THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Published every Wednesday at the "Standard" printing-office. Subscription \$20 per month. Single copies \$5. Advertisements received until 3 p. m. on Tuesday: not exceeding 6 lines, inserted for \$20—Calle Belgrano, 74. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS-M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

No 313-SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500.

THE GRAN CHACO EXPEDITION.

MR. PERKINS'S REPORT. CHAPTER 1.

Having received instructions from Your Excellency in reference to the exploration and measurement of Government lands lying between the frontier town of San Javier and the River Rey, in latitud 29 South, I made the necessary preparations, and started from Rosario the 15th of May. In Santa Fé I organized the Expedition in conjunction with another which had for its especific object the measurement of a grant of land in the vicinity of the Rey, conceded by the Government to a colonization Company.

A party of Californian farmers, just arrived with their families, availed themselves of the Expedition, to examine the lands of the Chaco, to ascertain their value for the purposes of agriculture, with the intention, if satisfied, not only to settle upon them themselves, but also to induce an extensive emigration of their relatives and friends.

The Expedition was composed of the following persons and material: Messrs. William Perkins, leader; J. Messrs. William Perkins, leader; J. Aguirre, surveyor; Alexander Me. Lean, James B. Locket, William J. Moore, Zina Port, Francis Binitz, Josiah Reeves, John Smith, Harlow, Willam H. Moore, Moses J. Moore, Charles W. Barton, Albert Viller, M. J. English, Charles Stewart, Charles Utherth, Edward Washburg, John les Hildreth, Edward Washburn, John Penington; four peones belonging to the surveying Department, one. capataz' and two men for the carts, of which we had two, one ox-eart, and another drawn by horses. In San Javier we added a number of Indians to the party, of whom I shall speak in the proper place, as also of the Escort which the Government organized for the security of the Expedition.

As a great part of my party was formed of men who had come to the country to seek for themselves and their friends permanent a home, Your Excellency will appreciate the strong desire which animated my endeavors to impress them favorably with the country, and afford them all possible means to explore and examine the lands, and the advantages of the re-gion to which they had come as pioneers for hundreds, perhaps thous-ands of their industrious and intelligentcountrymen; and I am happy now to congratulate Your Excellency on the advantageous results obtained for the Province, and the whole Republic, by the Expedition, which has been the immediate means of forming a colony of North American farmers in the wilds of the Chaco.

Our party started from Santa Fé on the 26th May. We were delayed most in the getting across with our carts and animals, the mouth of the Guadalupe Lake, which at this season of the year receives the waters of the Saladillo Dulce and the River Calchines, and debonches into the arm of the Pathis arm we encamped the first night, about a league from the city:

On Sunday morning early, we entered the pretty little hamlet of San José del Rincon, called so because it is situated at the foot of the peninsula formed by the Paraná and the branch I have just mentioned, which leaves the main river at right angles, and runs due west to Santa Fé for the distance of eight miles, when it turns to the South, and receives just below the capital the waters of the Salado, San José is thus just eight miles west of Santa Fé, and its handsome orange groves and pretty gothic church are interesting objets in the landscape.

The lands of the "Rincon" are cele brated for their fertility. Many ship loads of produce, principally "garden stuff", go from this place to the lower ports of the river. A superficial glance and certainly should not be allowed at these lands does not impress one to occupy an important mercantile and favorably, for they are very sandy; but | agricultural point, to the prejudice of there is evidently a powerful vegeta- the progress of the province. ble element in the soil, which is kept Above and below Calchines the San in continual activity by never-failing Javier retires from the coast, but moisture, for the Rincon is more of alongside of the unrancas' there is an island than a "corner", having the a caual which hugs the bank, some Parana on the west, the Riachuelo de times in the form of lakes, sometimes

The evening of Sunday found us on be bank of the Calchines, a hand 'Bañado' I shall call the coast canal the bank of the Calchines, a hand some river of 150 yards in width, and eight miles from San José, due North. This stream unites the Guadalupe Lake with the Parana in high water is the valuable estancia of Dn. Francisco Romero, where there are large epochs, at which time it is supplied from the Paraná itself, and its current runs west. But when the Paraná is low, the waters of the Lake and the River Saladillo Dulce, entering the Culchines, force their way to the Paraná, and then the current of the former runs East.

CHAPTER II.

There are considerable tracts of land on either side of the Calchines, subject to the overflows of the Parana, but which during the greater part of the year form excellent pasture land. On the northern side there are plenty of trees, principally 'algarrobo' (the

On Monday, 28th, we reached the little town of Calchines, which is nothing more than an Indian village with a few white inhabitants, such as the authorities, and two or three petty shopkeepers. It was formerly the residence of the Indian population of San Javier, who were moved further north when the lands about Santa Fé became large growth of timber; and the line of the San Javier is also marked in places by trees on its

Calchines boasts of a handsome large church, the work of the Jesuits in olden times, and a plaza. The principal business of the town is the purchase of corn and skins from the Indians. Small coasting vessels come up loaded with general cargoes, and take down corn and sometimes charcoal. The Saladillo Dulce, which has its source in the Gran Chaco, and runs south to Santa Fé, in a line more or less parallel with the Paraná, is about five leagues west of Calchinas,

Placing somewhat too much confidence in the honesty of the good people of the village our guard was not well organised the first night, and we had mne horses stolen, of which we recovered only five. The letters I had from the Government, with orders to give me horses and cattle, I found to be useless, as one gentleman to whom I applied was in a chronic state of inebricty, and the other was absent at the capital. In justice, however, to the fatter I will add, that when he heard that his 'capataz' refused to supply what I wanted, he sent an express after me, which unfortunately only reached me when the order was too late, as I happened then to be beyond San Javier. I found myself in a difficult position for want of horses, as I had relied on getting them in Cal-chines. However a Spaniard, Sr. Cardona, came forward to assist me, lending the expedition some horses, which, with others I bought, enabled us to proceed. It was Sr. Cardona who proceded are the services of the best capataz' I ever employed, a man of the name of Gamboa: I give his name, in the event of some often position, and drove in the event of some often position, and drove in the event of some often position, and drove in the event of some often position, and drove in the event of some often position, and drove in the event of some often position, and drove in the endivancement of the nation. Five years ago when the capital question convulsed the country we proved that the only proper site in the Republic was Buenos Ayres; our remarks found echo in the proper quarter, and after a terrific political storm. ing the expedition some horses, which, with others I bought, enabled us to proceed. It was Sr. Cardona who procured me the services of the best in the event of some other party going on a similar expedition, and to whom I recommend by all means to secure Gamboa, if they want an active, honest, and serviceable 'vaqueano.' Cardona accompanied us to the colony of Helvecia to secure us the 'beeves' we were not able to get in Calchines.

As a point for colonisation, Calchines has many advantages. soil is light but good; there is plenty of wood and even timber; and it also has the great advantage of a good port, and easy communication with the Paraná river. But to secure a valuable agricultural colonisation, your Excellency must decide on removing the indigenous population which exists here, either to San Javier or some other point. The Indian, with his incorrigible vices, should not be allowed to stand in the way of the white man;

Parana on the west, the Riachuelo de Santa Fé on the south, and the River as an open tiver, but oftener as an apcordance of Calchines and Guadalupe lake on its northern and eastern limits.

This series of conferences will be characterized Aristides, vote their own banishment from the empire city of the Republic. Rosario is a very nice.

This series of conferences will be Ruiz Diazion of Saladillo, estancia of Ruiz Diazion the direction of Saladillo, estancia of Ruiz Diazion the Sth. The plague is danishment from the empire city of dying out and people are beginning to completely choked up with masses of the Republic. Rosario is a very nice.

cisco, Romero, where there are large herds of cattle. These lands are rich and covered with a thick growth of large timber, 'algarrobo,' 'laurel,' 'inga,' and 'uvujuy.' The latter is a valuable tree, the wood being easy to work, and susceptible of being sawn into good lumber. In the portion of my 'report,' dedicated to the Fauna and Flora observed during the explorations of the expedition, I shall describe more minutely the different kinds of wood, that will only be mentioned curisornily the 'report.'

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Arrival of the Espigador.

Sinbad's letter lost.

Great preparations for a fight. Yesterday the regular mail steamer Espigador arrived from Corrientes, bringing us our exchanges from Cor-

rientes, sent us by Sinbad, but no

The firing at the picqets continues night and morning, and each day wounded soldiers are taken to the

Bulletins, published in Paraguay, are freely scattered over Tuyuti advanced lines, stating that in a few months peace will be made, and the

The news of the fire at the Government-house in Buenos Ayres produced a sensation at the Allied camp, and

flank march down through the wood where Lopez deployed on the 22nd of Sept? there is nothing certain known, and English people at head quarters believe nothing will be done until Pres. Mitre arrives.

it went up just a few yards over the top of the palm trees, held on by two cords or 'sogas'; the ascent is considered highly satisfactory, only grave fears are entertained that the Paraguayan gunners will pick the balloon, town next time. However the report is that the balloon man has discovered that the Paraguayans have actually completed a redoubt close to the right their intelligence does not keep pace flank, and to dislodge the enemy will with the advancement of the nation. flank, and to dislodge the enemy will be nothing short of a pitched battle on disadvantageous terms.

the enemy back.

troops are being shipped up to Itati to meet Osorio.

The conference between Osorio and Caxias resulted in a determination to keep quiet until September, and then fall en masse on the whole of Paraguay, by different routes.

Orders have been sent out to purchase bullocks and mules.

THE CAPITAL IN ROSARIO.

A project is now before Congress to shift the whole 'posse comitaof the Argentine Government and fix the head-quarters of the Argentine nation in Rosario. The probabilities are in favor of the bill, as the whole feeling of Congress is to move the capital from Buenos Ayres. As far as we can discern there is so little patriotism mixed up in the question that it may be regarded as a matter of purely provincial interest. Buenos Ayres does not want the capital; Santa Fé does. The question is in a nutshell, and the benighted Congress men with

and society so small, that we confess we sympathize with the foreign Minis ters in their destined banishment; they might just as well be stationed at the Falkland Islands during the rainy they might be stationed at the Falkland Islands during the rainy three conferences. season. First-class men cannot be expected to accept an embassy in such an obscure quarter of the globe; no salary, no emoluments, can compensate for such a political banishment, and we have not the slightest doubt as to the ultimate sequel of this political "fandango." It must lead to a rupture with the European powers, and entail on the country a hopeless struggie with "all Creation." Buenos Ayres is the only proper spot in the Republic for the capital; during the last five years, notwithstanding the croaking of the Crudos, we have got along admirably, and the peace and harmony of our foreign relations more than counterbalances all our annual relations and the Reign of terror; from 1830 to 1859 novances with the 'montoneras.' Dr. 1830 to 1852. Elizalde has much reason for self-gratulation on the "entente cordiale" at present existing between this country and Europe. Much of this however depends upon the foreign Ministers themselves, who generally speak ing pass a rather agreeable life in this city; but all political experience goes to prove that when a foreign Minister's liver gets out of order, war, reprisals, &c. are imminent, and not even Lord Palmerston himself could manage to preserve the friendly relations of this Republic with Europe, when the foreign Ministers become victims of bilious 'ennui 'gor nervous depression. The move therefore to Rosario may be regarded as one of those grave politi cal errors which never fail to entail their own punishment, and before the capital is well established we may all the particulars of the fire are published by the Corrientes newspapers.

Immense preparations are going on, the say for a fight, others for a no other shape is there the remotest atom. chance of causing an impression. The Deputies are for the most part Provincianos, inured to the hardships inseparable from a rustic life; although when in Buenos Ayres, they are well dressed and frequent our most fashionable hotels. The last five or six years have wrought a wonderful change in The U.S. diplomatic boxes are sim in deposit; they contain monongahela, pickled salmon, oysters and buck-wheat—not articles contraband of war.

The river is falling, and the current at the rate of twenty knots an hour, but since the martial spirit of the martial s going a head as fast as an express train. The Congress-men evidently believe that our progression is too rapid, and therefore put the drag on and send the President, Ministers, Government clerks, &c. back to the camp. Such retrogade ambition speaks badly for the political tone of our public men, and proves indisputably that we carried the question. To-day we At Itapua all is noise and fuss, and have to begin anew; people must indeed be blind to their own interests and those of the country at large when they sigh to have the capital removed from Buenos Ayres. Meautime several members of the house assure us that there is not the remotest chance of keeping the capital here, no matter what the views of Government may be. Congress-men are all but unanimous on the subject and say the capital must be removed we confess that we regard the mooted change with distrust. Trade, com-merce, convenience and even political economy, all point to Buenos Ayres as the proper capital of the Republic.

NEW SERIES OF HISTORICAL CONFERENCES.

Our talented friend D. José Manuel Estrada junr., whose conferences on Argentine History caused such attention last year, now proposes to commence a second series of lectures, on the Philosophy of Argentine History, the programme of which is as follows:

place, but its population is so limited, lis to perfect the studies of the prece-

32. Elements of colonial society. 3. Historic and doctrinal principles of the Argentine Revolution—the Independence-origins of democracy-

4. First Revolutionary Period—the Independence, character of the national policy, civil war, development and obstacles of democracy, from 1810 to 1820.

5. Second Revolutionary Period— Prevalence of democracy, sovereignty

7. Fourth Revolutionary Period-Reaction against tyranny-the civil wars revived—Federal constitution— Provincial regimen-Analysis of the democratic elements and the social problem of the nation.

8. Essay upon Reform-

MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN INVASION AT VILLA NURVA

KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTIVES.
The mails arrived on Monday bring the same lamentable news as usual; more fighting in the provinces, more bloodshed; another Indian invasion, so many Christians killed, wounded,

or missing.
On the 27th May Col. Segovia conted the rebel band of Perez and took prisoners a large number of women and children: on the 27th Major Charras 'cut up' another force of "the enemy" at Guardacot, taking numer-ous prisoners, and then set out, on the 31st for Hornillos in search of Felipe Varela and his followers. Latest dates, to June 5th, report Charras still in pursuit of Varela.

Accounts from Rioja are everyday more alarming: this unfortunate province is completely in the hands of the rebels, who are committing all kinds of excesses, and carrying murder and devastation in all directions. Col. Irrazabal is to effect a junction with Major Charras, and Gen. Tabouda was within a few days' march. It is rumored that Varela was defeated by Charras on the 6th or 7th June, with losses on both sides, and most of the rebels taken prisoners. Varela was believed to be making for Rioja, and Gen. Paunero intended sending several columns in pursuit of him. The Catamarca rebels were defeated, and Taboada turned his steps towards

General Pannero, in the name of the National Government, passed a circular to the Governments of Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis, calling for a battalion of Nat. Guards from each province for the Paraguayan war. The regular troops will have to remain for some time to maintain order in the provinces

Another Indian invasion has occurred in Rio Tercero, as we learn by the following letter.

Villa Nueva, June 15th 1867. On the 12th inst. the Indians' made another descent, to the south of this town, on the estancia of D. Tomas Frontera; where they killed one peon, wounded six, and carried off several captives. Nieves escaped by chancing to sleep at Fernando's puesto, and although the savages passed close by, they did not stop at the puesto. A few nights later there was a dreadful alarm that the Indians had come into Herradura. The families who had cleared out from Villa Nueva during the cholera were in such fiver that they crowded into the railway train and never stopped until they got into Frayle Mucrto. They have, however, since returned, as the alarm proved unfounded. The trains are to begin running to Villa Nueva by the 1st of

July.
"The Indians also made a raid in

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Published every Wednesday at the "Standard" printing-office. Subscription \$20 per month. Single copies \$5. Advertisements received until 3 p. m. on Tuesday: not exceeding 6 lines, inserted for \$20—Calle Belgrano, 74.

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

No 313-SEVENTH YEAR.

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY'3, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2.500

THE GRAN CHACO EXPEDITION.

MR. PERKINS'S REPORT. CHAPTER 1.

Having received instructions from Your Excellency in reference to the exploration and measurement of Government lands lying between the frontier town of San Javier and the River Rey, in latitud 29 South, I made the necessary preparations, and started from Rosario the 15th of May. In Santa Fé I organized the Expedition in conjunction with another which had for its especific object the measurement of a grant of land in the vicinity of the Rey, conceded by the Government to a colonization Company.

A party of Californian farmers, just arrived with their families, availed themselves of the Expedition, to examine the lands of the Chaco, to ascertain their value for the purposes of agriculture, with the intention, if satisfied, not only to settle upon them themselves, but also to induce an extensive emigration of their relatives and friends.

The Expedition was composed of the following persons and material:
Messrs. William Perkins, leader; J.
Aguirre, surveyor; Alexander Mc.
Lean, James B. Locket, William J. Lean, James B. Locket, William J. Moore, Zina Port, Francis Binitz, Josiah Reeves, John Smith, Harlow, Willam H. Moore, Moses J. Moore, Charles W. Burton, Albert Vidler, M. J. English, Charles Stewart, Charles Hildreth, Edward Washburn, John Resincton, Four records belonging to

Penington; four peones belonging to the surveying Department, one capataz' and two men for the carts, of which we had two, one ox-cart, and another drawn by horses. In San Javier we added a number of Indians to the party, of whom I shall speak in the proper place, as also of the Escort

which the Government organized for the security of the Expedition. As a great part of my party was

formed of men who had come to the country to seek for themselves and their friends permanent a home, Your Excellency will appreciate the strong desire which animated my endeavors to impress them favorably with the country, and afford them all possible means to explore and examine the lands, and the advantages of the region to which they had come as pioneers for hundreds, perhaps thousands of their industrious and intelligentcountrymen; and I am happy now to congratulate Your Excellency on the advantageous results obtained for the advantageous results obtained for the Province, and the whole Republic, by the Expedition, which has been the immediate means of forming a colony of North American farmers in the wilds of the Chaco.

Our party started from Santa Fé on the 26th May. We were delayed most in the getting across with our carts and animals, the mouth of the Guadalupe Lake, which at this season of the year receives the waters of the Saladillo Dulce and the River Calchines, and debonches into the arm of the Paraná which passes by Santa F& On this arm we encamped the first night, about a league from the city.

On Sunday morning early, we entered the pretty little hamlet of San José del Rincon, called so because it is situated at the foot of the peninsula formed by the Paraná and the branch I have just mentioned, which leaves the main river at right angles, and runs due west to Santa Fé for the distance of eight miles, when it turns to the South, and receives just below the capital the waters of the Salado, San José is thus just eight miles west of Santa Fé, and its handsome orange groves and pretty gothic church are interesting objets in the landscape.

The lands of the "Rincon" are cele-brated for their fertility. Many ship loads of produce, principally "garden stuff", go from this place to the lower ports of the river. A superficial glance at these lands does not impress one favorably, for they are very sandy; but there is evidently a powerful vegeta-Above and below Calchines the San province.

Above and below Calchines the San provincial interest. Buenos Ayres moisture, for the Rincon is more of an island than a "corner", having the Parameter of the Cartain San and the Ca an island than a "corner", having the a canal which hugs the bank, some-Parana on the west, the Riachuelo de times in the form of lakes, sometimes

The evening of Sunday found us on | vegetation. This characteristic of the | place, but its population is so limited, the bank of the Calchines, a hand some river of 150 yards in width, and cight miles from San José, due North. This stream unites the Guadalupe Lake with the Parana in high water epochs, at which time it is supplied from the Parana itself, and its current runs west. But when the Parana is low, the waters of the Lake and the River Saladillo Dulce, entering the Culchines, force their way to the Parana, and then the current of the former runs East.

CHAPTER II.

There are considerable tracts of land on either side of the Calchines, subject to the overflows of the Paraná, but which during the greater part of the year form excellent pasture land. On the northern side there are plenty of trees, principally 'algarrobo' (the

On Monday, 28th, we reached the little town of Calchines, which is nothing more than an Indian village with a few white inhabitants, such as the authorities, and two or three petty shopkeepers. It was formerly the residence of the Indian population of San Javier, who were moved further north when the lands about Santa F6 became large growth of timber; and the line of the San Javier is also marked in places by trees on its

Calchines boasts of a handsome large church, the work of the Jesuits in olden times, and a plaza. The principal business of the town is the purchase of corn and skins from the Indians. Small coasting vessels come up loaded with general cargoes, and take down corn and sometimes charcoal. The Saladillo Dulce, which has its source in the Gran Chaco, and runs south to Santa Fé, in a line more or less parallel with the Paraná, is about five leagues west of Calchinas,

Placing somewhat too much confi dence in the honesty of the good people of the village our guard was not well organised the first night, and we had nine horses stolen, of which we recovered only five. The letters I had from the Government, with orders to give me horses and cattle, I found to be useless, as one gentleman to whom I applied was in a chronic state of inebriety, and the other was absent at the capital. In justice, however, to the latter I will add, that when he heard that his 'capataz' refused to supply what I wanted, he sent an express after me, which unfortunately only reached me when the order was too late, as I happened then to be beyond San Javier. I found myself in a difficult position for want of horses, as I had relied on getting them in Cal-chines. However a Spaniard, Sr. Cardona, came forward to assist me, lending the expedition some horses, which, with others I bought, enabled us to proceed. It was Sr. Cardona who pro-cured me the services of the best cured me the services of the best night, and took a 'mangrulla', but an 'capataz' I ever employed, a man of Argentine officer with a handfull of the name of Gamboa: I give his name, men re-took the position, and drove ter, and after a terrific political storm in the event of some other party going the enemy back.

on a similar expedition, and to whom At Itapua all is noise and fuss, and have to begin anew; people must in-I recommend by all means to secure Gamboa, if they want an active, bonest, and serviceable 'vaqueano.' Carlona accompanied us to the colony of Helvecia to secure us the 'beeves' we were not able to get in Calchines.

As a point for colonisation, Calchines has many advantages. The soil is light but good; there is plenty of wood and even timber; and it also has the great advantage of a good port, and easy communication with the Paraná river. But to secure a valuable agricultural colonisation, your Excellency must decide on removing the indigenous population which exists here, either to San Javier or some other point. The Indian, with his incorrigible vices, should not be allowed to stand in the way of the white man; and certainly should not be allowed to occupy an important mercantile and agricultural point, to the prejudice of the progress of the province.

'Bañado' I shall call the coast canaland I shall have to advert to it more than once in my report.

A league to the north of Calchines is the valuable estancia of Dn. Francisco Romero, where there are large herds of cattle. These lands are rich and covered with a thick growth of arge timber, 'algarrobo, 'inga,' and 'uvujuy.' The latter is a valuable tree, the wood being easy to work, and susceptible of being sawn into good lumber. In the portion of my 'report,' dedicated to the Fauna and Flora observed during the explorations of the expedition, I shall describe more minutely the different kinds of wood, that will only be mentioned curisornily the 'report.'

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Arrival of the Espigador.

Sinbad's letter lost.

Great preparations for a fight. Yesterday the regular mail steamer Espigador arrived from Corrientes, bringing us our exchanges from Corrientes, sent us by Sinbad, but no

The firing at the picqets continues night and morning, and each day wounded soldiers are taken to the

Bulletins, published in Paraguay, are freely scattered over Tuyuti advanced lines, stating that in a few months peace will be made, and the war ended.

The news of the fire at the Government-house in Buenos Ayres produced sensation at the Allied camp, and all the particulars of the fire are published by the Corrientes newspapers.

Immense preparations are going on, some say for a fight, others for a flank march down through the wood where Lopez deployed on the 22nd of Sept! there is nothing certain known, and English people at head quarters believe nothing will be done until

The U.S. diplomatic boxes are still in deposit; they contain monongahela, pickled salmon, oysters and buckwheat—not articles contraband of war.

twent up just a few yards over the top of the palm trees, held on by two cords or 'sogas'; the ascent is considered highly satisfactory, only grave fears are entertained that the Paraguayan gunners will pick the balloon. Government clerks, &c. back to the town next time. However, the report is town next time. However the report is camp. Such retrogade ambition speaks that the balloon man has discovered badly for the political tone of our pubthat the Paraguayans have actually lie men, and proves indisputably that

The enemy fell on an outpost in the

The conference between Osorio and Caxias resulted in a determination to keep quiet until September, and then fall en masse on the whole of Paraguay, by different routes.

Orders have been sent out to purchase bullocks and mules.

_____ THE CAPITAL IN ROSARIO.

A project is now before Congress to shift the whole posse comitatus' of the Argentine Government and fix the head-quarters of the Argentine nation in Rosario. The probabilities are in favor of the bill, as the whole feeling of Congress is to move the capital from Buenos Ayres. As far as we can discern there is so little patriotism mixed up in the question that it may be regarded as a matter of purely provincial interest. Buenos Ayres and the benighted Congressmen with that self-sacrificing disposition which

and society so small, that we confess we sympathize with the foreign Ministers in their destined banishment; they might just as well be stationed at the Faikland Islands during the rainy season. First-class men cannot be expected to accept an embassy in such an obscure quarter of the globe; no salary, no emoluments, can compensate for such a political banishment, and we have not the slightest doubt as to the ultimate sequel of this political "randango." It must lead to a rupture with the European powers, and entail on the country a hopeless struggie with "all Creation." Buenos Ayres is the only proper spot in the Republic for the capital; during the last five years, notwithstanding davia. The Unitarian republic and the croaking of the Crudos, we have its policy. Dorrego; the federation, got along admirably, and the peace from 1820 to 1830. and harmony of our foreign relations more than counterbalances all our and doyances with the 'montoneras.' Dr. Elizalde has much reason for self-gratulation on the "entente cordiale": at present existing between this country and Europe. Much of this however depends upon the foreign Ministers themselves, who seemed? ters themselves, who generally speaking pass a rather agreeable life in this city; but all political experience goes to prove that when a foreign Minister's liver gets out of order, war, reprisals, See are imminent, and not even Lord Palmersion himself could manage to preserve the friendly relations of this Republic with Europe, when the foreign Ministers become victims of bilious ennui for nervous depression.
The move therefore to Rosario may be regarded as one of those grave politi bilious 'ennut' for nervous depression. The move therefore to Rosario may be regarded as one of those grave political errors which never fail to entail their own punishment, and before the capital is well established we may look forward to some half dozen of ultimatums, &c. The capital question can only be put in this light, for in no other shape is there the remotest ras 'cut un' another force. chance of causing an impression. The Deputies are for the most part Provincianos, inured to the hardships inseparable from a rustic lite; although when in Buenos Ayres, they are well dressed and frequent our most fashionable hotels. The last five or six years have wrought a wonderful change in ickled salmon, oysters and buck-heat—not articles contraband of war, war broke out we were going a-head The river is falling, and the current at the rate of twenty knots an rrific. hour, but since the martial spirit of the balloon was sent up on the 24th: he people has been called out we are badly for the political tone of our pubcompleted a redoubt close to the right their intelligence does not keep pace thank, and to dislodge the enemy will be nothing short of a pitched battle on disadvantageous terms.

