

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

We are indebted to a French merchant who has kindly lent us a Bordeaux paper of the 16th July with the official declaration of war and other important news:—

Paris, July 15.
12:35 p.m.

To-day at one o'clock a simultaneous communication will be made to the Senate and Legislative Body, with an account of the situation, and ending with the announcement of the declaration of war against Prussia.

This declaration has been hastened by the King of Prussia's circular to his agents abroad.

Confirming the insult to Mr. Benedetti.

Refusing to support the Hohenzollern resignation.

Allowing him to accept the Spanish crown.

Rentes were quoted on the Boulevards at 11:30 a.m. at 65.50.

3 p.m.

Mr. Olivier read to the Legislative Body the following statement, which had been approved yesterday at a Cabinet Council:—

"Gentlemen:

"The reception you gave to our declaration of 6th July has assured us that you approved our policy, and that we could count on your support.

"We then set on foot negotiations with foreign powers, claiming their good offices with Prussia, hoping she might be induced to see the justness of our grievances.

"We had asked nothing of Spain, whose susceptibility we were unwilling to awake.

"We have taken no step with the Prince of Hohenzollern, because we considered him sheltered by the King of Prussia.

"We have refused to mix up with this question any recrimination on other matters. The majority of foreign powers look with more or less favor on the justness of our claims.

"The Foreign Minister of Prussia has endeavored to elude the question, pretending that he, as well as the Cabinet, were perfectly ignorant of what was going on.

"We then addressed ourselves directly to the King himself. The King, whilst admitting that he had authorized the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the candidacy, maintained that he had kept aloof from any negotiation between the Prince and Spain, and that he had interfered as the head of the family, not as a sovereign. He admitted, however, having mentioned the subject to M. de Bismark.

"We could not look upon this answer as satisfactory, nor admit so subtle a distinction as that between the head of the family and the sovereign. At the same time, however, we received from our Ambassador in Spain advice that the Prince of Hohenzollern had resigned.

"Whilst we were discussing with Prussia, the withdrawal of Prince Leopold came from an unexpected quarter, and was handed to us on the 12th July by the Spanish Ambassador. We then asked the King of Prussia to back this resignation, and to engage himself, in case the crown should again be offered to the Prince of Hohenzollern, to refuse his consent to the Prince's accepting it.

"Our request was a moderate one, and couched in moderate terms. We desired M. Benedetti to point out that we had no mental reservation, that we in no way sought a pretext.

"The King refused to engage himself to anything. He stated to M. Benedetti that he wished in this, as well as in any other question to reserve to himself the right to act according to circumstances.

"In spite of this we did not break off negotiations. It was therefore with no small surprise that we learnt yesterday that the King of Prussia had refused to receive M. Benedetti, and that the Berlin Cabinet had officially communicated the fact to our Cabinet.

"We learnt at the same time that M. de Werther had received an order of leave of absence, and were informed of the armaments going on in Prussia.

Under these circumstances we would have been guilty of total oblivion of our own dignity and an unpardonable imprudence had we not taken warlike measures. We are prepared to accept the war which is offered to us and leave to everyone his share of responsibility. (Long and enthusiastic applause.)

"We began yesterday to call out the reserves, and we shall take every measure to protect the interests, the security and the honor of France. [Renewed applause.]

The latest telegrams are as follows:—

London, 15th.

Demonstration last night at Berlin in front of the Royal Palace, with cries of "to the Rhine." Prussian fleet again left Plymouth yesterday in an easterly direction.

Berlin, 15th.

The Parliament of North Germany is convened for to-morrow. Prince Adalbert, Prussian Admiral, has arrived.

Paris, 15th.

The Prussian iron clads which arrived yesterday at Dover, received despatches for the Admiral and left at 8 p.m.; they were seen steering north this morning. Great anxiety prevails at Ems: the King and Count have left for Berlin.

Strasbourg, 14th.

The fortresses near Kehl are full of troops, who make feints of crossing the Rhine.

Nancy, 14th.

Trains have been passing all night conveying troops and war material from Paris and Châlons to the Rhine.

Bordeaux, 16th.

The commander of the city has received official notification from Paris of the declaration of war. Important despatches from St. Petersburg have reached Paris, but are kept secret.

GERMAN SANITARY COMMITTEE.

It is characteristic of the prompt patriotism of Germans of every class, that the moment the news reached us of a rupture between their country and France their first thought was to establish a committee to receive subscriptions for benefit of the wounded men of their army. This is the most sensible and humane demonstration they could make on the occasion, for we can call to mind how much the afflictions of war in North America were mitigated by the labors of the Sanitary Committee and the splendid generosity of the American people towards their wounded. It was in the Crimean war for the first time that extraordinary attention was devoted to the disabled officers and soldiers, who, the French Soeurs de Charité, the Irish Sisters of Mercy, and Miss Nightingale with her noble band of English nurses, vied with each other to soothe the dying hours of those who fell at the foot of their flag, far from home and kindred. It is consoling to think that if we cannot prevent war and bloodshed we have at least progressed so far in the 19th century as to mitigate the sufferings of the sick and wounded.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* gives the following account of the committee now established.

"When the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 broke out a committee was established in Buenos Ayres to collect subscriptions for the wounded, and now on learning of a rupture between the Fatherland and our traditional enemy, France, it was felt by all patriotic Germans that a still greater effort should be made to organize a Committee for relief of those stricken down under the German flag. The President and Secretary of the former committee, Messrs. Günther and Pfeiffer, called a preliminary meeting for this purpose on Wednesday evening at Mr. Günther's house, several German residents being invited and especially the Presidents of the 6 German clubs in this city.

Mr. Günther first explained the object of the meeting, and the motives which had induced him and Mr. Pfeiffer to call upon their countrymen, as also his own views as to the preliminary steps to be taken. Some parties seemed anxious to collect some money

at once and send it to Germany, while others thought it was too soon yet to talk of such matters, as it would be better to wait till the positive news of a commencement of hostilities should arrive. His own opinion was, that a committee should be at once named to collect subscriptions for the wounded, and remit same to Germany, and as soon as the first news of war should come they could immediately begin their labors actively.

"The President's views, after some discussion, were carried by a majority, and the proposal of the minority to postpone the subject was thrown out. The meeting then proceeded to elect a Committee, to consist of 18 members, 10th power to add to their number and appoint sub-committees as they may judge expedient. For this purpose the Presidents of the 6 German clubs in Buenos Ayres were first chosen, viz. Messrs. F. Becker, Keil, Teitgen Dieckmann, Bendix, and Stieher, as representatives of the Turnverein, Germania, Teutonia, Heimat, Concordia, and Turnerbund. The voting for the other 12 resulted in favor of the following:—Messrs. Altgelt, Julie Becker, Bunge, Glade, Günther, Leinz, Lüders, Moller, Nordenholz, Ch. Pfeiffer, Plate, and Roosen.

"The editor of the *Deutsche Zeitung* then informed the meeting that a provisional Committee had also been formed in Montevideo, and a meeting called for Saturday, 13th inst. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Günther for his patriotic zeal in the matter and his worthy conduct in the chair, after which the meeting broke up."

The Sanitary committee is now organized thus—President W. Günther, Vice do., H. Bunge, Treasurer Ch. Pfeiffer, Secretaries A. Altgelt and C. Lüders. The number has been increased to 24 by the addition of Messrs. Scharenweber, Klöpping, Mojéan, Beckhaus, Stamerand Bustori to the above list.

IMPORTANT FROM PARANA.

PENDING BATTLE.

Paraná, August 13th 1870.

My last informed you of energetic preparations on the part of the National troops for the defence of this city. Since then we have positive news of the whereabouts of Lopez Jordan. On the 10th he was at a place called 'Maria Grande' distant some 12 leagues from here: to-day we learn from scouts that his main army is rapidly advancing numbering some 8,000 men principally cavalry, and some say he has about 1,500 infantry, principally Orientales who passed over and joined him on the Uruguay, and these it is said are commanded by able officers. Those who ought to know the truth here deny this. However, a battle is now imminent, and probably to-morrow we will be awakened by the roar of the artillery close to the city. Lopez Jordan has advanced on Paraná, owing to the numerous letters from his friends who believe the city will fall an easy prey to his attacking forces and be ignominiously abandoned by the National troops. Both Jordan and his friends were never more deceived, and the result of his ill-directed attack will prove his error and most probably lead to his ruin.

We have now in the city 2,000 infantry and 1,700 cavalry making a total of 3,700 well armed men. To-day several scouting parties went out in search of cattle for slaughter, and had a few encounters with the outlying pickets of the enemy. To-morrow 2,000 men will march in search of more cattle, and it is between this force and Jordan that the expected battle will take place. In case the enemy should elude our search, it is finally resolved that the whole force of the National troops will march in five or six days, as we expect a supply of good horses, 4 to 6,000 from Santa Fé, and rein will not be pulled until the enemy be found and a decisive battle fought. Lopez Jordan and his friends (their name is legion here in Paraná) believe that we have no horses to follow up any victory, or even go out to attack him, should he be determined to lay siege to the town. In this he will soon be undeceived.

The Prussian rifled guns now in service here are the great dread of the enemy. In some of the recent skirmishes several percussion shells were fired amongst groups of advancing gauchos, and the effect was marvellous, explosions ensued, and various Jordanites bit the dust. The gauchos call these disagreeable visitors "jeringas." 300 men (infantry) passed over to-day from Santa Fé, and serve to augment our numbers. The Government of that province deserve every credit, and to them is due the opportune supply of a large number of serviceable horses, which is really the secret of success.

Yours,
GRAN CHICO.

THE YERBALES OF PARAGUAY.

We have before us the concession recently made by the Paraguayan Government to Colonel Wisner de Morgenstern for working the Yerbales of Tacurí Pucú, between the river Acaray and the upper Paraná, for 10 years from January 1st 1871. Colonel Wisner is the well-known Hungarian officer who organised the artillery and defences of Paraguay under Lopez I., and has ceded the grant to Mr. Peterkin, who is now about to carry it into execution: These Yerbales were discovered by Gen. Cabañas in the last century, when making up an invoice of 150 tons yerba as a present for the King of Spain, and the present concession embraces a territory of 276 sq. leagues. It is proposed to do a large business also in timber, and for this purpose 50 families will be brought out yearly from the Black Forest in Germany: at the same time the upper Paraná will be opened up to steam navigation, and numberless other benefits will accrue to Paraguay from the active development of so remote a quarter of the country.

The capital of the Co. is fixed at £10,000 sterling in shares for £40 each, 100 shares being given to the promoter. The estimates put down thus £6,000 for a steamer £2,000 for furnaces &c., £10,000 for wages, £6,000 for hides to wrap the yerba, and £12,000 for various items. The balance-sheet shows a probable profit of 400 per cent. per annum, but the promoter only promises 200 per cent.

The terms of the concession are as follows—

- 1st. The concession comprises an exclusive grant of the Yerbales of Tacurí Pucú from the Acaray to Port Canoas on the Upper Paraná for 10 years.
 - 2nd. From the year 1872 Col. Wisner shall introduce 50 European families per annum, each of whom will receive a free grant of 500 yards square (44 acres) for every male adult.
 - 3rd. Col. Wisner shall keep a steamer running twice a week, for 10 years from Encarnación to the settlement, giving the Government free passage for 4 individuals, 2 tons of cargo, and mail-bags to Tacurí Pucú or intermediate ports.
 - 4th. The same duties and taxes shall be payable as in the rest of Paraguay, in yerba, timber &c.
 - 5th. The concession to date from January 1st 1871.
 - 6th. All engaged in the enterprise shall be protected by Government as if employed by the State.
 - 7th. The Government shall allow an office and 20 men as a protection to the settlement, to be paid and maintained by the Co.
 - 8th. All cattle and horses necessary shall be free of import duties.
 - 9th. The Yerbales are those expressed in accompanying map and have never before been opened up to trade.
- The concession was duly signed by the Provisional Government on May 2nd 1870. The territory of Tacurí Pucú skirts the Acaray till its confluence with the Paraná, about 180 miles above Candelaria, where the frontiers of Paraguay, Corrientes and Brazil meet. The Acaray mouth is near the famous cataract of Salto de Guayrá (155 feet) where the Jesuits had built a town, now in ruins. The enterprise of which we speak is the first sign of resurrection in Paraguay, and we welcome it as a happy omen.

