

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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462—TENTH YEAR

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

CIRCULATION, 3,000

NOVA SCOTIA MAILS.

NO WAR.

PRIM WITH NAPOLEON.

Yesterday we received our European exchanges by Nova Scotia. In England it was said Mr. Chichester Fortescue, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, or Mr. Cardwell, will be Colonial Minister, and Lord Northbrooke Minister of War.

The Irish Land Bill was passed in the House of Lords on the 28th, with some amendments.

The riots in Cork continue; fighting every day between the troops and people.

The Prince Royal of Prussia had gone to Breslau to meet the Czar.

In Austria the Liberals have carried the elections.

The Emperor of Russia had returned from his visit to Germany.

In Greece the Government is still following up the brigands.

In Italy the Chambers have approved of the measure introduced by the Finance Minister in reference to the banks. On the 25th of June an animated debate took place in Parliament. Viscount Vinosta said that the Government, in accord with that of Brazil, had determined to demand the fullest satisfaction and indemnification for all losses sustained by Italians through the war in the River Plate.

From Rome we hear that the feast of St. Peter and Paul was magnificently celebrated. Six hundred bishops were present. The Pope consecrated two archbishops, and all Rome was illuminated. On the 5th of July the discussion of the infallibility dogma terminated, and the result was to be promulgated on the 17th.

From Spain we learn that General Prim, President of the Council, had left for Vichy, where he was to have an interview with the Emperor Napoleon respecting the question of the throne.

The most extraordinary excitement prevails throughout Spain. The Regent has approved of everything done by Prim and the Council and the Liberal party support the Prussian Prince. A Cabinet meeting was held at Madrid on the 6th, and the Government was ordered to proceed with all despatch to the settlement of the throne question. The Cortes was convoked for the 22nd inst., and the election of Prince Leopold will take place on the 10th inst. The Government counts on 200 votes, which is a sweeping majority. On the evening of the 30th a terrible fight occurred in the streets of Madrid, in front of the Casino Carlista, between a regiment of Liberal volunteers and some of the townspeople, who shot the soldiers down with revolvers. The fight continued for three days, with numerous deaths on both sides. The police were utterly unable to restore order, and more troops were sent for.

A revolution was expected in Lisbon on the night of the 3rd ult. The ex-Ministers held a meeting, but it was finally resolved to oppose the Government by legal measures, and not by force.

At the last moment it was currently rumored in Madrid that Bismark had been invited to Vichy by telegram, as also Lord Granville, and that it was considered probable an arrangement would be come to on the Spanish throne question, a belief shared in by the London and Paris Stock Exchanges.

Consols ruled a shade firmer on the 6th, and on the Paris Bourse Rentes had steadied on the morning of that day.

Throughout Spain there was great difference of opinion as to the eligibility of a Prussian to be seated on the throne. The Catholic party are, it is said, opposed to him. In the principal cities Prim's candidate is universally supported. A Republican French paper says that in the event of a war Italy will support France at any cost, and that Austria will not remain neutral.

In Belgium a Catholic Cabinet has been formed.

At Warsaw the Czar met the Archduke Albert of Austria who went to compliment his Imperial Majesty.

Respecting the rumored recruiting in Europe there is nothing whatever in the papers beyond the statement of the 'Mala de Europa,' and judging from the markets the war rumors had no effect on prices. Cotton ruled weak and failures were anticipated in the manufacturing districts of England. The news by Nova Scotia produced no effect in Rio. Sovereigns remained the same at 10,500. Exchange at last quotations. Letters from Rio state that but little apprehension of a war in Europe is entertained there, as there would be plenty of time before the date fixed for the election to admit of the question being arranged by diplomacy.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

The *Mala de Europa* of Lisbon, July 5th, contains the following telegrams—

Madrid 5th.—Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern is candidate for the throne; the Cortes will assemble on the 20th, and the election of King will take place on the 10th of August. Prim counts on 200 votes. The new King will make his entry into Madrid on Nov. 11th, the day fixed for the new meeting of Deputies: the Spanish fleet will go to a Prussian port to receive him. His Majesty will have 20 million reals (£200,000) for his civil list. It is hoped that France will not oppose the election. The *Gazette* publishes the law abolishing slavery. The Ministers went to-day to La Granja, and the *Imparcial* says the Council of State was unanimous. The Regent Serrano approved of Prim's arrangements.

Madrid 6th.—The Cortes will meet on the 20th and elect the King on the 28th. Frequent conferences have taken place between Prim and the French Ambassador. The French press continue to attack the candidature of Prince Leopold.

Paris 6th.—The candidature of Prince Hohenzollern has created a very grave situation. France is unanimously hostile to him. A note of Council of Ministers has been held and an Ultimatum is already spoken of.

Vienna 6th.—It is stated that the courts of London, Florence, and Vienna are disposed to side with France in arranging the difficulties created by the Spanish question. The Duke of Gramont has declared "that France will not allow any foreign power to impose a Prince on the throne of Spain, which would compromise the dignity of France." The discussion is postponed and further particulars are anxiously awaited.

Madrid 7th.—War is imminent between France and Prussia; preparations for a struggle are actively going forward in both countries.

A dreadful insurrection has occurred in China; the populace of Pekin have massacred the French Minister, Consul, nuns, missionaries and all the French residents, besides burning down the Cathedral.

Gramont declared in the French Chambers—"It is true Prim has offered the crown of Spain to Prince Hohenzollern and the latter has accepted it, but the people have not ratified the choice. We must, therefore wait for the popular decision, respect the rights of all peoples, and have confidence that no foreign power can intimidate France. We have too much reliance on the German and Spanish nations to believe such a crisis possible, but if it come France will do her duty." These words caused much enthusiasm in the Chambers, but produced a panic on the Bourse.

Madrid 7th, evening.—Latest from Paris announces that 4 Divisions are to be got ready, of which the Emperor will take the command-in-chief. Prussia is making active preparations. The Spanish Government has called out all the reserve and the annual contingents. Benedetti the French Minister at Berlin, has been recalled, and it is said the Emperor will also recall Mercier from Madrid.

Lisbon 8th.—Several telegrams have just arrived: the French Ministers at Berlin and Madrid have been recalled for having failed to give timely notice of the negotiations on foot relative to

Prince Hohenzollern. Four Divisions of the French army are in readiness to be sent towards the Prussian frontier.

The Portuguese Government and the Spanish Minister are in receipt of news of great importance. The new King of Spain is 35 years old, and married to Princess Antonia de Braganza, sister of the King of Portugal: he is a Colonel of Prussian infantry, and served with great distinction in the campaign of Sadowa.

CITY OF BRUSSELS MAILS.

IMPENDING EUROPEAN WAR.

On Sunday morning the fine steamer City of Brussels, Captain Edwin Cole, commander, arrived at Montevideo after a splendid run out of about 25 sailing days. The Brussels remained in Montevideo to discharge her cargo, but the agent, with due attention to the public convenience, despatched her mails and papers per Brazilian Alvaro Givaro Gomez on Sunday night for Buenos Ayres. The mails came up in charge of the Doctor of the city of Brussels.

The following is her passenger list: Mr. Hermann Kirchbaum, Don Antonio A. Fernando da Silva, Don Manuel S. Duarte, Mr. James Sands, Don Leopoldo E. Vega, Don Augusto Cardido Gomez, Charles Woodman, Edw. Palmer, John Nash, Francis Needham, Arthur Squire, Alexander Grigo, Henry Watson, Mr. Mrs. Lynch, and family (6 children) Edmond Henri Revel, Frederic Corbond, Carl Sestrup, Charles Smith, George H. Ford, Paul Binder, Hermann Bringeman, Marie Rose Closet, Maria Closet, James Lind.

The London papers at hand are only to the 2d July. The steamer sailed on the 3d, on which day, as it was Sunday, there were no papers, but the day the steamer sailed from Falmouth alarming news had been telegraphed from the Continent, as will appear by the following letter which we received yesterday:

"Per Doctor I send you the very latest English and Rio papers, also a piece of English beef cured by Gamgee's process. No news of importance beyond what I have telegraphed you, which if you have not received ran as follows:—Great talk of war between France and Prussia. The Prince of Hohenzollern has accepted the Spanish Crown. Prussia will support him against France BY FORCE OF ARMS. The steamer was so full of passengers that Carlotta Patti was obliged to take passage by next steamer. Several parties are on board for Mr. Stowe's farm at Fraylo Muerte; all are well on board."

Respecting the very alarming war news from Europe, it was barely known when the Brussels left Falmouth, but she fell in with the Nova Scotia in Rio (the Valparaiso steamer) that brought news from Bordeaux to the 8th July. The alarm there was so general that it was believed war was inevitable. France has protested against a Prussian Prince ascending the Spanish throne, and WILL NOT ALLOW IT. Prussia stands by the Prince, and it appears that the scheme was a deep laid one between Prim and Bismark, which has been hushed up for some time, but was known to a few.

On the London Stock Exchange on Saturday the second of July nothing whatever was known of the affair; yet Consols were down to 92½, and we notice that Argentine Stock has not suffered a further decline, transactions having been done at 90; the quotation fell from 90 to 91. On the French Bourse, although there was not a breath of rumor of war on July 1st, Rentes fell 23cts. The fears of a drought still held the public mind, although on the evening of the 1st of July it commenced to rain a little in the South of France; the news was at once telegraphed all over Europe.

The money market article of the *Times* gives the following:—

Friday Evening.
The publication of the Revenue returns, coupled with the fact that the sum of £1,592,375, will be available for the reduction of the National Debt during the current quarter, caused Consols this morning to open at a recovery of ½, which was maintained, the final quotations being 92½ to 93 for delivery, and 92½ to 93 for the new account on the 4th of August.

The Railway market was flat during the early part of the day, and Metro-

politan at one time further receded 1 per cent. Subsequently a general improvement occurred.

Foreign securities, with the exception of Peruvian, which, at 90½, show an advance of 1½, and United States, which are ¼ better, at 90½, have been very heavy. A decline has been established of ½ in Turkish, at 51½ to ½, of ½ in Chilean, at 87, of ½ in Egyptian, at 82½, and of ½ in Spanish, at 30. Argentine, at 90½, Italian, at 57½, and Russian (1870) at 88, are unaltered.

The Buenos Ayrean Loan has further advanced to 2 to ¼ pm. The last price from Paris this evening was 72f. 62., showing a decline of 23 cents.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon bills upon France were more offered, otherwise there were no material variations.

The Corn-market was dull this morning at the reaction of Monday. The harvest is expected to commence in three weeks. America continues to ship heavily, and there is a great increase this week in the number of grain vessels on passage.

It is stated that negotiations are being carried on between the Viceroy of Egypt and the two principal banking establishments in Vienna, the Anglo-Austrian Bank and the Credit Anstalt, for the redemption of the Egyptian Railways. The prospects of a good harvest in Austria and Hungary are said to be even greater than was anticipated, and a very large export trade is relied upon.

According to the Californian papers the annual production of gold in that State has in eight years' time fallen from £6,400,000 to £4,600,000, and has now become an ordinary occupation yielding no more than an average remuneration, and not so much as many other trades.

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund yesterday, a report was presented, stating that the whole of the money received from the public, amounting to £9,000, was exhausted. A strong appeal to the public for additional funds is to be made, in order to send out the emigrants whose names are now on the Society's books.

The inquest on one of the children which died after its removal from the baby farm at Lambeth, has terminated in a verdict of manslaughter against the woman Waters, the occupier of the place.

An accident to the cages of the Darfield Main Colliery, near Barnsley, yesterday resulted in the imprisonment of 300 miners in the bottom of the pit during seventeen hours. Many of the men are described as having been much exhausted when brought to the surface.

In the French Chamber an amendment of M. Glais-Bizoin, which had been introduced the previous day, proposing that the army contingent for 1871 should be reduced to 80,000 men, was rejected by 191 votes to 39. The House afterwards adopted by 203 votes to 31 the original proposition fixing the number at 90,000 men. At the sitting of the Petition Committee, the report on the petition of the Orleans princes was read, but the tone of certain passages being objected to, modifications are to be made, and the subject stands over till to-day.

The report that a son of Count Bismark had committed suicide on board the Danube has been contradicted by the French paper which first published it, the *Paris Journal*. The deceased, it now states, was the son of Count Beust.

M. Prevost Parodol, the newly appointed French Minister at Washington, left Havre yesterday for the United States.

A letter from the Hague gives an account of the funeral of Armand Barbes, which took place there on Wednesday. The ceremony was attended by a large number of the Dutch friends of the deceased, and by several of his fellow-countrymen. M. Louis Blanc made a speech at the grave, and the proceedings ended with cries of *Vive la Republique* and *Vive la France!*

The *Bombay Gazette* states that a proposition has been thrown out in Ceylon that all the European inhabitants of the East should subscribe to a testimonial to M. de Lesseps. The *Bombay Gazette* heartily approves of

the suggestion, and hopes that it will be energetically carried out. "We cannot believe," it adds, "that any mercantile body from Bombay to Shanghai will fail to add their quota towards a gift from the East to Ferdinand de Lesseps."

Consols were quoted yesterday at 92½ to 93 ex div., for money and the account. Business was upon a limited scale, and the variations in prices, with few exceptions, were not important. In the discount market exceptional transactions took place in the best three months' paper at a fraction below the Bank minimum.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The Almanach de Gotha gives the following respecting Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, whose nomination to and acceptance of the crown of Spain has, it is feared, brought about the long-expected struggle between France and Prussia:—

"Prince Leopold-Etienne-Charles-Antoine-Gustave-Edouard-Thassilo is eldest son of Prince Charles-Antoine-Frederick of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, Burgrave of Naremburg, Count of Sigmaringen and Berg, &c., who surrendered his rights to the King of Prussia in 1849, and received the title of Highness (subsequently that of Royal Highness) and the prerogatives of a prince of the blood royal of Prussia, his consort (mother of Prince Leopold) being the Princess Josephine-Fredérique-Louise, daughter of Charles, Grand Duke of Baden.

The new candidate for the Spanish throne was born on the 22d September, 1835, and is now just thirty-five years of age. He is major in the First Regiment of Prussian Foot Guards. He married in 1861 the Princess Antoinette-Marie-Ferdinand-Julie-Auguste de Braganca Bourbon, Infanta of Portugal, Duchess of Saxe, daughter of King Ferdinand and the late Queen Maria da Gloria." His Highness has three younger brothers, two of whom are officers in the Prussian army. His brother, Charles, was lately made Hospodar of Roumania, or sovereign of the Danubian Principalities. His aunt Princess Frederique, is married to the Marquis of Pepoli, grandson of the famous 'beau sabreur' Murat, King of Naples.

Things are going from bad to worse, and from worse to anywhere, in Montevideo. Many are of opinion that we shall soon see the revolution make a decided step in advance, as Aparicio is believed to be meditating a concentrated effort to bring the war to a climax. Letters to hand yesterday state that the sympathies of the foreign residents (principally those in the camp) now find open expression in favor of the revolution, the success of which they ardently desire, as any state of things would be preferable to the present. It is said the Montevideoan Cabinet has asked the Argentine Government to arrest a number of Orientals living in this city who are supposed to favor the revolution. The Argentine Government has flatly refused the request. It turns out that the 3,000 horses lately sold to the Argentine army buyers in the Banda Oriental were taken from Gen. Caraballo's division, and that sapient officer's troopers are all dismounted and in the position of 'ducks out of water,' that is, utterly useless, except as victims to be pounced on by that ubiquitous fox, Aparicio, some fine morning.

Mme. Farnesi gives a farewell concert at the Coliseum on Saturday evening, assisted by some of the best amateur performers in Buenos Ayres. This accomplished lady leaves us owing to the delicate state of her health, and takes with her the best wishes of the foreign community. During her 3 years' residence in this city she succeeded in establishing a first-class school for young ladies, and gaining the esteem of all who became acquainted with her. The programme of the Concert comprises some fine English and Italian songs; it will appear to-morrow.

A student named Varela, in the National College at San Juan, has just been shot dead by a fellow-citizen.

RAILWAY TO TUCUMAN.

The debate in the Senate on the extension of the Central Argentine Railway has just terminated, and we feel pleasure in congratulating the Republic on the very enlightened policy which guides the House. The right to expropriate lands for the purpose of building a railway is a privilege vested in the Government which none should question, and the Legislature, in calling to its aid this right with a view to extend the Central Argentine Railway to Tucuman, consults alike the interests of the country and those of the owners of land along the proposed line of railway.