The their intelligence does not keep pace with the advancement of the nation. Five years ago when the capital question convulsed the country we proved that the only proper site in the Republic was Buenos Ayres; our retroops are being shipped up to Itati deed be blind to their own interests to meet Osorio.

""The regular troops will have to begin anew; people must interest for some time to maintain of the country at large." and those of the country at large, when they sigh to have the capital removed from Buenos Ayres. Meantime several members of the house assure us that there is not the remotest chance of keeping the capital here, no matter what the views of Government may be. Congress-men are all but unanimous on the subject and say the capital must be removed: we confess that we regard the mooted change with distrust. Trade, commerce, convenience and even political economy, all point to Buenos Ayres as the proper capital of the Republic.

NEW SERIES OF HISTORICAL CONFERENCES.

Our talented friend D. José Manuel Estrada junr., whose conferences on Argentine History caused such attention last year, now proposes to com-mence a second series of lectures, on the Philosophy of Argentine History, the programme of which is as follows:

This series of conferences will be Santa Fé on the south, and the River Calchines and Guadalupe lake on its northern and eastern limits.

Link series of connerences will be the characterized Aristides, vote their own opened on July 6th, at 8 p.m. in the Ruiz Diaz characterized Aristides, vote their own opened on July 6th, at 8 p.m. in the Ruiz Diaz northern and eastern limits.

Link series of connerences will be the Ruiz Diaz opened on July 6th, at 8 p.m. in the Ruiz Diaz opened

is to perfect the studies of the ding course and to lay the groun for a popular course of constitutional law. The conferences will be vive noce, and take place every 15 days.

1. Introductory conference.
2. Elements of colonial society.
3. Historic and doctrinal principles of the Argentine Revolution—the Independence—origins of democracy— -1810.

4. First Revolutionary Period the Independence, character of the national policy, civil war, development and obstacles of democracy, from 1810

5. Second Revolutionary Period Prevalence of democracy, sovereighty of the people, reform begun by Hava-

6. Third Revolutionary Pariod—Rosas and the Reign of terror from 1830 to 1852.

7. Fourth Revolutionary Period Reaction against tyranny—the civil wars revived—Federal constitution— Provincial regimen—Analysis of the democratic elements and the social problem of the nation.

8. Essay upon Reform-

MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.

INDIAN INVASION AT VILLA EVEVA

KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURE.
The mails arrived on Monday Fring the same lamentable news as

enemy" at Guardacon in the out prisoners, and then see the 31st for Hornillos in see the lipe Varela and his followers dates, to June 5th, report of the control of the con still in pursuit of Varela.

Accounts from Rioja are

more alarming: this unfortal vince is completely in the the rebels, who are committee kinds of excesses, and carried der alld devastation in all different Col. Irrazabal is to effect a with Major Charras, and Gen. was within a few days? march this rumored that Varela was desired by Charras on the 6th or 7th June with losses on both sides, and mos the ebels taken prisoners. Ve believed to be making for Ring and Gen. Paunero intended sending everal coumns in pursuit of time. The Catamarca robels were determined and Taboada turned his steps to rds.

General Paunero, in the name of the National Government, party d a circular to the Governments of Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis Caling for a battalion of Nat. Guards from provinces.

Another Indian invasion oc-curred in Rio Tercero, as we know by the following letter.

Villa Nueva, June 15th 4967. On the 12th inst. the Indians made another descent, to the south of this town, on the estancia of D. Tomas Frontera; where they killed one peon, wounded six, and carried of soveral captives. Nieves escaped by chancing to sleep at Fernando's presto, and al-though the savages passed close by, they did not stop at the puesto. A rew nights later there was a disadful alarm that the Indians had seemed into Herradura. The families the had cleared out from Villa Nuava during the cholera were in such that they crowded into the railing train and never stopped until ther jot into Frayle-Muerto. They have however, since returned, as the alarm proved infounded. The trains are to begin running to Villa Nueva by the list of

, .

"The Indians also made a raid in the direction of Saladillo, estancia of Ruiz Diaz, on the 8th. The plague is dying out, and people are beginning to

THE FRENCH MAILS.

DRACH OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS IN CANDIA. SENTENCES ON THE FENIANS COMMUTED RELEASE OF JEFFERSON, DAVIS.

A telegram on Thursday morning from Montevideo, on the arrival of the French packet, brought us the melancholy intelligence that after the fal of Queretaro the Emperor Maximilian and 66 of his faithful friends and officers were shot by the Republicans under Juarez. Thus perished the 3rd Emperor of Mexico: the first, Montezuma, was murdered in 1520, in the war of conquest by the Spaniards; the second, Iturbide, was hanged at Padilla in 1824. There seems a fatality inseparable from the Mexican throne, and it is worthy of remark that Maximilian had ennobled the sons of his unfortunate predecessor and declared the youthful Iturbide heir to the imperial purple, failing direct lawful issue.

The 3rd Mexican empire has had a troubled existence of three years, and its downfal now leaves the country plunged in the same abyss of anarchy, bloodshed and confusion as before. sympathies of Europe will be warmly and unanimously given to the deceased prince, who possessed the noblest qualities that can adorn a good and great man, and was reputed one of the wisest rulers of the age.

Maximilian, Archduke of Austria and brother to the Emperor Francis Joseph was born at Vienna on July 6th 1832. He was the founder of the Austrian navy, and while yet young gave great evidences of talent and energy, establishing dock-yards, building war-vessels, and creating a powerful marine for the empire. But his genius was even more fully called iuto play in the arduous post of Viceof Lombardy and Venice: so admirably did he organize the various branches of administration, so ably conciliate the prejudices of his Italian subjects, that his memory is still affectionately preserved at Milan, and even Italian journalists admit his rare administrative skill and capacity. In 1857 he married the Princess Charlotte, daughter of Leopold I. and sister to the present king of the Belgians, who, moreover, brought him a large dowry. On his retirement from the Vice-royalty of Lombardy he set tled in Austria, resuming his high station at the Court of Vienna. Hitherto his career was most fortunate and glorious, but a change came over his destiny in connection with the affairs of Mexico, which he would seem to have almost foreseen when we remember the apparent reluctance with which he accepted the offered throne The French expedition of 1863 proving successful, the Emperor Napoleon urged the Archduke to take charge of the newly projected empire; a deputation of Mexican magnates, bearing the Plebiscite for his election, at length prevailed on him (April 10th 1864) to ascend the throne of Iturbide, protected by 30,000 French bayonets. Before 12 months the empire seemed fairly established, Juarez and his followers being driven to Chihuahua: but financial difficulties soon began, and the avowed hostility of the U. States Government, and filibuster operations of sundry adventurers after the subgation of the Southern States, hastened a crisis that resulted in the withdrawal of the French troops. Our readers will remember the sad fatality of last year, when the Empress Charlotte lost her reason owing to the multiplied dangers that beset her husband and the imperial throne.

We cannot fail to admire the heroism of the ill-fated Maximilian, whos up ported this new and severe trial, as as well as the withdrawal of the French troops, and scorned to seek safety in Mexican empire and consult the wellbeing of his adopted people: with a small band of Austrian and Belgian followers, and an army of Mexican imperialists, he resolved to meet his fate nobly. We learn from N. York papers to spare his life, but he would accept no terms unless the lives of his faithful friends and officers were also guaranteed. The rest is soon told. Querctaro fell, after a close siege, and Maximilian and 66 of his officers were shot. The unfortunate Emperor was in his 35th year, and, we believe, leaves no issue; his distracted widow, who is confined in her castle of Miraman, will hardly ever recover her reason. It is to be regreted, for the sake of humanity, that Mr. Seward's advice had no weight with the san-

guinary Mexicans, although if Maximilian's life were spared he had in deed little to live for, after the loss of a beloved wife and a throne that had cost him so many sorrows.

It is in truth a sad, tale, and one of the most melancholy episodes of his-Maximilian leaves an unblemished reputation for wisdom and magnanimity. Mexico has lost the only good ruler she ever had, at least in modern times. The Munroe doctrine has received a very decided confirmation; but poor human nature is disgraced by so bloody and barbarous termination to the last effort to civilize the country and people of Mexico.

The London Conference has agreed to destroy only the principal fortifications of Luxemburg, as the complete dismantling of the place would cost over 30 million francs. Lord Stanley declared in the House of Commons that England and the other powers which signed the treaty of 1839 have to the King of Holland. The British Fenian prisoners might be spared. received the petition and commuted San Sebastian, on their passing the sentence on Burke; the prisoners through that town, turned out to reof less note will probably meet with the ceive them. The new cable between same elemency. The Reform League Cuba and Florida is to be laid down bold another great meeting and Marian League Cuba and Florida is to be laid down held another great meeting, and Mr. Beales congratulated his friends on their victory over Mr. Walpole: the meeting resolved to petition Govern-ment to spare the Fenian leaders under sentence of death, and passed a vote of censure on Mr. Roebuck for his conduct in Parliament. The failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. caused some sensation. The Government still holds 211 Fenian prisoners in Ireland, and the House of Commons has renewed the bill for suspension of Habeas Corpus. Lord Derby, in reply to an interpellation of Earl Russell, declared that the proposals made by the British Government to the U. States, for an amicable arrangement of all questions pending, have not yet arrived at a definitive conclusion. The U. States demanded that all the correspondence should be submitted to arbitration, which Great Britain refused; but the negotiations continue on a favorable footing. Telegrams from N. York, May 23, announce that the Fenians are going to invade Canada, and that the troops are concentrated on the frontiers.

On the 21st was inaugurated at Paris the statue to the late Duke de Morny, in front of the palace of the Louvre. The King of Prussia is to attend the Exhibition on June 1st, and will be lodged at the Tuilleries. Mutual explanations have passed between the French and Prussian Governments with reference to the recent preparations. Nevertheless the Havas Correspondence publishes a telegram that relations have again become critical, and a feeling is unhappily gaining ground that war is ultimately inevitable, and that the London Conference will only serve to delay it. The journey of the Crown Prince to Paris has been put off.

Count Bismark has resumed his post at Berlin. The new Federal said that Count Tonello is shortly to Constitution has been accepted almost resume negotiations at the Vatican. unanimously in most of the newly- The 18th centenary celebration of annexed States. In Berlin it was St. Peter's martyrdom will be a magn:passed by 226 votes to 92, and the ficent display at Rome, and hundreds new German Confederacy will be of bishops are arriving from every formally proclaimed in the end of part of Christiendom. It is rumored to the confederacy bear accounted to June. It seems Prussia is in treaty to purchase the island of Formosa, in to be tried by the Sacred College,

necessity of coming to an arrangement with Hungary, for the better prosperity and strength of the empire. His Majesty is to be crowned King of flight; while perils thickened around Hungary at Pesth-Buda, on June 10th, him. He had sworn to maintain the and will proceed to Paris on the 25th. Admiral Teghetoff and General Gablentz are named members of the upper Austrian Chamber. Prince Charles of Ansperg, one of the most liberal politicians of the day, is named President of the Austrian Senate. The Austrian that the victorious republicans offered fleet is being augmented, and now counts 12 iron-clad frigates.

tion. An official announcement has Portugal, and ten years later it was been made at St Petersburg of the sold by him to Nicholas de Baily, marriage of the King of Greece to a Baron de Sancy, from whom it derives

reverses in Candia. Omar Pasha, on taking command, issued a proclamation, to the Christians of the island to lay down their arms and avoid the herrors of war, adding that he was resolved to put down the rebellion at any cost. A dreadful battle ensued at Polyetes, lasting three days: the Christians routed Omar Pasha, who left 3,000 of his men dead on the field. The war is carried on with the utmost barbarity, Omar Pasha having burnt 17 villages and all the crops. Arcadion arrived at Athens with 700 women and invalids from Candia. In Constantinople they have not yet lost hope of re-conquering Candia, but the Sultan's physician has been despatched to Paris on a secret mission supposed to be of great importance. A revolution has again broken out in Thessaly.

In Spain the Government has resolved on some retrenchments in expenditure. The legations at Berne guaranteed the Duchy of Luxemburg and Munich have been suppressed, and those of Constantinople, Rio Ja-Government is doing its best to bring neyro, Montevideo, Ruenos Ayres &c. about a general disarming throughout reduced in category. A great drought Europe, for the better security of peace. prevails in the provinces, and many Lord Lifford presented in the House of of the crops are lost. The new docks Peers a petition from the citizens of at Carthagena are to be shortly Dublin, praying that the lives of the inaugurated; and a line of steamers will be started from Barcelona to Ci-Lord Abercorn, the Viceroy of Ireland, vita Vecchia. On May 20th, a group declared that the law must have its of 110 refugees returning from France course; but the Queen most graciously arrived at Valladolid: the townfolk at in July, the Spanish Government having given a concession for 40 years. A concordat has been concluded with Rome for the suppression of certain

The Portuguese Cortes will close on June 8th, and the King at once proceed to the Paris Exhibition. Most of the Spanish refugees, belonging to Prim's expedition, have been sent home to

Spain.
The Swedish Parliament has passed a law of military service on all male subjects between the ages of 20 and

The Belgian Chambers, on the 24th

passed a loan for 60 million francs. The ultra Italian party will oppose the bill for confiscation of church properties, as they think the Government might get even more than 600 million francs (24 millions sterling) from this source. King Victor Em manuel has engaged to meet the Emperor of Austria at the Paris Exhibition. It is thought the Garibaldi party, after the London Conference, will make an armed descent on the Papal States, but the Italian Government is preparing to prevent it in fulfilment of the treaty of Sept. 15th. Moreover the Romans are entirely hestile to the movement. the 26th May a loan was negotiated at Turin between the Italian Government and the banking-firm of Erlanger, for 430 millions francs, guaranteed by the church-properties in course of confiscation. Count Crotty, on being elected Deputy, refused to take the usual oaths nuless allowed a reservation with reference to all laws contrary to the interests of the church: be was, therefore, excluded from the Chamber. The oath recommended by the Pope to the Italian bishops is precisely in the form that Count Crotty proposed to be sworu. It is that Cardinal Andrea has requested the Chinese Sea, for a naval station, and that directions are given to that The Emperor of Austria, in opening the Reichsradt at Vienna, urged the invited to take part in the London conference, Russia declared her content to see the new kingdom take its place among the great powers. Garibaldi suddenly arrived at Florence on May 17th, and was supposed to be summoned by Government im reference to the rumors of a meditated expedition against the Papal States.

The Bombay papers mention the transmission to England last mail, by letter post, of the celebrated Sancy diamond, through Messrs. Forber & Co. of Bombay. The diamond, was found on the body of Charles the Bold, Duke Prince Gortchakoff, president of the Russian Cabinet, is to accompany the Gransom, in 1476, by the Swiss. It Czar Alexander to the Paris Exhibi- was purchased in 1479 by the King of

The Turks have sustained great on this act of devotion, for, according finds himself in Buenos Ayres again, to the story, the stone was found in his body. It afterward came into the possession of James II. of England, by whom it was sold for £25,000 to Louis XIV. During the French Revolution the Sancy diamond, as well as the more celebrated Blue diamond, disappeared. The latter has never been recovered, but the former was purchased by Napoleon I,, by whom it was afterward sold to Prince Paul Demidoff It is valued at from £20,000 to £30,000 is pear-shaped, and weighs 53½ carats

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Jefferson Davis has been set at liberty by writ of Habeas Corpus from the Executive. Great animosity prevails in New York, against the Southern states. Gen. Scholefield has advised the Richmond papers to moderate their language against Congress; Riots have occurred in several places.

Nothing positive is known about the fate of Maximilian. According to latest dates from N. York, May 23rd, it was hoped he had escaped from Queretaro city in disguise (very unlike what Maximilian would (do!) and another agent was despatched by the Washington Cabinet to try and save him. It was even denied that Queretaro had fallen, or that the besiegers at all gained ground, although the communication with Mexico city was intercepted. After the capture of Puebla, it is known that Porfirio Diaz shot 63 of Maximilian's officers in cold blood, and then set out with his army to lay siege to Vera Cruz: Mejia defends Mexico city with 8,000 men, but if he does not defeat Escobedo, both Mejia and Maximilian will have to surrender at discretion to the republicans.

Letters received at New York from Cuba mention the departure of the Spanish fleet under Mendez Nuñez tor Brazil, en route for Chile, which indicates a renewal of hostilities.

SLIP-MASTERS' GRIEVANCES IN BUENOS AYRES.

The annoyances and inconveniences which beset ship-captains on arriving at this port have ever been the subject of complaint, but of late they are so on the increase that it is felt some remedy should be applied; for the abuse, besides robbing the poor captains of their freight money, tends to create in Europe such an infamous name for the River Plate that freights and insurance have considerably risen. Midshipman Easy himself would have lost temper and self-possession had he ever put foot in Buenos Ayres; and the serrows of poor Japhet in search of a father were as nothing when compared with the afflictions of a poor captain who is obliged to buy stone ballast in Martin Garcia to make his

escape from the port. We feel morally certain that if Pres Mitre or his Ministers ever heard the deep-toned anathemas of the shipcaptains who arrive at this port he and they would imitate our friend Dn. Marcos Paz and at once resign; in lact, if the truth be told, we believe the Vice-President had no other cause for retiring from office than the constant and unmeasured abuse of these weather-beaten and injured men. The sad truisms of the free-spoken shipcaptain, as he sits at some of the shops on the beach, are too galling for publication. But the President of this country must be blind indeed if he is unaware of the scandalous and unprecedented port abuses which, to the disgrace of the National Government, not only exist but are on the increase. If Buenos Ayres were like Switzerland it could not be more destitute of shipping laws and regulations; in fact the framers of the Constitution, the legislators of the country, Dr. Velez Sarsfield himself, seem all to have overlooked the shipping interest, and left the most necessary and important branch of trade without the shelter of a law or the semblance of a protection.

Scarcely a day passes that we have not a ship-captain calling at our office to know what to do; our invariable advice is, to take whatever he can get, and clear from the port as quickly as be can.

Nature herself seems to have done little for Buenos Ayres in the way of a port, vessels have to anchor several miles from the shore. Owing to poverty, sleepiness or neglect, no Governor has as yet ever attempted anything like breakwaters, docks or wharves; in fact, the keeping of the old mole in repair seems too much for our Port Captain. On Wednesday some friends Captain. On Wednesday some friends ment, excepting only that of sex, the of Mr. Peltzer's almost broke their legs privilege of taking part in the choice in the holes which are now at nearly of fit persons to represent the people

has placed a paper in our hands, respecting the sad drawbacks and difficulties which beset shipmasters coming to this, port, and requests us to call the attention of the Government to the matter. We have said and written so much on this topic already, that we feel we might as well call on the "town pump" for redress. The authorities will do nothing; either that or they are unable to do anything; but since the Government will do nothing, possibly the merchants themselves will see the adviseability of establishing a Board of Trade, where all disputes with shipmasters, consignees could be tried and adjudicated without that miserable delay and procrastination, which we regret to say, characterizes our courts and tribunals. Why not make a board of Consuls for the purpose, at least this is feasible; Captains have to submit to every species of injustice and imposition rather than assert their rights, for they know well if once they get into the Courts they will be delayed or detained in port for weeks and months, and the wages of the crew and expenses of the ship will probably exceed the matter in dispute.

Montevideo offers so many facilities and inducements to ship captains, that already the difference in freight between the two ports, coming from England, is beginning to be a serious matter; and, at the rate we are going on, ultramar vessels, instead of anchoring in the outer roads, will remain in toto' in Montevideo, and send up their cargoes by steamers. The difficulty of landing goods here, and the risk of getting wet or damaged coming ashore are so great, that in the end it would be cheaper and better to discharge the goods into small steamers in Montevideo, as over and over again the neglect of the lighterman involves the ship and captain in a lawsuit which, at the lowest calculation, lasts six months before decided.

Our maritime friend assures us that so numerous and constant are the disputes between ship captains, signees, and owners of goods, that the affair is becoming alarming; and in proof of his assertion states, that small as is the trade of Buenos Ayres, the disputes and lawsuits of this kind are more numerous here than in New York, Liverpool, London, Baltimore, Marseilles, Amsterdam, or Antwerp. If statistics could be had, it would be found that not one captain in ten collects the whole of his freight; and this is simply and mainly owing to the want of a Board of Trade, and the utter impossibility of the captain to enforce his rights, owing to the delay of the courts. In case of goods being damaged by the elements, or on account of the working of the ship at sea, the most unwieldy and antiquated procedure is adopted: a 'protest' at the Port Captain's or Consul's should do. The vessel and goods must be examined, and instances have occurred where vessels have been unloading six or seven days and the mate comes on some damaged goods, then no protest is of avail, no examination of the merchandise holds good, the ship is in for all, and the captain must pay or stand a five years' lawsuit.

The shipping trade of this port is now so increasing, that the customs, laws, and usages in force, when only a dozen ultramar vessels arrived in the year, are utterly obsolete and useless. We want a regular Board of Trade, and it is alike the interest of the Government, the merchants, and the captains, that some steps should be at once taken in the premise.

WOMAN BUFFRAGE.

The following petition is printed in the Appendix to the 18th Report of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, issued to day. It was presented by Mr. J. Stuart Mill:—

"The humble petition of the undersigned, showeth,-That your petitioners fulfil the conditions of property or rental prescribed by law as the qualification of the electoral franchise, and exercise in their own names the rights pertaining to such conditions. that the principles on which the government of the United Kingdom is based imply the representation of all classes and interests in the State. That the reasons alleged for withholding the exercise of the franchise from certain classes of Her Majetsy's subjects do not apply to your petitioners. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House to grant to such persons as fulfil all the conditions which entitle to a vote in the election of members of Parlia-

"MARY CHARLOTTE LLOYD. "HARRIET MARTINEAU. "Anna Swanwich," &c.

JULY 3, 1807.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT) Rio Janeiro, 22nd June 1867 A circumstance which has attracted considerable attention from all parties and universal censure, is the conduct of the Spanish Minister and Vice-Consul here, in forcibly arresting and by false representations obtaining the re-

clusion in a Lunatic Asylum of a Spanish subject named Velasco, merely because this unfortunate man refused to sign a document thanking the Spanish Consulate for services never rendered him. I enclose all the documents referring to the case and which certainly do not reflect any credit on the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the Queen of Spain at the Court of Brazil.

The foreign Consuls resident at Pará have received communications from their respective Governments announcing that in September, there will be present in that port some ves sel or vessels of war of each nation to salute the day of the opening of that great river to the commerce of all nations.

The treaty with Bolivia is one o limits, commerce and navigation; it is already ratified by Gen. Melgarejo and also by the Government of Brazil. The bearer of the Brazilian despatches Sr. Ponte Ribeiro will leave Rio on the 22nd inst. for the Pacific.

Capt. Burton, our Consul at Santos already so famous for his travels in vari ous parts of the world, leaves Rio this week for the interior of Brazil, with a view more especially to the study of the carboniferous strata of the Province of Minas and of the exploration of the valley of the River S. Francisco.

Conselheiro Octaviano de Almeida Rosa and his family left Rio for Southhampton in the Seine. The cause of this journey is the disease or infirmity from which the worthy councillor has for some years been suffering.

The Supreme Military tribunal has confirmed the decision of the courtmartial, acquitting Capt. J. S. de Gomensoro of all blame for the loss of the Jequitinhonha in the combat of

On the night of the 8th inst., an intense fire broke out at 11 p.m. in a house in the Rua da Quitanda and burnt with such fury that it could only be subdued about 4 o'clock on the following morning, after some four houses had been destroyed.

The American schooner James Cary Coale, 47 days from Liverpool to Rio, went ashore at Araruma, 10 miles above Cape Frio, on the 8th inst. The mate arrived at the telegraphic station of Ponta Grossa at 5 p.m. on the same day to ask for assistance: a steamer was sent, but found no trace of the vessel.

The Imperial Government are now issuing new Treasury notes of \$100 and of \$20.

The Spanish iron-clad frigate Numancia put back to Rio on the 9th in consequence of some disarrangement

of her machinery.

The journey from S. Paulo which was formerly a matter of three months, and more recently performed in 24 days, now occupies only 26½ hours. The steamers leave Rio at noon and arrive at Santos at 8 a.m. on the tollowing day; at 11 a.m. the train starts from Santos for S. Paulo where it arrives at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Some 50 persons have been arrested as having taken part in the tumult of the 6th inst. The number of killed is not known yet but is reported to be about 50, and some 200 or more

Shipments of bullion to the River Denna, rs. gold 35,000\$. Erino A.

