

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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THE ARGENTINE ANNIVERSARY.

On the 9th of July 1816 the patriot-fathers of the Argentine Provinces assembled in the cabildo of San Miguel de Tucuman to declare their independence of the mother-country Spain. Half-a-century has elapsed since then, and through all the wavering vicissitudes of civil war and national affliction the Argentine people have religiously observed this anniversary as their great national festival. During the late interval of 3 years' peace we abandoned ourselves to rejoicing without any alloy of pain or presentiment of coming ill. Unhappily the present year finds us involved in a formidable war which will probably tax the energies and check the progress of the country in a considerable degree.

The anniversary, however, brings with it spirit-stirring recollections. The swords which won the independence of half this continent on many a hard-fought field, which carried the flag of liberty triumphant across the Andes and proclaimed the heroism of Argentines from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are not entrusted to unworthy hands or degenerate descendants of such champions. We have confidences in the genius of Mitre, the experience of Urquiza, and the valor of the officers and men of the Argentine army. In the hour of struggle they will call to mind that the shades of San Martin, Belgrano and their comrades are looking on them, and the thought will nerve them amid the smoke and carnage of the battle-field, that the honor of the national banner is in their keeping and the palladium of Argentine independence rests upon the points of their good lances.

In saluting Argentines on this historic anniversary, we would remind them of the absurdity of those who pretend that England or Englishmen entertain unkind intentions against South American Republics, when it was the British Government (as I resident Mitre testifies) which mainly aided for South American Independence by lending moral, material and pecuniary assistance to the patriots against the domination of Spain, and among those who bravely fought at Maypu, Chacabuco, and Ayacucho, the names of Cochrane, O'Brien, Miller, and several other British heroes stand forth in proud pre-eminence.

DOUBTFUL INTELLIGENCE.

Subjoined is a piece of intelligence which if correct would be calculated to cause some anxiety both in Brazil and the River Plate. As we publish it with the intention of giving our readers also the reasons why who call it in doubt, no one can charge us with creating a false alarm, and it will be seen that the contradictory information we have procured is from official and reliable quarters. We do not charge the 'Reforma' with bad faith, since the authority rests on the 'Vos Gazette' of Berlin, and when we remember that count D. Graty, a noted advocate of Paraguay, at present resides in the Prussian capital, the nature and suspicion of the news in question may be easily explained.

The principal evidence against the news in question is:—

1st. That the Hon. Mr. Kirk, resident Minister has no knowledge of it, and discredits the story as a canard.

2nd. That we have the same authority for stating that the American Government has no claims against that of Brazil, of any kind soever.

3rd. That neither the American Minister nor Consul, who are acquainted with Mr. Washburn, have received intimation from him or from the Government of such extraordinary mission and appointment.

4th. That the American 'corps diplomatique' does not include a Plenipotentiary in the River Plate, but only a Resident Minister.

5th. That the pretended date of appointment was April 9th, when the Government was occupied with the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, and Mr. Kirk has despatches from Washington

to April 24th which say nothing of the matter.

6th. That the New York correspondent writes under date May 1st, whereas we have mails to May 25th, in which there is nothing of the kind.

7th. That Mr. Hopkins who left the U. States on April 23rd heard nothing of it and ridicules the idea.

8th. That the American war-vessels sent to foreign stations are already both to the Ministers and Consul here, and include no flotilla to the R. Plate.

9th. That such extraordinary mission and expedition would require the sanction of Congress, which up to latest dates, had been neither asked nor given.

The following is the news alluded to:

IMPORTANT FROM THE U. STATES.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. WASHBURN

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO THE RIO PLATA.

The 'Reforma' announces in positive terms the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Kirk as Resident American Minister in Buenos Ayres, and the appointment of the Hon. Charles W. Washburn as his successor. The paper from which we extract states as follows:

"The American Government is not indifferent to the course events are taking in the River Plate, but is resolved to protect especially the free navigation of the rivers, and cause other parties to respect the same, seeing that the United States is one of the principal parties to the navigation-treaty. Its influence must and will weigh powerfully in the scale of passing events.

"President Lincoln understood this, and we know on positive authority that he had appointed Mr. Washburn as Minister Plenipotentiary for the U. States in the River Plate, as we also know this appointment to be confirmed by his successor President Johnson.

"The Hon. Mr. Washburn will be accompanied by a flotilla of war-steamer and the following correspondence published in the 'Voss Gazette' of Berlin, May 16th, will throw more light on the matter.

New York, May 1st, 1865.

Besides three millions of soldiers, between North and South, to be disbanded, we shall have to sell some 400 vessels of war which will be converted into either merchantmen or whalers. The American Government will reduce its fleet to some 120 marine monsters, of those recently invented, sending a dozen of them to the Mediterranean or the English Channel, and 4 on a mission to Brazil and the River Plate. These expeditions had been resolved on by Pres. Lincoln only 4 days before his death and will be carried into effect by Pres. Johnson. The fleet for the River Plate will have the special object to demand of Brazil indemnification to the amount of 400,000 hard dollars for the capture of Yankee merchantmen by Confederate cruisers in Brazilian waters. It seems also the American Government has firmly resolved not to permit a blockade of Paraguay in Argentine waters, since these are declared by treaty free for ever to all the commerce of the world. As a precedent this step would be an important service on the part of the U. States to the world of commerce, but the results might prove fatal for Brazil. The American Government will recognize the right of Brazil to blockade the Paraguayan ports, but only in Paraguayan waters. This can only be done by the Brazilian fleet taking the fort of Humayta or running the gauntlet with its batteries which is impossible except with a flotilla of iron-clads."

MONTEVIDEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

Montevideo, July 7, 1865.

After my very prolix correspondence concluded yesterday I am to-day with little of interest to chronicle for the benefit of your readers.

People here are gradually shaking off the unwarranted sense of security in which they have so long indulged, and a new light seems to be now stealing in upon the public mind as to the magnitude and true character of the war which is we may say about to commence. The approaching campaign must be fraught with really transe-

dent episodes, and the united exertions of the allied forces will have to put forth in right good earnest to overcome a well prepared and actively powerful enemy.

It is not every one that seems to be really alive to the momentousness of the present struggle with Paraguay. And it is only when the armies of General Lopez have, we may say, invaded the respective territory of the three allies, that we wake to a full consciousness of the impending danger, and the difficulties in the way of a favorable solution of the question. It is the blackness overhead and the darkness falling around us that make us recapitulate the merits of arguments that had led too hastily to a foregone conclusion.

It is as the war rolls southward, however, that people are gradually becoming convinced of the daily increasing danger—the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; and as the supine sense of security in which people have chosen to wrap themselves hitherto, wears away, they rise to the examination of facts, and obtain a clearer perception, and a more alarming knowledge of the difficulties by which we are surrounded.

In the course of a few days the different divisions now gathering together in the 'campana' will be marching to the borders of the Uruguay, where they will be incorporated into the grand army of the allies now in Concordia.

This morning H.M. corvette 'Satellite' left our port en route for England. The officers have left behind them many friends who desire a good and prosperous voyage to the fine vessel that is now on its way homeward.

The 'Sheldrake' has left for your port, I am told with the object of being transferred to the Argentine Government, the preliminary conditions of purchase having been already agreed to.

A VOICE FROM ZOZIMUS.

Here I am at last in Buenos Ayres, the Queen city of the Plate. Talk about Montevideo, it is the subject of a mixed cocktail of half-digested opinions. I would rather put six months in Sing Sing than another day in that revolutionized capital; I never could stomach these insipid Oriental politics. Go where I will, and talk with whom I may, every one praises poor Zozimus. An Irishman at the Cafe Lapistad assured me last night that your subscribers in the camp even preferred him to "Erin" the fellow who sold the dead sheep and the live Yankee and Scotchman. People want to know what has become of me, and although I vowed when I gave up the two columns a day business never to write another line for your paper, I have now changed my mind and hope, for the sake of old acquaintance, you will make room for a few lines now and then from your old correspondent Zozimus. Well I have been for the last month engaged by the brokers to bring up gold in a private manner up and down the Plate, with sovereigns in my trunks, pockets, boots, stockings, and hat. I have made more within the last few weeks than all the English houses in town [not excepting even that celebrated house which converts all its managers in a few years into Rothschilds and Peabody's]; more even than Pepe Salas the Bolsa king.

But I am afraid this unrefined travelling will soon come to a stand-still, for unless the gold in the Mount is like the petroleum in the States, another trip or two, and the sovereigns in the Mount will be as scarce as the volunteers for the Paraguayan war. Apropos, Lopez they say ordered Brizola to look me up—he has a moveable printing-office with the army, and only wants an editor, but for the present I prefer the brokers to the Paraguayans, and when the Oriental California gives up, then I am Lopez's man; I promise you my leaders will be even more powerful than Roble's and Co., and as I hear all the Paraguayans, big and small, know how to read and write, why I'll begin my paper with some 70,000 subscribers. This will eclipse Varela and Intierrez—but my object in writing now is to request you to blow up the steamers for not having locks on the state room doors; from the moment I

go on board with gold till I am pitched down into a lighter I have to sit by my cabin door watching the gold; now really this is a great inconvenience, and you who are always so loud in attacking abuses ought to call attention to the matter. It makes one so awfully sea-sick to be obliged to stay down below, whilst every one is amusing himself on deck. Mitre, I hear, is the best chess-player in the River Plate: if so, he will have a good opportunity to show his skill now, for Lopez they say makes his campaign on strict chess principles. Robles is the knight in advance, the Queen and Bishop are behind; Paz is the Rook on the river Uruguay with some Paraguayan officer behind as a pawn—the knight moves about the board while the rook sweeps the river. I see forty-four moves ahead and know where check-mate will be given. When the game is over I'll send it to the Illustrated London News, as it is really a splendid game; Lopez plays with his back to the board, and Mitre with his eyes bandaged, but with Urquiza and Flores telling him the moves. I'm off to Montevideo tonight for more gold; if there is anything new I will send it to you.

ZOZIMUS.

THE GREAT CONCERT.

WERNER AND SCHRAMM.

On Thursday evening Messrs. Werner and Schramm gave their first concert in Montevideo, and your obedient servant having arrived here most opportunely for same, ventures to rush into print as your 'musical correspondent.'

The programme consisted, in so far as concerns the instrumental pieces, principally of selections from programmes previously presented in Buenos Ayres, with the addition on this occasion of two bass solos by Mr. Lederer (one of Mr. Seeger's celebrated 'rorty'), who sang the 'Pro Peccatis,' from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' and an exquisite little composition of Mr. Werner's to Heine's beautiful and plaintive lines 'Ich habe im Traum gewelnet.' Of the 'Pro Peccatis' little more can be said than that it was infinitely superior to Signor Nerini's rendering in Colon on Easter Eve last; but the second part accompanied by both vocalists, was really a gem. Mr. Lederer has a splendid voice, but owing to a bad habit of singing through his teeth, does not give it a fair chance.

Mr. Werner 'estuvo magnifico,' as the 'cronistas' would say, and although suffering at the time from severe indisposition, he played as T. M. O. perhaps never heard him play before in the sweetly grand sacred air by (not from) 'Stradella,' in the graceful 'romanesca,' the thoughtful 'Meditation upon Bach,' by Gounod, in Gungl's fatherlandish 'Oberlander,' and in Servais' brilliant 'Souvenir de Spa,' he completely carried the audience with him, and met with well-merited and enthusiastic applause. The 'Oberlander' being a kind of reminder of the old country, and being moreover an easily understood composition, was perhaps the most signal success; although amongst so much excellence it is perhaps difficult to make a choice.

But what was the matter with Mr. Schramm? J. M. O. does not hesitate to assert that he never heard him play so badly, nay that he could not have imagined him even capable of playing so badly. Was it that the audience was too small to please Mr. Schramm's vanity? certainly the room was far from full: was it that he was unwell? he looked quite the reverse: was it pique? possibly: was it want of practice? probably: or was it that his fingers were benumbed with cold? This is the only excuse that can be allowed, and for which there was undoubtedly good cause, for the night was most bitter, and the draft in the room resembled a hurricane fresh from the South pole. The fantasia upon 'Moses' was far from brilliant, and in addition to at least one false note, some of the running passages were so hazy as to be completely incomprehensible. Tedesco's 'Valse de Concert' was taken at a pace that would have knocked the most inveterate waltzer out of time in two minutes, and the 'Home, sweet home,' not only was played indifferently, but Mr. Schramm took the liberty of cutting out just about one half.

Had we heard Mr. Schramm on previous occasions we should certainly from his performances last night, have ranked him as a dreary incapable, but we know that he can do very, very much better, and we would caution Mr. Schramm as a bit of friendly advice, that the way to secure the good will and esteem of the public, decidedly does not consist in treating an audience with disrespect.

Your readers may perhaps think that we are too hard upon Mr. Schramm, but we beg to assure them that the above is in no way exaggerated: the disappointment too was all the greater when taking into consideration the exertions and success of Mr. Werner. Let Mr. Schramm look to his laurels and remember that critics in the River Plate are not uniformly unthinking, or indiscriminately flattering.

Mr. Werner is a gentleman and an artist (we use this term in its English sense, as superior to the mere professional) and in spite of sickness, the intense cold that most disheartening of circumstances, a thin audience, exerted himself to the utmost of his powers, and never won more sincere and more handsly earned, though perhaps more noisy, plaudits.

Yours,
FRONT-DE-BOEUR.

THE BATTLE OF THE RIACHUELO.

FUNERAL OBSERVICES FOR THE BRAZILIANS WHO FELL IN THAT VICTORIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

On Thursday the grand funeral ceremony, in honor of the Brazilians who fell at the Riachuelo, nobly fighting for their country's cause, took place at the Cathedral, in presence of one of the greatest and most select congregations ever assembled in that Temple.

At 11 o'clock a brigade of the 7th of the line was drawn up in Calle San Martin, facing the Cathedral. At an early hour the church was crowded, and about half past 11 the leading men of Buenos Ayres, the Brazilian and Argentine Officers in town, walked up the centre aisle and took their seats; the grand altar was lighted up with customary magnificence and beautifully draped in mourning; the chandeliers were all dressed in crape, and the Brazilian flag suspended at the foot of which was in large prominent letters

To commemorate those who fell fighting heroically for their country and humanity,
on the 11th June, 1865.

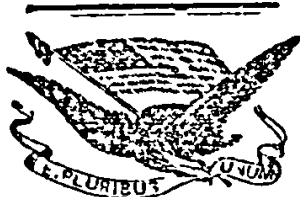
The Office for the Dead commenced at a quarter to 12 o'clock, and the operatic company with a splendid brass band sang the 'Dies irae.' High Mass afterwards commenced, and the whole choir sang Mozart's Mass.

We noticed present Gov. Saavedra and his Ministers, General Gelly-obes, the Minister of War; Dr. Costa, Minister of Education; Dr. Elizalde, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sr. Octaviano, a victory, the moral effects of which are unsusceptible of exaggeration, and which has done more to repel the onward march of the invader than all the marches and counter-marches of Panepera; all the astounding victories of Caceres. But for the Brazilian prowess in the Parana, the invader's squadron would now be riding at Martin Garcia, if not in the very port of Buenos Ayres. The tribute of respect which Buenos Ayres paid last week to the brave Brazilians who fell at the Riachuelo, was well deserved, and we doubt not, Brazilian Minister; Sr. Leal, Brazilian Minister; Dr. Leslie, Sres. Estrada, Sagnir, Penn, Martinez de Hoz, Ochoa, Varela, Guimaraens, Pintos, Portuguese Consul General, Gen. Martinez, Ocampo, Amorins, and several hundred others whose names we cannot recollect.

