worthy monument to the Thirty Tyrants who have so long held the Modern Athens in bondage. The boots' the goloshes, and the patience of the people are exhausted; we are all practically and physically done up. Who cares about Republican institutions after floundering in the mud in front of the Mañá Bank, trying to get into one of the tramway cars. Better the Czar of Russia, the Emperor Napoleon, or Dr. Foster on a Platine throne, than tolerate any longer the Republican filth of poor unfortunate Buenos Ayres.

It cannot edify but it may amuse our readers, who are mud-bound in their homes to know what has been going on in the town for the last few days; 'company in distress makes sorrow the less.' Mrs. X. Y. Z. who has been sitting at the iron barred window of her 'sala,' watching the grief of the passers by, knows only what happens in her own square. Seven old ladies, three children, and half a dozen of house maids have been picked up out of the mud during the day by Italian 'changadores' at the corner: the cook of her establishment went to market at the usual hour in the morning, but tumbled as the Cuyo Tramway was passing, and she and the beefsteaks were brought home on a door. Mrs. X. Y. Z., like poor Kathleen Mavourneen is averse to early rising, but the horn of the tramway is heard in the street, and she, poor thing, cannot sleep a wink now after daybreak. The tramways are therefore voted by the feminine gender the cause of the mud, the ruin of the streets, and the greatest nuisance in the town; but the tramways are not in every street. In Calle Chile the Municipality in order to carry off the water have done the thing in earnest; they have cut a ravine which almost beats the Giants Causeway right across the street; it can't be passed by even a high jump running; we challenge the nimblest Athlete in town to cross it; there is not a horse, not even Colfax or King Arthur, that could clear the dike with only a boy of five years old on his back; the street is no longer a street. Mr. John Davidson and other property holders of the neighbourhood have worn out their boots in pilgrimages to the Government House and Municipality about the nuisance. There is no relief; Calle Chile is done for; the next best thing to do is to change the name of the street and call it 'Stoneybatter.'

As for Calle Defensa, it defies description; prey and commerce have been brought to a standstill. A hardy band of Genoese peones stand at the Thermopile of the street, the old wooden bridge, and hold the pass. On the heads of the Italians the burghers of the South pass to their domiciles; screeching scenes of course ensue, but that's nothing. House property has, of course, fallen from the top to the bottom of the street, and everyone in the street wants to get out of it. Mr. Frias, who for the last month has been looking for a house to live in, unluckily took the once fine house in front of the Municipal cart yard, between Calles Mexico and Chile. The day he took the house everything looked serene: there was a great stir in the street—but there is always a stir in Calle Defensa—Mr. Frias arranged, we suppose, with Langan—the man of the moving world—but all his Lares and Penates into the long moving van, and started with the carts for his new premises: but when he got below Mr. John Walker's family grocery store, he descried the foremost carts brought to a standstill. He pushed on to see what was the matter, and to his horror discovered that it was all up with him and, as the Yaukees say, 'hisn.' Poor Frias was indeed in the street, and beyond relief, for during the night one of the Municipal carts, laden with 'vasura,' and impelled by some worn out jaded brutes, broke down in a rut almost facing Frias' new house: down came cart, 'vasura,' and horses; the brutes betrayed the best good sense, for they died then and

there: the 'vasura' spilled over the street and side-walk, and the old rickety Municipal dirt cart—emblem of things that are and will be in this city—lay stretched across the street firmly locked in the rut, and defying all the efforts of the Vulcans of the wooden bridge, who sledge in hand made the whole 'vario' hideous with their blows. Like the memorable dinner given to Dr. Syntax, the carts, like the waiters, came on, increasing the difficulty. Up or down, backwards or forwards, was now out of the question. Poor Mr. Frias and his furniture were jammed in, and we suppose he and the things passed the night in the street. There is a deep moral in this Frias affair: tenants should not be in a hurry to move out when landlords raise the rents [our platform is high rents], but above all never move when the weather is murky.

Chiarini's men, we hear have taken the contract for lighting the city lamps; these fellows can ride round the town in a jiffy, and standing on the horse neck with ease turn the gas. The last of the ladder men was seen in Calle Cordoba near where in days of yore there was a wooden bridge, he was cautioned against crossing the other evening, but he repelled advice and the poor fellow and his ladder were at once carried down to Davy Jones's locker somewhere in the vicinity of the old 'Aduana Chica' where the foreign merchants last March lost some seventy thousand pounds sterling.

Visiting in the evening is now nearly done away with, the streets can hardly be crossed during the day, what chance therefore of going out at night. Three of the most fashionable members of the Club—entered the Club house the other night in their 'stocking feet,' the boots and goloshes remained outside imbedded in the mud in Calle Victoria; the subject of course caused much merriment in the Club, and the same thing occurred on Tuesday to a free and enlightened American citizen who was wending his way to the American Legation to drink to the Fourth. The President, Governor and Ministers were all on a 'lark' on the day in question, commemorating the glorious Fourth, but although it was a great day, it was also a horrible day; two parties trying to get into Wauklyn's bank with gold, slipped on the sidewalk and had a narrow escape of depositing themselves and their specie under the horses' feet.

In front of Costa's new house in Calle Florida one of the first capitalists in the city came to an anchor, destroying probably one of the best overcoats to be found in this or any other city. The French shoemaker at the corner is doing a roaring trade: a whole consignment of goloshes received last month have been disposed of, and there are no more to be had in town. This is good news for Brazil, for with a continuance of this weather Indian rubb r must go up.

But of all the tasks which weigh upon the down trodden citizen of Buenos Ayres to-day, the greatest, the hardest, and the most difficult is taking his children to school. Education is worthless in a country where the road to the school-house is worse than the highest pass on the Andes. Yesterday wesa w Mayor's Spelling Books and Eton Latin Grammars tumbling about in every direction in Calle Parque. Three little children bound for Miss Gates', Mr. Ryan's, or some other excellent school, were obliged to return home owing to the sheer impossibility of passing a point in Calle Suipacha. We saw the pass—verily, it beats the Gap of Dunloe. In the midst of such sorrows it is grateful to know we are near relief. A project has just been sent in to the Government to pave the streets with vasura!

GREAT NEWS FROM SALTO.

CACERES STILL ALIVE.

Salto, July 1, 1870.

I have to inform you that this place is very quiet at present. Caraballo is here still. I understand he intends leaving this place to-morrow—destination not known. General Suarez arrived here to-day from the mines. I believe he is going along with Caraballo. The steamer Coquimbo arrived here last night. There was a grand breakfast aboard to-day. A Spanish merchant of this place, Sr. Salgado, was murdered a few days ago by one of Caraballo's soldiers. I had the pleasure of witnessing the putting on of a fine pair of irons. Our Chief of Police, if he could have done it, was going to have the fellow shot on his own responsibility, but of course he could not do it, as he was, unfortunately, in the hands of the local judge, who is going on with the farsical 'sumaria.'

There was a fine demonstration made at the funeral; the procession passed General Caraballo's house, and as luck would have it, we had a Spanish man-of-war in port at the time, but, as I have said before, everything had to give way to the judge and his sumaria.

You have been misinformed respecting General Caceres; he is living near to my house. I was with him this morning and read to him what you said in the STANDARD. He is still confined to his bed, suffering from dropsy and incurable.

The town of Federacion, in Entre Rios, was taken a few days ago by Col. Gallo, one of Jordan's chiefs. Col. Salas, who was in charge of the town, was killed; his people, some 400, turned in favor of Jordan, General Rivas' advance guard, it is said, had a brush with some Jordanites. He left Concordia three days ago en route for the Interior. The town of Concordia is garrisoned by some two hundred men of the National Government, which should send more, as it is believed that Col. Gallo with his forces, after having recruited them, will make a descent on Concordia.

Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated here with a grand ball at the theatre, given by the Italian residents here to the officers of the Italian gunboat. I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Capt. Fawkes, of the Cracker, who seemed to enjoy himself in real English style, and I must say he quite took the fancy of some of our Salteña belles.

Yours truly,

REX.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday.

Everything is going from bad to worse. President Battle continues wandering about somewhere near Durazno, and nobody knows anything about the Generalissimo Castro or his army. Major Nicomedes continues to write flattering despatches to Bustamante, stating that he has killed so many Blancos and captured so many horses, that Aparicio is completely done up &c &c. Meantime the accounts from Carmelo, Mercedes, the coast of the Yi, Mansevillagra, passes of the Rio Negro, and other places mention appearances of the enemy in forces varying from 50 to 500, all of which seem beyond the reach of the Government troops.

The morning papers continue to discuss the idea of annexation to the Argentine Republic, but unanimously oppose it as impracticable, although not so repugnant to Orientals as annexation to Brazil would be. The hour for such a choice has not yet come.

The United States flag-ship Lancaster will have a grand theatrical performance on Monday evening, in honor of the 4th of July.

Mr. Charles Horne's son has had a bad fall from his horse and broken his leg, but is now doing better.

The Hon. Mr. Stevens, wife and 2 daughters, have arrived in the City of Rio: Mr. Stevens is accredited near the Oriental and Paraguayan Governments as Resident American Minister, and will probably be presented by the Hon. Mr. Kirk to Acting President Vidal next week. The new American Consul, Mr. Megs, has also arrived.

The Government has ordered the prosecution of Queirolo and Zuleta for complicity in the assassination of Gen. Flores (Feb. 1868). The Santa Fé authorities on being required to deliver up the brothers Baraldo for the same crime, replied that they have cleared out to join Lopez Jordan or Aparicio.

Messrs. Landenois and Fradin are about to establish salt-works at the Maldonado salt-beds, which cover 50,000 acres and are very productive.

IMPORTANT FROM RIO.

The emancipating of children and the formation of liberating societies goes on in the provinces, and Rio Janeiro has also begun to move in the same direction. The Grand Orient of Brazil [Masonic] has resolved on promoting emancipation, and upon the 26th ult. the Segredo Lodge freed twenty little girls and a boy, and seventy-three ladies signed a document forming themselves into a liberation society for the promotion of abolition. Some other children have since been freed by other lodges and by other organizations, and it appears as though Rio de Janeiro is going to take a proper place in the promotion of emancipation.

Yellow fever is over, the last case was that of a fine young American,

named Frank W. Weld, who was here seeking for a patent for an ice machine.