Penna, rs. gold 35,000\$. silver—

per Galileo for M. V.—English Bank

rs. gold 19,200\$ silver—

The Seine took to Service open services. Plate this month have been :--per

482,640% gold in dust and bar: rs. 455,000% in coin; and rs. 17,000% in silver. This steamer also took rs. 7,000\$ in gold for Lisbon, and rs. 36,660\$ in Government notes to Pernambuco. The American mail streamer North America also took rs. 100,000 \$ in Government notes up to Pará.

The Seine took from Rio in all, 203 passengers of which 137 for Lisbon

ane 42 for Southampton.

The Bourgogne, first steamer of the new line established by the "Société Generale de Transports Maritimes a Vapeur" to run from Genoa to Buenos Ayres, calling at Marseilles, Barcelona Gibralter, Sr. Vincent, Pernambuco Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Montevideo

of any very great importance has occurred, but I will proceed to relate all such circumstances as are likely to interest your readers,

Several of the parties arrested for having taken part in the riotous proceedings of the 6th have been liberated, but some 30 still remain under arrest. The chief of police has given in his report on the whole affair to the Minister of Justice, but the latter has not yet given in the Chambers the explanation asked for. The father and two brothers of the unfortunate lady who was the victim of so much cruelty and depraved persecution, are still confined in the house of detention; the two brothers published in one of the daily papers a sort of vindication of their conduct, but this brought into the field their sister whom they had ill-used, and who up to that time had been silent except in the courts of justice; D. Amalia has now in the Jornal do Commercio laid before the public a complete account of her sufferings. The popular indignation is immense against these unnatural brothers, and though all the city is at present in perfect order and tranquillity, I firmly believe that the appearance of these wretches in public would be the cause of a second dis-

The first pitched battle between the Cabinet and its supporters and the opposition, in the Chamber of the De puties, resulted in a Ministerial victory. On the voting of the reply to the speech from the throne, on the 17th inst. the Ministers had a majority of 17 votes. This majority while for the present it enables the Cabinet to remain in office, is considered not to be sufficient to enable it to govern as a Ministry upheld by the majority of the representatives of the people, and as the opposition ranks have since that day received various reinforcements, among which are some eminent statesmen, the position of the Cabinet remains as insecure as ever, and on any question now raised in the Chamber they may find they are in the minority.

The Donati of the Astronomical line left this on the 18th for the River Plate and had later dates from Europe and the United States; but as she was to call at Santos on her way down I thought it useless to write by her, because the bearer was almost sure to arrive at Montevideo first.

The Presidente leaves to day for the River Plate, via Sta. Catherina with a further reinforcement of 300 men for the Brazilian army invading Para-

The fine American steamer Fung Shee, Capt. J. Watson, arrived here on the 15th inst. and proceeded on her voyage to Hong-Kong after taking in

The English war steamer Rodney, rhich arrived here on the 13th, left our port on the 16th for China.

The 2nd Lieutenant Irinio José de Rocha has been appointed to the command of the monitor Pará, which will low shortly proceed to the River Plate to join the Brazilian squadron.

The Orellana, one of the two trans ports lately purchased in London by the Brazilian Government, arrived here yesterday, and the other, named the Paulo Affonso, is expected to arrive here during the next few days. These two transports are iron paddlewheel steamers, of 260 nominal horsepower, and an average speed of eleven miles an hour.

Two American steamers, the Mexico and the Catharine Whiting, are daily expected here with emigrants from Texas and New Orleans.

Vice-Admiral Charles Henry Davis intendent of the New York Naval Plate. The market is much over-Observatory, and has been ordered to stocked. proceed to Boston and hoist at once his flag on board the Guerriere, and as soon as possible leave for Rio de Janeiro to relieve Vice-Admiral S. W. Gordon, now commanding the American squadron on the East Coast of

South America.
Prince Alfred of Great Britain is expected to arrive here within a few days in the fine frigate Galatea, of in the market.

which he is commander. The legality and advisability of the Conde d' Eu baving a seat in the Council of State, and of his taking at once his seat, in the Senate, is still a been sold, but the prices have not matter of dignified and appropriate discussion in the Camara do Senado.

Captain B. D. Manton, the owner of the José S. Roman and Lamego, Gibralter, Sr. Vincent, Perhambuco Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Montevideo is expected here up to the 1st of July is expected here up to the 1st of July The agents of this Cc. in Rio are Messrs. Lutz & Co., and the broker is Mr. William de Laro Tupper.

My last went forward on the 16th inst. by the Galgo, and contained a full account; of the tumult in Rio on the 6th. Since the above date nothing of the first bears, the first bears the first bears, the first bears are first taken place in this article. Quotations are first bears the first bears are first bears are first bears are first business. If Englishmen go to Para afforded to him in the course of his taken place in this article. Quotations are first bears are first bears are first bears are fort day for the first article. Quotations are first day for the first bear fort day for the first article. Quotations are first definitions have first article. Quotations after the first article. Quotations afforded to him in the course of his faken place i arrived here on the 20th in the Ameri-

night, and the City of Providence about the beginning of August.

The pilot of the Brazilian transport

Oyapoek, wrecked on the Ponta de las Piedras on 9th August, 1866, and named Nicolao Luiz de Maria, goes up to-day for the second time before the jury, on trial for wilful damage of property and attempt to murder the crew and passengers of the said transport. Sr. Nicolao has already been once acquitted, but an appeal having been put in he has to undergo a second trial.

Commercial news are somewhat important-Exchange on London, which opened at 221 to 223 on the 15th, has now declined to 213 for banker's drafts, and 213 to 22 for private bills. On Paris business has been done at 430rs., but the last rate is 440rs. per franc. On Marseilles, payable in Paris, 438rs. per franc. On Autwerp 432rs. per

Bank of Brazil Shares quoted on the 17th at 183\$, but have since fallen to

Banco Rural e Hypothecario Shares,

last sales, 132\$500. Sovereigns.—Some changed hands since I last wrote you On the 15th 7,000 were sold at 10\$750 on the 18th some 35,000 changed hands at 10\$800 to 11\$100, and yesterday and to-day some 40,000 have been sold at 11\$200, and there is every proba-

bility of their going higher.
Pernambuco, 16th inst.—Exchange on London 224d.; on Paris 425rs. per franc (bank paper); on Hamburg 800rs. per M. B. (bank paper).

Mr. Hermann Haught, of the firm

of Gerber and Co. of this city, and of whom I spoke in one of my recent letters has recently received from the Imperial Government a well merited distinction: by an Imperial patent dated 6th inst., this gentleman was honored with the order of Christ. Mr. Haupt, besides his recently published memorial on the subject of immigra tion, has on various occasions been consulted by the Brazilian Government on matters relating to political economy, and has furnished one of the reports now placed before the Chambers by the Minister of Finance. The very useful, luminous and wellbased suggestions offered by Mr. Haupt in his "report" render it more especially worthy of notice and per-usal by the Chambers, the Government and the whole commercial body It is annexed to the Relatorio' of the Minister of Finance at page 25 and marked G.

The Jornal do Commercio of the 12th inst, publishes an extract from the Memorial dos Pyrenéos" which pictures the position of the Emigrants from those parts in the River Plate in a very unfavorable light. I enclose the extract for your perusal.

The total defict of Brazil may now be calculated at about rs. 275,000,000\$ (or about £27,500,000 Sterling), thus:

Deficit of financial year 1865—66 Rs.40,000,0008. Deficit of financial year 1866-67. Rs.40,000,0008.

Treasury bills payable Rs, 45,000,000\$ Deficit of financial year 1867—8. Rs.150,000,0008.

Total deficit. Rs.275,000,000\$. The Presidente arrived on the night | dient humble servant, of the 13th with news of a flood at Curuzu and of the removal of the camp of the 2nd division of the army. An English steam frigate has just Paris May 14. rrived here on her way to China.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Carno Seca.—Stock to-day from all 325,790 ar. (104,250 qq.) River Plate. Quotations are 1\$400 to 2\$600 for Rio draude, and 1\$200 to

Brau.—The last cargo from Montevideo obtained \$5 per bag.

stock, and of the advices from the United States to band by the American packet, this article has advanced and the market is very firm. I quote Baltimore extra 308, Trieste 308, Chili 268; California and River Plate none

Coal.- Last sales were Newcastle 19\$500, Cardiff 21\$500 to 22\$500, and Liverpool and other qualities 17\$.

Salt.—Some 10,000 alqueires have

and 100\$ f.o.b. Stock, 1,000 pipes.

bags campos, 200 bags Macció.

Tobacco.—The quotations, both of Minas and Bahia qualities, remain Farinha de Mandioca, coarse, 28800

to 3\$; Magé, 6\$ to 9\$; Suruhy, 9\$ to Feijao.-Black superior, 48500 to 6\$; white and coloured 6\$ per bag.

Maize.-Large and new, 5\$800 to 6\$200; small and new, 6\$200 to 6\$800 Toucinho.-9\$ to 10\$ per ar.

Rice.—148 to 188 per bag, Brazilian.

DETENTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN PARAGUAY. (From the River Plate Mail.)

The following correspondence has lately appeared in the "Times," the conclusion of which goes far to prove that the accusation of British subjects being detained in Paraguay is quite true, spite of the semi-official disclaimer, and we may expect to hear more on the subject :-

Sir,-It is not generally known that considerable number of Englishmen employed in Paraguay were forced by President Lopez, v ho seems a worthy successor of Dr. Francia, into the mi litary service at the commencement of the war, and that the survivors are

still serving by compulsion.

Now, if the President had been in formed in the first instance, that he and all the Paraguayan authorities would be held answerable for every life lost, and for every minor loss incurred by Englishmen under these circumstances, I think liberty would

be granted them.

A brother of the undersigned is among the number. After a long interval of suspense intelligence has been received of him. Is hope thus revived to be disappointed?

It may not be too late yet to inter-fere with benefit. I hope these few words will induce the public to support Lord Stanley in making an effectual movement for the safety of his countrymen.

Your obedient servant, Elsing Rectory, May 10.

Sir,-In your yesterday's edition you have published a letter headed as above, and signed "J. J. C. Valpy," stating that a considerable number of Englishmen employed in Paraguay were forced by President Lopez into military service at the commencement of the war, and that the survivors are till serving by compulsion.

As this statement is calculated to throw unlimited alarm among the families and relatives of the Englishmen who are in Paraguay, employed for the most part in the Government arsenal, am desired by the Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires in England and France to declare, without discussing the motives which may have prompted Mr. Valpy's letter, that his statement is completely devoid of foundation. .

Trusting that you will insert this letter in your next edition, I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obe-

G. BENITEZ. Secretary to the Paraguayan Legation in England
4. and France.

Sir.—In answer to letters, I regret that I can do no more at present than enclose, for your own perusal only,the perfectly conclusive.

inaccessible to our forces. ricans, who now appear on the scene strong, ready to fall on the bands of as opponents of the war, and with marauders. Flour.—In consequence of the small | that of the allies, it is reasonable to suppose that our countrymen could flight into Chile was unfounded, as he be rescued without a chance of their is now believed to he still in Argen-

President Lopez, and how long they have resided in Paraguay. It seems to me that when a country is engaged transpired; meantime our nominal quotations are 850 to 900rs. per alq.

Rum is still quoted at 80% in store, Rum is still bear arms in return for the protection Sugar.—Extensive transactions have afforded to him in the course of his

buco, 216 cases and 211 bags Bahia and has in course of construction in the Cotinguiba, 50 cases, 80 casks, and 200 Thames two powerful steam troopships to be employed, no doubt, in belligerent operations against Paragnay, a Power with whom her Majesty is at peace. Here, then, is a direct contravention of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and one which the Government is bound to cleek. Paraguay is a weak Power, but on that account merits the more ample justice. Brazil fights with English capital. It is unfair to present

her also with English ships.

As for the intervention of the United States, Mr. Valpy forgets that Paraguay has accepted the terms proposed from Washington, and that the allies stand out.

I will not occupy your space with the merits of the struggle, but will content myself with the remark that Pareguay is the most prosperous and orderly State on the South American Continent.

JOHN GEORGE WITT. Temple, May 20.

MAILS FROM THE INTERIOR.

Battle of Polanco.

LATEST FROM SAN JUAN.

The Mendoza paper contains the fóllowing despatch-

Polanco, field of battle May 27th 1867.

To General Paunero,
In consequence of repeated depredations near the Sierra by Pedro Perez and his bandits, I resolved to

meet him here notwithstanding the bad state of the weather, the roads and the horses. On the 21st. I started with 140 soldiers and Nat. Guards, reaching Rio Malargue on the 26th at daybreak. Marching on 24 hours without halting I came next morning on Perez's encampment. Some shots between my scouts and his caused an alarm, which gave him time to escape with about 20 followers in a S: direction, towards Barrancas. We killed about 45 of the bandits including 27 Indians from San Raphael, besides taking six prisoners and \$11 horses and mules. We have also captured 77 women and a corresponding number of children. The rest of the bandits escaped to the Sierra. We have to lament the loss of Ensign Mouve, besides two sergeants wounded. Congratulating you for this feat arms, I remain IGNACIO MARIA SEGOVIA.

Our latest advices from San Juan give us an account of the Arrest of the President of the Legislature, but he was released after two days. Col. Irrazabal arrived at San Juan with 50 men, and was soon to start for Rioja with 200 men, to put down the rebels. Gen. Paunero gave a grand ball to the citizens.

Another revolution has ocurred in Catamarca.

Another Indian invasion took place it Las Tunas.

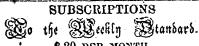
The Ibicuy arrived on Sunday. bringing despatches from General Paunero, who was in San Juan on the 29th May. Colonel Irrazabal arrived in that city on the 26th, being summoned by Paunero for the purpose of conducting a new expedition against Rioja, where the rebels had again appeared, committing wide-spread devastation and desolating the province. Gen. Paunero prepared a strong column, in order to strike a crushing blow at the rebels who spring up everyday in different directions and ports of supply is about 371,590 ar., of authority for my statements, and I commit most daring outrages. As a which 45,300 ar. are Rio Grande, and request your leave to say that it is preliminary step, he despatched Coloperfectly conclusive.

Paraguay is not, like Abyssinia, entering by the Costa Baja Traza-A threat bal is to follow the march of 15eas, could easily be executed there by and a third column is being concen-England. With the belp of the Ame trated at Chanar and Valle Fertil, 500

> It seems the rumor of Varela's coming under the fire of their deliveres. Your obedient servant,
>
> May 17. The Writer of English
> Prisoners in Paraguay.
>
> Chile and head their forces; If he do, May 17. The Writer of English Prisoners in Paraguay.
>
> Sir,—Perhaps it would be more satisfactory if Mr. Valpy would tell us who are the persons conscribed by

Balls and festivities took place at San Juan on the national anniversary (25th May) in honor of Gen., Pannero, who was going to give a grand fete in return, to the citizens, and then set off

Some rebel hands have also appeared in San Luis, and committed



\$ 20 PER MONTH.
A D VERTISEMENTS
Not exceeding 6 lines inserted for \$20

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

"Kil falsi audeam, nil vori non audeam dicere."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

LETTER FROM SINBAD.

Corrientes, June 28. Since the sailing of the last packet there is nothing from the north of the slightest interest to communicate.

At Curuzu and Tuyuty, on the 26th, a tremendous cannonading was begun at three a.m., and continued till noon Heavy guns, charged with explosive were fired hundreds of times. the reported results of which were no casualities on the part of the allies, probably the truth.

On the 27th the much-talked-of balloon made a successful ascension at Tuynty, to the height of eighty metres: two men ascended in it. The balloon was attached to 'terra firma' by means of ropes. The Paraguayans were seen hard at work strengthening their works at different points.

Great preparations are still being made for the anticipated battle.

At the present moment the allies have on hand a three months' supply of provisions for man and beast, and as for ammunition, inferring from the prodigal manner it is made use of, there must be also a large store; the allies are likewise well supplied with horses and draught cattle.

Osorio marched from h s camp at San Carlos on the 15th; he has not yet reached the Tranquero de Loreto. Yesterday the steamers Paysandu

and Susan Beirne arrived, and passed upwards, each with three large tows hay and corn laden. By some means unexplained many of the bales of hay have, instead of alfalfa, a large ad mixture of wheat and barley straw.

Commercial affairs are in a very unsatisfactory state-no sales, no money, are the general complaints from all quarters.

We are all on the 'qui vive' for the advent of Mitre.

SINBAD.

THE EXODUS OF THE PARTHENLE. (COMMUNICATED.)

In the early history of Sparta we read of a set of young men who formed a large portion of the community of that State, mixing with the society of the city, members of the Clubs, it such things existed two thousand years ago, taking the odds about the winner of Apollo's crown, and no small favorites of the quiet but bright-eyed daughters of Lacedæmon. Only one thing was wanting to make their life one of perfect enjoyment: history tells us that "they had no inheritance, and that their lives depended on their own looks of the Spartan mothers, tearing themselves from their bright-eyed loves, under a chosen leader, they steered for the coast of Italy, and there founded such a prosperous colony that the delights of Tarentum became a proverb.

In the last few years there seems to have sprung up in England a class of faces that the regions of St. James's. street have known, and the Rag or about waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up. At the hotel doors may be seen men that one has a military mess or cricket dinner in Old England. Army, Navy, Universities, all seem to send their full complement. The Government offices of London, and the merchants' houses in Liverpool, pack off their share. And how few of these realise the wild expecta-

gusted with the country, and, perhaps, if the truth be told, with themname and address of the writer; not of this province only waiting to be necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

of this province only waiting to be settled upon, and yet men go home disgusted, and say there is no opening in the country.

Take a hint of the Parthenia, don't scatter yourselves in twos and threes in different parts of the country, nor singly waste your time, pretending to learn sheepfarming, at the house of some rich estanciero, but join together and form a colony in one part of the country, which, though it may be small at first, must before long become one of the most prosperous parts of the State. Working together like this you might form a wool and corn producing colony, which would bring last year; but this could only be to you a competency if not affluence. All that is wanted, is a disregard for the roughing it at first, coupled with strict moderation, as regards the

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Deputy Quintana has introduced into Congress the following project.

Art. 1. The city of Rosario is declared Capital of the Republic, comprising the territory between the Arroyos Saladillo and Ludueña on the river Paraná, with a league in depth inland.

Art. 2. All public properties and establishments within the federalized territory become National property.

Art. 3. The Executive shall have two years to prepare the necessary buildings for the National authorities, which shall reside in the interim in the city of B. Ayres.

Art. 4. This law shall be forthwith submitted for acceptance of the Provincial Legislature of Santa Fé.

The bill was supported by several members, and sent to committee.

PICTURES OF THE WAR

A Brazilian artist, under the initials R. M. C. (we believe his name is Ramon M. Carvalho) has published some very fine lithographs of the Paraguayan war. The whole collection will form an album of 20 pictures, price £3 sterling. The artist has favored us with the first series, which consists of the following-

1. Bombardment of Itapiru. "On April 16th 1866 Admiral Viscount Tamandaré advanced his gunboats and two iron-clads to Fort Itapiru, in order to protect the passage of the allied army, to prevent the arrival of reinforcements to the enemy, and to level the fortress. After two hours of incessant cannonading by land and water the enemy's flag-staff was knocked over. The gunboats Enrique Greenhaigh, and Chuy Martins, doubled the point of Itapiru and sustained a dreadful fire with the enemy's trenches and masked batteries: the fight lasted an hour, when the Paraguayans saw their rear threatened, and fell back to Pasola Patria, leaving in the fort two 68pounders and some ammunition.'

The fort appears literally enveloped in flames: the bombarding fleet consists of the iron-clads Bahia and exertions." In this pitiable plight, unable to endure the cold insolence of Brazil, and the gunboats Ignatemy, the heavy fathers, and the repelling looks of the Spartan mothers, tearing ga, Enrique Martins, Greenhaigh and themselves from their bright-greed Chuy. It was on this occasion that the little chatas of the enemy, carrying one gun each, covered themselves with such glory and inflicted terrible damage on the iron-clads and gun-

2. The iron-clad Rio Janeyro sunk by a torpedo. "On Sept. 3rd 1866 the men who form a parallel to the Par- iron-clad Rio Janeyro while wheeling thenie of Sparta, and the Exodus has round to give a broadside touched a begun in earnest: shiploads leave torpedo, and in 5 minutes only 60 sur-England every month for different vivors remained of the gallant vessel ports of the southern hemisphere, and and her crew. Capt. Silvado and to no part of that hemisphere does the officers perished by this traitorous de-attraction seem so strong as to the vice." The vessel is seen half-sub-River Plate. Hardly a day passes in merged, and the other 5 iron-clads which one does not meet in B. Ayres send boats to rescue a few men floating about. The Brazilian flag-ship is close to the scene of disaster, and we the Raleigh were familiar with, gazing see a palisade placed by the enemy across the river, as also the masts of vessels sunk full of stones to block up the channel. It will be rememberdim recollection of meeting at some ed that our correspondents Sinbad and Cuevas first knew of these dreadful torpedoes, when the B. Ayres papers ridiculed the idea.

> Brazilian division, under Baron Port Alegre. On the 4th Sept. 1866, Baron

capital in Buenos Ayres, manage to flanked the right of the lagoon in or- tamante, accompanied by two com- served and they discovered a door in keep enough to take them home, disder to take the enemy. The attack gasted with the country, and, per-was simultaneous on all points. After an incessant fire, the divisions of left selves as well. And the reason of this and right charged with the bayonet, is not the want of large capital, but and carried the trenches, causing such the want of united action. There are havoc to the enemy that they beat a thousands and thousands of acres in retreat, leaving 1200 dead, some Cordova and Santa Fé, which can be wounded, and the artillery, 3 pieces of bought at most moderate prices. There 68. The picture is taken at the moinsertion must be authenticated by the are large tracts of land in the south ment that the Baron gives the order to advance and assail the enemy's flank.

> FINANCIAL STATE OF BRAZIL. Baron Maua, who was expected in the packet, has not arrived. The last

accounts we have from Rio of a financial nature are very unfavorable. Sovereigns have taken a sudden run up, and exchange fallen. As yet it is difficult to say to what extent this state of things may go, but there are merchants in this city who think it not at all improbable that exchange on England will touch ten pence before the war terminates. The productions of Brazil have fallen off sensibly this looked for, when we take into account the immense levies made for the Paraguayan war. The National debt of Brazil is now so large that the producing classes feel the burthen of the interest, but the budget presented this year to the Chambers shows in unmistakeable figures the headlong ruin which is impending. The deficit in the treasury for the present year alone is no less than fifteen millions sterling, whilst the total deficit is twenty seven and a-half millions sterling; and at the rate things are going on, the deficit by the end of the year will touch fifty millions sterling, and for this enormous amount, a debt imposed on posterity for it must be funded. Brazil has nothing, positively nothing to shew, for even if Humaitá had been taken, Brazilians could say the fortress cost that amount, but the war by all accounts is now only beginning, and now comes the most expensive part of the campaign, as the proposed raid of Caxias can only be maintained at the most costly expense; the enemy's country will not even afford pasturage for the horses and oxen. The Brazilian people are now beginning to open their eyes to these sad The Paraguayan war has proved a ruinous bubble; fortunes, the most colossal private fortunes, have been made, but the country is beggared. Money has to be borrowed now, to pay interest on borrowed money. There is not the slightest, not the remotest chance of Brazil effecting a new loan in London, no matter at what shave, for the Lombard street men know the full amount of the deficit; that to meet it the only possible way is by funding it, say at 6 per cent., thus creating a new home loan the interest on which will nearly amount to two millions sterling. It is not surprizing under these circum stances that sovereigns should begin to run up, exchange down: and confidence ooze out, indeed it speaks volumes for the wealth of Brazil that this did not occur two years ago.

LOSS OF THE INCCENCIA. Official confirmation of the disaster Maldonado, June 17th.

The undersigned begs to forward to Government a note from the Commis sary at Castillos with copy of a fragment found in a sealed bottle by neighbor named Scrafin Rocha, which gives account of the lamentable state the crew and passengers of the barque Inocencia, off Castillos; the barque seems to have foundered with all souls on board. Up to the present we have no other information but what is gleaned from the bottle washed ashore with several corpses.

MARIANO L. HARO. Gete Político. Castillos, June 1st.

I have to acquaint you that several corpses of men and women have been washed ashore in this place, as well as a sealed bottle picked up by Don Serafin Rocha, which contained a paper written with pencil, describing the wretched condition of the vessel. I send you a copy of said document INDALECIO NUNEZ.

Commissary of 10th Section.

DREADFUL NEWS from MONTEVIDEO

Attempt to blow up the Government-hous

Guy Fawkes, Infornal Machine, &c.

and Cuevas first knew of these dreadill torpedoes, when the B. Ayres appers ridicaled the idea.

3. Capture of Curuzú, by the 2nd Srazilian division, under Baron Port Alegre. On the 4th Sept. 1866, Baron Port Alegre attacked Curuzú, his orces being in 3 divisions: the 1st through the source in Celle 1st of May

seronos, at once proceeded to arrest a German who was seen there apparently waiting for others of his

In a cellar close to the sewer was found an exploding electric battery with all the apparatus, wires, &c and some caudles, besides two barrels of gunpowder containing about 250 lbs. Up to the present six parties have been arrested, and their declarations are being taken. . The greatest sensation has been caused, and Gen. Flores has requested the British and French Ministers, Messrs. Lettsom and Maillefer, to send engineers to examine the premises. Great praise is given to Bustamante for his activity in the matter. The trial of the pri soners promises to be of great impor

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

DETAILS OF THE GUY FAWKES PLOT,

(Tribuna Telegram) Another accomplice has been ar rested: he was found in the cellar with the powder, electric battery &c., and states he is a German and consin to the party first seized. Mr Thomas Havers was appointed on Monday to inspect the mine, in company with the Chief of Police, the commanders of two French gunboats, Col. Fortunato Flores, two Commissaries and a number of neighbors. They all descended into the cellar and searched about, but found nothing, till one of the French navy-officers (son-in-law to the French Minister, Maillefer) discovered a man in his shirt-sleeves crouched down in a corner of the cellar and quite dirty from working in the sewer. dragged out, the fellow declared to Juan José Arteaga that he knew him and had gone to see him some days before, about mending the sewer in a new house that Arteaga had bought. The prisoner seemed much frightened and was taken to the Cabildo. The authorities are in possession of very important revelations.

