

THE ARGENTINE BANK

31, 33, and 35 San Martin

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

On Tuesday, 1st May, this Bank was opened for the first time...

SAVINGS BANK. On special and currency, 6 per cent. per annum.

JUST ARRIVED! BURNETT'S CELEBRATED COCAINE, FLORIMEL, AND KALLISTON.

Wholesale and Retail at 64 San Martin, Crawford & Murray, 65 Reconquista, Crawford's, 30 Calle Rivadavia.

The Daily and Weekly Standard TO BE HAD AT THE AGENCY OF MR. HERRING, 44-PASEO JULIO-14.

Subscription to the "Standard," \$30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

INAUGURATION OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS.

Pursuant to the Decree of the President late on Saturday evening, the long looked for ceremony of opening Congress took place on Sunday, at 45 minutes after the appointed hour.

At one o'clock, the hour appointed by his Excellency, the Presidential coach, drawn by four horses, dashed under the National Government-house arch, and the President and staff awaited there the summons of the House.

A small crowd, principally of foreigners, held the open space in front of the Congress-hall. The arrival of each of the Foreign Ministers was announced by a hack-coach driving up, and the Palermo boys presenting arms.

At half-past one o'clock we entered the house, and found the 'coup d'oeil' peculiar. The public gallery was tolerably filled, the Foreign Ministers' box in a blaze with gold-laced overcoats.

At the head of the box sat the worthy representative of Queen Victoria. Hard by M. Brito, with a splendid white surcoat, which attracted much notice.

I trust that Heaven will bless our work and strengthen our principles, inspire the people with civic virtue, the army with courage, and the Congress with wisdom.

The Honorable Senators and Deputies! The Congress session is inaugurated. There was no applause, clapping of hands, or 'hear, hear,' at the conclusion of the speech; in fact people seemed disappointed that H. E. did not say more; he wound up without an effort, by simply handing the Vice-President his message, who at once ordered it to be read by the Secretary.

At a quarter to two o'clock the clerks of the House took their seats, and, ringing the bell, summoned the members. The first who entered was Dn. Pastor Obligado, who, bowing to the top gallery, took his seat: then followed all the other members.

Journal for five minutes. The band outside the door struck up the National Hymn. As the Executive walked in, the whole House rose. President Mitre ascended the dais with a firm step, and took his place alongside the Vice-President; Dr. Rawson, Prime Minister, sat below at the head, he looked well and cheerful; Dr. Elizalde sat next, apparently somewhat thinner; Sr. Gonzales, the Finance Minister, was beside him (like the Bonds he seemed to have improved); whilst the portly form of the Minister of Education wound up the line.

The President was dressed as a Spanish Captain General, but wore no sword; he looked well and seems to have survived the hardships of the Tuyuti campaign without even a wrinkle: he sat during the delivery of his *ricia* speech; his voice was less energetic than plaintive, and there was an unmistakable melancholy when he touched on the prolongation of the campaign, his postponed hopes &c. The acute observer might have remarked that when he adverted to fighting to the last, so long as a soldier and flagstaff were left in the country, and continuing the war at all hazards, there was an assumed energy obvious everywhere save in the countenance: he sat whilst he spoke, and fixed his eyes on the printed copy of his message which he held in his hand during the delivery; once only he seemed short of an expression, but it was evident that he composed his speech whilst walking from the Government house to the Congress Hall and seemed determined at all hazards to avoid the Alsina style and its consequences.

The President's speech was as follows:—

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

I had thought and should have wished not to present myself before you until after a glorious termination of the war in which we are involved. Circumstances over which I had no control called me away temporarily from the post which honor and duty indicate as mine, so long as there is a single Argentine soldier or flag to lead to battle against the foreign foe that provoked us to the fight: such circumstances alone cause me to assist at this solemn inauguration. But, I am happy to tell you that the objects for which I resumed the reins of power have been carried out: the peace of the country, disturbed by sedition, is again happily restored, and the efforts of traitors, who stopped not at the most execrable crimes, have been vigorously suppressed by the Federal forces and the weight of public opinion.

I feel confident that the day of final victory, and of solid and honorable peace, so much desired by all, and so much delayed by the effects of treason, is now near at hand; and that the Argentine Republic, as soon as its lawful aspirations be realized, and with a present and future all its own, will continue its onward march towards great destinies, under the auspices of progress pregnant with liberty, and in the midst of a peace obtained at the cost of such generous sacrifices.

To consolidate our internal order under the rule of institutions, by opposing good to evil; to strengthen nationality by the union of all legitimate interests; to save the present dignity of the country, and guarantee peace with our neighbors both for the present and future; to facilitate the march of whatever Governments come after us—this is the task that has fallen on us in this period of trial.

I trust that Heaven will bless our work and strengthen our principles, inspire the people with civic virtue, the army with courage, and the Congress with wisdom.

Honorable Senators and Deputies! The Congress session is inaugurated.

There was no applause, clapping of hands, or 'hear, hear,' at the conclusion of the speech; in fact people seemed disappointed that H. E. did not say more; he wound up without an effort, by simply handing the Vice-President his message, who at once ordered it to be read by the Secretary. We cannot now enter into a criticism of this lengthy document, the reading of which exhausted some 20 minutes. There are certain requisites to State messages which if disregarded reduce these documents to the lowest ebb of 'state literature'—unfortunately many such matters were overlooked—the message dated back so far as the 1st of May, was known to every one present; the reader appeared to be suffering from a bad cold, and the topics and sentences to be all jumping about. The only originality traceable in the paper is the total absence of local matter: the cholera and state of the city are forgotten, the Indians not touched on. There is a good deal of 'the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out'; it is, however, not written for an English public, and therefore hardly admits of any strictures on our part: it is a Spanish document, adheres to Spanish style. Cervantes or Shakespeare might have written more, and that certainly neither could have said less.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

May 1st 1867.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. At the commencement of another season of parliamentary labors I salute and congratulate you and the Argentine people whom you represent, on the re-establishment of peace and order in all those parts of the Republic where sedition and outbreaks recently occurred.

While commanding the allied army in front of the enemy, in Paraguay, and fulfilling my duty in sharing the glories and dangers of my brave comrades, I was forced for a time to abandon the post of honor, my presence being urgently called for at Rosario and B. Ayres: at the same time I despatched from head-quarters a respectable division of Argentine horse, foot, and artillery, to quell the rebellion in the interior provinces.

The expediency of these measures was shown by the results. One of the armies of the interior, comprising the above division, and under command of Gen. Venecio Paunero ably fulfilled its mission: a portion of this army under the immediate orders of Col. Arredondo engaged and cut to pieces the more numerous rebel forces at San Ignacio; and the Northern army, under Gen. Taboada, composed of National Guards from Santiago, Tucuman, Catamarca and Rioja, succeeded a few days later in destroying the remainder of the rebels, who gave battle at Paso Bargas, in the suburbs of Rioja, and received the chastisement of their treason.