A census of Rio is ordered to be taken on the 17th. Its population has been an unknown quantity for thirty years, and the guesses are between 350,000 and 500,000. In my opinion, it will be found under 400,000 for the city proper. However, the census will include the whole municipality, which is some nine miles square.

An old woman has died in this province whose baptismal register shows that she was 112 years of age when she died. She was a widow, never had any children and never took any medicine. Whether or not these peculiarities had anything to do with her longevity I leave to the reports.

As I mentioned before, the Fell system of railroad for ascending mountains is to be tried in the province of Rio Janeiro upon an extension of the Cantagallo Railroad, on which work was commenced last week. It will be of great service in this country, where the rise to the plateau from the low seaboard is so steep as to make ordinary railroads difficult and costly, and where the great majority of the traffic is downward.

The triple alliance treaty provided that, on the expulsion of Lopez, the allies were to leave 5,000 men for five years in Paraguay. It is rumored in Rio that upon this there is a divergence between the Emperor and his Ministers, they wishing to withdraw every man, and he insisting on acting according to the treaty stipulation. Another source of reported discord between the Emperor and his Cabinet is said to be the appointment of a number of councillors of State. His Majesty has selected the chief men of the liberal party, some to fill the vacancies in his council, and others as councillors in extraordinary. The Council of State is a very important body, though its functions are merely consultative as the Emperor, in the exercise of the great judicial legislative and administrative powers given to him by the constitution and laws, is bound to obtain a report from it before acting. Almost every matter of any importance is also submitted to it by the government. The present conservative government naturally objects to the liberals being appointed, but the Emperor says that the Council of State is not a political body, and party should not have anything to do with the appointments. This was the doctrine of the late Premier. Senhor Zacarias, in whose Ministry several appointments of conservatives were made, and was defended by him on those grounds. With regard to this gentleman it is said that, in addition to appointing him an effective member of the Council of State, he is to be made viscount, and some other leading liberals are to be also ennobled.

THOMSON'S ROAD STEAMER.

(From the Times).

Mr. B. W. Thomson, C.E., of Edinburgh, the inventor of the road steamer, having experienced much annoyance from the defects of traction-engines, and finding none able to do work for which he required them, conceived and carried out the idea of providing the wheels of a steam-engine to run on common roads with indiarubber tires of immense thickness. When the first patent road steamer was tried, some two years ago, its success was complete and far exceeded the expectations and hopes of the inventor. Since then he has been engaged in building numbers of these engines to send to all parts of the world, and the record of some of the performances, in the presence of engineers, agriculturists, and other practical men, will doubtless be found interesting. A three-horse power engine drew a boiler weighing 13 tons up an incline of 1 in 12, the ground being so slippery at the time from frost that horses could not keep their feet. The engine was run through a grass field without leaving a track, and again through a field covered to a depth of two feet with loose earth. A 10-horse power engine, weighing eight tons, ran with four waggons attached to it out to a colliery 12 miles from Edinburgh; there received a load amounting, with the four waggons, to 32 tons, making the weight of the whole 40 tons: and then returned up inclines of 1 in 16 to Edinburgh. It wended its way, with its train of 90 feet, with perfect facility through the narrow streets of the old town; which chanced on the occasion to be thronged with vehicles carrying people to some open air festivity. It turned all manner of sharp corners, ran down the steep hill to Leith, entered a lane, and drove in through the gates of the factory, where it delivered its load. An engine was driven into

a newly dug potato field, and there ran about in every direction, leaving the soil quite undisturbed. A ten-horse power engine, drawing a load of 17 tons of pig iron, was driven along the Granton-road at the rate of eight miles an hour. The same engine was run along the sea sands from Portobello to Toppa, running through the loose, dry sand, over the soft wet sand, and even through a creek of running water, with as much ease as if it had been driving along a turnpike road. It was driven over long beds of broken flint laid down for road mending, and the motion to those riding on it was as smooth and pleasant as if it had been going over a lawn, while the stones remained quite undepressed. A six-horse power engine, weighing six tons, took a load of 34 tons up an incline of 1 in 18. Engines with omnibuses attached to them have run frequently through Edinburgh up the long steep hill from Leith, and up and down the steepest streets of the city, always without a break. Their speed is from eight to ten miles an hour, and some very handsome steam omnibuses are now being constructed on this principle.

In Leith the road steamer is constantly employed in conveying marine boilers (weighing 25 tons), marine screws, railway locomotives, and other enormous pieces of machinery to the docks or the railway stations. When harnessed to its load it is driven straight to its destination without a single stoppage, and without interfering in any way with the street traffic. A road steamer of six-horse power which belongs to the owner of some very extensive flour-mills has been running for seven months between Aberdeen and the mills. The distance each way is three miles, and this it accomplishes in an hour. At first it performed four trips a day, but latterly it has been making six, taking a load of ten tons each time. The road over which it travels is perhaps the worst bit of road in the kingdom, being narrow and tortuous, and the gradients for one-half of it varying from 1 in 9 to 1 in 8. Up this incline of 1 in 8 the road steamer, which weighs six tons takes in tow a load of ten tons. It may help to realize what 1 in 8 represents, to mention that the steepest gradient in crossing the Simplons is 1 in 13. This engine has already run over 2,500 miles, and has carried nearly 8,000 tons, running six times daily through the chief streets of a busy city. To prove how incapable the steamer is of injuring the road, various substances, such as bits of coal, potatoes, carrots, &c., have been thrown in its path, and after it has passed over them they have been picked up unflushed. The indiarubber tires have often been compared to the elephant's foot, with its soft and yielding pad. The road steamer is exceedingly trim and compact. The tires are open steel bars which give a firm bite, or hold, upon the ground, and while they do not in any way interfere with the elastic play of the indiarubber, they afford such protection to it as to render it virtually indestructible. The shields, which are removable, are not used for driving over ice or frozen snow, as on such surfaces iron will not bite, and here the indiarubber is of immense advantage, as it runs over them with perfect ease, and without slipping. In running through sand, also, as in Egypt, the shields are entirely dispensed with.

The chief merit of the road steamer to farmers will be that it will allow them to dispense very greatly with horses, which the so-called portable engines do not permit them to do. It is as much as the portable engines can do to move themselves, and even their fuel and water has to be carried for them. The road steamer, on the contrary, runs with the greatest ease over any kind of land, turns in less space than horses, and fetches its own fuel and water. Besides ploughing, it can perform every other farming operation—it can drive the thrashing machine, draw the reaping and mowing machines, bring manure to the fields, and cart the grain to the market, so that by its adaptability to these various purposes it will enable farmers to reduce their staff of horses to a minimum, which in these days of dear provender will be counted no light gain.

These engines are now being built for the most various purposes, both for home and foreign use, and are being sent to the remotest localities. To us, with our colossal undertakings and almost unlimited powers of production, the services of the road steamer will be of immense benefit, while in other countries and in the colonies, where the means of transport are not so fully developed, its sphere of usefulness seems incalculable. In France it will be of the greatest value.

One of these engines was recently shown in Paris, where it ran for some weeks with one of the great Versailles omnibuses, carrying fifty passengers, attached to it. It went up a paved street beside the 'Trocadero,' where the gradients are one in nine, crossed the 'Grand Point' at hours when it was thronged with vehicles and equestrians, and in the beautifully level Paris streets attained a speed of 12 miles an hour. It was then despatched to a provincial town, where it was set to heavy work, and where its great tractive powers, its manageability, and its small consumption of fuel were fully displayed. It met with the warmest recognition in France, and promises to become speedily naturalized there. French manufacturers having already arranged to build road steamers of different sizes. For the conveyance of passengers and merchandise over the Alpine passes nothing could be found more effective than the road steamer, with its faculty of taking twice its own weight up inclines of one in twelve. In the colonies, where the value of produce mainly depends on the facility with which it can be brought to the ports, and where the difficulty of getting the crops to the harbor is often almost a matter of despair, the capabilities of the road steamer will be keenly appreciated. Road steamers are on their way to gold mines, copper mines, coal mines, and to do carrying service for planters.

THE STANDARD DERBY'S SWEEPSTAKES

List of Prizes.	
251 KINGCRAFT.....	12,500
29 PALMISTON.....	5,000
110 MUSTER.....	2,500
79 Macgregor.....	250
32 King of Scots.....	250
241 Jay Roland.....	250
219 Prince of Wales.....	250
243 Normanby.....	250
191 Cymbal.....	250
41 Camel.....	250
73 Bonny Swell.....	250
145 Nobleman.....	250
66 Sarsfield.....	250
4 Cockney Boy.....	250
150 Ely Appleton.....	250

23,000£/m/c

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Montevideo papers to hand yesterday morning throw no additional light on the progress or decline of the revolution. An analysis of the confused mass of 'canards' 'on dits,' official telegrams and editorial surmises, leads to the belief that the revolution is gaining ground and that the Oriental Government is completely in the dark as to Aparicio's movements or intentions. It is quite clear to thinking men that the present abnormal state of things will last till one side or the other obtains foreign assistance. The question of Uruguay's entering the Argentine Confederation is occupying the attention of our Montevidean colleagues, and (good sign for the well-wishers of the sister republic) the matter is being discussed in a temperate and practical manner. Annexation to Brazil is scouted by all parties as impossible from any point of view; while joining the Confederation, though at present looked on coolly, is not by any means viewed in the same light as the alternative measure; the 'status quo' is evidently considered impossible, and the arguments in its favor are purely of a sentimental kind, consisting of these high-sounding cymbals, the 'patriotism,' 'liberty,' 'independence,' etc. The Oriental Republic has never in the abstract been found wanting in these virtues; but the time has now arrived when, with that lovely country a wreck from political passions and the sordid struggles of innumerable parties, her neighbors and the world watch with painful anxiety to see if her children are capable of giving the highest interpretation to those elastic terms. Uruguay can never be forced into joining the Argentine Confederation, nor should the attempt be made; but we confess to entertaining a belief that the voluntary expression of her wish to such effect is very far removed indeed from the category of political impossibilities.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we learn, just at the moment of going to press, that Dr. Burmeister, the distinguished director of our Museum, yesterday about 5 p.m. was shot through the head by his own servant, a Spaniard, who was caught by his master in the act of stealing. Dr. Burmeister was by latest accounts lying in a very precarious condition, but we are glad to state that confident hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The would-be assassin was

secured principally through the exertions of Dr. Burmeister himself, and is now confined in the Police Office. We trust this outrage will meet with condign punishment.