It seems the plot was first discover ed through a German, whom the conspirators (also Germans) endeavored to bribe to take part in the netarious business: the party in question was a noted Blanco and had served against Flores, but he was horror-struck at the infamous proposal and at once acquainted the police. The engineers are of the opinion that the mine would have blown up not only the Government-house, but also all the houses within 500 yards on every side. The most intense sensation still prevails.

IMPORTANT FROM CHILE.

The Island of Polten, commanding the center of Araucania, at the mouth of the river of the same name, has been recently occupied by Col. Snavedra who is proceeding to erect fortifications, with a view of establishing a garrison and making it a permanent base for future operations into the territory of these savages who have here tofore resisted every invasive move ment of the Chilians.

The German residents of this city have lately held a meeting with a view of founding a German Protestant Church Although not una nimous, the vote for its erection was carried, and a subscription is about to be made up among them for that purpose. The amount of the exportation of wheat and flour during the month of February was unprecedentedabout 113,000 bushels of the former and 70,000 sacks of the latter having been exported from the 1st to the 22d of the month. The ship Colena pro-ceeding from Malaga, arrived at this port on the 20th of last month. Although under English colors, coming from a Spanish port, she was refused anchorage, all intercourse with shore, and ordered out of Chilian waters without delay.

EXPLOPATIONS IN BRAZIL.

A STRANGE ADVENTURE, IF TRUE: A letter received at Santos, S. Paulo from a son residing at Batataes, relates the following:

"A man watching cattle on the prairies, some 25 miles from this came to a rock in which seeing a great cave he entered and found himself in an immense cavity that would hold a thousand persons easily. Entering and-into another which opened into the pool, pack off their share. And how few of these realise the wild expectations of wealth with which they start; ou the contrary many of thems when they have spent nearly all their small and the right, and the 3d, of cavalry, and a part of the city. Last night the adventure several persons went the favorable the city. Last night the adventure several persons went the adventure several persons went the supped, uninjured but with whirling forces being in 3 divisions: the 1st through the sewers in Calle 1st of May on the contrary many of thems when the spot where the brilliancy was ob- entrance of the cave had vanished

missaries and the captain of the the side of the bank, which they pushed open. They then saw a dark corridor into which no one had the courage to enter and beside this ahuman form clad in blue. The parties who saw and relate this are worthy of

" We go t-omorrow (18th of March) to the number of twenty or so, all armed, to enter with lanterns and torches. I take part in the expedition and will send you an account of what occurs, by next mail."

The result of the excursion is told in

the following letter:

"Batataes, April 1, 1867. "I would have written to you immediately upon my return, as I promised, to let you know the result of our expedition but I have been in such a state of bewilderment ever since that I can hardly begin teven now to tell

"We set out at sunrise of the second day after I wrote to you, in a party mustering in all 21 persons, all well armed with guns, revolvers and accompanied by a pack-mule laden with provisions and a good supply of rum for refreshment. After a long day's ride we arrived close to the rock where the cave was found, and although the sun was setting and we felt tolerably tired, we determined to attempt the adventure after supper. So accordingly our mules were quickly unsaddled, hobbled, and turned out to graze, and we sat down to eat and chat by the fire, and with the aid of the rum we enjoyed ourselves very well, joking and telling stories, until the moon rose. As soon as this occurred we prepared ourselves and set off to the huge rock near by, in which our guide soon pointed out the entrance of the cave, which was small and lay close to the ground.

"Lighting our torches we entered cautiously inside, and I confess as I did so I felt queer as I looked down the vast cave which the lights illuminated only in part. We all kept close together, partly through a dread of we knew not what, partly lest an onca might have its den within, and we maintained our arms in readiness-However, nothing living was to be seen except a colony of bats which flitted around disturbed by the glare.

"The roof of the cave seemed some forty feet in height and the cavern was of an oval shape, with its floor sloping down to the farther end. There we found the opening to the second. cave which was immensely vaster than the first and our lights were lost in its expanse. We did not stay to explore it for the pond lay before us with its mysterious door, which attrac ted all eyes, for there it was despiteall the real or alleged incredulity of some of our party. Cautiously and timidly we pushed it open and before us was the long corridor faintly illuminated by a starlike light at its farther end, which showed the passage to be about a braga high and the same in

"Excited by the hope of further discoveries we forgot all fears and hesitations and advanced with leveled firearms along it. After going about 50 bracas the corridor suddenly opened into a small chamber-like cave lit up by what seemed an immense diamond, whose light showed us a small stone table round which, on chairs of rock, sat three noble-looking men of middle age, dressed in long blue robes secured by white belts studded with golden stars and large carbancles glowing blood-like in the front. These mysterious individuals were apparently intent upon the contents of scrolls that lay unrolled before them and they did not show by any sign that they were aware of our presence there. We hesitated to address them, for though evidently living creatures, there was something so impressive in their faces that we felt awe and reverence. At last José Luis de Paula Silva, who is usually called Mata-Diablo because he seems to fear neither heaven, earth nor hell, could not resist the temptation to approach the table to examine the magnificent gem which lay brilliant in many colored lustres upon a low and slender pedestal in the centre of the table. Still the mysterious beings made no movement, and, encouraged by their immobility, he ventured to reach over the table and touch the gem. Instantly and simultaneously the three readers raised their heads -but I can not tell what reatly occurred. It seemed to me as first he discovered a large pond, near if a fierce resistless, wind enveloped the bottom of which shone something us, sweeping us along, and I knew no us, sweeping us along, and I knew no like a diamond. At the same moment more. When my senses returned, I he heard delightful music, but full of found my self and my companions fear fled in haste. On telling his adventure several persons went this supped, uninjured but with whirling supped, uninjured but with whirling

Such was the result of our expedition, father.

IMPORTANT LETTER OF D. MARCOS PAZ.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT RESUMES OFFICE.

B. Ayres, June 27th 1867. To the Hon. Legislative Congress of the Nation.

I have had the honor to receive a note from the President of the Senate, dated to-day, advising me that your Hon. Assembly has not thought fit to accept my resignation of the post of Vice-President of the Republic, which I handed in on the 12th inst.

Congress, it seems, has not consi-ered well-founded the motives I alleged for such a step, and although I had firmly resolved to descend from the high position to which I had been raised by the votes of the Argentine people, I must nevertheless bow to the high decision of your Hon. Chambers, and I now consent to continue in office while cordially thanking you for the honor done me by your decision, although this is contrary to my very ardent and sincere wishes to retire into private life.

May God preserve your Hon. Assembly,

MARCOS PAZ.

SHIPPING DISASTER NEAR CARDIFF

THE MOR WESTER FOR MONTEVIDEO.

GALLANT RESCUE.

Ilfracombe, Sunday Night.-About 2 o'clock on Saturday, aftenoon (writer Mr. N. Vye), a ship of 1,000 tons, the Nor' Wester, of Boston, with a crew of 24 men, bound from Cardiff for Montevideo, with a cargo of coals, was passing this place in tow of the Iron Duke, a powerful steam tug, when the wind suddenly shifting from S.S. W. to N. W., a heavy sea quickly rose, and the ship went on a lee shore, quite beyond the control of the tug. Her two anchors brought her up about a cable's length from the rocks, in a very dangerous position. Two other tugs came to her assistance, but they were as powerless to help her as the Iron Duke had been. Under these circumstances both ship and tug hoisted signals of distress. The hoisted signals of distress. liteboat Broadwater, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was at once launched, and made for the ship through a very beavy sea. The boat veered down to the port side of the ship, and at the captain's earnest request took out of her the captain's wife, three children, and a servant girl, all being lowered in a basket. The master refused to leave the ship, and would not permit his crew to do The life boat landed the women and children about 8 p.m., and as the captain of the vessel had expressed a strong desire that the lifeboat should stay by him during the night, she did so until 8 o'clock this morning. The wind having then shifted, the ship slipped her anchors and returned to Cardiff to replace her chains and anchors and her two boats, which were swamped under her stern. She took with her two of the lifeboat's crew in the capacity of pilots. The necessity of a liteboat at Ilfracombe has thus been cleari shown, as no ordinary boat could have gone out in such a The steamtug was quite unable to take off any of the ship's crew, and, indeed, had difficult work to keep herself from foundering. All depended on the lifeboat, for had the wind shifted to the north the ship would in all probability have drifted on the rocks, and not a soul on board would have escaped.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. The London Globe says-

We are still left in painful uncer-tainty as to the fate of the Emperor Maximilian. Mexico is now become a Hell nponearth, where the most dreadful enormities are committed with exultation.

" The excesses of the Liberals, says the Times correspondent, are of a nature to make the civilized world blush. When Porfirio Diaz took Puebla he put to death all the officers of the garrison: one hundred French soldiers ing women from the trees and violating and carrying off children. These time of service has expired. enormities, are only beginning, and before long."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday being a holiday, bundreds left town on Friday night by the last train for the country. The weather was delightful, and the cold far less intense than in the beginning of the week. At Palermo the foot-ball match came off, pursuant to notice, but except the players few went out to Palermo. The game was suddenly brought to a close by the ball striking one of the players in the region of the heart, but he recovered instantaneously. The masque ball at night came off, but, as usual, was a very slow affair.

The little passenger steamer which we spoke of the other day, was to have made a trial trip from the Barraca de Peña to the Mole-head, but the Riachuelo was too low to admit of her crossing the bar, and the trip had

to be postnoned until yesterday.

The wrecked Julia still lies across the Boca channel: her bows and stern are aground, and it is believed if we have the least blow she will break her back, owing to her present dangerous It seems most extraordiposition. nary that the new owners did not turn to better account the great flood tide in the river the night after the auction. The river is now very low, but we notice that the carpenters are cutting away the hurricane-deck and most of good work, to lighten her. We'hear that Sr. Cambaceres' lighterman offered to get the vessel off for 2,000 patacons; but it séems much easier to make this offer than to save the unfortunate

To day the Minister of Hacienda takes up his quarters alongside our office. As the Government keeps an open account-current with the River Plate Bank, it is not probable that they will have much cash over night in the offices. Dr. Costa has re-opened his old office in the Government-house.

The extraordinary activity displayed by the authorities in the Basses Pyrrence provinces to stop emigration to the River Plate, has caused nothing Bhort of a sensation in Montevideo. whilst in Buenos Ayres the matter has received no attention whatever, yet it is a question of high moment, It appears that printed circulars were sent around to the different Prefects. and by them scattered over the whole country, in which it was stated, that the worst country on the face of the glove for Basques is the River Plate, that the Basque emigrant receives \$300 mic per month for caring in the plains 2000 sheep, and that owing to the miserable character of the country, the honest and industrious thrilty Basque is converted into a drunkard and spendthrift. This circular was not only circulated, as we have stated, but read at the door of every parish church in the country. The Argentine Minister, Sr. Balcarce, has taken the matter up, and had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it is unmistakeably obvious the Government is at the bottom of it all, and discountenances the Basque emigration to the River Plate. Our old acquaintance Mr. John Le Long has also taken up the cudgel for the Argentine Republic, and states that it is the finest country in the world for labour and capital, but the Journal du Havre adds, 'when the war terminates'. We confess we regard with regret the very stiff attitude of the French press towards the River Plate, as it is calculated to stop the Lasque emigration one of the most useful class of immigrants that comes to this country.

The anniversary festival at the Teutonia Club was well attended. The rooms were very prettily draped with German and Dutch flags, while the banner of the club was tastefully suspended in mid air. The singing and music was very good; the chorusses in particular acquitted themselves brilliantly. The quartette between a cat, a hen, a dog, and a pig, was the great success of the evening. The applause and laughter at its conclusion was intense, for it was not known that M. Munsch, who represented the hen, had on stepping on the platform fallen in such a manner as to dislocate his ankle, slightly fracturing the bone; while his mask enabled M. Munsch to hide the agony he was suffering, he continued to sing the part allotted to him, and it was not till the performers had retired to the next room, and while the applause was still ringing, that this heroic gentleman revealed to his friends the injury he had received.

The Italian war steamer, Conte de Cavour, ran on shore at Coronilla, and, in order to get her off, 100 men were also marched out and massacred had to be landed, also some stores in cold blood. The republican troops and ammunition. This vessel has signalized their line of march by hangthe Italian fleet, to replace those whose

We have to acknowledge the followten-fold horrors may be expected ing subscriptions for the poor Dutch | fled to Rioja. widow:--

Dr. Bourse; Montevideo H. T. Grigg John Haunah

At the bank election on Friday Mr Balbin, the President, was re-elected; he is a most deserving painstaking man, highly qualified for the post which he fills, and we are glad to see him re-elected. The bank Directors however have committed a grave error in reducing the rate of interest, precisely the step they should not have taken with exchange at 484d. The best plan to keep up the rate of Exchange and stop the export of specie is doubt less to raise the rate of interest, and thus offer increased inducements to retain money in the country.

The Nat. Government suffered a defeat on Friday, respecting the creation of a new district judge for Mendoza. The prisons are full, over 100 prisoners waiting for trial, and judge Palma impeached: the Government therefore applied to Congress, but the house threw out the measure: this ministerial defeat however, amounts, to nothing in this country: in England the Cabinet would at once go.out.

The fire at the Saladero on the Uruguay, which we announced the other day, did not destroy the whole establishment but was limited to two large galpones or sheds both of which were destroyed: no insurance.

On Sunday the Minister of war started for Rosario: it is presumed that he has gone up for the purpose of arranging for the return of Paunero's troops and their shipment to Paraguay.

We regret to hear that the very fine flour mill at Salto has been burnt down. A young man who was on the premises had a very narrow escape.

On the 15th inst. the magnificent estancia of the late Mr. Wm. White, of Canuelas, will be sold by auction. The establishment is well-known, and has the reputation of being one of the finest in the country; it is valued at 44 millions of dollars, for which the executors have already received a bid. We suppose one of the heirs will be the purchaser. The estancia has about 23 leagues of land, splendid house, grounds, and valuable flocks of sheep

We understand that although the American Minister is still confined to bed, there will be a lunch at the American Legation on Thursday the 4th July.

There seems to be no doubt now as to the proposed mediation by England and France. It was rumored yester day that Mr. Buckley Matthew and M. Noel were busy all day preparing their notes for the Argentine Government. Oon Rufino Elizalde, the talented Minister of Foreign Affairs, will have rather busy times of it; there can be no doubt as to the ultimate wind-up of this never-ending Paraguayan war; peace will be arranged by mediation. Candido Barreiro, the Paraguayan Minister, is in Washington, and has had frequent interviews with the President and Minister Seward.

We salute Madame Altieri on her return to the River Plate. We are pleased to hear that our fair and charming countrywoman will be connected with the new opera company. Sr. Fillol, the Spanish Vice-Consul

at Rosario, has been decorated by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain with the cross of the Order of Isabel: we congratulate Sr. Fillol on his merited distinction.

The magnificent estancia Espartillar, in the partido of Ranchos, has not as yet been sold, but we hear on good authority that Mr. Fair has received from a wealthy gentleman in town for the whole establishment. The estancia consists of seven leagues of prime land, and about 80,000 fine Mestiza

sheep. The Provincial Government has passed two very important notes to farmers are gloomy in the extreme. the Legislature respecting the codifi- About 1,800 bales have been sold durthe Legislature respecting the codification of the Provincial laws, and also the abolition of Church entail. They are both rather abstruse documents, and more fitted for a lawyer's study than an editor's office. The new bill respecting ecclesiastical property precludes the clergy from receiving or new importations the wool is cheap; holding real estate. The proposed law has many good points, and is not open to the objections of Sr. Orono's bill,

Bella Vista is obliged to keep the and sell readily. As to the probability Bella Vista Road in repair out of his of importing foreign wools under the own pocket, and yet the Municipalities new duty, it is difficult to offer an of Quilmes and Barracas collect taxes, opinion. The bulk of the importatolls, &c. Quere-What becomes of

the inoney? The mails from the Interior brought the following news:-

Defeat of Mon'onero Varela; as yet

no particulars of the fight, but Varela

Rumored revolution in Cordova.

In Quilmes and Ensenada districts, the lambing has been better this sea son than for years previously; in fact the farmers are all in high spirits. A subscriber señaled 1300, in three thousand sheep: this beats our friends in the nortb.

Gen. Paunero has passed a note to all the upper Provinces, calling for contingents for the Paraguayan army. Irrazabal, Charras and Taboado were about to unite forces, and follow up the rebels.

In Congress yesterday Dr. Quintana introduced a bill declaring Rosario the Capital of the nation and federalizing all the town of Rosario, and part of the suburbs. It will probably be carried, as there is a majority in Congress to vote for such a measure.

We have great pleasure in saluting our old friend Mr. Salustiano Puente, who arrived from the seat of war, on Saturday, in the steamer Luxan. Mr. Puente had an onerous and trying task at Corrientes in directing the Argentine and 1st Brazilian commissariat department, and we are happy to say returns in the enjoyment of good health. In the same steame: came Dr. Francisco Soler, a medical gentleman who volunteered for the army-service, giving up his practise in the town of Salto, B. As.: he is a native of Entre Rios, and has rendered high professional services in the campaign.

Congress has dealt in the most summary manner with several projects, and ordered the following proposed measures to be thrown under the table :-

The levy of 3,000 men for the war. Orono's project for soldiers of the

Ruiz Moreno's scheme for buying

and selling steamers. Also his project for enrolling Nation

al Guards in Santa Fé, Corrientes and Entre Rios.

H.B.M.'s gunboat Doterel, Captain J. B. Michell, arrived at Montevideo on Thursday last. When she was at St. Catharine's information was received that the Brazilian transport Lamego, with soldiers on board, 17 days from Montevideo, was in a dangerous position at the back of the isand, with her machinery broken down. The Doterel proceeded to her assistance-found her at daylightand although there was a heavy sea running took her in tow and brought her into St. Catharine's in safety. Owing to the strong currents lately running in the river, and foggy weather, the Doterel got on shore for a few hours off Brasa Point, just outside the harbour, but sustained no injury The Italian frigate Regina was most prompt in offering assistance, sending the 'Veloce,' with a large boat, anchors, &c., but fortunately they were not required.—We have been informed that in the late riots at Rio Janeiro the Commander of the Doterel nearly lost his life. He was quietly walking in the square when some rufflans fired their pistols on the unarmed and inoffensive part of the crowd, in order (as was said) to drive the armed mob away at the other end of the square. A ball struck him in the neck, causing a slight wound but much hemorrhage. He is now quite recovered, but nothing can excuse such conduct on the part

Yesterday the American mails arrived. We suppose they were brought from Rio, per Gerente. The detention of these mails causes great inconvenience and aunoyance; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Hopkins' proposed new line will be carried out. In Montevided the petition to Congress received the signatures of all the commercial houses and leading persons, so there is much probability of its being attended to. We have received Van Blarcom's wool circular, and regret to note that the wool prospects for our ing the month in Boston and New York, at from 31 to 34 cents. per lb. The old stock of wool is gradually being absorbed by the large manufacturers, who can afford to stock their mills, knowing that compared with yet there is no demand by small manufacturers, who consider all wools dear as they really are, compared with the which amounts to a confiscation of civil rights.

The state of the Quilmes roads baffles all description. Mr. Shaw of compare favorably with River Plate, tions, since the new tariff came into effect, remains in bond. River Plate wools are desirable to mix with the native American fleece, but if relatively higher must be dispensed with. land to rent in the Banda Oriental,

of the authorities.

equalise the extra duty imposed on it in the States; but whether this is possible depends on the European demand. At present accounts from Havre and Andwerp show an accumulation of stock and depressed market, soliciting orders from the States in consequence of the smaller amount imported by us direct this year. Our stock, though smaller is amply sufficient. Future importations will be confined to the best wools, and probably Australian will enter more largely than hitherto. Nothing could be more unfavorable than this report, and we may say that River Plate wools are now excluded from the American market.

The trade strikes in the States have caused a general prostration in business; and the serious decline in cotton gives rise to serious appreheusious as to an impending crisis.

The steamer Gerente did not sail on Monday for the Brazils. We believe she postponed her departure at the request of the Brazilian Minister.

Deputy Quintaua's capital project was the great talk of the day yesterday; even the brokers have taken the matter up, and the topic is thought to have some influence on the Bond market. Every one on the Bolsa is now selling Bonds, believing that they must suffer a severe fall, as Dr. Quintana's project gives the National Government a two years' longer lease of their premises in this city. The eviction will not be as summary as anticipated.

We regret to hear that the splendid steamer Brazileiro is aground in front of San Nicolas, and so hopelessly stuck that half the vessel is high and dry. It is feared that she will never be got off, but meet the fate of the unfortunate Julia.

On Thursday the steamer Patagonia leaves for Patagones. Several Englishmen go in her to explore that remote settlement, and one party for the purpose of purchasing sheep to ship over to the Falkland Islands. Patagones is now coming greatly into notice, and Messrs. Aguirre and Murga have done much for the place by running this fine commodious steamer.

We regret to announce another Indian invasion at Villa Nueva. Far better for Congress-men to leave the capital question alone, and grapple with this shameful affair,

There are some prospects of a better water supply for the city, owing to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Landois, who owns the steam-saw-mill at the Retiro. The municipality deserve no praise whatever for the proposed improvement, as they have done nothing in the matter; nevertheless, we overheard a municipal, the other evening, stating with the greatest sang-troid that until a regular water supply, with the pipes in the streets, could be arranged, they had resolved to do something temporarily to improve the water supply. This nunicipal statement is as correct as every thing else savouring of that retrogade body. Mr. Landois, and not the Municipality, has undertaken this work. The water will be taken from a point above the Gas house, and by means of a steam pump, pumped into a cistern of the Socorro, where the water-carts supply themselves "ad libitum," at the very low price of one paper dollar per pipe. The move is a good one, and a very healthy one, but we confess we are surprised that the Municipality did not put Mr. Landois in prison for attempting such an enterprise, According to the ordinary municipal routine, fine and imprisonment ar what the Frenchman deserves. The river water from the point proposed will be at least clean, and preferable to that insidious liguid poison at present selling through the town, to the disgrace of the Government, the disgrace of the Ministers, the disgrace of the citizens, and the full honor of the illustrious Municipal body of Buenos Ayres,

Dr. Cornwall requests us to inform his friends that he will remain in Montevideo all this mouth.

We learn on good authority, that the Argentine Central Railway will be opened to the public as far as Villa Nueva on the 15th inst. The advices received from the interior announce a sweeping invasion of Indians at that point.

The advices from the Allied headquarters at the very latest moment, announces an intended move on the 29th inst. No one seems to know the exact nature of the move, but it is supposed that Port Alegro with 15,000 men, will take command at Tuyuti, whilst Caxias marches to the banks of the river and goes up to join Osorio. Any party having a small piece of

The only hope of importers is to pur- | with 3,000 to 4,000 sheep for sale chesp, chase these wools sufficiently cheaper may find a buyer by sending their ad-in the producing markets, so as to dress to our office.

On Thursday, the departure of the Ar- | poor condition. The Brazilians have no was the event of the day: after all, ricketty planks speak, they would tell truths which no sophistry could dissemble. Very often a coterie of dinner party acquaintances may, as a slight tribute of respect, or in recompense for a long series of good dinners, ttend a friend to the mole-head to see him off, but how few of our friends leave indelible traces behind. For a day, a week, or a month at most, their hames are cherished by the circle in which they moved, but then they are forgotten. Not so Mr. Peltzer, a merchant-prince, a man of refined taste and unassuming manners, who has just left us; his departure yesterday was a spontaneous ovation: men who knew him only on 'change stood on the mole-head to bid him adieu, and wish him and his family a prosperous voyage. We believe he takes with him sunny memoirs of the River Plate. and his opinion of the country will have weight in Europe, for he occupies a prominent position in the most in-

fluential classes. We have on more than one occasion called attention to the stupendous business in hay and corn going on at present. All the outsiders are in the trade; prices the most fabulous contracted and paid for the vilest rubbish yclept hay, baled and shipped up to the unfortunate allied horses; the bubble was decidedly too great, too dazzling to last. Yesterday the first smash up occurred: an Englishman with some railway connections and extensive hay transactions collapsed in and about San Vicente for the trifle of \$250,000 mge. He boited for that bourne from whence few in his position ever return. The Telegraph fol-lowed him, but too late; when the message arrived the party in question was dancing on the green waves off Maldonado. The history of his defalcations should be a lesson to parties. who sell hay ricks by contract without knowing the parties with whom they of late caused so much notice, when on are dealing or receiving even a part of parade in the streets. the purchase money. in

After all it seems that the President and Ministers will not take up their quarters alongside of us. The Minis. ter of War opposed the move, as he the establishment is greatly damaged.

very correctly remarked there was no We have received from our Rosario place for a sentry, and such immediate proximity to the Standard office that transpired would be published; the office hours and the conduct of the clerks might even be made the flag-staff, the longest, tallest one to to the Banderita. be had would not be as high as the The funeral obs photographic gallery on top of our office. Better far to put up with every inconvenience at the burnt-up offices than get into such unmistakeable hot-water quarters. The affair was discussed at the Government-house, and the move to Calle Belgrano rejected. The house now is to be a Custom-house deposit, and the huge iron bars going up to keep

robbers out.
The National Government has received the new Brazilian Minister, Sr. Borges, and bidden farewell to Sr. Leal. Speeches customary on such occasions were delivered. Sr. Leal was much esteemed here, and his promotion regretted by a wide circle of

The Engineers who have been named to enquire into the cause or origin of the late fire at the Government house, have come to the rather extraordinary decision that the fire tophysics or soaring into regions of on the subject of the Lobos light, it is was smouldering in an old press two alta politica, it help us to abolish the still in the same place, a regular snarè weeks before the conflagration occur- old fogeys" of the Municipality for shipping. red. This goes to shows the scandalous and procure paying and water supply. neglect of the servants of the es. In the partido of Junin there have tablishment.