It must, indeed, have been highly flattering to the Brazilians to witness such an indiscriminate attendance of foreigners and Argentines on the occasion: it proved beyond all question the sympathy with which all regard Brazilians in the present struggle. The poor fellows who fell so nobly at the Riachuelo, fighting for their country, have not fallen in vain. Their names are revered by their fellow-countrymen; their memories honored by us all. The Brazilians fought like brave men at the Riachuelo; they flinched not under the galling fire of a powerful battery, and Heaven blessed them with victory,

will be fully appreciated in Rio Janeiro.

Every praise is due to the committee of management, Messrs. Amorin, Roche, Faria, and Guimaraens, for the admirable arrangements and accommodation afforded the public.



THE 4th JULY BANQUET.

The 4th July, 1865, will long be remembered by both Americans and Argentines. It may be said to have been the first 4th July that was ever properly kept up in the city of Buenos Ayres.

MENU BANQUET, 4 JUILLET.

Potage—Consommé a la Reine au beurre d'écrevisses.

Relevés—Filet de poisson aux huîtres, Rosbeef aux pommes.

Entrées—Filet de Boeuf a la Chambord, Cuissees de volaille a la Maintenon, Pain de gibier a la Perigueux, Côtelettes d'agneau aux petits pois, Supplices aux truffes, Mignonnette de veau, Salade russe, Aspice Belle vue.

Rotis—Dinde, Jambon a la gelée, Galantine décorée, Salade de Céleri.

Entremets—Bavarois a la Vanille, Pudding au Sapaillon, Gelée au Rhum, Biscuit Méringué, Pièce montée.

Dessert—Napolitain a la crème fouettée, Grande chartrreuse sur rocher, Oranges glacées, Biscuit décoré a la duchesse, Fromage et desserts assortis.

Vins—Bordeaux: Léoville, Sauterne, La Rose, Chateau Margaux, Chambertin, Bourgogne: Clos de Vougeot, Champagne, Sherry, Oporto.

The chair was taken by Edward Zimmermann, Esq.

Covers were laid for 55 persons, and the following gentlemen sat down to table:—

Vice-President M. Paz and his Aid: Governor Saavedra, Dr. Rawson, Dr. Elizalde, Dr. Cardenas, M. Dominguez, Hon. Robt C Kirk, H R Helper, Esq, United States Consul; Rev William Goodfellow, Messrs. Hector Varela, Tribuna; Edw T Mulhall, Standard; G A Folmar, George F Brown, H J Lopes, Chas S Bowers, Henry D Eastcott, Wilson Jacobs, F L Jacobs, Edw Zimmermann, Chas F Zimmermann, W T Moores, Wm T Livingston, Frank S Livingston, Thos M Livingston, Wm Pasman, Miles A Pasman, Samuel B Hal, James Carman, Henry Tay, Edward A Hopkins, T B Carey, Edwin A Lewis, T B Coffin, John Walker, Paul F Gerhard, E F Leinau, J W Boott, C Volck, John Kelsey, M S Bagley, Albert Keyser, John Naaulty, John F Pearson, Frederick Dorr, A H Minturn, C A Schoek, A Goodall, Vanderweyde, John Langdon, Dr. N O Cornwall, Dr. Bourse, Captain W O Smyley.

After the good things on the table were discussed, and the genial wines began to flow, the Chairman rose and gave the first regular toast—"The day we celebrate," which was drunk with three times three and the most vociferous cheers, after which the whole company sang standing the "Star-spangled banner."

The Hon. Mr. Kirk, American Minister, rose and said—"When your lordships look at the papers transmitted to us from America; when you consider their decency, firmness, and wisdom, you cannot but respect their cause and wish to make it your own. For myself I must avow, and I have studied the master states of the world, I know not the people or senate who, for solidity of reason, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under such a complication of difficult circumstances, can stand in preference to the delegates of America assembled in General Congress at Philadelphia. The histories of Greece and Rome give us nothing equal to it; and all attempts to impose servitude upon such a mighty continental nation, will be vain." This was the language of Chatham to the House of Lords in the year 1774, two years before our patriot fathers issued to the world that immortal declaration of independence we have met to commemorate. He was familiar with the oppressive laws which had been forced by the King and his counsellors upon the feeble American Colonies, and he left a bed of sickness in order to plead in their behalf; but his powerful efforts proved abortive. One of the most obnoxious of these laws, was that which compelled all articles imported to come from English ports, with one exception, and that was, the direct importation of slaves from the coast of Africa. This traffic was forced upon them, contrary to their earnest remonstrance. The Colonies passed laws against this trade in human blood; but King George refused his signature. The Colonies desired not to separate from the mother country, they still looking upon it as their old home, and repeatedly asserted this fact to Parliament. In 1755 they made a petition, in the name of humanity, expressing their abhorrence against selling women and children, and asking that no more slaves be imposed upon them. In 1775 the same Congress which afterwards passed the Declaration of Independence, petitioned again to be relieved from some of the oppressive laws imposed upon them without their consent. Petition after petition, couched in the most respectful language, had been sent to the King, praying him to remedy these laws, but no attention was paid by him to them, unless it was to send additional office-holders to 'eat out their substance'; until at last they were compelled to solve the mighty question, were they to be freemen or were they to be slaves? I thank God they resolved to be free; and eighty-nine years ago to-day, they put forth that unequalled declaration of principles upon which our Government is formed; and for the first time we celebrate the day as being a practical execution of that memorable document. Now, what I want to say is this: you have often heard it asserted in this city by many during the last four years that our brothers of the South had as just ground to rebel against their Government as the colonists had against their mother country. I assert without the fear of contradiction, that our Southern citizens have never, prior to the rebellion, declared to the world that they had ever received any wrong from their Government; that they were never under the necessity of asking for redress. It originated from the madness of a few ambitious leaders who, believing in the "Divinity of Slavery," were the first in the history of the world to make the effort to establish a Government based upon servitude—and yet men ignorant of our history, or with a malignity of purpose will tell you they were as fully justified in their rebellion, as the immortal patriots of 1776—who by their action gave birth to Republican liberty on the American Continent. No honest man in possession of the facts can make such a declaration. When our Government was assailed by its children, many of whom were educated from its treasures, it was

Like the struck eagle stretched upon the plain, No more through rolling clouds to soar again, As he viewed his own feathers on the fatal dart, And urged the shaft that quivered in his heart: Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel He nursed the plume that impelled the steel, While the same plumage which warm'd his nest, Drank the last life drop from his bleeding breast."

But the arrow of death which was aimed at the vitals of the best Government on earth has been turned aside, and to day we are celebrating the cessation of war and the unity of our country. My friends, do you realize the greatness of this day? It is no ordinary Fourth of July. This day eighty-nine year's ago gave birth to our nation, to-day we not only celebrate it for that glorious event, but now we can rejoice over the redemption of our country from that dark stain of servitude. Think for one moment—for the first time in the history of our Government do we celebrate this day, as belonging to a country of universal Free-

dom. Never again will the harmony of our progress be disturbed by the clanking of the chains which fetter the slave; and notwithstanding that many hearths have been made desolate by this cruel war, soon again will we be on the road to greater prosperity and power for good than we have ever known before, and I venture to predict that before the expiration of the present century we will number one hundred states and one hundred millions of inhabitants.

The gentlemen of the Argentine Republic have felt a deep interest in the success of our Government, and it is my pleasure to testify to your unchangeable friendship for my Government during our severe struggle. No longer can it be said that Republics are failures; the principles of self-government have been triumphantly vindicated. A Government which has its life in the virtue of the people cannot die [true]; no foreign power can destroy it. Brothers, this is a glorious day at home. I can imagine the joy of our people over the re-establishment of peace, based upon the integrity of the Union. God bless our native land (tremendous cheering.)

The second toast—"The President of the United States was then given," and drunk with the greatest applause. Band playing "Hail, Columbia."

The third toast was then given—"The President of the Argentine Republic," which was drunk with the same tremendous applause. The band struck up the 'Argentine National Hymn' during the playing of which the whole company stood—

Vice-President Paz, who sat on the right of the chairman, rose and said—

Gentlemen—I cannot describe to you my feelings at the complimentary manner in which you have toasted President Mitre's health. I regret sincerely that he is not here to thank you personally, but be assured my friends that his heart and sympathies are with you. Gentlemen, the United States is a phenomenon for the world. Eighty-nine years ago a small people, hardly three millions, emancipated themselves, and gained their independence; before one century has passed over their head, they by their genius, enterprise, and indomitable zeal have risen to be the greatest nation on the face of the earth (great cheers). Gentlemen I drink to the prosperity of that great nation, may the new era of peace which is ushered in be the harbinger of a bright and happy future for the American people, and their unequalled country (vociferous applause).

The fourth toast was then given by the chairman, "The Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres." Drank with all the honors; the band playing Yankee Doodle.

Gen. Saavedra, who sat at the left of the Chairman, then rose and said:—Gentlemen—in the darkest hour of the late awful struggle in the United States I never lost hope—in all the sorrows of that great people I wept and sympathized with them, for their cause was sublime: now in this happy hour when peace is restored I am here to rejoice with them. Few have taken greater interest in the American cause than myself. I regard the United States as the grandest nation on the face of the globe; they have been the true soldiers of democracy, have manfully sustained that cause, have fought and fought, and proud am I to say have conquered. Who if not the Americans have maintained, upheld and supported the sovereignty of the people—the United States proved its greatness in times of peace, and now it has established its power and magnanimity in time of war. The Americans fought for the liberty of their fellow man, and I drink to that people and that nation (tremendous applause).

The fifth toast—"The memory of Washington". Drank, standing and in Silence.

The sixth toast—"The memory of Lincoln". Drank, standing and in Silence.

The seventh toast—"The Army and Navy of the United States". Drank with all the honors.

Capt. Livingston then rose and said:—The toast just read, "The Army and Navy of the United States," although given at nearly every American public dinner, is nevertheless invariably received, as it has been to-night, with pride and enthusiasm; and this is probably because although ostensibly devoted to the more peaceful arts we are essentially a military people. With more churches and sanctuaries throughout our land than in any other in proportion to the population, we nevertheless consider a rifle, a Colt's revolver, or a small sized pistol as a necessary article of domestic furniture. We love to hear the busy hum of the peaceful manufactory, to see our ship-building, our commerce increasing, and our country growing and extending in wealth and prosperity, and yet give us

a cause, a just and righteous cause, and everywhere, all over the land, at the first beat of the stirring drum, the American will hurl down his ledger, cast aside his plough, and with a genuine 'hurrah' rush for his rifle, and do brave battle for the good old flag that he loves so well. But we are proud of our army not as other nations are, simply because it is the representative of material strength, nor on account of its splendid military array, nor because it has added glory to the national name upon many a hotly-contested battle field, but for a reason better and higher than these, because it is the unbought representative of a free people. It belongs not to Kings, Emperors, Princes, but to us, the People, and even as a father rejoices in the strength and success of his children, so do we in the heroic courage, the undaunted pluck, and the gallant deeds of our boys in army blue. Our system moreover differs from that of the rest of the civilized world in that we rely for our soldiery, not upon the fruits of a relentless conscription, nor upon the doubtful courage of uniformed mercenaries, but upon the inherent sense of right and of justice, upon the patriotism of the people. This may seem a feeble reliance to those accustomed to witness only the manifestations of monarchical power, yet it has never failed us. We have never trusted to it in vain. It has been our tower of strength, our bulwark against treason at home and foes abroad. Could Europe have looked upon us in those bright, sunshiny April days of April 1861, it would have seen a sight never before given to mortal eyes. It would have seen a people roused to a patriotic fury unexampled in the history of the world. Men in whom a love of country had long been dormant, but who were now awakened to a newer and a better life than the eager pursuits of their daily gains: honest, plodding, business men, whose steady brains but a moment ago thought only on figures and promissory notes, now with palid cheek and firm-set teeth, were running about the streets, inspired but by one thought, animated by but one cry: "Our flag has been insulted, our liberties are in danger, to arms, Americans, to arms, until treason shall fail, liberty triumph, and republican institutions be vindicated before the eyes of an assembled world." And, looking down upon this glorious sight, the angels of liberty and victory, their countenances lit up with smiles, clasped hands, and blessed and sanctified the cause in the presence of man and of Heaven. Fathers sent their sons, sisters sent their brothers, and fair maidens, with the tears dimming their bright eyes, but with the flush of patriotism upon their round cheeks, sent their lovers. These were the willing recruits that formed our army; these the men upon whom the nation looked confidently yet anxiously, for upon the shoulders of these men rested a tremendous responsibility, the destinies not only of our own Republic, but the future of all free government. Strengthened and encouraged by the prayers and good wishes of those at home and sustained by their own sublime faith in the justice of their cause, they went forth to do battle, quietly but earnestly, resolved, so far as in them lay, to put an end to the accursed rebellion. They fought long and well, but with varied success. It could not well be otherwise, for they were fighting with Americans. The victory therefore was not to be an easy one. At the beginning, moreover, their military leaders were not always good. Lives were sacrificed, and no proportionate object was attained. Marches and counter-marches were made; sufferings and privations endured, and yet the grand end was not accomplished. The people, many of them, if our Press spoke the truth, some weak, nervous, and despondent, and at this critical period, as if to cap the climax, miserable bipeds, calling themselves 'peace men' raised also their pitiful voices against the good cause. But our army never lost heart, and this I know, that in the darkest hours of the struggle when slavery and treason seemed about to effect a malignant triumph, that the spirits of our men never drooped, but like their ancestors, the grim old puritans, 'they trusted in Providence and kept their powder dry'. The people had sent them forward to do battle for principle and never would they surrender the sacred trust. The battlefield, moreover, clears the mental vision. The slaughter of their comrades by traitors in arms, the roar of hostile cannon, and the whistle of the minnie bullet, these were arguments against treason and secession that not all the casuistry nor elaborate reasoning of the fire-side patriot could overturn. Around the social circle, with kindly feelings stimulated and inspired by warm drinks, it was easy to talk of compromise, conciliation, and of bro-

therly love. But at the front the issue was ever clearly defined. It was known there that the point of the bayonet was infinitely keener than the point of any argument, and that nothing but hard, continued, and vigorous blows could put an end to the infamous rebellion. Thus was it that our army was strong and jubilant ever, oft times, when others were weak and despondent. Much of this was doubtless owing to the mental and physical constitution of the American soldier: With the stern, unrelenting, almost fanatical determination that led his puritan ancestor, for the sake of his religion, to abandon his home and fire-side and brave the terrors of the wilderness and the savage, he combines the dash and the hardihood of the bold cavalier who hated the roundheads and swore by King Charles. Such men had sometimes to retreat, but they never were whipped. From one bloody and unsuccessful charge they fell back only to renew the attempt but to ascertain the cause of the first failure. So, whether in bivouac with the blue skies above them for their only shelter, and the bright stars for their watch-fires, whether on the hot and dusty march, in battle, or in temporary camp, our men were always the same, true hearted, determined, confident of ultimate success. Why then, you naturally ask, was not the Rebellion sooner crushed? Simply because it was exceedingly difficult to battle in the field against a splendidly led, a brave and a wily foe, and also contend against the blundering incompetency of our earliest leaders. Victories cause oft but their best fruits were frequently lost through hesitation, over-caution and indecision. But by and by the Government, obeying the voice of an indignant people, removed these impediments to success. At last the blessed hour came and fortune so long inconstant and fickle smiled upon us and gave us a chief worthy of the best cause and the world now knows him as 'unconditional surrender Grant.' Modest and retiring, unassuming in manners and in personal appearance, but quick and decisive in action, this man took hold of the reins with the grim determination to drive us into Richmond, and the rebel Confederacy into the Gulf of Mexico. Others, now well known also, rose to sustain him. Sherman, a splendid soldier but, perhaps, with an eye to politics. Thomas, steadfast, slow in retreat, like a flash in the charge. And Sheridan, glorious Phil Sheridan, what shall we say of him? Let the ringing shouts of his exultant soldiers from the valley of the Shenandoah, from the entrenchments around Petersburg, from the gates of Richmond itself answer for him. With such leaders and true hearts to follow them it is not such an astounding miracle after all, as some quiet folks think, that we utterly crushed the Rebellion. But in this whole work of freedom and political regeneration we have been gallantly assisted by our little navy. The heroic deeds that crowned our arms with victory upon Lakes Erie and Champlain have been worthily re-enacted and, indeed, many times surpassed. Our revolutionary tars have found illustrious successors in Farragut and Porter.