After a close consideration of the debate in question, we may safely advance the theory that land is a new element of wealth amongst us, that the ancient notions of vast unpopulated tracts (owned by speculators, and settled on by nobody) being of great value are happily exploded, and that the real value of land in the Argentine Republic to-day is not what it may be worth, but what it produces.

To draw from the waste pampa lands which lie between Cordoba and Tucuman half the cost price of a line of railway which will open up several provinces, is a scheme worthy of the most enlightened parliament of the age. Dr. Rawson and his co-peers may well feel proud of so sound and mighty a scheme, and we augur for it the very brightest success.

Who, that travels through the Provinces, or ascends the course of our mighty rivers, can fail to observe the deathlike silence that prevails on all sides? Along the high-road from Santiago to Salta, we have been assured by an English gentleman who recently made the trip, all the lands, with the exception of the Salt Desert, are owned either by provincial governments or private parties; but they are a lonely waste, settled on by none, and, although rich and fertile as any on this continent, are utterly unproductive.

It is indeed a strange fact that, with all the noise made about the vaunted progress of this nation, fifty years ago the Upper Provinces produced more than they do to-day. It is even within the memory of contemporaries when our comestible markets were mainly supplied by the Upper Provinces, which to-day are importers of staples for the production of which they are pre-eminently qualified. Fifty years ago the grocers in this city sold more Tucuman than Bordeaux wines. To-day, is there a man in this city who drinks Argentine wines? We support the planters in Brazil and the West Indies, although in our own country we have a far better and larger sugar producing territory than they have.

Tossed on such a boisterous sea of political troubles, our legislators, to this hour, have never applied themselves to the subject which the extension of the Central Argentine Railway now suggests; let us at least hope that now the era of true Argentine progress has commenced, that the growth of our cities will be no longer measured as the genuine test of the progress of the nation, but that the general state of the country from the Andes to the Atlantic will be considered. To the eyes of a European the Upper Provinces are a bowling wilderness; the traveller notes along the road vestiges of a civilization that perished with the generation which founded it. The tide in the Provinces has for the last half century been backwards; but the debate in the House to which we now advert shows that the horizon is clearing, and that there is hope for the future.

It is admitted that the three great elements of production are labor, capital and land; we at least possess one—land.—By the expropriation of lands along a proposed line of railway we make the element we have—land—produce the elements we lack—capital and labor.—The land expropriated by the Government in Cordoba and Santa Fe, and about which there was such a roar of indignation, is to-day giving results eclipsing the most sanguine expectations. Three thousand European farmers are now plunging up the virgin soil of a few spots of land along the Central Argentine Railway. The gain to the country in one year by the production of these ploughmen is, in an economical point of view, greater than the whole cost of the road and the land to the nation; and yet in such a vast territory as the regions of the Upper Provinces, what are the few acres tilled by these 3,000 husbandmen? A mere oasis in a desert of fertility.

The Central Argentine land scheme should be the grand basis of all our legislation; carried out extensively, but with prudence, in one single generation it will accomplish for this country what we have hitherto failed to do in

ten. A scheme so fraught with advantage for the country should be welcomed by all (except a few who speculate in lands). Whatever money the Government of this country employs in the purchase or expropriation of land for the construction of this Tucuman railway is money well spent; nay, not spent at all, but deposited in a savings bank from which the country, the province, and the emigrant draw the interest. Let millions pass from our treasury for such a purpose, and the poorer the treasury the richer the country. Such a policy, we are happy, to see, has at last stamped the debates in Congress. It cannot be urged, that the growth of population outstrips the progress of improvement, neither that this country is driven to subsistence, on terms more and more unfavorable by the inability of its land to meet additional demands on more onerous conditions.

Our capacity for production is only limited by the scarcity of labour, and even this assertion merits qualification, since observant travellers are of opinion that there is more than a sufficiency of labor in the interior for ten times its present production. The light, therefore, at last bursts upon us that our political economy has so far degenerated that production is at a discount, consumption at a premium, and ergo our progress has been downward. To root up and overturn such a suicidal policy is doubtless the effort of such men as Rawson, Mitre and others who took part in this luminous debate. A railway to Jujuy is an ambition worthy of the most distinguished Argentine, and, constructed from elements drawn from the country, will prove a scheme which must level the consumer and elevate the producer. The normal state of this republic is war, and simply because it affords employment to the masses. Such a vast scheme as the Jujuy railway may shift the scenes in the Argentine Republic, and give to the barren toils of her contending sons some better fruit than a consuming progress built upon ashes and bloodshed.

ARGENTINE CONSULS ABROAD.

On Tuesday a project was laid before Congress which meets our entire approval, for the appointment of paid Consuls at the various European ports, and stipulating that none but Argentine citizens are to hold such office. At present this republic is represented abroad by agents who for the most part have never visited the River Plate and know very little about the country. There are indeed some notable exceptions, such as the Consuls at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Falmouth, Hamburg &c. who have done good service to Buenos Ayres, and whose places could be ill supplied even by the most intelligent and patriotic Argentines. Nevertheless the principle laid down by the project is correct, for we invariably see the consular agents of a country chosen from among its own citizens, and it is a striking anomaly that the Argentine list of Consuls is composed entirely of foreigners. The cause of this has hitherto been that the Republic was too poor to pay any salaries to its Consuls, and hence the Government was only too glad to meet with men of standing and respectability in foreign ports to undertake such duties merely for the fees. It is now proposed to award salaries of £800 a year to Consuls-General and £500 to Consuls, which is about a fair remuneration for such posts. This will involve a cost to the Foreign Office of about £20,000 a year, but as it is fair to suppose that the fees will then come to the Treasury we may estimate that the additional cost to the nation will not exceed £12,000. The gain to the Republic will be twofold: besides being represented by men fully acquainted with the country, it will provide a first-rate training-school for Argentines, many of whom possessing considerable talents and ability are at present driven to sterile occupations that are little conducive to the material progress of the country. Every Argentine who goes to Europe or the United States learns much that is useful to himself and to his country, and as the native element in these countries is so small it invariably happens that the majority of young Argentines who have travelled abroad come to be legislators in their own country, when their experience always serves them in a special manner.

It is proposed to create 26 Consulates at the following places—Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Le-horn, Milan, Naples, Cadiz, Barcelona, Genoa, Corunna, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Dublin, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfurt, Munich, Bern, Antwerp, New York, Boston, New Or-

leans, Montevideo, and Valparaiso, we would suggest to Congress the expediency of suppressing Milan and Munich, and raising the number to 30 by adding—Cork, Cardiff, Rotterdam, Havannah, Montreal, and Melbourne: it seems most important we should have some representative in the new Dominion of Canada and the rising Australian empire. These 30 Consulates would cost £15,000 per annum. As regards the Consuls-General it is likely they will be stationed at London; Berlin, Florence, Madrid, Lisbon, Rio Janeiro. In course of time as the trade of the country increases the list may be gradually extended until it takes in every important city or seaport in the Old or the New world.

A difficulty suggests itself as to what we are to do with the present consuls abroad. If Congress pass the law as proposed the Government will simply have to send them a polite circular with a copy of the law, and thanking them for their services hitherto. Nevertheless the gentlemen who have worthily represented the country for several years, almost without remuneration, will naturally think the Argentine Republic has treated them ungraciously. It would be, therefore, advisable either to make the law prospective and leave the present Consuls in office for life, or if they are to be removed let the most deserving be appointed emigration-agents at the salary fixed by law, £240 per annum.

In the selection of native gentlemen for the foreign consulates it would be indispensable that they should speak fluently the language of the country to which they are accredited, and we venture to suggest that each consul should have an allowance of £50 a year for the purpose of publishing information relative to the Argentine Republic, such as the monthly circular now sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to consuls abroad, or extracts from the Buenos Ayres newspapers or the Handbook of the River Plate.

EXPROPRIATION OF THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY.

The debt which this nation owes to its warriors and legislators is perhaps more difficult to ascertain than to discharge; both, it is presumed, have high and important claims which cannot be repudiated. To say that the Argentine nation would be better off to-day had such men as William Penn and his friends ruled in Buenos Ayres since the days of Garay, would be to obliterate glories in which every Argentine takes pride; and to advance the theory that Congress is more a luxury than a necessity, would be to ignore all the genius and talent that has shed such a halo round our Statute Book since the conscript fathers sat in Tucuman.

It might be the perfection of Argentine felicity to square the circle, or do without the aid of either warriors or legislators, but the dream is Utopian; we must adapt ourselves to things as they are, not as they should be. In this age of constitutional liberty, a country without a Legislature is a thing unknown: whether Monarchical or Republican, some form of legislature is required, and perhaps, all things considered, we can make as good a legislative show as any other country, with only two millions of inhabitants spread over a territory covering one and a-quarter millions of square miles.

When we take into account the paucity of our population, it is even wonderful what stuff there is in the country for legislators. Look at Congress, with its Senators and Deputies; why, if the nation boasted of ten millions of inhabitants, instead of two millions, we could not hope to make a more respectable legislative show. This plethora of legislative talent is doubtless a sign of increasing civilization.

But, as the saying runs, 'too much of anything is good for nothing,' and it may be that this superabundance of legislative zeal is hardly calculated to advance the country. We commend this matter to the attention of Argentine patriots, in whose hands are the country's destinies. This present Congress has been remarkable for the numerous schemes and projects introduced by its members; there seems a disposition, if not to improve, at least to change everything, a sort of legislative experimenting, which is each day growing in intensity, and makes many nervous as to the consequences of over legislation.

Up to the present Congress has been more a borrower than a lender, but the country cannot advance without money. With an empty treasury the finest country in the world must run to seed, we can do nothing without money, and so long as the money which we

borrow is properly applied, it is immaterial how far we use our credit. The country is now about to ask for a loan of six millions sterling, and we note that one of the objects for which the money is asked, is to buy up the Central Argentine Railway; a trunk road barely completed, built with foreign capital and brains, and which has had the double effect of connecting Rosario with Cordoba, and Cordoba with London. Although this road is hardly sixty days open to the public, and the traffic and earnings have yet to be guessed at, Congress has grasped the subject with a comprehensiveness and zeal that would induce the supposition that the house is composed of a host of railway directors, or that the cares of a railway management are less than those of Congress.

If the severest patriotism called upon our legislators to step from their chairs in Congress to the dusty post of station master, there could not be a more decided 'nem con' on this expropriation bill. All Congress votes for the expropriation of the road, and at a price which shows that "cheap railways" is the motto of the House.

Cheap railways are the dream of all at the present day: there is Sir Narrows Gauge Robertson, whose aim is to make wooden railways throughout the Republic, at a price which even astonishes Mr. Elordi or Governor Castro; the thing has been done in Canada, and why not here also, but Congress seeks a shorter and readier method for making cheap railways, by voting the expropriation of a road for seven millions, which cost eight millions to construct. The art of railway building is after all in 'embryo,' since Argentine legislators have hit upon a plan, by which a railway can be obtained for half the cost at which the shareholders value it. Why Congress appraised the road at seven millions instead of five, can only be accounted for by the fact that this is the first cheap railway the House has attempted; doubtless when mellowed by experience our legislators will see their way to far better bargains. There is for instance, Montreal's line, when finished it will afford opportunity for a better shave, a less extravagant liberality.

The too hasty progress of this country is in nothing more apparent than in the fact that the buyer not the seller seeks the right to put his price upon an article: the vote of the House, expropriating this line at a less cost than it took to build, establishes this precedent, which even Lycurgus overlooked. But, after all, it is too much to suppose that such a dream can be carried out; property would cease to have its rights, and all our statute books might be burnt if such doctrines were established.

It is neither the interest of the Nation or the Legislature to sully their fair name and credit abroad by such an effort. If the Government seeks to purchase the Central Argentine Railway, it can only be done by a straightforward dealing with the shareholders. In all our transactions in life the proverb teaches us the best and safest policy, and if Congress or the Executive attempted to wring from foreign shareholders a railway at a less valuation than what they set on it, every money-market in Europe would take up the cause and ostracise from its Stock Exchange our bonds, shares and securities. In one word the proposal is not to be thought of—over-legislation has given rise to the measure, honor and principle repudiate it.

THE ENTRE RIOS CAMPAIGN.

GEN. EMILIO MITRE'S STATEMENT.

The late Commander-in-Chief of the army in Entre-Rios has thought fit to publish the following statement with reference to the campaign, which will be read with interest as throwing much light on the recent phases of the war—

"On the occasion of my being exonerated from the command in Entre Rios some statements have been made that might affect my reputation as a soldier, and as the causes are not generally known the public might imagine it was owing to some grave dereliction on my part. The note of the Minister of War states as the cause of my withdrawal that the broken state of my health did not permit me to follow up operations with the necessary activity; and notwithstanding the complimentary tone it leaves the impression that the fall of Concepcion and prolongation of the war is due to my inactivity. I have reason to believe this is not what the Government intended to convey, but as a citizen and a soldier I owe some explanation to the public.

"When Lopez Jordan declared war a plan of campaign was adopted by the Federal arms which it was necessary immediately to alter when the enemy crossed the Gualeguay. All requisite reinforcements were sent to General Conesa: he was threatened by the enemy, and also because it was advisable to support the pronunciamiento of Victoria, Nogoyá, Tala, La Paz, Diamante and Paraná in favor of the National Government. This left me almost without reinforcements and I could not obtain any National Guards near the Uruguay, the country being in the power of the enemy. My army was small and so deficient of cavalry that I could not push on active operations, but only manoeuvre about Gualeguaychú, having in my front General Almada with 1500 of the enemy's cavalry. Meantime Gen. Conesa with his reinforcements and large numbers of Entre Riano auxiliaries was following up Lopez Jordan to give him battle. The latter after his defeat at the Willous made a descent on Paraná, where he was again foiled, but Conesa had to fall back towards that town, leaving Gualeguay unprotected and in the enemy's hands. I had not received the reinforcements of cavalry that I had asked for from Conesa, and was still ignorant of the course of events.

"When I learned that Conesa was at Paraná I ordered him to send me 1,000 native cavalry under Gen. Galarza, and a few days later I received word from Col. Brein that he had reached Paso Sauce with 300 men. I went thither and found Galarza had also arrived with 400 men, whom I reinforced with the 6th of the line, and then sent him (Galarza) to occupy Gualeguay. In this latter place the National Guards were already assembled under Col. Tejera, who submitted to the National Government without firing a shot. Gen. Galarza re-established the authorities I had named at Gualeguay and then started for the Sauce, where I anxiously awaited him, to march on Concordia and meet Col. Vidal's division of Correntinos as arranged with Gen. Gelly Obes. I sent Gen. Rivas thither with a battalion of infantry and 2 pieces of cannon, to take the command, while I settled matters as well as I could at Gualeguay. Galarza had barely left that place when the rebel Col. Campos with 1,000 men descended on Victoria, moved towards the Rio Cte and threatened Gualeguay. I was therefore, constrained to give up my march on Concordia and cross the Gualeguay in the direction of Tala, to cut off Campos while Galarza advanced to meet him. At the same time Conesa was advancing towards Nogoyá, which compelled Campos to make a precipitate retreat.

"I was just preparing to march on Concordia and collect all my forces for a campaign, when I learned that Lopez Jordan had crossed the Gualeguay with 3,000 men and that Gen. Rivas was advancing towards him with an inferior force. I halted for some days to collect some native militia that had been dismissed on furlough. After 8 days' stay at Obispo I set out with 1,200 horse, 600 foot and 6 pieces of artillery, being joined on my march by 600 cavalry of the Victoria and Villaguay division, and marching 5 or leagues a day. My object was to join Rivas in time so as to be able to crush and pursue the enemy. If the enemy came down on Rivas he was too weak to make a stand, and then both of us would be beaten in detail. The fortune of the campaign therefore depended on my coming up with Rivas at once. I pushed on through the open country, exposed on all sides, and this was an opportunity that Lopez Jordan lost, and which may never occur again, for the National Government can readily put double its present number of men into Entre Rios.

"Lopez Jordan might easily have fallen upon me and then beaten Rivas in detail; but he lacked the energy to do so, and allowed me successfully to effect a junction with Rivas, while the rebel army, 4,000 strong, fled before us and, being well mounted, made a descent on Concepcion, which place they took, as it had only a small garrison; and then Lopez Jordan made it appear that this was a greater feat than if he had beaten me and Rivas in the field.

Although my object hitherto had been to effect a junction with Rivas, I had foreseen the possibility of Lopez Jordan declining a pitched battle, and either recrossing the Gualeguay or moving on my left flank. If he went towards the Gualeguay, I had ordered Conesa to meet him at Paso Federal; and if he moved to my left, I had Captains Garcia and Torres watching him, with orders to fall back towards Yaguery Grande, and meet me there. Accordingly, on the evening of the

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

One of the most cheering features in the prospects of the Argentine Republic is the importance attached by the Government and the influential classes of our population to the diffusion of popular instruction.