MEDINA'S INVASION

The news we gave on Sunday is confirmed, and now we learn that generals Medina and Bastarrica landed below Fray Bentos on Wednesday 10th inst., with a force variously represented at 200 to 600 men. It seems the steamer that took them over from Entre Rios went up from Buenos Ayres last week for that purpose. The invading force is said to comprise the infantry of Lopez Jordan's army, which gives rise to the belief that the rebel General of Entre Rios, in making common cause with the Blancos, fosters the idea of uniting Entre Rios with the Banda Oriental.

Medina's first act on landing was to issue 3 manifestos, and Bastarrica another, the tenor of which is as follows—

Gen. Medina to his Countrymen.

"Orientals.—It is not because of my exile that I again take up arms, for I have borne my banishment for the last 5 years with fortitude. But when our native country is plunged in an abyss we must try to save her. The Government is corrupt, the welfare of the Republic in jeopardy. Some 5 months ago a band of heroes undertook to shake off the yoke of tyranny, and now the whole country is in their hands. I come now to put myself at the head of the popular movement, and share in the victory of our cause. The banner we bear is that of the Republic, and our colors are the blue and white: our program is to forget the past and allow complete liberty of opinion. We seek merely to unite the Oriental family and put the government into the hands of honest men. The country is with us, and we hope to triumph without shedding a drop of blood. Our banner is that of freedom and fatherland, and none but traitors will oppose it. Union is strength. Let us make one great effort, and the country is free. Above all things respect life and property, and remember that all Orientals are your brothers, except those you take with arms in their hands. Thank Heaven I have lived to see this day, for now I feel young again!"

Gen. Medina to the exiles.

"Fellow-countrymen. The doors of your country are again thrown open, after having been five years closed against you. Now there are no longer exiles: your country needs all of you. Hasten, then, to join the army of liberators and soon we shall finish this crusade. If not in time to give the finishing stroke to the barbarians that afflict our country you will at least be in time for the triumph."

Gen. Medina to Aparicio's army.

"Comrades, You undertook a glorious enterprise and have nobly carried it out. The valiant General Timothy Aparicio has covered himself and you with glory. The country hails you as her deliverers. I salute you with pride, as the invincible heroes of the vanguard."

Gen. Bastarrica to his men.

"Infantry-soldiers. You come to reinforce the men who began the revolution. You lived five years in banishment, and now you have to make your way back to your homes at the point of the bayonet. But you must also show yourselves models of every virtue, and as soldiers of Liberty be also the pillars of the Law. Let us march to victory.

By latest accounts it would seem that Aparicio was coming down to meet Medina, and then they would probably march against Paysandú.

Sr. Paranhos, Special Brazilian Envoy to the Plate, will leave this city next week "en route" for Rio Janeiro. It is expected that there will be a public demonstration on his arrival there, as the final success of Brazilian policy in Paraguay is all due to the wonderful energy and ability of this distinguished man. While in Paraguay Sr. Paranhos visited most of the battle fields on which his countrymen were victorious, and it is very probable he will publish his impressions thereof and a history of the war. Such a work would be invaluable, coming from such a pen.

THE SITUATION.

Luckily for us there is no cable between Europe and the Plata; the interval between the steamers gives us, as it were, breathing time.

The advantages of living in the Plata are, when properly considered, immense; fine climate, always something exciting going on, no cable with Europe, steamers coming and going, fresh news of one description or other always stirring;

Monday.—Disagreeable advices from the camp; things monstrously dull; wool nowhere; tallow up, and Indians coming.

Tuesday.—Stupendous speculation in hay, horses and capones; things in Entre Rios looking better—in the Banda Oriental worse;

Wednesday.—Rockets at daybreak; 'conference' between Hector and Manghi in aid of the Patagonians; no news whatever from the war in Entre Rios;

Thursday.—Stunning news from Banda Oriental—Government troops all walking about, horses having been all sold at high prices for Entre Rios;

Friday.—News from Europe. Telegrams coming up fresh and hot every moment; news of the most heartrending, stunning, import; no man knows where or how he stands;

Saturday.—Steamer up, and papers and letters delivered, Hango Lopez Jordan and all the Entre Rianos!

Sunday.—Important auctions in every part of the town and suburbs; great reports about Lopez Jordan having joined Calfucura;

Thus the week passes; there is news for every taste, for every mind, and of every hue, each morning. We are not compelled to brood for weeks and months like the Europeans over a certain absorbing topic, until the subject becomes tedious.

If Lopez Jordan and his troops were on the road to Buenos Ayres— If Aparicio and his rebels were marching on Montevideo—

If the guns of Martin Garcia were belching fire on every row-boat that passed, and the tocsin of war was ringing in every street in this city—

It comes to this, that we want no more railways in the Province of B. Ayres? Can the ashes of ancestral Argentines rest quiet in their graves with such a monstrous doctrine stamped in the statute book of the land?

From Entre Rios yesterday the only thing fresh was that Lopez Jordan is about to enlarge his newspaper, and to publish his weekly Obrero Nacional every morning;

Tuesday.—Stupendous speculation in hay, horses and capones; things in Entre Rios looking better—in the Banda Oriental worse;

Wednesday.—Rockets at daybreak; 'conference' between Hector and Manghi in aid of the Patagonians; no news whatever from the war in Entre Rios;

Thursday.—Stunning news from Banda Oriental—Government troops all walking about, horses having been all sold at high prices for Entre Rios;

Friday.—News from Europe. Telegrams coming up fresh and hot every moment; news of the most heartrending, stunning, import; no man knows where or how he stands;

Saturday.—Steamer up, and papers and letters delivered, Hango Lopez Jordan and all the Entre Rianos!

Sunday.—Important auctions in every part of the town and suburbs; great reports about Lopez Jordan having joined Calfucura;

Thus the week passes; there is news for every taste, for every mind, and of every hue, each morning. We are not compelled to brood for weeks and months like the Europeans over a certain absorbing topic, until the subject becomes tedious.

If Lopez Jordan and his troops were on the road to Buenos Ayres— If Aparicio and his rebels were marching on Montevideo—

If the guns of Martin Garcia were belching fire on every row-boat that passed, and the tocsin of war was ringing in every street in this city—

total immigration returns for 1869 stand thus—

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Count. Includes Portuguese (6,347), Italians (1,452), French (538), English (375), Germans (375), and Various (840).

shewing an increase of about 33 per cent over 1866, and including 40 settlers whose passages were paid by Government.

The reports of the various colonies are as follow—

Blumenau.—This colony had 956 settlers last year; it is in the Province of Santa Catalina, and counts 5,885 souls, viz, 3,049 men and 2,936 women.

Doña Francisca.—(Santa Catalina), founded in 1851, with 200,000 acres under cultivation, belongs to a Hamburg Co. and receives £300 subvention.

Pedro Segundo (Juncal da Fora)—counts 1,222 souls, viz., 594 men, and 528 women, chiefly Germans, and two-thirds Catholics, who have a school attended by 137 children.

Mueury (Minas Geraes)—counts 408 Germans, and 34 other foreigners, including 124 new arrivals: they have cleared 20,000 acres, of which one-half is under cultivation, chiefly of coffee.

Cananica [S. Paulo]—comprises 200 foreigners. The colony has been a failure, owing to the want of roads, but the Government has now sent Mr. Pennaforte Blake to make a tram-road from Porto Colonia to Castro, in the Province of Paraná.

Rio Novo [Espiritu Santo].—This place is still struggling with great difficulties, and the Government proposes to build a church and school, and forgive the debt of the colony.

Itajaly (Sta. Catalina)—comprises 1,686 Germans, who have 12,000 acres under tillage. Colonial debt, £6,500.

Principe Dom Pedro (Santa Catalina).—This was the American colony, which turned out so badly. Out of 811 settlers, only 80 remain, and they are also anxious to get home.

Assunguy (Paraná)—is in a thriving condition; and there are also the colonies of Thereza, in the same Province, and Leopoldina, in Espiritu Santo, of which no reports are furnished.

The reduction of the Indians of the interior is attended to by 48 Capuchin missionaries. The Indians are very useful in collecting drugs &c., the exportation from Pará alone amounting to one million sterling.

THE BANDA ORIENTAL AND ITS RAILWAYS.

If any proof were wanted to confirm the views we have recently expressed in the matter of the Railway from M. Video to Durazno, we should to-day point to the true leading journals in the neighbouring capital, and if this did not satisfy our friends, we should refer to the official communication of the President and the Finance Minister, which received their joint signatures and was published in the Tribuna of the 4th inst.

The journals, as advocates and guardians of the commonwealth, have commenced and are publishing well written and carefully considered articles pointing to the one possible solution by which alone the railway can be realized.

We have said in our former article that there would be proposals without end for the consideration of the Government, and that the country would be covered with prospective railways beautifully drawn upon paper and of no value beyond.

can only for a moment glance at one of the many schemes which are before the public in Montevideo. We refer to the line to Colonia and Higueritas.

Now we need only recall the fact that after years of talk about the Central Railway to Durazno, it yet remains, as we have said, precisely where it did two years since. The Company have no hopes of realizing it, they have drained the last cent from the pockets of a too political public, and the Government will pay no more to an administration which can only spend money and show no results;

Nature is again against the scheme we see, for she has given an open road for our import and export trade, we have no capital account to open and we have no permanent way to maintain at an immense cost, all this is ready for us; and for European capital the Banda Oriental has other fields of enterprise, where it can be invested safely and where the commercial result will be sure because it will be based upon sound economic laws.

Our neighbours have their work before them, but as we said in a previous article they will do it because they will not attempt too much. The position of the Chambers in Montevideo is most important. It has to finish the one railway enterprise upon which the public has set its heart, it must reach Durazno in the centre of the Republic, and this done it can talk about other schemes and will soon find a field for enterprise in something better than a line to Colonia and Higueritas, which we see can lead to no result but disappointment here, and which in the Money Market of Europe will not bear examination, when all the facts of the question come under the calm eyes of capitalists, who consider deeply before they lend their millions sterling for foreign railways in countries where population is thinly distributed and industry only beginning to be developed.

Now if the thing has no value as a passenger line, what are we to say of it as a line for the transit of produce? In this respect it will fare still worse. The notion of shifting imports and exports twice over, and of seeing under these conditions a costly railway compete as a commercial speculation with the water way offered by the R. Plata is an idea which will be best left for discussion in Utopia. They tell us goods from Europe will leave their vessels at Montevideo, be landed there, despatched per rail to Colonia, re-shipped at that delightful little port and there sent by water to Buenos Ayres; and that produce from here to Europe and from Colonia and the Upper Provinces, will go through the same process prior to reaching sea-going ships!

than the actual cost of transit at this moment, and it will be accomplished only by a loss of 50 per cent., in the many delays consequent upon such a system, and in addition to all this we point to the fact that no such railway can hope to compete with a water-course. In Europe there is one well established fact in the matter of means of communication between cities, it is that no railway system in point of economy can compete with a water way.

Nature is again against the scheme we see, for she has given an open road for our import and export trade, we have no capital account to open and we have no permanent way to maintain at an immense cost, all this is ready for us; and for European capital the Banda Oriental has other fields of enterprise, where it can be invested safely and where the commercial result will be sure because it will be based upon sound economic laws.

Our neighbours have their work before them, but as we said in a previous article they will do it because they will not attempt too much. The position of the Chambers in Montevideo is most important. It has to finish the one railway enterprise upon which the public has set its heart, it must reach Durazno in the centre of the Republic, and this done it can talk about other schemes and will soon find a field for enterprise in something better than a line to Colonia and Higueritas, which we see can lead to no result but disappointment here, and which in the Money Market of Europe will not bear examination, when all the facts of the question come under the calm eyes of capitalists, who consider deeply before they lend their millions sterling for foreign railways in countries where population is thinly distributed and industry only beginning to be developed.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

The formation of a navy for the kingdom dates from the year 1818. According to returns made by the Government in July 1868, the fleet of war at that period consisted of the following vessels:—

Table with 4 columns: Vessel Name, Ironclads, Horse-power, Guns. Lists various steamers, frigates, and sailing vessels.

The two largest vessels of the Prussian navy, both iron-clads, are the König Wilhelm, and the Kronprinz. The König Wilhelm, built in the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April 1863, was designed by the chief constructor of the British navy, is 5938 tons burthen, with engines of 1150 horse-power, and carries twenty-six 300-pounders, made of Krupp's hammered steel, and capable of being fired with 75lb. charges as often as twice in a minute.

2190 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 19 captains, 33 commanders, and 113 lieutenants, of whom 40 are in the reserve. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large.

Prussia has four ports of war, at Kiel, Danzig, Stralsund, and the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. It is intended to make the last-named port—purchased from Oldenburg in 1854—the chief station of the navy.