A voice—And Winslow. Yes, and Winslow who sunk the Pirate and opened the eyes of John Bull. Dupont also and Worden of the little monitor. Who that is a live American has not read with pride and exultation of the taking of New Orleans? Against obstacles and inventions that only the devilish ingenuity of a gigantic rebellion nerved to desperation could devise, against permanent forts and earthworks whose combined fire their ablest engineers pronounced it impossible for any vessel successfully to resist, against fire-ships, sunken craft, torpedoes and iron cables, against these and more, our feet had to contend. Through a terrific fire our vessels passed, and when the smoke of conflict cleared away, the stars and stripes were flying at the mast-head, and New Orleans was at our feet grinding her teeth in impotent despair. But time will not permit me to add further on the naval achievements of our past war. Suffice it to say that as long as we have admirals like Farragut, who tie themselves to the mast-head to obtain a better view of the enemy above the smoke of battle, and lieutenants like Cushing, who place with their own hands the destructive torpedoes beneath the enemy's ship, and bold men ready to follow such leaders to the death, so long will the honor of our navy remain bright and untarnished. But as at the beginning of the war we furnished an astounded Europe with the mighty spectacle of a free people voluntarily falling into line for the sake of principle, we now present them with a sight yet grander and nobler—the disbandment

of our citizen soldiery. Here is no violation of justice, no trampling upon principle, no usurpation of right, but quietly yet proudly the scarred and battle-tossed veteran becomes again the peaceful American citizen. Look upon this ye scoffers at Republican institutions, and tell me now what you think of their principles? Where are now your gloomy forebodings, your portentous warnings? Look, if you will, at Mexico, and boast, if you can, of that splendid practical illustration of your favorite theories! A miserable farce. An Emperor without an empire; a Government without a people! France, you say, is strong, but she rests upon bayonets; strike those from under, and not even the accommodating readiness of her present perjured Emperor to renew his forgotten oath, could save him from the indignant hands of a people whose rights he has outraged. Our Government also is strong, but it does not rest upon bayonets. Its foundations are laid deep and broad in the hearts of the American people. The edifice is now stronger than ever. The clanking of the chain no longer is heard America, thank God, is free, and Liberty, her countenance now radiant with joy, stands at the door, and with extended arms welcomes to her native home the oppressed of all nations.

At the conclusion of Captain Livingston's brilliant speech, the company were so taken with the youthful orator that "three times three" was given for the talented Captain.

The eighth toast was then given—"Prosperity to the hospitable Land in which we live."

Dr. Rawson, the Prime Minister of the National Government, rose to reply. He said:—Gentlemen—It gives me the greatest satisfaction to respond to the toast which you have so enthusiastically drunk. I well understand the full meaning when one American people drinks prosperity to another American people. I thank you, gentlemen, in the name of the Argentine nation. We Argentines have wept over your troubles, have prayed for your triumph, and now in this happy day we commingle our cheers with yours, and rejoice; for indeed America has good reason to rejoice this day. Eighty-nine years ago a few men assembled together to make a draft of that memorable declaration of independence. There was Jefferson, that stern American, who has left to posterity his works, which shed a halo round his name; there was Adams, that whole-souled Republican, who still lives in the heart of every American; and there was Livingston, whose descendant we have the honor to see to-night at this board. (Great cheering.) Christ has said, "Where two or three are assembled, there I am in the midst;" and can it be doubted that where two or three kindred nations are together in the same cause of liberty, that the Almighty will not be with them? Yes, my friends, God has blessed the cause of the North; and it has triumphed. But the war was a necessary war—necessary to blot out the cruel lash inflicted on the slave in the South, and the still more cruel contempt and derision of the poor negro in the North. The first words of that memorable declaration were, that "all men are born free and equal," and that will, that testament, was never carried out until this day. The eagle soars majestically this day over the United States, and claps her wings over a continent upon which no slave exists. The opprobrium of slavery has been washed out with blood; and here I recollect that whilst we record a vote of gratitude to Heaven for the extirpation of slavery in the States, we have happily expelled it from the Argentine Republic. We ourselves are free: we have no slaves, we have triumphed, and let us congratulate our American brethren on so happy a result. (Tremendous cheering.)

The ninth toast was then given—"May the present truly fraternal relations between the United States and the Argentine Republic last for ever."

Dr. Elizalde, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, rose to reply and said:—Gentlemen—The present friendly relations between the Argentine Republic and the United States are much more than ordinary political relations. We look upon the United States as our model, we copy from, may we idolize her institutions. Providence has destined the United States to be, I may say the palladium of republican institutions on the American Continent. A Free Church and a School House have been the foundation of the United States greatness; that country was the first to write from Europe respect for American Republicanism, it is now we may say our guard. American States have no other guarantee this day against the power of Europe, save in the American Government. And when the genius of Americans perfected a machine which was capable of breaking

all the navy powers of Europe combined, we Americans watched with interest the result. Europe now acts honorably and goes on quietly with America, because it is her interest; and now that the American war has terminated still greater is our security. We make no vulgar manifestations, Americans your triumph is ours also. Friendly relations—why the United States Government is our ideal, our model; we look to the United States Government as more than a friend, I ought almost say as a protector. The Argentine people drink to the prosperity of that great nation, long may the stars and stripes wave triumphant from ocean to ocean; the palladium of liberty, the hope of the whole republican world. (Tremendous cheering.)

The tenth toast was then given—"Our Native Land, although distant, ever dear to our memory". Drank with three times three, and "Home, Sweet Home" sung by the whole company standing.

The eleventh toast—"Our erring Southern Brethren, who have fought bravely, worthy of a better cause! may their returning sense of justice bring with it a willing obedience to the constitution of the United States". Drank with cheers, and "Old Acquaintance" sung by all present.

Mr. Helper, U. S. Consul, rose and said:—

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen, It has often been asserted—with truth, I think—that there are men who, if they assume an erect posture in the presence of a public assembly, have no command of themselves to say three words. Do you suppose that you have never seen a man of that sort? Then you deceive yourselves, for he now stands before you. [laughter] Nevertheless, if it be in harmony with the general plan of the proceedings of the evening, permit me to make a brief statement, and upon that single inquiry. My friend, the author of the "Impending Crisis of the South," who is here with us, but who accepts as generally correct, and particularly so with reference to himself, the adage that authors never make speeches, has placed in my hands, on a paper now in my pocket, an expression of opinion in regard to the last toast; an opinion, however, exclusively his own, and not, in any manner, reflecting or expressing the opinion of others, except so far, if at all, as they may be pleased to endorse what he has written; and I would thank you to inform me whether it would be proper on my part to occupy eight or ten minutes of your time, by reading the paper in question.

"Certainly," "certainly," "most certainly," having resounded from every part of the hall, Mr. Helper, read, in a clear and full voice as follows:—

Gentlemen: The sentiment of the toast just given is highly honorable both to the head and the heart of the gentleman who proposed it. While, as I understand it, that sentiment very fully and properly acknowledges the strength and integrity of the Union, it, at the same time, whispers to our misled and over-powered countrymen of the South, assurances of manly kindness and conciliation. This is as it ought to be; and so, I am sure, it will be. (Cheers.)

Considering the glorious victories which have every where crowned our arms, the complete suppression of the rebellion, and the perfect vindication of the great principles upon which our Government was founded, fitly may we continue the practise of moderation; well may we afford to be generous to a fallen foe; safely and appropriately may we temper mercy with justice. (Applause.)

Only a few days since, an English gentleman, more liberally and kindly-natured than some of the other subjects of her Britannic Majesty, (laughter), remarked in my presence—and I was pleased to hear the words fall from his lips—that, in his opinion, the unlooked-for leniency with which the United States had treated General Lee and his deluded comrades, would secure a speedy and happy re-adjustment of American affairs, both at home and abroad. This opinion of the Englishman was rightly conceived, and opportunely expressed; but, at the same time, let it be remembered that an honorable and lasting peace, with its long train of gladdening concomitants, may be secured, and in all probability will be secured, by the operation of other measures and other causes in proper conjunction with the one assigned.

Meanwhile let us not be cheated of any of the festival privileges and rejoicings, and free interchange of opinions, so eminently due to us on this occasion.

How often have the friends of our Government, especially those resident in foreign countries, been shocked and insulted by the misrepresentations of disunionists, chiefly disloyal Amer-

icans and other advocates of slavery, who, in the face of facts, have falsely asserted that the South was a unit for secession! The number of times this wicked thing has been done, can only be known by criteria. In Buenos Ayres it has been done frequently. Our enemies made persisted efforts to weaken our cause by creating wrong impressions abroad. They always said that the war was popular at the South, and that it had been deliberately inaugurated by the masses of the Southern people. We know perfectly well, and always knew, that the war was not popular at the South, but that it was the unmix measure of a small and most mischievous minority of the people—a mercurial handful of factious demagogues, who had no higher object in view than the extension and perpetuation of negro slavery. Of the truth of this we have conclusive proof in the great number of Southern men who, under the most oppressive and cruel proscription, and often at the sacrifice of life itself, have firmly adhered to the flag of their fathers (Cheers)

Bear with me two minutes, while I recount the honored names of a few devoted sons of the South—men of Southern birth—who have fought and bled, and some of whom have nobly died for their country, during the four years last past. I will here mention the names only of such as have been general officers in the army.

Virginia has given us twelve generals, (applause), whose surnames are as follows:—

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| Thomas, | Prentiss, | Denver, |
| Terrill, | Newton, | Ammen, |
| Cooke, | Davidson, | Hays, |
| Reno, | Stevenson, | Graham, |
| Maryland, "my Maryland," has given us ten generals, (laughter and applause), namely:— | | |
| Ord, | Emory, | Sykes, |
| Cooper, | French, | Judah, |
| Benton, | Kenley, | Lawman, |
| | Vandover, | |

Delaware has given us three generals, (applause), namely:—

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|---|-------------|-------------|
| Lockwood, | Torbet, | Thomas, |
| Kentucky—the birth place of President Lincoln, the martyred and immortal patriot—stands in great measure redeemed in the number and efficiency of the soldiers whom she has sent into the field for the defence of the Union. She has given us twenty eight generals, (great applause), whose names are:— | | |
| Canby, | Boyle, | Burbridge, |
| Anderson, | Crittenden, | Fry, |
| Rosseau, | McClernand, | Shackelford |
| Reynolds, | McMillan, | Gorman, |
| Nelson, | Clay, | Johnson, |
| Hobson, | Chry-Smith, | Jackson, |
| Harrow, | Morris, | Wright, |
| Oglesby, | Palmer, | Ward, & 2 |
| Blair, | Pope, | Burford. |

Tennessee has given us five generals, (applause), namely:—

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|---|---------|-------------|
| Carter, | Harney, | Campbell, |
| Abercrombie, | Spears, | |
| The District of Columbia has given us five generals, (applause), namely:— | | |
| Hunter, | Orme, | Pleasanton, |
| Brannan, | Getty, | |

Alabama has given us three generals, (applause) namely—

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|--------------|---------------------|
| Two Birneys, | and one Crittenden. |
|--------------|---------------------|

North Carolina has given us two generals, (applause),

Meredith and Johnson.

South Carolina has also given us two generals, (great applause),

Huribut and Freemont.

Missouri has given us René; Louisiana, West; and Georgia, Meigs. (Constant applause.)

Here we have a list of seventy-three Southern generals of land forces, many of whom have already with their valor and blood, intermingled with the valor and blood of their compatriots from other sections of the country, added strength and indissolubility to the Union. (Cheers.)

If we turn to the Navy we shall find from the South, four names at least, which will be famous in history so long as floating batteries or men-of-war shall be found upon the water. You know to whom I allude, Farragut, of Tennessee. (great applause); Porter, of Louisiana (applause); Goldsborough, of the district of Columbia (applause); and Winslow, of North Carolina,—that brave and dauntless Old Coon, who captured the pirate Alabama. (Deafening applause and cries of hurrah for the brave Old Coon!)

Of men of Northern birth, the meanest and most infamous of all who have served as generals in the rebel army, I am happy to be able to name but nine; but am truly sorry, at the same time, that even one man, whether from the North or from the South, should ever have been found disgracing himself and his country by service so ignoble and atrocious. The names of the nine Northern renegades to whom I refer, are:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Whiting, | Ruggles, | and Blanchard, |
| of Massachusetts, [groans]; Cooper, | | |
| of New York, [groans]; Leadbeater, of | | |

Connecticut, [groans]; French of New Jersey, [groans]; and Ripley, of Ohio, [groans], and immediately afterwards, hilarious joking of the American Minister Resident, Mr. Kirk, who hails from the State of Ohio.)

And of these contemptible fellows, and their chief accomplices in the crimes of treason, what shall be said? As for me, I hesitate not to say that, in my humble opinion, their memory ought either to be consigned to oblivion, or forever held in utter abhorrence.

Not the least among the seventy-odd names of distinguished army and navy commanders from the South who have heroically proved their devotion to the Union in the late terrible conflict—names which, in great measure constitute the modern roll of Southern honor—is that of Andrew Johnson, formerly of North Carolina, (great applause now President of the United States, who is, perhaps, in many particulars, more like Andrew Jackson than any other man in America. They were both born in North Carolina, of which state President Polk was also a native. (Loud applause, and cries of "Yes, and that's what you can't deny.") Both—all three in fact—emigrated to Tennessee, and, while residing there, were elected to the Presidency. The full name of each is composed of thirteen letters, the number being suggestive of the original thirteen States which, more than three-quarters of a century since, achieved their independence of Great Britain. (Cheers). Each has, (and very properly, as showing that their parents were persons of sense), but one prenominal, (laughter, and cries of "good") and that is Andrew. The cognomen of each is a word of two syllables, and the terminating syllable of each is son. The prefix of the one surname is Jack, while that of the other is John. (Laughter). Now Jack and John, as is well known, signify one and the same thing. It follows, therefore, that, in Andrew Johnson, we have a man who is neither more nor less than Andrew Jackson—the same tough "Old Hickory," the able and incorruptible statesman, for whom it is said, the patriotic Dutchmen of Pennsylvania have been steadily voting, at every presidential election, during the last forty years! (Uproarious laughter and applause, and bravos for the Dutchmen of Pennsylvania.)

But the parallel does not end here. Both received appointment as generals of militia. Before becoming President, each served his adopted State, first as a Representative in Congress, and afterwards as a Senator of the United States. Both were called to the Presidency in times of great national peril; both were Southern men, and it became the duty of both to deal stringently, and both did deal stringently, with the disaffection and treason of their slaveholding neighbors. One annulled nullification; and the other suppressed a gigantic rebellion.

As Mr. Helper resumed his seat, he was complimented with three thundering cheers for the Old North State and himself.

The twelfth toast was then given—"Our wounded Soldiers and all families afflicted by the war; may they receive the generous protection of their grateful countrymen."