The Department of Public Instruction has been very busy during the past year, establishing new schools, granting subsidies, improving every branch of popular education, and losing no opportunity to enlighten and instruct all classes of the people.

We have before us the report of Minister Avellaneda, a bulky volume of 400 pages, shewing what has been done during the last 12 months, and it is gratifying to find what progress has been made at a comparatively trifling cost.

The number of children attending school throughout the Republic appears to be, according to the Census, \$9,500, but the returns of the various schools shew this is an exaggeration, and if we deduct 14 per cent. the return of 77,000 children will be much nearer the truth.

The statistical returns of education in the various provinces are:—

Table listing educational statistics for various provinces: Buenos Ayres city, Buenos Ayres camp, San Juan, Corrientes, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Santiago Estero, Entre Rios, Tucuman, Mendoza, Catamarca, Salta, Rioja, Jujuy, San Luis.

77,213

This includes 1884 youths belonging to the National Colleges (of which there are 14 in the Republic), being an increase of more than 80 per cent. on the returns for the previous year.

The National Government attaches great importance to the establishment of Normal Schools, for the training of teachers, which is in fact the most necessary element in the whole system.

Night schools have been established in Buenos Ayres, Salta and Santiago del Estero, each of which is attended by 100 or 200 adults. Libraries are also about to be opened in each of the Upper Provinces.

shortly expected from the U. States with his staff. Congress has also authorized the Minister to send abroad for 20 first-class Professors for the University of Cordoba and the National Colleges: 8 are expected from Germany.

The new subsidies granted during the year amounted to \$90,660, viz.

Table listing subsidies granted during the year: Rioja, Entre-Rios, San Juan, Corrientes, San Luis, Tucuman, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, Jujuy, Mendoza, Salta, Catamarca, Santiago del Estero, Swiss colonies, Miscellaneous.

Among minor subsidies we find subscriptions for Dña. Juana Manso's annuals, Barbat's history, Wickersham on Schools &c. The budget also provides \$100,000 for the purpose of buying books for distribution in the Provinces.

The National Exhibition at Cordoba forms a part of Minister Avellaneda's care, and we have all the official documents on this head. The sum voted by Congress for the Exhibition is \$200,000.

As regards Public Worship we find the following subsidies for churches.

Table listing subsidies for churches: Catamarca, Mendoza, San Carlos colony, San Juan, Chivilcoy, Piedra, Tucuman, Santa Fe, Corrientes, Cordoba, Rioja.

There are also grants for hospitals as follow:

Table listing grants for hospitals: Oran, Salta, Santa Fe, Rosario.

The reports of the Chaco missionaries are interesting. There are 6 Reductions; the Indians of Calchinas or Santa Rosa have a church and school under the direction of Padre Bonti, and are said to be industrious, but steeped in poverty and wretchedness.

The reduction of Laguna Blanca consists of 400 wild Indians under the cacique Mariano Salteño: they are all Pagans, but seem inclined to work and to live peaceably. The resident missionary has received no pay since June 1866, when the reduction was first made.

The missionary at San Buenaventura de Montulto, opposite the coast of Corrientes, reports the Indians very quiet and well disposed, cultivating maize, beans, zapallos &c. The chapel is in decay, and such is the poverty of the people that the missionary is sometimes almost reduced to starvation.

The Department of Justice shews that the Supreme Federal Court decided 206 cases during the year, of which 200 were appeals. The Sectional Court of Buenos Ayres had 687 suits, of which 395 are still pending.

In concluding our remarks upon Minister Avellaneda's report we have to congratulate him upon the amount of work that he has quietly but zealously got through in the past year.

THE RAILWAY FROM MONTEVIDEO TO DURAZNO.

An announcement which has appeared in the Montevidean papers calls our attention to this unfortunate Company. The sudden meeting of the Chambers in Montevideo has been determined upon in order to discuss the transfer of this railway to the hands of the Government.

that the Montevidean Government is now seriously bent upon taking steps by which that country will at length have a National State Railway.

To this laudable intention we can do no less than give our cordial sympathy and support. The final resolution of the Government comes late, but it will be welcome, and we hope the tardy action of the Chambers may not have been so far delayed as to make it difficult to secure the capital required to complete the line before the speculative spirit which now animates Europe may have lost its confidential tone.

After losing years of valuable time and wasting immense sums of money, Montevideo is still without a railway, and can show nothing better than a melancholy administration which has placed a 'galpon' at La Bella Vista, three miles from the Capital, and a similar structure ten miles away out in the camp at Las Piedras!

Since the day when amidst much frothy speech, and some little pomp and official pageantry the line was declared open to Las Piedras, now nineteen months ago; the railway has not advanced a single yard. You got upon the line as we have said three miles from Montevideo, and you leave the train at Las Piedras, just as you did when in January 1869 we were told that the Republic could at length boast of a railway 'verdaderamente Nacional'!

Can anything be more disheartening than that at the end of several years of 'talkie-talkie' the Ferro-carril Nacional del Uruguay has no existence except on paper. It has, in a word, been run into a hole and has become a public bye-word and a thing to be mocked at.

The question is, what will the Government do with it? Now we are willing to give the Ministers credit for good intentions; we know they only move in this matter to save it from a total collapse.

The Department of Justice shews that the Supreme Federal Court decided 206 cases during the year, of which 200 were appeals. The Sectional Court of Buenos Ayres had 687 suits, of which 395 are still pending.

Estanciers are to be linked together by railways. There is to be a line to Colonia; ditto to San José; ditto to Pardo; ditto to Paysandú; ditto to Salto; ditto to Uruguayana; in a word, the whole country is to be cut up by railways, and the Government they say is to sanction and guarantee all these wild enterprizes!

government has by this time, however, learned many things about railways, and until this one enterprize from M. Video to Durazno has been completed, it will entertain no other proposal. A Railway Loan can, we are informed, be arranged in Europe, and if our information is correct we urge on our neighbors to lose no time in the very profitless task of idle discussion as to other projects, but to finish the present undertaking whilst the money markets of Europe are yet open to treat with them.

We see no other solution to this question. The Banda Oriental must raise a state railway loan; it can then pay back to the unfortunate shareholders the money they have with so much blind confidence invested in the enterprize; it can finish the line to Durazno, and this done it will have established a reputation in Europe for other enterprizes.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO. REVOLUTIONARY ALARMS.

There might be a hope for this city, could we but get rid of the nightmare of revolution. Rosario is to-day the Montevideo of this Republic; we all go to bed at night without the least idea of who may be Governor to-morrow. In such an atmosphere of revolt even foreigners catch the fever, and ship captains just arrived, sheep farmers just in, Heuly men by the steamer, all discuss politics with a 'gout' that is really surprising.

Business is as usual monstrously dull; the ship brokers are the only people doing anything, 'as busy as a ship-broker' is the proverb of the hour; one sees commissions beaming in the countenances of those brokers. George Kean knows more of what is going on in the Port than even the Port Captain himself.

We are gradually moving off a lot of our surplus capital by the Territorial Lottery; the winners somehow are nearly all in Buenos Ayres; pity that they don't put the whole Province for a prize, and yet it would be for many but a white elephant. I who have taken tickets since the thing was started, have never yet drawn as much as a decent cabbage garden.

Sir Crystal Palace Zimmermann passed through the other day; the belief here is that there won't be half room enough in the building for the articles to be exhibited; here will be a pretty go, just imagine the railway station turned into a supplementary exhibition building. I only know that the Custom-house here is filling up with goods for the exhibition just as fast as the Suez Canal is with sand.

Yesterday a Brazilian transport crowded with soldiers passed the port, as she passed the Capitania the band on board struck up the Brazilian anthem: all seemed well on board, but why she did not stop to take in fresh beef and vegetable none can say—probably because she didn't want them.

To-day we are shipping horses to Entre Rios: coals to Newcastle leg-tlemen, but never mind, 16 pats. a piece, and the trade is a good one. There are several buyers going about for the National Government. They say here that Lopez Jordan himself has sold horses to some of these agents; not likely however that he would cut a stick to break his own back.

We are going to have three tramways, so you see Rosario is going ahead—gas, water and tramways; what more is necessary. In a few years I believe you will find that the real business of the country will be done in this Plaza.

M. Carmody the well known English builder, is about to leave. This will be a loss. He leaves behind him some very good monuments. The gas works were built by him, and had all the new houses of late years been built by him there would be less of the watering pot roof to complain of.

You of course have heard the news from Santa Fe. Half the town of Parana has migrated to that capital; some say for fear of Lopez Jordan, others that the ordinary necessities of life are not to be had owing to state of siege of the place, although according to every version Jordan and his men are sixteen leagues from the town.

The Billinghurst tramway was opened to the Plaza Constitucion on Sunday with great success. The run from the Recoleta to the above Plaza, four miles, is made in half an hour. After the trial trip Don Mariano Billinghurst entertained a number of gentlemen at lunch. We intend publishing a full description of the proceedings to-morrow.

During the month of May last the Public Debt of the United States was reduced by 14,000,000 dollars, or at the rate of nearly half a million per diem. What an idea of the wonderful and ever increasing resources of the Model Republic is given by such figures.

We learn with great pleasure that letters have been received in London from a member of the family of Professor Liebig, dated from Munich on the 26th June giving a favourable account of the great chemist's recovery. This distinguished savant was said to be out of all danger and progressing daily towards complete recovery.

HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II. To appear JANUARY 1st, 1871.

Comprising Upper Provinces and Banda Oriental, with Directory of principal Foreign Houses in Buenos Ayres, &c.; and Appendix of Paraguay, &c.

PRICE 450

- SECTION D. The Argentine Provinces. I. Santa Fé. II. Cordoba. III. The Cuyo Provinces. IV. Tucuman and Salta. V. Catamarca, Rioja, Jujuy. VI. Santiago and the Chaco. VII. Corrientes and Entre Rios. VIII. Directory, &c., for Provinces.

- SECTION E. The Banda Oriental. IX. Montevideo. X. Colonia and Fray Bentos. XI. Salto, Paysandú, Rio Negro. XII. Tucumán, Cerro Largo, and Gold Mines. XIII. Canelones, Minas, Maldonado. XIV. Laws, Tariffs, &c. XV. Directory, Officials, &c.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, Aug. 1. 6 p.m. Paris, July 6. Insurrection in Pekin confirmed. Nearly all the French residents assassinated, including priests, ministers, and consuls. The Constitutionnel of Paris says that France will combat energetically the candidature of Prince Leopold Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain. Madrid, July 7. It is assured that the Cabinets of London, Florence, and Vienna will resolve on united action to clear away the Spanish difficulties. Public feeling in France is very much against the Spanish crown being given to Prince Leopold. It is confirmed that Prim has offered Prince Leopold the crown, and he accepts. Prussia is actively preparing for war, and Spain also. It is rumored that in a council of the French Ministers an ultimatum was discussed. London, July 2. Tallow market firm; sellers at 45. For August and September buyers

at 46.6; in auction 2500 casks sold at an advance of 6 to 9 pence on previous weeks' prices. London, July 6. Consols, 92 1/2. Paris, July 7. Rentes, 75.70. New York, July 1. Gold closed at 112 3/4; Exchange on London, 100 3/4. Cotton, middling, 21 1/2 cents. Hides calm, but prices a little better. Buenos Ayres quoted at 23 1/2, and Montevideo at 22 1/2 gold.

Montevideo. Paper closed weak at 9 1/2. Nothing doing. About fifty thousand pounds was drawn on London at 50 1/2 to 51 1/2 per Plata and Amazone. One million francs at 5.30 and 5.32 gold, and 4.70 paper. Weather fine and cold.

GREAT DAY FOR BUENOS AYRES.

ANOTHER TRAMWAY INAUGURATION. Buenos Ayres is certainly going ahead. New tramways; new railways; new steamers and new telegraphs; scarce a week passes that we have not some inauguration or other on hand. John Marshall's new steamer was the last, now we have the south portion of the Billinghurst tramway, opened to the Plaza Constitucion. This splendid trunk line runs now from the Recoleta in the north, to the Plaza Constitucion in the south, the two most extreme points of the city, and a total distance of, say four miles.

On Sunday at one o'clock p.m. precisely, the special tramway coach for the accommodation of Mr. Billinghurst and his friends started from the Recoleta, to the southernmost, at the Plaza Constitucion in thirty-five minutes. The day although wintry was agreeable, and the city looked to much advantage. For the information of those who may not have been over the road we give the route.

The cars started from the Plaza at the Recoleta, down the Calle Larga to the Cinco Esquinas, thence down Calle Juncal to Cerrito, along Cerrito to Temple, down Temple to Suipacha, and straight through the city along Suipacha and its continuation Tacuari until reaching its extremity, then turning into the Plaza Constitucion it halts in front of the terminus of the Great Southern Railway. A better route could hardly be selected, and the large business done on this road shows the excellence and convenience of the route.

For those who always live in the north end of the town a run down to the South Plaza and a sniff of the camp bullock cars is both exhilarating and amusing. Strange to say there is still an immense difference between the north and south ends of this city; as the tramway drove along the streets in the north none appeared to heed us, even the boys at the corner hardly lifted their eyes from their marbles as we dashed along, tramways had evidently lost all their novelty, and we might have been bound from the house to the office instead of assisting at an inauguration for all the householders or the gamins of Plaza Libertad seemed to care.

But Calle Rivadavia divides the north and south portions of the town. It does not, it divides the people; hardly had the tramway swept past the Confiteria del Gas, at the corner of Suipacha and Rivadavia, when the whole population of the continuing street, Calle Tacuari, turned out to see us. For the first time since Garay founded the city the horn of the tramway was heard along Tacuari. Away went at a stiff trot, to the surprise, admiration, and astonishment of the burghers. Doors, windows, balconies, —aye, and azoteas were crowded to welcome the civilising stranger. Boys with shrill voices shouted 'viva!' as we passed the corners; changadores grinned, girls smiled, and old gentlemen waved their walking sticks as we dashed along. 'Hurrah for Billinghurst' was inscribed on every countenance as we passed. Don Mariano was the monarch of the day, and what between saluting and waving to all who greeted him, his hat, were it even as formidable as Mr. Wheelwright's, would be unable to hold out. Mr. Goyo Soler, the popular broker, Mr. Villaraga, the capitalist, Mr. Glover, Mr. Smith, Mr. Livingston, Messrs. Griffiths, Smyth, Gregory, Prange, Caranza, and hundreds more we met on our triumphant march; some we took up, others we passed with a cheer—'go it, Tramway-Billinghurst. The scene

was one better imagined than described. There goes the poncho and chiripa (none of this at the north end); both horse and rider seem willing to scamper off as the car approaches; the rider stops, but the horse refuses, and off scamper both away down the street, to the indescribable merriment of a bevy of pretty girls just returning from the Concepcion church. Never before did the south end of Buenos Ayres get such a thorough shaking up as on Sunday, and when we dashed into the old Plaza Constitucion, the market for cheap wool, cheap mutton, and any amount of hides and tallow, a crowd of bullock cart-men, Plaza sutlers, and small boys met us with such a cheer, that verily Mrs. Billinghurst, Mrs. Wattell, Mrs. Agrelo, and Mrs. Morris rushed to the windows to see if President Sarmiento and Governor Castro had stolen a march on us, and got to the bullock carts before us.

We halted at the railway station, and will it be credited, some of our party, although never out of Buenos Ayres, had not visited this masterly work of English brains and capital before. The Southern Railway terminus, notwithstanding that it was Sunday, was crowded, the trains were about to start, and the place wore the appearance of excellent arrangement and thriving traffic. The old plaza has a decidedly quaint appearance—strike from its face the Southern Railway terminus, and it might be the plaza of Lujan or Gualeguaychu; here and there odd bullock-carts, yonder a group of Gauchos discussing the inevitable mate-cup; at the doors of the shops are flimsy wares, flying about to the breeze like poor Nora Creina's garments, the flashy colors of the 'chiripas,' the pibald costume of some well 'pulpero,' and the multitude that scrutinised the car and seemed only waiting for us to depart to resume their game at 'La Tabla.' Group them together and reader you have the Plaza Constitucion on Sunday. Verily there is an antipodean difference between the Plaza Parque and the Plaza Constitucion; even the streets which environ the latter bear the unmistakable sign of a camp town; whole carcasses of sheep and half carcasses of beef are hanging at the doors of local dealers, while in front stand some camp peons in kangaroo boots roasting a piece of beef in the open plaza; here at the corner is an industrious Basque girl cooking a beefsteak at the very threshold of her 'fonda,' from the pungent odor of which the surrounding atmosphere is impregnated; garlic and onions are to be had on all sides. But there goes the horn, and off goes the team—Viv. Don Maria-a-a-no Billin-ho-ho-hora! As we cut across the Calle Buen Orden the shout dies on our ears, and we dash along at a sharp trot right up to Calle Rivadavia; here we await the arrival of the up-cars, and then off again, never crying stop until in front of Lemate Hall, where in a flowing bumper of champagne we celebrate the day's work and drink long life and prosperity to Don Mariano and his Billinghurst tramway.

ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER. We have received the following interesting communication from Mr. W. Blundell, an Englishman of family and fortune at present making the tour of the world, who arrived here from Africa some months ago, and has met with robbery and ill treatment in the Province of Salta. His narrative speaks for itself, and we advise our countrymen to beware of trusting themselves in those remote parts of the Republic:— On leaving Tucuman, being desirous to judge for myself of the merits of the 'valles'—that Arcadia of Argentine fancy which very few know, but all extol to the skies—I resolved to leave the direct route northward, which from Cordoba to Salta leads mainly through a barren, sandy desert, and ride through Tafi, the eastern vales of Catamarca, and the lower part of Salta, reported rich in vines, to Salta by a 500 mile tour through what is said to be the best part of the Republic. Many and earnest were the dissuasions of my Tucuman friends from venturing into these vales of bliss and rustic innocence alone, and strenuous the cautions against everything and everybody, especially the peones, who were pictured to me as roaring lions, whom nothing but strong personal interest could restrain from murder and rapine, and whose views regarding foreigners as their natural prey were too well known to deserve comment. Being still unmoved, I was advised, if life still had charms for me, to seek of the authorities at Cafuyuti—where yet faint traces of virtue were wont to

linger—a peon of undoubted honesty; and duly provided with a trusty Indian as far as Tafi, I headed for the Tucuman Cordillera, and arrived safely, after a two days' journey. Charmed with the unusually wild scenery of Tafi, which resembles a high Welsh valley, with here and there Wiltshire downs, clothed with a finer grass than I have ever seen in North or South America, and bounded by mountains rich in pasture to their highest peaks (some of which reached 11,000 feet in height by my calculations), I profited by my stay to pick out six of the handiest mules that money could procure, with a view to their increased value in Peru at the conclusion of my journey.

Gradually working my way on, I reach, through sandy valleys and rocky passes, the vine-growing town of Cafuyuti, where the Curate, Don Ignacio Colomberes, to whom I was strongly recommended by a rich and influential member of one of the chief families in Tucuman, received me with every mark of consideration. Staying some days to examine the curious fossil formations of its interesting eastern outlet, to admire the rich vineyards that grace its sandy slopes, and to watch the process of wine-making at Bracchiori's, the chief vine-grower and main prop of that noted 'abode of virtue,' a lad, of whom the Curate spoke in the highest terms—represented to me as a shining model of all perfections—was solemnly engaged and charged with my safe conduct to Peru, for the period of three months. He was far from a prepossessing youth, with a shamefaced, skulking look, to which I evinced the strongest objections: the holy man, nevertheless, overruled all suspicions, and pressed him upon my acceptance. After six days' travel I arrived at Salta, and on the morrow, Easter Sunday, my guide disappeared. I began to feel uneasy, and, riding to the 'potrero' where I had left my mules, I received the information that my peon had left under the pretence of removing them by my orders to an 'alfar' hard by. I went directly to the Chief of Police, Mr. Floot, an able Prussian, and a pleasant companion. He appeared to take an interest in my case, and as far as words and promises went, his energy, assurances, and conviction of success were unbounded. Letters were to be despatched to all the Getes Politicos, chasques sent off on the spot to Jujuy and the Quebrado del Loro, where it was thought he had gone to sell the mules to Bolivian buyers, and the offender taken and flogged without the smallest delay. The Governor, Dr. Zorilla, begged me to 'lose all care,' he would see to it himself.

Two days after I received private advice from the Chief of Police, pointing out to me the utter incapacity of the police at his disposal, and kindly indicating a man whom I could send there as my representative. I hunted up this confidential messenger, and sent him off to Jujuy. A week later he returns, having found no clue; he has heard much about my 'pattern of virtue,' and congratulates me upon my lucky escape; the lad is one of the most notable and widely respected scoundrels on the frontier, his last exploit being the murder 'a puñaladas' of a well known Tucumano. Much surprise being expressed at my not having been murdered, which they insisted was contrary to all rule and precedent, I explained that, suspecting the lad was not all the Curate painted him, I had insinuated casually that I had no money with me, having sent it on to Salta previously.

In spite of the evident desire of the authorities, I resolved to push the matter to the utmost. Many insisted on the lad having returned immediately to Cafuyuti, and I awaited letters from that place with a becoming resignation. The next post brings no news whatever from the authorities of Cafuyuti, to whom the Salta magistrates had appealed, demanding the thief's capture forthwith; but a laconic letter arrives from the Curate, which for cool indifference is a masterpiece—'Before receiving your letter, Clement came here, telling me that he owed you \$10, because you and other countrymen had threatened him. I would not say anything to him, waiting to hear from you.'

The Chief of Police professes astonishment that the delinquent had not been captured and sent long since; the Governor echoes the sentiments of the former, congratulates me on my good fortune, and will not hear of my spending more money in chasques. I resolved to make Salta my headquarters, for the purpose of watching the course of events, as a study of Argentine manners. I occupied myself in making excursions in the varied

vicinity, which in a circuit of 100 miles presents every climate to suit the most fanciful colonist. Post followed post, and not a word from the Valles or Getes Politicos. It is strange that the Governor should not have thought it worth his while to move in the matter for a traveller whose report might prove unfavorable to his reputation. It is now precisely two months and nine days that my absconding peon has sought the retirement of his valley home, and my case is still precisely 'in statu quo.' The Salta authorities, following their customary motto in the prosecution of crime, 'let bygones be bygones,' have long since resolved to forgive and forget. Despatching a chasque to the Valles to ascertain how far the authorities' complicity extended (for my own personal satisfaction); I find that the robber has not left the immediate vicinity of San Carlos and Cafuyuti for two months past, that official statements of the Getes Politicos set forth that the peon was not at home when they happened to call, that his father—whom I accused of complicity, and who sold me a mule subsequently stolen by his son—was triumphantly acquitted upon his evidence, and that the delinquent was seen with his patron the Curate, and had just set out with a considerable sum of money, from the sale of my mules, for Tucuman, where he is shortly expected to enter the mule trade, in company with a gentleman named Rio, much respected by all his friends. In the meantime your correspondent, poorer, indeed, in purse by about \$500, but richer in knowledge of Argentine manners, having bought fresh mules, and being kindly provided with peones by Mr. Ledger, of Cachi, sets out North-eastward for Oran, famed for North-ditti and bananas; on a 1,000 miles' ride to Sta. Cruz de la Sierra.

CHAS. W. BLUNDELL.

MONTEVIDEO.

Tuesday.

The non-arrival of the Patagonia causes uneasiness, but it is generally thought that the fogs so prevalent at this time of year in the Magellan Straits have retarded her progress a few days.

A rumor prevailed yesterday that Colonel Ordóñez had cut up the band of Blancos that is going about under Colonel Ferrer, and killed that leader; it appears, however, to have been a 'bola.' General Borjes has arrived in town: his men caught a crazy fellow near Canelones whom they sent in to the Government as a spy; the poor man was half-naked and the Vice-President, after giving him some clothes and money, set him at liberty. Colonel Orfila, who shot Florencio Varela in a duel, has placed his sword at the service of the Government.

The Customs officials have seized some boxes of ammunition that were being shipped for Colonia as merchandise by a Sor. Zarabal. The 6 waggoners seized at Santa Lucia with arms &c. were sent from here by Sor. Curbelo, who is at present under shelter in one of the foreign consulates, and some letters were intercepted from him to parties at Canelones, who have been arrested to-day by telegraph. The arrests in the city continue. Two Italians selling cigars last week at Las Piedras were arrested and put in the stocks for not having passports from Montevideo. A youth named Petit went into the Confiteria Oriental on Sunday night to shoot another gentleman named Benito Neto, but D. José Pedro Varela knocked him down before he could do any harm.

Mr. John McColl has been elected Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity. A son of D. Jnan Ferrer fell yesterday from an azotea while flying a kite and was killed on the spot. Letters from Salto mention that 2 attorneys have removed from that town with a number of title-deeds &c. and settled in Buenos Ayres. The Julito has arrived from Barcelona, and the George from London. Gold 1 1/2.

Wednesday.

President Batlle is expected in town by Saturday, having handed over the command of his army to Gen. Castro, en route from the Rio Yi to Florida. Blanco bands are seen about Santa Lucia, Colonia, San Gabriel &c. Rumors are current that it is proposed to make trenches across the new city outside the Plaza Cagancha, from north to south. Latest advices from Salto say that General Caraballo has started from

Laureles with 2,400 horse and foot in pursuit of Aparicio, but it is hardly likely they will come to blows.

The *Telegrafo* announces that Messrs. Salduondo brothers have just purchased in London four powerful first-class steamers for the newly projected line from Corunna to the River Plate.

The Copernicus has come in after a splendid trip of 26 days from Liverpool, with 26 passengers. There is no sign yet of the Patagonia. The Undaunted has arrived from Cardiff.

Thursday

The 1st batt. of the National Guards arrived to-day and was received in the Calle 19 de Julio by the Government and a crowd of 4,000 persons, the street being lined by the 2nd National Guards and Urban battalion. There was not much enthusiasm, since the soldiers came back without having smelled powder. General Battle is expected to-morrow or Saturday. The only reliable war news is that Colonel Ordoñez with 400 men entered Rosario, which village had just been evacuated by a band of 300 Blancos. From Mercedes we have news of a daring burglary by some fellows who sacked the house of Sor. Braga on the pretext that he was a Blanco; Braga's wife escaped on foot to an adjacent thicket, while the husband defended himself with a revolver and shot one of the brigands. The garrison of Carmelo evacuated that place and embarked for Higueritas, taking with them a number of the townfolk who feared the Blancos would sack Carmelo. The Paisandú difficulty ended in a capitulation by Fortunato Flores with Colonel Belen, the latter agreeing to pardon all the officers and men who had pronounced for Flores, and to confirm the banishment of Colonel Regules. Latest news of Aparicio reports him at Paso Mangrullo, 25 leagues from Laureles, where Caraballo is encamped, a sufficient distance to prevent any danger of collision; Aparicio is said to have only 700 men, who are mostly breaking in horses, and Caraballo's forces number 2,400 horse and foot. Private advices from Entre-Rios say that Medina has no notion of leaving Lopez Jordan or joining Aparicio.

The Patagonia arrived last night with 61 passengers from Valparaiso, the cause of her delay being a terrific storm which visited that port: the breakwater was almost washed away, having suffered damage to the amount of £100,000, and the railway was completely torn up by the heavy surf. The *Telegrafo* states that the Patagonia in her last trip took out to Valparaiso no fewer than 11,050 bales and packages.

The amount of specie brought to Montevideo by the river steamers during the last 7 months has been—

Table with 2 columns: Month, Amount. Total: \$1,601,265

The Fort Captain has arranged the following tariff for Pilots from June 1870:—

Table with 2 columns: Vessels taken from Cape St. Mary to Montevideo, 10 ft. draught and under 11 ft. (And \$5 for every foot extra), Amount. Total: \$30

Passengers from Paraguay report false sovereigns much in fashion up there.

The Phare is in from Bordeaux with wine. Gold is at 11 1/2.

Friday

President Battle slept the night before last at Paso Mendoza, six leagues this side of Florida, being accompanied by his escort and the 2nd Chasseurs: he will probably reach here to-night or to-morrow.

The Cordon diligencia ran over a little girl yesterday, killing her.

Sr. Antonini Vice-consul at Genoa is named Consul at that port.

Lieut. Olivera's court-martial comes off next week for having killed a soldier aboard the Coquimbo in self-defence.

Four thousand horses have been sent from Salto to Concepcion for General Rivas.

There is a rumour that the shareholders of the unfortunate Central Uruguay Railway will get back some of their money.

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the B.A.C.C. took place on Monday evening last in the British school-room.

Eighteen members were present, and proceedings opened by voting Mr. Parish into the chair.

The Secretary then read the report of the outgoing committee, which Mr. Thomas Hogg, seconded by Mr. Dowdall, proposed should be accepted. Carried nem. con.

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Secretary extracted what might be termed a 'trial balance' from memoranda and other data in his possession, showing a nominal balance of \$632 mje. on hand. The necessity for this irregularity, and an item that appeared amongst the accounts formed subject for severe comment.

The chairman next introduced the subject of changing the field from Palermo to Belgrano, but the meeting viewed the proposal with decided hostility, in the face of the fact that the Club holds a lease for three full years longer, counting from the present month. The matter was finally shelved by a remark from 'Joseph' to the effect that we were not legislating for our grandchildren.

Amalgamation of the three societies Cricket, Athletic, and Football, was then mooted, and a good deal of talk resulted in the following proposition:—

"That it is the wish of the meeting that the new committee take into consideration, jointly with the committees of the other clubs interested, and frame some scheme for the amalgamation of the three societies, and present it to a special meeting of subscribers as soon as possible."

The following gentlemen were elected to serve for the approaching season:—

President—Mr. Frank Parish. Vice-President—Mr. W. Duguid. Committee—Messrs. E. Lace, Jas. Hogg, Thomas Hogg, A. Clark, and A. Dowdall.

In conclusion Mr. Clark proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing committee, and the proceedings then terminated.

Report of the Outgoing Committee of the B.A.C.C., July 25th, 1870.

Gentlemen: At the close of their term of office, your committee have great pleasure in presenting a report of the doings of the Club during the past 12 months, and offering their congratulations on its general well-being.

According to our Treasurer's report we have 56 names on the books, against 64 of last season; but it will be found on comparison that the playing members enrolled on our books at present considerably outnumber those of previous years; and, although we are numerically eight members short, the strength of the Club was never greater than at the present moment.

We think we need scarcely offer any apology for the employment of a 'professional.' The good that he has actually effected in raising the standard of play speaks for itself in the list of averages, whilst his assistance in preparing the ground for practice and matches was invaluable. It can ill be dispensed with, and accounts in a great measure for the large average attendance on practice nights throughout the season.

The Club has played eleven matches during the season, four of them, including the Montevidean match, with other clubs or teams.

The following are a few of the best averages, taking six innings as the minimum:—

Table with 3 columns: Name, Inns., Av. Runs. J. Hogg, 9, 19.43; C.E. Watson, 7, 17.23; J.L. Jacobs, 6, 11.80; T. Hogg, 9, 10.77; A. Clark, 13, 9.92; A. Smith, 8, 9.75; F.W. Daniel, 6, 6.66; E. Iaco, 13, 6.58; E.J. Simpson, 4, 43.66; E. Duguid, 2, 25.50

These averages it will be observed are higher than in previous years and much more regular.

Our stock of material is large, and with care will last nearly two seasons more. Part of the old stock we have presented at various times to camp-friends and subscribers for the formation of clubs out of the immediate range of Buenos Ayres.

The balance of cash on hand will be \$632 mje. after paying:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rent, \$1,500; Food, 1,500; Sundries, 242

Total \$3,342 mje. due 30th June last.

This result we think highly satisfactory after discharging the unusual expenses we have been called upon to provide for.

Permission has been accorded the Buenos Ayres Athletic Society to continue the running path completely round the field. Experience proving that the park could in no way be detrimental to the interests of cricket. The Municipality of Belgrano have during the past half year several times mooted to us the project of our removal 'in toto' from Palermo to Belgrano, offering to give us ground free and cancel our lease, besides other advantages which we hope will form subject for discussion to-night.

In conclusion we offer our best thanks to the Editors of the STANDARD for their courtesy in publishing our notices, &c., and to the trustees of the English church for the loan of the school room.

THE STATE OF BANDA ORIENTAL.

Colonia, Banda Oriental, July 29, 1870.

To the Editors of the STANDARD. Gentlemen,

Having noticed in the WEEKLY STANDARD of the 20th inst. a letter signed 'An Estanciero,' giving an account of late events in this neighbourhood, in terms so indiscreet that it may create an unpleasant feeling, if not result in harm to some of us, I feel it a duty to inform you that the individual who wrote it is not an estanciero, but simply a new arrival from England, who intended to settle in this country, but owing to the present state of things is going to return immediately to England.