THE THIRTY MILLION LOAN.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation, in Congress assembled, have sanctioned as LAW,

Art. 1. The Executive is hereby authorized to raise a loan of 30 millions silver dollars, nominal value, in the bonds bearing 6 per cent. annual interest, and 2½ per cent. accumulative amortization at par, by lot, to be emitted at the highest available price, in conformity with the instructions which the Executive may give for their negotiation.

Art. 2. The loan shall be guaranteed with the Revenue of the Nation, and more especially with the proceeds of the additional duties of 5 per cent. on imports and 2 per cent. on exports, after satisfying in full the obligations to the Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres to which the duties are affected.

Art. 3. The capital and interest of this loan shall be exempt of all contribution from the Argentine Government.

Art. 4. The nett proceeds of this loan shall be exclusively applied to the purposes, and in the manner herewith detailed.

1. Towards payment of debt contracted with Provincial Bank of B. Ayres. \$2,800,000
2. Construction for account of the Nation of a railway from Villanueva to Rio Cuarto. 2,150,000
3. Prolongation of Coplova railway to Tucuman. 14,000,000
4. Construction of a port and custom-house deposits in Buenos Ayres. 4,000,000
5. Do do do Rosario. 50,000

Art. 5. The Executive is hereby authorized to make the necessary on - lay required for negotiating this loan.

Art. 6. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

Given in the Session Hall of Congress in Buenos Ayres on the second day of August, 1870.

ADOLFO ALSINA.

Carlos M. Saravia, Sec. of Senate.

MARIANO ACOSTA. Ramon B. Muniz, Sec. of Cham. of Dep.

It is therefore decreed that this should be held as law, communicated, published, and entered in the National Register,

SARMIENTO. T. B. GOROSTIAGA.

MONTEVIDEO.

Friday.

Yesterday was the President's birthday and numbers of people went to pay him the usual compliments. His Excellency leaves to-day for Canelones, where Goyo Suarez has already arrived and the other Colorado leaders are assembling. Meantime if they do not look sharp the Blancos will be down on them, for Aparicio has crossed the Rio Negro southward with 1,500 or 2,000 men, including the Tucuman-b6 infantry. A Blanco force under Col. Pereyra appeared a few days since at the Pintado, where they surprised a Government body under Major Botren-court, leaving the Major badly wounded. There is no news from Paysandú except that Major Lawless has been made Commander.

The Castro claim has caused much noise, but the Government yesterday ordered the blank bonds to be burnt, and Dr. Rodriguez has thrown up his portfolio. The demand is for a trifle of £200,000 stg. viz. £35,000 money due, £50,000 for a piece of ground at the foot of Calle Misiones, next 25 de Agosto, £30,000 for old Barraca del Agordo &c. The *Siglo* says that Castro is heavily indebted to the State instead of being a creditor.

M. Maillefer, French Charge d'Affairs is going home; his successor, M. Doazan, is expected by next packet. A concert takes place to-morrow at Solis for the benefit of the poor families in Paraguay.

The prisoners at Union bored a hole through the prison, but were discovered in time.

The Tycho Brahe is expected on Monday.

STEAM- PLOUGH MELROSE.

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME.

STORY OF A GLASGOW SWINDLER.

That 'truth is stranger than fiction' is a trite axiom which has been many times illustrated in the world's history, and is once more repeated in the career of a Glasgow man whose story we are now to relate. In the outset we may say that names are withheld in cases where mention of them would only add to sorrow already great enough to be borne.

Some six or seven years ago a young man named Joseph Hume Wright abruptly quitted Glasgow, under circumstances which, taken in connection with what has since transpired, justify us, we think, in calling him one of the greatest swindlers which this or any other city has produced. When a boy, Joseph was admitted to the warehouse of an old and well-known firm in Glasgow. In this establishment he passed through various grades of office until latterly, and towards the close of some twenty year's service, he occupied the responsible position of chief warehouseman. The situation was highly remunerative, and, on the whole, was one which might have satisfied men of ordinary desires who had risen, as he had done, from a very humble position; but Joseph was possessed of that vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself, and his greed for money led to him joining with another adventurer in setting up a shipping concern, on the understanding that he should make use of any private information that he could obtain from his connection with the firm whose servant he still continued. This compact he very faithfully fulfilled, and in carrying it out tampered with the private books and papers of the firm in a way which brought him, we should think, within reach of the law, if it had been rigorously exercised.

But he was tenderly dealt with, for on his employers becoming aware of his proceedings he was merely dismissed their service. Matters having come to this pass, Joseph appears to have determined more assiduously than before to follow the questionable counsel to 'Make money honestly if you can, but by all means make money; and, accordingly, he went to a commission agent in town, and presented samples of muslin which he wished shipped to Calcutta. He drew his advances, and shipped the goods; and this first adventure having been accomplished successfully, in a few weeks he shipped a second, and afterwards a third lot. In each case he drew about two-thirds of the invoiced price of the printed muslins, to the amount in all of some £6000 or £7000 sterling. When the boxes reached India they were found to contain—coal. Of course, the parties to whom the goods were consigned at once sent back to this country information of the swindle so cleverly carried out, but Wright had calculated to the utmost nicety the time which must elapse ere the news could reach this country, and only one or two days before he decamped. The criminal authorities were communicated with, and a reward of £200 was offered for the apprehension of the swindler, but his whereabouts could not be traced.

It was ascertained, however, that he left behind him to grieve for his misdeeds a wife and three children, and shortly after his disappearance his wife gave birth to another child. Time passed, and nothing further was heard of him. In the meantime he had been induced to appear at the Circuit court, and in absence sentence of outlawry was pronounced against him.

Four or five years since a young man, who had been in the employment of the same firm in Glasgow as Wright, left this city and went out to Buenos Ayres, to join a commercial house there. One day long afterwards, while in a hotel, he thought he recognized in a gentleman who was coming down stairs with a lady on his arm the venerable Joseph Hume Wright, of Glasgow notoriety. On making inquiry with regard to this stranger, he was informed that his name was Don Alison Melrose, and that the lady in company with him was his wife. This rather staggered the young man, and distrustful his own faculty for remembering faces, he did not further pursue the subject. About a year afterwards, however, he again encountered the same individual, and being now strengthened in his former belief, he mentioned the matter to a friend whose circle of acquaintances in Buenos Ayres was more extensive than his own. This friend scouted the idea which was shaping itself in the mind of the young Scotchman. Don Alison Melrose, he said, was the most enterprising man in the colony; and had extensive properties 300 miles above Buenos Ayres.

He had been in Scotland, it was added, a year before, and brought back a young Scotch lady as his wife. But this was not all. He had also imported a steam plough and thrashing machine, the first of the kind which had ever been seen in that quarter of the world. He was hailed by the Argentine newspapers as 'Steam Plough Melrose,' and generally he reaped all the honours and rewards of enterprise and success. Our young Glasgow friend should perhaps have been satisfied with this overwhelming testimony to the commercial integrity of the Don, but his doubts were not removed, and after much cogitation he hit upon a plan by which it appeared likely that his suspicions would be either banished or confirmed. He induced a mutual friend to send a letter to the flourishing proprietor in question, and on a reply being obtained the calligraphy revealed the writer as, unmistakably, Joseph, under the signature of Alison Melrose. The young Scotchman, in writing at this time to a relative in this city informed him that he had discovered Joseph Hume Wright under the circumstances stated. The matter was duly reported to the Procurator-Fiscal, but as there was no Extradition Treaty in force betwixt this country and Buenos Ayres, it was felt that it would be impossible to apprehend the culprit. In January last the young man came hometo Glasgow, bringing with him the note received from Melrose which was identified by his former employers and fellow-servants as in the handwriting of the fugitive.

By a singular train of circumstances it was discovered that Joseph Hume Wright, alias Don Alison Melrose, really had been in Scotland about the time referred to, and that he returned to Buenos Ayres with, as his wife, a young lady of good family and of high personal character. He came to this country, it appears, with letters of introduction from a young Scotchman in Buenos Ayres. He represented himself as Don Alison Melrose, landed proprietor at Buenos Ayres, and son of a medical officer. In this guise, he made court to the sister of his friend in the colony, gained her affections, and in January, 1865, was married to her in an ancient town in the Upper District of Lanarkshire. The heartless scoundrel about this time came down to Glasgow—his deserted wife and family living in its immediate neighbourhood—and entirely escaped recognition. He played a daring as well as a dangerous game, for it chanced that while in this city he dined with a gentleman who is a friend of one of the firm whose interests he had in the past so grievously betrayed, and his host intended to invite this gentleman to meet the wealthy merchant from Buenos Ayres, but he was out of town at the time, and so the interesting meeting was averted. Everything apparently prospered with Joseph. He several thousand pounds for purposes of investment in Buenos Ayres from the friends of the young lady with whom he went through the marriage ceremony, herself possessed, by the way of no inconsiderable dowry, besides which, he induced others beyond this circle similarly to entrust him with their means. Flushed with success, and with abundance of money in his hands, he returned to Buenos Ayres, accompanied by the young lady whom he had betrayed, and carrying with him also the articles of husbandry formerly mentioned, and many other things which he had obtained on credit.

When these facts came to be known at home, a feeling of deep indignation was naturally felt towards the heartless perpetrator of such rascalities. His former employers entered into correspondence with the law officers of the Crown, with a view to obtain authority for his apprehension. No Extradition Treaty being in force, the case presented many difficulties, but it was hoped that in some way or other the culprit might be laid hold of. It appears, however, that Mrs. Wright, his deserted wife, learning of his whereabouts, had despatched a letter saying that if he would send her money she would give up all claim upon him. This letter was sent off to Melrose a fortnight before any official action could be taken. The fellow had thus time to concoct another piece of villainy, and he im roved his brief opportunity. He had, besides, bought large quantities of produce from his fellow-countrymen in Buenos Ayres, which he paid in bills and resold for cash. Finally, he decamped, leaving behind him the second victim of his treachery, who has had two children, one now dead and the other born the same week that he disappeared from Buenos Ayres. His whereabouts at latest advices had not been traced.—*Glasgow Paper.*

CORDOBA AND ITS SIERRAS.

[By F. R. G. S.]

(Continued.)

Back again amongst the churches in the city! But this time our footsteps enter the splendid Church of Santo Domingo, at the corner of Calle Ancho, and in the same cuadra as the Hotel de la Paix.

The gloominess that met us at other sacred edifices of the kind in Cordova is here dispelled by the fact that amongst the Dominican Padres we find a fellow-countryman, Rev. Michael Burko,—all the way from Galway!—with a face of exceeding bonhomie, and cheeks as fresh and rosy as if he had but a few minutes before come from the top of Slievenamon.

Besides Father Burke's hearty welcome, there is a grand organ in this church which was being played as we entered. It was built here by an Italian, named Jacinto Colombata, (and occupied two years in the construction) at a cost of 18,000 hard dollars, or beyond £1,000. The present Padre Superior, is the Fray Regnald Toro, who with four priests and eleven brothers, forms the community.

In the Library here I saw a manuscript of prayer regulations, dated 5th of March 1572, which proves the antiquity of the place. The present building is, however, comparatively new. This was erected by a Dominican reformer; the Padre Olegario Correa who born in 1819 was the Prior in 1857, at the time of beginning the work. He died in 1867, and is buried behind the grand altar, beneath a tombstone on which is engraven a record of the principal data of his life.

A grand altar it is too!—that of the Dominican Church. The front of it is of pure silver, left as a legacy by a pious old lady of the Allende family.

The library is in a very small room, and the general style of books is that of the library at San Francisco, as well as at the University of San Carlos already described. Amongst the books I saw a copy of the *Orations of Cicero*, published at Cordova in the year 1539.

There is a miraculous statue of the Virgin in this church, which is said to have been saved from a shipwreck somewhere near Callao. It is enclosed in a small temple made of the cedar wood of Tucuman.

Besides the Virgin, there is another miracle connected with this church, through a Mulatto Negro, named Xavier Salguero, who was for a long period amongst the fraternity, and who, dying only a few years ago is buried beneath the enclosure of the Virgin's temple.

About this Xavier they record that, one morning returning from a dance, at which he had passed the whole night in sin and revelry the bells of Santo Domingo drew him as it were by magnetic attraction to the church door, where he remained till it was opened and then entered, never again to leave it.

On one occasion it is said the monks of San Domingo were in such a state of distress as to have nothing for their dinner. Xavier was asked to pray before the statue of the Virgin, and whilst he was at his devotions some good Samaritan came to the Convent with a donation of 500 silver dollars.

Although he could neither read nor write, yet he was entrusted with the expenditure of the convent. The Prior told me that he had never been found in error with his accounts, not even to the value of a real. In everything the Padres and lay brothers took his council and advice, always consulting him in matters of difficulty.