Drank with all the honors. The Rev. Mr. Goodfellow rose to respond and said—

Mr. President and fellow-citizens—It is already so late that I will detain you but a few moments. When the stars and stripes fell at Fort Sumpter on April 14th, 1861, an army arose as if springing from the earth. Its field of operations extended from north to south over 400 leagues, and from east to west more than 350. As its half million of men went forth, the rivers were reddened and mountains were stained with blood. They left behind them enormous hospitals surcharged with disabled men. Aside from all the usual care which a government takes of its agents who represent it on the field of battle, there were millions of hard dollars expended by the sanitary commission, whose exertions rescued more than 10,000 men from impending and otherwise certain death. From these hospitals there have gone out a generation of wounded men who left a leg or an arm on the field; some found their last day of health in waling swamps or fording streams, while others escaped the death-dealing ball only to return home to die of disease, slower in process, but equally fatal in result. And many, alas, how many! return no more: they met the happier fate of an honorable death in heroic patriotic strife. The cause, the emergency, the issue, the principle, made heroes of them all. The soil that drank their blood is now sacred: the unmarked graves shall be hallowed places. From them we turn to their surviving, afflicted families: our honors and our gifts are too late to find even the tomb of many good and true, and we come

to lay them at the feet of the living. These disabled men and these afflicted families shall not be forgotten. The Government will not forget them. A battle-scar for an age to come will be a badge of honor before which doors of preferment will open on every hand. Just as the last of the Revolutionary fathers is about to depart, half a million of their sons, of patriotism as pure and with hearts as brave rise up to take their place in the nation's heart. The smoke of battle has not yet cleared away, and already 25,000 widows are receiving pensions from the Government which their husbands loved even unto death. To-day the survivors, however disabled, are the honored of the land, and their countrymen shall not forget to honor and protect the families of those who have fallen: in all time shall they be honored. The Argentine flag to-day gracefully salutes them. The age of Wellington and of Napoleon furnished neither better soldiers nor better leaders. Their work nobly done shall be gratefully remembered and nobly rewarded.

The thirteenth toast was then given—"The ladies, God bless them," which was drunk amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

Sr. Dominguez, Minister of Finance for Buenos Ayres, then rose and in graceful complimentary terms proposed the "American commercial community of Buenos Ayres," which was drunk with great cheering.

Mr. Hopkins was loudly called for and in most eloquent terms responded.

Professor Carey being called for then addressed the company, and proposed "Science and art."

Mr. Folmar then proposed the "Press of Buenos Ayres, which was drunk with the greatest applause.

The Chairman observed that Mr. Hector Varela had been obliged to depart early in the evening to attend a Masonic meeting, and begged to be excused. Mr. Mulhall was called for.

Mr. E. T. Mulhall of the "Standard" rose and said:—Gentlemen—I am proud to be called upon to respond for the press of Buenos Ayres. I am not a Mason, but never entertained any prejudices against that fraternity. I have now good reason to dislike that body inasmuch as it has forced me to get on my legs to respond for all the newspapers of Buenos Ayres, but gentlemen I would rather you would this night regard me as the representative of a country which has ever sympathized with the North, than as the organ of the newspapers, for I feel that you invited me here to night more in compliment to my native country than anything else. Mr. Helper, our worthy American Consul, took much trouble to enunciate to you the various States which supplied you with Generals, but he omitted one spot which has given to your army, not only generals but soldiers—Ireland. (Terrific applause; In the darkest hour of the American struggle Irishmen were the strongest and most steadfast supporters of the old stars and stripes. Ohio may, and I doubt not is, a very fertile spot, and the birthplace of brave men, but let me differ with my friend the Honorable Mr. Kirk, and tell you that the great and heroic G. L. Sheridan was born in Kilkenny, not Ohio (tremendous cheering). For myself, gentlemen, it is idle to attempt to describe to you my own feelings respecting the American question. Some of the best and most impressive years of my life I spent in the United States. I was treated with the greatest hospitality and kindness. My heart yearns towards the States, and I rejoice to find myself here amongst you, American citizens, this night, on this great national feast. Gentlemen, I give you our "Absent American friends," coupling it with the name of my friend, Mr. Wheelwright.

Drunk amidst the greatest applause.

Captain Smiley's health was next given. The Captain in a few facetious remarks responded.

Mr. Eastcott and Mr. Brown, who sat immediately beneath the portrait of General Washington, mellifluously intoned "John Brown" and "Viva la America."

Mr. Folmar next gave the old flag, the Stars and Stripes, which was drunk amidst the most uproarious cheering.

"Rally round the old flag" was then sung.

Hon. Mr. Kirk next proposed the health of Dr. Bourse of Montevideo in the most complimentary manner, which was drunk amidst the greatest applause.

Dr. Bourse replied in an eloquent strain, and then proposed "The Oriental Government," which was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Vanderwyde entertained the company with an amusing negro melody.

Three cheers were given for the Union, and the company then separated at eleven o'clock, delighted with the evening's entertainment.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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LICKER.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The state of affairs in the River Plate is without any material change since the sailing of the French packet. The Paraguayan war still continues without as yet reporting any decisive engagement. Lopez has come down from Paraguay, and assumed the command of his army, but the invasion which in the beginning was carried on with such precipitation has received so many serious checks that the movements of the enemy have become much slower and more cautious. The naval engagement at the Riachuelo, which annihilated we may say the naval power of Paraguay and established that of Brazil in these waters, has been the severest blow which Paraguay has yet received; nevertheless in all the frequent skirmishes which have taken place between the allied troops and the Paraguayans, the latter (save where greatly superior in numbers) have always been routed, which speaks much for the valour of the allied army, as the enemy invariably fight to the last. Col. Cáceres, in Corrientes, with a handful of brave followers, harasses the enemy at every rivulet in the province, whilst Colonel Lima in the upper Uruguay has recently with only a few regiments of Brazilians, cut to pieces the whole Paraguayan vanguard in that quarter. President Mitre, who is Generalissimo, is organizing the allied army at Concordia; General Flores, whose reputation as a cavalry officer is unrivalled, has crossed the Uruguay with his brigade and placed himself under the orders of General Mitre. Baron Tamandare, the Brazilian Admiral, is also at the allied camp preparing an expedition which is about to proceed up the Upper Uruguay to check the advance of the Paraguayans in that province. General B. Mitre (the President's brother) is marching at the head of the Provincial contingents, and is expected hourly at Rosario. Paucero holds his ground on the banks of the river Corrientes. General Urquiza is encamped at Basualdo, with his celebrated legions of Entre Riano cavalry. In a word, Argentines and Orientals are preparing, the Provincials are preparing, the Brazilians are ready, and the weather is the only detention to the opening of the campaign; but the season is adverse to any extensive warlike movements, as the rain storms are frequent and the cold intense; and although it is generally believed in Buenos Ayres that General Flores with ten thousand men will advance this week to cut off the left wing of the Paraguayan army, which is

coming down the Upper Uruguay, we do not think any decisive results can be looked for until the Spring. It is pleasing to notice in a country which has hitherto suffered so much from political disunion, the great unanimity of opinion in the present war; men of every political shade have ranked themselves under the banner of Mitre, and all profess the same decided opinions respecting the scandalous and unjustifiable invasion of this republic by the Paraguayans.

In the province of Corrientes, which is now overrun by the invaders, not a single man voluntarily joined the Paraguayan standard. This fact alone is sufficient to prove the patriotism of the Correntinos, and their hostility to Lopez.

We deplore the present war, but still we must remind our home readers that the war has been forced on the Argentines, and Paraguayans themselves are to blame for the consequences. Happily for Buenos Ayres the scene of war is so remote that we scarcely feel it. Congress is still sitting, and occupied with measures of great importance. A bill has been introduced, granting a subsidy of 20,000 silver dollars per annum to a steam navigation line between the United States and the River Plate, in connection with a steam line about to be started between Rio Janeiro and New York. This bill, we have reason to believe, will be passed without any opposition, and we have called the attention of the Government to the necessity of granting a subsidy of at least £700 per trip to the steamers at present plying between Liverpool and this city. A little more exertion, on the part of the agents, we think, might result in obtaining this trivial grant, as President Mitre's Government regards with favor everything calculated to augment European emigration to the River Plate. Mr. Hopkins' scheme for the canalization of the 'capitan' which is one of the mouths of the Parana, has been extended for another year, as also Mr. Ram's river Salado navigation project. A portion of the Welsh colony destined for Patagonia has arrived, and the Government, we understand, has despatched an agent to survey the land, and see to the wants of the colonists. In Montevideo the Government is busy in aiding and promoting every measure calculated to improve the country. Two new banks are about to be started. The Durazno railway concession has been definitely concluded; the city is being improved by an active municipality; the estancias are doing well; both land and stock have improved in value since the restoration of peace, and but for the threatened invasion of that country by a wing of the Paraguayan army, the prospects of Montevideo were never better. One of the finest estates in that Republic, almost in front of the city of Buenos Ayres, has been recently purchased by a Scotchman, at the very high price of seventeen thousand silver dollars per 'suerte' (three-fourth of a square league.) Entre Rios, which is the next province to Corrientes, is so adjacent to the seat of war, that although at present that province is free from invasion we cannot recommend it to our countrymen until this unhappy war is terminated. Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, and Cordova, are the provinces most suited for emigrants. In Buenos Ayres the sheep farmers, who for the most part are British subjects, are all doing remarkably well; the war does not in the least interfere with them, being so far distant. The season has been most propitious; the flocks have so increased, that after shearing thousands of sheep will have to be driven into the adjoining province of Santa Fe, which, we are happy to say, is getting thickly settled by Englishmen. Cordova is

attracting great attention at present, owing to the Argentine Central Railway, which, we are glad to notice, is progressing favorably. Within the last year numerous of our countrymen have bought estancias in that province. On the 14th of this month a Government auction of eighty leagues of public land in that province will take place in this city; and we will acquaint our readers by the English packet of the prices which the land may fetch.

Business in Buenos Ayres is only active in certain branches. We have been suffering from a stringency in our money market, but the heavy importation of gold from Montevideo, and the punctual payment by the Government of the coupons on the Argentine National Bonds, has tended greatly to relieve the market. Paper money has improved during the fortnight, but all articles of export, with the exception of sheepskins, are dull, with a downward tendency. During the fortnight we have had many arrivals, and we are pleased to notice an increased immigration, but still it is far behind what it should be. In the city, employment is not so easy to obtain, save for domestic servants, but in the country districts hands are very scarce, and wages higher than in California or Australia. We would fain see the shipowners of Liverpool make some effort to turn the tide of emigration towards the Plate; it would prove remunerative for them, and doubly so for our countrymen.

The Paraguayan war is more advantageous than otherwise for the emigrant, since labour is dearer and hands scarcer foreigners being especially exempted from military service, enjoy the most perfect immunity; and we have no hesitation in saying, that taking everything into consideration, there is no finer country on the face of the globe for the hardworking emigrant than the Argentine Republic.

OUR RAILWAYS.

We cannot give our friends in England a better assurance of how little the progress of the country is affected by the present war, than to show how rapidly the several lines of railway are pushing forward.

The Western is doing a great business to Luxan and Mercedes, and the prolongation to Chivilcoy is being actively prosecuted; the proposals for building a station at the latter place have been already sent in. The passenger and produce traffic is very great, the adjacent partidos being the headquarters of the Irish sheepfarmers.

The Northern has increased its business since the extension to the Tigre, all the up-river steamers and a number of sailing vessels leaving and entering that port. The general traffic of the line has diminished during the winter season, but the trains are crowded on Sundays and holidays. If Mr. Paris's People's Park could be carried out it would be a feeder to this line.

The Great Southern will be opened to Chascomus within a month after this mail reaches England. On the 23d ult. the first locomotive ran over the new iron viaduct of Sanborombon; the rails only want to be laid down a couple of miles near Chascomus, and already passengers are carried in and out of town for a distance of 60 miles.

The Boca line runs its locomotives and waggons daily with an astounding whistle from the Calle Venezuela along the beach to the banks of the Riachuelo. It is hardly a league in length and will probably be opened this year from the Tres Esquinas of Barracas to the Custom-house in Plaza Mayo.

The Central Argentine works from Rosario to Cordoba have been actively resumed, Mr. Wheelright having procured a number of foreign workmen.

The line will be opened half way (120 miles) to Frayle Maerte by June 1866. The 3rd payment on the shares has been made last month by the National Government and private shareholders. The upper provinces are agitating for a prolongation of the line from Cordoba to the Andes.

The Nogayá line (Entre Rios) surveyed by Mr. Mortimer seems temporarily abandoned. The Gualeguay and Port Ruiz works are being prosecuted under Mr. Coghlan's direction. The Eastern Argentine (Entre Rios and Corrientes) is under a cloud.

The first section of the Montevideo and Durazno project has been surveyed by Mr. Peter Beare.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The 'Revista Medica' of the 8th inst. gives the following:

In spite of the change of temperature in the last fortnight, the sultry moist weather being succeeded by cold and dry, we have no notable improvement in the prevailing epidemic.

There have been many new cases of neuralgia in the face and pneumonia, especially among people advanced in years.

The public journals speak loudly of the importation of black small-pox (by the sick Brazilian soldiers). The fact is unhappily too true, and we learn that the Board of Public Health has sent a note to the Government, calling attention to the danger which might have fatal results among our population.

Reinaldo Latorre, a soldier of the 3rd batt. shot in the thigh in the attack on Corrientes, May 25th, entered hospital on June 3rd, underwent a painful operation on the 8th by Dr. Montes de Oca, and died on the 14th in great suffering. He was a native of Montevideo, aged 38 years, and had received a sabre-cut in the thigh at Quinteros's 1858.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

As the French packet leaves to-morrow, we will publish our Weekly to-day. It has the full account of the American Banquet, and all the latest news of the war. On enquiry we learn that it is not necessary to prepay papers by the French packet for Europe.

TWO THOUSAND COPIES.

Our Hoe-press turns off to-day 2,000 papers. There are only two other journals (the 'Tribuna' and 'Nacion Argentina') in the River Plate which count their impression by thousands.

THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

Sunday was the 40th anniversary of the declaration of Argentine Independence. The festival this year wore rather a gloomy aspect, partly owing to the unfavorable weather, but still more to the state of war which has a damaging effect on public enthusiasm.

On Saturday afternoon the merry-go-rounds in Plaza Victoria were crowded with little boys who enjoyed the sports provided by the Municipality with their usual good-will. The display of fireworks in the evening was poorly attended. The dinner to the Brazilian Minister and the press was a splendid affair. The opera-house was almost deserted, although the manager announced it would be the last performance but one, till the conclusion of the war.

Sunday morning was ushered in with a salvo of 21 guns from the battery. At 11 o'clock there was a grand 'Te Deum' and High Mass at the Cathedral. The Provisional President of the Republic, D. Marcos Paz, the Governor of Buenos Aires, Sr. Saavedra, the Ministers of the National and Provincial cabinets, the representatives of G. Britain, N. America, Brazil, Italy and Spain, the Consular body, the head officers of local departments, the General and Staff officers assisted *en grande tenue*. The sacred edifice was tastefully decorated and lighted up. The Festival attended by the Chapter celebrated the

giving mysteries in full pontificals. The choir was one of the best we have heard in S. America. A large and fashionable congregation of at least 8,000 persons was present.

Owing to the bad weather the procession of Corpus Christi [usually held on July 9th] was postponed, although the Plaza was decorated for the ceremony and two companies of the Line were in attendance. At the conclusion of the church-service, their Excellencies Sros. Paz and Saavedra got into their carriages and drove home. There were very few people in the Plaza.

The fireworks at night were better attended than on Saturday, the Plaza being crowded, but the effect was spoiled by the fog which prevented the pyrotechnic design being appreciated by the spectators, for they could see nothing, but only hear the report. Bands of music attended, and we hear of no case of disorder.