Fresh from home, and full of home ideas added to the fact of having bought a number of good horses, which unfortunately were taken from him, may in some measure account for his emphatic expressions.

Trusting these few remarks will remove any unpleasant feeling his letter may have caused.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours obediently OLD SETTLER.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Much comment is made on the statement in General Mitre's report, to the effect that he never had 7,000 men under his orders in Entre Rios. The public were under the impression that there were 12,000 men up there, and the Minister of War affects to have laboured under a similar delusion.

Major Max Von Versen a Prussian officer, who it will be remembered came out here to offer his services to the late President of Paraguay and who was imprisoned by him, has lately received from Marshal Prim the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Catolica. It is supposed by some friends of this officer here that as he became acquainted with Spanish in this country, he may have been employed in negotiation between Bismark and Prim, the cross being his reward. Major Von Versen has, we are informed, resumed his post on the General Staff of the Prussian army.

The following gentlemen were returned as 'Convencionales' at the elections held on Sunday last. Drs. G. Rawson, J. Dominguez, M. G. Catan, J. P. Arceo, V. Bosch, and M. M. Escalada; in five parishes there were no elections.

A German was found the other night with his throat cut from ear, lying on a bye-road near the Plaza Once. Debt is believed to be the cause of the deed, which was committed by the unfortunate man himself.

There is a project before the Provincial Legislature for forming a corps to be called the 'Gendarmes de Frontera' by voluntary enlistment, its minimum strength to be 1500 men. It will require a 'smart' bounty to fill the ranks of this new corps. There is also a proposal to pay off the deficits in the treasuries of all the rural municipalities everyone of which is chronically 'hard up.'

A letter from Gualnaychu published in the *Nacion* states that Richard Lopez Jordan is encamped with the main body of his troops on the Gato, a tributary of the Gualaguaychu. He has not been able to outmanoeuvre the National generals without paying for it, as his horses are all foundered in consequence of the forced marches he was obliged to make, and he is forced to give them a rest. He sent another force to attack Gualaguaychu and avenge the defeat Colonel Gonzalez lately suffered there. This force numbering 1,500 men had it all their own way, as the garrison withdrew on board the shipping, as on a former occasion. Loot and murder were the order of the day, doors were staved in with musket butts, foreigners stopped, robbed and

stripped in the streets, and several of them wantonly struck down. Luengo greatly distinguished himself by his savage ferocity against the foreigners. The rebel forces are now said to amount to 8,000 men.

Mails from Cordoba mention that mutinies have recently occurred at 3 military posts on the frontier; in one case the soldiers murdered all their officers. At the same time the Indians came in and a brush ensued in which some were killed.

The note addressed by President Sarmiento to Dr. Burmeister in reply to one in which the distinguished German intimates to H.E. an intention of leaving the country will be found in another column. It is a universal wish and hope that Dr. Burmeister may be induced to reconsider his decision, as his withdrawal from his present extended sphere of usefulness would morally and materially be a great and perhaps irreparable loss to the country.

We received yesterday the very latest advices from Europe, per Nova Scotia. It will be seen that nothing short of a diplomatic miracle can avert the struggle impending between France and Prussia. The language held by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs shows that the nation is determined to oppose, at any cost, the election of Prince Leopold as King of Spain, while it expresses a belief that the Cortes will reject him. This latter contingency is apparently the frail thread on which the peace of Europe depends. A Prussian king on the Spanish throne would seem to afford little likelihood of a permanent settlement of the troubles of that "Banda Oriental of Europe," and it affords additional hope of a peaceable solution of the difficulty, to learn that the Cabinets of London, Vienna and Florence are disposed to side, as far as diplomacy goes, with France. The simultaneous recall of the French Ambassadors from Berlin and Madrid must not, as yet, be looked on as denoting a definite rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Prussia; they were recalled for allowing the plot between Bismark and Prim to be hatched unknown to the French Government. The excitement on the subject is daily increasing in town; but all doubts will be set at rest on Friday, on the arrival of the Douro; and we are not without a faint hope that she will bring intelligence that for the present, at least, the struggle has been postponed. It is only for a time, however: sooner or later Frenchman and Prussian will have a death-struggle for military-supremacy on the continent of Europe.

The news from Entre Rios, by the steamer down on Monday, amounted to nothing, though both sides appear to keep moving. There was a rumour in influential circles yesterday that an arrangement is contemplated with the rebel leader, and that in a few days some startling news may be expected. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report, which is however believed in some quarters to be well founded.

We received our usual London letter per Nova Scotia. There is very little general gossip. Our correspondent mentions nothing about the Fulton Mendez corkscrew, nor can we find a word about it in any of our exchanges. This looks bad for the new 'tornillo'; we hope it has not got 'flojo.' Mr. Drabble gave a grand banquet lately to all the Argentine notabilities at present in London: the affair was of course of the grandest description.

The late fall of snow in the Cordillera and adjacent country was so heavy that the city of San Juan will, it is said, be in danger from inundation when the thaw sets in. A public meeting was called in San Juan by the Government to take into consideration the perils of the situation and to adopt precautions.

The Invalidos Ball will be given at the Progreso Club on the 11th inst. The anxiety for cards of invitation is quite unusual, as the preparations are known to be on a most magnificent scale. The object for which the ball is given is also a great attraction.

On Saturday afternoon the city had a narrow escape from a dire catastrophe. Shortly after five o'clock, when Mr. O'Gorman, Chief of Police, had gone home to dinner, it was discovered that a fire had broken out in his office, or in one of the rooms adjoining. The paper on the walls had already taken fire, and the situation looked extremely critical, when the Vice-President of the Corporation and some officials rushed in in time to put out the flames. It is fortunate the accident did not occur at a later hour, or the Municipality House with all its musty archives and their records of civic misrule would to-day have been a

thing of the past. (Query) Would we be much the worse if the blaze had taken place?

The Municipality have yielded to the builders so far as to allow them three months longer to make arrangements for the removal of building materials lying on the 'trottoirs.' The men have all returned to work, but it is said they will not conform to the regulations, and will strike again when the three months have expired if an arrangement satisfactory to them be not come to in the meantime. Why not adopt the suggestion of Silex, published in a late edition of the STANDARD: it would suit all parties even the poor victimized public.

The *Nacional* will henceforward be edited by our esteemed friend and countryman Du Carlos Keen, assisted by Dr. A. del Valle, a young man of most promising talent. Don Carlos is as brilliant with the pen as with the sword, and we most cordially salute him on his assumption of the direction of the official organ.

It is a curious evidence of the excitement existing here respecting the impending struggle in Europe that, since Monday, the principal attractions for the numerous visitors to our museum have been the colossal bust of H. M. the Emperor Napoleon and the life sized portrait of Graf Von Bismark, the latter kindly presented to us some years ago by our German friends. Dr. Roque Perez, ex-Lord Mayor, favoured us with a visit yesterday, and inspected the above with evident interest. He was greatly pleased with Bismark who he says has all the appearance of a very tough customer. He said the bust of the Emperor gave an Imperial tone to the museum that it would be contrary to his principles to approve of. We intend ordering a bust of Prim by the next steamer to Europe.

On Monday night the Chambers threw out the Capital Punishment Abolition Bill by a majority of 24 to 7. This is very satisfactory and shows that there is a sound substratum of opinion amongst our legislators which crops up when an emergency arises. The present moment is peculiarly inopportune for the introduction of such a measure, although at any time it is the height of fatuity to think of it, considering the insecurity for life existing amongst us.

Spotted Cloud, a Choctaw Indian, who has always been an implacable enemy of the United States Government, has just been reconciled to it, and has been delivering lectures in N. York. He was received with every mark of respect and enthusiasm by his hearers who, at the conclusion of his remarks rushed forward to shake hands with him. Calhoun, if he continues to read the STANDARD assiduously may one day be imitating his noble brother of the prairies.

A Santa Fé woman who has just escaped from captivity amongst the Indians on the Santa Fé frontier gives some curious details of the ideas that the tribes entertain of the Republic, its Government, and officers. The 'noble savages' read all the daily papers published in this capital, Calhoun having a special liking for the STANDARD, which he reads in bed every morning. We don't think he is on our subscription list, but suppose the Chief obtains our paper from the nearest agent. It is generally thought amongst the tribes that Sir Lucius O. Mansilla left the frontier because he was he was afraid of Felipe Saá, who is hourly expected to arrive and lead the wild children of the desert to the sack of Buenos Ayres, the first throat to be cut being that of the illustrious ex-President of the Republic Don Bartolome Mitre. The Indians are, on the other hand, said to be greatly afraid of the National troops. The nearest 'toldeñas' are a day and a half gallop from the outermost frontier line. An alliance with the Chilean Indians for a raid on a grand scale is always a popular dream of the savages.

A colleague states that a person celebrated for her beauty, but unfortunately subject to periodical attacks of 'kleptomania' lately played an ugly trick on an honest Italian poultry vendor. She took some of his wares and told him to come next day for payment. He did so, and was shown into a room and told to wait, which he did, passing the time in admiring an open casket filled with jewels which was on the table. Presently the lady of the house raised a cry of robbers! and rushed in with a policeman who fancying he had caught the Italian 'in delicto' arrested him. The poor man was five days in prison before the trick was discovered; the jewels had been placed there by the 'kleptomaniac' to give colour to her false charge.

The Copernicus arrived at Wednesday at Montevideo, with dates from Liverpool to the 30th. The most important item of intelligence by this steamer is the death of the Earl of Clarendon, K. G., Minister of Foreign Affairs. The deceased nobleman was born in January, 1800, and succeeded to the title in 1838. He filled successively the posts of Minister to Madrid, Privy Councillor, Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and President of the Board of Trade. In 1847 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1853 became Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the first time. One of the most prominent acts of the late Earl's career was the signing on behalf of England of the Treaty of Paris in 1856. His Lordship was descended from Villiers, the favorite of James I., and maternally from Clarendon the historian. By the death of Lord Clarendon a void will be created in the Cabinet which it will be difficult to fill, as all parties had the highest confidence in his handling of our foreign relations.

The meeting held at the British Library on Tuesday evening was attended by the Rev. Mr. Smith, and Messrs. Ramsay, McClymont, Stanfield, Gathff, McIndle and M. G. Mullhall. It was unanimously resolved to suggest to the General Meeting shortly to assemble, the convenience of giving up the Reading-room and devoting all the resources of the institution to the efficient maintenance of the Lending-Library. We are glad to learn the Library has still 120 subscribers.

It would really seem as if the Entre Riano question may eventually be assigned to diplomacy for settlement. Some of our colleagues consider such a finish as possible without compromising the dignity of the national authority. It would be perhaps matter of regret that such a compromise should be forced on the nation; but expediency is a word oftenest looked for in the present age by all practical statesmen, and the consequences of an indefinite prolongation of the Entre Riano struggle may be so disastrous and costly for the country at large that many would rejoice to see the quarrel patched up in any way.

Fortunato Flores has apparently had a short life and a merry one at Paysandu. Commander Belen has by superior order taken command of the garrison of that place. Fortunato deeming it advisable to 'make tracks' for Concepcion without the formality of handing over the guard to his successor.

We hear that an Englishman has been murdered near Fraile Muerto, that the assassin is in the hands of the British settlers, and that they have resolved on lynching him. An example of this kind at a moment when shortsighted law makers are advocating the abolition of capital punishment would be of inestimable service. Some long-headed people predict that if death punishment is legally abolished, it will have the effect of precipitating the inauguration of Lynch Law. We are inclined to think such a result highly probable, and few would regret it.

The Constituent Assembly of Paraguay will hold its first sitting at Asuncion on the 18th prox. The greatest misery still prevails in that capital and the country generally. Money is so scarce that forgery and coiners have a grand time of it, and false money of all kinds is in circulation. All the swindlers of this description far and near seem to have made the Paraguayan capital their rendezvous. The English sovereign is their favourite 'cheval de bataille'; thousands of imitations of this coin have been issued.

The impression that trouble is brewing in Santa Fé and that a revolution is very general in town yesterday. Things have been at sixes and sevens in that province for a long time, no matter what may have been said to the contrary, and with Jordan playing 'old Harry' so close at hand, an explosion will astonish nobody.

The collection made at the church doors for the sufferers by the Peru earthquakes has been sent in to the Government; the net amount reaches seventy patacons. This is the nearest approach to the traditional 'widow's mite' we know of.

The improvements going on in the Paseo Julio opposite the mole-are making rapid progress. This thoroughfare might at some cost be converted into a splendid promenade and drive, by the planting of trees and levelling of the road. It is a pity such a project is not taken in hand.

During the festivities at Mendoza on the 9th, in honor of Independence Day, Major Fotheringham, who was in command of the troops on duty, was shot at from the ranks while a 'fue-de-joie' was being fired along the

line. The ball missed the officer, but killed instantaneously a young man who was standing near him. The man who fired the shot will probably never be discovered.

The project brought before the Senate by Messrs. Oroño, Araoz, and Rojo for the better regulation of the Consular Service abroad, is a very important one, and founded on the soundest principles. It is a decided mistake for a young country like this, in need of immigration and a wider knowledge abroad of the many advantages it offers, to appoint foreigners, no matter how influential, as its consular agents in Europe. Such persons have not, nor can they be expected to have, as accurate a knowledge of the resources of the Republic, or as great a desire for its advancement as one of its sons. Therefore that part of the project which proposes that for the future none but Argentines may fill consular posts abroad is worthy of support. The bill also proposes to pay Consuls £500 and Consuls General £800 per annum, a sufficient but not extravagant salary.

A bullock-cart going down Calle Tacuari on Tuesday night was brought to a stand still at the corner of Calle Belgrano by the plant and dislodged earth of the tramway being constructed in that street. The unlettered wielder of the goad in charge of the team, coolly got down from his uneasy throne between the wheelers' horns, and unyoking the leading bullocks attached them to the most ponderous and important portion of the wood-work in his way. A few pricks of the goad and the whole structure was pulled away leaving the road clear. The simple Jehu could not see that he had done any harm, and proceeded on his journey amid the laughter of the bystanders who momentarily expected a row through the arrival of a vigilante, or some one connected with the works. None were however to be seen about, though the affair lasted twenty minutes.

The late earthquake in the city of Oaxaca, a Mexico, had appalling results. One hundred and fifteen people were killed, fifty-three wounded, and half of the town destroyed. At the mines adjoining the deaths were numerous, and all over the State the consequences were most frightful, reports of fresh deaths coming in every day.

Our friend Mr. Llewellyn Lloyd Jones, Welsh Consul, called on us yesterday to request publicity for the following sad story. Mr. Arthur Edwards, then a lad, left home in 1863 on board the 'Banda' for his second voyage to China. On the return voyage the vessel called here, and Edwards left the ship in company with a youth named Clarke and remained for some time in this city, but his widowed mother has never heard from him, and has written to our friend Mr. Jones beseeching him to institute enquiries. We would therefore request any of our readers who may know anything of the missing youth to kindly send word to our office, or to Mr. Jones at his well known establishment in Calle Florida.

The Municipality has entered into a contract with a private company for the daily sweeping of the streets, removal of basura, &c. The contractors bind themselves to have these operations finished each day before noon in summer, and 2 p.m. in winter; in case of rain and the consequent abundance of mud, an additional two hours is allowed. The complaint of any two inhabitants of a square as to any of the conditions not being complied with will subject the Company to a fine of \$200 in each case.

The *Courier de la Plata* mentions that a number of 'bon viveurs' had a sumptuous supper on salmon trout from Paragonia a few nights ago at the Hotel de Roma. A very experienced disciple of Isaac Walton said to us yesterday, 'he had no doubt that whatever member of the finny tribe did duty as a trout on the occasion tasted as like the original as possible, but that he had never heard of a genuine trout being hooked in South America.'

It is said that seven of the passengers that came down from the Uruguay the other day in the Villa del Salto were arrested by the police when they landed, on suspicion of being emissaries of Lopez Jordan.

The National army in Entre Rios has received a supply of 2,000 horses, purchased in the Banda Oriental. This will enable active operations against Jordan to be resumed, we hope with more happy results than those achieved up to the present. There is no lack of money in the Treasury, as three days ago two Commissaries were sent up the river with \$5,000,000 m.p. to pay the troops in the field.

Colonel Mansilla's papers on his excursion to the Indians will be reproduced by the *Republica* printing-office in book form. The volume will be a very interesting one.