These two battles sufficed to put an end to the rebellion, and although it is to be regretted that the speedy flight of the ring-leaders across the frontier saved their guilty heads from the severe penalty of the law, still it is true that in a very short time and with little bloodshed we have put down a formidable rebellion and pacified the Republic.

The various provinces, and their Governments, that were called on to lend their assistance, came forward with energy, patriotism, and good-will. It is, moreover, worthy the special notice of Congress that Governor Posse of Tucuman, and his minister Campo, as well as Gen. Taboada of Santiago, put themselves at the head of their respective contingents, the last named acting as Chief of the Staff at the battle of Bargas.

Under the auspices of tranquillity and order that at present reign throughout the Republic, the Government will be enabled to dedicate all its attention to the speedy and glorious termination of the war in which we are involved, along with our allies of Brazil and Uruguay, against the Paraguayan Government; I shall now proceed to give you an account of the most notable occurrences since the closing of your session of last year.

As regards our relations with Foreign Powers, I am happy to say they are on the most cordial footing. Observing towards all a frank and loyal policy, which they duly reciprocate; fulfilling the international obligations that bind us mutually, while they do the same—the Argentine Republic stands high in the esteem of the civilized world, and we have merely to remove some unfavorable impressions with one or other friendly power caused by erroneous information respecting the just rights of the Republic in repelling the war provoked by the Paraguayan Dictator, which impressions led to certain suspicions about the rectitude of our intentions and of the object of the campaign. Our only object is to vindicate the national honor, and obtain guarantees for the future maintenance of peace and good relations with the Republic of Paraguay. Nothing more and nothing less. I shall always avail myself, as on the present occasion, of solemnly making this declaration on our own honor, as well as of that of our worthy allies whose interests are analogous with ours in this long and bloody war.

The Chilean Government, through its representative, offered its mediation towards bringing the war to a close. This humane act was duly appreciated by the Argentine Government, but nowise acceptable under the circumstances, owing to the just reasons which we explained to the Chilean agent. The war in which Chile and the other Pacific Republics are involved with Spain has given rise to a correspondence which you will find in the Ministerial 'memoria'. Our Government, without neglecting the real interests of America, thinks it has consulted those of the Republic by observing a strict neutrality in a quarrel that it neither could nor ought to take any part in. Interests of another nature and of mutual convenience suggest the amplification of the treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, since the Chilean Government objects to the one now existing: we are ready to enter on these arrangements, on a basis of strict reciprocity. The recent rebellion in the Interior, which grew up and took such proportions in the provinces bordering on Chile, and the fact that the ring-leaders took refuge in that Republic, have given rise to reclamations on our part. As these are grounded on

justice, we entertain a conviction that they will be justly and benevolently responded to by the enlightened administration of the sister Republic.

The Government of Peru, as is already notorious has fallen into a lamentable error about the Paraguayan war, and one which shows how much that country is in the dark respecting the causes of the present campaign of the Allies, and its tendency and character. In the 'memoria' of Foreign Affairs you will find other details as to the state of our relations with that Republic.

The explanations given by our Government to that of Bolivia, in answer to a protest about the line of frontier, seem to have been satisfactory; it least we have heard no more about the matter since. Moreover, the most perfect *entente cordiale* exists, and our commercial relations continue without interruption.

The Cabinet of Washington has again displayed its desire for the peace and prosperity of these countries, offering its good offices to us and to our allies, for an amicable arrangement of the Paraguayan difficulty. In accord with our allies we declined so friendly a proposal with thanks: duty and honor obliged us to do so.

As regards our allies, the Empire of Brazil and Republic of Uruguay, I am glad to say that the intimate and cordial relations we have cultivated, the community of sufferings, glories and dangers we have shared, have drawn still closer the mutual bonds, and consolidated an alliance that is based on public faith and common convenience.

The Diplomatic agents of European powers accredited near this Government are entitled to consideration for their upright and friendly proceedings. All questions, whether of old standing or newly arisen, have been amicably settled. At present there is no question remaining, or anything to produce a misunderstanding between the Republic and the Foreign Powers with whom we maintain relations of amity and commerce.

The Government being forced to devote almost the entire revenue to the exigencies of the Paraguayan war, and more recently for the pacification of the Interior, it has been impossible to realize many intended reforms and improvements necessary for the progress and prosperity of the country, notwithstanding the war. Nevertheless we have attended, as far as possible, to whatever was of most general utility.

By virtue of the law sanctioned by Congress, the Government took 300 shares in the Primer Entre-rano (Gualeguay) Railway. It is to be hoped that this line, of such general convenience, will soon be a reality.

The Central Argentine Railway Co. will soon be in possession of the lands along the line from Rosario to Frayle Muerto. The Governments of Santa Fé and Cordoba have lent every co-operation, and given every facility to the commissioners named by the National Executive for the delivery of said lands and the expropriation of such sites as became necessary according to law. Meantime the works go steadily forward, and the line will soon be complete as far as Villa Nueva.

Although nothing has yet been done in the Eastern Argentine Railway (Entre-Rios and Corrientes), the necessary surveys and plans are made, to begin when the opportunity offers. The want of a bridge over the Rio Tercero was much felt, and we have made a contract with Mr. Wheelwright to put up one by the end of the year. The electric telegraph from this city to Colonia and Montevideo works with due regularity and is of immense benefit to commerce. The Government has contracted for another line from here to Chile, as well as a third to connect Rosario with B. Ayres.

At the request of the 'empresarios' of the Welsh Colony at Chubut, we have allowed it a pension for the current year; at the termination whereof we shall be able to determine whether the colonists can continue there or should be removed to a more suitable locality.

The events which obliged Congress to order an intervention in Catamarca have not brought about the desired end, owing to causes beyond our control, especially the recent rebellion that held sway in some of the upper provinces, including a part of Catamarca. Nevertheless the provisional Government established by the people lent every assistance to put down the rebels, and placed itself under the orders of the National commissioner. It is hoped that this province will shortly again be governed by constitutional authority, as befits the patriotism and good feeling of the people of Catamarca.

The preconceived plan of the rebels who overset the Governments of Mendoza and San Juan, extended also to some other provinces, where sundry disturbances occurred; but the rebels being everywhere subdued, the restoration of law and order followed.

After the overthrow of Governor Ferreyra in Cordoba, by a revolution, and when the National authority was preparing to act up to its duty in the emergency, the Governor handed in his resignation to the Legislature, who

accepted same and then appointed Dr. Matthew Luque as Governor.