The Dominicans have here a walking case which belonged to the Spanish viceroy Liniers; and on the head of its handle is a magnificent yellow topaz. I believe it is to be disposed of for the benefit of funds of the Convent.

At the house of Señor Don Aurelio Piqueiro (to whose courtesy as a chaperon I am much indebted), there is a beautiful painting of the Virgin, which as a work of art is exquisite. I also observed an equally well executed painting of our Saviour at the Dominican Church. Both of these are productions of Sr. Don Genaro Perez of Cordova, who is still residing there, and whose genius his native city ought to feel proud.

Among these pictures brought to me in course from Grey's *Elegy*:

A company a gem of purest ray serene,
In dark unclothed caves of ocean bear
All many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Turning to the Plaza and looking at the old Cathedral, brings to mind that Sr. Pineiro copied for me from the front of the principal altar of said Cathedral the inscription thereon. This altar, I may observe, like that of the

Dominican Church is of silver. The following is the inscription as I translate it from the Spanish:—'This tabernacle was made and finished on the 7th of June 1803, by order of the most Illustrious Dr. Don Anjel Mariano Moscoso; the worthy Bishop of this Diocese.' The work was begun on the 3rd of December 1800. It was executed by Master Silversmith Cayetano Alvarez, under the direction of Master Manuel Xavier Garay, amateur painter and architect. It is a weight of (there is a blank here, where the number ought to be) marks and (blank again) ounces of silver. Quite close to this is another inscription in Latin of a few passages from the Bible. To get a copy of these Mr. Pineiro had to climb up to the top of the Tabernacle; and this could only be done on occasion of having it cleaned, when my friend availed himself of permission to take it.

When describing the grand old chairs behind this altar, I omitted to mention a characteristic incident of this visit. On my remarking to the assistant Sacristan who accompanied us about the 'trabajo milagroso,' (the marvellous work) of the carved wood in the door here, he asked me what I meant by 'trabajo?' Thinking I might have mispronounced, I repeated it several times—illustrating it by varying into 'obra'—when the man repeating the words plainly, said he did not know what they meant! So I left him in his ignorance, but not without some reflections on the glorious labours of the Jesuits' more than two hundred years ago, as contrasted with the degenerate Argentine of the nineteenth century, who did not know what was the meaning of 'work.'

To be continued.

We have had several enquiries since the Franco-German war broke out, as to the actual strength of the German navy; and to meet the very natural anxiety on this point of our German and other readers, we publish to-day an account of the total number of war vessels, guns and seamen at the disposal of Germany; the figures are taken from the most authentic source and may be fully relied on.

Some of the French papers publish the most wonderful stories of the performance of a couple of 'mitrailleses' near Paris. According to this account 300 wreathed horses, bought from the knackers, were placed at 2,600 metres (about a mile and a half) off, and in less than three minutes not a horse was alive! The next day another trial took place, this time with 500 horses, and in less than a minute and a half they were all destroyed. This story looks so uncommon as if it had been fabricated in order that the Prussians might read it. The range alone is quite unheard of, 'mitrailleses' being generally supposed to have little or no effect beyond 1,000 yards.

On the principle of 'chacun a son tour' a French paper asserts the Empire ought to prove victorious in the present struggle with Germany, saying: 'Prussia won at Rosbach, we had our turn at Jena, she again at Waterloo, and this time it is ours.'

The amount of specie in the Exchange Office at the end of July was 5,450,856 patacons.

We paid a visit yesterday to the Alpacas which M. Giot has brought up from Montevideo; they look healthy and in good condition. M. Giot has been for more than 10 years occupied in acclimatizing strange animals such as Angora goats, Guanacos, Alpacas, Llamas &c. at his model cabana near Montevideo. Our readers are aware of the great difficulty attending the introduction of Alpacas; the last lot from Bolivia, of which these form part, were 5 years on the road to Rosario, and a Frenchman and an Italian who had charge of them died on the journey. Mr. Ledger, who took the first lot to Australia, was also some years on the route and received £10,000 reward for the British Government. The wool of the Alpacas is worth 4 or 5 shillings a pound, and the animal yields about 6 lb. They are very pretty as zoological curiosities, and will probably fetch over 10,000\$ a pair.

We publish to-day some interesting data on the commerce of Brazil. It is a noteworthy proof of the vitality and great resources of this great American Empire, that within the last five years, and with the immense drain on its powers caused by the Paraguayan war, the trade and shipping of Brazil has nearly doubled.

A remarkable example of a 'lusus nature' has been sent to Dr. Burmeister for the National Museum. It is the carcase of a sheep with nine legs, three tails and two heads.

HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE.

VOLUME II.

To appear MAY 1st, 1871.

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

400 PAGES—Crown 8vo., With MAP of Argentine Republic and Plans of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.

PRICE \$50 00

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. Tacuarembó, Cerro Largo, and Gold Mines
XIII. Canelones, Minas, Maldonado
XIV. Laws, Tariffs, &c.
XV. Directory, Officials, &c.

SECTION F.

Buenos Ayres.

- XVI. Contrib. Directa
XVII. City Directory
XVIII. Statistics, Tables, &c.

SECTION G.

- XIX. Paraguay
XX. Falkland Islands

TO OUR READERS.

In view of the immense interest attached to European news, owing to the Franco-Prussian war, we beg to state that we have taken the necessary steps to secure the first and most reliable news coming by steamer to the Plate; to that end our special agent in Rio will by every steamer, whether European or not, leaving that port for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, transmit to us the latest news arriving there.

For our country readers we publish, on the back of our supplemental advertising sheet, seven columns of news matter, thus enlarging our Weekly Edition considerably, solely with a view to place them in full possession of all the stirring events of the day.

SUBSCRIPTION

To the Weekly Standard. \$20 PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Montevideo, Aug. 13. 6 a.m.

Paper closed at 12 1/2. Exchange on London, 50 3/4 and 50 1/2. On Paris, 50,000 francs at 5.30 gold. 320,000 francs at 5.33 gold. 20,000 francs at 5.32 gold. On Rio Janeiro nothing done. Exportation.—1000 dry hides at barrer sold at 6 1/4 rls. gold despatched. Boneash.—Sold 700 tons from a saladero up in Uruguay at 17 1/2 dols. fuertes gold in bond. Exportation.—Cargo of Cadiz salt composed of 6000 fanegas, at 1 dol. 54 cents gold per fanega.

President Batlle and some chiefs arrived at Canelones last night. There is to be a private meeting there to determine who is to be elected chief of the forces this side of Rio Negro. Nothing new here.

STANDARD Special Correspondent put off in a small boat to-day to board a steamer said to be entering. No steamer at all, and poor fellow nearly drowned outside.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The war in Europe has caused immense excitement in the River Plate. The Germans are all national to a man, and have already on either side of the Plate formed Sanitary Committees for the relief of their wounded countrymen; occupying as they do the foremost ranks in the commerce of the River Plate, there can be no doubt that a very large sum will be subscribed for this meritorious object.

Insignificant now is the Entre Riano struggle which still continues, and which we regret to say gives the Nat. Government as much trouble as ever. Lopez Jordan having swept all the horses from the estancias, has deprived the National troops of the most necessary element in South American warfare, and the National Government has been compelled to purchase horses on the opposite side of the river, from the estancieros of the Banda Oriental. Sufficient horses have been now passed over, and it is believed that the National troops will at once resume the offensive. In the Upper Provinces things are quiet, and there is nothing much of importance to report, but in the Province of San Juan great alarm prevails owing to the apprehensions of a general inundation caused by the melting snows of the Andes; the winter has been unusually severe in the districts of the Andes, and a greater fall of snow than usual. The Governor of San Juan has applied to the National Government for relief, and a project has been laid before Congress to advance to the Province of San Juan one hundred thousand silver dollars, to make the necessary dykes to carry off the flood.

In Cordova and the other Provinces the absorbing topic is the National Exhibition, the works of which are progressing, but to meet the convenience of European manufacturers it is probable that the Inauguration will be postponed from October this year until March next year, if the Franco-Prussian war does not necessitate a still further postponement.

The Central Argentine Railroad is doing a very excellent and remunerative traffic; the project before Congress for its expropriation has, we are pleased to say, been thrown out. The National Finance Minister, Dr. Gorostiza, having steadfastly opposed the measure, as unconstitutional and impolitic. The bill for a Railway loan of six millions has been passed, but owing to the impending hostilities in Europe, it is improbable that the Government will send any agent to negotiate it until peace be restored.

H. E. Sr. Paranhos, the special Brazilian Envoy, arrived on Thursday from Paraguay, and will in a few days proceed to Rio. Nearly two years have now elapsed since this distinguished gentleman arrived in the R. Plate, during which time he has been ceaseless in his efforts to conclude the war and satisfactorily wind up the triple alliance. Both objects he has achieved with the most masterly success. The general state of Paraguayan affairs is more satisfactory; the Paraguayan Congress is about to be held, and there appears to be no doubt that Sr. Rivarola will be the future President; he is, we understand, the candidate most acceptable to the Allies. There are, happily, returning signs of industry in the country. The Provisional Government has granted a very important concession to Mr. Peterkin to work 'yerbales' of great extent and value on the Upper Parana. Hopkins' steam saw-mills are work-

ing; several cargoes of valuable Paraguayan woods have come down from Asuncion, and are now in this market. Poverty still exists to a very great extent in the country districts; but, upon the whole, Paraguayan affairs appear to be on the mend.

In Buenos Ayres business shows some slight improvement. July was an extremely dull month, but August has begun well; comestibles of every description show an upward tendency, also staple English goods. Money continues very abundant, and good city bills are readily discounted at 7 per cent. per annum, which for this market is a very low rate. The Provincial Bank has very large specie reserves, which have been immensely increased by the arrival of £300,000 in gold for the Government on account of the late loan.

In our city article we give the latest commercial items. There has been within the last few days great speculation in refined sugars and dry cow-hides for the American market. Tallow also shows signs of an advance; wools are flat, but there is really no wool in the market; the few lots now arriving from the country being too insignificant to form a quotation.

The Tramways are all doing a very excellent traffic. The Billinghurst line has been opened to its full extent from the north to the south end. The Buenos Ayres Tramway Company is about to partially open its line from Calle Buen Orden to Barracas, and the rails are now being laid in the north end of the city through Calle Artes. Sufficient time has now been allowed to show that the traffic on the different routes is ample under an economic administration to give good results.

Respecting the question between the Great Southern Railway and the Government, we learn that on Monday the local board attended at the Government-house, and had an interview with Sr. Agote, Finance Minister, the Fiscal and Assesor attending also. Dr. Quintana on behalf of the railway made a brilliant speech, and demonstrated the immense injury which the Government would cause not only to the company but to the country by offering any opposition to the extension. We understand all the correspondence and papers have been laid before the Chamber by the Board. There can be no question whatever as to the rights of the company in the matter, and the works of the Salado extension are rapidly progressing. Some 500 navvies are at work throwing up the earthworks; if the materials arrive in time, the branch will be open to Ranchos before the end of the year.

- Exchange on England 49—48 1/2. do do France nominal. National Bonds 65 1/2. Gas shares 75 prem. ex d. Bolsa 100 premium. Central Argentine Railway 3 prem. G. Southern Railway 25 per cent. Argentine Bank 14 per cent. Transandine do do. Telegraph 15 per cent.

EXECUTION OF TRONCOSO.

In announcing to our readers the public execution of the murderer Troncoso at 10 a.m. yesterday in the town of Baradero, we publish perhaps the very best evidence of a reform, which society has long since called for. At last we are in a position to say that Governor Castro and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Buenos Ayres are sincere in their desire to punish murder as it should be, and to reform the criminal procedure.

The particulars of the Baradero tragedy have been published in every paper in this city. It is unnecessary to repeat them. The judgment of Heaven overtook one of the assassins: the judgment of the law overtook the other: the grave has closed over both assassins. Society is in a measure avenged; yet the sore festers. Justice, if she has had her own, has wrung it from judge, jury, and executioner, and we are prepared to say that had Troncoso been allowed to escape, through the mock sentimentality of young lawyers &c., Emilio Castro would be unfit to fill the post he occupies.

The execution of Troncoso is not only a vindication of Justice: it is more, it is a vindication of the Governor, his Chambers, and the Supreme Court. The mock humanity of a few brought a great pressure to bear upon the Executive: petitions were sent round to obtain signatures for a respite. There was a deal of schoolboy sentimentality invoked to save the blackest villain that in this or any other country ever disgraced human form: but a sound sense of right prevailed, and herein we have a victory.