The report of the 'Procurador General on the necessity of obtaining permission from the Minister of Worship for a Roman Catholic to marry a person of another persuasion, declares that such permission is by no means indispensable, and that such marriage contracted without it is perfectly valid in law. A decree of the President, countersigned by Dr. Avellaneda, abolishes the custom of issuing such permission, it being unnecessary.

It is with unfeigned concern that we announce the demise of Don Tomás Rojo, who expired on Wednesday evening, after a short illness. Mr. Rojo has for a long time been Treasurer-general of the nation, in which post he displayed administrative qualities of so high an order that his loss becomes an irreparable one for the country. He was a near relation of Dr. Velez Sarfield, and a first cousin of Dr. Rawson.

The Constituent Convention of Cordoba has, after a long and animated debate, sanctioned Art. 6th of the proposed reformed Constitution, continuing in force capital punishment.

Latest accounts from Entre Rios say that the town of Parana is now in a complete state of defence. Jordan was expected to march on Concordia. Colonels Caminos and Martinez de la Paz have joined General Conesa, who is in hopes of having the honor of giving the rebels another beating.

The Government had a narrow escape of being defeated the other night on the debate about the Government House improvements and the cost thereof. The situation was saved by one patriotic vote.

In North America when porters are impudent or extortionate they are made to take off their boots when carrying luggage up stairs in the hotels. The dread of this contingency has a powerful deterrent effect on their tongues and what they would probably call their 'consciencences.' This practice might be introduced here with great benefit to the manners and morals of the 'changadores.'

The threatened invasion of Indians in the South has not yet come off, but cattle are carried off daily. Six months ago in a leader the STANDARD predicted the horrors that were lately perpetrated at Los Tres Arroyos, and we should not be surprised at a repetition of them if immediate measures of precaution be not taken.

The Municipality is, it is said, about to name an Inspector General of Tramways. Such an official is required, now that this species of enterprise is assuming such dimensions in this city. We have not heard who is to be appointed to this responsible post; there are dozens of good men and true available.

It is a curious fact, and a proof of the advance woman is making in capacity for competing with the 'lords of the creation' in various ways of breadwinning, that one-half the type setting of all kinds done in Paris is accomplished by women.

The commercial intelligence brought by the Copernicus may be considered favourable, but there seems to be a slight relaxation in the demand for all of our public securities in the London market. Buenos Ayres and Argentine stocks having experienced a decline in price, as also some of our local enterprises. This change however, may be reasonably set down to the natural reaction attendant on the gradual and sustained rise in all our stocks during the last twelve months. It must be mentioned, however, that the Dominguez Loan continues to be quoted firm, at 1 to 1½ premium. Queen Isabella has issued a proclamation of her abdication of the Spanish throne in favour of the Prince of Asturias whose partisans have apparently still a hope of seating him on the throne of his ancestors. The funeral of the late Earl of Clarendon was to be private. In Ireland serious riots have occurred at Cork in consequence of the strike amongst the shop-keeper's assistants. The local authorities acted vigorously and suppressed the movement; the employers ultimately acceded to the demands of those on strike and order was restored. The harvest in the United Kingdom will, it is believed, prove an average one. All the Liberal Irish press cries out against the amendment to the Land Bill introduced by the Committee of the House of Lords.

The Copernicus, commanded by our friend Captain Hairby, made a splendid run out this time—26 days from shore to shore, including stoppages. She would have arrived a day sooner but for falling in with a heavy 'pan,

pero' at the mouth of the river. This favorite steamer, the accommodation of which is very superior, will sail hence on the 9th prox. with mails and passengers. Should any of our lady friends be meditating a trip to the Old World, we can hold out to them a very decided inducement in favor of the Copernicus, namely, that she carries a magnificent piano which has lately been provided for the special benefit of the 'better half' of the passengers.

The 'dejeuner' on board the Italo-Platense on Wednesday passed off with great eclat. The toasts were numerous and enthusiastic, our colleague Oriou as usual playing what he will allow us to term 'leading violin.' The bulk of the party landed about 5 o'clock, Don Hector, in irreproachable white kids, Orion hat with cock tail feathers, and waving an enormous bouquet, leading the procession to his house, where the chief members of it were entertained in his usual splendid style. We give in another column an account of the proceedings on board the Italo-Platense, which may be considered one of the finest steamers that has ever anchored in the Plata.

A highly amusing anecdote obtained currency yesterday in the clubs and saloons, respecting a dispute that lately took place between two of our most eminent physicians at the bedside of a patient 'in extremis.' 'Doctors differ and patients die' is an axiom that many believe in and more laugh at; but, be that as it may, the story runs that at the bedside of a patient the doctors in question differed as to the nature of the disease. At last one of them brought the discussion to an end by saying—'all right; you may have your own way, but the *post mortem* will show that I am right.' We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this story, but it is at least 'ben trovato.' We hear that the unfortunate, or perhaps fortunate patient received such a shock to his nervous system on hearing the remark, that he is in a fair way of recovery.

The great book auction by Florencio Madero & Co., on Wednesday night in Calle Victoria, went off in the most satisfactory manner. The prices realized were in many instances fabulously high, while not a few carried off bargains. The great feature of the sale was the unprecedented demand on the part of the rising diplomatic generation for grammars and primary text books in all foreign languages, caused no doubt by the bill lately introduced in Congress to reform the Consular service abroad. Sanscrit, Hindoo, Persian, and Turkish grammars and Ollendorffs were knocked down at an enormous advance on cost price, and great enthusiasm. Mr. Larsen of the National College bought a lot on spec, and stands to make 100 per cent. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, we, wishing to be in the fashion, went in for an Arabic grammar for the STANDARD library, securing the priceless treasure at the alarming sacrifice of one paper dollar. The sale was continued yesterday and will wind up this evening when all the books offered will be English.

We find by our North American exchanges that the Chinese are flocking to the States in great numbers. A colony of seventy-five 'pig-tails,' all bootmakers, reached Massachusetts lately, and only took time for an indispensable bath before they squatted down and commenced work. The native disciples of St. Crispin struck work and threatened to Lynch the new-comers, but the American police stand no nonsense, and the disturbance was promptly suppressed. The now-comers were speedily engaged throughout the city, at wages averaging 23 patacons monthly; and boots turned up at the toes are now rapidly becoming 'la mode' there.

A daring robbery was committed at the Scotch Church on Thursday night, but we are happy to say that the booty found was not considerable. It seems the robbers contrived to get a boy into the premises who took off the chain of the door, and then they quietly proceeded to work as follows:—they entered the study of the Rev. Mr. Smith opened his desk, took out the money belonging to the Sunday school (some \$300 to 400), searched some of the drawers, and wound up by breaking open a trunk belonging to Mrs Fowinkel, in doing which they made use of a wood chopper which happened to be in the 'patio.' The value of goods taken from Mrs Fowinkel is not ascertained, but it is remarkable that the thieves did not take any books belonging to the church library. The Rev. Mr. Smith and his servant heard nothing, and as it was past 12 o'clock when Mr. Smith retired to bed the robbery must have taken place between that hour and dawn.

The Nova Scotia, at the Pacific line, was advertised to sail from Liverpool on the 29th June, but did not leave on that day; the date of her arrival here is therefore uncertain. The Sarmiento, 3,500 tons, building for this line, and which will commence running in November, will be the largest merchant steamer that has ever visited the R. Plate.

Mr. Allan's application for the concession of a tramway line to run through Calles Reconquista and Tucuman has been rejected.

Four English sailors left the mole-head on Wednesday night in a small boat to reach their ship in the Outer Roads. They were all in a state of intoxication, and before they were half a mile out the boat upset, three of them sinking to rise no more. Two of the bodies have been recovered. There should be some sort of vigilance exercised by the Port Captain's officials to prevent men so helplessly drunk taking off a boat so late at night.

The wedding of Mr. Luis Irigoyen with the eldest daughter of Mr. Tomkinson took place according to the rites of the Catholic religion on Thursday evening at the house of the bride's father. A large circle of the relations and friends of the two families, including the 'elite' of our society, were invited, and seldom has Buenos Ayres seen anything in the way of an entertainment that equalled this marriage feast. The company began to arrive shortly after nine, and the bridal ceremony was solemnized in the drawing room. The bride wore a very rich white satin dress with a profusion of lace, and was greatly admired, well sustaining on this occasion her reputation as one of the leading belles of our Portena society, and holding her own triumphantly amidst the galaxy of beauty that surrounded her on every side. Dancing began shortly after ten o'clock, and, in spite of the difficulties attending it on account of the dense and compact crowd, the length of the ladies' trains, &c., was persevered in with great animation. The elegance of the apartments and the brilliancy of the scene in general produced the most pleasing effect, which could be seen reflected in every countenance. The supper-room was opened shortly after one o'clock, and added one more attraction to those of the night. The arrangements which had been confided to the popular owner of the Hotel de la Paix were perfect in every way, and would have done credit to the aristocratic saloons of the Faubourg St. Germain in Paris. About two o'clock the bride and bridegroom left for the Parque Station, where an express train was waiting to convey them to Mr. Irigoyen's estancia of Las Chozas. The company then gradually began to disperse, but it was about five o'clock before the last lingerers took leave of their hospitable and amiable hosts, with many expressions of how agreeable an evening they had spent.

The garrison of one of the forts on the Southern frontier lately deserted 'en masse,' leaving only four men in the place. This comes of sending convicted felons in the honorable garb of soldiers to do duty they dislike and are unfit for.

Under the enticing heading 'About Women' we find the following paragraphs in a North American paper:—
'A lodge of Good Templars in Ohio have

Resolved, That this lodge declare itself in favor of universal woman suffrage, believing it to be one of the principles essential to the success of the cause of prohibition.'

'A Washington belle is responsible for this: 'In walking up a long room when the women who don't like you are looking at your back, there is a moral support conveyed by a Paris dress not to be derived from the firmest religious principles.'

An engineer whose name is not given has presented a petition to Congress, for leave to establish a floating dock in this port, and asking for a privilege for 20 years.

The parties lately arrested on suspicion of being revolutionary emissaries of Lopez Jordan have been liberated.

We hear that a French 'restaurateur' of this city is going up to Cordoba to start a mammoth hotel on the American principle, in anticipation of a rush of people to that city while the Exhibition is open. This speculation ought to pay, for at present there is nothing worth of the name of a hotel in the place.

We hear that another Extract of Meat factory on the largest scale is about to be established at Gualeguay; the process to be employed is a new one that has lately been tried in Europe with wonderful success.

THE COPERNICUS MAILS.

The Copernicus, Captain Hairby, arrived at Montevideo on Wednesday morning, after a rapid passage of 26 days. The following is her passenger list:—

For Montevideo—George Smith, Charles Kirkland, Samuel A. Lestone. For Buenos Ayres—Henry G. Murfine, Arthur Heiling, Emilia Keeling, Páimeis Smythies, John Hayes, Margaret Christie, Patrick Dillon, Eliza Hughes, Joan Hughes, Thomas Hughes, Elizabeth Hughes, Kate Lennan, Margaret Lennan, John Lennan, Thomas Lennan, Maria Lennan, Michael Lennan, Bridget Kelly, Margaret Kelly, A. Kelly, Charles Coo, Sofia, Coo, Richard Coo.

London, June 30th.

The money market has shown renewed firmness.

The new Buenos Ayres loan is at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 prem. Argentines 93 1/2. Buenos Ayres old loan 96 to 99.

The stock markets have been dull. At the opening there was a temporary demand for foreign stocks, which caused an advance. The steamer Shannon has arrived from the West Indies with £211,600 in specie, and the Deutschland with £7,554 from New York.

The funeral of Earl Clarendon will take place on Saturday next, at Watford, in the neighbourhood of which town is the family seat—the Grove. It is stated that, in pursuance of the expressed wishes of the deceased, the funeral will be strictly private. None but his nearest relatives will be invited to attend.

A contemporary stated on Tuesday that nothing had up to that time been determined as to the Ministerial changes consequent upon the death of Lord Clarendon. It is probable, however, that Lord Granville will take the Foreign Office, and will be succeeded in the Colonial department by Lord Kimberley. If this arrangement be carried into effect, the office of Lord Privy Seal will become vacant; and in filling it up another peer will be introduced into the Cabinet.

Yesterday morning M. and Madame de Lesseps left Liverpool for London. Shortly after 11 o'clock they were conveyed in the Mayor's carriage from the Adelphi Hotel to Lime-street railway station, where a considerable number of influential gentlemen were present to bid them farewell, among them being the Mayor and Town Clerk, the French and Bavarian Consuls, Mr. H. Duckworth, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Rae, &c. A special carriage was provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company for the accommodation of the distinguished travellers.

The state of Cork is a subject of considerable uneasiness. The number of men out of work was largely increased by strikes in several of the leading establishments in the city yesterday, and some of the labourers on the quays who were not disposed to join in the popular movement were compelled by a body of the porters who struck some days ago. The city is in the occupation of military and police, who are harassed by constant duty and expose to ill-treatment from the mob and even from persons in a more respectable class of life. Among the prisoners brought up before the magistrates yesterday were some drapers' assistants, who, it was sworn, flung missiles out of the establishment in which they are employed upon the heads of the constabulary. They have been remanded for further examination. The Mayor and magistrates have been blamed for inactivity, but they seem now aroused to a full sense of their responsibility, and have issued a proclamation warning all peaceably disposed citizens of the danger of remaining in the public streets after 9 o'clock at night. Brien, who was stabbed by the police during the riots, is not expected to recover. The city has become more tranquil since the authorities began to act.

The Liberal journals of Dublin echo the indignant tone of the London Press in reference to the Lords' amendments on the Land Bill. They declare that their Lordships must be put down with a strong hand, and remind them in menacing terms of the power of the House of Commons.

The Belfast News-letter gives a very cheering account of the state of the crops in the North, and states that, simultaneously with the promise of an abundant harvest, there has been a decided improvement in trade during the last three weeks.

The accounts of the health of the Crown Princess are very satisfactory. The recovery of her Royal Highness is so far advanced that Dr. Gream has left the Palace of Potsdam for London.

The Times Money article says: The advice from Brazil mentions that the Minister of Agriculture has adjudged the contracts for carrying the mails

along the Brazilian coast and down to the River Plate to the Liverpool and the American steamboat lines in preference to the old native company.

A Sydney correspondent states that the Immigration Bill in the New South Wales Legislature has met with much opposition on the part of working men, "who think that they do not stand in the need of any help in sharing the wages fund." The trades' unions were also opposing it, by showing how many men there were out of employment.

The French Cabinet, at a recent meeting, decided to continue the reconstructive works at Paris which were carried on so vigorously during M. Haussmann's administration, and for that purpose the city loan is to be raised to 650,000,000f.

The law making civil marriages legal in Spain will come into operation on the 1st of September. The formal abdication of ex-Queen Isabella has excited very little attention in Madrid, and the Government organs state that it will have no influence on the course of events.

The Bohemian clergy have presented an address to Prince Schwarzenberg, Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, thanking him for his defence of the principles of the minority in the Oecumenical Council. The address states that the proclamation of Papat infallibility would not only endanger the authority of the Apostolic See, but also greatly disturb the relations between church and state, especially in Bohemia.

The American workmen find the Chinese immigrants formidable competitors in the labor market. The master shoemakers of Massachusetts, being unconvinced by the frequent strikes of their workmen, have imported a corps of Chinamen skilled in the manufacture of leather. The American workmen attempted to intimidate the new comers, but the police succeeded in repressing their violence, and the 75 Chinamen were set to work with the most gratifying results. The trades union are now, a Washington telegram states, memorializing the Congress to protect American operatives from the competition of 'coolie labor.'

When the mail steamer Shannon, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday, left Colon, a fierce fire was raging at Panama, having originated in some unoccupied rooms of the Aspinwall Hotel. The bank was burned down, and the cathedral was burning. Several persons had lost their lives, and many others had been more or less injured. The remembrance of the terrible tragedy which occurred a few years ago at Santiago is revived by the intelligence brought by the Shannon of the laying of the foundation stone in that city of a new cathedral to replace the one destroyed by fire. Another item of the news brought by the Shannon is that the Rev. Abbe Guin had been enticed at night to an uninhabited part of Trinidad under the pretence that his presence was required at the bedside of a sick person, and there murdered. The murderer had not been discovered. The motive of the crime is supposed to be revenge.

ABDICATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

Paris, June 28.