But an unlucky accident came to mar the popular gaiety, for one of the mortars used to fire rockets exploded and blew off a man's leg. It is hoped his life may be saved, and an operation was to be performed on him yesterday at the Hospital. Some splinters two inches long have been extracted, and we learn that the piece of iron which struck him was some 3 lbs. in weight.

There was a grand performance by the opera company after the fireworks, which was well attended. The house remained standing during the singing of the National Hymn.

THE BRAZILIAN MINISTER.

At a recent interview with Sr. Octaviano da Rosa we took occasion to congratulate him on the progress of science and literature in Brazil, the profound and varied acquirements of Dom Pedro II, the protection shewn by his Majesty to the literary societies of Rio Janeiro, to astronomers, writers and scholars, and in a special manner to Dr. Agassiz, alluding at the same time to the character of the present administration composed not of nobles or aristocrats, but of men who have made themselves a reputation in the press, the bar, or the scientific assemblies of Brazil.

His Excellency acknowledged the complimentary epithet of "Maecenas" which we bestowed on his august sovereign. He said that Dom Pedro was deeply versed in every branch of modern science, spoke 7 living languages with elegance, was well-read in the classics of antiquity, and entertained a special friendship for men of erudition. His father, Dom Pedro I, was also a polite scholar, and according to the custom of the Bourbon family, gave each of his sons a trade, the present Emperor being an expert wood-carver. His Majesty is President of the Institute and Historical Society, assisting in person at the weekly assemblies.

Sr. Octaviano expressed to us his high admiration of England and Englishmen, and rejoiced to find in Buenos Ayres a branch of the English press. He reads the 'Standard' every morning, as he has a tolerable knowledge of English. He says the Liberal party in Brazil entertains strong sympathies towards Great Britain, borrowing from that great country the great institutions of freedom, commerce, industry, and progress. He says England was the first country which stipulated in its treaty with Portugal that the Inquisition should never be introduced into Brazil, for which his countrymen must ever feel grateful.

LATEST FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

Concordia, July 4th, 1865.

Nothing new hereabouts, except the arrival to-day of 1600 Brazilian troops from Rio Janeiro, including a crack rifle corps. The Imperial forces now

muster nearly 17,000 men. Despatches have been received to-day from Gen. Urquiza, stating that his army is in the same place (Basualdo), and he has come within 20 leagues of Concordia; the meaning of this move is not understood, but something is likely to come of it. St. Peter and Paul's day brought with it very severe rain and cold: some tents even were blown away, but to-day the fine weather has set in again.

Nacion Argentina.

MONTEVIDEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

July 4th.

The Uruguay on her voyage down yesterday reports having come across a mast and rigging floating at the distance of about four leagues from our port. From the size of the spars &c. it is supposed the mast belonged to a large vessel whose loss must have been of recent date.

Yesterday, Don Mannel Garcia, ex-director of the 'Reforma' Printing office, was carried into, or in other words was arrested at the door of Buenos' conteria in the Calle 25 de Mayo, and taken to the 'cuartel' where I am told he had to don the uniform of Bustamante's volunteers.

To-day he has been liberated through the intercession of two excellent Argentine Consul-general here, D. Juan Thompson who furnished Sr. Garcia with a proper 'papeleta' certifying him to be of Argentine birth.

Sr. Garcia not only did not possess a certificate but was not inscribed in the Argentine Consulate Register.

Many other considerations arise with regard to this matter, such as the habitual want of respect amongst us to Government Decrees, and the authority of the Law. But I have dwelt sufficiently on the subject to controvert the captious objections of discontented cavillers, and the arguments of those who would make us believe that the country is groaning under an intolerable tyranny melt into thin air before the stern reality of facts.

With regard to the obligation of Argentine Citizens residing here to serve, the question is an open one. General Mitre wrote to General Flores on the subject some time since but though the writer would appear to incline to the using of stringent measures to force his recalcitrant citizens to serve even though in a foreign country, yet the terms are so vague that the matter is not yet decided. It is however understood that the question will come before the Legislative Body in your city in the form of a Government motion for the rendering obligatory on all Argentines resident in Brazil and this Republic their enrolment in the corps of National Guard.

We have the Brazilian transport José San Roman in from Concordia to-day. She brings nothing new, though there are unpleasant rumours of the Paraguayan forces on the frontier. I can not say what degree of credit should be granted to this news that may after all be but a flying rumour.

The weather too may contribute not a little to the generally desponding tone both of the news from the rivers and town talk to-day. A high wind, a cold and drizzling rain, and wind here and there, everywhere, with the inherent consequences of such weather—blue noses and wet feet, are not calculated to raise one's spirits, or put one in a humour to look on the sunny side of the outer world.

July 5.

Last night the Calle 18 de Julio was thrown into a great state of alarm on its being made known that an individual whose name I have not been able to ascertain had been barbarously murdered with the evident object of plunder. The victim is an Italian, and it appears that he was attacked by three ruffians near the English Cemetery who decamped after rifling the pockets of the poor man leaving him in a dying state. The corpse I believe has been since identified by those acquainted with the deceased.

Almost simultaneously the police effected the capture of a party on whom suspicion has fallen as being the author of the crime committed in the person of Iturburu, a young Frenchman in the Calle Colou, to which I have referred above. He was found in the house of a woman with whom he cohabited and who vainly endeavoured to screen him from the arms of justice. Some articles of wearing apparel much stained with blood were found hid away in the house.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of the members of the Company of Jesuits who are expected down from Buenos Ayres.

The tenders of bonos of the Deuda Publica Fundada [the Consolidated National Debt] were made for amortiza-

tion and opened yesterday. The following have been cancelled by fire.

10 Bonds at	72 3/4 p 8
11 " at	73 3/4 "
103 " at	75 "
40 " at	76 "
90 " at	77 3/4 "
471 " at	78 "

Total 723 Bonds \$ 270,110 04

These 500 patacon bonds have been therefore purchased by the Government at a mean price of 37 1/2 0/3, which gives about 77 per cent on their original value. This price shows an increase on last amortization

The original number of these bonds of the consolidated debt was 7,445 when the Decree of 28 December 1853 by which it was created, established the payment of the 6 per cent interest and assigned the extra Duty of 4 p 8 Exports and 2 p 8 Imports for its payment, and the one per cent amortization fund.

By successive amortizations, the Debt since then has been gradually reduced, and now only represents 4,093 Bonds of 480 \$ mtd. amounting at par to \$ 1,967,040 mtd.

A deep cavity supposed by some to be a well, by others the opening of a subterranean passage, has been discovered in the Calle del Rincon near the corner of the Calle Zavala. Its depth is very great and it contains at present but a few feet of water. It is built round with red brick to all appearance like a modern well. But as it is nearly in the centre of the street, it is not quite clear for what object it had been constructed. There are various conjectures, on the matter and as a matter of course all more or less tinged with the mysterious. A cart passing early this morning led to the discovery by the stone that covered the mouth of the cavity giving way under the weight of the passing wheel. Fortunately no further damage ensued. A small mound of stones has been raised to warn the passers by, but I should not be at all surprised were we to have to lament some more serious accident, for the laissez aller system rules here in all its force, and that habit of "locking the stable door after the horse is stolen" is wonderfully favourable to the slipping of uncautions passengers down uncovered wells. It would be a curious question to solve, how far the prodigality of means to an end so characteristic of these countries magnifies in appearance the boundlessness of their resources, or whether, and how far that same boundlessness of means causes the prodigality. The want of thriftiness strikes one on all sides,—waste of money, of time, of intellect even, and in short, of means to an end.

The present war exemplifies the evils arising from such faults in Governments. It would be hardly opportune or politic to pursue the question any further at present, but every one must lament that not one of the three allied Governments, not one of the three countries the territory of each one of which perhaps at the time I write, is actually invaded by foreign troops, has known how to husband its resources so as to present itself in a well prepared state in the evil day. The storm has broken on the labouring vessels, and they must now weather the gale as best they can with a torn rigging and a mutinous crew.

July 6.

The steamers were again unable to leave yesterday owing to the high wind that still continued to prevent their coaling. The scarcity of coals is beginning to make itself felt in the enhanced prices asked for this article. Private consumers are at present the principal sufferers as I understand the Brazilian Government holds large deposits of coal in this city on its own account, and has entered into contracts for further supplies being furnished the fleet when these are required. The immense consumption of coal however must drain the supplies very soon down to a point where prices are likely to reach to a high figure. The private steamers plying on the rivers may also find themselves in serious straits for the obtaining of this article, for them of first necessity.

Business remains stagnant. The news brought by the Rio de la Plata this morning seems to leave no doubt on the minds even the most inveterate unbelievers of bad tidings, that the vanguard of the Paraguayan division marching on the Eastern margin of the Uruguay is already in the Uruguayana. The already insignificant business doing hitherto with Salto and the frontier districts is therefore of course suspended, and several orders have been countermanded in view of the menacing posture of affairs.

I notice the report of General Flores having left Concordia for our city, but whether the correspondent of the 'Nacional' is totally misinformed on the subject or whether the announcement is erroneous only so far as it may

be premature I am not in a position to inform you. All I can say with any degree of certainty is that General Flores has not arrived in our city as yet, neither it is probable that he will return till the war be over. I must disclaim however the honour (?) you would do me of being myself completely au fait of all that goes on the Government House here.

To acquire the knowledge to which you allude, your correspondent would have to possess a ubiquitous presence and strong nerves besides, if he would come out unscathed and in the full possession of his faculties, from the trials to which you seem to be only too ready to subject him.

I fear your readers can have but a faint idea of what the trying atmosphere of our Government house is; how patience there commences by "smiling at Grief," and ends by sowing the temper of its too candid disciple; how 'matés' are taken by the score, and imaginary Paraguayans are killed by the thousand; how the ministerial antechambers are filled with beggars of all descriptions from the 'empresarios' with their fet schemes down through all the gradations of place hunters, widows and broken down 'militaires,' to the dusky candidate for the post of door keeper, or the urchin who volunteers his services to undertake the nondescript functions of him who "has to make himself generally useful;" while the ministerial potentates and our respected Governor sip their maté as they discuss in animated tones the pros and cons in the Paraguay question; the state of feeling amongst the 'Blancos,' or whether the exchequer will be able to meet its heavy engagements in view of a falling revenue and an increased war expenditure.

Comments are intermingled too on theatrical performances, and sundry conjectures are from time to time hazarded on the probability of the 'Reforma Pacifica' becoming defunct, on the expediency of assisting it on its way to a better life; and the 'Siglo' is criticized for its hostile tone towards Government. In this way the official hours are, as they say here, 'amenizadas,' and if the public service does not gain much under such a system the burden of official business is rendered lighter and more bearable.

Those who have had unfortunately to frequent the Government house from what cause soever, seem to look upon the place much in the same despairing way as those who entered by these gloomy portals on which were inscribed "Lasciate ogui speranza."

For the rest, complaints against official impositions are universal, and of old date, but the thorns of official life may be only felt by the sufferers, as Johnson would say—

Luke's iron crown and Damian's bed of steel;

To men remote from power but rarely known,

Leaves reason faith and conscience all our own.

A 'Pasquin' purporting to be the announcement of a concert has been printed and distributed anonymously. The principal 'Blancos' and one or two young ladies figure in the programme.

Though the conduct of the young ladies in question has laid them open to be treated in this way, yet nothing can excuse the singularly bad taste displayed by the parties whoever, they be who have thus infringed on one of the rights of the sex, and thereby weakening a most valuable barrier which society in self-protection has always endeavored to sustain intact.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

ADVANCE OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

Salto, July 4.

To the Editors of the 'Standard.' The Paraguayans are within forty leagues of Concordia up the Uruguay.

The Uruguay has swollen so very much from the late rains, that Flores was enabled to send a thousand men to-day up the Uruguay, past the falls of Salto Grande, to encounter the Paraguayans; and considerable forces are expected to follow immediately in other steamers.

People here very shaky at this new move of the enemy.

If the Paraguayans have advanced so far, and I see no cause to doubt it, the town of Restauracion must have fallen, for it lies on their march. But the strange thing here is, that no news has been actually received of its fall, or that of Uruguayana.

I must now close, being post-office time.

IMPRIMATUR.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is rumored we know not with what truth that General Urquiza is so sick that he has been obliged to return to his palace, San José, where he will probably remain until convalescent.

Collections through town continue

as usual most miserable; the merchants complain bitterly that they cannot get in any money.

Coal has gone up to a fabulous price in Montevideo: a cargo to arrive per 'Passe par tout' has been sold by Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co. of this city, to Messrs. Mann & Co. at 20 nat. dols. per ton.

Dinners are the order of the day. One was given last week to Senor Octaviano, the Brazilian Minister, at which the editors of the 'Tribuna,' 'Nacion Argentina' and 'Standard' also were guests.

On Friday night the National Government house narrowly escaped destruction by fire. It seems the porter had left a fire burning, which so heated the stove that it burned through the floor and fell into the apartment below. Luckily the doors and windows being shut the want of air suffocated the fire before it was discovered.

As the most alarming rumors are current in town as to the number of sick Brazilians in hospital, it would be a wise measure if the Government would name some person to inspect the hospitals and give a formal report to the public.

We glean from our Oriental colleagues that all the Blanco party are in great glee at the near approach of the Paraguayan army; and this is to be regretted, as it is far better to conform to the present state of things than side with revolutionists. Flores is in power, and he should be respected, and only turned out by constitutional measures, such as elections. Unless it is the ambition of Orientals to have their country for ever in the greatest anarchy, people should conform to the actual state of things, and eschew all attempts at Revolution and disorder.

In the last Indian invasion at Fort Bracho, the officer who gives an official account of the affair, states that the Indians shouted out, 'Viva, Paraguay.' It seems hardly credible that Indians so remote from Paraguay could have any connection with Lopez.

The call on the shares of the Argentine Central Railway is being paid with the greatest promptitude, which is a flattering proof of the popularity of the road, considering the state of affairs in the Plate.

We read in a correspondence of one of the Montevideo papers that the Espigador and Diameralda have been notified by the Paraguayans that they will not be allowed to pass up to the Brazilian squadron. It seems that the Paraguayans have put up another battery, and thus cut off the communication with the squadron. It is difficult to believe this, inasmuch as if true people in Buenos Ayres would have of it previous to those in Montevideo.

Our friends in the camp complain that the authorities have, in mobilizing the National Guard in the camp, taken all the decent native people and left the loose characters behind; in even the most adjacent partidos every night the gauchos kill 'genio' cattle. It seems that when the order for citation arrived these men left, and when the troops marched they all returned to their old quarters, greatly to the annoyance of all the industrious neighbours.

Where is Flores is the great question! Some say that he passed down the river, and in is now in Montevideo, others that he is rusticated on the banks of the Rio Negro at Mercedes. We find it difficult to say his whereabouts, but believe he is somewhere on the banks of the Uruguay.

The Rosario papers complain bitterly that the provincial contingents are so slow in coming forward: it appears that the officers in the provinces are very slow in their movements.

A leading English merchant from Montevideo informs us that Flores is not in that city, as was reported in the papers here.

Captain Bruce is expected every day now from England in his new steamer which from the accounts we receive will be the finest steamer that ever arrived in the River Plate; indeed we hear so much about her dimensions and magnificence that we have serious doubts as to her paying.

The magnificent estancia of Lucas Moreno, almost in front of Martin Garcia, we learn has been recently purchased by an Englishman at the rate of twenty-five thousand patacons per 'suerte.'

The Argentine galleon Shell-drake also came up from Montevideo, the Admiral having definitely concluded the bargain with President Mitre. We hear she was sold for £2,750 sterling.