Justice is not vindictive. To shoot the villain who wantonly murders a whole family in cold blood is but to rid the country of a monster. The execution of Troncoso is a precedent which ten years ago should have been established. We believe that since the administration of the late Don Valentin Alsina not a single execution has taken place: during that period capital punishment may be said to have been virtually abolished. We have the experience of that epoch to guide us as to the adaptability of that measure in such a country as this, an experience which has taught us all a sad and bitter lesson: murder and assassination not only rise in the camp, but in the streets of Buenos Ayres, our prisons filled, our army recruited, our frontiers desolated by assassins whose lives had been spared by a cringing, wicked, corrupt sentimentality which protects crime and assails society.

Let us hope that we have seen the last of these sentimental philosophers, who, because the gory hand of the assassin has not spread mourning within their own circle, feel a namby-pamby sympathy for the outlawed felon. We respect all men's opinions, but it taxes every principle of honor, every feeling of religion, to find apology for those capital punishment abolitionists, who ought to know better, and should be the last to lend their abilities to uphold a measure calculated to overturn society.

Had we the appliances of Europe to aid us, penitentiaries where solitary confinement could be inexorably carried out, there might be some excuse for this unmeaning agitation; but with such prisons as those of Buenos Ayres, where solitary confinement means an exemption from work, playing cards all day with other prisoners, and drinking mate with the female hangers-on at the gates; where a slight wall divides the felon's cell from Gibson & Murray's fashionable tailoring establishment, or the Tribuna printing office, in Calle Victoria, it is a crime to ask for the abolition of a punishment more necessary here than anywhere else.

Blessed be the hand that signed Troncoso's death warrant. A more revolting, heartrending tragedy than the assassination of the Diaz family we have never heard of. The particulars of that atrocious deed were so horrible that we refused to publish many of the details. The mind recoils at such a saddening chapter of horrors, and this Troncoso, the tiger in human form, who turned a deaf ear to the cries of the mother and the children, this is the man who is to be spared and turned loose on society. Perish the thought; better be an Indian or a Bedouin; better fling off civilization with its comforts, and turn out to live in the woods a savage man, than appertain to a society where every instinct of humanity is withered, and the murderer, not his victim, is the object of commiseration.

The execution of Troncoso is a precedent which took much to establish, and must not now be lost sight of; his fate is, must be, and shall be the doom of every assassin in the country; the public it is that has effected this reform.

For ten long years society has been trifled with, but the execution of Troncoso shows improvement. Spare the men, if you will, who try to rob the bank or the treasury; give liberty to fingers and foot-pads; if mercy is requisite; give it to the perpetrators of minor offences; but for the murderer there should be but one irrevocable sentence—death.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT HUMAITA.

CAPTAIN AND SAILORS BLOWN AWAY

Yesterday thanks to the kind attention of M. Lieste, Dutch Consul in this city, we received the full particulars of the melancholy disaster at Humaita, to which we adverted last week. The following data coming from an official source may be relied on:—

"On the morning of the 6th, a shell exploded on board the Dutch brig Rosinante, lying at anchor at Humaita, and two-thirds loaded with ammu-

nition: this shell or grenade passed through the cabin and went out at the stern. The Captain K. Zoomerelyh and a passenger of the name of Fredrikson were at the time in the cabin, and one sailor ill in the deck cabin. No traces whatever of these three persons have been found; they must have perished either in the flames or in the water. After the first explosion successively large quantities of shells exploded, and the vessel became totally enveloped in flames and burned down to the water's edge.

"The remaining crew consisting of the mate and three or four sailors, were on shore at the time preparing a gangway, and escaped the melancholy fate of the captain.

ARGENTINE MINING RESOURCES.

We have just received a copy of the Mineral Resources of the Argentine Republic, recently published by Longman and Co. and of which 100 copies have arrived for the Argentine Government. It is a handsome volume of 300 pages, and is dedicated to His Excellency President Sarmiento. At first we had expected to find it a dry, scientific, report of the mining condition and resources of the various Provinces, but we have been agreeably surprised to find it interspersed with lighter reading, details of history, habits and character of the old Spanish settlements and their present inhabitants. Of course the main feature of the book is mining, and the report seems to us most comprehensive, instructive and technically elaborate. At the same time the general reader will learn much that is important, about wine-growing in Mendoza, cattle-farming in San Juan, sugar-planting in Tucuman, &c., as also general remarks on the climate of Cordoba and Santiago, and the advantages offered to colonists in Santa Fé and some of the other Provinces. The author asserts that, although no signs of coal have yet been discovered in the mineral ranges of Cordova, he feels convinced that it must exist there, and that the evidences of sandstone there and at S. Juan point to coal-beds at a depth of perhaps 300 to 400 feet.

As regards immigration Major Rickard, in a letter to Messrs. Thompson Bonar & Co., gives the fullest and most accurate advice to intending settlers, and recommends only industrial classes to come out here. As an appendix to the volume we find a tabular statement, showing that there are 2,687 persons employed in the different mines now at work, which represents an aggregate invested capital of £298,000, yielding a net annual profit of £136,000, or 45 per cent. There are 28 gold, 46 silver and 11 copper mines at work, to which are attached 34 reduction works.

We are not informed whether the work before us is intended for public sale or merely for distribution as an official work, like the Patent Office reports of the U. States, but we feel certain that it is a book which will render good service to the country by making known those resources which in process of time are sure to be developed for the great benefit of the Republic.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo.

"The cry is still, they come!" I do not mean good times, but the Blancos, who are arriving in small parties from Buenos Ayres every few days. Many are Porteños, and many more are foreigners, who have been enticed by false promises and false engagements to venture into this land of knives and trabucos. Some come, it is said, hired as shepherds, but instead of a shepherd's crook a lance is put into their hands, and instead of sheep they are told to take care of the 'salvajes.' Others more ambitious, joyfully step on shore as important mayordomos, and they are quickly informed that the whole Banda Oriental is the estancia of which they are to have charge, as soon as they can take it. I have seen a few very well dressed and very respectable looking young fellows, who seemed more accustomed to handle the yard-stick than the sword, and their appearance immediately set me thinking of their mothers,

Meanwhile the old game of catch-me-if-you-can is still going on, and we, the peaceable inhabitants of the camp, are quietly or tremblingly looking on. Now, I for one have no inclination to interfere with the amusements of the people of this country, be they Reds or Whites. It is a free land, and everyone is at liberty to divert himself in any manner he chooses, whether it be in bull-baiting, fireworks, lotteries, or revolutions. But

what we foreigners are justified in saying is—

"Gentlemen of both parties, if you will fight with one another, for goodness' sake don't bother us; if you will charge one another, do it at your own charges and not on our horses; if you must have 'carne con cuero,' pray buy it with your own money, and don't rob us. Fight and run, run and fight as long as you like, amuse yourselves to the top of your bent; all we ask of you is to let us alone. We settled in this country on the strength of the country's promise to protect us, for which we annually pay heavy dues. Time has proved that promise to be a snam, for instead of protection we are robbed almost to beggary. We were strangers, and by Jupiter 'ye took us in'!"

A very old book contains a good advice to those who wish to go to war, namely, that they should first sit down and count the cost; in other words, that they should provide the means before they throw down the gauntlet or throw up the poncho. If this advice were followed by the people of this country, we foreigners would not have much to complain of: we could then look with some interest and amusement on their quiet little game, and watch with some anxiety all their different movements. As at a street fight, we might be surprised into exclamations, such as: 'well played, Tim Aparicio; you have winged old Nick Castro in clever style.' 'Bravo! Montero; you retreated in grand order, without the loss of a single man or moment!' 'Hurrah! for old Corrales; see how bravely he leads his men in the flight!' But as the cost of every 'barralla' is borne chiefly by the industrious people of the camp, we regard every ridiculous revolution with disgust. Foreigners sympathise with neither White nor Red. To them it is a Pompey and Caesar business, who are very much alike 'specially Pompey!

Set a beggar on horseback, and we all know the gentleman he will be off to visit: and so give the Gaucho a sword or a lance, and then an Italian Count or an American Colonel is small beer in comparison. 'Give me your horse, friend,' said a nigger, black as night, to the other day (he called himself a White!) There was no remedy: my poor four footed animal was led away by the two-legged one. Cart horses, plough horses, ladies' favorites, and children's ponies, all must be given up, as if they had never been bought and paid for.

When the war is over every foreigner should make out a list of his losses, and get it vouched by respectable witnesses, and sent to their respective Consuls, whose duty ought to be to enforce payment.

A party of the Colorados, under Major Tolosa, are encamped here. He is a neighbor, and is very well liked by the foreigners. No damage is done unless what in the circumstances is inevitable. It happened that Montero, with about 40 Blancos, was close to, but on the approach of the Reds he went off rather hurriedly, and did not cast a 'longing, lingering look behind.' The Colorados snuffed the scent, however, and gave chase, managing to kill several and take a few prisoners. As it is the duty of an officer to lead his men out of danger as well as into it, it is needless to say that Montero himself escaped.

August has entered with very severe frosts, and the camp is very bare indeed. Farther out I believe the sheep are very thin, and the lambs are dying. Here sheep generally are in good condition, but cattle and horses very poor. Should this weather continue much longer, estancieros and soldiers will require to import velocipedes.

KLIDE.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday.

President Batlle started yesterday morning for Canelones, accompanied by the Vice-president, Dr. Vidal, and the War Minister, General Pozzolo, with an escort of cavalry and 4 companies of infantry. Some anxiety was felt, as the country is over-run by Blanco forces, but they reached their destination safely, and telegrams last night announced that His Excellency was received with rockets, and the Council of War was to be opened at 8 p.m. No time is to be lost, for the Blancos are coming down in considerable strength, and telegrams last night from San José state there was great alarm there as the enemy was moving down from Puntas de San Gregorio on the town. The rumor that Ordoñez had been beaten and taken prisoner was incorrect, but he seems to have had a stiff fight at Conchillas; a tele-

gram from Colonia says "it was a mer business than was at first supposed, but Ordoñez is waiting for reinforcements of 300 men under Luna and Tolosa." The last-named officer is said to have encountered a band of Blancos under Montero and Alvarez on the 10th, routing them and taking 4 prisoners.

The Germans are moving to get up a Sanitary Committee, and a meeting is to be held to-morrow at the Frohsinn Club for this purpose.

Advises from Paysandú mention that Colonel Regules is making trenches and fortifying the town; he has mounted a piece of cannon at each corner of the plaza, but it is hardly probable if the Blancos make an attack, that the place will offer such resistance as in 1864. Couriers from Caraballo report that General at Guayabos, 18 leagues distant, pushing forward in all haste to reach Paysandú.

The trial of Zuleta and Coirolo for the murder of General Flores, in Feb. 1868, has resulted in the former being found guilty, and the latter acquitted. "Owing to the humane principles of the age, as the sentence goes, Zuleta is condemned to 10 years' penal servitude"; of course he will be at liberty before as many months. The Jury was composed of Messrs. Solilla, Suarez, Acevedo and Santiago, and was evenly divided, whereupon the Judge, Vilaza, gave the casting vote. It appeared in evidence that previous to the day of the assassination 7 men, named Lopera, the brothers Baraldo, Quintana, Canosa, Curbelo and Coirolo, used to meet at Zuleta's house, that Zuleta bought the arms and gave them to Baraldo, and that on the morning of Feb. 19th the conspirators left Zuleta's house a few hours before the murder. It was not proved that Coirolo was present at the assassination or had attended the meetings so often as the rest.

On Tuesday comes off the auction of M. Maillefer's furniture; the most remarkable objects are two fine portraits of Napoleon and the Empress Eugénie, besides a select library of French, English, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Latin and Greek works.

The Tribuna reports the marriage of Dr. Thomas Corcoran, an Argentine citizen, with a young lady named Tomasa Torres.

The opera company is playing Ione at the Solis.

The annual Swiss rifle-meeting comes off to-morrow and Monday at Maroñas.

Paper-money is much the same, at 88.

PRESERVED MEAT IN EUROPE.

Estancia Aguila, Aug. 3, 1870.

Dear Sirs, After reading the enclosed article in one of your papers, I wrote home to make some enquiries about meat preserved in pure fat; I received the following answer dated London, June 17th:—

"Mr. Tallermann is not the agent of any Company, and the company mentioned failed long ago in Australia. A large dry-goods house to whom they owed some money took part of their stock of meat and consigned it to London. Here no one would touch it at any price, and a friend of mine in the provision trade sent one cask to Stockholm a year or two ago, when meat was very dear there, another to Norway, and a third to Copenhagen, none of which, however, gave a result that even covered the charges. The remainder was then put to a 'mock' auction, and sundry people or 'dummies' offered the prices stated in your extract, but nobody was green enough to buy a pound; and after this had failed Mr. Tallermann opened a kitchen for poor people, where he sells soup, meat and bread at 2d., and sausages of this beef for 1d.; this seems likely to clear the stock and perhaps more.