The following is the full text of the manifesto of Queen Isabella on her abdication:—

"Spaniards! My long reign has seen many sad and troubled periods—sad above all for me, because the glory of certain facts and the progress realized while I ruled the destiny of our dear country cannot make me forget that, loving peace and the increase of the public good, I ever saw my deepest and most cherished feelings, my noblest aspirations, and my most earnest wishes for the prosperity of Spain thwarted by acts independent of my will. As a child thousands of heroes proclaimed my name, but the horrors of war surrounded my cradle. As a girl I had no thought but to second proposals which appeared good and calculated to secure your happiness, but the heated strife of parties allowed no time for the law and for the love of prudent reforms to take root. At an age when reason is fortified by experience, the ungovernable passions of men whom I would not oppose at the cost of your blood, more precious to me than my own, have driven me to a foreign country far from the throne of my ancestors, to this friendly, hospitable, and illustrious land, but which is not my own country, nor that of my children. Such, in brief, is the political history of thirty-five years, in which I have exercised the supreme representative power of the people committed to my charge by

God's law, by personal right, and by national right. Reflecting upon this period, I cannot accuse myself of contributing with deliberate intention either to the evils laid to my charge, or to misfortunes which I was powerless to avert. A Constitutional Queen, I have sincerely respected the laws. A Spanish woman before all, and a loving mother, Spain's sons are all equally dear to me. The misfortunes which I could not prevent were mitigated by me as far as possible. Nothing was more grateful to my heart than to pardon and reward, and I omitted nothing to prevent my subjects' tears from flowing for my cause.

With desires and feelings that have nevertheless been vain to spare me, in my country or away from it, the bitter trials afflicting my life, resigned to suffer them, and accepting the designs of Divine Providence, I believe I can yet freely and spontaneously perform this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your prosperity and to secure your tranquillity. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon foreign soil, apprehensive of ills which, in their blindness, tenacious supporters of illegitimate aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the kingdom, by the vote of many assemblies, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the Governments of civilized Europe, do not hesitate to endeavor to reproduce. In these 20 months my afflicted son, has never ceased to hear the suffering cry which arises from my never-forgotten Spain. Full of faith in its future, solicitous for its greatness, integrity, and independence, grateful for the support of those who were and are attached to me, forgetting the affronts of those who do not know me or insult me, for myself I ask nothing, but I would obey the impulse of my heart and the loyal sentiment of the Spaniards by confiding to their honour and noble feeling the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the heir of a hundred Kings. Here follows the Act of Abdication transferring the Crown to the Prince, under the title of Alfonso XII., Isabella preserving all civil rights, and the custody of Alfonso while living abroad, and until proclaimed King by the Government and Cortes representing the legitimate vote of the nation.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris, Tuesday.

The Presse states that the Cabinet decided to-day to raise the loan of the City of Paris to 650,000,000f., in order to continue the public works commenced under the administration of M. Haussmann.

In to-day's sitting of the Senate, M. Durvey presented a bill for the Establishment of Liberty of Superior Instruction. Five hundred and sixty millions of the loans to be raised by the City of Paris are to meet existing liabilities, and 130,000,000f. will be applied to the prosecution of public works in the city.

A great fire occurred at Beauvais last night. Tatars' carpet factory was half destroyed. The estimated loss is 1,000,000f. Eight hundred men have been thrown out of work.

The Official Journal, speaking of the death of Lord Clarendon, says the Emperor honoured the deceased nobleman with his high esteem and friendship, and his death will inspire unanimous regrets.

Berlin, Wednesday.

The semi-official Provincial Correspondence, speaking of the death of Lord Clarendon, says: His Lordship during his tenure of office, rendered, through his influence and conciliatory manner, numerous services towards the maintenance of peace.

Florence, Tuesday.

The proposed reductions in the telegraph tariff have been agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies.

Madrid, Tuesday.

The journals of the Government party say that the abdication of ex-Queen Isabella will in nowise interfere with the course of affairs.

The Cortes have decided that the law on civil marriage will come into operation on the 1st September next.

Madrid, Wednesday.

The news of Queen Isabella's abdication has produced no great effect; some of her partisans disapprove of the step.

The death of Earl Clarendon is much regretted among his numerous friends here.

Rome, June 27, evening.

The Journal Officiel of to-day announces that the Pope held a Consistory, when several Archbishops and

Bishops, including those of Port-au-Prince, Auckland, Springfield, U. S., and Havre de Grace, were precognized.

Lisbon, Tuesday.

It is stated that a decree is signed for the creation of a national militia. Constantinople, Tuesday.

Chiotaki, a brigand chief, and six of his followers, have been killed by Turkish soldiers near Jannina.

Bombay, Wednesday.

The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount 1 per cent.

Colonel Ansley has died at Madras. Calcutta, Wednesday.

Plentiful rains have fallen. Money is easy.

June 28.

General Gordon's suspension has been confirmed. Advices from Fochow announce that the tea market had not opened there on the 4th of June. One hundred thousand chests had arrived, but the quality was generally inferior.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

An arrival of 75 Chinamen engaged for the shoemaking business in Massachusetts, in order to counteract the effects of the constantly recurring strikes among the American workmen, was attempted to be met with violence, but the police acted firmly, and with the cordial support of the public put a stop to the attempted attacks by arresting the leading rioters. The manufacturer who had been bold enough to contract for this importation of foreign hands was, it is said, 'overwhelmed with congratulations on his courage and enterprise,' and the following particulars are given of the character of the men:—

'The Chinese comers are said to be young and extremely intelligent—evidencing the last-named quality by taking hold of the new trade as soon as they had bathed and rested a little, and astonishing all spectators by their readiness in mastering its details. They have their own foreman, receive \$23 a month for lodging and fuel, and board themselves in their own fashion, their employer furnishing two Chinese cooks. We are thus circumstantial in description, because thousands of employers, thousands of trades besides shoemaking, and millions of people are deeply interested in the success of this undertaking. Should the present trial prove a success—as it promises to do, if the strikers do not kill them or burn down their employer's factory—this first load of Asiatics delivered in New England will be but the precursor of special trains filled with them destined for the manufacturing States of the North.'

Washington, Wednesday.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to prevent the transit of imported goods in bond from seaports to inland towns.

Several memorials from trade unions have been presented to Congress asking for legislation to protect labourers and mechanics against the competition of Chinese coolie labour.

The Senate has resolved not to act upon the Santo Domingo annexation treaty this session.

The death of the representative of the Cuban insurgents at Washington is announced.

Washington, June 28.

The Senate passed to-day the Southern Pacific Railroad Bill, with an amendment requiring that all iron and steel used for its construction should be purchased in the United States. The death of Lord Clarendon was formally announced to-day in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Several leaders of the late Fenian raid in Canada have been arraigned to take their trial before the district court of Canandaigua, New York, on July 12.

THE WEST COAST MAILS.

LATEST FROM CHILE AND PERU.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Valparaiso, July 10.

The Government has entered into a contract with Mr. Henry Meiggs for the extraction and shipment of 430,000 tons of Mejillones guano, the joint property of Chile and Bolivia, at the rate of 5,000 tons per month, commencing from the 1st September next. The price to be paid by the Chilean Government for the extraction and shipment is \$2.50 per ton, on 25,000 tons; and \$2.25 per ton, on the remaining 405,000 tons. It is further stipulated that the before-mentioned price for the extraction and shipment shall not be paid for any guano containing less than 60 per cent. of phosphates. The Minister of Finance has appointed a commission to report upon the

proposal of Mr. Thomas Eastman for the construction of bonded stores, docks, and streets at Valparaiso.

The estimated expenditure of 1871 is agreed to as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Total \$12,135,396

The new Presbyterian church, situated in the Calle de San Juan de Dios, will be opened to-morrow.

All the military bands played in front of the residence of General Kilpatrick on the 4th inst. During the same day the national flag was hoisted at all the public buildings, and in the evening a grand ball took place at the residence of Gen. Kilpatrick.

From additional particulars to hand respecting the raid of the Indians on the 11th ult., it appears that in addition to the twenty captives carried off, two persons were burnt also to ashes, amid the burning ruins of their own habitation, four were lanced to death, and six more were badly wounded; among the latter was a little girl of 10 years of age. On the 16th ult., the Indians made another raid to the north of the Malleco, carrying off 200 animals belonging to Don David Glen. Luma, June 21, 1870.

The Provisor of Puno, Dr. Huerta, having refused to the last to come to Lima willingly, was sent by the Prefect of that city, accompanied by an escort of soldiers. On his arrival he was placed 'incomunicado' in the Convento de los Descalcos, at the disposal of the Supreme Court, but afterwards liberated at the intercession and under the guarantee of the Archbishop of Lima.

The loss of the Ecuador occasioned the death not only of the four employes of this steamer and of the Chinaman, but likewise that of eight deck passengers, as may be seen from the following note from the Prefect of Supe to the Commandant General of Marine:—

"I have the honor of informing you that on Tuesday the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., the British steamer Ecuador left this port for Callao, carrying on board twenty-six deck passengers, a considerable number of barrels of rum, and towing the hulk Chaucay. Two hours and forty-five minutes after she started I was informed that her boilers had exploded at a distance of six miles from this port. I immediately ordered all the boats to be manned, and went myself to the place of the catastrophe, to give prompt assistance, but the fresh breeze and heavy sea we encountered on leaving port did not allow our reaching the side of the steamer until she was sinking, the greater portion of the passengers having been saved in the before-mentioned hulk. Of the twenty-six deck passengers on board there have only returned nineteen—amongst those one burned, who died shortly after arrival; two with a total loss of sight; one with a leg fractured; the captain of the steamer seriously injured; the helmsman wounded; and the first engineer burnt, besides five passengers slightly hurt. Of the crew of the steamer the following have perished:—The second engineer, cook, and three firemen, whose names I do not know. It may not be out of place to mention that during the stay of all the wounded in this port, they have been supplied with all the assistance procurable; and the zeal and activity displayed by all the public servants under these circumstances are worthy of praise."

The state of the streets, on which the inexhaustible bottle of public indignation has lately poured forth such a cataract of complaints, has given rise to a controversy between the City Engineer and Sir John Coghlan. The former gentleman says that the water works, gas and tramway companies are playing Lucifer with the pavements. Sir John very properly replies that water pipes cannot be put down without rooting up the streets, and that it is very difficult to restore them to their former level, though every effort is used by his men for that purpose. He also attributes most of the 'pantanos' and huge rats to be met with in every street, to the uncivilized practice of throwing the refuse water of houses, private and public, into them, which loosens the pavement by keeping the earth moist. Anyone who walks through the city late at night is aware that the practice Sir John refers to is unfortunately universal.

The Fénix appeared on Sunday for the first time as a daily paper. It is extremely well got up, and in returning the salute the editors offer to the Press of this city, we very sincerely wish the Fénix a long and prosperous career.

(Continued from page 2.)

11th I learned from them of the enemy's movements on the 9th, when my army was at Yuqueri Chico, having been delayed on the march.

On the 10th I marched to Yuqueri Grande, and joined Rivas, who advised me that the enemy's vanguard was weaker, but in the same position. Next morning I sent a division to reconnoitre the direction of the enemy, whom I supposed retreating, and the same afternoon I learned of his movement and prepared to follow him.

On the 12th I started in pursuit, and marched ten leagues. On the 13th we made eight leagues, and next day seven, arriving near Concepcion on the 15th, when I heard all that had occurred. Lopez Jordan had marched thirty leagues in three days, and it took me four days to make thirty-two leagues, for my infantry were afoot and my supply of horses etc. short. At Concepcion I procured oxen for my artillery, so as to follow up the enemy at once. I was just about to send some infantry by water to Gualeguaychú, when I learned that the garrison had evacuated that place. I afterwards saw Col. Villar's report, in which he stated that he was forced to abandon the place because I had disbanded the National Guards—which in not the fact, since I had only ordered that the National Guards might retire to their houses instead of staying in the barracks; but that they should pass muster every afternoon, go through their drill, and be ready to hasten to their barracks at any moment.

At this juncture I received word from the Minister of War to wait for his arrival next day at Concepcion. Accordingly, I went aboard the Pavon to see him, and then in the most delicate manner he informed me of my removal from the command. He told me it was believed my force mustered 7,000 strong; although, even with Rivas's, it did not at all reach that figure.

On my return to Buenos Ayres I had an interview with the President, who informed me that my removal was purely owing to the infirm state of my health, and that he had written to the Minister of War that he felt confident that, in spite of my illness and the fatigues of the campaign, I was never wanting in readiness to pursue the campaign with all possible rapidity. In fact, if my infirmities were even greater, it would never have chosen the moment when the enemy appeared to be gaining ground to hand in my resignation.

I need hardly say that I feel no resentment on the subject, for I am not vain enough to think that I am the only man able to lead the army; on the contrary, I believe the Argentine army can boast several generals more distinguished and capable than I am to lead them to victory.

EMILIO MITRE.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 27, 1870.

There is great speculation going on at present in house property, to such an extent that various parties are now jobbers in real estate. It was said on 'Change that Mr. Achaval purchased the other day from an Italian two sites in the west part of the town which he has resold at a profit of \$200,000 mpc.

ARRIVALS.

July 23. North German Brig Insel, Captain John H. Schulte, from Pernambuco to Carlos & Ramos with sugar and caña.

SAILED.

July 26. French ship Vauban, for foreign ports, in ballast.

On the 24th prox. the Gilees estancia, in the district of Chacabuco, will be sold by order of the Court. The stock is valued low: cattle at 55 mpc per head.

Advices from Montevideo announce a steady rise in gold, with the great probability of a still further advance, not only on account of the political troubles, but also the increased demand for specie in that market.

The total number of animals in the corrales yesterday morning was 914. This shows the great falling off in the killing at the saladeros.

Messrs. Ortiz & Valle have presented to Congress a project for the exploration of the River Vermejo, and the House views the scheme with favor.

PRODUCE REPORT.

The sales of saladero ox and cowhides during the last fifteen days are— 10,000 oxhides, at 34 1/2 to 39 rls, for 66 to 70 lbs average.

Stock, 4,000 hides. In saladero horsehides—Sales, 3,000 hides, at 18 rls, for 40lbs average. No stock.

Stock, 2,000 hides. The total sales of dry ox and cowhides during the last fortnight are 75,000 hides.

July 28, 1870. The Saturno, from the Uruguay, arrived today; several parties here arrived from Entre Rios.

The only business done in the produce markets to-day was in sheepskins and maize; both articles in demand and prices rising.

It was said by well-informed parties that the extension of the Southern Railway to the Salado has caused great noise in political circles, that Governor Castro is opposed to the mooted extension in as much as it is in a contrary direction to that desired by the Government.

The auction sale of the Roque Suarez estancia, in the district of Mar Chiquito, came off on the appointed day. There was not so large an attendance.

Mr. Amorin, the Manager of the Mana Bank in this city, leaves to-morrow for Rio Grande, to return in about two months.

The advices from Chile per Patagonia report wheat and flour rising. Three cargoes shipped to the Plate, and great damage in Valparaiso by the last storm.

Advices per Copernicus respecting River Plate securities are as follows:— Argentine Bonds, 93 1/2.

THE WOOL TRADE.

London, June 28.—The attendance continues good. Prices are without alteration. 7,385 bales passed the hammer to-day, with brisk bidding.

the Government of Corrientes special agent in this city for that Province, and parties seeking any information respecting Corrientes will obtain the same at Mr. Riestra's office, No. 59 Calle Belgrano.

The sale of the Passo estancia, in the partido of the Baradero, to take place by public auction on the 25th inst. The following particulars of the sale have been supplied by a country subscriber, resident alongside the estancia:—

"On the 25th inst. took place the public sale of the famed estancia 'Passo,' the former administrator, Sr. Benito Passo, being the purchaser of ground and stock. It was thought that Mr. Patrio Lynch would be the buyer, as this camp divides his estancias, which would then run from the line which divides San Antonio de Arce and Baradero to the partido of San Pedro, forming, I believe, 13 leagues of camp; but, to the regret of a great many persons, none of this esteemed family were present at the sale.

The Chilian mail steamer Patagonia, has brought all the papers for the liquidation of this year's account of the 'Porvenir de las Familias.' Some idea of the import of this business can be gathered from the fact that the sum which Mr. Lamas, the banker has to advance for this liquidation reaches the very high figure of half a million of pesos.

The exchange market has closed an eighth higher than expected. There was a good deal passed to-day. The rate on France rules the same.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Rio de la Plata Steamboat Company took place yesterday. The dividend will not be declared till the end of the year. The affairs of the Company are in a satisfactory condition.

The train on the Southern Railway this morning brought in nothing but bricks—some 30,000 from the new establishment at Mr. Temperley's chacar at Lomas de Zamora.