A bachelor merchant, notorious for his respect for old customs, remarked to us yesterday on an innovation introduced in the order of toasts at the 'United Service' Club dinner on Saturday last, viz., that of leaving the Ladies last on the list, instead of the Press as in England. It is strange that at home, the land 'par excellence' of press power, liberty and influence, the Fourth Estate should ever have been the Pariah of public dinner-tables, to which the last post-prandial compliment is flung with sleepy ill-grace, in order to keep it in tolerable good humor. Such has ever been the case in Old England, and we suppose will be to the end of time. The innovation (our gallantry forbids the word improvement) introduced at the inauguration banquet of the new Club must be ascribed to the good taste of the toast-master in keeping the 'bonne bouche' to the last.

Public wrath respecting the state of the streets of the metropolis is now in the condition of being nursed to keep it warm. Human endurance is a relative quality, and Buenos Ayreans possess the doubtful virtue in a pre-eminent degree. But the limit has been reached, and a remedy must be found. For the last week, owing to the prevalence of misty weather, our thoroughfares have been tur.ed into Crimean mud lakes; business and pleasure have been brought to the usual stand still, and anathemas against a bankrupt Municipality are loud and deep. The fact is we must give up half of our splendid projects for making railways, telegraphs, &c., and set our house in order. The 'genteel poverty' system of 'keeping up appearances' abroad, while as regards even common decencies we are starving at home, must be abandoned. Let the next loan brought forward be for paving and draining the city through its entire extent, and let us cry 'halt!' to railways, telegraphs, and schools for Gaucho children till the money is raised and spent for this most necessary reform.

There are now, according to the official returns, three thousand settlers on the lands of the Central Argentine Railway Company. This is certainly admirable progress for the time the Company is at the work of colonizing; but we see by the report which we intend publishing to-morrow that the price these new comers will have to pay for their land is fixed at £1 per acre, and we have no hesitation in saying that this figure is fifty or even seventy per cent. too high, and, if not reduced, will interfere with the progress of the settlements, though the terms of repayment may be considered easy and liberal.

A clerical error in this column on the 29th ult. has given a clever subscriber food for a calculation that takes the breath away. We wrote off the date referred to, "During the year 1869, 442,165,080 (millions) of eggs were imported from the continent of Europe by the United Kingdom." The word millions was 'de trop' and furnished our correspondent with materials for the following remarks:—"There must be an error in this return, as taking the population of the United Kingdom as low as 30,000,000 and the year at 365 days, the above number would assign to each individual no less than 14,738,816 eggs a year, or nearly a-third of an egg over 4,038 eggs a day, which at a penny a piece, etc., etc."

The late fall of snow in Rosario killed nearly all the lambs. The native puesteros fled to their ranchos paralyzed by the temperature, and although a thaw set in within 24 hours the sheep suffered visibly. Along the Saladillo the fall was heaviest.

Mlle Carlotta Patti arrived at Rio on the 26th ult. and was received by the Italian residents with great warmth, a band of music going out to the steamer in a launch to escort her on shore. This celebrated artiste may be expected in Buenos Ayres in a couple of months.

The Baradero assassins have been condemned to death, and now comes the real crisis. Will they be executed? The foreign public may be said to be waiting with held breath to see if the law will be carried out. Judge Poudal has fearlessly done his duty, and if justice fails the guilt will not this time lie on the bench. We shall see within a brief period whether the criminal law in this country is to remain the ridiculous farce it has been for the last half century. We regret to find our influential colleague the *Tribuna* indulge in some lachrymose remarks on the sentence, which look exceedingly like a plea for mercy on those worst of miscreants. Let the law take its course, say we.

We received yesterday our English exchanges to 3rd June per s.s. City of Rio de Janeiro, extracts from which we publish in another column. The general news is not of exciting interest, public attention being concentrated when the mail left on the result of the Derby. A horrible murder committed in Berks where a whole family was massacred, has created a most painful sensation; and the trial of Bolton and his companion for malpractices while disguised as women, has produced the most extraordinary and nauseous revelations. The House of Commons on a late occasion adopted on the motion of Mr. Crawford a measure it has not resorted to since the year 1849, viz. that of excluding strangers and press reporters from the House. From Paris we hear that the small pox is raging fiercely in that capital; the larger number of victims are children, and one celebrated physician is said to have received no less than £900 in one week, as fees for vaccinating children. The political situation is stagnant, but the advices respecting River Plate produce are favourable.

To-morrow, the 4th, may well be looked on as the greatest anniversary on this vast continent. Not North American citizens alone but all lovers of freedom, of whatever nationality, feel pride on the recurrence of this glorious day. We offer our best wishes and congratulations on the auspicious occasion to the Honorable Mr. Kirk, who so worthily represents his great nation near the President of this Republic. As we have already announced, Mr. Kirk will hold a reception to-morrow at the United States Legation in Calle San Martin.

Amongst the arrivals per City of Rio are the Hon. Mr. Stevens, family, and suite. This gentleman comes accredited as United States Minister to the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. We salute the honorable gentleman, and hope his sojourn in the Plate may prove a long and agreeable one to him.

Lelmi's benefit took place on Friday night, and notwithstanding the very bad weather a fashionable and very numerous audience attended. The popular tenor received during the evening many tokens of public favour and was warmly applauded. Madlle. Baratry assumed the role of the page Oscar and achieved, we may say, a decided success, although labouring under the nervousness inseparable from a first appearance.

The latest advices show the continuance, or rather rapid growth of the foreign loan mania in England. Foreign bonds have all risen, even Spanish and Turkish are getting into favor, and Argentine securities are amongst the first favorites. Money is at 2½ in the open market in London and difficult of employment; it is nothing but this plethora that brings foreign loans into such request.

We find the following paragraphs in a home contemporary. It would appear that editors meet with equal appreciation from the representatives of the Cross and the Crescent:—

"The Westminster Gazette" informs its readers that the Pope has sent his "Apostolic benediction" to the writer whose letters from Rome have appeared in that paper.

"Editors appear to fare well in Turkey. The Sultan was so much pleased with a leading article on his speech from the throne, which appeared in the *Tevki*, that he has conferred upon the editor, Ali Bey, the grade of *caimacum* (lieut.-colonel), and given him a *baksh* of £500."

Our annual death rate in Buenos Ayres is thirty-two per mil. The latest European returns show London to have the lowest death rate (twenty per mil) in Europe, while Vienna is at the opposite end of the scale with forty-two per mil. Paris and Berlin stand at thirty-five and twenty-eight respectively.

At the starting post the odds on McGregor for the Derby Stakes were nine to four, and the book-makers at last refused to take the field against him even at this rate: twenty to one was freely laid against Palmerston, and still longer odds against Muster. The mile and a-half was done in 2m. 45sec., or seven seconds less time than by Pretender last year. The field was one of the smallest that ever started for the "blue ribbon," only fifteen horses coming to the post. Sunlight and Sunshine were both scratched. The reduced number of starters is in favor of those who drew them in the STANDARD Sweepstakes. We calculated on there being double the number at the post.

The firing of rockets on Friday evening that led people to suppose there was news from Entre Rios, was from the Colon Theatre for Lelmi's

benefit. Lelmi deserves rocket firing far better than Dick Jordan, but the custom of burning powder on any and every occasion, whether for a victory on which the country's welfare might depend or a blow-out at the theatre, is a rather incongruous proceeding.

Great anxiety was felt yesterday for news from Entre Rios, but nothing of importance transpired. The expected battle may not come off after all, for Jordan's men are said to be half naked, and he will probably do his utmost to give General Rivas the slip. The rebel leader has now about two thousand men.

The United Club, lately started in this city by the Britishers, gave its inauguration dinner last evening. As the STANDARD was duly represented at the banquet, we can promise our readers a description of it in Tuesday's issue.

Saturday next, the 9th, will be a general holiday to commemorate the independence of this country. The Progreso Club will, we believe, give its usual July ball on Friday evening.

The excitement amongst the printers respecting the lotteries continues. An immense number of tickets were purchased by them for the Corrientes lottery drawn yesterday, the principal prize in which is 20,000 patacons. Ten to one on its falling to the trade again.

Emigration from England is daily assuming larger proportions; the point of chief attraction, however, is the United States.

The telegraph line between Santa Fe and Parana will be completed in three weeks; the line will then be pushed on to Diamante.

Later accounts show that the present Indian embroglio is not a mere raid but the organised opening of a systematic campaign by Calficura and the tribes under his sway. From present appearances there is worse mischief brewing in the South. The STANDARD, when writing, about six months ago, on the way the National Government was dealing with this chieftain, predicted the present catastrophe, if a different policy were not adopted.

The flight of a leading "tendero" was spoken of yesterday.

The City of Limerick, in which Mrs. Lynch and her children took passage for Europe, made the run from Montevideo to Rio Janeiro in the incredibly short time of three days and six hours. The Imperial Government would not allow Mrs. Lynch to land at Rio.

A sailor was suffocated last week by leaving a coke fire lighting in the cabin of a small boat in which he was sleeping.

Major Rickard, Inspector General of Mines, left yesterday morning for Cordoba to superintend the throwing of a bridge over the River Primero. This work will be of immense utility, as all the carts from the Tucuman side are at present forced to halt on that bank in sight of the railway station which is on this side.

A contemporary remarks that of the arrests made by the police for some time past the greater number are foreigners. This is much to be regretted; the contrary used to be the case.

Mr. Mundy's murderer has not yet been taken; and even if he be arrested by the authorities there can be little hope of his being executed. Public attention is still fixed on the Baradero assassins. The 15 days within which Judge Pondal promised to send them to the scene of their crime for punishment have nearly expired, and yet we hear nothing of how the trial goes on, or whether it has even begun. This is the effect of the closed doors system that has proved such a curse to this country.

The Paxon is being got ready for service; it is thought she will be sent to Federacion.

Our countryman Mr. Elias O'Donnell has turned up again on the circle squaring question. He has just published a well got up book in defence of his assertion that the problem is possible and has been solved by him. We hope to return him our best thanks for the copy of his work which he sent us yesterday.

It is said that several Porteña ladies well known in aristocratic circles are about to get up a Fancy Fair in aid of some charitable object. The British Bazaar shewed a splendid lead in this way; but the increase of these reunions is looked at with considerable, and not unfounded apprehension by the "sexes laid."