"All experiments of preserving by first cooking the meat and then covering it with fat have so far proved utter failures, no matter in what way it has been done. Generally the meat is sour, and in some instances it has scarcely any strength left in it. I have tasted some; it is like meat boiled down for soup.

"Tongues are very difficult to sell, as only well-to-do people eat tongue, and these like a good or first rate article, paying a high price for it.

"Mutton carcasses, bone out, have been shipped in hogsheds in the fat, and are, as above stated, so unsaleable that any repetition should be discouraged, even if one could insure their arrival in sound state, which one cannot."—So far my correspondent.

By the above you will see how cautious the public ought to be in taking for granted anything that is said or written about preserving of meat. In

several of your numbers you called upon the inhabitants of the River Plate not to let themselves be beaten by Australia. I quite agree with you that the latter country is far ahead of us in many respects, particularly as far as security for life and property is concerned, but in the preserving of fresh meat, we seem to be on equal footing.

It appears by some remarks from my correspondent that the only way of selling preserved meat is the old way, in air-tight tins.

Being an old subscriber of yours, I know how ready you always are in putting the real state of affairs before the public, and for that reason I did not hesitate a moment in sharing my information with you, also to enable you to save the public from false illusions on a subject of such vital importance. I think you took the notice of Mr. Tallermann's sale from the Times; the error, therefore, was not yours, and no blame can be attached to you; on the contrary, everybody in this country ought to be thankful to you for your exertions in inducing the public to utilise the meat, as it is the only way of making camp-business pay, and as a natural consequence of making the country in general go-a-head.

Allowing you to make any use you think proper of this communication,

Yours most truly,
CH. RAPHAEL.

THE BÓLSA BARD.

The great depression which exists in the Bond market is traceable to two causes. First, the continuance of the Jordan war spite of every exertion of the Government. Second, the unlooked for war in Europe.

For the last week there has been settled gloom amongst that class of brokers technically termed 'bulls,' or in other words, those speculators who steadfastly believe in prices going up, and who are of the optimist class, whose creed is improvement, whose faith is high prices. Since the year 1868 the bulls have, with very slight intervals, had the Bond market their own way. The flight of a noted Brazilian speculator, and the failure of a once opulent 'bear,' spread a white cloud over the liquidation room, but dark as this cloud was, it had its silver lining; other men entered the market, other times came, and the bulls almost in an hour tossed up the stock from 55 to 70.

For the last few days the market has been so flat that many of the brokers pass their time pacing the Hall in a melancholy mood, thinking of the past and dreading the future. An English broker of a poetic turn, and who was once a friend of the Bohemian Girl, occasionally sings the following at after hours:—

THE BULL BOWED DOWN.

(By a bear broker).

The bull bowed down by news of war,
To wake-d hopes will elude,
To catch the 'bólsa' far
That no improvement bring.

Too long 't'e Jordan war extends
Entailing loss and loam,
But merr'y is the only friend
The bull can call his own.

The bear exultant every where
Keeps offering stock on time,
At prices that create despair
Amongst the old 'regime.'

Too long quotations upward tend
Since Bonds were forty-one,
But Jordan is the firm'st friend
The bear can call his own.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Poitou, of the Bonnemason line, arrived in M. Video yesterday morning, but she brought no additional news whatever, her dates being the same as those by the last steamer of the Pacific line. A little temporary excitement was caused by a report that both French and German brokers had been seen with a bulletin containing some details of a battle on the Rhine, but, secure in the sleepless vigilance of our Montevidean 'Special,' we were enabled to contradict the rumour, which probably emanated from the heated brain of a 'bull bowed down,' or a 'bear' whose wish was father to the thought. No European news is expected till Friday, on which day the Tycho Brahe and the French mail steamer will probably reach Montevideo. The former vessel would have arrived to-day but for calling at Bahia. Many are of opinion that we will have no French steamer this month, as the vessels of the 'Messageries Impériales' Company (the finest steamers in France) may be chartered to carry to Europe the army of Africa, the 'relève' of which has been ordered to the Rhine. We are inclined to think that

no interruption in the regular running of the French mail steamers will be allowed to occur, if it can possibly be avoided, the commercial relations of the empire with this country being now so extensive and important.

Parties who reached this city yesterday from Parana inform us that a pitched battle with the rebel troops is daily expected. Lopez Jordan's main army is encamped about ten leagues from Parana, but small corps are lying much nearer to it, which send reconnoitering parties up to the very outskirts of the place. The undisciplined Entre Rios Gauchos have a perfect horror of the Prussian steel guns of the National army, and invariably turn tail when fired on. The other day a shell was sent slap into a group of twelve going at full gallop, from a distance of two miles; six of them were killed by the explosion, and the rest, not able to conceive where the missile came from, disappeared in a twinkling with every sign of panic. The total strength of the rebel chief's forces is said to be fully 8,000 men.

The ceremonies at the French Hospital on Monday in honor of the Fete Napoleon were of a very imposing description, and were attended by the French residents of every class. For years such a crowd has not been witnessed, the doors being scarcely half an hour opened when every available spot, even in the 'patios,' was occupied by a dense crowd. Count Amelot de Mailhou, French Chargé d'Affaires, was present, and after the ceremonies received the compliments and congratulations of his countrymen, and also of several gentlemen of other nationalities who were present. The marines of the Acadée when marching to and from the Hospital created a great sensation in the streets, their physique, dress, and style of marching being so different from what we are accustomed to see here.

Major Rickard, Inspector General of Mines, returned to town on Monday, after an absence of six weeks in Cordoba, the Chaco, Entre Rios, and Sta. Fé. The English edition of this officer's able work on the mines of the Argentine Republic came out in the last packet, and we devote to it in today's leading columns the few remarks our limited space would permit. This work is calculated to be of immense service to the Republic, by laying before the English public in such attractive form the numerous resources we can boast of, and which only require the concentration of a moderate amount of capital in their exploration to constitute a permanent source of immense national wealth.

The Mendoza Government lately ordered the dispersion by force of a meeting of workmen who had assembled to take measures for assisting at the elections: the affair created a great momentary hubbub in the town.

The residents on Pasco Julio are getting up a subscription to place wooden seats along the Esplanade, which will be a really delightful lounge on summer's evenings when the improvements now being carried out at the mole by the Port Captain are completed.

An action has just been commenced in Paris against the Countess Rapp, widow of the great Amsterdam banker, Hope, by her dressmaker, to enforce the payment of a 'little bill' the total of which is only £18,000. The Countess cares little what the amount of her bills may be, as she is worth millions, but refuses to pay part of the amount, on the ground that the dressmaker has been for a long time overcharging her. The feminine 'haunt' is in a flutter of envy and delight at the enormous amount in question.

Friday last was the 63rd anniversary of the cessation of the English occupation of this country.

There was a very serious disturbance at the Alcázar Lyrique on Saturday night last, on the occasion of a performance given by the well-known Count Mangili. We are not very well posted up on the origin of the row, but understand that the prices were higher than usual, and the performance by no means equal to the expectations of the audience. The actors were pelted with all sorts of missiles; broken chairs, glasses, oranges, sticks, and even the globes of the gas lamps and benches from the galleries were hurled on the stage, amidst a din that could not be surpassed, if equalled in Pandemonium. The disturbance soon attained such proportions that a strong body of police was called in, and the performance declared at an end.

The police under the personal direction of their energetic and able chief Mr. O'Gorman, have just effected a most important capture. For the last fortnight it was known to the authorities that a gang of desperadoes intended to make a descent on the Treasury office in the National Government

house, and in order to detect and capture them, a strong body of vigilantes has been posted every night on the premises. It was known that the thieves had all the tools necessary for breaking open the safes, and every arrangement made for carrying off the plunder. Although they visited the place almost every night, they did not make their attempt till Saturday night when, thanks to Mr. O'Gorman's activity, five of them were captured and lodged in jail. It is impossible to award Mr. O'Gorman and his men more praise than they deserve for this important capture which has probably saved a considerable sum to the Treasury, and the great scandal such an attempt would have proved if successful.

The Santa Fé Government is thinking of reforming the banking system in operation in that province, and for the purpose has appointed two Commissioners who have already commenced their labours. The gentlemen named are Messrs. Eusibio Machain, and Samuel Wheelwright, both well qualified for the task before them.

The National Government is losing no time in stretching the telegraphic wires towards the confines of the Republic. A few days ago Mr. Stavelins with a large staff of subordinates left for Cordoba to commence the placing of the necessary posts for extending telegraphic communication to Jujuy. The Government is particularly anxious to have this section completed in the shortest possible time.

Things are looking uncommonly 'blue' for the Red party in the Banda Oriental just at present. Medina has crossed from Entre Rios at the head of all the 'emigrés,' and is on his way to join Aparicio. He has issued a stirring proclamation to the Orientals, and B. B. has done likewise. The bulk of the Blanco forces are converging on the capital, and before a week is about we shall in all likelihood hear of a battle that will decide the fate of this long distracted Republic. The Blancos have many sympathisers amongst the influential classes in Montevideo, and bets are freely made that before the Ides of September Timothy Aparicio will enter the capital in triumph. Everything points to such a result.

The new locomotive lately imported from England for the Southern Railway was tried on Monday by the Engineer of the Company with the most satisfactory results. The locomotive is a magnificent specimen of its class, and we are assured by Mr. Barfield that it is the most powerful in this country.

There was a most interesting auction at Mr. Gath's quinta on Monday. The entire stock of plants in his extensive nursery was sold off, the prices obtained being very good on the average, but extremely high and absurdly low in many instances. Dr. Irigoyen carried off 327 wall flowers for twelve paper dollars; a Dutchman offered any price for a 'blue tulip,' and would have been outbid by an English merchant, if the curiosity was to be had, but it wasn't for love or money. A lot of 'eucalypti globuli' was knocked down for three dollars—not the value of the pots; while seventy-five dollars were paid for a number of daffy-dowdillies not worth twenty reals. One gentleman bid furiously for hundreds of dahlias, which he secured at three paper dollars, under the impression that he was buying potatoe plants; when he discovered his error he offered the lot at fifty per cent. discount, but there were no buyers. On the whole the sale was a great success.

Mr. Alvaro Barros who had for a long time filled the post of Treasurer to the Custom-house, and whose eminent services were rewarded by Congress, awarding him a full retiring pension, died suddenly on Sunday afternoon.

We understand that the opening of the Cordoba Exhibition has been postponed till the 15th Feb., 1871. Mr. Olivera, Chairman of the Commission leaves this morning for Cordoba.

The vigilantes sent up to bring down Troncoso to the Baradero, arrived down in the Capitan on Sunday night with the prisoner in charge, also those confederates who received some of the stolen property, and who had to witness the execution. Commodore Davis as usual was up to the mark, as he had special preparations made on board for the vigilantes so as not to interfere with the comfort of the passengers. He also had a launch ready at San Pedro, which took off the guard and prisoners direct for the Baradero where the culprit was shot in the public Plaza at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Comisarios Tuñer and Rosales who went in charge of the guard, expressed their warmest thanks to Commodore Davis for his kind and excellent arrangements.

We again stole a march on our colleagues, native and foreign, yesterday in announcing the imminence of a naval engagement off Rio between a Prussian frigate and two French gun-boats. Nothing was spoken of yesterday but this affair, and many think that before long our anticipations of a duel between the *Ancora* and a ship of her own size and weight of metal of the French South American squadron not at all improbable, as either side may at any moment send a challenge. It is only under such circumstances that the *Ancora* would be justified in fighting. Should there be another Shannon and Chesapeake affair, our Rio correspondent will be there to see, and will send us full details.

Our esteemed colleague *Le Courrier de la Plata* publishes a number of Paris 'ou dits' about the war in Europe which must prove interesting to our readers. The most important of these is that the Emperor Napoleon has published a proclamation in German, addressed to the people of Vaterland, in which he declares that 'France does not wish to enter on a war of conquest, nor seeks to acquire any German territory. What she seeks is the due execution of treaties outrageously violated; France is not waging war against Germany, but against Prussia.' It is said to be the intention of the Emperor to have millions of copies of this proclamation distributed throughout Germany. On the 16th ult. Lord Granville proposed to the Duke of Grammont a European Congress to settle the difficulties that had arisen, but the Duke said that the matter had gone too far, and declined the offer with thanks. It is said the Pope did his utmost to persuade Prince Leopold to withdraw his acceptance of the Spanish throne.