The Amazone, French packet, which leaves in the morning, will not probably take any specie, although yesterday some of the brokers hinted to the contrary. Gold rules very weak at Rio, and last shipments to that market had to be sent on to England.

The derrick now working in the harbour is giving the greatest satisfaction; yesterday Mr. John Marshall of Barracas, helped Captain Harrison to raise some of the most ponderous portions of the wrecked Yi.

The statement in one of the morning papers that a very rich estanciaero and merchant of this market has been arrested and placed in prison on a charge of marking cattle that did not belong to him caused much notice and was greatly spoken of on 'Change.

Much attention is paid to the discussion going on in Congress on the subject of the 30 million loan bill; the amendment proposed by the committee fixing 86 as the figure at which the loan must be made, has been almost unanimously rejected, and so far as the bill has passed discussion, the Minister has gained his point.

On Tuesday, by order of the Dutch Consul, the sails, spars, chains and rigging of the Dutch schooner Waterizen, wrecked at the Laguna de los Padres, will be sold by auction at the Paseo Julio.

The new Insurance Company, 'La Prodigios,' is now doing a very splendid business; in two months it has received some 14,000 pats on policies.

Messrs. Woodgate Bros. in their circular for the pocket give the following:— Salt.—Import, 3,800 fanegas. Retailing at 16 rls.

Salted Ox and Cow Hides.—During the month the following sales have been effected, viz:— Before departure English Mail—

14,000 ox, 66 to 70 lbs at 38 and 38 1/2 rls. 3,500 cow, 60 to 62 lbs at 38 1/2 and 39.

In reference to the sale of Passo's land in Baradero we have been given to understand that there is not a league and a half of land, but merely 1 1/2 leagues long by a width which leaves it less than a league; part of the land is said to be a heavy cordal. The sheep sold at 18 and 22s, were mestizas and in poor condition, as no good mestizas can be had to-day at those prices.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day. Amongst the brokers it was said that Chilian bank bills had remained over, and that only \$27,000 was passed, a portion of which was done at 49 1/2, and the rest at 49 1/4.

Respecting Entre Rios there were various rumours afloat. It was said by some that fighting is going on at Diamante, but nothing certain could be known.

Mr. Peterkin, who has arrived down from Paraguay, has, we understand, obtained a valuable yerba mate concession. Several cargoes of Paraguayan cedar are now on the way down.

The steamer for the Uruguay this morning took up special despatches from the War Office, and several officers also. It was said on 'Change' that notwithstanding the closing of the ports in Entre Rios, there are several cargoes of hides clearing for Montevideo.

The arrest of Sr. Bedoya, one of the ex-members of the Provisional Government of Paraguay on a charge of marking 'ajeno' cattle, is much spoken of to-day. He was sent out prisoner to Mercedes to be tried by the Criminal Judge of that district, who ordered his arrest.

The London Auctions of Australian and Cape have been looked forward to with interest; they opened 16th inst., with an average attendance of buyers and steady, healthy competition.

There is a good deal said about the Southern Railway question with the Government, it is desired by all the Salado estanciaeros that no difficulties be created, as no matter where ultimately the line may be carried to, the extension to the Salado will always prove an immense public convenience.

The war news brought by the City of Brussels on Sunday had a marked effect on Bonds; the market could hardly rule flatter. Two cash sales were marked down, 9,700 at 66 1/2; for the end of the month nothing done; for September 30th 10,000 at 68; total sales for the day 19,700.

The last quotations of River Plate securities in London were as follows:— Argentine Bonds, 90 1/2 ex div.

The Flamsted cleared to-day at her appointed hour. The City of Brussels is the last steamer on her line to bring the English mails owing to the Post Master General having determined to reduce the price.

The Custom-house returns from Rosario just sent in, show an increase of 90,000 pats. over last year's returns for the same period.

The Bond market still continues weak. The business done was trifling: for cash 15,000, opening at 66 1/2, selling up to 66 1/2, and closing at 66 1/2 in the liquidation room the Biochecora sold 9,000 at 66 1/2.

The London Auctions of Australian and Cape have been looked forward to with interest; they opened 16th inst., with an average attendance of buyers and steady, healthy competition.

There was nothing done in exchange to-day; 49d. was offered for Chilian bills, but it appears they have been all passed, and no more are to be had.

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The news from Europe per Nova Scotia was digested to-day. Letters from Rio state that the news had caused very little impression.

Respecting Entre Rios there were various rumours afloat. It was said by some that fighting is going on at Diamante, but nothing certain could be known.

There is much complaint about the Government closing the ports of Entre Rios in such a manner that whilst nothing now comes to this port from Entre Rios, produce of every description goes from that province to Montevideo.

It was said on 'Change' that there is every probability of the Entre Riano question being arranged, by the nomination of a Provisional Government and the withdrawal of the National troops.

The question of the expropriation of the Central Argentine Railway was discussed to-day in the National Senate. Mr. Gorostinga, in a telling speech, combated the project, and with great force showed not only the unconstitutionality of the measure, but its pernicious effects if passed.

By private letter from Antwerp we have the following:— Wools active, but excepting lambs 2nd and 3rd and some exceptional lots which keep up to last auction's price, the market is in general somewhat lower, say 5 centimes, and sometimes a little more.

The London Auctions of Australian and Cape have been looked forward to with interest; they opened 16th inst., with an average attendance of buyers and steady, healthy competition.

At Antwerp and Havre the business has been to a limited extent, awaiting the commencement of the London auctions of Australian, &c.

BIRTHS. August 1, the wife of H. T. Grigg, Esq., of a son.

August 2, at 90 Calle Parque, the wife of Archibald Bell, of a daughter.

August 1, the wife of F. Wanklyn, Esq., of a daughter.

July 29, at 253 Calle Defensa, the wife of James W Bell, of a son.

July 27, at 227 Calle Ituzaingo, Montevideo, Mrs. T. H. Jones, of a son.

June 30, in Buenos Ayres, the wife of Commander G. Gilley, U.S. Navy, of a daughter. All well.

July 18, at 106 Calle Bolivar, the wife of Charles Dauncey, Esq., of a daughter.

July 26, the wife of Robert H. Kinch, of a son.

July 25, Mrs. Alexander Fulton, of a son.

MARRIAGE. July 12, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. James Jacobs, to Miss Sophia Brazier, residents in this city.

DEATHS. July 16, at Chacabuco, George H. Snow, 44 years of age.

July 23, at Quilmes, suddenly, of disease of the heart, Mr. James Bernard. Deceased was a native of the United States, and had been for many years a Merchant in this city.

At the Estancia Campana, Partido Cañuelas, Daniel Murphy, aged 33 years, a native of Ireland, County Cork. Deceased dropped dead between the handles of his plough.

July 28, at his father's estancia, Carmen de Arco, in the 32d year of his age, John, eldest son of Hugh Mullen, of Glenarrin, county Antrim, Ireland, sincerely regretted by a large circle of acquaintances, em-racing all classes Requiescat in pace.

DEPARTURES. Per R.M.S. Flamsted:— Joseph Garrahar, Bernard Finn, Edward Fairbairn, Michael, Anna, Olga, and Anna Hilko, Thomas Brady, Marmaduke Frapps.

TEMPERATURE. July 25—Monday, 2 p. m. Fahrenheit..... 59.

July 27—Wednesday, 2 p. m. Fahrenheit..... 57.

July 28—Thursday, 2 p. m. Fahrenheit..... 58.

July 29—Friday, 2 p. m. Fahrenheit..... 60.

July 30—Saturday, 2 p. m. Fahrenheit..... 59.

August 2—Tuesday, 2 p. m. Fahrenheit..... 41.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD—Printed and published every Wednesday at the Standard Printing-office, 118 Calle San Martin, by the Proprietors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103

Buenos Ayres. The immense advantages of Accounts Current... The Bank of Maua & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations...

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from five to five hundred dollars or one hundred Dollars upwards... Second—The interest allowed is six per cent...

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [LIMITED]

NAMES OF STEAMERS—CITY OF LIMERICK, CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF RIO JANEIRO, CITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S POST-MASTER GENERAL AND THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The R.M.S.S. CITY OF RIO JANEIRO will be despatched on Sunday, the 17th inst. The R.M.S.S. CITY OF BRUSSELS is the next Steamer expected.

From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd. From Buenos Ayres, 17th; Montevideo, 20th; Rio Janeiro, 27th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £25; to Rio Janeiro, \$50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent payable here.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned Agents. WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers, 42 Calle San Martin.

PATRICK GALBRAITH,

Is now showing an entirely New Stock of COATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, For Autumn Wear.

55-Calle Defensa-55

JOHN WALKER,

97-Calle Defensa-97.

In continuing the Business of the old Firm, has much pleasure in offering an entirely new and more complete and carefully selected Stock of Groceries, suitable for Camp and City Customers.

ALFALFA SEED

97-CALLE DEFENSA-97

JAMES S. HILL and CO.,

43-CALLE DEFENSA-43

Public Auctioneers, Custom House Brokers,

LIME-LIME-LIME.

CALERA ARGENTINA DE LA VICTORIA.

The undersigned will Sell the Product of these Kilns. Having always on hand a large supply of Lime of the best quality...

RUBIO AND FOLEY, 12-MAYO-12

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

MOLLER and CO., CALLE RECONQUISTA 144.

COMMISSION AND STEAMBOAT AGENCY

RUBIO AND FOLEY, MAYO. For Montevideo, The National Steamship Co. of Rio de Janeiro, Captain J. O. MORSE.

Service of the Port The Steamer TRIUNFO. Anchored at the point of the Mole, is disposable to take and deliver passengers from the Steamer that anchor in the Outer Roads and outside of the Port.

LA PROIBIDA COMPANIA GENERAL ARGENTINA DE SEGUROS A PRIMARIA, Domiciliada en Buenos Ayres.

Seguros Maritimos y Fluviales. La Compania asegura contra riesgos de mar y de los rios, buques y mercancías de cualquier clase, bajo libérrimas condiciones.

Seguros Contra Incendios. Inspector-General, D. J. LAURENT. Se asegura contra incendios toda clase de propiedades muebles e inmuebles, bajo condiciones ventajosas.

Director-General—D. Juan Carranza, Sub-Director—D. Q. Q. Firmenich. CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACION, Presidente: Dr. D. Bernardino de Irigoyen.

Por mas pormenores y para contratar seguros contra incendio en el escritorio de la Compania, Calle Reconquista, No. 57, todos los dias, de 10 de la mañana a las 4 de la tarde. 104xpj11

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND SHIPMASTERS. The Marine Railway at Colonia being completed, public attention is called to the following Tariff of Charges:

Capacity of 500 Tons, dead weight. Selling 100 tons, English or American measurement, will pay a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) per ton gold, for being taken up.

Wrecked Vessels or Steamers, whose bottoms are broken up at the regular rates, but must make an especial agreement with the Company's Agent at Colonia.

AUCTION.

50 RAMBOUILLET RAMS. On the 21st of August. Will Sell Fifty Magnificent acclimated Rambouillet Rams, fitted or sixteen months old, with Flaws of 18 months growth.

LA BIENHECHORA (DEL PLATA). Se avisa a los Seores socios de la persona a cuyo favor ha sido nombrado el juez que han obtenido por el retiro del tolo parte del capital y beneficios que les corresponden en la presente liquidacion de 1870.

EMPRESA BRASILEIRA PAQUETES A VAPORES. LINEA DEL ALTO PARAGUAY. El Paquete Brasilerio CUYABA.

Del magnifico vapor Paraguayo constituido en los arsenales de la Asuncion de especies innumerables de orden del Dictador Lopez.

English Races. To be held within half a league of the Town of MERCEDES, on the 20th of SEPTEMBER, 1870.

LA ASUNCION, con escuela en SAN NICOLAS, ROSARIO, PARANA, LA PAZ, GOYA, CORRIENTES, CERRITO HUMAITA.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK. A Cheap Edition of this valuable Work, FOR THE CAMP, With the "Rural Code" attached. PRICE \$20 mjd.

THE SUBMARINE RAILWAY OF COLONIA. The Dock is now in active operation, and ready to receive Vessels for repairs of any description.

Hennessy's Brandy. The undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have concluded arrangements with the Proprietors of Hennessy & Co. (S.A.) to receive regular and constant supplies of their well-known Brandy of Cognac.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON, English Translator of Spanish and French Documents. 88-CALLE PARQUE-88

EXCHANGE HOTEL GOOD ACCOMMODATION. 400-RUA DIREITA-40 Rio de Janeiro. By R. McDOWALL.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE. 60-CALLE SAN MARTIN-60 (Opposite the Provincial Bank). The greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer, especially for this Establishment.

SEWING MACHINES. A large and varied assortment on hand. Wanted to work well. They are of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

SEWING MACHINES. JOHN SHAW, 206-Venezuela-206.

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. The splendid Steamers of this Line leave the above-named Ports on the 12th of each month calling at BORDEAUX, LISBON, RIO DE JANEIRO, And MONTEVIDEO.

And to make the voyage from Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in 21 days. Montevideo 26 Valparaiso 38

The service of this Line will be performed by the following steamers: HUACHO, Building; ATACAMA, do; CUCUZO, do; VALDIVIA, do; JOHN ELDER, do; GARONNE, do; LUSITANIA, do; CHIMBORAZO, do; ACONCAGUA, do; SAIBMENTO, do; MAGELLAN, Capt. C. H. Seville; PATAGONIA, " P. C. Petrie; ANACONIA, " S. S. Holloway; CORDILLERA, " D. White.

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Return Tickets (not transferable) available for Twelve Calendar months from date, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 20 per cent. on passage money.

For further particulars apply to the Agency Calle Paez Castellan, No. 28, SCOTT, YARROW, and CO.

ATLETIC SPORTS. The Spring Meeting will be held at Palermo, on Tuesday, 1st of November, 1870. By Order.

LA LIBRERIA EUROPEA. Has now opened its new and splendid STORE, 178-CALLE FLORIDA-178

Proprietors of this Establishment beg respectfully to inform their Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, that in the LIBRERIA EUROPEA

Will always be found a rich selection of all the leading Library and Stationery Articles of English, German, and French Editors and Makers. Orders on Books, Newspapers, and Periodicals received and executed with the greatest promptitude and speed.

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REPEL OF THE WOOL TALK IN THE UNITED STATES. A great assortment of TEAS, at TORROBA, BUENOS AYRES, and MERODEDES and CHIVILCOY.

AGENCIA IBERNET Y CA. 64-MAYO-64. Comisioneros de Aduanas, Letras, y Lactos. El Comercio de Rio de Janeiro, capitán Moser, solo para el Rosario, Parana, Santa Fé, y comecales en todos los puertos interiores.

ENGLISH TRAVELERS. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paiz, which is the largest and best in this city.

Table d'Hôte on European Style. Board, with Room for Lighting and Attendance. HOTEL DE LA PAIZ, Corner of Calle Cangallo and Reconquista.

AVISO DE LA OFICINA DE LA CONTRIBUCION DIRECTA. Se pone en conocimiento de los Seores propietarios, que el plazo de sesenta dias que concede la Ley para pagar la Contribucion Directa, empieza a regir desde la fecha de 15 de Mayo, y no desde la fecha de 15 de Agosto, como se ha anunciado equivocadamente.

J. RAUBHEIM, CHIROPODIST. 81-CALLE SUPACHA. Will give great pleasure in again introducing himself (after an absence of six years) to the respectable Public of Buenos Ayres, cordially inviting all who suffer from Corns, Bunions, irregular Toe-Nails, or other Diseases of the Feet, to pay him a visit, at any hour from 8 to 11 a.m., or from 12 to 4 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m.

G. SOAMES, SHIPCHANDLER, Grocer, Provision Dealer, and Wine Merchant, 77, 78 & 80 CALLE ADUANA, ROSARIO. Agent for THE "STANDARD" And "EUROPEAN MAIL."

COMPANIA RIO DE LA PLATA. Carrera entre Montevideo y Buenos Ayres hasta la Asuncion. Los Paquetes Nacionales: PARAGUAY, GOYA, Y GUARANI. Sole de este puerto para la Asuncion todos los Jueves a las 10 de la mañana tocando en los puertos interiores. Recibe carga y pasajeros a los que se ofrece el mas pronto y comodo trato.

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THE CENTRAL TRAMWAY. LEAVES SAN MARTIN (Corner of Cangallo). 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30. LEAVES ONCE DE SEPTIEMBRE. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. LEAVES SAN MARTIN (Corner of Cangallo). 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30.

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