Whether owing to the demoralization produced by a number of local revolutions, or to the impotency of the Government, the Province of Cordoba has not responded as might have been expected by the Republic and National Executive, in the war against Paraguay or in the movements to put down the rebels. On the contrary, it has been the refuge of many of the rebels and their leaders, some of whom started from Cordoba, with arms in their hands, to unfurl the banner of revolt. The National Government has dictated proper measures to vindicate the law and bring down the severe agency of justice on those who may be slown to have connived in that province with the rebellion.

The Province and Government of B. Ayres have unreservedly lent whatever elements were called for by the National Government; and with the utmost readiness and patriotism offered all necessary resources for the annihilation of the rebels and the restoration of order. The Government of B. Ayres having requested that the Boca road should be restored to Provincial jurisdiction, for the purpose of necessary repairs, the National authorities acceded to the demand even before the expiration of the law of residence in the capital.

The National Tribunals continue to render the valuable services expected from so great an institution. Many grave questions came before them during the past year, and it is a matter for honorable satisfaction that even certain interests complicated with those of the enemy (Paraguay) have found the fullest guarantee. The rebellion of the interior provinces being now over, the severe and impartial sentence of the Federal Tribunals will be called for, to vindicate public law and dignity, apart from the impulse of political passion.

The work of drawing up Codes, entrusted to able and zealous lawyers, progresses rapidly. At the close of last Session, the 2nd Vol. of the Civil Code was presented to Congress, and in this session the 3rd, now in press, will be laid before you.

The church of the Republic has been honored by the creation of an Archbishop's see. On presentation of the Papal Bulls the new Archbishop entered on his dignity, and the Ecclesiastical Tribunals were organized, after many difficulties heretofore insuperable.

The Government regrets having been unable to do as much as it could have desired for the cause of education. Nevertheless, in those provinces where order has not been disturbed the National Colleges have made great progress, and primary education is attended to with the sums voted for the purpose. As it is admitted that popular instruction is the most important of all necessities, the Government will present in due time projects on this head.

The revenue of 1866 amounted to 9,568,554\$, showing an increase of 1,273,483\$ over the returns of 1865 being equivalent to 16 per cent. The revenue of last year has been 721,554\$ more than the estimate of ways and means, and exceeds the sum voted in the budget by 1,415,274\$ But for the reduction of 2 per cent. on exports in 1866, the increase would have been 19 per cent. over 1865, and 37 per cent. over the returns of 1864.

The steady growth of our revenue in spite of the rebellion in the provinces and the Paraguayan war, is a striking proof of the wonderful development of our trade and produce, which makes the Republic already figure respectably in the import and export tables of foreign nations.

The Government negotiated with the Provincial Bank of B. Ayres for a credit of 4,000,000\$ according to law of Sept. 1st, to meet the expenses of the war in Paraguay; and by means of this easy and lucky transaction we were enabled to dispose of that amount for the purposes intended, without loss or drawback. With a part of this loan, with the ordinary revenue of the country, and with a sum of money raised abroad by permission of Congress, we have been able to meet the extraordinary and heavy expenses of the Paraguayan war and the revolt in the interior, besides the ordinary cost of administration, and it affords Government great pleasure to say that the Funded Debt and all other national obligations have been religiously attended to.

The Finance Minister will give you a detailed account of the collection and outlay of the national revenues. The Department of War and Marine has duly attended to the multiplied and urgent requirements of the Paraguayan war and the rebellion in the provinces. The despatch of war-stores and army-clothing, and organization of forces, &c. have been ably managed, and the most praiseworthy zeal and activity displayed by the Parque and Commissariat departments, as well as by volunteer committees among the citizens, who have rendered signal service in this manner to the Government and to the country.

The Argentine army now in the field in Paraguay, forming part of the allied army, is entitled to the consideration of Congress and of the Republic, for its valor, discipline and constancy. Firm and serene at its post of honor and duty, it still bravely holds out in a struggle that has already lasted two years, supporting with heroic self-sacrifice all the hardships peculiar to the country and climate.

As regards the armies of the Interior, one of which was reinforced with some divisions from the head-quarters in Paraguay, they have fulfilled their duty under Generals Venecio Paunero and A. Taboada, putting the rebels to flight, driving the ring-leaders beyond the frontier, and thus effecting the pacification of the country and re-establishment of the lawful authorities in those places where they had been ousted by the rebels. The divisions belonging to our army in Paraguay will speedily return to head-quarters and assist in the glorious termination of the campaign.

The steamers composing the Argentine navy continue to execute whatever service is required of them for the army, and have recently been reinforced by two capacious steam-transports.

In fulfillment of a precept of the Constitution I have given you a picture of the condition of the Republic, and recounted whatever of most consequence has occurred since the close of last session, including such time as the Administration was held by the worthy Vice-president, Dr. Marcos Paz. The 'memorias' of the various Ministers of State, which will be laid before you in due time, will complete this rapid sketch and also furnish interesting food for study of the Congress members if they would properly appreciate the real state of affairs.

BARTOLOME MITRE,

ROSARIO.

LIST OF INDIAN ATROCITIES. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) May 31, 1867.

The Provincial Legislature opened its Sessions on the 25th of this month. The Message of the Governor, Mr. Oroño, is a lengthy document, and I have only had time to glance it over. I shall, in my next correspondence, translate and condense the most important portions for your packet edition. In the meantime I translate for the Standard the Governor's opening speech (which we shall give to-morrow.)

I will give you an idea of the losses suffered on the southern frontier by the last two invasions of the savages. The Anglo-Saxon principle is, that everything that affects the people should be freely published and freely discussed, and I see no reason in this country to act otherwise. It is only bad Governments and bad authorities who derive profit from keeping the people in ignorance and suppressing everything in the shape of bad news. In the first invasion Mr. Laprado lost:—

Cows 5,300
Oxen 250
Mares 1,000
Horses 250
Sheep 6,000
Horses of peons 250
With one 'puesto' destroyed.

Horacio Duarte lost 52 head of cattle, his house burnt, together with 20 fanegas of wheat.

Fernin Bourbon, 104 head of cattle. Victor Baldez, 16 head.

José Perez, 35 milch cows and 10 horses.

Camilo Viva, 11 horses. Purdo, 200 mares. Carbonel, number not known.

Andres Morales, 60 horses and mares, and 80 head of horned cattle. Los Leivas, 60 horses and mares, and 50 head of cattle.

Espinosa, 300 horses and mares. The Widow Cardosa, 80 horses and mares and 50 cows.

Rolando, Italian, 500 cows and 100 mares. Luis Quiñero (Rosario), throat cut. Mariano Rodriguez (San Luis), lanced.

Estanislao Mancilla (Santiago), do. Antonio Quina (Mendoza), do. Maria (Cordoba), do.

The wife and four children of Horacio Duarte taken away captives, as well as two women of the 'chacra' and two children, two peons, two children of the 'capataz', Carbonel, 3 persons from the carts of Mr. Amigo, captives. In all, 5 killed and 16 carried off.