At last there is a genuine move or some other point on the river. We regard the news as good, inasmuch as it will lead to a wind-up one way or other of this prolonged campaign. Caxias is hard at work getting a redoubt constructed, which will extend from Lake Piris to the General's headquarters. It is a very important and will protect all the heavy artillery and munitions, which cannot for the present be removed. Furthermore, should the attack which is talked of on the Paraguayan lines prove disastrous, this redoubt will protect the Estero Bellaco pass; moreover, in case of a a reverse, it will save the Allied army from being surrounded and cooped up man in the camp. On every side legislation to establish henceforward, inspectors and sent back to Buenos chasques' have been sent out to buy as international law, the renowned Ayres. We understand that the males and oxen; the latter are in very and celebrated Munroe doctrine. It maize was pronounced 'ardido.' appeared in an instant. The stewards among us.

for the last twelve months had a large the old mole is the true cenotaph of troop of tame oxen (invernada), ori our foreign merchants: could the ginally 3,600; but the other day when an officer was despatched to look them up, found to his horror that no less than 1,900 were dead, lost, and missing. The officer in charge of them will be tried by court-martial. Porto Alegre has had an interview with Caxias, which lasted for some time, result unknown, but rumored that troops are not yet to be sent up to Osorio. Two steamers have been despatched up the Paraná with munitions of war. The balloon is now all ready to go up, and enormous quantities of sulphuric acid have been imported from Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian officers gave a grand party the other day in Corrientes. All the city was there, and everything passed off amazingly

We regret to say that our Rosario colleague announces the finding of the body of a murdered Englishman in the Santa Fé camps; as yet, the whole affair is surrounded in mystery,-no trace of the assassin, and no one knew the deceased.

There seems now to be very little doubt as to the sequel of the capital question. Congressmen, both senators and deputies, are of accord that Cordova must be the future site of the Argentine Capital. For the share-holders of the Central Railway this news is of moment, and we hope to see the works pushed ahead with vigor so that by the time the Conscript Fa thers think of migrating, they can at least have the convenience of the steamboats and trains. When the roads are very bad, people travel up there in bullock-carts: we doubt if the Foreign Ministers would much relish

Our colleague, the Tribuna, has secured a new correspondent, "Ashaberus," who writes with vigor and freshness from Rosario. We strongly suspect, that the new correspondent is a well-known and valiant captain who

The Uruguay mails announce the partial destruction of the fine saladero of Sres. Rives y Arriaga at Salto by fire. The books &c., were saved but

correspondent some maps of the Gran Chaco, as also the history of the exwas not at all desirable; everything pedition last year, which we intend to reproduce at our leisure.

The poor woman knocked down on Sunday by the locomotive on the subject of a leading article. Then Western Railway is dead: she lived again there was a difficulty about the at a quinta on the Barraca road, next

The funeral obsequies of D. Antonio Cruz Obligado took place yesterday and were attended by a very respectable concourse. Congress has voted a letter of condolence to his family.

We regret to read in the English papers the demise of Mr. Stanfield, R. A., one of the best painters of the day. It was only a few days previous that we read of some of his pictures sold for £1,600 to £1,800 each. A son of the great artist is one of our English residents in B. Ayres.

Time and tide wait for no man. The Boca was last week under water, ties were given by native families, to play Cedulas, as usual on St. John's night. The amusement is very simple and corresponds with our English feast of St. Valentine.

The Estudiante is the name of a new paper, which will be the organ of the rising generation. We wish it every sucess, if instead of diving into me-

been immense tracts of land sowed and her four children, which we with Indian corn, and the crops could about to be undertaken at Tuyuti, the not be better, but the freight, tents to be stricken, and the bulk of cartage, and labor so high that in the Allied army marched off to Itati, many parts the maize is left rotting on many parts the maize is left rotting on the ground.

The sanguinary news from Mexico, brought by the French packet, of the shooting of Maximilian, with 60 of his Generals, has shocked the feelings of even the greatest Republicans. Few men were more the victim of circumstances than the unfortunate Maximilaborious work, but will be a great lian, whose blameless life has had protection to the Allies. This redoubt such a tragic end. None could ever will be garrisoned by 4,000 men, and have anticipated such a result: even Munroe himself, the sworn enemy of European intermeddling in American affairs, would never have voted for so bloody a sacrifice. So terrible a windup of so modern an empire, in a country apparently exhausted to the utmost by civil war, affords a striking proof of the impotence of even the Strongest European nations on Amerias in a sack. Colonel Carballo, the can soil. The chapter is filled, and it Chief of the Engineers, is the busiest requires no treaties, no league, no man in the camp. On every side legislation to establish henceforward,

must be confessed that in human affairs the secret working of Divine Providence baffles the greatest calculations, and the most profound policy. Mexico, torn by political dissensions, ruined by civil war, destitute of any of the ordinary elements of success in war, has by the persistent and undying animosity of a few straggling bands of country soldiers, triumphed over the invader, and shocked the world by the holocaust of Queretaro. It may be that we are to be told this effusion of blood was necessary for the cause of Mexican liberty, and that the blood shed was essential to atone for the crimes of European ambition; but humanity shudders at the sacrifice, and far dearer to the friends of true liberty would have been the cause of Mexico, had mercy held sway in the city of Queretaro. But will the shooting of the unfortunate Maximilian and his Generals be the signal of a new era in Mexican affairs? Will patriotism spring up over the graves of the victims? Alas! we fear, no. The hand that signed that wholesale deathwarrant, will be but too ready to perpetrate deeds of a kindred nature for the possession of a throne,or the tyrant cap of liberty" of a Dictator. No matter what the political opinions of our readers may be; no matter with what animosity they may have viewed the erection of a throne in a country once Republican; no matter how linked their sympathies may have been with the people, struggling for their liberty, the shooting of Maximilian and his officers is contrary to the pirit of the age. It is deprecated by every man who has his heart in the right place, and stamped as a deed worthy only of the savage vengeance of the most recreant Indian. Such an act must entail its own reward, and we may look forward to a repetition of the old revolutionary struggles which have ever characterised Mexico, until some tyrant chief, the blind instrument of an unerring Providence, over runs the whole country, and at last carves from the coffin of the unfortunate Maximilian another and equally perishable throne.

Mr. Smith's new clipper steam-tug is the talk of town. She ran out to the packet on Wednesday, with a heavy sea on, in 25 minutes. She seems to be admirably suited for the Port Captain, who is badly in want of some such boat, as the old four-oared

gig is now out of fashion.
We call attention to the advertizement of Messrs. Stephens and Kay in another column, shipbuilders and boiler-makers. Mr. Kay's long ex-perience in the renowned establishment of Mr. John Marshall is sufficient guarantee of success for the new firm, which has a ship-yard at the Tigre and a machine shop on the beach. We hear with pleasure that the new firm shortly expects from, England a large assortment of tools and machinery, sufficient for the largest arsenal in South America.

On Thursday a telegram announced that the steamer Donati when passed by the Aunis was in great danger at the Punta de Carretas. The mouth of the River Plate is now becoming the most dangerous point of navigation on the face of the globe and obtaining a rather unenviable reputation. We read that the Russian squadron when returning from the Pacific doubled Cape Horn, but would not touch at Montevideo owing to the uncertainty about the lights. it is right that the Argentine and Oriental Governments should be made acquainted of this fact. Notwithstanding all we have written

The appeal for sympathy on behalf of the poor shipwrecked Dutch widow published yesterday, has met with a ready response. Seldom have we known a more truly deserving case; the poor woman's case is one of the most striking lists of misfortunes we ever knew. We hold a list in our office, and hope to collect a few dollars for her.

Congress has ordered the accusation of Judge Palma, the sectional judge of Mendoza. The case is without pre-cedent, and the impeachment of the ermine speaks badly for our tribunals, but we hear that the Judge has been guilty of high crimes and misdemean-ours, and deserves to be made an example of.

Our talented friend, Sr. Estrada. winter proved such a great success, Buenos Ayres, that we augur equal success for the coming conferences.

Eight thousand sacks of maize have been rejected by the Brazilian army

his troops: The Rio Grande cavalry body, and in splendid condition. Lanuz's depot has also been inspected. He holds stores to feed the army for the next twelve months.

We learn with sincere pleasure that the Municipality of Las Conchas has voted a handsome medal to be presented to Dr. Scrivener for his untiring and gratuitous services during the recent epidemic. Dr. S. had previously received the thanks of Government, and we again congratulate him on this new and honorable testimony.
We have to congratulate the brot-

hers Estrada on their very able articles in defence of the poor old friars of S. Lorenzo: see yesterday's Tribuna. Our friends in Gualeguay will be pleased to hear that the Delorcitasis at last placed on her old route. We suppose now that the steamer begins running, the railway wilt also commence going; the locomotive has come out and we see no reason why public may be.

confiscate private property, merely has met with such decided hostility that we believe the scheme will be abandoned, indeed property would cease to have any right if such outrageous conduct was, permitted. Had the convent of San Lorenzo originally been public property and granted to the present occupants, there might be some semblence for the act; but if the grasping hand of an unrestrained Provincial ruler can seize private property and sequestrate the lawful we that to-morrow or next day, the very public lands which the Government is selling at anction, will not be claimed by some future Governor, who repudiates Orono's acts. Foreign ers must be very careful how they invest in a country where such strange strange views of meum and teum exist and more so if we recollect aright, some former sales of land in that identical province of Santa Fé, have been repudiated and the owners evict ed because forsooth no proof could be given as to what became of the purchase money. . The National Government has interfered in the matter We heard yesterday that a caustic despatch was sent to H.E. Governor Oroño, telling him not to attempt such a measure. We deplore the whole business, since it is calculated to blight the prospects of Santa Fé, a

condemn him. From Salto we have the following:-Camps good, in fair condition. Capones selling at \$35 per. A troop of 750 sent into town for owner's account for saladero. Great thanks given to Governor Alsina for the completion of the bridge over the river. The new church still in 'statu quo,' but great talk of roofing it in; it is now more than two years since the foundation was laid. The Justice of Peace is an active good man and much liked. The sheepfarmers are anxions to know what about the murderer of the unfortunate Coady?

province in the weltare of which we

preserved the greatest interest. Go-

vernor Oroño has proved himself a

go-a-head man, but when he tramples

on the law, violates private right, and

seeks to establish a dangerous prece-

dent, we feel it our bounden duty to

We hear that the party who paved Havannah, and part of the city of New York, is coming out here to see lity; he might as well remain in the put in circulation next week. States, for there is not the remotest came out very strong at the last Municipal meeting, and with true Demosthenic fire showed up the harrowing state of the streets, and the poisonous water retailed through the town.

Public balls in this city have hitherto been unproductive of those rows which so characterised them in other cities, but the 'emeute' at the Coliseum on Sunday evening shows that we are no longer behind-hand in these matters.

"The ball row at the Coliseum on Sunday evening, by the Sociedad Española Los Duendes, was to all appearance unjust in its kind. The parties invited on the occasion mostly light-hearted youths, determined to change the character of these assemblies, for instead of dancing, and purposes giving a series of lectures otherwise amusing themselves with during the winter. His lectures last the ladies, they had prepared for a winter proved such a great success, great supper. The ball had not contain were attended by the 'clite' of tinued half an hour when some gallant youths cried out 'charge;' and with the word a whole battalion rushed in upon the supper tables with the most determined bravery, and at the first

Marshal Caxias has been reviewing remonstrated, the ladies shricked; but all to no purpose, the field was abanare represented as the most effective doned to the mercy of the invaders."

The French mail has brought us the news that Her Majesty has commuted the sentence of death passed on Burke. We never entertained any doubt or question on the matter for a moment: clemency is the spirit of the age, and there is more to be gained by the proper exercise of mercy than by the bloody sacrifices enacted at Queretaro.

It was currently rumoured through town yesterday that President Mitre was busy packing up, all the morning, had sent the bulk of his luggage on board, and ordered Muratori to get up steam on board the Amazonas. There are many and varied opinions, as to the adviseability of this step, as owing to the state of things here not a few believe that the presence of the President is more required here than in Paraguay; still the war must be brought to an end one way or the other, as it is absurd to suppose that the road should not be kept open to things can go on as they are going. the public, no matter how limited that History affords no parallel for such a prolonged campaign. There is in The attempts of Governor Oroño to this city an American gentleman who on more than one occasion has stated because in the possession of the Friars | if the Allies only give him 10,000 picked men, he will over-run the whole of Paraguay, every inch of which he knows; whilst on the other hand there are parties who insist that the present flank movement about to be attempted by Caxias is so fraught with daugers that it is impossible to doubt the consequences. Not a hen, not a chicken will the allies find in their march, and unless the expedition is headed by the master brain of some Brazilian or Argentine Sherman the invaders will owners rights, what assurances have never get more than 20 leagues into the country. Something, however, must be done. The mails from Rio yesterday bring advices of a scene in the Chambers: the Senators, Deputies, and in fact people at large are exasperated at the delays. It would seem however far more judicious for the Brazilian Commander to order up the fleet to attack Humaitá, and no matter at what cost effect a passage up the river, than to plunge still further into impenetrable Esteros and fastnesses at the back of Humaita.

The new Opera Co. of Sig. Perroni has at last arrived, and is said to be primo cartello: one of the morning papers actually assert , that the Prima Donna gets £4,000 sterling a month.

We have to congratulate Mr. Richardron on drawing the whole of the big prize in the city lottery, one thousand

A large party of English merchants and brokers started yesterday for Rojas, to visit a famed English estancia in that partido. We hope to be favored with a full report of the excursion which was the talk of all town yesterday.

We have received some magnificent lithograph pictures of the war-the capture of Curuzu, sinking of the Rio Janeiro, bombardment of Itapiru &c. They measure about 30 inches by 20, and are really chefs d'œuvre: we shall describe them in our next.

Montevideo, after all, is the most go-a-head spot in South America; the road to the Union, one of the finest and best paved, will shortly have a trumway: the rolling stock and materials are on the way out from Eng-

The Provincial Bank, we note, has just imported three large iron safes. Owing to the immense specie reserve on hand at the bank, the old safes have been found insufficient. The new are of the best of paper, yet, after all, chance of his doing anything here. make a poor show alongside the Mr. Drabble, we are happy to hear, splendid notes of the Argentine Bank. which were manufactured in the U. States.

A farmer from Lobos called on us yesterday. He reports camp and sheep in excellent condition, and the increase in the flocks very good. He concluded 'senaling' on the 28th May, and marked 1,850 lambs, in seven thousand sheep. =

The question about moving the Government offices to Calle Belgrano is still undecided. The Minister of Hacienda was down yesterday and inspected the entire building from top to bottom. He intends to send some of his clerks down to this house until the Government-house is repaired. We should much object to his putting the Treasury Office alongside us, as it night bring thieves and robbers in a neighborhood hitherto remarkable for its honesty.

On Thursday evening an Englishman named Thomas Smith dropped down dead in the streets of Montevideo: he had a Spanish grammar in his pocket, but as the name is rather a

ROSARIO.

GRAND EMIGRATION PROJECT.

THE SALADO EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 26, 1867. There is a hitch somewhere up the river. The steamer Ibicuy was not here yesterday to take her place on the line between Rosario and Santa We are consequently five days without news from the capital of the province, although only a hundred miles distant.

The law authorising a loan, for the purpose of bringing out emigrants, went through Commission, and at last dates had been presented to the Chamber with a recommendation for its passage. At this stage the projects are generally printed, but as on the ultimate passage the Deputies may make some modifications, I have thought it as well not to send you a translation until it is promulgated in its accepted form. I have little doubt of its being already passed and sanctioned by the Executive. I do not know if the press will give this circumstance all the importance it deserves. It is an extraordinary innovation upon all pre-conceived notions and customs in reference to immigration. It is a tacit acknowledgment that the present system, if any system exists, is altogether inadequate to procure colonisation on a respectable scale. It is all nonsense the idea that we shall get immigrants by merely telling them they will be welcome to the country. As a general thing, the emigrant has to submit to two sacrifices: one, the natural sorrow of having to leave his native land; and the other, the heavy expenditure necessary to effect his removal. Should he be a man of family, the difficulties are trebled, quadrupled and men with families are principally what we most want. To induce this class of emigrants to leave their country, we must at the outset pay their passage. They will then be able to make use of all their little capital, their savings, the value of their furniture sold on departure, &c, to establish themselves comfortably in their new homes. These families will be in continual communication with their friends at home, and eventually will be able to remit funds for the payment of the transportation of other members of the family. Thus it has been in the United States, and for many years past the Government has not been obliged to make any direct expenditure for bringing out immigrants, although it spends a large amount in agencies, maps, plans, &c.
I have been advised by a friend in

Buenos Ayres that he has received letters from many young men in the United States, who desire emigrating to the River Plate. It is a pity that our Minister at Washington has not made this Republic widely known in the North, by means of cheap pamphlets, advertisements, and articles in the daily press. It is something beyond belief the ignorance that exists in all parts of the United States in reference to the Argentine Republic.

Up to the present time we have no information of the expedition of steamers up the River Salado, under the leadership of Mr. Señorans, son-in-law of the lamented Mr. Rams. It left Sauta Fé about the middle of May. The steamers ought to be able at this high stage of water to get very near at once give vast importance to the rich lands that lie on both shores of that river, and which can be made available by Government for purposes of colonisation. By referring to one of the laws of this province, you will find that the Government offers gratis, at the projected colony of San Antonio, estaucias of a quarter of a league, or 16,000 acres. You will see the position of the proposed colony on the map I transmit you. It is on the site of the old and ruined Fort of La Solidad, twenty leagues or so from Santa Fé.

The cholera has disappeared from Villa Nueva, and the rumors of its having entered the city of Cordova are, as far as I can hear, entirely without foundation. There have been some fresh cases in the town of Parana. This tenacity of the disease, and the resistance it opposes to the cold season, proves the truth of a former observation of mine, that it is entirely of Arauthorities do not bestir themselves years. The convent has a school of headway he may make against Juarez. and remove the cause, we shall have it primary instruction and a parish. The House Committee on Foreign as an endemic which will carry off church, and gives hospitality to Affairs, it will be recollected, were every year more victims than a dozen travellers. There are only six resinclined last session to sympathise

At last we have the long-looked for Luxan, certainly a fine steamer, but or at the colonies of San Carlos and republic.

wards the Pavon, that used to arrive at Rosario at ten o'clock in the morning, with the regularity of clockwork, starting from the mole at Buenos Ayres at twelve o'clock, and taking the long round by Martin Garcia and

The agents gave a dinner on board resterday. It turned out a great failure, scarcely a dozen people attending. The fact is, that it was St. John's Day, and the Masons gave a great banquet at their handsome lodge. Most of the 'elite' of the town are Masons, and they preferred, of course, the lodge to the steamer. I have rarely seen the public so poorly served, and at such exorbitantly high prices. However, things may be improved in the Luxan; at all events, passengers will not be cramped up in nutshells now, as was the case with the Ibicuy and

The frosts we have had this month have been very severe. It seems as if the climate in this country is undergoing a complete change. An estanciero tells me that a continuance of the frosts we have had a few nights ago, would have destroyed all the grass of the camp. As it was, the 'alfalfa'

fields were completely burnt up.

During the first fortnight of this month, fifty-two steamers eutered the port of Rosario :-

27 Nacionales.

14 English.

3 Oriental. . 4 I:alian.

4 Brazilian.

The entries of foreign sailing vessels from beyond seas during the same period are:

Chilian Packet (English), 330, coal. Maria Elizabeth (Prussian), 179,

Ivanhoe (English), 357, ironmon-

Creole (English), 168, coal. Weather disagreeable, cold, and w. The river still continues very

A number of military men are mov ing about the streets, which indicates something; but whether in connection with the Paraguayan war, or with the Interior, or with the Indians, your correspondent sayeth not.

Corpus Christi was duly celebrated The day was fine, but the attendance at the 'funcion' was very meagre, notwithstanding what the Ferro-Carril

The question of the removal of the Franciscan Friars is still agitating the public mind. In my next I shall say a few words on the subject, probably I shall be able to report the passage of the law referring to them.

I remain, Gentlemen, Yours truly,

W.P.

EXPULSION OF THE CHACO MISSIONARIES.

The morning papers have reproduced an able article from the pen of Senator Frias, which appeared in last Sunday's *Correo*, relative to an outrage by the Sta Fé Government against the poor missionaries. Governor Oroño, in defiance of all the rights of property, has submitted a project to the Legislature of Santa Fé, which belongs solely to the Federal law-courts, authorizing the Provincial Executive to expel the Chaco Missionaries from the convent of San Carlos.

sions are so much at variance. 1st. The Governor says the friars are useless—On such a plea we might also call for the suppression of what Massachusetts, for a large and imis termed "the Sauta Fé Government," mediate increase in the production of taken up arms in behalf of the Confesince many people consider Governor the breech-loaders of the latest model: derate States, and placed on his trial Oroño wholly useless, as he cannot protect the frontiers from Indian forays. But even admitting the friars to be good-for-nothing, does this give Mr. Oroño a right to turn them out of house and home? Why does he not rather begin by suppressing the The attention of the Government is handsome establishments of the "social evil," everyday increasing, which are not, merely useless but destructive of public morality? The missionaries, however, may justly contradict the charge that they are useless: their convent is built on a site given for the purpose by Sor. Andino, at the close of the 18th cen-

not as fast as was anticipated. She Esperanza, or at Guardia Esquina, or does not appear as yet to come up to attending the Argentinearmy in Parathe speed of the old Montevideo, afterguay. In fact no other campriests guay. In fact no other canpriests be got to brave dangers and privations in the Gran Chaco.

The great obstacle to the missionary labors in the Gran Chaco is the mili-tary service exacted from the Indians, and the neglect of the Santa Fé Government to provide them with the necessaries of life.

What security would people in Bue nos Ayres feel for their house-proper ties if the Government began by expelling the Irish sisters of Mercy and the French priests from their respective colleges? The convent of San Carlos, like the Irish convent in B Ayres, owes nothing to Government or the State, having been built and endowed entirely by charitable contributions. It is true that Government has a right to expropriate, in urgent cases, such as public health, railways, &c., but never to confiscate as Governor Oroño now pretends.

2nd. The Governor says he wants to establish a School of Agriculture; but Congress must interfere to protect the rights of property from the indiscreet zeal of Mr. Oroño, and it would be well to have a regard for the civilization and conversion of the Indians. Above all, let this go-ahead Governor be made to learn that be is not justified in pulling down any man's house, even for the glorious purpose of building schools or churches out of the materials. Then again it is toolish to dissolve an useful brotherhood with the chimerical idea of establishing a school for Agriculture, when neither B. Ayres nor Chivilcoy has been able realize a similar project: the schools were indeed started, but no pupils could be got to attend them gratis!

Governor Oroño, however, cares little for the Constitution, the rights of property, the conversion of the Indians, &c. if he can succeed in tenching a dozen ragged urchins how to sow potatoes. We would remind him, if not too late, that it would be a nobler task for him to implant among the rising generation a respect for the and leather. In 1848 the Mexican conlaws, and right principles of morality. The human breast is a more prolific field than the wilds of the Chaco, and offers ample scope for the Governor's improving efforts.

The foreigner who comes here expects to find a respect for the rights of property, rather than a school of gardeners set up in a confiscated house whose right owners have been expelled. If the title deeds of the convent of San Carlos be flung to the winds, this will be a revival of the outrages committed under Rosas, and the vaunted civilization of Sor, Oroño will be very much at variance with the grand watchword of Englishmen and all lovers of liberty-"God and my

LATEST FROM U. STATES.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

The Inman screw steamer City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, which left New York on the 11th, reached the Mersey this afternoon, via Queenstown yesterday. The Washington correspondent of

the New York Times, writing on the 10th, says :-

Sir Frederick Bruce yesterday calto Jujuy; and we shall probably get our first intelligence of them from some of the northern towns. The advent of steamers on the Salado will at once give vast importance to the rich. Government whose acts and profes- perpetrators for whatever crime they

may be deemed to be guilty of.
Orders had been received at the United States Armoury at Springfield, re-modelled at the rate of 500 or 600

per day.
The Washington correspondence of

again being directed to the situation in Mexico. The moment the Mexican Legation is informed that Juarez holds the city of Mexico, Minister Campbell will doubtless be requested to remove his head-quarters from New Orleans to that city. While the Administra-tion will continue to recognise the Liberal party, the friends of Ortega tury, so that the friars' title rests on are not without some hope of receiving the double guarantee of legacy and the favour of Congress, though aware gentine and local origin; and if the undisturbed possession for over 60 that much depends on whatever CANADA

A telegram dated Ottawa, Canada West, May 9, says

It is understood that the Queen's proclamation creating the Confederation of Canada and appointing members of the Serate will shortly be issued. The act will take effect in the first week in July, when Lord Monck will be sworn in as first vicercy or governor general. Then will follow the appointment of privy councillors, four lienteuant governors, and the general organisation of the confederate and local governments The elections will probably not take place before August or September.