The Court of Appeal in England, the Lord Chief Baron, Lord Penzance and Mr. Justice Keating sitting, has decided that the insanity of Lady Mordaunt is a permanent bar to the progress of the divorce suit instituted by Sir Charles Mordaunt. The suit therefore falls to the ground.

North American advices announce the passing of the bill for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway. During the month of May the United States reduced their National Debt by upwards of 11,000,000 dollars.

The frontier question has suddenly become the leading one of the day; and it needs no prophet to predict the result if the apathy of the public on this vital point continue much longer. Governor Castro who though a fairly able and energetic administrator has at many important stages of his career prefaced some useful deeds by a multitude of superfluous words seems roused to action by the late atrocities at Los Tres Arroyos, and in a note to the Minister of War calls for a Crusade against the savages, offering to quit for the moment his Governor's chair and assume the roles of Peter the Hermit and Cœur de Lion in this holy war. H.E. proposes a grand final effort to drive the Indians beyond the rivers Negro and Colorado, and keep them there. The latter is far more difficult than the former; and while the Entre Riano rebellion lasts, it is hard to see how the necessary troops can be raised. Congress for a wonder has taken up the question; and Senator Llerena has introduced a bill for raising eight millions to carry out the occupation and colonization of the Rio Negro frontier line. The Government seems to be in a hurry to do so, in reply to Senator Oroño's interpellations, admitted that he knows nothing about the invasion but hoped Colonel Campos would do something.

On Monday the fourth, an anniversary so justly dear to every American, The Hon. Mr. Kirk, Minister resident of the United States in this country will hold a reception at the Legation, Calle S. Martin. We also hear of preparations amongst the American citizens in Montevideo, to celebrate the glorious occasion with becoming honour; amongst other festivities a ball on board the United States frigate Lancaster has been arranged to come off.

Rain fell heavily on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, marring the pleasures people always derive from a holiday. From present appearances we may expect a continuance of moist weather. Notwithstanding the unfavorable day, the inauguration of the Billingham Tramway came off with brilliant success. We were unable to attend, but hear that the cars were crowded on each trip, and that the appointments of the line are equal if not superior to those of the other city tramways. The route this line takes will ensure it an immense traffic during the summer months.

We had a novel and important proposal yesterday from a subscriber living near Frayle Muerto, respecting the disposal of three leagues of excellent camp near that town. The land is situated eight leagues South of Frayle Muerto, is well watered with fresh "lagunas" and has good soil. It is only two leagues from the river Saladillo and is surrounded by thriving farms and estancias. The proprietors are anxious to put this fine property up to raffle, provided 300 tickets at an ounce each can be sold. Who would not risk \$400 paper dollars on the chance of winning 20,000 acres of land? in this lottery-loving country this experiment ought to succeed.

The report that had gained currency in Montevideo to the effect that the Mauá Bank, there had asked permission from Government to issue notes to the amount of 5,000,000 has been officially contradicted. The Bank has only asked permission to exercise its right of issue as a measure of precaution.

We deem it right to caution the public against the flood of lottery tickets that now pours into this country by every mail from Frankfort on Maine and other cities of Germany. Since the battle of Sadowa, Prussia has very wisely suppressed nearly every lottery and gambling establishment throughout the Confederation and in her own dominions; and the tickets sent out here and to other countries for money drawings should all be classed under the head of swindles.

Dr. Lons who has officially reported on the cattle plague for the Montevideo Government, attributes its outbreak in the Department of Montevideo to the excessive number of cats (le that have been placed on the lands in certain districts and the consequent insufficiency of food. Dr. Lons recommends Government to order estimates to be taken of the cattle feeding in the districts he refers to, and which he anticipates will surprise every one. The disease is abating in those places where it appeared.

Every day brings worse news from the Banda Oriental. The state of

that country is, we are informed, by private letters, beyond the conception of people here, and no one can see any way of relief except through an amalgamation with the Argentine Confederation. The small estancieros native and foreign are all nearly ruined, and a few months continuance of the present state of affairs will leave them penniless. Aparicio is now leading President Batlle a dance up and down the river Negro, and there is said to be intense dissatisfaction amongst the division leaders of the National army at the absence of any result to the campaign up to the present.

The Board of Health which unites to its hygienic functions those of a Paving Board, is at logger heads with Sir John Coghlan about his water pipes which are lying about several streets, and a petition to oblige him to remove them has been presented to the Municipality by the Board. Really we cannot see that poor Sir John is to blame, the pipes must lie somewhere before being put down, and he cannot be expected to carry them in his waistcoat pocket. It is not his fault that the streets are absurdly narrow.

Señora Maria Bondeses, who was in charge of the Lazaretto during the late prevalence of yellow fever, has been presented by the Municipality with a gratuity of 5,000 dollars currency.

That the cattle plague is still rife in many parts may be seen by the fact that of 31 beasts sent to the Northern slaughter house some days ago, eight were rejected by the inspectors as unfit for human food. The inspection of the tongue of the animal is found to be an unerring test of its health.

The unfortunate Municipality is chewing the cud or perhaps eating the leek of its past blunders. The Town Hall is besieged daily by clouds of duns of every kind, from the poor peon who has toiled for months to the gasman and upholsterer, and for all we know tailor and bootmaker. A number of Italian labourers are amongst the creditors and have laid the matter before their Consul Signor Negri, who has sent a sharp note to "pro tem" Lord Mayor Cabral on the subject. His Lordship replies "non possumus," "no funds," but honourably promises to pay when anything turns up. This Micawber like intention will not save the Corporation in an action for wages due should the Italians deem fit to institute one.

The province of Corrientes has already sent in forty cases of goods to the Cordoba exhibition. This looks like business and may stimulate other provinces to action.

The Rev. Dr. Arrellano who lately died in Cordoba was a Vicar General and a namesake of the esteemed bishop of the diocese. It was at first thought by many that the Rev. Prelate had died.

The people of Ranchos, before which town a smiling and prosperous future seems opening, are anxious to throw off old traditions in view of their improving prospects; and, we think they are right in doing so. The future name of this little place will be Pueblo Guido, an appellation that awakens the most refined artistic recollections.

The Billingham tramway is a great success as far as it has gone, and there is a great desire on the part of the proprietors to conciliate the public, but we would recommend our friend Don Mariano to publish his itinerary clearly. There were various belayed wayfarers on Thursday night loitering in Saipacha about half past ten, in the belief that the accomodating tramway would bear them home, but it did not come; so they trudged home in the mud with curses not deep but rather loud. Don Mariano should fix his hours, publish them, and stick to them.

The news from the sister city is still unfavourable to the Government which seems stricken with the madness that assails those obnoxious to the gods. It is but a few days ago since a batch of political prisoners were set free unconditionally and we now find the Montevideo police scampering through that city on the ridiculous errand of again arresting them.

The advices from Europe per City of Rio show everything going up. Produce, bonds, shares, all in the ascendant. Splendid state of things as long as it lasts.

There will be no balloon ascent on the 9th, Hargraves who was expected to ascend has a natural apprehension of the fate of Baraille.

The musical committee of the Philharmonic Society have requested us to inform their members that the last general meeting takes place to-morrow (Sunday) at one p.m. at the Coliseum. Tickets will be delivered at the same time to members who take an active part in the concert.

The official report of the Indian raid at Los Tres Arroyos by Colonel Campos, commanding the frontier garrisons to the South, goes to prove that this lamentable affair is due in great measure to the little attention paid by the War Office to the appointments and wants of the troops on the frontier, while the balance of censure is clearly to be charged to a want of sufficient vigilance on the part of some of the officers in command. The despatch of Colonel Campos gives us no clue as to which of his subordinates has been found wanting, and he even goes the length of ignoring in toto the fact of several deserters from his troops, headed by a field officer, being among, or rather at the head of the savages. It is impossible after a careful perusal of Col. Campos' despatches to come to any other conclusion than that the invasion might have been foreseen and frustrated if proper vigilance had been exercised. But it is, after all, not so much the men as the system that lies at the root of these ever recurring evils. There is not a system of any kind in this country that is not open to objection, but that on which the army is partly recruited is a crying shame. The scourings of the jails are flung into the ranks. Each scoundrel condemned to frontier service as a punishment is a recruit for the Indians and a foe the more for the nation and society. In the ranks he is obliged to make some attempt at subordination and therefore deserts on the first opportunity to the Indian hordes, amongst which he is free as the wild beast he in most instances resembles. These are the men that promote invasions by desertion, giving information to the foe, playing the spy, and other such congenial offices. Again, a province teeming with horses is unable to keep a few hundred soldiers on the frontiers well mounted. Is this accident or design? does any one benefit by neglecting his duty at convenient moments? is there anything hidden that neither the press nor the public can get at that can account for these perpetual shortcomings? The National and Provincial Governments are animated with the best intentions, and we trust the enquiry into the pillage and massacre at Los Tres Arroyos which has just been ordered by the former will throw some light on the darkness that surrounds this question.

The steamer City of Rio Janeiro of the Tait Line arrived at Montevideo yesterday morning, having made a splendid run out in 27 days. She brings dates to the 4th ult., and we hope to publish the latest European intelligence to-morrow, the usual telegraphic summary of which will be found in this issue.

We have papers from Paysandu to Wednesday last. The townspeople are expecting a visiting from Aparicio, and Gen. Caraballo has taken the field with his entire division, leaving 500 infantry in Paysandu to defend the place.

Messrs. Drew and Benn, the special and general agents of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, returned to town yesterday morning from Rosario, where they had been on important business of the company's.

We have so often cause to comment on the lazy way many public officials get through their duties, that we feel additional pleasure in giving credit where it is proved to be due. We therefore wish to add our testimony to that of our colleagues in favor of our countryman, Mr. Police Commissary O'Wright, whose zeal and intelligence in the discharge of his arduous duties entitle him to the recognition of the citizens and the consideration of his superiors. O'Wright has a touch of Scotland Yard about him that makes his very name a terror to evil-doers. His last exploit was the skilful finding and recovery of \$12,000 worth of boots and shoes lately stolen from the fashionable establishment of Mr. Bernasconi. It is unnecessary to add that O'Wright took the thief into the bargain.