Second invasion:— Laprado y Ca., 5,300 head of cattle, 220 horses and mares.

Fortunato Bravo, 600 head of cattle and 50 mares. José Andrada, 200 cows and 70 horses and mares.

Moraza, 200 cows and 20 horses. There were a good many melancholy episodes that I have not been able to collect the account of, and as I do not wish to put anything down that may not be strictly true, I refrain from speaking of them.

These data, I think, ought to have the effect of inducing some strenuous measures to be taken. The price of land subject to these invasions has fallen fifty per cent., and who can calculate the vast loss we are suffering from the bad effect these circum-

stances have on the current of immigration that is running into the country?

I shall say nothing more to-day, but shall certainly return to the subject, for it is our bugbear. Frailo Muerto is receiving no more settlers, for the sole reason that the lands there may be said to be Indian territory. What a shame! What will be the effect on the liberal colonisation schemes of the Central Railway Company?

Yours, &c., W. P.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The great fire at the Brewery in Calle Bolivar on Saturday night, was the chief topic yesterday. As there was no insurance, the owner therefore realizes a total loss. There is little sympathy for Mr. Buhler in English commercial circles, owing to his having made such a colossal fortune, selling native-made Tennent's ale. The loss is estimated at \$400,000! Luckily the fire began on the floors aloft, and consequently the fire was partial. Had it begun lower, the whole place would have been burnt down. The advantages of Insurance were never more obvious than at present: had Mr. Buhler enrolled himself under Mr. Moreno's banner, La Estrella, he would now have nothing to do save call at the office and collect his money.

We have received a full account of the Gualeguaychu races. They passed off admirably and the Entrerianos were so amused, that the Secretaries have been waited on to have another meeting next month: The report we publish to-morrow.

Mr. Hancock Lewis has sent us a very severe rejoinder to Mr. Cooper and Mr. Brooks. This athletic sport business seems to be productive of what is technically called "cheap literature."

An Estanciero from Chilivoley called on us yesterday to report affairs out there: Camps good, sheep fat; 2000 sold to an Englishman, deliverable at 22\$. A large tract of land in the Chacabuco district, bought by an English wool-broker, at reserved prices. Numbers of Englishmen flocking out there; all who have made a start, doing remarkably well; lambing in some parts still going on.

The Entre-rios sheep are doing well. One English estanciero states that on his place they have sealed 60 per cent of the capital: sheep are worth 2 Pats, and sell readily at that price. One or two Englishmen who have grown tired of Camp life, are anxious to sell out. Real chances for some of our friends who are stopping in the hotels in town at great expense.

We hear of a sale of capones in the South camps at 35, and a couple of 'rodeos' of horned cattle at 45; most monstrously cheap.

Owing to the press on our columns, by the President's Message, we are obliged to hold over M. Palliere's interesting letter until to-morrow.

The steamer Sylph arrived in port on Sunday. It appears that the accident was caused by negligence, and not through any defect in the machinery. We feel bound to state this, as there is great noise made about the matter, and much blame attached to the Government. Boilers and engines require every care, and a valve shut at the wrong moment may destroy the finest machinery ever made.

The steamer Julia still lies in the mud at the mouth of the Boca river. The owners are painting her, but it will require a very high tide to get her off.

Governor Alsina's letter in English has produced a most marked and favorable effect. It reads even better in English than in Spanish, and is probably one of the ablest state documents seen for some time. There is a sincerity of heart breathing in every sentence, which strikes the reader at once, and convinces all of the candour and honesty of the Government: his determination to speak the truth and do something for his country. Napoleon could not have penned an sabler justification, and we hope to see the Governor stick to his programme, and begin by making a clean sweep of all the murderers and assassins at present prowling about in the camp with such censurable impunity.

There is a very general desire to know what the Directors of the Colon Theatre intend doing this winter with their establishment: the rumour is current that no new opera company is coming out, and the deposit money \$150,000 will probably be appropriated by the lessors of the theatre. Meanwhile we have no opera, although a very splendid theatre.

The decline in country house property is something stupendous. We hear of some property at a small town on the Southern Railway which cost, a couple of years ago \$125,000 sold off at \$40,500, and another place which cost \$50,000 sold off for \$30,000: even estancia lands show a decline and are difficult of sale.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of several valuable articles of Chinese dress, belonging to Chinese women of the middle class: they are now on exhibition at our museum, the slippers are extremely neat: in fact all the articles are a curiosity in Buenos Ayres.

The Plata Ball was a great success. The Governor was present, and danced "all night till the broad day-light."

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

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M. On Tuesday, 1st May, this Bank was opened for the dispatch of business, on the following terms:— 1st. Discounting Bills, Vouchers, Letters, and Promissory Notes.

JUST ARRIVED! BURNETT'S CELEBRATED COCOAINE, FLORIMEL, AND KALLISTON. Wholesale and Retail at 64 San Martin, Cranwell & Murray's, 66 Reconquista, Cranwell's, 30 Calle Rivadavia.

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The Standard. "Nil falsi andem, nil veri non andem dicere." TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

INAUGURATION OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS.

Pursuant to the Decree of the President late on Saturday evening, the long looked for ceremony of opening Congress took place on Sunday, at 45 minutes after the appointed hour.

At one o'clock, the hour appointed by his Excellency, the Presidential coach, drawn by four horses, dashed under the National Government-house arch, and the President and staff awaited there the summons of the House.

A small crowd, principally of foreigners, held the open space in front of the Congress-hall. The arrival of each of the Foreign Ministers was announced by a hack-coach driving up, and the Palermo boys presenting arms.

At half-past one o'clock we entered the house, and found the 'coup d'œil' peculiar. The public gallery was tolerably filled, the Foreign Ministers' box in a blaze with gold-laced overcoats.

The Consul department was almost empty. Mr. Santa Maria, our worthy British Consul, was at his post, but most of the other Consuls seemed to have forgotten all about the ceremony.

At a quarter to two o'clock the clerks of the House took their seats, and, ringing the bell, summoned the members. The first who entered was Dr. Pastor Obligado, who, bowing to the tall gallery, took his seat.

The Vice-President Dr. Marcos Paz, met the members as they were leaving, and requested them to return. He read the names of the Committees, and stated that the first thing on the list was to send over the way to the Government House for the Executive— which being agreed to, the House ad-

Journal for five minutes. The band outside the door struck up the National Hymn. As the Executive walked in, the whole House rose. President Mitre ascended the dais with a firm step, and took his place alongside the Vice-President; Dr. Rawson, Prime Minister, sat below at the head, he looked well and cheerful; Dr. Elizalde sat next, apparently somewhat thinner; Sr. Gonzalez, the Finance Minister, was beside him (like the Bonds he seemed to have improved); whilst the portly form of the Minister of Education wound up the line.