THE FALL OF MAXIMILIAN.

DESCRIPTION OF QUERETARO.

Queretaro, a.S. state of Mexico, bounded N. by the state of San Luis Potosi, E. and S. by Mexico, and W. by Michoacan and Guanajuato; area 1,820 sq. m.; pop. 180,000. It occupies a part of the plateau of the Cordillera, and is traversed by numerous mountain spurs; but though its general character is rugged, it contains much fertile land. The rivers are all small, and the Tula and Rio de Montezuma, which flow on the eastern frontier, are the only streams that deserve notice Gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, tin, lead, and antimouy are all found. Grain is extensively cultivated, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared. Woollen and cotton goods are manufactured, from Queretaro, the capital, is situated on a plateau 6,365 feet above the level of the sea, 110 m. N. W. from Mexico; pop. 47,570. It occupies the sides and summits of several hills. The streets are well laid out, the houses regular, is supplied with water by an aqueduct 2 m. long, which crosses a plain upon arches 90 feet high, and in connection with a tunnel brings the water a distance of 6 m. The manufactures consist chiefly of woollen and cotton goods gress ratified the peace between Mexico and the United States at Queretaro.

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY. M'Cafferty, the Fenian, had been

sentenced to death at Dublin. Before sentence was pronounced, the prisoner said:-"I have nothing to say at this advanced period to ward off that sentence of death. I might as well hurl my complaint at the orange tree of the sunny south or the lotty pine of the bleak north as speak to the question why sentence should not be passed on me. But I do protest loudly against the injustice of the sentence. I have been brought to trial on a charge of high treason against the Government of Great Britain, and guilt has been brought home to me on the evidence of one witness, and that witness a perjured informer. I deny distinctly that there have been two witnesses to prove the act of treason against me. There is but the one witness to prove the act of treason against me. I grant that there has been a cloud of circumstantial evidence to show my connection with the Irish people in their attempt for Irish independence, and I claim that, as an American and led the attention of our Government an alien, I have a right to sympathise pathised with America, not only sympathised, but gave support to both parties. Who has heard of an Englishman being arrested by the United States Government because he had The force of workmen would be on a charge of high treason against greatly enlarged, and the old muskets her Government? No such case ever has been known. I do not deny but in Paris, where he spends about 80,000 that I have sympathised with the francs a week. He is said to be a Irish people. I love Ireland; I love polished gentleman, and accomplished the Irish people. If I were free to man of the world. morrow, and the Irish people were to take the field for independence, I would join them if they had any show whatever to win that independence. But I would not give my sanction to auts, and have sailed for Brazil. the useless effusion of blood. I have never done it; and I state distinctly that I have no connection, whether directly or indirectly, with the movement that took place in the county of Dublin. I make that statement now on the brink of my grave. I am perfectly satisfied I will go to my grave. I will go to it as a gentleman and a Christian. Although I regret that I should be cut off at this stage of life, still many noble generous Irishmen fell in behalf of the rights travellers. There are only six residence inclined last session to symptotic dent friars, the rest being scattered somewhat with the claims of Ortega over the various old Jesuit missions, to the presidency of the Mexican of my mother land. I do not wish tributed to his success as a marine to make any flowery speech to win painter.

sympathy in this court of justice. Without further remark, I will now accept the sentence of the Court."

Edward O'Connor, the man who attempted to murder the informer Warner, and is now undergoing penal servitude at Spike Island for that offence, endeavoured, with a fellow convict, to escape from the island on Friday, but was immediately recaptured. They assaulted one of the warders, but inflicted no serious

At the sitting of the Commission in Dublin Cody was sentenced to 20 year's, Flood and Duffy to 15 years', and Conolly to seven years' penal servitude.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. Greffullie, the richest commoner, that is, the only rich individual of note in Paris, without even the title of Baron, whose death occurred a few days ago, has left, £160,000 to the poor, £24,000 to his nice the Duchess de Valencay, £20,000 to his other niece, the Countess Paul de Segur! £4,000 to his grand-nephew, Comte Louis de Segur; and £12,000 to his niece, the Duchess d'Estissac. He divides the remainder of his fortune, consisting of about five millions sterling, between his nephews Charles and Henry Greffulue.

Marshal Niel, French Minister at War, issued an order on Tuesday which does not look like peace. The price of exemption from the conmaterials produced within the state. scription was last year £84, and has never been higher than £112, even in war time, but he has raised it at once for the conscripts of 1866, who are called out this year, to £120. This will sweep at least 10,000 extra men into his net, and will tempt as many and the city is considered next in rank to Mexico. The principal church is magnificently decorated. The city ment into the thousands of homes where frugal men, penny by penny throughout their child's life, are saving the money to keep him at home. He has also abolished bands of music in the cavalry, saying he wants the men and horses for fighting purposes, thus leaving only the trumpeters. Of all the remarkable applications

of electro-magnetism which have been made within the past three or four years, the most remarkable is perhaps the one now talked about, namely the use of an electro-magnetic current in the smelting of iron. The experiment has been tried at one of the leadingironworks in Sheffield, with complete success. The mode of operation is to place a fixed_electro-magnet opposite an opening in the side of the furnace, to excite the magnet by means of a Smee's battery, and to direct the ourrent of magnetism into the molten metal. The effect is surprising. The metal appears to bubble and boil, the melting is expedited, which economises fuel, and the quality of the iron is so much improved that for toughness and hardness it can hardly be equali-

Lake Superior is the largest body of fresh water in the world. It has an' area of 32,000 square miles, and a mean depth of 1,000 feet. It is apparently fed by a few insignificant streams, the largest of which are the St Louis and the Ontonagon. Lake Michigan has an area of 24,000 miles, and a mean depth of 900 feet. This Lake only receives a few small streams, and yet Lake Michigan turnishes a large proportion of the current that flows over tern plains suddenly disappear through fissures and chasms never again to re-appear on the surface.

Brigham Young, 30 years ago, boarded at a hotel in Port Pryon, and left it taken up arms in behalf of the Confe- owing \$100. This sum he has just paid, which is strong' proof either of honesty or repentance.

Mustapha Pasha is a great favorite man of the world.

A. S. and J. A. Allen of Providence, R. I., the first balloonists employed in our army, have received commis-sions in the Brazilian army as æron-

Jeff. Davis' plantation, with that of his brother Joe, have been sold to a former slave of Jeff.'s for \$400,000. on 10 years' lease, and the colored man, it is said will make \$80,000 this year.

DEATH OF MR. CLARKSON STAFFIELD R. A. Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, the comment academician, died on the 18th instant

LATEST FROM PARANA.

RECEPTION OF DEPUTY COAMPO.

Paraná, June 27, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,

Late on Tuesday evening we had the Proveedor and Ibicuy from Rosario, which were anxiously looked for early in the day by those interested in the question of the expulsion of Sr. Ocampo from Congress.

On board the Proveedor the Entre-Biano deputy arrived, causing by his presence a strong feeling of disappointment.

Between all that has been said and written about the resolution of the Congress, your Standard has touched the best-the general aspiration. If the deputies were found complicated in the revolution the competent tribunals ought to judge them, with per-mission from Congress for their trial: Elequent speeches have defended this regular course, and good articles have been published on the matter, but the majority has acted in a very hazardous manner; the country will at last be

Last night-Wednesday-at about eight o'clock, a band of music, accompanied by a number of citizens, went to serenade Dr. Ocampo, shouting "vivas," with some corresponding "mueras" in the centre of the crowd Dr. Ocampo, with his usual gallantry, offered refreshments to the attendants, when some very hot speeches were pronounced in feliciting the deputy's behaviour, declaring that he has merited the best sympathies from his electors and from this province, which will always consider him as a worthy patriot and a gallant man.

Messrs. Martinez, Hernandez (Dr. Bafael), Gonzalez Solar, Gomez Diaz (hijo), Malarin, Fontes, Mendoza, Garmendia, Coronado, and many others, spoke in several parts of the town, proclaiming the expulsion of their representative in Congress, and carry ing in triumph his portrait. Some rather severe hints were made in the heat of improvisation against the majority of Congress. At eleven o'clock the portrait was delivered to its owner, and the people separated to their homes.

Such excitements never ought to be provoked, because they are productive of anything but good.

We have been disturbed this week by the change of itinerary advertisement by Mr. Matti.

Sheep are in good condition and easy to sell at about eight Bolivian reals each.

The Paraná branch of the Commercial Santa Fé Bank is open, under the able management of Francis Carbo.

A new flour mill is being built on the banks of the river; I have seen the plans; it promises to be a first-class undertaking.

The Argentine Bank's branch is working well, and the progress promoted by this facility can be already perceived. We are going a-headalow, but sure.

The Union Americana, a company of mutual insurance against fire, has opened an agency here. The agent has named a first-rate Junta de Vigil ancia among the insured in town.

Value of camp \$f.6000 per league. There will be a good deal of wheat sown this season, perhaps double that of last year.

Yours truly, A. B.

PORKIGN ITEMS.

pose, therefore, that should the weather preve favourable the next crop of for several years past, and also that fruit will be very abundant .- New York World.

A large meeting of the representatives of the various branches of the hosiery trade in Nottinghamshire. Derbyshire, and Leicestershire was held at Nottingham on Monday, when the following important resolution was adopted:—"That we, the representatives of the different branches approach the stairs at the end of the approach the stairs at the end of the of the hosiery trade, in public meeting assembled, are of opinion that it is expedient that a consolidated union from Buenos Ayres direct can never be established to assist the board of venture into such shallow anchorage, arbitration and all respectable em- and of course for the present steam ployers in maintaining the bes: prices traffic; and for all future steam traffic and fixing the trade on a firm footing, with Montevideo, the wharf, as now and that a council of all branches be intended, will be as useless an affair called together before any steps be as a couch would be for fravelling purtaken which might prove detrimental poses with one wheel docked off. to any particular branch."

BRANCH-RAILWAY TO LOBOS.

The Provincial Government is busy about raising funds to run a branchline from the Western Railway to Lobos, touching if possible at Navarro. The Director of the Western line has received orders to make a survey, indicating the point of junction, the cost, and other details. The Governor and Ministers have had frequent interviews with the lending estancieros of Lobos, including Vice-President Marcos Paz and Deputy Acosta, Vice President relative to the means of carrying out the work.

The idea of Government consists in proposing to the Legislature of B. Ayres the emission of 20 millions currency (£160,000 sterling) in 6 per cent, funds, saleable at 85, with an annual sinking-fund of one per cent. Messrs, Paz and Acosta bave assured Governor Alsina that most of the said funds would be taken up in Lobos, Navarro, Saladillo &c., for which purpose they also engage to lend all their efforts: they even promise to get all the land gratis, along the route, and say that many of the neighbors have so pledged themselves.

The project is, therefore, certain to be carried out, and it has a two-fold importance. First, it will extend the benefits of steam-locomotion to some very thriving camp-towns; Secondly, it will set an easy example for the other various partidos to make branchlines on their own account by simply subscribing for six-per-cent Provincial

We expect in a few days to be able to inform our readers that the Legislature ratifles the project, which will then speedily be put in execution.

-Tribuna.

NEW MOLE AT HIGUERITAS.

Higueritas, June 27, 1867. For a small town we had rather a orilliant inauguration of our new mole on St. John's Day-the usual number of speeches, 'carne con cuero,' 'dulces,' champagne, porter, &c., and a numerous 'concurrencia,' including the scholars from the public schools. The most interesting portion of the assemblage, bowever, consisted of a great number of good-looking young ladies. As the town is proverbially healthy, the fresh and ruddy complexions of the young people make them appear

There is a great mistake somewhere or somehow about the new wharf: The object of it was to enable passengers, to and from the steamers, to embark and land from the stairs at the end of the mole, thus obviating the necessity of getting into a small rowboat in the night time. The wharf was to have an extension of 80 yards from the edge of the water, which would give eight and a-half feet of water in ordinary tides; but now it appears that the intention is to only make the whart sixty yards long from the edge of the water, which will only give six and a-half feet depth at the end of the mole in ordinary tides, and thus defeat the main object, because passengers will still be obliged to embark in the small boats to get on board the steamers.

The twenty yards that was to extend into the river will be extended in shore in the shape of brick work, to be filled

We have not seen the contract, and do not know whether the docking off dorf, Mr. Beadle, Mr. Wilson, Mrs of the twenty yards from the river Duffy, Miss Duffy. work, and putting it on the shore The extracts from our exchanges work, be or be not according to con-corroborate the statements recently tract. All we know is, what is apparmade in these columns that through- ent to the whole world, that it is not out the Western and Southern States according to common sense. If the of America an unusually large quan-contract be wrong it can be altered; tity of wheat has been planted this if the contractor be in the wrong he spring. Nearly all the reports thus ought to be put right; if the inspectors far received are very promising, the are at fault there is still time for them chief exceptions being those from to repair their error. It seems a great Louisiana. It is reasonable to suppity to spend so much time and money to make a useless affair. Don Tomas Villalha, who is a native of this viciwheat and corn will be the largest nity, took the wharf under his protecting wing and pushed it through; but we are sure that the docking off of the twenty yards was no affair of his, unless the plain facts of the case were withheld from him.

The future small steamers that hereafter may and probably will bring paswharf in six and a-half feet of water, but the steamers from Montevideo and

THE ARGENTINE ARMY.

LIST OF BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The Eco de Corrientes publishes the following list of Argentine Generals, 30 in number, the army being about 10,000 strong. The number of Generals is not so extravagant as people generally imaginé; say one General to 300 men. In the British army, we have no fewer than 362 Generals for some 200,000 men or one General for 600 men. It will be seen that Gen. Urquiza is at the head of the army-roll. Captain General.

Justo José de Urquiza. Brigadier Generals. D. Bartolomé Mitre. Rudesindo Alvarado. Benjamin Virasoro. Juan E. Pedernera. Enrique Martinez. José Maria Zapiola. Major Generals. D. José M. Piran Angel Pacheco Tomas Iriarte Manuel Hornos Manuel Escalada Gregorio Paz Lucio Mansilla Benito Nazar Ignacio Rivas Antonio Taboada Nicanor Caceres Blas Jose Pico Casimiro Rodriguez Eustaquio Trises Ramon Dehesa Manuel Pucho Santiago Oroño Emilio Mitre Juan A. Gelly y Obes Juan Madariaga Wencesláo Paunero Anselmo Rojo Nicolas Vega.

WOOL CIRCULAR.

Liverpool, 7th May, 1867. General business remains very dull and contracted, the probability of a Continental war which appeared imminent a fortnight ago has passed away for the present, money is easy and cheap, and the weather is fine and suitable for the coming crop of food, but all these things have failed to stimulate trade, which remains in a slack and unprofitable state.

Our reports of the Wool market from the U. States, from France and Germany, as well as from our home markets; are monotonously dull; prices are not quoted lower during the fortnight; but, in face of increasing supplies, the tendency is against sellers.

Antwerp.—Auctions of 18,000 bales River Plate Wool began this afternoon and will continue till 16th instant. Our telegram reports fair competition, fine qualities 1d per lb. down, other kinds unchanged; entire invoices of average B. Ayres realise 1f. 70c per kilo, and of good 1f 85c per kilo,equal to 71,5d and 74,5d per lb., with English anction terms of tare, draft, and payment.

PASSENGERS LEFT PER ARNO.

H. Peltze, lady, child, and maidservant, H. Graban, Edward Keyer, Thomas Jones, Henry Eyre, Donña Manuela Known, Miss Known, Mrs. Brann, four children, butler, and maidservant, Justin Sanz, José Sanz, Agustin Rooletto and lady, John Marshall, Miss Thompson and maidservant, A. Desarnaud, Brander, Sr. Don Anitido Barrello, Albert Oosten-

June 26, 1867. Ounces. Sovereigns, Patacons, National Bonds 1221

National Bonds 653

The Bond market showed a slight improvement to-day. The buying in for the end of the month has already commenced, and as the vencimientos on Fiday foot up to over five millions of Bonds, it is yet uncertain what will be the closing rate for the month, as it is said that the bears will be forced into the market to purchase in order to meet their sales. That the sales have been der to meet their sales. That the sales have been unprecedentedly large none can deny, since there are not in existence in the market the number already sold; but, as a general rule, people do not wait till the end of the month to conclude their transactions, although it was authoritatively stated on 'Change to-day that there are three brokers who have yet to buy over one million two hundred thousand Bonds for the end of the month; little attention, however, can be attached to these reports, which, generally speaking, are spread with a speculative object: nevertheless, the probabilities are that Bonds will be server than money on the day of liquidation. A new speculation has now sprung up for the middle of July, and Bonds are selling for July and Aug, at rates which show that money has no value, immense sums are offered and sold short for these at rates which show that money has no value, immense sums are offered and sold short for these rates. This attracts attention, inasmuch as Bonds can be bought far cheaper on time than for cash, which proves their scarcity.

The departure of Mr. Peltzer, one of our prinpipal gold exporters, caused a temporary blank on Change. Highly estremed in the commercial circles, he was accompanied by half the frequenters of the B las to the packet.

In the barraca list of wool and hay baled this

In the barraca list of wool and hay baled this season, published this morning, one or two barra-quores were unintentionally emitted, and some ployed another proker to do so,

alight errors in the figures; at the request of some of the parties we now publish the list as corrected on the Bolsa this day, it shows the business done in the most important of all our staples.

In the wool plazas there have been some sale to-day. South Plaza-

.600 ar. Cunuelas lambs' wool, \$49 300 ar. do., do., 48 do., do., 200 ar. Lobos,

Barracas—
7000 ar. Riverine wools, 27rls.
The defalcation of an English buyer in the hay business was announced to-day, liabilities \$250,000.
The party in question fied to Montevideo, and has left for England.
The destinate the weeked stammer Julia was

The floating of the wrecked steamer Julia was announced; she has been got round to the Boca. The tide in the river last night was the highest known for years. She will be repaired at Bar-

Bonds sales to-day-41,000 90,000 125,500 Cush, June 30, July 31, August 30, Total sales, 20,000

301,500 The Minister of Interior calls for bids for the repairing of the Government House.

Specie shipped per Arno to Rio and England; shipper's names not given:—
£110, £1,380, £150, £1,425, £2.000, £210, £3,000, £1.000, £1,440. Total, £10,715.

June 27, 1867.

National Bonds, 65%
There was very little business done in Bonds National Bonds. to-day. For cash only 2000 sold at 651, which was the price of the day, but Bonds were felt scarce. Many sellers on time for July and August at the most reduced rates, but for cash the Bonds were not firthcoming; and one broker who has to receive 400,000 to-morrow offered to receive them to-day, but they could not be delivered. To morrow will be the great day in the Bond market; money was borrowed at 7, and even as high as 8, per cont., to take the Bonds off the market Capitalists and discountors are forced into the Bond market, inasmuch as this artificial speculation is the only present demand that exists for money.

The Provincial Bank, it is rumored, is about to lower its rate of interest. This is regarded by many as a most injudicious step, as it will drive Exchange down lower, but the Bank Directors state that they can find no employment for the money: they hold close on eight millions in specie.
The rumered danger of the Donati appears to

be without the slightest semblance of authenti-city. She arrived at Montevideo, where she is city. She arrived at Montevideo, where she is now discharging her cargo.

Respecting the freights charged on gold there have been some inaccurate statements published:

the agent of one of the Liverpool lines informs us that the rate charged by the Royal Mail is 12 per cent., whilst that charged by the Liverpool steamers is only } per cent. In coal we have one cargo sold for 16 pats., 3

The fire at one of the saladeros in the Uruguay,

announced in to-day's 'Standard,' caused much attention. As it was the only paper that published the matter, we have no further details be-yond those already given.

Three small barraqueros' names have been omitted in our list, but as the total amount they baled only amounts to a few hundred, the omission is unimportant. The returns of the largest export house in Buenos Ayres tally with the gross

total of bales we gave.
In the liquidation one English broker bought promiscuously, say one hundred thousand Bonds,

Bond sales to-day :--2,000 553 553 For cash Friday 30 81,000 554
July 31 1,000 54
The Julia is still off the Boca, lying in the

canal, and in a precarious state.

June 28, 1867.

National Ponds 563

The Bond market held very quiet to-day, not-withstanding the enormous amount of the venwithstanding the enormous amount of the ven-cimientos, 5,330,000 Bonds All transactions seemed to be pretty well covered, and the pur-chases during the day show that few brokers waited to the last moment to fill their contracts. The losses during the month's speculation have chiefly fallen on the bears, but as the differences were not very heavy the losses have been in-significant. The speculation for a fall in July still continues. Every one seems to be impressed with the conviction that Bonds are about to ex-perience a very severe fall next month. Sellers were offering on every side at 54 for the 31st were offering on every side at 54 for the 31st July. There is apparently no confidence whatever in the market, and the advices of a sudden ever in the market, and the advices of a sudden rise in gold in Rio and fall in Exchange, has startled even the most anguine bulls. It is rumored that the Provincial Bank is about to reduce the rate of interest, but this is

regarded as a very ill-advised step; and, in fact, if the interest rates ruled a little higher, Exchange would not be so low. Any reduction in

change would not be so low. Any reduction in the rate of interest will simply have the effect of increasing the export of gold.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was at the English side rather slim, owing to a large party of English merchants and brokers having started on an excursion to an English estancia at Rojas.

In our hormouser list we omitted to alter the In our barraquero list we omitted to after the returns of two French barracas—M. Laplane,

4,700 bales; Dupin, over 6,000 bales.

By telegraph we learn of the sale of 18,000 flour at 17½ rls., equal to \$1 72½9 per ax.: very high price.
In Exchange nothing as yet done.

Southern Railway Shares, 10 at 80.

Southern Railway Shares, 10 at 80.

Bond sales to-day—

Cash, 165,000 55\(\frac{5}{2}\) to 55\(\frac{1}{2}\)

July 31, 160,000 54

In the liquidation Bonds ruled at 55\(\frac{1}{2}\), buyers.

Messrs. Sciuriano & Carrega have opened a new steamboat agency at 30 Culle Cangallo: the new firm is the agent for the fine American steamer Edward Everett.

A failure or suspension was an ounced yester-day by the 'Noticias' in the French line; we could find out no details.

Capones.—1,800 for town, at \$35 mpc.

National Bonds

July 1, 1867.

The Bond market ruled quiet to-day and showed a slight improvement. On Friday night the liquidation-room was occupied until a very late hour. All the contracts were met, Bonds borrowed and sold, but overything arranged. To-day a new seller made his appearance, a gentleman who hitherto never figured much in Bonds. He sold very large sums on time, and, the market closed weak, owing to the apprecianion that a very large holder was about to sell out, and had emThe coupons were paid with the accustomed regularity at the Treasury. The amortisation will take place on the 9th. Bonds sell so cheaply on time, that it is even surprising to see that cash prices are so well maintained, which goes to show that speculation is rife, and that for the wants and requirements of speculators Bonds are numerically scarce. Many expected to see Bonds down to 63 to day, but the concession of even an down to 53 to-day, but the concession of even an

down to 03 to-day, but the concession of even an swould have brought forward numerous buyers. The reduction of the bank rate has of course tended to stiffen the market, but the step is condemned as ill-advised, and calculated to drive Exchange down to 48. Much difference of opinion existed at the board meeting, but Sr. Balling the President care the casting vote in favor bin, the President, gave the casting vote in favor of the reduction, and thus decided the matter. The new bank paper came into circulation to-day. The notes are a decided improvement on the old

The astronomical steamer Flamsteed, Captain Carroll, will probably be in Montrvideo before we go to press, as she comes direct this trip, and will bring us news up to the 4th June. Our subsidised mail company never does anything like this this.

this.

The Borgognia is expected on the 10th inst.

The La Plate, Captain Brownrigg, will not come this month, the Uruguay takes her place.

The auction of fine rams and sheep at the Lomas Zamorra resulted unfavorably mals sold for a mere trifle, and one flock had to

be withdrawn, no bidders.

The Patagonia steamer is now loading and will

sail for Patagones on Thursday
Messrs. H. A. Green & Co. have chartered the British barque Alcoto to load tallow in Uruguay, for Liverpool, at 25s. in full.

Bond sales to-day—

Cash, Saturday, 28,000 5,000 99,500 10,000 July 31, August 15, 641

By telegram we learn that kerosene is in active demand in Montevideo; great speculation on hand. On the 4th inst. the fine city site 86 Calle Bo-

On the stn mer. the nne city site 38 Calle Bolivar will be sold at the Cabildo by auction.

A meeting of Van Halle's creditors will be held this week to wind up.

Dry hides have failen in the Plaza. Sales today at 118 and 120.

Wheat going up. Last sale 285 per fanega; maize 115.

Weel pathing doing.

Wool nothing doing.
The interest on the Italian Bank Shares is payable from to-day.

July 2, 1867.

National Bonds, There were no cash sales of Bonds to-day, which is probably the very best proof of the real state of the market. One or two brokers hold all state of the market. One or two brokers hold all the Bonds in the market, and owing to the extreme ease in the money market it is not probable that they will be forced to sell. The sales on time at rates much below those for cash continue, but some of the heaviest sellers on time kept away from the market to-day, and many think that the bears, in their hurry to drive the market days, here ever sold. down, have over sold.

The financial news from Rio, per Gerente, was

much discussed. Exchange, it appears, has been done at 21d., and sovereigns sold as high as 11.400, but private letters received state that sovereigns are going up to 14, and Exchange

still falling.
In the Exchange market here no bills are to be and at 48½. Some small bills were passed at this rate, but the leading Exchange brokers state that no bills can be had at over 48½, and many houses refuse to draw over 48. To-day as high as 12 refuse to draw over 48. To-day as high as 12 reals premium was paid for sovereigns, and even at this rate large amounts cannot be had. Xesterday two sales were made—

£2,000 6 reals. ...z,000 at £5,000 at

£2,000 at 6 reals.
£2,000 at 8 "
£5,000 at 12 " to-day.