We have as yet few if any additional details respecting the assassination of Mr. Mundy near Frayle Muerto. It appears that Mr. Squires wished the murdered man to accompany him to Rosario as he feared for his safety if left alone in charge of the house; but Mundy said he had no business in town, was not afraid, and would remain. The murder is supposed to have been committed on Tuesday morning, but the corpse was not found till Friday afternoon. No trace whatever has as yet been come at of the perpetrator of the crime. There is great indignation about the murder amongst the settlers, native and foreign, and it is not improbable if the assassin be captured that we may at last have a specimen of Lynch Law in this country.



THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1870.

To-morrow will be the Ninety-fourth anniversary of American Independence, beyond question the greatest national feast day on the American continent, a day dear to every American in every clime, and welcomed by all who revere the name of Washington.

If the friends of republican institutions are at times down-hearted and depressed in the States of South America, they have at least nothing to fear in the North American Union, where the great principles of self-government have taken root and survived the checks and vicissitudes of nearly one hundred years. The American Union may be aptly termed the vastest monument of civilization and progress that the world has ever witnessed, and amid the ceaseless and expanding energies of the people whose nationality we today salute are to be traced that free spirit and persevering industry which have ever characterized the race that nearly three centuries ago rejected Europe with its prejudices to embrace America with its liberties.

The past year has been one of unexampled prosperity for the Union; trade and commerce have increased, the crops have given one hundred fold, the population has grown prodigiously by the ceaseless flood of immigrants from all the chief ports of Europe, and the day is not far distant when every acre of arable land in the Union, covering three millions of square miles, will be settled on and occupied.

There is really nothing in the history of the world which affords a precedent for such stupendous national progress; and it would seem that in the valley of the Mississippi and on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains the scattered children of Shem, Ham, and Japhet will be congregated at the close of the 19th century in peaceful harmony.

To recapitulate all the various measures which mark the progress of this great people during the past year is utterly beyond our sphere. The opening of the Pacific Railway is a mighty triumph worthy of such a people; the establishment of a regular steam line between China and San Francisco outstrips Europe in even the march of trade; whilst the passing of the 15th amendment of the Constitution, giving to all the right of voting, without regard to color or race, fully realizes the beautiful words of Curran—"No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter with what solemnities he may have knelt at the altar of slavery; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down, the moment he touches the sacred land of Liberty the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of the chains that burst from around him and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."

We write of a country boasting of two millions of settled farms of 200 acres each, of a nation of sailors, soldiers, lawyers, merchants and agriculturists, whose motto is in everything "Excelsior," who do nothing by halves and whose genius, talent and industry, have reduced every art of man, every gift of nature, every discovery of science to the one grand object—National greatness. The American people have triumphed. Europe may sneer at the stupendous progress of the United States and deride their power: but an impartial world will decide that a people who pays off its National Debt at the rate of eleven millions of patacons per month, and traverses continents with railways, whose flag floats on every sea, and whose commerce extends to every clime, betrays a vitality contrasting strongly with the palsied efforts of enfeebled Europe.

Little did the signers of the declaration of Independence in 1776, suppose that before a century could elapse, the struggling and divided colonies which they represented would rise as a nation to rank amongst the foremost on the globe; yet so it has come to pass. And proud should we be, the people of the parent stock from whose race this mighty nation has sprung.

We salute the American people on this great National festival, and trust that each returning year will afford as pleasing a prospect as the present.

MEETING AT THE SOCIEDAD RURAL

The meeting at the Rural Society in reference to the Indian invasion was held yesterday at 3 o'clock, there being more than forty estancieros present. The chair was taken by Don Jose Maria Martinez de Ioz, with Don Eduardo Olivera as secretary. The chairman stated in a few words the purpose of the meeting, which was, to express the sentiments of the estancieros with reference to Governor Castro's proposal to the National Government.

Sr. Viton said that it was painfully evident that the efforts of the National Government to defend the frontier were fruitless. Governor Castro had taken up the matter with energy, and it was necessary to adopt immediate measures. Let the National Guards be called out and the remedy will soon come; let them appoint their own officers, men in whom they will have confidence; they will have their own horses, and the security of the frontier will be complete. If we had had 200 men of this stamp at Tres Arroyos the recent massacre and pillage would not have occurred.

Sr. Olivera stated that Governor Castro was of similar views and that the head-quarters of the intended expedition should be at Tres Arroyos.

Sr. Viton merely wished the National Guards in frontier districts to be called into service, organized and armed, but not removed from their homes and families.

Sr. Jurado said that Governor Castro had asked the National Government for arms, and the Minister of War replied that he had none.

(A voice—Let him buy them.)

Sr. Arana said that Colonel Campos had been for six weeks vainly asking the National Government for horses before the invasion took place. The garrison of Azul, only nine leagues from the scene of plunder, was unable to render assistance, being also without horses. Let us support Governor Castro by all means for the means to put us over the winter. Nothing much can be done till Spring.

As to the calling out of the National Guards in the frontier districts this is a delusion: regiments are put down 2000 strong, which do not exist, the men having mostly run away in view of the constant levies. There is no use in going to the National Government for instance, we shall be told to plant potatoes, or that we don't know how to mind cattle as they do in the United States. Neither do we find any hope in Congress, for even the Deputies from this Province seem to forget us in toto, and only a chance member from the Upper Provinces deigns to mention our case.

Sr. Jurado said. Even since the colonial time experience has shewn that the only men to fight the Indians are the National Guards of the frontier districts. Troops of the line are no use (a voice "Nor paper Colonels") (another voice "Nor apothecaries to command divisions"). The men who have done good service on the frontier are the National Guards of Pergamino, Bragado and Azul. Let us arm the frontier settlers; that is the best remedy.

Sr. Ferrero. If you arm them the arms will be taken from them the next time the Indians come in to rob.

Sr. Arana. My plan is this. The distance from Pillahuinco to La Blanca is 25 leagues, and at each station there is a force of 60 men. Now if Governor Castro raises 300 men the National Government can put an intermediate fort, distributing the 1500 men evenly, with stations every four leagues, armed with cannon.

Sr. Ferrero put no confidence in these small forts; Fort Vigilancia was taken the other day and the garrison (27 men) all butchered.

Sr. Olivera stated that the National Government had requested the Sociedad Rural to buy 1500 horses for Col. Campos' division.

Sr. Real de Azua said the number was wholly insufficient, as every man required at least three horses (hear, hear). The first foggy morning the Indians would steal these horses too.

Sr. Jurado considered the situation of the fort at La Blanca as very suitable for strategy, being protected on one side by the Sierra. Let us support Governor Castro to the fullest, and promise him horses and all necessities. Let us also go before the National Government and call on President Sarmiento to defend the frontier as he is in duty bound. We will say to him "If you give Governor Castro the means we will answer for the result."

Sr. Olivera then proposed to elect two deputations one to wait on Governor Castro tendering him the fullest

confidence and most strenuous support; the other to have an interview with President Sarmiento for the purposes above expressed.

The chairman then appointed the following gentlemen to form the deputations; for waiting on President Sarmiento, Messrs. Leloir, Viton, Agüero, Arana, Real de Azua, and Jurado; for the interview with Governor Castro Messrs. Arana, Jurado and Ferrero.

Those present then signed an address to Governor Castro as follows—

"The repeated Indian invasions shew the total insufficiency of our present frontier system, and the undersigned members of the Sociedad Rural beg to offer Your Excellency our warmest support and assistance."

The meeting broke up at 4 o'clock.

THE UNITED CLUB.

On Saturday evening the inauguration banquet of the new Club took place at the Club rooms, 124 Calle San Martin. The premises form the upper story of the old Roma Hotel and are fitted up with the utmost elegance and neatness. The reading-room is a splendid apartment 40 x 20, facing the street: the table, on which are found all the principal English and local journals, is a massive piece of English oak stretching almost the whole length of the room. Crossing a lobby we enter the smoking-room, which is supplied with whist-tables, chess-boards, and back-gammon tables, the latter are of beautifully finished arbutus-wood from the Lakes of Killarney. A small toilet room intervenes before we reach the billiard-saloon; here is one of Thurston's best tables, 12 feet by 6. Next come Sunday apartments for the manager &c. and forming the 4th side of the quadrangle is the dining-hall, which is even of larger dimensions than the reading-room, and furnished in the most comfortable manner, well-lighted and aired, and possessing, like the reading-room, a large fireplace with marble mantelpiece. The rear of the premises comprises the kitchen and offices of the chef, who takes the contract for supplying the members with board at the reasonable charge of 600\$ per month. Nothing is wanting for the comfort and convenience of the members, and it is easy to see what an immense gain the new Club must prove to the young men of English and American circles in Buenos Ayres, at a very trifling cost. The situation of the Club could not be better chosen, being only 3 doors from the Exchange and alongside the STANDARD office, in the heart of the business quarter of the city, the tramways passing close by, and placed in immediate contact with the Banks, Hotels, Theatres &c. The committee have been fortunate in securing these premises at a low rent, and are entitled to much praise for the diligence and good taste displayed in fitting them up in a very short space of time.

Dinner was laid for 36 gentlemen, the chair being taken by Mr. F. W. Moore, president of the Club, who was supported on the right and left by the members of the committee and Messrs. Warden, McCrae, M. G. Mulhall, Thos. St. George Armstrong, Jones, and others. The table was tastefully decorated and dinner was served in excellent style. When the champagne was uncorked the chairman rose and said—"Gentlemen. At the opening of this new Club 'first duty that devolves on us is to drink the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with all honors.

The next toast was "the land we live in" the chairman making some happy allusions to President Sarmiento, the progress of the Argentine Republic, and coupling with the toast the Model Republic of North America, which was represented by some members present.

Mr. Armstrong junr. replied to the toast in appropriate terms, calling attention to the many advantages that Buenos Ayres offers to the foreigners who come to settle in the country, and pointing out the happy era of peace and progress on which we now seem entering.

After this was the toast of the evening "the United Club"; the chairman sketched briefly the necessity that had long been felt for an institution of the kind, the acceptance it met with from the junior members of our foreign society, and advantages to result from it. He said that some of the merchants lent valuable assistance in carrying out the project, while others threw cold water on it, considering that the old Foreign Club was quite enough for the merchants and that the clerks did not need any. He hoped

that the success of the institution would be the best answer both to their friends and to critics. The toast was drunk with great applause.

Mr. Trotman proposed the health of President Sarmiento in a very graceful manner, and it was received with the warmest demonstrations.