The President, was dressed as a Spanish Captain General, but wore no sword; he looked well and seems to have survived the hardships of the Tuyuti campaign without even a wrinkle: he sat during the delivery of his *ex vivo* speech; his voice was less energetic than plaintive, and there was an unmistakable melancholy when he touched on the prolongation of the campaign, his postponed hopes &c. The acute observer might have remarked that when he adverted to fighting to the last, so long as a soldier and flagstaff were left in the country, and continuing the war at all hazards, there was an assumed energy obvious everywhere save in the countenance: he sat whilst he spoke, and fixed his eyes on the printed copy of his message which he held in his hand during the delivery; once only he seemed short of an expression, but it was evident that he composed his speech whilst walking from the Government house to the Congress Hall and seemed determined at all hazards to avoid the *Alcina* style and its consequences.

The President's speech was as follows:— Fellow-citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. I had thought and should have wished not to present myself before you until after a glorious termination of the war in which we are involved.

I feel confident that the day of final victory, and of solid and honorable peace, so much desired by all, and so much delayed by the effects of treason, is now near at hand; and that the Argentine Republic, as soon as its lawful aspirations be realized, and with a present and future all its own, will continue its onward march towards great destinies, under the auspices of progress pregnant with liberty, and in the midst of a peace obtained at the cost of such generous sacrifices.

To consolidate our internal order under the rule of institutions, by opposing good to evil; to strengthen nationality by the union of all legitimate interests; to save the present dignity of the country, and guarantee peace with our neighbors both for the present and future; to facilitate the march of whatever Governments come after us—this is the task that has fallen on us in this period of trial.

I trust that Heaven will bless our work and strengthen our principles, inspire the people with civic virtue, the army with courage, and the Congress with wisdom.

Honorable Senators and Deputies! The Congress session is inaugurated. There was no applause, clapping of hands, or 'hear, hear,' at the conclusion of the speech; in fact people seemed disappointed that H. E. did not say more; he wound up without an effort, by simply handing the Vice-President his message, who at once ordered it to be read by the Secretary. We cannot now enter into a criticism of this lengthy document, the reading of which exhausted some 20 minutes.

There are certain requisites to State messages which if disregarded reduce these documents to the lowest ebb of 'state literature'—unfortunately many such matters were overlooked—the message dated back so far as the 1st of May, was known to every one present; the reader appeared to be suffering from a bad cold, and the topics and sentences to be all jumping about. The only originality traceable in the paper is the total absence of local matter: the cholera and state of the city are forgotten, the Indians not touched on. There is a good deal of 'the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out'; it is, however, not written for an English public, and therefore hardly admits of any strictures on our part: it is a Spanish document, adheres to Spanish style. Cervantes or Shakespeare might have written more, but certainly neither could have said less.

The Chilean Government, through its representative, offered its mediation towards bringing the war to a close. This humane act was duly appreciated by the Argentine Government, but nowise acceptable under the circumstances, owing to the just reasons which we explained to the Chilean agent. The war in which Chile and the other Pacific Republics are involved with Spain has given rise to a correspondence which you will find in the Ministerial 'memoria'.

Our Government, without neglecting the real interests of America, thinks it has consulted those of the Republic by observing a strict neutrality in a quarrel that it neither could nor ought to take any part in. Interests of another nature and of mutual convenience suggest the amplification of the treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, since the Chilean Government objects to the one now existing; we are ready to enter on these arrangements, on a basis of strict reciprocity. The recent rebellion in the Interior, which grew up and took such proportions in the provinces bordering on Chile, and the fact that the ring-leaders took refuge in that Republic, have given rise to reclamations on our part. As these are grounded on

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

May 1st 1867.

Fellow—citizens of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. At the commencement of another season of parliamentary labors I salute and congratulate you and the Argentine people whom you represent, on the re-establishment of peace and order in all those parts of the Republic where sedition and outbreaks recently occurred.

While commanding the allied army in front of the enemy, in Paraguay, and fulfilling my duty in sharing the glories and dangers of my brave comrades, I was forced for a time to abandon the post of honor, my presence being urgently called for at Rosario and B. Ayres: at the same time I despatched from head-quarters a respectable division of Argentine horse, foot, and artillery, to quell the rebellion in the interior provinces.

The expediency of these measures was shown by the results. One of the armies of the interior, comprising the above division, and under command of Gen. Venecio Paunero ably fulfilled its mission: a portion of this army under the immediate orders of Col. Arredondo engaged and cut to pieces the more numerous rebel forces at San Ignacio; and the Northern army, under Gen. Taboada, composed of National Guards from Santiago, Tucuman, Catamarca and Rioja, succeeded a few days later in destroying the remainder of the rebels, who gave battle at Paso Vargas, in the suburbs of Rioja, and received the chastisement of their treason.

These two battles sufficed to put an end to the rebellion, and although it is to be regretted that the speedy flight of the ring-leaders across the frontier saved their guilty heads from the severe penalty of the law, still it is true that in a very short time and with little bloodshed we have put down a formidable rebellion and pacified the Republic.

The various provinces, and their Governments, that were called on to lend their assistance, came forward with energy, patriotism, and good-will. It is, moreover, worthy the special notice of Congress that Governor Posse of Tucuman, and his minister Campo, as well as Gen. Taboada of Santiago, put themselves at the head of their respective contingents, the last-named acting as Chief of the Staff at the battle of Vargas.

Under the auspices of tranquillity and order that at present reign throughout the Republic, the Government will be enabled to dedicate all its attention to the speedy and glorious termination of the war in which we are involved, along with our allies of Brazil and Uruguay, against the Paraguayan Government; I shall now proceed to give you an account of the most notable occurrences since the closing of your session of last year.

As regards our relations with Foreign Powers, I am happy to say they are on the most cordial footing. Observing towards all a frank and loyal policy, which they duly reciprocate; fulfilling the international obligations that bind us mutually, while they do the same—the Argentine Republic stands high in the esteem of the civilized world, and we have merely to remove some unfavorable impressions with one or other friendly power caused by erroneous information respecting the just rights of the Republic in repelling the war provoked by the Paraguayan Dictator, which impressions led to certain suspicions about the rectitude of our intentions and of the object of the campaign. Our only object is to vindicate the national honor, and obtain guarantees for the future maintenance of peace and good relations with the Republic of Paraguay. Nothing more and nothing less. I shall always avail myself, as on the present occasion, of solemnly making this declaration on our own honor, as well as of that of our worthy allies whose interests are analogous with ours in this long and bloody war.

The events which obliged Congress to order an intervention in Catamarca have not brought about the desired end, owing to causes beyond our control, especially the recent rebellion that held sway in some of the upper provinces, including a part of Catamarca. Nevertheless the provisional Government established by the people lent every assistance to put down the rebels, and placed itself under the orders of the National commissioner. It is hoped that this province will shortly again be governed by constitutional authority, as befits the patriotism and good feeling of the people of Catamarca.