Our colleague, Mr. Varela, has received his \$20,000. It seems that a poor but honest cartman picked up the pocket-book containing the money at the corner of Calle Victoria. When he heard to whom it belonged, he at once returned the book and its contents. Mr. Varela most liberally re-

warded the lucky finder, handing the cartman \$5,000 mje.

Governor Saavedra, we hear, says we improved on his speech at the 4th of July banquet. We deny it to the charge, and appeal to the gentlemen present on that occasion as to the correctness of our report.

We have to acknowledge two parcels of lint sent us by a kind, charitable English lady, who does not wish her name to be mentioned.

On Friday night there was a most exciting scene in the Provincial Chambers between Sor. Salas and Montes de Oca about the budget. We have not heard how the question terminated.

Yesterday was rather a dull day in town, the city was enveloped in a sort of English fog all day—the streets muddy, the outer roads invisible, and no steamers in from the seat of war. Luckily we received the missing letter from our Montevidean correspondent, which contains much interesting news.

The French mail closes to-morrow at twelve o'clock. Our weekly number will be on sale to-day at twelve o'clock. We send down to our agent in Montevideo extra numbers.

The opera company is at last off. This we sincerely regret, although it is impossible to suppose that Briol and Mollo will sing every night to empty houses. On Saturday night Colon was empty, not two hundred persons in the theatre. We attribute this to the war, as people are in no humor to go to the theatres until the Paraguayan war is terminated. Sr. Pestalardo leaves for Montevideo with the whole operative company, from thence he goes to Rio Janeiro.

Government has sent out despatches to the camp to get up an army of reserve; each partido has to send in fifty or sixty men, in town also more National Guards have been called out. We regret to notice our 'repartidor' in the southern part of the town has to march; he goes with a brigade to Martin Garcia, where we understand a garrison of 250 men will be quartered.

Our talented Argentine friend, Mr. Lanuz, has again taken up the question of the paper money; in Sunday's 'Nacion Argentina' Mr. Lanuz publishes a short pithy article on this knotty question. The paper dollar evil is now so chronic that we have little hope of any reform until the war terminates.

We have to acknowledge two poetic effusions, but decline them with thanks, as we cannot publish poetry.

For even in prose to be d—d. Is enough—and we ask for no more.

The fourth number or part of the Topographical Map of the province is now ready, and subscribers are invited to send round to the Topographical office for it. The map is decidedly the best that ever has been made of this province. All the estancias are minutely marked down. Our camp friends can see the map in question at our office.

Sr. Lynch, the Juez de Paz of Baradero has resigned owing to ill health; Dn. Mariano Artayeta has been appointed as his successor.

Mr. P. C. Bliss, who was formerly connected with the River Plate Magazine, is at present employed by Lopez writing a history of the present war intended for publication in London.

Dr. Keen, former editor of the Nacional, is now at the head of his regiment of reserve, to which he has been appointed by the Government.

Sr. Lucas Moreno's estancia, which is in front of Martin Garcia, and known to be one of the finest estates in the Banda Oriental, has been just purchased by Mr. George Bell. The price paid, we believe, is nearly seventeen thousand patacons per 'suerte.' Parties wanting to rent 'puestos' on a term of years, can find some on this estancia.

The Entre Riano authorities have suppressed the newspaper published in Victoria. We have not heard the reason, but believe the editor made himself obnoxious to the authorities of the town.

General Urquiza was within twenty leagues of Concordia the other day, but as yet no one knows the object of his trip to that quarter.

A subscriber from the country informs us that in the neighbourhood of Luxan and San Antonio de Arco, the camps are very poor. Out further to the west and north, the grass is very abundant, but in the partidos near town the estancias are overstocked.

We remark the opening of an establishment next the Bolsa, which we have no doubt will succeed. The new Casino Delmonicos supplies a want long felt, and we are certain the brokers' 'liquidating-room' up stairs will be well patronised. There is a neatness about the place which is certain to please, and we wish it the same success as the far-famed 'Delmonicos' of New York.

The 'Nacion' complains of the Paraguayans travelling on mares instead of horses, but the objection appears absurd to a European, and we believe it is only in the River Plate that such a strange and unaccountable prejudice against mares exists.

A gentleman from Corrientes informs us that the invaders do not encamp "a la belle toile" as reported, but make huts of straw in the form of an isosceles triangle. In a couple of hours a thousand of these huts suddenly sprung up on the banks of the Riachuelo, and when the enemy advanced they could not be said "to strike their tents," for they left them behind.

Don Hector Varela lost a pocket-book containing four bank-notes of \$5000 m.c. each on the 4th July, before the American banquet. If any of our subscribers find it he may be sure of getting back his money.

We forgot to mention that, at the Banquet, Mr. Wilson Jacobs toasted 'the German element in the U. States,' which was enthusiastically received.

The 'Tribuna' gives an account of a skirmish between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, near Itaquí (Rio Grande), in which the former claim to have killed all the latter except 200. The enemy's vanguard comprised 800 men.

Don Adolfo Alsina, and some other Deputies have presented a bill to Congress, granting a subsidy of 20,000 hard dollars per annum to a branch line of the American and Brazilian Steam Navigation Company, to run a monthly steamer to the River Plate. The line from New York to Rio will commence running on September 1st.

The benefits at the theatres in aid of the poor Nat. Guard families yielded the following nett proceeds—Victoria 20,439 \$; Colon 41,088 \$ total 61,527 \$ m.c.

On Tuesday evening, after the American Banquet, there was a Masonic fete in the Saloons of Colon, to invest our friend and colleague Don Hector Varela with insignia of Venerable of his Lodge. A fine supper wound up the proceedings.

The guests of the American Banquet request us to return thanks to M.M. Boch and Sempé for the splendid arrangement, excellent cuisine and choice wines on the occasion. For our own part we can testify it was the most sumptuous and superb table we ever saw, and even the Americans declared it could not be surpassed at Delmonico's.

On the 30th ult. General Urquiza was still immovable at Basualdo: it is said that he wrote to General Mitre that a slight illness prevented his going in person to salute him at Concordia.

A shocking murder was committed in calle Mexico on Tuesday night (1 p.m.): two natives came out of a house quarrelling, and one stabbed the other: the murdered man lingered 3 hours. The murderer has been arrested—no names mentioned. The police have arrested several thieves, thanks to the activity of Commisaries Wright and Lima.

Sor Estrada has been named President of the Casa de Moueda board of Directors.

It is strange that the occupation of Restauracion and Uruguayana by the Paraguayans was not known till last week. One of the refugee-merchants arrived from the latter place states the enemy took possession on the 28th ult., hoisted the Montevideo flag, quartered the troops outside the town and sent some officers in to buy necessaries, who paid for everything they took.

The 'Tribuna' publishes a letter of Sor. Mendez complaining that the Correntino army under Vacceres is destitute of clothing, tents, victuals, medicine, chest, doctors, &c., and that Urquiza and Panero seem resolved to let him fight the enemy single-handed.

Respecting the detention of Señor Eguisquiza, we learn on good authority that, so far from being released, the Government has refused all kinds of personal and pecuniary security. He is now over two months in custody, his house closed, his goods going to destruction, and the appeal to the Federal Court unheard. His affairs were wound up more than a month ago, shewing \$40,000 (silver) the property of Lopez, to be confiscated, besides several Paraguayan effects seized in the Custom-house. The English, French, Spanish and Paraguayan creditors have been left unpaid, and even the sums due to Eguisquiza not allowed to be collected.

The steamer Victoria left on Wednesday for Esquina: this reminds us of an error in the 'Eco de Comercio' which states the Brazilian fleet to be in the Upper Paraná, whereas it is a very long distance this side of the Tres Bocas.

After the American banquet several gentlemen adjourned to the Cafe de Paris, where they kept up festivities till "two in the morning." The 'Standard' office was illuminated. The

performance at Colon teatro was thinly attended. At noon on Tuesday the battery fired a salute of 21 guns, and the Kate Sergeant, Capt. Smiley, also fired a salute of 21 guns.

The Bishop, we understand, is about to leave for Montevideo to consecrate the Vicar Apostolic in that city.

The National Government, we are happy to learn, has established an hospital at the port of Enseñada for the reception of all the sick down from the squadron or army, whether Argentines or Brazilians. We are well pleased at this, as every day we were receiving the most bitter complaints against the Government for allowing the sick to be lauded here, and still worse to be driven to the hospital at the foot of Calle Bolívar in back coaches from the Plaza. Such gross indiscretion, on the part of the authorities, merits our marked disapprobation. Smallpox is very contagious, and it is every way probable the coachmen of B. Ayres have not taken 'Punch's' precaution to vaccinate the wheels of their coaches. However now that the Government has established a proper place, we hope to hear no more of these too well-founded complaints.

We hear that the steamer Uruguay has been sold to the Brazilian Government in three thousand five hundred ounces. We believe she cost Sr. Artega as much when he bought her. The Rio Bamba is now all prepared and finished, and ready to go up the river to join the squadron. She will be used as a transport.

Yesterday our office was crowded with Englishmen, who came to inspect the map of the Cordova lands. We are glad to see our friends take such an interest in this valuable property.

Our evening colleague, the 'National,' has got into hot water with our friends, the brokers. On Thursday evening our colleague attacked the whole Bolsa concern with such a virulence, that one would suppose some of the editors had lost heavily last month. We would willingly stand up for our patacon friends, but that we see their case is taken up by far abler hands. Mr. Rom, the great financial editor of Buenos Ayres, promises to make the brokers' cause his own, so we let the 'Eco del Comercio' defend the Bolsa.

A gentleman from Corrientes informs us that Lopez, when he came down from Humaita to take the command of the army, brought with him about 10,000 picked men, the flower of his army. Since the battle of Riachuelo the Paraguayans have been very busy erecting fortifications on the banks of the river; they have picked out of the sunken vessels all the guns and mounted them on the headlands. We strongly suspect that if the war lasts long the Paraguayans will run short of powder, as, unless they manufacture it, they have no means of getting it from abroad.

The little French steamer Lili left on Friday for the Uruguay. We understand she towed up a small schooner laden with uniforms and ammunition; the Lili is admirably adapted for river traffic, her engines are strong and powerful, she has a neat cabin, and runs faster than all the other steamers in the river.

Some of our friends in Congress are beginning to be medal mad. S. Cabral has brought into Congress a bill to decorate all those who have fought in the battle of Ambrosio with medals; the Nacion Argentina' very properly opposes the bill. Medals should only be given for great merit. If we are to give medals for every victory which the bulletins give out, the sooner we write to Sr. Riestra to double the loan he proposes to make the better. In Corrientes our soldiers fought well, but at the Ambrosian pass we are all in the dark as to the heroism which calls for such a testimonial of merit.

At the funeral ceremonies in the Cathedral on Thursday for the Brazilians who fell at the Riachuelo, we noticed two Paraguayans present, Sr. Don Carlos Saguir and Sr. Peña, the writer of the letters against Lopez in the 'Tribuna.'

The latest we hear about the Paraguayans is, that Lopez now gives out that 'he is marching for the sea,' evidently imitating the celebrated Gen. Sherman in the United States.

A young Anglo-Argentine, who is quartered at Concordia, has written to his friends, giving a flattering account of the condition of the army. The men, he says, are in the best spirits, and are preparing to march northwards, as the order had been sent round to the regiments. It is believed that the army will march towards that renowned rendezvous, 'Basualdo.'

Captain Colin Campbell, of the Narcissus, arrived in town on Friday from Montevideo. We salute the gallant captain on this his first visit to Buenos Ayres.

We were favored on Friday with a visit from Sor. Octaviano da Rosa, Bra-

zilian Minister, and Sor. Secretary of Legation. We have much pleasure in making the acquaintance of the distinguished diplomatist who so ably represents the Brazilian Empire, and remember with satisfaction that he formerly belonged to the editorial school, of which moreover he was a brilliant ornament.

Cap. Bruce is hourly expected in these waters with a new steamer from England. We understand she will be the finest vessel yet seen in the River Plate: the Commodore's friends will give him a hearty welcome.

In 10 days our Minister of War leaves for Concordia as Chief of the Staff. Dr. Elizalde takes charge of his portfolio during Mr. Obes' absence.

We regret to hear of an accident on the Northern Railway caused by a cow on the line. The engine and one of the carriages knocked off: no one hurt.

Respecting the money lost by D. Hector Varela we may state that he dropped his pocket-book in the street, between calle Chacabuco and Victoria, before going to the American Banquet.

Brazilian Steamer Apa arrived at Rosario with 450 troops on board and a schooner in tow with supplies.

The mails by the Ibiicy bring Rosario papers, but no news except the 'Standard' telegrams from Paraná, later than Government despatches.

Coal up the river is at the most exorbitant price; a few tons were sold in San Nicolas at a very high rate.

Bustamante's battalion of volunteers arrived on Friday en route for Concordia.

Baron Tamandare is at Concordia.

THE MUD COMMITTEE.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

On the 31st ult. a large and influential meeting was held at the Tres Esquinas, Barracas, to consider the propriety of calling public attention to the awful and lamentable condition of the Calle Larga, and of devising some remedy either in the form of a petition to the Municipality or an address to the foreign ministers, demanding instant relief.

The chair was taken by D. Natal Barnachea, supported by a number of highly respectable omnibus drivers and other interested parties. Among the by-standers were several persons connected with the G. Southern railway, some German residents of the locality, and a large sprinkling of Basques and Italians.

At the suggestion of the chairman the preliminary proceedings consisted in the election of the following parties to compose a Mud Committee into whose hands all ulterior and active proceedings would be entrusted: Bicainée Godard, Heinrich Kleidermacher, Jauffé Stubbs, Giuseppe Sottavia, Felix Caminos, Timothy O'Toole, and Diego Rodriguez.

Sor Barnachea then briefly addressed the meeting: he said Gentlemen. You all know me as the proprietor of a line of busses which has been running for many years. The scandalous neglect of the Municipality (buses) has reduced me to the necessity of stopping all communication with the city. I hold in my hands the report of an intelligent driver stating there are now 76 holes vulgarly called 'pozos' between the Banderita and Mr. Pongerrard's school, any one of which is enough to bury the occupants of a Diligence and send them to another and a brighter world (Here the speaker was visibly affected, and took a restorative before proceeding.) It appears within the last two months no fewer than 11 horses have fallen and been suffocated in the mud; five busses have been overturned notwithstanding the utmost caution, and although only two women and three children have died from injuries, the number of what physicians term 'compound dislocations' is alarmingly great. Under such circumstances I feel bound by the interest of humanity to resign the road, but I will crack my whip in the face of the Municipality of Buenos Ayres and declare that after the manner of the prisoners taken by Ancient Rome, the Municipal members should be harnessed to a bus and driven down the Calle Larga every day till they make some improvement.

Long and continued cheers hailed this able exposition of the case, and the Italian, Sottavia, then followed—My Friends—I have been completely ruined by the state of the road. I am no longer able to take my vegetables to town. I have never seen the Barracas road so bad as at present, and on my last journey to town I was obliged to get out of the bus and help the other passengers to get out of an awful chasm.

The speaker made several allusions to the venality of all public bodies in general, which were very strongly expressed. The Frenchman said—He was a soap-biller, but would not use any soft-soap on the present occasion. The boasted refinement of Buenos Ayres was a humbug, when he was forced to appear in mourning for a near relative who had perished in the mud of the Calle Larga. He believed if the bones of all who died through accidents in diligences and busses were piled together, they would rise higher than the top of his own chimney (great sensation.)

The German, who appeared to be suffering from a great cold, stated that he met with a serious accident last week, in being thrown from the seat next the driver into a quagmire, and, by some mistake, left there insensible for several hours. He thought a petition to the Municipality useless, as they were busy preparing fireworks for the 9th of July, but hoped some of the projected tramways to Tres Esquinas would be carried out.