The next toast was the "Press of Buenos Ayres", coupling with it the names of the editors of the STANDARD.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall, in acknowledging the flattering terms in which the STANDARD was spoken of, adverted to the present happy occasion as a proof that the English residents of B. Ayres were making steady progress. A few years ago we were only a handful, and now we come to inaugurate another institution that speaks of the growth of our public, and in which the taste and sentiment of Englishmen were apparent. The United Club did honor to its originators, in the same manner that the British Clerks, who formed so large a proportion of its members, did honor to Buenos Ayres and to the country of their nativity. The new Club could certainly count on the best wishes of the foreign public for its success.

Mr. Joseph proposed the health of the Committee, paying a special compliment to Mr. Goodhall for his untiring activity in completing all the arrangements and fitting up the premises in the superior style that characterized the various apartments.

Mr. Goodhall briefly returned thanks.

Mr. Kreuze called on the guests to join him in a special toast to the Chairman, to whom was mainly due the realization of the Club: the toast was drunk with great applause.

The chairman next gave "the Ladies," drunk with three times three.

Mr. Frank Mulhall being called for, said "Though I cannot claim to be the youngest bachelor present I gladly seize the honor of responding for the Ladies, our best friends. Perhaps, gentlemen, you think I have kissed the Blarney stone, as you call on me to say something to this toast, but unfortunately I have not, nor can I pretend to do justice to the subject. The Ladies command our admiration at all times. Are they not matchless sweethearts when young and pretty? They make the best wives when not too cross; and as for 'old maids' they are always useful, and also ornamental when not too old. All our sympathies are with the young and pretty, and, therefore, gentlemen, I say 'Long life to the Ladies, and may they grow younger and prettier every day.'"

This concluded the list of toasts, whereupon the Chairman invited the company to sing God save the Queen, after which the guests dispersed at 10 o'clock, having satisfactorily inaugurated the new Club in the true English style.

RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

The reception at the American Minister's was one of the most crowded ever held in this city. At 1/2 past 2 o'clock President Sarmiento with his Ministers Doctors Velez Sarsfield, Avellaneda, Varela, and Gorostiaga, entered the Legation; but the saloons were then crowded by all the principal American gentlemen of this city, besides a good sprinkling of foreigners of other nationalities. At an early hour in the day H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affairs, Mr. McDonnell, with his Secretary, Mr. Sartoris, Count D'Amelot, French Chargé, M. Le Maitres, German Minister, Mr. Borges, Brazilian Minister; also the Spanish and other Ministers, called to pay their devoirs to Mr. Kirk. Shortly after the arrival of President Sarmiento the Hon. Mr. Kirk invited his guests to the banquet table, which groined under all the de-Johnston, Scully, Sharp and Tupper, to whom separately and collectively is due the success of the entertainment, which afforded intense and general satisfaction. At the proper moment were proposed the following toasts:—

Her Majesty the Queen.  
The Imperial Family.  
Their Royal Highnesses the Comte d'En and his Imperial bride, &c. &c.

Messrs. Steele and Ewbank, each delivered admirable speeches, as we are informed, but the tone of them was so confidential as to preclude the possibility of our being 'louder' in their praise. The toast of the evening was that of His Excellency Mr. Buckley-Matthew responded to by the guests with the wildest applause. In return His Excellency conveyed the expression of his thanks in a manner worthy of a thorough English gentleman as he is. His discourse was not too long, most sympathetic and humorous, and in every way appropriate to the occasion. Mr. de Lara Tupper with great

taste proposed the health of Mrs. Buckley-Matthew and family, so endeared to the memory of every Englishman or lady who had had the privilege of knowing them and experiencing their gracious and captivating society. The proceedings so aptly and hurriedly narrated occupied over three hours, and so after the health of the Chargé d'Affaires Mr. T. C. Cobbold, proposed by Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Cobbold's gallant reply coupling the health of the ladies, the signal for dispersion was given, and which seemed to remind a large proportion of the company that they had claims upon their agreeable society at home in the way of excluded wives and charming daughters whose absence was regretted by many besides their noble selves. We congratulate ourselves and all present at this cheerful little meeting, and reflect with pleasure on the fact that nothing can deprive us of the many pleasant and we trust profitable impressions which it produced. Now wishing Mr. Buckley-Matthew a prosperous and pleasant voyage and happy meeting with those so dear to him; and craving the indulgence of your readers towards this poor attempt on our part.

We remain,  
Your obedient servants,  
X. Y. Z.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.  
Not much is known about the movements of General Castro or President Balle, but the Blancos seem to be carrying all before them. They took the town of Melo or Cerro Largo apparently without resistance, and Colonel Nicomedes with only four followers escaped to tell the tale to the President. Advice from Rio Negro mentions [23rd inst] that the Gefe of Paysandú announces the alarming news that Medina and several other Blanco leaders have crossed over from Entre Ríos. General Caraballo is supposed to have already started in pursuit of him. Telegrams from Colouia say that a band of rebels had come in sight, and it seems Captain Manton sent urgent requests for a U. S. man-of-war, to protect him and his Patent Slip: the Wasp is going up there.

The continued interruption of the telegraph-wires, the daring acts of piracy in port, now almost nightly, and the wretched condition of Montevideo and the whole Republic, give rise to gloomy doubts and much uneasiness. Meantime it is not true that the Siglo advocates a Plebiscite for annexation to the Argentine Republic; such a measure is impracticable until Orientals themselves propose it.

The captain and crew of the British schooner Kitten, which was wrecked at Maldonado on the 7th inst. arrived to-day overland: the vessel and cargo were a complete loss. The Kitten had a cargo from Rio Janeiro, consigned to Castro Brothers of B. Ayres.

The Tribuna has an article on "impunity of crime," alluding to the fact that notorious murderers are allowed to walk about the streets of B. Ayres and Montevideo without the slightest molestation.

Paper-money continues to depreciate.

ARRIVALS

- Cardiff—Leonore, Hiteua, and Nelson, with coal.
- Glasgow—Pauline David, coal.
- St. Laurence, gen. cargo.
- Marseilles—Queen of the Sea, fo Zarate.
- Bordeaux—Les Piot, and Renér wines.
- Genoa—B. Ayres, and M. Video, 275 immigrants.
- Cádiz—G. B. Daste, salt and 41 immigrants.
- Hamburg—Lucien, gen. cargo.
- Marseilles—Fautvig, for Rosario.
- Austerdam—Bertiga, gen. cargo.
- Baltimore—Alfred, furniture.
- Malaga—Enrique, wine.
- Barcelona—Timoteo, wines.

We find by our North American exchanges that the report made by the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Paraguayan question will make about thirty octavo printed pages, and the testimony probably three hundred. Its character may be judged by the resolutions reported to the House. Members of the Committee say that it shows Lopez to have been more cruel and bloodthirsty than any of the tyrants of Rome, he having put many persons, including his own brother, to death by summary process, and maintained a frightful terrorism over all his subjects during the entire time of his dictatorship. The report in full is looked for with the greatest anxiety in the River Plate.

ON 'CHANGE.

The Bond market opened to-day at 69 1/2 firm and prices looked as if they were going up, but the Bond King sold heavily and shook the market; prices fell off from 69 1/2 to 69 1/4. Nearly all the Bonds sold by the Bond King in the morning he rebought in the liquidation room; this stiffened prices greatly, and at a late hour there were buyers for cash at 3, and for the end of July at 6 1/2, sellers asking 69.

Exchange on France was done to-day at 5 1/2, and on England at 4 1/2, but very little passed, it being so close to the end of the month.

It was rumored on 'Change to-day that the Blanco party had taken Colonia. Capt. Mantón some two days ago applied to the American admiral for protection, and the Wasp was at once sent there, but the body of fifty men that last week fell on Colonia was neither Government or rebel party, but a gang of 'matrosos,' whose sole aim was to rob the district. Things in the Banda Oriental could not look worse; the Aparicio men have passed the Rio Negro and are increasing in numbers. The Government landed 80 men last night at Colonia, and Bu-tamont went on in the same steamer with 100 more.

This being the last day of the month there was a very active business done on 'Change; Bond brokers and discounters were busy from an early hour, and some very large sums of money were taken up for 6 1/2 and 90 days at 8 and 9 and even 10 per cent. to pay for Bonds maturing. A speculation for August has set in, and the bulls are preparing for a large business for that month in expectation of the placing of the Wanklyn loan at 80. From the general appearance of the market it is probable that there will be a much larger business done in Bonds for the ensuing quarter than for this, as those securities have gradually slipped from the hands of the parties who have so long controlled the market, and are now in the hands of the general public. The profits realized by the parties engaged in this speculation have been very large, but a hor party are now entering the market, and it is probable that speculation will become more general.

The London and River Plate Bank have reduced their interest rates for the ensuing month allowing on deposits in account current 3 per cent. and charging 1 1/2. The Provincial, not having raised its rate when the money market tightened, has no alteration to make except in the collection on bills maturing, but it is generally believed that hereafter the amortizing rate of the Provincial Bank will be kept at 10 per cent., except by special permission of the Board of Directors, where 5 per cent. will be taken.

The closing liquidation for the first five years of the Hion Heshora takes place this night, and all policies not duly certified before 12 o'clock this night lapse. Mr. F. Moreno holds his office open until midnight; of the great bulk of policy holders only very few have notified their intention to draw out, nearly all wish to follow on but the gains of the company have been enormous. The following is a list of the numbers of the policies which mature to-morrow:

Table with 2 columns: Policy Number and Amount. Includes entries like '1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 73, 74, 81, 82, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 138, 142, 143, 144, 145, 150, 151, 152, 153, 157, 158, 164, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 174, 176, 177, 78, 179, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188, 191, 192, 193, 194, 198, 199, 207, 208, 210, 211, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 21, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 29, 235, 236, 238, 240, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 53, 254, 256, 257, 258, 261, 262, 63, 264, 267, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 4, 279, 280, 281, 288, 289, 291, 292, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 304, 305, 306, 309, 310, 315, 316, 319, 326, 327, 328, 329, 332, 328, 331, 332, 33, 334, 337, 338, 343, 360, 361, 362, 370, 371, 373, 374, 375, 376, 378, 379, 80, 381, 382, 383, 387, 388, 396, 399, 404, 440, 441, 442, 443, 44, 446, 47, 451, 452, 453, 454, 458, 459, 469, 461, 468, 469, 470, 488, 1002, 1003, 1004.'