The preconceived plan of the rebels who overset the Governments of Mendoza and San Juan, extended also to some other provinces, where sundry disturbances occurred; but the rebels being everywhere subdued, the restoration of law and order followed.

After the overthrow of Governor Ferreyra in Cordoba, by a revolution, and when the National authority was preparing to set up to its duty in the emergency, the Governor handed in his resignation to the Legislature, who

justice, we entertain a conviction that they will be justly and benevolently responded to by the enlightened administration of the sister-republic.

The Government of Peru, as is already notorious has fallen into a lamentable error about the Paraguayan war, and one which shows how much that country is in the dark respecting the causes of the present campaign of the Allies, and its tendency and character. In the "memoria" of Foreign Affairs you will find other details as to the state of our relations with that Republic.

The explanations given by our Government to that of Bolivia, in answer to a protest about the line of frontier, seem to have been satisfactory; at least we have heard no more about the matter since. Moreover, the most perfect *entente cordiale* exists, and our commercial relations continue without interruption.

The Cabinet of Washington has again displayed its desire for the peace and prosperity of these countries, offering its good offices to us and to our allies, for an amicable arrangement of the Paraguayan difficulty. In accord with our allies we declined so friendly a proposal with thanks: duty and honor obliged us to do so.

As regards our allies, the Empire of Brazil and Republic of Uruguay, I am glad to say that the intimate and cordial relations we have cultivated, the community of sufferings, glories and dangers we have shared, have drawn still closer the mutual bonds, and consolidated an alliance that is based on public faith and common convenience.

The Diplomatic agents of European powers accredited near this Government are entitled to consideration for their upright and friendly proceedings. All questions, whether of old standing or newly arisen, have been amicably settled. At present there is no question remaining, or anything to produce a misunderstanding between the Republic and the Foreign Powers with whom we maintain relations of amity and commerce.

The Government, being forced to devote almost the entire revenue to the exigencies of the Paraguayan war, and more recently for the pacification of the Interior, it has been impossible to realize many intended reforms and improvements necessary for the progress and prosperity of the country, notwithstanding the war. Nevertheless we have attended, as far as possible, to whatever was of most general utility.

By virtue of the law sanctioned by Congress, the Government took 300 shares in the Primer Entre-río (Guaqueguay) Railway. It is to be hoped that this line, of such general convenience, will soon be a reality.

The Central Argentine Railway Co. will soon be in possession of the lands along the line from Rosario to Frayle Muerto. The Governments of Santa Fé and Cordoba have lent every co-operation, and given every facility to the commissioners named by the National Executive for the delivery of said lands and the expropriation of such sites as became necessary according to law. Meantime the works go steadily forward, and the line will soon be complete as far as Villa Nueva.

Although nothing has yet been done in the Eastern Argentine Railway (Entre-Rios and Corrientes), the necessary surveys and plans are made, to begin when the opportunity offers.

The want of a bridge over the Rio Tercero was much felt, and we have made a contract with Mr. Wheelwright to put up one by the end of the year. The electric telegraph from this city to Colonia and Montevideo works with due regularity and is of immense benefit to commerce. The Government has contracted for another line from here to Chile, as well as a third to connect Rosario with B. Ayres.

At the request of the 'empresarios' of the Welsh Colony at Chubut, we have allowed it a pension for the current year; at the termination whereof we shall be able to determine whether the colonists can continue there or should be removed to a more suitable locality.

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accepted same and then appointed Dr. Matthew Luque as Governor.

Whether owing to the demoralization produced by a number of local revolutions, or to the impotency of the Government, the Province of Cordoba has not responded as might have been expected by the Republic and National Executive, in the war against Paraguay or in the movements to put down the rebels. On the contrary, it has been the refuge of many of the rebels and their leaders, some of whom started from Cordoba, with arms in their hands, to unfurl the banner of revolt. The National Government has dictated proper measures to vindicate the law and bring down the severe agency of justice on those who may be shown to have connived in that province with the rebellion.

The Province and Government of B. Ayres have unreservedly lent whatever elements were called for by the National Government; and with the utmost readiness and patriotism offered all necessary resources for the annihilation of the rebels and the restoration of order. The Government of B. Ayres having requested that the Boca road should be restored to Provincial jurisdiction, for the purpose of necessary repairs, the National authorities acceded to the demand even before the expiration of the law of residence in the capital.

The national Tribunals continue to render the valuable services expected from so great an institution. Many grave questions came before them during the past year, and it is a matter for honorable satisfaction that even certain interests complicated with those of the enemy (Paraguay) have found the fullest guarantee. The rebellion of the interior provinces being now over, the severe and impartial sentence of the Federal Tribunals will be called for, to vindicate public law and dignity, apart from the impulse of political passion.

The work of drawing up Codes, entrusted to able and zealous lawyers, progresses rapidly. At the close of last Session, the 2nd Vol. of the Civil Code was presented to Congress, and in this session the 3rd, now in press, will be laid before you.

The church of the Republic has been honored by the creation of an Archbishop's see. On presentation of the Papal Bulls the new Archbishop entered on his dignity, and the Ecclesiastical Tribunals were organized, after many difficulties heretofore insuperable.

The Government regrets having been unable to do as much as it could have desired for the cause of education. Nevertheless, in those provinces where order has not been disturbed the National Colleges have made great progress, and primary education is attended to with the sums voted for the purpose. As it is admitted that popular instruction is the most imperious of all necessities, the Government will present in due time projects on this head.

The revenue of 1866 amounted to 9,568,554\$, showing an increase of 1,273,483\$ over the returns of 1865, being equivalent to 16 per cent. The revenue of last year has been 721,554\$ more than the estimate of ways and means, and exceeds the sum voted in the budget by 1,415,274\$ But for the reduction of 2 per cent. on exports in 1866, the increase would have been 19 per cent. over 1865, and 37 per cent. over the returns of 1864.

The steady growth of our revenue in spite of the rebellion in the provinces and the Paraguayan war, is a striking proof of the wonderful development of our trade and produce, which makes the Republic already figure respectably in the import and export tables of foreign nations.

The Government negotiated with the Provincial Bank of B. Ayres for a credit of 4,000,000\$ according to law of Sept. 1st., to meet the expenses of the war in Paraguay; and by means of this easy and lucky transaction we were enabled to dispose of that amount for the purposes intended, without loss or drawback. With a part of this loan, with the ordinary revenue of the country, and with a sum of money raised abroad by permission of Congress, we have been able to meet the extraordinary and heavy expenses of the Paraguayan war and the revolt in the interior, besides the ordinary cost of administration, and it affords Government great pleasure to say that the Funded Debt and all other national obligations have been religiously attended to.

The Finance Minister will give you a detailed account of the collection and outlay of the national revenues.