Mr. Stubbs considered a system of embankment necessary with culverts at different points and a viaduct near Santa Lucia. He fully understood the labor involved in making these improvements, for he had entered deeply into the subject of complaint viz. mud. He did not agree with some of the last speakers in calling the Municipality a set of old fools, but wished rather to place the inhabitants of Barracas on an easy footing with their friends in town. At the same time many reforms were called for in the management of the busses. The outside passengers gave great annoyance to those within by making a noise with their feet, the black washerwomen should be prevented carrying basket of garlic and other offensive articles inside, the drivers should not stop for drinks more than twice on the road, and when the bus is full no one should be forced to carry an extra passenger on his lap (great cheers).

Mr. O'Toole was very indignant at the state of the road and declared the Municipality ought to be hanged, to bring them to a sense of their duty. He suggested that a petition ought to be sent to the foreign ministers signed by those who were killed or wounded in accidents on the road.

After sundry observations from other speakers, the meeting broke up at midnight, sine die, after partaking of refreshments provided by the chairman.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE YERBA Co. PROFITS 300 PER CENT. DESTRUCTION OF THE PLANTATIONS.

Some of our readers may remember that several English and Argentine merchants clubbed together last year to form a joint stock Co. for the purpose of raising yerba-mate in the Misiones of Corrientes, or rather of improving on the old method and bringing the Yerba Misionera to rival that of Paraguay in the Buenos Ayres market.

Most people laughed at them and we will be so frank as to say we were of the number; and as nothing more was said about the speculation we fancied it had fared like our own cotton-agitation or like most Argentine enterprises. Nothing of the kind! The directors went to work silently but strenuously and the wonderful success of their labors is shewn in the annual Report delivered at the general meeting held on the 28th ult.

The original capital of the Co. was fixed at 200,000 silver dollars in 2,000 shares of \$100 each, but of this number only 627 shares were subscribed for, and only 75 per cent paid up, making an actual capital of \$47,025, on which the directors have now declared a dividend of 33 per cent for the year 1864. The company commenced operations at the yerba-field of Santa Maria, near the frontier of Paraguay, and having purchased from the Government of Corrientes the adjacent estancia of San Alonzo established there a plantation of 6,000 yerba-trees, besides store-houses and steam saw-mill, under the management of Sor. Borjes da Rocha. The population of Santa Maria within a few months increased six fold, the company readily giving them employment and providing fat cattle, horses, oxen, carts and every necessary for the industry.

Things went on swimmingly, and the yerba-crop for 1864 amounted to 15,400 arrobas, of which 6,938 a. have been sold in Buenos Ayres, at prices ranging from 4 to 8 hard dollars per ar. The yield this year promised to be immensely greater, shewing 40,000 arrobes up to the end of March, with every probability (says the Report) of giving 'three hundred per cent' nett gains on the capital invested.

Unluckily the Paraguayans invaded Misiones in April, and one of their first objects of vengeance was the Santa Maria plantation: they destroyed the San Alonzo establishment, made away with a quantity of 2,000 arrobes of yerba en route for Santo Tomé, and prevented the transmission of 4,500 ar.

more, which they have perhaps also confiscated. The agents of the company were active and intelligent: we read that Sor Da Rocha greatly exposed his life during the Paraguayan invasion, and Sor Calderon of Santo Tomé was hastening to Buenos Ayres when he died suddenly on the road, probably of fright and annoyance. The saw-mill was giving good results, and 747 pieces of lumber were ready to be shipped to this city. Moreover, the samples of farina, black tobacco, rice &c. grown at San Alonzo are of superior quality and induce the company to propose extending their operations in this line, as well as in working a copper-mine in the neighborhood.

In order the readier to dispose of the yerba by retail, a small grocery has been opened in this city, at which the demand averages 40 to 50 lbs. per day: the retail price is 129 (about 20 pence) per lb. The banking business is done by the London and River Plate Bank; the company's agent at Paso los Libres is D. Segundo Machain.

Notwithstanding many adverse circumstances the profits last year were 86 per cent, of which 33 have been given as dividend, 43 added to the reserve fund, and 10 per cent. costs of management.

The Chairman, Mr. W. C. Thompson, in alluding to these flattering returns, passed an encomium on the employees of the Co., and after some discussion the following resolutions were agreed on. 1st to adopt the present Report, and if the 4,500 arrobes of yerba at Santa Maria come safely to hand to declare a second dividend for 1864; 2nd to sell no more shares even to the founders of the society; 3rd to buy a steamer for navigating the Upper Uruguay; 4th to purchase the yerba establishment of D. Ramon Rios at Itacaorá; 5th to make a gratuity to Messrs. Machain, Raymond and Diaz; 6th to give the shareholders their shares as paid up, the 25 per cent unpaid standing for the dividend; 7th to publish the Report in the newspapers.*

The new committee was elected as follows: Chairman, W. C. Thompson; Vice, Juan B. Molina, Directors, Messrs. J. H. Greer, F. Chas, M. Billinghurst, J. M. Lozano and G. Govland.

We have to congratulate the Co. on its great success, and are glad to find that it is nowise discouraged by the present disastrous war with Paraguay.

* The Report has not been sent us for publication, but we consider the subject most interesting and worthy a place in our columns.

PUBLIC LANDS IN CORDOBA.

The Government of Cordoba has ordered the sale by auction of 80 square leagues of ground almost adjacent to the Central Argentine line of railway, and the well-known auctioneer D. Mariano Billinghurst has fixed the sale to take place at his office in this city on the 14th inst. The remarks appended to the advertisement (which see in another column) contain the fullest particulars and most suitable recommendation in regard of the matter: we feel, however, bound to call special attention to the auction, as well for the benefit of intending settlers, as for the good of the Argentine Republic which principally depends upon the utilisation of its public lands.

Few speculations in any country have proved so lucrative as the purchase of land in the River Plate and we feel justified in predicting that the camps now offered for sale will in ten years increase ten fold in value. The price at the auction is not expected to exceed "Two hundred pounds sterling" per square league. The sale will be in lots of four square leagues each, so that four persons may club together and buy a league each. The title is all right being by special act of the Cordoba Legislature which has commissioned Messrs. Laverge, Piñero and Ferreira to dispose of the land.

We have been favored with a map of the locality, shewing the lots in question and several other adjacent ones which have been purchased by Scotch settlers, also the line of railway, the roads to Rio Cuarto and Villa Nueva, the river Saladillo, the town of Frayle Muerto &c. The lots for sale are marked 32 to 82, excepting some already purchased. Lots 22, 23, 61, 62 and 64 are occupied by Scotchmen, and Mr. James Temple appears as owner of lots 25 to 31 in all nearly 20 square leagues of land.

Many people will be naturally timid about settling down in such wild camps but as soon as the railway is opened to Frayle Muerto (next June) it will effect quite a revolution in those parts, and if we had money to spare we should not hesitate to buy a lot and leave it there untouched, certain that within a few years it will be worth much more.

Parties anxious to see the map and study its details will find it in this office, and we give the hint with the conviction that those who take it will afterwards thank us for our pains.

STANDARD TELEGRAMS.

Parana, July 5, 7 p.m.
From up river nothing new since the steamer Esmeralda came down.
To-day the 2nd Battalion of this city and the National Guards of Diamante marched from this to the Concepcion, in all about 350 men.
Up here very cold weather.
The mansion of the Paraguayos in this city is being prepared for 200 beds as an hospital.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM ITAQUI.

THE PARAGUAYAN VANGUARD DEFEATED.
Blas Pinto, June 27th 1865.
While observing the enemy at the coast of Mbutny, word was brought me that his vanguard of 500 (mounted) infantry had passed the river Mbutny near Doña Hipolita's estancia, on march for Itaquei, and escaped for the night at Fortunato's farm-house on the 25th.

Yesterday at dawn I marched with my brigade to attack the enemy, having advised Col. Sesefredo with the 4th brigade to reinforce me. Between 8 and 9 o'clock I discovered the enemy on the slope of a hill from which I was separated by a great lagoon, full of islands. My picquet of carbincers opened a hot fire on him, but he only extended his lines and waited for an attack. My cavalry then made repeated charges on his flanks, dealing destruction around, and the enemy fell back in good order to take up a position between the lagoon and a thicket.

At this juncture Colonel Sesefredo came up, and we arranged a combined attack, which succeeded in completely routing the invaders, who fled for refuge to the lagoon and the wood.

The Paraguayans left 150 or 200 killed on the field of battle, and most of the fugitives were wounded. We took all their horses. We had only 29 killed, including Lieutenants Israel, Silva, Moraes, Leandro, Rodriguez, and Fortes, and 86 wounded. We have captured a Paraguayan, who states that the force which took San Borja only counts nine thousand men, and that another 'corps' of 3000 was to come down the Uruguay on the other side, to unite with the first at the river-pass of Itaquei. They have 5 pieces of cannon. They have plundered everything at San Borja, and left no force at that town, sacking the whole country and sweeping off everything as they come along.

ANTONIO FERNANDEZ LIMA.

THE INDIANS AT BAHIA BLANCA.

DETAILS OF THE INVASION.

Bahia Blanca, June 12, 1865.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Williams writes you a full account of the sad affair about the Indians. I can only inform you that last Wednesday, as soon as the news arrived here, by a 'chasque' from Patagones, who reported having observed an Indian trail in the direction of Green Island, 60 men of the troops of the Line and National Guards were at once despatched in their pursuit; but unfortunately after nightfall a terrific storm came on and rendered the roads impassable. Moreover, it was useless to start in pursuit of the savages as they had left Green Island the day before at noon, and as they carried off nothing but horses it must have been impossible to overtake them. I sent all my farm-servants mounted on my own horses, but it was of no avail.

On the Monday previous I sent word to Mr. Williams by three peons all well armed and mounted, to have an eye-out for the Indians, for the rumor was current several days that an Indian named Venancio, formerly a servant in Green Island, had the intention to make a descent on the estancia. Unfortunately the three peons fell into the hands of the Indians, who beheaded one of them at once. The only damage they did in Green Island was to sweep off all the horses, strip the Christians, and carry away all their clothes, provisions, &c.

Mr. Williams is anxious to secure the entrance as much as possible, which is indispensable, and we hope not to have a repetition of these disagreeable occurrences.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The steamers brought us on Friday files of all the Montevidean papers to the 6th inst., but no letter from our correspondent. The state of things is rather unpleasant in the sister city: rumors of political intrigue, arrests of contumacious editors, outrages on life and property seem the day, only re-

lieved by a Dutch concert and the preparation of troops for the war against Paraguay.

A young Frenchman named Yturro was murdered at his own counter by a fellow who rushed into the shop at 7 o'clock in the evening. The shopman was a youth of 18 years of age whose hands were horribly cut in trying to defend his property, but the assassin overpowering him cut his throat, and the victim running into the street dropped dead. The police arrested the assassin and found some clothes stained with blood in his box; he has also been identified by a cigar-seller who saw the occurrence.

At 9 o'clock on Monday night a Russian nick-named Lindo Romero broke into the coffee-house of Sor. Bastelo in calle Castellanos and attacked the owner with a knife. Five men who were playing billiards ran away in alarm and Sor. Bastelo in his terrible struggle with the Russian received several bites and wounds but luckily escaped with his life.

Rumors are current of a man and a woman being found murdered close to the barrack, but the matter is hushed up and the 'Tribuna' contradicts it.

Another shopkeeper near the Aduna was attacked by a burglar, on Tuesday night, who attempted to kill him and rob the place.

A soldier of the Auxiliar battalion fired at his commanding officer, with intent to kill, but was luckily seized without being able to carry out his murderous attempt.

The 'sorteo' or drawing lots of the Nat. Guards to march against Paraguay took place on the 2nd, every tenth man being drafted.

The 'Blaucos' keep up an uneasy feeling by openly stating that the Paraguayans will soon be in Montevideo, and the 'Tribuna' mentions an intended expedition from Concepcion to seize Paysandú and proclaim for the invaders.

Sor Garcia editor of the 'Reforma' has been again placed under arrest: the police seems very active, no fewer than 27 persons being seized in one day (29th ult.) Everything looks as if a storm were brewing.

Mr. John McColl and Sor Umaram have been named to act as a committee for public roads.

The 'Reforma' has not been suppressed; the 'Epoca' is dead; 'Zipizape, a humorous print, is revived. The quarrel between Sor Bustamante and the 'Siglo' has been arranged amicably. The 'Tribuna' has got the contract for all Govt. printing.

The concert by Messrs. Werner and Schramm passed off well: a new opera company is playing at Solis Theatre.

M^r. Lafone's mill is to be sold by auction on the 19th; it is a great establishment, covering 5,000 square yards and in excellent condition.

An excavation, or subterranean passage, has been discovered in Calle Rincón: it is supposed to communicate with the Cabildo.

The Mañá Bank has ceased to have connection with the Gas Company. The cold weather has set in very sharp.

The 'Tribuna' has an article about the new English colonies in Patagonia (extracted from a French journal), pretending that this is an ambitious attempt of Great Britain to extend her possessions from the Falkland Islands to the Argentine mainland.

The new management of the Solis Theatre was appointed on the 5th inst.

The arrival of the Paraguayans in Uruguayana was known, but it was stated that they came with the intention to abandon their colors and join the allies!

STARTLING NEWS FROM SAN JUAN.

TERTULIAS AND THE LADIES.

NEW MINES GOING TO DESTRUCTION.

CONTINGENT TROUBLES.

Hilario, June 12th 1865.

Mr. Editor,

When women subscribe to patriotic sentiments, and offer to sacrifice the dearest pleasures of life for the benefit of their destitute countrymen, one should be particularly on one's guard. Give a tertulia and levy a contribution, they will all go and generously allow the gentlemen to pay for them; invite Sanjuaninas to one, after they have declared by the public press, that they will stay away, behold, they will all go too. I suppose the fair ones have seen that they punish themselves without benefiting the poor families, or have changed their minds, or taken the will for the deed, enough: tertulias are no scarcer than usual in San Juan. The streets of that flourishing capital are at present most respectable; no peons lazily lounging at street corners, or sitting in groups of threes and fours, with a large Sandia between them—

no peons on horseback, no peons of work in town or the neighborhood. Every able man is either enrolled in the National Guard, or hiding, in town, or at the mines and other out of the way places. The great objection to serving is the small belief they have in eventual payment of their services.— You know that although the Buenos Ayres papers declared that the last war was paid for, it's nothing of the kind; 'quien sabe' what became of the money. The regiments of the line are to be enriched by 150 men from here, partly choice specimens from the prison and the rest composed of undutiful members of the National Guard, who are thus to be rewarded for hiding, or rather for being found. The soldiers that marched a fortnight ago are still much talked of. Minister Carril went with them to Mendoza to see them sent off at once, in case the Mendosinos should not be ready to start. His brother, Don Pedro, marches as captain; great offence was given by his nomination as all the other officers have seen one or more campaigns, whilst he goes to his first. He may be very plucky and able, but it does seem hard to prefer a man, who has on other occasions always kept out of the way and excused himself with being 'Oriental,' before men who have proved themselves good soldiers and have always been ready to serve their country.

The mines are doing well; one of Ricard's in Castaño, the 'San Ignacio' has recently cut a lode of 6 feet wide with a shaft and a second 18 inches wide with the adit, thus proving that the riches of ore increase with depth. One of the petty Amalgamating works, the 'Sorocayense,' which failed once last year, is again on the brink of ruin. The Director must needs invent a new method of amalgamating Galenas, [as if not every possible process had been tried in Europe a hundred years ago] and the results are, that on a Cajon of ore, the working of which or the desilverizing of which he is paid 50 \$ for, the loss of Mercury is from 40 to 50 lbs. A new smelting establishment is to be put up in Castaño by an enterprising French Gunsmith, with what probable success I leave you to judge: there is to be no capital employed.