We received yesterday a copy of the *Obrero Nacional*, a paper printed and published on an English estancia in Gualeguaychu, the chief editor and proprietor being Mr. Richard Lopez Jordan. We believe the *STANDARD* is the only paper Lopez Jordan reads, and are, no doubt, in part indebted to this preference for the copy of the *Workman* sent us. We give some extracts from it in another column.

After a lull of a quarter of a century the Hollanders are said to be again going mad on the subject of tulips, in consequence of an insane prediction that some one might raise a blue one this year, and a still more insane prize offered for its production.

We have a sad piece of intelligence for the fashionable world. On the 31st of the present month the Opera House will close its doors, the present lyric company migrating 'en masse' for the Teatro Lirico at Rio de Janeiro, where its members have all been engaged. The apathy of the public of this city and the inadequate support it afforded the 'empresario,' necessitating a monthly loss on their part of no less than \$150,000 mpe. is the cause of what is, in its way, a kind of public calamity.

We have on several occasions called attention to the impossibility of the Opera House continuing open if the public remained so indifferent to the extraordinary efforts made by the managers in catering for its pleasure, and now we see the melancholy result. Signor Agenti, the most popular of agents, is, however, resolved to 'die game'; and arrangements have been made to produce 'Robert' or 'Diablo' several times before the end of the month, the first performance to-morrow evening, with new scenery, new dresses and decorations, new ballet, a new cast of the parts, in fact, everything new but the music itself. There will, no doubt, be a 'Jonny Lind rush' on each of the few nights remaining, but this will not prevent our losing the only really refined public entertainment this city can boast of, and which is considered indispensable in every civilized capital. The public have only themselves to thank for the loss. 'Tant pis pour eux.'

We mentioned lately that the Indian Chief Spotted Cloud, with some brother Chiefs, had lately paid a visit to New York, where they met with a royal reception. They went to the Christy Minstrels one night to hear our friend Washington Norton. All of them were dressed in irreproachable civilized costume. The heat was so intense that before the first part was over Spotted Cloud took off his coat; this was not much minded by the fashionable audience. At the fall of the curtain, however, his waistcoat, white tie and starched collar followed the coat into a corner of the box, amidst profound 'sensation' in the dress circle. This was followed by a suppressed shriek of horror from a box near the Chief's, when, as the last song was being sung, he was observed to be divesting himself of his trousers. Before the ladies had time to 'mak

tracks,' fearing (not unnaturally) a crowding catastrophe, the performance came to a close, and the noble savage walked down the staircase in his shirt to his carriage, tearing his way through mazes of candelabra, cushions and sofas. Should it be a or any other such affair, it would be wise to study the thermometer before inviting them to any entertainment.

The £200,000 brought by the Don of for the Provincial Government has been delivered at the bank of the province in sixty boxes, each containing 5,000 sovereigns.

The fact that a great quantity of hay has been sent up from Rosario to the army in Entre Rios leads to the supposition that the pasturages are falling up there; so much the worse for both parties, but particularly for the rebels.

The small-pox continues, according to private letters, very bad in Cordoba. The disease has as yet shown no symptoms of declining.

In England the late drought is over, rain having fallen in torrents last month. In France the price of bread has risen enormously. There would certainly be trouble if the lively Gaule had not the Prussian war on hand.

The people of Bragado were thrown into great excitement on the 4th inst. by the arrival of the Commission of Engineers who went down to survey the land required for the extension of the Western Railway to that place. Banquets, rockets 'feufolies' &c. were the order of the day, while the gentlemen composing the Commission remained in the town.

There is nothing but war and rumors of war in the air. Yesterday it was currently reported that the *Dede* had an encounter with a Spanish vessel off Montevideo. No such event can have happened, or we should have been informed by wire. Holland has declared war against Venezuela, a contemptible antagonist for the countrymen of Van Tromp, who swept the main in glorious style till we relieved them of the duty.

The Municipality is waking up, and has resolved to pave anew Calles Victoria, Rivadavia, Reconquista, Bolivar, and Defensa. What about Bond Street? It is in a worse state than any of these thoroughfares, except Defensa.

On the 25th ult a band of Indians made a raid on the Southern frontier at Balcarce, carrying off several captives and many hundred head of cattle.

It appears that the Prussian iron-clad fleet under Prince Adalbert was making its way to the Azores, when its Commander was advised by a special steamer from Lisbon of the state of affairs on the Continent of Europe. The steamer was chartered especially in Lisbon by the Prussian Minister for the purpose of informing Prince Adalbert. We are informed on the best authority that this Prussian squadron has entered Ferrol, the strongest maritime port of Spain. All the naval power of France could not probably get at it in this impregnable harbour.

Our special war correspondent in Montevideo who we are happy to announce has quite recovered from the effects of his ducking on Sunday morning, informs us that the excitement caused by last European advices has somewhat subsided. 'Everyone now says what next?' President Battle has come back from the wars without the loss (desertions excepted) of a single one of his brave soldiers. H. E. it is authoritatively stated, has absolutely on several occasions seen the Blancos. It is reported that the French representative in Montevideo waited on President Battle, to learn his views on the Franco-Prussian war. H. E. replied that his Government would observe the strictest neutrality, but that as the revolution was now suppressed the 'Coquimbo' could be spared, and the French would find her a valuable addition to their navy, as she carries 2 guns, lately imported from the bottom of the sea, 3 men, besides the cook, and has on board 24 muskets which if the triggers were pulled at night would be found ready to go off the following morning. It is surmised the French representative thanked H. E. and retired profoundly impressed with the importance of the offer. Our correspondent further says 'I may as well tell you, though it is not known here, that inexhaustible copper mines have been discovered in this country, and such is the quantity yielded that, this metal is at 15 per cent. discount for paper. The engraving on one side of the alloy is very suggestive of 'making hay whilst the sun shines.'

We understand that a search for arms was lately ordered by Government in the Tigre and neighboring is-

lands. The searchers entered the house of Mr. Alexander and carried off a valuable sword that belonged to an uncle of his, who wielded it valiantly in the Peninsular War, from 1796 to 1811 while serving in the 2nd Dragoon Guards. We hope the Government will at once order this family heirloom to be restored to Mr. Alexander.

The *Telegrafo Maritimo* on Wednesday last contained a telegraphic despatch from this city to the effect that Lopez Jordan had called an extraordinary session of the Entre Rios Legislature, with the view of cutting off all further connection with the National Government; and also that he has proposed terms of submission, to which he must have an answer before the 25th of the present month. This rumor is not thought much of here. Our Parana correspondent thinks that the war may last some months yet. The want of horses is the great drawback to the National army.

The sole topic in foreign circles is still the struggle on which France and Prussia have so suddenly and fiercely entered. 'My voice is still for war' is in the mouth of every Frenchman and German in the city, and national feeling runs very high. The *Courrier* of yesterday mentioned that already encounters have taken place here between hot-headed subjects of the countries at war, and makes an appeal to the good sense and moderation of its countrymen not to allow any further demonstrations of the kind on their side. The war fever has to a slight extent spread to our own countrymen, many of whom think that England will eventually be obliged to join France. This opinion is not unaccountably founded on the belief that Russia will seize the opportunity of a conflagration in the West of Europe to carry out her traditional designs on Turkey and the East. The great rise in the price of tallow in London on the 19th ult., when the rumor of a Russo-Prussian alliance reached England, forms sufficient ground for concluding that such a combination was believed in at London. England will fight to stop Russian progress towards her Indian possessions, but for nothing else. But one of the London papers (*Morning Post*) hints, and that in the vaguest way, that she will intervene if Belgium is not respected. It is most improbable that Great Britain will interfere to save this little State, which is pretty certain to fall to the lot, or at least under the permanent tutelage, of whichever of the belligerents on the Rhine proves the final conqueror. The anxiety for the arrival of the next packet is almost painful, but we cannot think she will bring anything like decisive news.

There is a drought in some parts of the United States: a New York paper says—

Everybody is praying for rain. The price of bread has already risen one cent the four-pound loaf, and workmen are grumbling. Vegetables are very scarce. In Tarr County there is such dearth of water that the public authorities have raised its price by ordinance and limited the quantity allowed each family.

Our friend Don Carlos Escudra has a letter yesterday from his son, a promising young officer in the national army, at present in garrison at Parana. He says the troops are now comfortably housed. The *Jordanites* appeared in force on the 12th, but were pursued for two and a-half leagues by part of the garrison which, however, had to return without coming up with the rebels, who are well mounted. We hear from another source that General Gelly promises to wind up the war in Entre Rios within three months if the National Government will keep up the supply of horses. This, we believe, it has resolved to do, and at the War Office there are many signs of increased activity. All thoughts of a compromise with Jordan seem to have been abandoned, and we are inclined to think so much the better.

It was officially published yesterday that the Provincial Executive has ordered the sentence of death passed on Troncoso for the atrocious murder at Baradero, to be duly carried out. The announcement was received with much satisfaction and no little surprise in foreign circles, amongst which all hope of seeing the criminal executed had been well nigh abandoned. The murderer will be executed in this city, but the day on which he is to suffer for his dreadful crime has not yet been named. Let us hope that the ignominious death of this man will have a salutary effect in restraining the tendency for wilful bloodshed that has latterly attained such an alarming development amongst our dangerous classes.

A French paper, the *Moniteur Universel*, gives currency to the following extraordinary piece of gossip from America. Mr. Johnson, ex-President of the United States, has just taken a magnificent house in Greenville, Tennessee, which he has fitted up as a monster tailoring establishment. It must be remembered that Mr. Johnson began life as a Knight of the Needle. He intends, it is said, to send circulars to all the crowned heads in the world, whose equal he once was, soliciting their custom, and of course promising that moderation in charges and strict attention to business indispensable in a tailor's circular of the period.

Since the beginning of the present year the construction of no fewer than 677 new houses has been commenced in this city, and in addition 211 old buildings have been enlarged and improved. These figures show the rapidity with which the metropolis is growing.

Sir Narrow Gauge Robertson has a proposal before Government for the construction of a wire tramway from the mole to the Boca.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

Dr. Navarro, editor of the *Progreso* of Cordoba, is sojourning in this city for a few days. We offer our distinguished colleague a very cordial salute.

was on the point of being brought back to shore, not having a passport. He was well known to the captain and all on board, however, and was let pass.

The National Government has chartered the steamer *Osorio* for the transport service at \$5,000 hard dollars monthly.

The War-office is despatching an immense quantity of stores, clothing and ammunition to the army in Entre Rios. Upwards of 633,000 rounds of ball cartridge are going up. This looks like business.

Some estancieros from the neighbourhood of Rosario give us a gloomy picture of the state of camp affairs there. It has not rained in any quantity there for a long time, and the pasturage is beginning to fail in many districts. All the lagunas are as dry as the Sahara, and the river is so low that even those living on its banks cannot avail themselves of it for their herds. Several cases of Epizootia are reported.

In view of the exciting interest attached to the war news from Europe we purpose, while the struggle continues, supplying our camp subscribers with all the latest intelligence, by giving them an extra sheet of items exclusively bearing on the gigantic struggle now going on. The fight will in the end be of service to the estancieros; next season we must have higher prices for everything.

The Invalidos ball came off with great éclat on Thursday night, at the Progreso Club. There were about 500 people present. The 'belles,' married and single, mustered in considerable force, the bright particular stars of the brilliant galaxy were numerous, two Anglo-Porteñas attracting much admiration. We have seldom seen the splendid rooms of this club look to such advantage, or decorated in such perfect taste. The refreshment arrangements were very good; there was no 'sitting supper' but a 'buffet' supplied in the best style, was kept open throughout the night.

There was a report yesterday that a Dutch vessel laden with ammunition had blown up in the port of Humaitá, five of her crew being killed, the rest wounded, and immense damage done to the town by the shells with which she was loaded exploding in all directions. We have been unable to ascertain any further particulars of this seemingly dreadful catastrophe.

The report that the pine water supplied to the city was not as pure as it should be, amounts to nothing. The water was never in better condition, and is used in all the hospitals in town.

We understand that a party who has become notorious in connection with a duel that lately took place here, has become proprietor and manager of the Aleazar in Montevideo.