The steady flow of gold from this market to Montevideo is attracting attention. Within the last week one banking house has shipped no less than three hundred thousand patacons. It is said on 'Chango' that this demand for specie is entirely for the Rio market, and no one seems to waste here of the great export of gold from be awate here of the great export of gold from Montevideo to Rio, Several of the principal English houses are now in the market buying sovereigns, but the Provincial Bank holds up English gold, and pays out in Brazilian and Chilian coin. It is but a superficial shift, however on the part of the bank, and Exchange at 48 leaves a margin sufficient for the shipment of any gold, whether Brazilian or Chileno. The arrar of the bank directors in reducing the rate any gold, whether Britishan or Chiene. Ine error of the bank directors in reducing the rate of interest is now so glaring, that it is believed they will reconsider the matter. The only possible hope to retain gold in the country is by maintaining a high rate of interest; and if not at once adopted, the ultimate consequences caunot be doubted. be doubted.

The Telegraph announces a heavy kerosene speculation. One American house sold yesterday six thousand cases.

Letters from Corrientes announce ar impending

fight, and merchants have received orders to ship no more goods for the present owing to the great danger of the allies experiencing a repulse. The Bond sales to-day-

35,000 Saturday, July 31, 90,000 August 31, 20,000 Total sales to-day, 90,000 20,000 54<u>}</u> 205,000

BIRTH. At Montevideo, on the 21st inst., the wife of Peter Beare, Esq., of a son. MARKIAGES.

MARKIAGES.

On 18th May, at St. Mary's Church, Chester, by the Rev. William Griffith, M.A., cousin of the bride, the Rev. Stanley Treanor, B.A., of Toam, son of the Rev. J. Treanor, of Galway, to Anita, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sillitoe, Esq., late of Bootle, Liverpool, and formerly of Buenos

Ayres.
On the 13th inst. Miss Corina Agrelo, sister-in-law of Sr. Don Norberto Riestra, to Sr. Don Antonio Martinez Alvarez Arenales, a gentleman. from Tuenman.

DEATHS.

At the British Hospital, on the 25th inst.,
Thomas H. Kneale, aged 26 years. Deceased
was a native of Lancashire, England.

was a native of Lencashire, England.

In the Partido Monte, of typhus fever, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, a sheepfarmer of that district. Deceased was a native of Iroland.

At Montevideo, on Monday, 24th inst., Mr. Charles McEachen, aged 64 years, much and daservedly regretted. Deceased was a native of Scotland, long married, and established as an estanciero in the Banda Oriental.

The WEEKLY STANDARD -- Printed and Published every Wednesday, at the Printing-Office 74 Calle Belgranc, by the Proprietora and Editors, M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above specious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is in-ermed that the following transactions are carried

ormed that the following transactions are carried
on in currency and specie in this Bank:

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and
other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merahants or other parties who may prefer depositing
endorsed and transferable securities, against
which they may draw up to an amount previously which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such

class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case fortythousand dollars currency, in which case fertyeight hours' previous notice is required to be given
at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and

taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places is the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given here-

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m.

P. P. MARA & Co.
M. A. DR FREITAS AMORIM.
January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK, 101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

IMPEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in favor of Customers
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY. For balances in favor of Customers

For balances in favor of Customers

Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper

Do. do. do. gold "

Do. 30 days' do. paper

Do. do. do. gold "

For deposits from

Fixed deposits from P. P. MAYA & Co., M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM. May 1st, 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company. Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river. Offi∞-118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS. Bor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.

"Acch Parraviant, Vice-President.

"Ambrosio P. Lexica.

Enrique Tomkinson.

Mariano Casares.

Bernardo Yurrarpe.

Astonia Paragok.

Antonio Demarchi. Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente. BILLS OF EXCHANGE-

SIGHT DRAFTS. Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co. No. 104 Calle de San Martin, On the following places:-

LONDON, UNITED STATES, All branches of the National Bank IRELAND, Antwerp. Paris

Genoa. Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. WANKLYN & Co. 104-Calle San Martin-104.

MEBCEDES. THE CENTRAL HOUSE TORROBA BROTHERS

Has just received a Large Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING,

For the Coming Season, which will be SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co. 103-CALLE ZAVALA-103. Agents for the 'Standard,'

have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of J. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.

Music of all classes. Stationer;
Books in English, French, Spanish, German,
Books in English, French, Spanish,
Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,

Charts and Maps.
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.
T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 193.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES.

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid. Fuchsine Mauve Magenta Rossins Crimaces Canary

Orango Rod Ultramarina Regina Boluble Blue The majority of our Dyes are entirely sources in heiling rater, and will dye without the addition of other ingreiets.
The above may be procured through any London ferchant, or of the prepietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 192, COLZMAN STRET, LONDON.

W. B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dyes.

62—1 was 14

La Bienhechora del Plata MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION. Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864 SOVERNMENT DELEGATE. Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.

Committee ... President Sr. D. Mariano Miró Eduardo Lumb.....Vocal. Enrique Ochoa..... Pedro Holterhoff.... José Martinez de Hoz Consulting Committee

Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres. Enrique Peltzer. Estanislao Frias. Edmundo von Sentter. Dr. Don Francisco Alcobendas. DIRECTOR GENERAL

Sr. Du. Francisco F. Moreno. INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS.

Mice of the Company.

W. Leslie, OFFICE, 97 CALLE CORRIENTES

12 | xp,m8 On Bale. Martell's Pale Brandy in Casks, Saperior Brandy, Port, and Sherry in Bottle. E. H. POWELL & CO.,

104 Potosi.

109 | 10p,J18

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT TO

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

Authorised Capital£2,000,000 sterling. Subscribed Capital £1,500,000 do.

Reserve Fund Jan. 1866 £130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Hamburg, London, Genoz, Rio de Janeiro, Dublin, Liverpool Montevideo, Antwerp, Rosario, Rosario, All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland. Paris, A. E. SMITHERS, Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 2, 1867. London and River Plate Bank (LIMITED).

80-CALLE DE LA PIEDAD-80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice: ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in ac- } 3 per cent count current,
on do. do. for 90 days fixed, 4 "
on do. do. subject to 30 days 4 " notice of withdrawal,

On debit balances in account current } 7 per cent in both currencies,

A. E. SMITHERS,

Buenos Ayres, April 15, 1867. LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquaints ed with the nature and qualities of the pasture-in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested not to apply at this office will be required to present their title deeds for examinatiou, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Part or personally may be made. The city office joining the directors residence in the town of Marsh Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre. 0 58.xpw d ml



the Province of Buenos Ayres. Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Instalment of the above claims, due on the lat inst., are now payable at this Consulate between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m.
CONSTANT SANTA MARIA,

H.B.M.'s Acting Consul. British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, May 16, 1867. 111 | 1m.m16 Sheep! Sheep!! Sheep!!! To be sold Cheap, in the Province of Santa Fé, and within two leagues of the town of San Nicolas, 8,000 fine Mestiza Sheep, three parts of which are Ewes, and among which there is

small flock for breeding purposes of 250 picked ewes, running with rams of the purest Negretti A lease of three years from last January can A lease of three years from last January can be given of the camp, which is in extent about half a league, and on which is a comfortable dwelling-house, galpone, cook-house, 3 puestos, &c. The camp is fronting the Arroyo Medio, and is partly gramillia and trefoil, and in the worst years has been entirely free from seca.

The trues new remains with the flocks were

The rams now running with the flocks were purchased from the Estancia of Mr. S. B. Hale. Horses, cattle, house furniture, &c., will be old at valuation. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Dolan &

M'Craith, Commission Agents, Caballeriza Ingles, Calle Libertad, Rosario. RICH BURGUNDY WINES,

Rouhier Chaussenot. Connoisseurs are informed that we have received per Alix and Valparaiso from Havre an assortment of the best Burgundy Wines, as

Red Wines: Macon1862 Bottles leaune......1862 Volnay......1862 Vosnes1862

White Wines:

We have also on sale the following Wines from previous arrivals:—

Red Wines: Clos Vougeot, Corton, and Cham-· Cases.

White Wines: Chateau-Chalons 1852
Chateau-Chalons 1852
Arbois Mousseux | St. Peray Mousseux.
Bourgogne Mousseux.

P. GUERIN & SONS,

BARRACA DE LAS ESTRELLAS, PLAZAMONSERRAT.

For Sale, The Property of Messrs. Awdry & Kirkpatrick Four Pure Merino Rams just arrived from England, of the celebrated flock of the Messrs. Stur-ORIENTAL REPUBLICS.

Sr. Don Jorge Perey.

BARKERS.

The Provincial Bank.

RESIDENCE.

Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]

Condition on the 30th March, 1867.

Capital Subscribed—2,362,098 31 sil.

Number of Policies—2169.

Bonds Purchased—532,68835 sil.

For further particulars apply at the For further particulars apply at the particulars apply at the particulars.

Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty George 111. Sturgeon, and since bred without cross or stain for nearly a century. His Majesty Ge

KEAN & SOAMES. Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.

For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep,
also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c., 76, 73, and 80 Calle Adulan, (Opposite the Hotel Colon), R O S A R I O.

"THE QUEEN" THE PROVINCIAL BANK FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF BUENOS AYRES.

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

ix months, on the condition that at maturity hey are paid in full. The Bank draws at sight upon the following. ranches:--CHIVILCOY,

DOLORES, MERCEDES, SAN NICOLAS, LOBOS. The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes. LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES. The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to tweety thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT. ercial houses. 2nd. The security to be either personal, or with locumentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable pro and contra.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.
6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited. Till further notice the rates shall be as follows-Balances in our favor, 7 per cent.
favor of customers, 2 "

RATES OF INTEREST. ALLOWS-To private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do, 5 do., do., specie. Do., do,
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do. do., CHARGES-Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum
Do., specie, 7 do., do., 7 do., do., E. V. ZAMUDIO, Do., specie, Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

English Family Wine-Merchants

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO. Beg to advise Consumers that they have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, octaves, and quarter-casks, now on sale at their depot:— Spanish Wines:

Superior Montillado...Duff Gordon.

Table Sherry....do.

Do. Pemartin & Co. Portuguese Wines:

Superior Port Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ... Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co. Do do. Table) do. do. Superior Dry Lisbon } do. do.

Superior Bucellas, 1st & 2nd quality French Wines: Chateau Larose ... { James Violet & Co. Bordeaux. Saint Jullien do. Star Claret Chatcau Iquent... Chateau Nargeau.. Do. Lasite

Rhenish Wines. Lielfranmilch Ruvesheimer Sparkling Moselle... Hock.... Ale and Porter:

An assortment of the following marks, in pints and quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., always on hand. Brandies:

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had. Champagne:

In pints and quarts of the well-known mark La Perte. Besides the above they have always a supply of

Marmalade, Jums, Preserved Fruits, Vinegar, EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO., 83—RECONQUISTA—83. AND AGENCY IN MONTEVIDEO 74—CALLE DE AGOSTO—74.

GUINNESS'S in quarts and pints at BARRY & WALKER'S,

Sole Agents, 97—Calle Defensa—97. 155-xp m26 GERMAN BURMEISTER, Consignutario de Frutos del Pais, Wool and Produce Broker, 105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

The London Journal Contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Poems—Bound Plac Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries cords of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historial Information—Articles of Management With ical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Ancedotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every ima ginable topic. THE LONDON JOURNAL, the best, cheapest

largest, and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. THE LONDON JOURNAL is issued in Weekly Numbers, One Penny. THE LONDON JOURNAL in Monthly Parts THE LONDON JOURNAL Half-Yearly Vo

lumes, Four Shillings and Sixpence. THE LONDON JOURNAL Volumes 1 to 46 are now Ready, bound in Cloth. THE LONDON JOURNAL may be had in Buenos Ayres and every English Colony. THE LONDON JOURNAL Parts and Volume are always in Print. THE LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332 Strand 62p,1pw,J7

Education.

Dr. White having secured suitable premises for his School, is now ready to accommodate six Boarders in his house, where they will receive the most scrupulous moral training, together with rare intellectual advantages.

Buenos Ayres, 189 Calle San Martin.

24 | 1mJ6 | 62 | 1mJ9 | 18 Calle San Martin.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. INCOME, £160,000. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully montioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" onoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and teactile and my losses in Buenos Ayres with thorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing aws of this Republic. Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA, General Agent of the Company

The Central Argentine Railway. On and after the 20th May, 1867, the Trains will run as follows:---

From Rosario, at

Roldan,

Cacaranal,

Canada Gomez, 9 48 10 38 Tortugas, 1 30 г.м. Leones. Frayle Muerto, 9 .. а.м. From Frayle Muerto, Leones, Tortugas, Cuñada Gomes, 10 20 11 45 1 30 г.м. 2 10 3 10 Cacaranal, Roldan.

The trains meet and cross each other at Tortugar. ROBERT OGILVIE, 46 | xp,m23

55 50 55 55 (000000:00:00 2 25 50 50 20 20

Feast Days only. 5 55 6 56 20 6 35 6 50 7 10 7 25

On Sundays and Feast-days a Train will leave On Simulays and 1 22 30 p.m., returning from Belgrano at 7.30 p.m.

The Trains will stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

LA ADMINISTRATION.

Celebrated Extra Stout steamers from the Tigre in connection with the Northern Railway. Trains will leave the Retiro for the following up-Trains will leave the Retiro for the following upriver steamers by the trains at 10 a.m.:—
The Tala, for San Pedro and interpresent the Lujan, for Rosario and interpresent the Lujan, for Rosario and interpresent the Dolorcitas, for Gualeguay, will Sundays. The Dolorcitas, for Gualeguay, will Sundays. The no conjunction with the Lujan, For further information for fares, rates, &c., application to be made to the Agents,

A. MATTI & PIERRA,

36 Calle Cuyo.

THE CELEBRATED !!!Blackberry Brandy!!! Is Daily increasing its Sale. MANUFACTURED

SOLELY OF BRANDY AND THE BLACKBERRY PRUIT. It is a Stimulant healthful and pleasant.

It is an Excellent Cordial.

It is a Splendid Tonic.

Agreeable!! and Cheap!! Pleasant! Agreeable!! and Cheap!!!

It should be on overy Man's Table.

The Price has been placed Very Low in order to introduce it. All that is asked is a Fair

Trial, its Good Qualities will then recommend it better than any Advertisemen. Lanus Hermanos, 79 Bolivar; Matta & Wilkinson, 1200 Rivadavia, also by them in Villa Mercedes, San José de Flores,

Moreno, and Lobos; Claypole Hermanos, 23 Defensa; Twyford, 102 Piedad; Café Catalan; Café do Paris; Café del Plata; Barry & Walker, 97 Defensa; Confiteria do los Suisos, 125 Piedad;

Connteria de los Suisos, 125 Fiedad;
Almacen, 151 Dolensa.
Solo Agents—
BATE & LIVINGSTON, 60 AND 64 SAN
MARTIN. 144 | xp,m3 Notice.

The undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will attend his Establish n. | ment in the bargain. | 24 | 1mJ6 | 62 | 1m,J9 B. PARODY. ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed promium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circumstance of

0 Further particulars will be furnished on ap plication at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Desde el 8 de Junio de 1867 el Servicio de los I'renes sera como sigue:-

iones.	Klmtrs.	1	2	ಎ	4	Estuciones.	Klmtrs.	-	2	
			10 :	12	4 30	Chivilcoy.			7	ī
iembre.	2.760	8 10	10 10	12 10	4 40	Gorostingo.	16.428	<u> </u>	7 30	,
	3.980	8 15	10 15	12 15	4 46	Freire.	31.911		00	-
٠	6.400	8 20	10 20	12 20	4 50	Mercedes.	59.178		9	-
	8.420	8 25	10 25	12 25	4 55	Mercedes.			9 30	
•	9.890	8 30	10 30	12 30	٠ :	Lujan.	90.968		10 30+	
din.	17.720	8 45	10 45	12 45	5 16	Gral Rodriguez.	105.328			
:	22.800	9	Ξ:	:	5 30	Moreno.	120.998	7 30	11 30+	_
	33.000	9 20	11 20	1 20	6 60+	Morlo	126.928	7 40	11 40	
•	38.930	9 30	11 30 †	1 30+	6	Moron.	137.128	:	12	
driguez.	54.600	10	:	22	:	San Martin.	142.208	8 15	12 16	
	68 060	10 30	:	2 30	:	Floresta.	150 038	8 30 4	12 30	
ě	100.750	11 30	:	3 30+		Flores.	151.508	8 85	12 35	_
æ		12	:	:	:	Caballito.	153.528	8 40	12 40	_
	128,017	:	:	5	:	Almagro.	155.948	8 45	12 45	_
唇	143.500	1 30	:	5 30	:	11 de Setiembre.	157.168	8.50	12 50	٠.
y.	169.928	2		6	:	Parque.	159.928	9	:	_

From 15th October, 1866, until further notice 33. 1128 1128 3— 7 10— 25 10 15 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 60-115 70—135 80—165

8333331111111 83333331111333 55.55.53 Chivilcoy.
Gorostiago.
Freire.
Mercedes.
Mercedes.
Mercedes.
Mercedes.
Merlo.
Morion.
Morion.
San Martin.
Floresta.
Flores.
Caballito.
Almagro.
11 da Settemb Barracas 16.428 31.911 69.178 90.968 106.328 120.998 120.998 142.209 161.608 161.608 161.608 161.608 161.608 0 8 8 8 8 8 8 X 7 7 1 · 55 45 35 35 35 35 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 40 40 40 senada 30† 40 15 35 40 40

La Administración previene at punto, que, para evitar los desagrados que continuamente tienen lugar, las personas que se presenten a tomar boleletos lo hagan con el valor justo de él, por las dificultades que presenta el cambio, tanto mas que para obtenerlos, todos courren a última hora. La From Monday, the 25th March, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be con-One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons will be used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars, second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given— first class eight dollars, children five dollars; sec-ond class five dollars, children three; also month-Gefe de la Estacion à donde se dirije.

No se darà boleto de pasaje à ningun individuo Poña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.

HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.

William Round,

LA ESTRELLA.

4444

1 6 6 6 6 6 6 7

| | 58× 12222

55 5 8 K

====,

12 12 12 12 12

85555K

1 မေ မ မ မ +

| 25 5 8 ×

55555

00000

8 6 5 6 X

1881

85558X

1888×

51 5 6 8 K

~10000++00000b

7777

9 35

1122111609988

2012: K

Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima,

Plaza Constitution \$3 \$...

 Joppener
 75

 Facia
 90

 Gandara
 110

222

10 20 7 308 309 7 408 408 7 508 509

0 848

8.0 2 30 2 40 3 3 2 50 3

553

1888

1888

56 30

PASSENGER FARES

Down.

..... 110 90—165

777

208

109 209

20

1000

20

20

12 13 12

101 201

202

203

2066 9 11 9 12 9 6 6 10 6 10 6 10 20 5 20 6 20

9 (7) 10 9 3 10 4 1 3 20 4 2

ly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.

AYRES,
HAVRE,
BORDEAUX,
AND MARSEILLES.

gn Captains will ANTWERP, NORTH AMERICA, ENGLAND, AND BRAZIL.

Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barraca d

THE ADMINISTRATION.

0n

the

ရှင်

April,

the

Trains

will run

follows

8 4 5 2 3

10 p. cent.
The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no

large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

2.760 3.980 3.420 3.420 3.420 3.600 3.000 3.000 3.060 3.060 3.060 3.060 3.060 3.060 3.060 3.060 3.060

NOTA.—Las + significan que los trenes crusan n esos puntos. La Administracion previene al público, que, pa-

para obtenerlos, todos ocurren a última hora. La Boleteria de la Estacion Central comenzara a despachar tres cuartos de hora antes de la salida del tren, y en los intermedios se despacharán media antes de la fijada en que el tren pasará por ella. antes de la fiada en que el tren pasara por ella.

No se permite en los coches de primera clase subir con perros, pero si podrán llevarlos en los de segunda tomando un boleto para el perro.

Los guardas trenes no pueden recibir dinero de, los pasageros ya sea por haber subido al tren sin boleto é por diferencia por mayor distancia recorrida é por viajar en 1. a con boleto de 2. a, pero deben prevenirlo al guarda con anticipacion a fin de aviter discusiones para que este de cuenta al de evitar discusiones para que este de cuenta al

en estado de embriaguez y el que se encontrase en este caso y molestaso a los otros pasajeros, el guarda tren dará aviso al Gefe de la Estacion a que primero llegue y se le harà bajar.

Los volctos de ida y yuelta serviran para regre

L. Sagory & Lennuyeux,

FRENCH SHIP-BROKERS, 47 CANGALIO.

Regular line of Sailing Ships between Buenos

Avres,
HAVRE.

Los voletos do 1da y vuelta serviran para regresar el dia de la fecha y los dos subsiguientes. Los niños do tres à slote años pagarán medio boleto de la clase que ocupen—Los abonados por mes gozaran del descuento de 33 y los por trimestre del 50 p.00

T.A ADMINISTRACION DU P.00 LA ADMINISTRACION.
Buenos Ayres, Mayo 29 de 1867.

Professor of Music, Theoretically and Practically,
Organist to the English Church,
Hotel Oriental, Montevideo.

THE ITALIAN BANK,

109-115 CALLE RECONQUISTA.
Until further notice the rate of interest will be Accounts ourrent, gold, 5 per cent. allowed charged.

SAVINGS BANK.

Gold, 6 per cent.
Paper, 6
Bills and Pagares discounted at conventional

M. GOMES DE OLIVEIRA, Buenos Ayres, March 14, 1867.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000. INCOME, £110,000.

LONDON.

ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

GAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, President.
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hoz,
Arnbrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumaran.

MANAORD—Sr. D. FRANCISCO F. MORENO.
Inspector-General—Dk. Federico Listink.
Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.
The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed promium, overy description of property.
The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 6 to 10 years, payment in advance of 6 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's promium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.
Payment in advance of tem year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.
Payment in advance of tem year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.
Payment in advance of tem year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.
Payment in advance of tem year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.
Payment in advance of the premium corresponding to the term of eight year's premiums—less of the principal towns of the Custom and Lancashiro Fire Insurance with the exist-ingle with the Custom and Lancashiro Fire Insurance with the exist-ingle with the second to the reimbursement of two year's premium corrison the principal towns of the Custo

THE GUARANI. For Corrientes and Intermediate

Ports. The Fastest and Bost Steamer in the River, THE GUARANI, CAPT. DOUGLAS PLATER.

Central Uruguay Railway. The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national entor-

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office, M. G. and E. T. MULHALL, STANDARD Office, Buenos Ayres.

New Zealand and Australia. The Steamers of the Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company (Limited) run monthly between Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney, in connection with the Steamers of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, taking Past sengers and Cargo for all ports in New Zealand, and for Sydney and Melbourne. Handbooks, containing full particulars, may be obtained on application to the

A G E N C I E S:

C. E. Hamilton, The Temple, Dale Street. GLASGOW— Aitken, Lilburn, & Co., 86 Buchanan Street. BUENOS AYRES—
Royal Mail Steampacket Agency, 77 Calle Mayo.
PARIS—Pritchard & Monneron, 4 Rue Rossini. NEW YORK—Charles W. West.
PANAMA—W. G. Sealy.
HAVRE—Marcel & Co.

146 | xp,m22

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

Principally Deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL. It gives the Richest Lustre.
It Softens and Smooths the Hair. It Provents the Hair from Falling Off. It Promotes a Healthy and Vigorous Growth. The use of this Oil as a Cosmetic has been universal among all the people of India for centuries. No other preparation of art could give that elegant suppleness of limb, that glowing smoothness of skin, luxuriance and abandance of hair, which have so often been the admiration of travellers in those remote and interesting regions.
Wholesale and Retail at 64 San Martin,

Cranwell's, 30 Calle Rivadavia. First Prize-500,000 Francs-Of the Imperial Austrian State Loan Lottery, Guaranteed and Controlled by the Government of that State; containing prizes of 500,000, 400,000, 100,000, 50,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 4,000, 2,000, 1,000, &c., &c. Five Drawings annually. The cost of a Ticket available for one drawing is Ten Shillings (for five drawings £2), drawing is Ten Smillings (for five drawings 22), ten tickets for one drawing £4. Orders executed against Bills on London or Paris, and the list of drawn numbers transmitted punctually by J. G. Lussmann & Co., Bankers, Frankfort on the

Maino, Germany. William Twysden Musgrave Clay (Son of Knightley Musgrave Clay, late of Loches in France, Esquire, deceased), who visited Saint Malo, France, in or about the year 1854, and shortly after proceeded to South America, is requested to apply to Messrs. Weideson & French, Proctors, 6 Godliman Street, Doctors' Commons, London, when he will hear of something to his adventage. Any information respectives the advantage. Any information respecting the above, will be thankfully received.

Saddles and Harness.

GEORGE SMITH. 151-STRAND, LONDON-151, Next Door to Somerset House, London, England Manufactures every description of Saddles and Harness, &c., &c., suitable for all parts of South America, of the Best Quality, and at very Mo-

lerate Charges.