The Department of War and Marine has duly attended to the multiplied and urgent requirements of the Paraguayan war and the rebellion in the provinces. The despatch of war-stores and army-clothing, and organization of forces, &c, have been ably managed, and the most praise-worthy zeal and activity displayed by the Parque and Commissariat departments, as well as by volunteer committees among the citizens, who have rendered signal service in this manner to the Government and to the country.

The Argentine army now in the field in Paraguay, forming part of the allied army, is entitled to the consideration of Congress and of the Republic, for its valor, discipline and constancy. Firm and serene at its post of honor and duty, it still bravely holds out in a struggle that has already lasted high two years, supporting with heroic self-sacrifice all the hardships peculiar to the country and climate.

As regards the armies of the Interior, one of which was reinforced with some divisions from the head-quarters in Paraguay, they have fulfilled their duty under Generals Venecio Paunero and A. Taboada, putting the rebels to flight, driving the ring-leaders beyond the frontier, and thus effecting the pacification of the country and re-establishment of the lawful authorities in those places where they had been ousted by the rebels. The divisions belonging to our army in Paraguay will speedily return to head-quarters and assist in the glorious termination of the campaign.

The steamers composing the Argentine navy continue to execute whatever service is required of them for the army, and have recently been reinforced by two capacious steam-transports.

In fulfilment of a precept of the Constitution I have given you a picture of the condition of the Republic, and recounted whatever of most consequence has occurred since the close of last session, including such time as the Administration was held by the worthy Vice-president, Dr. Marcos Paz. The "memorias" of the various Ministers of State, which will be laid before you in due time, will complete this rapid sketch and also furnish interesting food for study of the Congress members if they would properly appreciate the real state of affairs.

BARTOLOME MITRE, ROSARIO.

LIST OF INDIAN ATROCITIES. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) May 31, 1867.

The Provincial Legislature opened its Sessions on the 25th of this month. The Message of the Governor, Mr. Oroño, is a lengthy document, and I have only had time to glance it over. I shall, in my next correspondence, translate and condense the most important portions for your packet edition. In the meantime I translate for the Standard the Governor's opening speech (which we shall give to-morrow).

I will give you an idea of the losses suffered on the southern frontier by the last two invasions of the savages. The Anglo-Saxon principle is, that everything that affects the people should be freely published and freely discussed, and I see no reason in this country to act otherwise. It is only bad Governments and bad authorities who derive profit from keeping the people in ignorance and suppressing everything in the shape of bad news.

In the first invasion Mr. Laprado lost:— Cows 5,300 Oxen 250 Mares 1,000 Horses 250 Sheep 6,000 Horses of peons 250

With one 'puesto' destroyed. Horacio Duarte lost 52 head of cattle, his house burnt, together with 20 fanegas of wheat, Fernin Bourbon, 104 head of cattle, Victor Baldez, 16 head, José Perez, 35 milch cows and 10 horses, Camilo Viva, 11 horses, Pardo, 200 mares, Carbonel, number not known, Andres Morales, 60 horses and mares, and 80 head of horned cattle, Los Leivas, 60 horses and mares, and 50 head of cattle, Espinosa, 300 horses and mares, The Widow Cardosa, 80 horses and mares and 50 cows, Rolando, Italian, 500 cows and 100 mares, Luis Quintero (Rosario), throat cut, Mariano Rodriguez (San Luis), lanced, Estanislao Mancilla (Santiago), do, Antonio Quina (Mendoza), do, Maria — (Cordoba), do, The wife and four children of Horacio Duarte taken away captives, as well as two women of the 'chiera' and two children, two peons, two children of the 'capataz,' Carbonel, 3 persons from the carts of Mr. Amigo, captives. In all, 5 killed and 16 carried off.

Second invasion:— Laprado y Ca., 5,300 head of cattle, 220 horses and mares, Fortunato Bravo, 600 head of cattle and 50 mares, José Andrada, 200 cows and 70 horses and mares, Moraza, 200 cows and 20 horses.

There were a good many melancholy episodes that I have not been able to collect the account of, and as I do not wish to put anything down that may not be strictly true, I refrain from speaking of them.

These data, I think, ought to have the effect of inducing some strenuous measures to be taken. The price of land subject to these invasions has fallen fifty per cent., and who can calculate the vast loss we are suffering from the bad effect these circum-

stances have on the current of immigration that is running into the country!

I shall say nothing more to-day, but shall certainly return to the subject, for it is our bugbear. Fraile Muerto is receiving no more settlers, for the sole reason that the lands there may be said to be Indian territory. What a shame! What will be the effect on the liberal colonisation schemes of the Central Railway Company?

Yours, &c., W. P.

EDITOR'S TABLE. The great fire at the Brewery in Calle Bolívar on Saturday night, was the chief topic yesterday. As there was no insurance, the owner therefore realizes a total loss. There is little sympathy for Mr. Buhler in English commercial circles, owing to his having made such a colossal fortune, selling native-made Tennent's ale. The loss is estimated at \$400,000; luckily the fire began on the floors aloft, and consequently the fire was partial. Had it begun lower, the whole place would have been burnt down. The advantages of Insurance were never more obvious than at present: had Mr. Buhler enrolled himself under Mr. Moreno's banner, La Estrella, he would now have nothing to do save call at the office and collect his money.

We have received a full account of the Guaqueguay races. They passed off admirably and the Entrerianos were so amused, that the Secretaries have been waited on to have another meeting next month. The report we publish to-morrow.

Mr. Hancock Lewis has sent us a very severe rejoinder to Mr. Cooper and Mr. Brooks. This athletic sport business seems to be productive of what is technically called "cheap literature."

An Estanciero from Chivilcoy called on us yesterday to report affairs out there: Cams good, sheep fat; 2000 sold to an Englishman, deliverable at 22\$. A large tract of land in the Chacabuco district, bought by an English wool-broker, at reserved prices. Numbers of Englishmen flocking out there; all who have made a start, doing remarkably well; lambing in some parts still going on.

The Entre-rios sheep are doing well. One English estanciero states that on his place they have sealed 60 per cent of the capital: sheep are worth 2 Pats, and sell readily at that price. One or two Englishmen who have grown tired of Camp life, are anxious to sell out. Real chances for some of our friends who are stopping in the hotels in town at great expense.

We hear of a sale of capones in the South camps at 35, and a couple of 'rodeos' of horned cattle at 45; monstrously cheap.

Owing to the press on our columns, by the President's Message, we are obliged to hold over M. Palliere's interesting letter until to-morrow.

The steamer Slyph arrived in port on Sunday. It appears that the accident was caused by negligence, and not through any defect in the machinery. We feel bound to state this, as there is great noise made about the matter, and much blame attached to the Government. Boilers and engines require every care, and a valve shut at the wrong moment may destroy the finest machinery ever made.