A careful perusal of the French and German papers to hand by last mail leads to the conclusion that the war between the two powers is extremely popular in both countries. On the 11th, four days before the declaration of war, the French transport fleet was being got ready at Toulon, Brest, Cherbourg, and Rochefort; and the Prussian arsenals were equally busy. The latter power will have a strong fleet of iron gunboats on the Rhine to help in defending the fortresses on that river. It would thus appear that both Cabinets were determined to fight, and the diplomatic manœuvres between the 11th and 15th were probably equally acceptable to both powers, as giving them a few days for preparation. (The London *Standard* and the *Post* assert that if Lord Palmerston were alive, European complications would never have reached their present pass, and that the world has to thank the Manchester party in England for the present catastrophe. No doubt 'Old Pam,' when he abandoned the 'Civis Romanus sum' policy, adopted a system of 'managing' foreign powers that was very effective, and he has left his secret to no living statesman; the 'peace at any price' party has also seriously damaged England's influence abroad; but the present war was inevitable, sooner or later, through the feeling awakened in France by the battle of Sadowa.)

A North American paper says— This is evidently to be the hottest summer that we have had for many years. The May that has just passed was hotter than the same month has been for the last ten years, and we are now in the midst of a heat as intense as that from which we usually suffer in the latter part of July. If the heat continue to increase as it has done for the last two months, humanity may well perspire at the thought of the more than tropical sun under which we shall melt in the dog-days which are soon to come.

Medina and Arrue, the Blanco leaders, had a dispute the other day in Lopez Jordan's camp which nearly came to blows, or rather, to shots. The altercation arose respecting the advisability of crossing over to the Banda Oriental, and pistols were drawn when Jordan rushed between them, giving them a sound raling for losing their tempers in his august presence. We deem it well to remind parties going to and fro between this port and Montevideo, that the port officials in this city are very strict in looking at the passports which are now required by all persons leaving Banda Oriental. A friend of ours when embarking in one of the river steamers on Tuesday

ON 'CHANGE.

Aug 17, 1870. There was a stir in the sugar market to-day...

The Provincial Bank turned the Exchange market to-day by refusing to pay sovereigns...

The meeting of the shareholders of the Transandine Telegraph Company was held on Tuesday night...

Table listing directors and shareholders: Dr. Andres Lamas, Sr. C. Popin, Sr. G. Arning, Sr. C. Santa Maria, Sr. E. Ochoa, Sr. J. Poggio, Sr. J. Ja dell, Sr. Du L. Isaac, Sr. G. Matti, Sr. A. Maveroff.

The shares of this Company are now quoted at 15 premium.

Mr. Kohlstedt, a leading German merchant of this plaza, has been named Uruguayan Consul General for North Germany.

Respecting the question between the G. Southern Railway and the Government, we learn that on Monday the local board attended at the Government-house...

Money continues abundant, and some discounts were done to-day at 7 per cent.

The long debated question respecting the Bolsa improvements has at last been decided. No change whatever will be made in the locality of the Bolsa.

Some municipal property was sold by order of the courts this evening at the Cabildo. As usual the crowd was great, and it was impossible to obtain a list of the prices.

Mr. John T. Fox calls a meeting of the creditors of the late Peter Dermody for the 22nd inst. We understand that the estate gives nothing.

The sides in the plazas have been for the last few days very trifling, very little is coming in from the country, and owing to the character of the news from Europe there is now little disposition to purchase anything save dry cow hides.

The Copernicus we understand took a very large consignment of silver for England. It is said she will take gold from Montevideo for Rio Janeiro or England.

Notwithstanding the resignation of the Montevideoan Ministry on Saturday, Mr. Stewart, the Finance Minister, attended at his office at the Government House on yesterday and to-day, and telegrams received to-day state that the same Ministry is in power.

The last letters from Antwerp state that there are 20,000 bales River Plate wool held in deposit or English account, and another Antwerp firm holds 12,000 bales River Plate wool for account of two well known exporting houses here.

The mails from Cordova bring unfavourable advices respecting the exhibition; a split between the Cordovegan Government and the Exhibition Committee.

tion are said to be so high that the tramway alone will cost more than the exhibition building itself. Mr. Zimmermann, who is up in Cordova attending to this matter, will doubtless explain the difficulty.

We understand on good authority that the Glasgow shipbuilding firm that has contracted with Mr. Fulton Mendez for the building of his novel steamer, is long connected with the Plate, having constructed no less than five steamers already plying in our rivers.

Capones—prime fat ones for the market were sold to-day in the corrales, Barracas, as high as 48. Within the last few days there have been liberal arrivals, and troops sold according to condition at from 36 to 48.

The German barque Der Sur, from a Glasgow, has brought a large consignment for the Western Railway. The German brig Henrich Moll, from London, has brought a large consignment of telegraph materials for Rosario we suppose, for the Transandine Telegraph Co.

Exchange was done to-day at 48 by the River Plate and Wauklyn banks, but commercial bills were done at 45, which may be regarded as the regular rate.

The Provincial Bank, we learn, is not drawing by this packet, but will do so for the next packet at par rate.

Twenty Shares Argentine Central Railway were sold to-day at 3 per cent. premium, buyers.

Twenty Shares of the Argentine Bank were sold to-day at 14 premium.

The sale of Mr. Falen's estancia at San Pedro was announced to-day. The estancia land, 1/2 league square, realized 353,000 mpc.

There was nothing of importance from Montevideo to-day, exchange flat and at yesterday's rate. Parties who pretend to know the movements of the Orientals, state that Caraballo has entered at Paysandu and changed all the authorities.

A piece of ground in Flores two squares from the Tramway and Railway stations, 70 x 70 was sold to-day for \$63,000, this is considered a bargain.

The Provincial Bank discounted very liberally to-day, and money still rules abundant. First class paper done at 7 per cent.

The Douro sails on Sunday, and the City of Buenos sails on Wednesday the 17th. The Tycho Brahe is looked for on Sunday or Monday in Montevideo.

The news from Entre Rios to-day brought down by English passengers is very unfavorable. Gualeguychu is without any government whatever, no Gefe, no police.

The Douro sails on Sunday, and the City of Buenos sails on Wednesday the 17th. The Tycho Brahe is looked for on Sunday or Monday in Montevideo.

At 4 to 5 per cent. premium. A meeting of the Bienhechora Directors has been called for Saturday 13th inst. at 3 o'clock to examine the accounts previous to publication.

The British barque J. L. Weekwise, with coal, has arrived in Rosario, also the U.S. gunboat Wasp, bound for Asuncion.

guyaychu, and the Liebig factory is working at full blast. The war in Europe, it is thought, will move off very rapidly of extract in the European markets, and at full prices.

The semi-annual meeting of the shareholders of the Argentine Bank has been convened for the 24th inst., when the report will be read and the half-yearly dividend declared.

The bond market still holds its own, and notwithstanding the news from Europe, the Entreprenario campaign, and the steady advance of the Blanco rebels in Montevideo, National Bonds do not give way to the extent anticipated.

Sheepskins flat; no alteration in price. Grease and tallow 15 ps. silver. August 12, 1870.

The total shipment of wool since 12th July for all parts is 3232 bales, and 6231 bales sheepskins. Bales engaged for vessels loading in port for Antwerp amount to 2050 bales, one half of which is wool.

Sales of hides since 1st October 1869 to date, 564,000. Do. do. same time last year, 524,000.

Do. do. same time last year, 524,000. Slaughter this year, 369,000. Do. last year, 395,000. Do. last 15 days, 170, 95 0.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Do. do. same time last year, 500 pipes at 15. Jerked beef business this fortnight, nothing. Do. same time last year, 16,000 quintals, 16 1/2 r.

Amongst ship-brokers and others the war has effected German and French bottoms. By an article of the Codigo de Comercio...

Charters effected during the fortnight:—Jane, to load in port, orders, tallow, 25s. in full. Lucien, do. do. bones and boncash, 22s. 6d. and 5 per cent.

The Bond market ruled very flat to-day. For cash there was nothing done; for the end of August 2,000 at 65, being a fall on yesterday's price, and a still fall from the opening price of the week...

The Bond market still holds its own, and notwithstanding the news from Europe, the Entreprenario campaign, and the steady advance of the Blanco rebels in Montevideo, National Bonds do not give way to the extent anticipated.

Money continues abundant, and some discounts were done to-day at 7 per cent. The long debated question respecting the Bolsa improvements has at last been decided.

There was a good deal of gold bought to-day for shipment, that is to say various lots ranging in all from 20 to 25,000.

Messrs Pereydiau & Bradley report sales of sheepskins in the South Plaza as high as 230 per doz. Capones coming into South Corrales very thin and poor condition.

Money ruled very easy to-day; we heard of a large advance on Bonds at 7 per cent. per annum, the Bonds taken at a valuation of 50.

Mr. F. Madeo reports the sale by auction on Friday of two shares in the Alegria Theatre Company at 9,800 mpc per share...

Some 15 Gas shares were offered to-day at 70. Nothing done. The meeting at the Bienhechora is important.

The accounts were gone into, and the balance for the year struck. It was noticed that in the month of July there was a remarkable increase in the number of shareholders.

This being the closing day for the English mail there was a less crowded attendance on 'Change. In Argentine circles much anxiety exists to hear something satisfactory from Entre Rios...

There will be an supplemental mail on Monday. The British barque J. L. Weekwise, with coal, has arrived in Rosario, also the U.S. gunboat Wasp, bound for Asuncion.

There will be an supplemental mail on Monday. The British barque J. L. Weekwise, with coal, has arrived in Rosario, also the U.S. gunboat Wasp, bound for Asuncion.

on Spanish claims, and, 'en fin', a complete resumption of the financial state of the Republic, as far as regards the Treasury Department.

Messrs. Green, Lelossignol and Co. report the following sales of coal, salt and lumber:—

Table of coal and lumber sales: Bellona, 420, Gas Co. G. B. Repeat, 1,060, \$f10. L. Mon, 570, G. S. R. Co. L. Belean, 793, Consumers' account.

William, 2,500, retailing 13 ris. Mrs. 2,200, do do Carolin, 1,100, retailing. Orsal na, 730, do

The annual report of the French Navigation Company Messageries Imperiales has been published, from which we make the following extracts—

The traffic in the Mediterranean has given an increase in the receipts of 5 per cent., but in that to the Indian and China seas including Mauritius there is a decrease of 14 per cent.

Table of balance sheet: Total receipts... frs.45,376,822-08. Do. expenditure... 39,911,479-42. Excess... 6,465,343-96.

The following is the proposed distribution:— To the reserve fund... 264,238-71. Dividend of 5 1/2 % for the year 1869, of which 20 c. has been already paid... 4,950,000-00.

The weekly report of the produce exchange Once de Setiembre market is as follows:— Matadero hides 5158. Horshides 550. Sheepskins unsold 100 to 133, matadero do 160 to 200.

The sales of saladero ox and cow hides during the last fifteen days are:— 2,500 oxhides, at 39 to 38 1/2 ris, for 66 to 70 lbs average.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

Do. for the 1st fifteen days, 9,500 do. Stock, 5,000 hides. In Saladero Beef Tallow—Sales, 100 pipes at 16 1/2 ris in pipes, and half pipes. No stock.

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO THE

DILIGENCIAS.

LAS DILIGENCIAS-COMERCIO DE LOS DIAS...

AGENCIA DE MENSAGERIAS M. CABRERA (hermano) 237-PIEDRA-257.

ITINERARIO De las Diligencias que se despatchan en esta Agencia.

LA INVARIABLE ARGENTINA-Para Lobos y Saladillo.

LA BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA For the Buenos Aires and Chivilcoy...

MENSAGERIAS NACIONALES DEL DESTINO CORREO DEL ESTADO.

MENSAGERIAS PARA EL BRAGADO-Sala de Buenos Aires los dias...

MENSAGERIA S. (Union Argentina) Para Falto, Rojas y Junin...

PARA LAS FLORES Y AZUL-LA INVARIABLE PORTENA.

LA ORIENTAL DEL SUR Esta Diligencia ha cambiado su salida desde el 4 de Enero...

POSTAS DEL TRANSITO. Jose Miguel, Manuel de los Rios...

LA EMPRESAS. M. CABRERA (hermano) 237-PIEDRA-257.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS. Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA...

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA...

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED). CALLE DE LA PIEDRA...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

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

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

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

LETTERS. AT THIS OFFICE. Henry Rouch, B. Barry, Sr. Antonio Bass...

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

WANKLYN & CO., 108-CALLE SAN MARTIN-108. Rates of Interest allowed and charged will be as follows:-

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

ARGENTINE BANK, 31, 33, and 35 San Martin. BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

CARABASSA'S BANK, 127-CALLE CANGALLO-127. From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:-

English Races. To be held within a half a league of the Town of MERCEDES.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

Argentine Tramway. Leaves Recoleta 7 30. And so on each hour until 8 30 p.m.