At the meeting of the Directors to-morrow the liquidation of the policies will be gone through. The case of Justo Urquiza who was killed in Concordia, presents we understand a technical objection, but it is probable that the amount of the policy will be deposited for the benefit of his heirs.

The note of Governor Castro was much spoken of and has met with immense approbation, everyone regards Governor Castro sincere in his desire to finally settle the frontier question and it is the general wish in commercial circles that H. E. depart as soon as possible for the frontier.

There was no news of the Newton up to the closing hour of the Bolsa.

To-day three of our principal German merchants, Messrs. Nordenholtz, Arning and ———, left for Cordova on a pleasure trip. Several other German merchants are also about to make the trip.

To-day the contract for laying the rails on the Lobos line was signed; three vessels with materials are in. This line will be ready for the clip. The Tucuman Railway bill was under discussion in the House to-day. Mr. Wheelwright has been examined.

At a late hour in the liquidation room there was a sudden rise in Bonds, and sales made at 69 1/2, closing with buyers at this rate.

The house No. 34 Calle Venezuela, has been sold for \$505,000 mpc., Yan-uepuy Brothers purchasers.

1,200 fanegas Cañiz salt at 14 rials. Several troops of capones at from \$28 to \$40.

July 1st, 1870.

Bonds opened this morning at 68 1/2, at which price some 2,000 were sold. In the liquidation prices again rose, and some 4,000 bonds were sold cash at 68 1/2. The coupons were paid this morning at the Credit Office with the greatest regularity, but there is nothing as yet known as to the probable amortization rate.

In Argentine Bank shares there were two sales to-day, 20 at 14 premium and 16 at 14 1/2 premium.

The market advices brought by the City of Rio were telegraphed at an early hour. Nearly all River Plate produce is well sustained, and hides show an improvement. The City of Rio made a splendid run out in 27 days.

It was said at a late hour that the Government had received some important despatches from Entre Rios of a very favorable nature, and rockets were fired off at the Government House.

The meeting of the Bienhechora Directors took place to-day, and lasted two hours, when, in consequence of some difficult question yet to be settled, it was postponed until Monday at three o'clock. The amount of forfeited death policies is something under 10,000 patacons. Respecting the policy of Justo C. Urquiza, deceased, nothing has yet been finally decided.

Mr. H. Simpson, manager of the Boca Railway, having left for England, Mr. E. T. Simpson during his absence has been named to the management. This gentleman has been long connected with the line, and is highly qualified for the post.

Money was lent to-day at 8 per cent on Bonds, and seems to be very abundant. Good bills were done at 10 per cent.

The papers per City of Rio will be up by the river steamer in the morning.

The assignees of Corruiti & Co. will sell by auction on Monday 150 arrobas of wool and 19 bales of sheepskins at the 'corralon' corner of Buen Orden and Caseros.

The sale of the Suarez estancia at Mar Chiquita is fixed for the 25th; it comprises 41 square leagues, and is watered by the Arroyo San Francisco. It is leased to Messrs. Lanuz till November, 1873, at \$60,000 per annum. Valuation \$860,000. Among the estates that will shortly be brought to the hammer by order of the Courts is that of Don Gavino Palencia, deceased, to be sold on the 4th, 5th, and 6th inst., valued at two and a-half millions, viz:—

- 265 Cangallo 8 varas by 35, val. \$189,677.
267 Cangallo 8 by 35, \$182,798.
302-304 Piedad 17 1/2 by 35, \$573,161.
308-310 Piedad 17 1/2 by 70, \$948,387.
453 Corrientes 8 1/2 by 70, \$130,398.
47 Corrientes 8 1/2 by 70, \$131,021.
450 Corrientes 17 1/2 by 70, \$236,233.

The other judicial sales comprise the following:—

- On Monday.
206 San Juan, 8 1/2 by 56 1/2, \$198,209.
On Wednesday.
Quinta in Calle Cuyo, 21x60, \$88,630.
266 cuadras at Pilar, \$122,028.
Calle Pozos (near Independencia) 5 1/2x32 1/2, \$45,000.

- On the 11th.
611 Mexico, 9x64, \$16,887.
Quinta in S. Barracas, of Sra. Martinez, \$15,600.

- On the 15th.
92 cuadras at Ensenada, \$52,750.

- On the 21st.
5 1/2 cuadras at Quilmes, \$60,390.

- On the 17th.
470x400 varas, town of Dolores, \$116,050.

- On the 18th.
At Flores, 53x430, \$55,867.

- On the 26th.
At Azul, 3 400 sheep valued at \$7,516, cows at \$45; 160 mares at \$40.

- On the 15th.
At Chivilcoy, 100 cuadras, \$40,000 and 5,700 sheep valued at \$75.

- On the 21st.
At Pilar, 100 cuadras, \$55,500.

The creditors of Mr. James Flynn are called to send in their claims by Wednesday, to the E-cribano Martinez.

From Messrs. Woolgate's export tables for June we find a remarkable falling-off as compared with the previous month, viz:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, May, June. Includes entries like 'Salted cow hides 120,100 79,969', 'Dry do. 112,198 79,671', 'Tallow, pipes 6,890 6,093', 'Wool, bales 16,570 7,575', 'Sheepskins 3,401 2,003', 'Jerked beef, qq. 57,783 27,370'.

The imports for June have been:— Salt—Import 10,768 fanegas; retailing at 16 rls.

Coal—Import 10,654 tons; last sale of Cardiff at \$7 1/2.

Lumber—Import 1,411,616 feet, New York, worth \$142.

Rates for England and Havre have fallen in tallow, also for Bordeaux and Marseilles, but dry hides for the last port have risen.

We are requested to contradict a statement yesterday of salt sold at 14 rls., the last cargo realized 16, and smaller lots fetch even more.

July 2, 1870.

There is a lull in the Bond market; prices very firm, but little doing. 35,000 cash at 68 1/2. On time nothing. Buyers offering for the end of the month at 69 1/2, but no sellers. There was a good deal said about the 50 million loan which yesterday was passed by the House. It was said that the Government has already a proposal of \$2 for this loan.

Advices from Rio are highly important; the Government has asked the Chambers authorization for a loan of 3,500,000 Conos of Rio, (say a 2 1/2) four millions sterling, for continuing the Don Pedro Segundo Railway, to the Province of Misiones. This loan will most likely be placed on the London market. Exchange has opened at 2 1/2 to 2 1/4, for commercial paper; sovereigns sold at 10.950.

Money laid very easy to-day, and loans on Bonds were done as low as six per cent. There is a growing disposition to place money out on long dates, as discounters are beginning to fear that the negotiation of these loans and the introduction of so much fresh capital will permanently lower the rates of interest. Money to-day for first class paper cannot be quoted at higher than 7 per cent.

The failure of a T-ndoro, Gerardo Amado was announced, liabilities 2 1/2 millions, assets not stated.

The sale of a very fine piece of property belonging to Sr. Iturape in Calle Saipacha, near the San Miguel Church Nos. 90 and 92, was spoken of at 1 1/2 millions, Don Domingo Belgrano, broker 17 1/2 x 70 with martillos, in all 1,700 square yards.

Argentine Bank shares, 8 at 15 premium. It was said that 213 Bonds Roads and Bridges Stock have been issued at the Public Credit Office.

Letters were received to-day from Mr. W. Leslie announcing the safe arrival of the Araya cania at St. Vincent on 11th ult. 17 days from Montevideo.

There is some enquiry for Central Argentine Railway shares at 5 per cent. premium, but the shares in England are quoted at 10 per cent. premium and holders refuse to sell under.

There was no news whatever to-day from Entre Rios and advices from Banda Oriental are unfavorable for the Government party.

In the liquidation there was nothing much done and prices ruled the same.

Mr. Donovan reports the following:— 600 sheep-pat. 37, 1031 " 25, 700 " 32, 300 fan. wheat. 125, 250 " 122, 100 doz. sheepskins. 145.

In saladero produce we note a sale by Mr. Falon of 30,000 sheepskins; matadero do estancia at reserved prices.

Mr. George Kean of Rosario reports the following arrivals:—

June 25th. British brigantine Amy, Captain Pinkham, from Montevideo, with passenger and merchandise, to order.

June 28th. A Dutch brigantine. SAILED.

June 29th. American barque Casco, Captain Gardier, from Montevideo, in ballast.

The advices from Europe per City of Rio are in every way favorable. River Plate produce is well sustained in the European markets, and River Plate securities still keep rising.

Argentine Bonds, 95 1/2. Buenos Ayrean 99. Central Argentine RR., 21 1/2 to 22. Southern RR., 24 1/2 ex div. Salado extension, 12 prem. London and River Plate Bank, 15 premium.

We extract the following from a London city article, showing the state of the English money market:—

Thursday, evening.

Steadiness has been the feature of the Stock Exchange to-day. A healthy inquiry has been experienced for both railway stocks and foreign bonds, and a general advance has ensued. Consols have been firm at 92 1/2 to 93 ex div. for delivery, and 93 1/2 to 94 1/2 ex div. for July. Bank stock was marked 234 to 236; India Five per Cents., 113 1/2 to 114, and India Bonds, 20s. to 25s. prem.

The market for foreign bonds has been steady. Turkish Five per Cents. have been in request.

No alteration has been made in the Official Minimum to-day, which therefore remains at 3 per cent. The supply of capital in the discount market, has been tolerably good to-day. The demand for accommodation has not been active, and Three Month's Paper has been negotiated at 2 1/2 per cent.

The sum of £1,850,000 Three per Cent. Portuguese Bonds, arranged by the Lisbon Government, to be paid in an instalment to the South-Eastern of Portugal Railway, for taking possession of the line, have been delivered to Mr. John Ball, the official liquidator of the Company.

The directors of the Electric and International Telegraph Company, recommend a dividend for the half year, at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent. per annum, making a total distribution for the seven months ended January 28th, of 12 1/2 per cent.

The report of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company, to be presented on the 8th inst., recommends a dividend of 13s. per share, making, with previous payments, 12 1/2 per cent. per annum.

The traffic on the Billinhurst tramway for the last few days has been such as to justify the belief that this line will be one of the best paying in this city. The cars in the morning and evening are so crowded that extra cars have been put on; the line will give increased value to property in the neighbourhood of the Green Squares.