Bridle and Spur Furniture. 26p | 1pf | ja20 The Daily and Weekly Standard TO BE HAD AT THE

All Sorts of Spanish and Mexican Bits, Spurs

AGENCY OF MR. HERRING. 44-PASEO JULIO-44. Notice. The undersigned begs to announce to his Friends and the Public in general that on account of the increasing state of his business in town, and also in the port of the Tigre, he has entered into co-partnership with Mr. Samuel Kay, formerly manager in Mr. John Marshall's Ship-Building and General Machine Factory in Barracas, and he hopes by this connection to be able to extend the business to meet the demands of the Public, and at the same time assure those that may honor them with any orders with respect to Machinery, Ship-Building, or Iron Work of any kind, that nothing shall be wanting on their part to execute and carry into effect such orders with kind, that nothing snai be wanting on their part to execute and carry into effect such orders with all possible despatch. Henceforth the business of Engineering, Ship-Bullding, Boiler-Making, &c., in town at 117 Paseo de Julio, and at the Tigre,

will be carried on by William Stephens and Kay.
WILLIAM STEPHENS. Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1867 163-1mJ203 German School, 108-CALLE VENEZUELÁ-108. 108—CALLE VENEZUELA—108.

This new Establishment for the Education of Youth is managed by a company of the most experienced and competent Professors, well versed in languages, classics, sciences, and arts.

The language is essentially German, but Children of all nationalities are readily admitted, pro-

rided they conform to the system and disciplino of the Establishment.
ELEMENTARY COURSE.—Exercises in German and Spanish, Commercial Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Declamation, Mental Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, Universal and Natural History, Christian Doctrine, Drawing (Natural) Crayons, Vocal and Instrumental

ADVANCED CLASSES.—English and French Languages.
TERMS.—For the regular Course as stated in the above programme the Menthly charge will be from \$50 to \$50 mc., according to the actual acquirements of the Pupil, and for each extra an additional charge of \$50 mc., payable in advance.

THE COMMITTEE,

• Buenos Ayres, June, 1867. To the Public. From 1st July the Diligence Agency 243 Calle Victoria will be removed to 257 Calle Piedad. 143 | 10p, J22 Extractum Carnis Liebig,

Propered by Liebig's Process from the Beet
Meat of Picked Cattle.

Warranted on the highest Chemical Analysis
to be the
Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat.

This article is strongly recommended both for its
great superiority in delicacy of flavour and from
its being perfectly free from that nauseous burnt
taste often found in spurious preparatioris.

For Infants and Incalide it is the most directible For Infants and Invalide it is the most digestible food known, and, indeed, perhaps the only kind that can be administered with perfect admirity in

cases of great debility.

For Families, the Extractum Carnis is the greatest boon yet discovered, inasmuch as it keeps well and replaces other remedies which require to well and replaces other remedies which require we be constantly renewed at the Druggist's Shop. For Travellers and Ship Captains it is the most portable and durable article that can be recommended, besides, it can be prepared at a moment's notice in the most outlandish place or or the open sea in the greatest storms.

Half a teaspoonful of the Extract in a break-

fast cup of warm water will produce the most nourishing beef tea. Jars containing 4 oz. [equal to 8lbs.] of fresh Jars containing 8 oz. [equal to 16lbs of fresh beef], \$55. Jars containing 11b. [equal to 321bs of fresh

Wholesale and Retail Agent in Buenes Ayres—
W. CRANWELL,
Pharmaceutist and Chemist,
9 | xp,J 24 30 Calle Rivadavia. 99 | xp,J 24

Edward Jones, M.D., Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England and Licentiate of Apothecaries' Society, London CONSULTING AND OPERATIVE SURGEON,

A Y S A N _ BANDA ORIENTAL. 125 | 3m,m20

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON. BANK NOTES,
CHEQUES, DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES, BONDS,
SHARE PLATES, BANKERS
AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS,
All usual Paterns supplied for
JOINT-STOCK
BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES. BANK NOTES.

GENERAL EXPORTERS To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Wire, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

FOR SALE OF CONSUMPTION ENGLISH TAILOR, 39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Spring and Summer Goods, Men, Youths, and Boys, A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS. 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. 194, xp-829

D. Nicholson & Co. BILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN

OUTFITTERS. 50 to 52 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, Invite the attention of Residents in South America to the fact that they have had twenty-six years' experience as Shippers of Goods to all Parts of the World, and that they undertake to supply private families on Wholesale terms where orders are not less than £50 value .- on smalle amounts an advance of 10 per cent. is charged.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, containing every particulars necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, can be had at the office of this paper on application.

Patterns of Textile Fabrics sent post free from 26p | 1pw | F25

Desiness.

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.
49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris. Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, beingthe colour of the fiesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf per-

sons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt. WELLINGTON



Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polish ing Cutlery, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS. EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER EMERY and GLASS CLOTH. India Rubber Knife-Boards,

Silversmiths' Soap For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, &c. SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES,

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S 26p, 1pw, n20

FIELD GLASSES .- BUREOW. BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES, Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand £3 13s 6d, £6 6s, and £8 8s. Power in

proportion to price. ALUMINIUM GLASSES. Extractly Light, £10, 10a, £14, 14a, £16, 16a, and £18, 18a, (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance:

W. & J. Burrow, Malvern, England. Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, & CAUTION. Burnow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.



FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surpassing fragrance. Its sroma is almost inexhaustible; while its influence on the skin is most refreshing, imparting a delightful buoyancy to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the Bath. For PAINTING TURNS,

NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, AND

HYSTERIA. It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very elite of fashion it has for 25 years maintained its sacendarcy over all other pertunes throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, and we o niidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUN BURN, PIMPLES,

AND FRECKLES. The sate delicious as the Otto of Roses, and lends freshness and beautiful transparency to the complexion. Diluted with water it makes the best imparting a pearly whiteness to the strength of the sate of the sa dentifree, imparting a pearly whiteness to the teeth; it also removes all smarting or pain after

COUNTERFITS. Bowere of Imitations. Look for the name of Mnrray and Lanman on the bottle, wrapper, and ornamental label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69,71, & 73 WaterSt. New York.

For sale in every druggists in town.

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).

BUENOS AYRES

MONTEVIDEO.

parts of the Line, the same Rates will be **d**uarged:

will be as follows:-Sundays and Feast (9 A.M. to 10 A.M.

BY ORDER, JOHN OLDHAM, Superintendent and Engineer.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN OSTEO OLDON

PATENT, MARCH 1st., 1862.
MESSES. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates. MESSRS. GABRIEL,

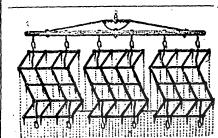
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ACDEDING DELLE

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Equare, and
4 doors from the Reilway Bridgo, Ludgate Hill London.
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Brinningham. 63, New Street.
Parties at the extremity of the globe. by forwarding
particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which
will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as
to enable Messra. G. to forward either a partial or complete
set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for GARRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODNITALISTICUS, for estoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per ottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha is. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Fractical Treatise on Teeth, which explain the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.



J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,

Have long devoted attention to the Manufacture of IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, And being the Largest Exporters in England of

HARROWS, AND HORSE RAKES. they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements adapted for various countries. Their

ments adapted for various countries.

Implements are made principally of weacourt
and MALLEABLE INON, and are not only constructed
so as to take to pieces and pack in the smallest
compass to save freight, but are so simply arranged
as to leave no difficulty in putting them together. Packing Cases and Packing charged Cost Price.
Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free

on as plication. LONDON OFFICE

CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS PROM ST. PAUL'S. 26p, 1pf, J25 PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In MORSON'S PEPSINE Bottles and Boxes GLOBULES, from 2s.

PANCREATICEMULSION, Bottles.

PANCREATIZED
In half and one SION, PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL, Pints.
SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,
Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic
preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and
Children, in packets.

GELATINE AND CREOSOTE (Morson's).
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PRE-

• Sce Name, Address, and Trade Mark. T. MORSON & SON, 31, 33, & 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE,

LONDON. Orders to be made payable in London. SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED.



J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD,
Patentees and Manufacturers of

CHAMPION PLOUGHS. STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES, AND OTHER

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a facturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the Public. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent post free on application.

LONDON OFFICE:-CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS PRON ST. PAUL'S

MURRAY & LANMAN S MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias, PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS, PRENSAS DE WASHINGTON Y

DE SMITH. MAQUINAS DE DAR TINTA, &C. Todo lo relativo à las artes de imprimir en tipos, planchas de cobre, litografia y encuadernacion lo mismo que SIERRAS DE ACERO.

HEADACHE Maquinas de Vapor, todo género de Maquinaria, Instrumentos y Aparutos de Hierro colado, Agentes en Buenos Ayres—M. G. & E. T. Mulhall, 74—CALLE BELGRANO—74

> Hiberno-Argentine Racing Club, North.

A Meeting, to entol new members, elect officers, and arrange preliminaries for the September Races, will be held in the H. A. Reading-room, Fortin de Arcco, on Sunday, 21st July.

Mr. J. Murphy, Uncalita, will attend as representative of the Salto Branch. Chair will be taken at 12.30 pm. All English speaking sportsmen desirous of entering the Club as heretofore existing are invited to attend either in person of Salto, May.

To English Travellers. Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Avres will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines Superb.

Table d'Hôte on European Style.

Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,

(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO. 101--Cangallo--103. BUENOS AYRES.

MONTEVIDEO.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in 'the the Tariff will be as follows:

Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol.

Ten Words

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in 'the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Monte-two great emporiums of the River great in 'the first frame in the River, and the River great in 'the first frame in the River, and the River great in 'the first frame in the River, and the River great in 'the first frame great gr already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up

In the above Tariff

NO REDUCTION

CAN BE MADE

ON PRESS OR OTHER MESSAGES.

On and after the 1st of April the hours of business of the Company will be as follows:—

On a follows:—

A very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing them solves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frigitalities.

to date.

The Bank of Mana & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the Benefit derived from the course of its operatious, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Maul & Co. are also persuaded hat this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood. Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P.P. MAUA & Co., M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.

COMDITIONS.

Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. Second—The interest allowed is six per cent.

(6 p.3) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds wenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one

First.—The Bank receives at interest any sum thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

P. P. Mauá & Co. M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

MENDOZA (new).

ATA (new). CORDOVA LA PLATA (new). UR·UGUAY, ADA,

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month. Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Com-

pany, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions. As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows --

1st Class.....£35. 2nd ,,£25. 3rd ,,£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates— 1st Class....£65. 2nd ,,£45: 3rd ,,£30.

These bonts are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe,

more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess-The ss. HAYTI, Captain WALLACE, will leave this port on Saturday the 6th of July.

H. A. GREEN & CO 85 RECONQUISTA.

128 | xp,m19

SUIPA

TTE

CA

OF

0

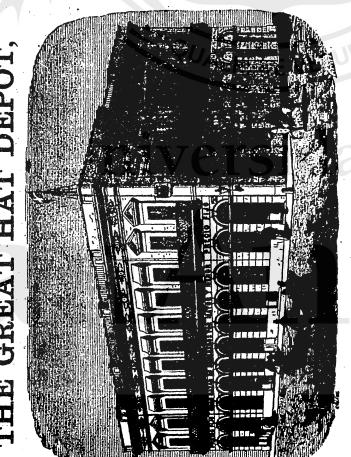
C

Ø

0

LARGE ASSORTMENT WINTER GOODS,

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61.



M. P. PERISSE HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF

Flannel Vests, Fine Woollen Socks, First-class Felt Hats,

N.B.—The reputation of this Est-lishment for cheapness and good value renders it superfluous to express here the price of each article, and parties desiring such information are cordially invited to make a personal inspection when they will find their curiosity amply satisfied. TERMS CASH.

133, 1pw m21

For Sporting or Military Purposes.



Represents average shooting at 500 yards, ELEY'S ENFIELD CARTRIDUES.

Eley's Ammunition OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Double Waterproof Central Pire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin
TARGET Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 1 Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers Ball Cartridges

For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's Wilson's, Mont Storm's and other Breech loaders. Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for ELEY BROTHERS.

(Wholesale lonly.)

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co.,

Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers their large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season. Ladies Black Silk Mantles, a Large assortment, of Dress Goods, Winceys, Merinot, Muslin de Laines, Alpaccas, Barelle, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Calicoes, Long Cloths, Diapers, Hosiery, Stays, Prints, and many other articles.

Men's Tweed Suits, Coats, Vests, Pants, Windsor Cord Pants, Cotton do, Moleskin do, Boy's Linen and Tweed Suits, Bedford Cord, Windsor Cord, Cotten do, Shirts, Hosiery, Crimea Shirts at

25 & 27 Calle Defensa, 25 & 27. N.B. Clothes made to Order on the premises.

3a-xp

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC 270 Calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo.

This commodious Establishment having lately WEARNESS.

Hotel Paris,

Sewing Machines.

206-Venezuela-206.

"THE RURAL CODE."

[In English.]
AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW.

Now on SALE at this Office.

Price \$20 mgc.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSETTES

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

And to see that their names are upon the WRAFFER LABELS, STOFFER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & PERRINS have beenforged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings squing MANIFACTURES.

ings against MANUFACTURERS and YENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER,

LABEL, BOTTLE, AND

STOPPER.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors,

62p | 1pw | ja20

Vorcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT,

AIR-CHAMBER HAT

bility, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS

have so long been celebrated.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description Manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

CAUTION .- No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear the above Stamp, with either "Ellwoop & Sons'," or the seller's

RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Foun

tains, etc. etc.
Sold by all Perfumery Venders,
E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. Princess of Wales,
96 STRAND, and 24, CORNHILL, London.

ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH,

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDRES.

MAQUINAS DE VAPOR PORTATILES

INGENIEROS Y FAMICANTES DE

Arados de Vapor y arados para caballos adaptados

RANSOMES Y

RIMMEL'S

name on the Shield.

nd by Grocers and Oilmen universally

and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER

genuine, is to

may be infringed.

The success of this most delicious and unrival-

undergone a great many repairs, its new owners beg respectfully to inform the Public of Buenos Ayres that their guests will have every possible comfort that can be found in Montevideo. Promptitude and civility are also displayed by the numerous attendants, always at hand.

The fine situation of the Hotel, which is in one of the most control and furbicantly extraction.

Proprietors. GELATINE (Morson's Patent), Morson's KREOSOTE,
And every description of Chemicals, and all nov

n62 w.

preparations carefully packed for shipment. • • See their Name and Trade Mark on all Preparations.
Orders to be made payable in London,
52. P. 1. W.—May 20

Any one can use thera. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the mos Siks, Wooliens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c. in ten minutes,

A large and varied assortment on hand. War ranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW. JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per Bottle These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, Tinting Photographs and for Illaminating. May be had of all Clemists throughout the World.
Wholesale Depot—19a COLKMAN-STREET, LONDON.
Liberal Discount to Dealers.

DRUGS, &c.



led Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is heroby informed that the only way to secure the Thirty Thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by Burgoyne, Burbidges, & Squire, 16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

> DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA Is the great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Billions Affections. It is the Physician's cure for GOUT.

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Feverish Irritability of Skin It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gen-tle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Pemales, and for the schenes of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is judispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated emon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient, Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., CHEMISTS, LONDON. And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION, --Ask for "Dinneford's Magnetia," and the that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and

> Agent at Bucuos Ayres
> W. CRANWELL, Chemist, Calle Rivadavia No. 30, 52 p, 1pw, 417

COTTON GINS. BURGESS & KEY Combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the dura-

quantity. of Cotton than all the other Gins of different systems."

The many improvements made in these Gins by Burgess & Key, have been the result of experiments made on every variety of Cotton, and also from experiences in Egypt, India, Italy, Greece, Smyrna, Australia, &c., &c., where many of the largest Ginning Establishments, have adopted these Gins, and in one case wenty-one of them are used in one establishment, each of which will turn out 300 lbs. of clean cotton per "hour."

The capacity of the Gins varies from 26 to 300 lbs. of clean Cotton per hour, according to the size.

Burgers &. Key's Steam Engine', Horse Works, Presses, Pumps for Irrigation, &c., &c., are specially adapted to cotton growing countries.

BURGESS & KEY,

95, NEWGATE STREET, LCNDON. GREAT CHARLOTTE ST., S., LONDON. • • Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

95, NEWGATE STREET, LCNDON.
Where Gins can be seen at Work.
A PROSPECTUS CAN BE OSTAINED OF THE PUBLISHER.
109-1. W. Jan



is far superior to any
Eau de Cologne, as a
tonic and teft shing acjunct to the Toilet or
Bath, a revived perfume
and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and
sanitary properties rener It = nindispensable requisite
especially in warm climates.
OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—
RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Micham SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c. flores. RIMMEL'8 JOOKEY CLUB. Frangipane, etc. of esquisite G. H. HARRINGTON AND CO., Constructors of Steam and Sailing Vessels, General Commission Agents, Surveyors & Valuers 27, Leadenhall Street, IIMMEL'S CLYCERINE, Hogey, Windsor, and other Tollets Scaps.

cIMMEL'S LIME JUICE, and Glycerine for beatifying

LONDON E. C. CONTRACT FOR BUILDING. Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation. PATENT COMBINATION VESSELS WITH TEAK PLANKING AND IRON FRAMES. Estimates and particulars forwarded,

including delivery at every port in SOUTH AMERICA or elsewhere. 26p 1w a. 14

BRABY'S Corrugated Galvanized Sheets Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.

Roofs Supplied with or without Framework. BRADY'S ITALIAN BOOFING ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC AND NAILS, WIRE NETTING, IRON TANKS, BUCKETS, AND

ALL OTHER GALVANIZED GOODS. Illustrated Price Lists Free on Application Frederick Braby & Co., Limited,

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON. 52p,1pw,m8 FUNDICION DE TIPOS PARA IMPRUNTA.

Todas clases de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc., etc., para imprenta, hechos en la Fundicion de Tipos de BRUCE, NUEVA YORK. Agentos en Buenos Ayres—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL. 74—CALLE BELGRANO—74

The Original Chlorodyne. Prepared by Richard Freeman, Pharmacuetist, London. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for driving PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS for Irrigation.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and PUMPS or Sheep-washing.

52.1w a26

Stationery Packs Maio Printing Pointing The Original Chlorodyne. Prepared by Richard Freeman, Pharmacuetist, London. It has been largely employed by the most eminent Physicians here and all parts of the world, and continues to hold its unshaken position in the estimation of the Faculty as the best and most reliable preparation known.

In Diarrhous, Dysentry, Cholera, Colics, Ague, and Spasms, it has been found to relieve more and suggested by Italian and French Artists. Silver Plate, designed expressly for Presentation. Stationery, Books, Music, Printing pain and cause more satisfaction than any other Silver Plate for Racing, Field, or Aquatic Sports. remedy that can be named.

As a sedative in Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, and Cough its peculiarly soothing properties render it a boon to the sufferer; it quickly relives cough, assists expectoration, and produces a feeling of ease and comfort to the patient.

May be obtained from—

CRANWELL,

Dispensing Chemist,

30 Calle Rivadavia.

Agency for Domestic Servants, Confiteria du Coriolan, 46 Calle Tacuari, In the Basement of the House of Sesior Lezama. incial, Families supplied with Servants; and places found for Servants of every kind, en application at the above-named Agency.

64 | xpim2

Mensagerias del Comercio, para Carmen WEARNESS.

PEPSINE.

THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, WINE, and LOZENGE. The powder is pure, the wine unalterable, and the loth of September, 1866, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arrecifes, via Mercedes and Carmen do Areco, in one day, and lozenge a new agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine. Manufactured by T. MORSON and SON, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Sauare, London.

And may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers.

de Areco y Arrecifes.

The undersigned, mayoral and owner of the above line of diligences, begs to inform his numsrous friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of September, 1866, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arrecifes, via Mercedes and Carmen do Areco, in one day, and vice versa, starting from Buenos Ayres on all even days by the first train from Parque Station, and returning from Arrecifes the oun days. He begs to state that his diligences are worked by regular harness and not "por el ciucho." Every care will be taken to give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor this line. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia.

JORGE VALLEE. de Areco y Arrecifes.

JORGE VALLEE. N.B.—Waggons in connection with this line are ready at a moment's notice for the convey-ance of rams, sheep, or heavy luggage, &c. Sept. 10, 1866.

Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps

TO DEALERS IN LAMPS, SPECIAL NOTICE. DIETZ & CO.

17 CARTER LANE, LONDON, B.C. From our London House we are prepared to supply American Lamps at American Prices French and Bohemian Lamps, with American Burners, at a saving of 30 per cent. to Buyers, Catalogue and Photographs, 650 illustrations.

MANUFACTORY—

132 AND 134 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Leopold Casati, Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer Paints, Glass, Hardware, Floor-cloth of every nished to vessels at the lowest prices.

130 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1852. BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFLTY MATCHES, WAX
VESTAS, AND OIGAR LIGHTS,
Light only on the Box.

Tac Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light
as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free
from all their dangerous properties,
Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.
Patent Safety Matches in paper slide-boxes, and in
japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in
round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 56, 160,
250, 500, and 1,000.

Solvenpotters of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes) 250, 590, and 1,006.
Sole importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes.)
All orders made payable in London will recover imme-

attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, R. CONSUMPTION. Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.

DR. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES. The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints;---

above complaints:—

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine,
and in cases where ferruginous preparations are
required (chlorosis, anemia, etc.,) the
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Magnese.

These valuable medicines have saved the lives
of many consumptive patients. Even in the
third stage their beneficial effects have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however
far advanced in the disease, the patient will find
a marked improvement, both in local and general
symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable
increase of nervous power, a better appetite,
greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion,
less cough, less expectoration, less susceptibility
of catching cold, less perspiration at night, etc.
Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold, with
directions for use, at four france per bottle, in
France, by Swann, Pharmacien, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.

Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CRANWELL, Chemist, Calle Rivadavia No. 30.

Edward Alfred Webster. Emery's American Cotton Gins, at the Turin Exhibition.

The Report states that "the two Gins exhibited by Burgess & Key were found capable of ginning a greater quantity of Cotton than all the other Gins of different systems."

Any person being able to give information respecting the above-named gentleman, supposed to have crossed the Andes about the beginning of March and to have fallen into the hands of the robels, will please communicate with the supposed to the supposed being able to give information rerebels, will please communicate with Sassenbe & Co., 144 Reconquista.

> BY ROYAL COMMAND STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.



JOSEPH GILLOTT VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, Respectfully directs the attention of the Commer-cial Public, and of all who use Steel Pens, to the Incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Pre-

Every Packet bears the Fac-rimile of his Sig-- Gillott They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments; 91 John Street, New York; and 37 Gracechurch Street, London. 52p,1pw,d4

Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales. Benson, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.H. the Maharajah of Burdwan. Benson's Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
53 and 60 Ludgate Hill.

Benson, J. W., 99 Westbourne Grove and 25 Old Bond Street.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Gold Casket presented by the City of London to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Casket presented by the City of London to H.R.H. Prince Alfred. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, London, Class 33. Benson, J. W., Prize Medal, Dublin, Class 10. Benson, J. W., Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed.

Benson, J. W., Maker of the Great Clock of the Exhibition, 1862. Benson's Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with their prices. Benson's Watches are sent to all parts of the World safe by post. Benson's Watches, -Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

Benson's Watches, Chronograph, Keyless, Repeaters.

Benson's Watches, Chronometer, Duplex, Lever. Benson's Watches, Horizontal, Centre Seconds, &c. Benson's Indian Watch, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 30 Guineas. Senson's "Exact" Watch, for Extreme Tempera-tures. Silver, 25 Guineas; Gold, 40 Guineas. Benson's Clocks for the Drawing, Dining, and Bed-Rooms, from 2 to 2,000 Guiness.

Benson's Clocks for the Hall, Library, and Carriago. Benson's Clocks for Churches, Turrets, and Stables. Estimates sent. Candelabre in Ormolu and Bronze. Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, &c.

Silver Plate for the Sideboard, Dinner, and Ton Tables.

Benson's Plate Pamphlet, illustrated, contains 309
Engravings.

58 & 60 LUDGATE HILL, 26 OLD BOND STREET, AND 99 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON. 8286mlpw

THE "STANDARD" -- Printed and Published every morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, No. 74 Calls Belgrane, by the Propre-tors and Editors, M. G. and E. T. HVLHALL.



Fine Black Silk Hats,

And a job lot of Fifty Thousand H with some Twenty-five Thousand Caps for Youths, selling much below cost price.

Choice Collection of Cravats. Pure Linen Shirts and Drawers, CALLE CUYO (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA



Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

Ink, &c.

Fresh Alfalfa Seed. First-Class, Buenos Ayrean and Provincial, 66—Piedud—66.

Arados de Vapor y arados para caballos adaptados
especialmente para America meridional.
Maquinas de Vapor portatiles y maquinas de
vapor con movimiento espontaneo.
Maquinas de Vapor estacionarias.
Trilladeras de Vapor de patente, con aparato
para machacar la paja.
Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria.
Molinos de harina.
Molinos para majar avena, frijoles y maiz.
Maquinaria para preparar comido para alimento
del ganado. LAS GRDENES SE PUEDEN TRASMITIR FOR MEDIC DE CUALQUIERA CASA DE CONERÇIO À AGENTE, TENIENDO CORRESPONSAL EN INGLATERRA. Oatalogos y dibigios son despachado ouando querido gratuitamente.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO Engineers, Manufacturers of Portable and fixed Steam Engines, Machinery for Pumping, Hoisting, Grinding, Sawing, and Agricultural purposes, &c., &c., specially Ad-apted for the

Colonies.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION

in the prices of PORTABLE ENGINES FOR 1867.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN;

Exported by F. P. BATES, 4 Edward-street,
Newington-street, London, England.
Newspapers and periodicals despatched with
regularity.

The trade supplied on advantageous terms.
(No orders executed unless accompanied with

**This trade of the companied with the c (No orders excused a remittance.)

N.B. London Agencies wanted for Foreign and Colonial Firms needing a representative in 1 1y..j5

Agen