The steamer Julia still lies in the mud at the mouth of the Boca river. The owners are painting her, but it will require a very high tide to get her off.

Governor Alsina's letter in English has produced a most marked and favorable effect. It reads even better in English than in Spanish, and is probably one of the ablest state documents seen for some time. There is a sincerity of heart breathing in every sentence, which strikes the reader at once, and convinces all of the candour and honesty of the Government; his determination to speak the truth and do something for his country. Napoleon could not have penned an abler justification, and we hope to see the Governor stick to his programme, and begin by making a clean sweep of all the murderers and assassins at present prowling about in the camp with such censurable impunity.

There is a very general desire to know what the Directors of the Colon Theatre intend doing this winter with their establishment: the rumour is current that no new opera company is coming out, and the deposit money \$150,000 will probably be appropriated by the lessors of the theatre. Meanwhile we have no opera, although a very splendid theatre.

The decline in country house property is something stupendous. We hear of some property at a small town on the Southern Railway which cost, a couple of years ago \$125,000 sold off at \$40,500, and another place which cost \$50,000 sold off for \$30,000: even estancia lands show a decline and are difficult of sale.

Everything passed off most brilliantly; but the ladies, as usual, reserved...

The news from Brazil is of a most extraordinary character; we publish to-day our correspondent's letter, but the Tribune states that Polidoro has made the most extraordinary statements...

Our old friend O'Mill resigned the Government of Catamarca to the Rev. Mr. Tolosa, on hearing that Taboada was marching to upset him.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th May 1867. My last went forward by the Anis on 23rd inst. and gave you a translation of the Imperial Speech...

Although everything here continues excessively dull, I have resolved to take advantage of this conveyance and to send you further news...

The British Minister here, Mr. Thornton, gave a grand dinner-party on the Queen's birthday...

The "Santa Cruz" arrived here on the 24th and brought us no further news from your parts but all the Rio papers copied the remarks of the Standard on the numbers of the Semanario...

The Keller Company is now here and has advertised its first representation for the 28th.

The "Diario do Rio" of the 25th has a very well written leading article calling upon the Government to free in the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco a number of slaves...

The Opposition are already attacking the Ministry. In the Senate, the Opposition candidate was elected President and the Commission named to form the reply to the Speech from the Throne are also members of the Opposition...

Exchange on London was last done at 23 1/2 to 24 private bills. Brazilian 6 p 3/4 Stock—last sales 89 p 3/4 to 89 1/2 Rio Gas Company Shares 220 1/2 Amazon Navigation Company 240 1/2...

The special commission for the county and city of Dublin will be resumed on Wednesday next; when it is believed some of the prominent Fenian prisoners will be brought up for trial...

ON CHANGE.

Table with columns for various items like Onions, Sovereigns, Patrons, National Bonds, etc.

Bond market, that all those who went with the current of public opinion and speculated for a fall have realized heavy losses...

Business of every description is dull. No one can make money in anything. We hear complaints on all sides, and the great plethora of money increases the inconvenience...

In Exchange no rate has yet been fixed, although some small bills were passed to-day at 4 1/2.

The Espigador from Corrientes arrived this afternoon, but brought nothing of importance.

Table with columns for Bond sales to-day, including items like For cash, Do, Wednesday, etc.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 36-CALLE CUYO-36.

Anglo-Argentine Seminary, Near the Caballito Station, Western Railway.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF A. MATTI & PIERA, 36-CALLE CUYO-36.

FOR CORRIENTES and the intermediate Ports, the English steamer Rio Parana.

FOR MERCEDES, the English steamer Rio Parana.

FOR PARANA and SANTA FE, the steamer Tala.

FOR CORRIENTES and the intermediate Ports, the steamer Esmeralda and Espigador.

FOR CORRIENTES and the intermediate Ports, the steamer Cisne.

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Manual del Pastor. O sea instruccion practica para la crianza y cuidado de la raza merina...

General Post-Office. A copy of the Edition of American Citizens here resident, and those interested in the extension of the United States and Brazil Steamship Line...

Gibson & Murray, 27-CALLE DE LA VICTORIA-27. Have just received a splendid Assortment of READY-MADE TWEED OVERCOATS...

Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps. TO DEALERS IN LAMPS. SPECIAL NOTICE.

Bass Ale, ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE. AND BACLAY AND PERKINS' LONDON STOUT.

THE CASINO. ALONGSIDE THE BOLSA. Sheep! Sheep! Sheep!!! To be sold Cheap in the Province of Santa Fe...

Hiberno-Argentine Racing Club North. A Meeting, to enrol new members, elect officers, and arrange preliminaries for the September Races...

Wanted. A Man and Wife for the country, the woman to cook and the man for general work.

Wanted. A good Cook, and a Housemaid to take care of a child; also a domestic help to assist in the kitchen...

Wanted. A Cook, by an English family in the camp, five leagues from town.

Wanted. A young Lady desires a situation as Governess in a Gentleman's family, who can give good recommendations.

Wanted. A Lady having a few spare hours is anxious to give lessons in English, French, Music, and Dancing.

Wanted. A sober steady Man with good recommendations wants a situation as above with a family in town.

Wanted. The undersigned respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that he takes charge of Bricklaying and Plastering in the town and country.

Wanted. A young Man just arrived from England wants employment in any capacity where his services would be required.

Situation Wanted. A first-class Florist and Gardener who understands every branch of the business as practiced in Belgium, France, and England...

Situation Wanted. In a mercantile house or Baracca by a young man of nineteen years of age who writes a good hand, is a good accountant, and speaks 18 months in an office in New York.

To Teach and Sew. A respectable young Woman wishes an engagement in an English family to teach Children the rudiments of English and to Sew.

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Situation Wanted. In a mercantile house or Baracca by a young man of nineteen years of age who writes a good hand, is a good accountant, and speaks 18 months in an office in New York.

REMATÉ. POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST. En su casa calle de Potosi n. 70. De muebles nuevos y usados.

En su casa calle de Potosi n. 70. De 26 tercios yerba Argentina y 20 tercios yerba Paraguaya.

En su casa calle de Potosi n. 70. De una preciosa y variada coleccion de plantas de adorno y flor, pertenecientes al establecimiento de D. Luis Peraltó conocido por el "Jardin Argentino".

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BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. The Great Purifier of the Blood, IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR USE DURING SPRING AND SUMMER.

When the blood is thick, the circulation clogged, and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months...

A DIET DRINK. by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for...

THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF SCROFULA, OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, ULCERS, ABSCESSSES, &c.

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA. THAT IS PUT UP FOR SALE. It is the very best kind, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood...

SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM. The great difficulty heretofore has been to procure an article reliable as to purity. The demand in Europe and America exceeding by many thousands of gallons the entire produce of all the Cod Fisheries...

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