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ENGLISH BALL AT SAN PEDRO.

(From a Correspondent)

June 29th.

There is nothing of notable to relate. The camps are in splendid condition, and in many parts the lambing is going on most favourably. The weather too is all that could be desired with the exception of an occasional frosty night, which at this season of the year must be expected. Under the 'regimen' of one Sr. Chiffon, Sr. Chiffon, San Pedro promises to go ahead. In its way it is a pleasant enough little place, and our worthy Justice of Peace is a man of energy and extremely popular with all classes. On the 24th inst some of our foreign residents, the Messrs. Harvey, Trant, Boxell and Ford gave a ball in his honor.

The elite of San Pedro and its neighbourhood had been invited, and the ball room presented a perfect galaxy of beauty. The large school-room in the Plaza had been kindly offered for the occasion, and it, with a fine suite of rooms adjoining were all thrown open.

The music was admirable, amongst other musicians the services of an eminent pianist from Arceifes, having been secured. The dancing was kept up with unabated zeal until the sun's bright rays warned all that "wee small hours" had fled too quickly.

In the promenades amid the interludes of dancing, I gazed upon many lovely faces, upon regal forms and half dreamed of those sweet lines of "Byron."

'She walks in beauty, like the night of cloudless climes and starry skies.'

The supper room was thrown open at half past twelve (12½) and troupes of happy friends were continually passing and repassing until the finale: everyone seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and on *dit* never was such a ball seen in San Pedro.

There is considerable war excitement and the latest news is anxiously looked for.

LIGHT SOVEREIGNS.

There was a time in Buenos Ayres when a great noise was made about light ounces; clerks went about with small scales to weigh every doubloon they received. Now, however, since ounces have almost vanished from our market, and sovereigns have taken their place, so much attention is not paid to the weight of our gold coins, although now and then, when large amounts are paid away and sovereigns received by their weight frequently the receiving tellers of the banks and bankers have such a deficiency in the

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There is nothing more extraordinary than the wear and tare of gold. A clerk who runs about town with a half filled bag of sovereigns jingling in his hand is probably unaware of the injury he is doing the coins—friction of coins should be most carefully guarded against as much as possible, but with gold coins particularly. We extract the following from the *Times* of the 16th Feb. 1863. The veracity of our London colleague on all matters of figures is so well established that our readers may rely on the following statement:

"In the five years 1857-61 sovereigns and half-sovereigns to the amount of £111,703,046 were tendered at the Bank of England, and £2,817,725 of the amount—more than 2½ per cent.—rejected as too light to be put into circulation again. In the year 1861, out of 23,301,219 brought to the Bank, there was \$59,781 of light coin. The amount rejected in the last 18 years has exceeded £3,000,000.

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The President of the Topographic Department has favored us with a copy of the magnificent map of Paraguay and Corrientes, recently published and dedicated to General Mitre. It embraces the whole seat of war from Puntas de Basnaldo to the remote yerbales of Paraguay, taking in San Borja and all that part of Rio Grande formerly belonging to Montevideo where the invading arms are now playing so prominent a part. All the immense territory watered by the Rivers Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay, where the sound of artillery now breaks upon the ear, and even the solitudes of Misiones, the wild mountain ranges of Brazil, the pastoral haunts of Corrientes, the dark forests of the Chaco, the unexplored marshes of Ybera, the populous centres of Paraguay with their railway, high-roads, water-courses, &c., all are embraced in a single glance, and delineated with a neatness and precision reflecting the highest credit. Persons desirous of following the progress of the belligerents in the present grand and extensive campaign will find this map invaluable, for nothing of the kind has hitherto been published, and the price is so trifling as to leave it within the reach of all. It measures about 3 feet by 4½, and is nicely colored. In returning our thanks and congratulations to the Topographic Department, we will conclude by advising our readers to provide themselves with the map, which is on sale at the following places: Messrs. Mackern calle San Martin, Ure calle Florida, Elia 42 Bolivar, Morta in front of the College, and Fusoni calle Cangano.

SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLUTIONS.

People in this country are apt to imagine that a revolution means a total subversion of all existing authority, accompanied by the miseries and evils attendant on civil war; but such is not the rule in South America, where a revolution often implies only a change of the presidents, or of some military governor, to be replaced by another more ambitious or more successful. No doubt one great inconvenience attendant upon these Republican governments, is their tendency to fall into the hands of unscrupulous military chiefs, who set at defiance the organized forms of representation, and assume for the time being a kind of dictatorship. Such violent changes are, of course, exceedingly injurious to the countries where they occur, and retard their progress, but not to any realizable extent, as commercial transactions and ordinary business go on as usual, and in few instances does the revolutionary spirit extend beyond the chief actors, the people themselves caring little about, or taking little interest in the struggle. Still, there can be no doubt that such events create a feeling of distrust in Europe and retard what would otherwise result in more rapid progress, by means of European emigration and the investment of European capital in those splendid countries, which require the application of both to render them fruitful and productive. The drawback to good government in South America does not, therefore, proceed from any particular restlessness of the people themselves, the bulk of whom take no part in political disturbances, but remain at their homes, following out their usual pursuits. Distance and a want of the means of rapid transit have often enabled a mere handful of dissatisfied spirits to array themselves against the Central Government, and to give much trouble. Now, however, that railways are bringing the remote portions of these Republics into closer contact with the central power, and that improved means of locomotion exist, the influence of the better portions of the community will be more widely felt and strengthen the governing body. In

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River Plate Mail.

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MORTALITY AMONG THE BRAZILIANS.

NEW STEAMER BUILDING.

The arrival of the 'liberator of his people' in the Rio de la Plata, called Salto for some years, but faint demonstrations of welcome. Since his arrival he has been in daily communication with President Mitre, going over to Concordia for that purpose.

A change has come o'er the spirit of the Brazilians at last. You will hardly believe it, but nevertheless it is a fact, they have passed over to Entre Rios. For several days they were busily engaged in transporting the troops across, and three days ago the last body left.

Very unfavorable comments are being made on the apathy of the Brazilian movements in contrast to the energetic ones of the Argentines.

Salto is becoming a large lazarus-house I can inform you, on the most reliable authority and surest data, that there are at least 1500 Brazilians in hospital at the present moment. The sickness and mortality is very great, and is daily increasing, so much so, that the authorities are renting additional private houses for the conversion of them into hospitals. Small-pox is also beginning to be rife amongst families, and although a remonstrance was made by the inhabitants against this being made the head-quarters of the infirm, it was not attended to. Many severe strictures are being passed on the medical officers of the army in reporting 'fit for duty' soldiers who really are not in a fit condition to march, and who cannot but succumb to the first bad weather they encounter.

With the exception of the murder of these inoffensive people, the troops have been well-conducted and orderly.

Mr. Wallace, chief engineer of the Rio de la Plata, goes home in the next Liverpool steamer, to superintend the building of a new steamer for the Saltea Company. The new steamer, we believe, is to be of the same tonnage as the late Villa del Salta, only longer, with less draught of water and increased passenger accommodation. This company has certainly proved itself most successful in its operations.

Apropos of the new steamer Solis, in course of construction here, under the superintendence of Mr. Hardy, also for this company, and intended to ply between this port and Paysandú, is rapidly approaching completion, and will shortly be launched. Of course they will send you an invitation to the champagne lunch.

Business frightfully dull; nothing doing in anything. The camps in splendid condition, and a most favorable season for the lambing. Two hundred fine rams from the partido, belonging and bred on Mr. Lawrie's estancia, were put up by auction the other day, but brought no bid.

I have just heard that the Paraguayans have taken Uruguayana, but do

Parties anxious to see the map and study its details will find it in this office, and we give the hint with the conviction that those who take it will afterwards thank us for our pains.

STANDARD TELEGRAMS.

Parana, July 5, 7 p.m.
From up river nothing new since the steamer Esmeralda came down.
To-day the 2nd Battalion of this city and the National Guards of Diamanto marched from this to the Concepcion, in all about 350 men.
Up here very cold weather.
The mansion of the Paraguayos in this city is being prepared for 200 beds as an hospital.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM ITAQUI.

THE PARAGUAYAN VANGUARD DEFEATED.
Blas Pinto, June 27th 1865.
While observing the enemy at the coast of Mbutny, word was brought me that his vanguard of 500 (mounted) infantry had passed the river Mbutny near Doña Hipolita's estancia, on march for Itaquí, and escaped for the night at Fortunato's farm-house on the 25th.

Yesterday at dawn I marched with my brigade to attack the enemy, having advised Col. Sesefredo with the 4th brigade to reinforce me. Between 8 and 9 o'clock I discovered the enemy on the slope of a hill from which I was separated by a great lagoon, full of islands. My picquet of carbinciers opened a hot fire on him, but he only extended his lines and waited for an attack. My cavalry then made repeated charges on his flanks, dealing destruction around, and the enemy fell back in good order to take up a position between the lagoon and a thicket.

At this juncture Colonel Sesefredo came up, and we arranged a combined attack, which succeeded in completely routing the invaders, who fled for refuge to the lagoon and the wood.

The Paraguayans left 150 or 200 killed on the field of battle, and most of the fugitives were wounded. We took all their horses. We had only 29 killed, including Lieutenants Israel, Silva, Moraes, Leandro, Rodriguez, and Fortes, and 86 wounded. We have captured a Paraguayan, who states that the force which took San Borja only counts nine thousand men, and that another corps of 3000 was to come down the Uruguay on the other side, to unite with the first at the river-pass of Itaquí. They have 5 pieces of cannon. They have plundered everything at San Borja, and left no force at that town, sacking the whole country and sweeping off everything as they come along.

ANTONIO FERNANDEZ LINA.

THE INDIANS AT BAHIA BLANCA.

DETAILS OF THE INVASION.

Bahia Blanca, June 12, 1865.

Dear Sir,
Mr. William writes you a full account of the sad affair about the Indians. I can only inform you that last Wednesday, as soon as the news arrived here, by a 'chasque' from Patagones, who reported having observed an Indian trail in the direction of Green Island, 60 men of the troops of the Line and National Guards were at once despatched in their pursuit; but unfortunately after nightfall a terrific storm came on and rendered the roads impassable. Moreover, it was useless to start in pursuit of the savages as they had left Green Island the day before at noon, and as they carried off nothing but horses it must have been impossible to overtake them. I sent all my farm-servants mounted on my own horses, but it was of no avail.

On the Monday previous I sent word to Mr. Williams by three peons all well armed and mounted, to have an eye-out for the Indians, for the rumor was current several days that an Indian named Venancio, formerly a servant in Green Island, had the intention to make a descent on the estancia. Unfortunately the three peons fell into the hands of the Indians, who he headed one of them at once. The only damage they did in Green Island was to sweep off all the horses, strip the Christians, and carry away all their clothes, provisions, &c.

Mr. Williams is anxious to secure the entrance as much as possible, which is indispensable, and we hope not to have a repetition of these disagreeable occurrences.

NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

The steamers brought us on Friday files of all the Montevideo papers to the 6th inst., but no letter from our correspondent. The state of things is rather unpleasant in the sister city: rumors of political intrigue, arrests of contumacious editors, outrages on life and property seem the day, only re-

lieved by a Dutch concert and the preparation of troops for the war against Paraguay.

A young Frenchman named Yturre was murdered at his own counter by a fellow who rushed into the shop at 7 o'clock in the evening. The shopman was a youth of 18 years of age whose hands were horribly cut in trying to defend his property, but the assassin overpowering him cut his throat, and the victim running into the street dropped dead. The police arrested the assassin and found some clothes stained with blood in his box; he has also been identified by a cigar-seller who saw the occurrence.

At 9 o'clock on Monday night a ruffian nick-named Lindo Romero broke into the coffee-house of Sor. Bustelo in calle Castellanos and attacked the owner with a knife. Five men who were playing billiards ran away in alarm and Sor. Bustelo in his terrible struggle with the ruffian received several bites and wounds but luckily escaped with his life.

Rumors are current of a man and a woman being found murdered close to the barrack, but the matter is hushed up and the 'Tribuna' contradicts it.

Another shopkeeper near the Aduna was attacked by a burglar, on Tuesday night, who attempted to kill him and rob the place.

A soldier of the Auxiliar battalion fired at his commanding officer with intent to kill, but was luckily seized without being able to carry out his murderous attempt.

The 'sorteo' or drawing lots of the Nat. Guards to march against Paraguay took place on the 2nd, every tenth man being drafted.

The 'Blancos' keep up an uneasy feeling by openly stating that the Paraguayans will soon be in Montevideo, and the 'Tribuna' mentions an intended expedition from Concepcion to seize Paysandú and proclaim for the invaders.

Sor Garcia editor of the 'Reforma' has been again placed under arrest: the police seems very active, no fewer than 27 persons being seized in one day (20th ult.) Everything looks as if a storm were brewing.

Mr. John McColl and Sor Umanan have been named to act as a committee for public roads.

The 'Reforma' has not been suppressed; the 'Epoca' is dead; 'Zipizape,' a humorous print, is revived. The quarrel between Sor Bustamante and the 'Siglo' has been arranged amicably. The 'Tribuna' has got the contract for all Govt. printing.

The concert by Messrs. Werner and Schramm passed off well: a new opera company is playing at Solis Theatre.

Mf. Lafone's mill is to be sold by auction on the 19th; it is a great establishment, covering 5,000 sq. yards and in excellent condition.

An excavation, or subterranean passage, has been discovered in Calle Rincon: it is supposed to communicate with the Cabildo.

The Mauá Bank has ceased to have connection with the Gas Company. The cold weather has set in very sharp.

The 'Tribuna' has an article about the new English colonies in Patagonia (extracted from a French journal), pretending that this is an ambitious attempt of Great Britain to extend her possessions from the Falkland Islands to the Argentine mainland.

The new management of the Solis Theatre was appointed on the 5th inst.

The arrival of the Paraguayans in Uruguayana was known, but it was stated that they came with the intention to abandon their colors and join the allies!

STARTLING NEWS FROM SAN JUAN.

TERTULIAS AND THE LADIES.

NEW MINES GOING TO DESTRUCTION.

CONTINGENT TROUBLES.

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Salto is becoming a large lazarus-house I can inform you, on the most reliable authority and surest data, that there are at least 1500 Brazilians in hospital at the present moment. The sickness and mortality is very great, and is daily increasing, so much so, that the authorities are rearing additional private houses for the conversion of them into hospitals. Small-pox is also beginning to be rife amongst families, and although a remonstrance was made by the inhabitants against this being made the head-quarters of the infirm, it was not attended to. Many severe strictures are being passed on the medical officers of the army in reporting 'fit for duty' soldiers who really are not in a fit condition to march, and who cannot but succumb to the first bad weather they encounter.

With the exception of the murder of these inoffensive people, the troops have been well-conducted and orderly.

Mr. Wallace, chief engineer of the Rio de la Plata, goes homo in the next Liverpool steamer, to superintend the building of a new steamer for the Salteña Company. The new steamer, we believe, is to be of the same tonnage as the late Villa del Salta, only longer, with less draught of water and increased passenger accommodation. This company has certainly proved itself most successful in its operations.

Apropos, the new steamer Solis, in course of construction here, under the superintendence of Mr. Hardy, also for this company, and intended to ply between this port and Paysandú, is rapidly approaching completion, and will shortly be launched. Of course they will send you an invitation to the champagne lunch.

Business frightfully dull; nothing doing in anything. The camps in splendid condition, and a most favorable season for the lambing. Two hundred fine rams from the partido, belonging and bred on Mr. Lawrie's estancia, were put up by auction the other day, but brought no bid.

I have just heard that the Paraguayans have taken Uruguayana, but do