The arrivals of cattle and sheep at the Corrales for the last few days show a great falling-off, and soon the saladero business, except for carcases, will be closed for the season. Capones are scarce this year; in fact, the butchers complain that it is difficult to obtain a good lot of capones either north or south. The flocks coming into town are mostly for saladero purposes, and fetch from 25 to 35 per, according to their condition.

The present offices occupied by the Board of Directors, clerks, &c. of the Provincial Bank, will be vacated in September in order to allow the architect, Sr. Hunt to pull down the building facing the street. The business will after September be carried on in a stately edifice in the second patio.

The Argentine Bank is looking for a site for a new bank building; it is thought probable that when the Caf. Catalan premises, at the corner of Cangallo and San Martin, are put up at judicial auction, to wind up the estate of the deceased owner, the Argentine Bank Directors will purchase same. It is one of the best localities in town, and the Argentine Bank is now doing so large a business that it is high time it should have a proper bank building of its own; the lease of the premises it at present occupies will soon expire.

CHARTERS.

Suffren, load in port, orders, s. hds at 25s. 5 p Noire, do do do follow, in full.

Bethel, do do Bremen bone ash and bones 20s. Spray Bloom, do do orders, do do do and 5 p Joshua and Mary, do do do do

Arab, do do do salted hides 25s. 5 per cent. West Wind, do do bone ash and bones 20 do

Vredulus, do do Liverpool, bales 15s. do Voltecur, do do orders, salt-d hides 27s. 6d. do

Americo, do do do tallow 22s. 6d. do. Sunshine, do do do do do

Eunomia, do do Uruguay, do s. hides 30s. do Minerva, do do do do 27s. 6d. do

Ellida, do do do salted hides and tallow do. Molly, do do do do do do

Spes Nostra, do do do do 30s. Frigate, do do do do do do do

Jonney Lemplin, do do do do 27s 6d. do. Rosina, do do do do do do

A M Lotring, do do bone ash and bones 25s. do Explorator, do do s. hides and tallow for 1550.

Ida, do do do salted hides, at 30s. and 5 p Gerardiina, do do do do do

Sherkin, do do do salted hides and tallow do. Albert, do do do salted hides do do

Very Handel, do do do do do do do. Elizabeth, do do do do do do do

Oveste, do R. Guleguay, do s. hides & tallow. Brag, do R. Parana, do tallow, 25s in full.

Charlotte Young, do Mauritius do sugar 40s. Deucalion, do do do do do do

July 4, 1870.

There was not much done in Bonds to-day. 36,000 cash at 68 1/2 and 68 3/4. For July 15, 20,000 at 68 1/2. For September 40,000 at 70 1/2.

In Argentine Bank Shares 50 at 14 premium. The Bienhechora Company bought Bonds to-day, and at the meeting of Directors to-day it was decided to make an exception in the rules in the case of Justo C. Urquiza, murdered in Concordia, and in the case of a Basque in Guleguay whose 'fe de vida' arrived by mail two days late. The liquidation for the first five years will be proceeded with at once, and the subscribers who elect to retire be paid.

Money was offering to-day at 7 per cent., and some good city bills were done at this rate. Brokers complain of the scarcity of good bills in the market.

Up to the closing hour of the Bolsa there was nothing heard of the Newton. She is now overdue.

Advices from Cordova announce great preparations going on for the Exhibition, and almost every day parties of excursionists arrive per train from Buenos Ayres. Messrs Benn, Drew, Arning, Nordenholts and several others have been welcomed by the Corlovesos, The Governor of Cordoba Sr Pena arrived in Buenos Ayres on Saturday, H.E. comes to have an interview with President Sarmiento on the subject of the Indians. Governor Peña is stopping at the Louvre Hotel. In a few months the Gas Works will be underway; it is thought that one concern will be a very paying one, the gas to be extracted from wool. In Rosario business is

sufficiently dull, the saladeros are doing nothing and the banks find it next to impossible to call in outstandings. The Central Railway is doing an excellent traffic, and there is a good deal of merchandise going into the interior, but not much produce coming down.

The following extract from a letter received per City of Rio, may interest the commercial public:

"I write you by the Antwerp steamer with a view that my letter should arrive contemporaneously with some of the best account sales that have left Europe for the Plate, for many, many years. At Harro, Antwerp and Marseilles all is good, old accounts paid up, and River Plate firms with balance to their credit in every ledger. River Plate houses looked very differently this time last year. I can well imagine how you all are in Buenos Ayros after such a fortunate year's business; everything, shipped has paid. I saw P. . . . the other day, and he said that the only wools that have left a profit in Europe this year were from the Plate, and the best of those from the Banda Oriental. Hides have also been a good article and left handsome profits; really every River Plate article touched this season has turned out well. There is some disposition in Germany to increase relations with the Plate, but although your staples have given good results, the political state of the country is not by any means satisfactory; the killing of General Urquiza is mentioned in every business letter, and the everlasting revolution in the Banda Oriental establishes the disordered condition of one of the once flourishing states in the . . . President Sarmiento is much spoken of, and his good reputation, but he is greatly . . . not adopting the stringent . . . for the punishment of . . .

houses speak of this: the greatest offence known to the law—murder—is punished in the Plate with the same penalty as the courts here sentence for the robbery of a sheep or a cow. Such an improper state of the laws should be attended to; it is the chief drawback of the Plate, and until this is reformed no emigration from Germany can be expected. There is talk of a new line of steamers between Hamburg and Buenos Ayres; it might pay, but I doubt it, for it will get few emigrants until your Government first gives proof by punishing criminals as it ought, that life and property are protected. The Argentine Consuls all do their best, but that won't do, and we want to hear of the execution of the assassins first. Several River Plate men are expected in this and the ensuing month, and the country is certainly growing into great notice, but notwithstanding our extensive trade relations I note that there is far more known about the Plate in England than in Germany. France, that does the largest trade of any with the Plate knows really nothing about her great Bordeaux customer; Le-long has done his best, and writes in all the papers about the country, but from my experience there are only two places in Europe to-day well posted up in River Plate affairs, Liverpool and Antwerp; all other places only know the country by name, and from what I can see many of them care to know little more."

July 5, 1870.

Although there was not much done in Bonds, still the market shows a very healthy tone, and the outside public appear to be at last more freely investing in this security. Bond-arscarse; the Bond King has fairly cornered the public; all who want Bonds have to go to him. The market could hardly look more bullish, and the Government will be called on to buy at very high prices for the amortisation. It was freely said to-day that the amortising rate will rule between 70 and 75. Strange to say that the market should rule so stiff, notwithstanding that Congress to-day voted another emission of the same Bonds for the frontier disbursements, eight millions, and yet the Bond market keeps rising. At after hours there was a good deal done; 50,000 sold for the end of September at 70 1/2, and buyers at 70 1/2, and even 71, but no sellers; for the middle of June some few sales at 69 1/2, and for the end of the month 69 1/2. The sales for cash to-day amounted to 7,000 at 68 1/2; for Friday 10,000 at 68 1/2; for July 31st 16,000 at 69 1/2.

In Argentine Bank shares, 120 sold at 14 prem, and buyers at this rate.

The fine house of Sr. Artega, in Calle Cuyo, 12x35, was sold to-day for 50,000 patacons, being equivalent to \$2,700 per 'vara cuadrada.' It must of course be taken into account that on the site there is a very fine and commodious two-story dwelling, still, for first-class sites in the most central and business parts of town, the current price per 'vara cuadrada' may be quoted at one hundred patacons.

The decision of the Board of the Bienhechora respecting the policies of Justo Urquiza, deceased, and the Basque at Guleguay, gave rise to animated debate, and many censured the vote, but upon the whole of the facts being explained, all concurred that the Board did what was just and right in the matter.

Money continues very easy; a good deal of surplus capital is undoubtedly finding its way into National Bonds. First class paper cannot be had over 6 1/2 or 7 per cent.; money is each day accumulating at the Banks, and the payment of the half yearly dividend will still further ease the market.

The credit office has published the amortization notice \$1,71,585 to be amortized on the 11th inst., also three shares of Roads and bridges Stock. In the produce market very little doing; the Plazas are almost impassable. Some 800 dry hides at 147. A lot of American hides at 48 rials, and 200 pipes tallow at 15 1/2. A cargo of Cardiff coal sold to arrive at 7 1/2 patacons.

There is much said respecting the Rural Society meeting held yesterday, and the letters coming from the South give further shocking details of the last invasion. The following list published by the 'Nacion' is about the most reliable yet published. The Indian question was in Congress to-day, and the House at once voted 8 millions National Bonds. The following is the list referred to:—

Polperias Sailed.

Tomas Vasquez . . . . . \$ 50,000 Pedro Trota . . . . . 200,000 Hilario Andona . . . . . 60,000 Blas Duran . . . . . 100,000

Horned Cattle carried off.

Daniel Arana . . . . . 7000 Adolfo Gonzalez Chavez . . . . . 8000 Salustiano Quinteros . . . . . 3000

Teodoro Paz . . . . . 2000 Apolinario Rodriguez . . . . . 3000 Cipriano Vasquez Hermano . . . . . 2000

Agustin Gonzalez . . . . . 700 Mercedes Duran . . . . . 1000 Justo Merlo . . . . . 1000

Bonifacio Quinones . . . . . 900 Captain Villalba . . . . . 700

Cecilio Orellanos . . . . . 600 Francisco Lobrum . . . . . 3000

Leonardo Pereyra . . . . . 3000 Jacinto Rodriguez . . . . . 1000

Dionicio V . . . . . 400 Luciano Gos . . . . . 300

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Tomas Vasquez 500', 'Joaquin Viera 200', 'Blas Duran 200', 'Remigio Lopez 400', 'N. Carbajal 200', 'Fernin Rios 200', 'Manuel Anzures 600', 'Doroteo N. 200', 'Placido Figueroa 500', 'Cosme Puyol 2000', 'Vicente Rocha 150', 'Solano Rodriguez 250', 'N. Morales 600', 'Manuel Pacheco 400', 'Juan Arce 500', 'Fortunato Viera 150', 'Ceferino Bobadilla 200', 'Agustin Camperos 300', 'N. Quiroga 600'.

Total . . . . . 49,410

Horses and Mares.

Daniel Arana . . . . . 300 Adolfo Gonzalez Chavez . . . . . 200