

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.

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MR. PERKINS'S REPORT.
CHAPTER I.

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The Expedition was composed of the following persons and material: Messrs. William Perkins, leader; J. Aguirre, surveyor; Alexander M. Lean, James B. Locket, William J. Moore, Zina Port, Francis Binitz, Josiah Reeves, John Smith, Harlow, William H. Moore, Moses J. Moore, Charles W. Barton, Albert Vidler, M. J. English, Charles Stewart, Charles 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-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 homes, 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 intelligent countrymen; 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 debouches into the arm of the Paraná which passes by Santa Fé. 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 objects in the landscape.

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place, but its population is so limited, 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 Falkland 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 "sandango." It must lead to a rupture with the European powers, and entail on the country a hopeless struggle 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 annoyances with the 'moutoneras.' 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 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, &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' or 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 ultimatums, &c. The capital question can only be put in this light, for in no other shape is there the remotest 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 this country; until the Paraguayan war broke out we were going a-head at the rate of twenty knots an hour, but since the martial spirit of the people has been called out we are going a-head as fast as an express train. The Congressmen 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 retrograde ambition speaks badly for the political tone of our public men, and proves indisputably that 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 remarks found echo in the proper quarter, and after a terrific political storm we carried the question. To-day we 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. 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. Congressmen 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.

is to perfect the studies of the preceding course and to lay the ground-work for a popular course of constitutional law. The conferences will be *visa-voce*, 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 to 1820.
5. Second Revolutionary Period—Prevalence of democracy, sovereignty of the people, reform begun by Rivadavia. The Unitarian republic and its policy. Dorrego; the federation, from 1820 to 1830.
6. Third Revolutionary Period—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 NUEVA.
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 routed 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 Guardacoz, taking numerous 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. Taboada 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. Panuero intended sending several columns in pursuit of him. The Catamarca rebels were defeated, and Taboada turned his steps towards Rioja.

General Panuero, 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 fear that they crowded into the railway train and never stopped until they got into Frayle Muerto. 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 direction of Saladillo, estancia of Ruiz Diaz, on the 8th. The plague is dying out, and people are beginning to return."

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:

This series of conferences will be opened on July 6th, at 8 p.m. in the and 11:11 0' 11". Model School Calle Reconquista. The object in view

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place, but its population is so limited, 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 Falkland 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 "landango." It must lead to a rupture with the European powers, and entail on the country a hopeless struggle 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 annoyances 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 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, &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' or 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 chance of causing an impression. The Deputies are for the most part Provincianos, inured to the hardships inseparable from a rustic site; 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 this country; until the Paraguayan war broke out we were going a-head at the rate of twenty knots an hour, but since the martial spirit of the people has been called out we are 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 retrograde ambition speaks badly for the political tone of our public men, and proves indisputably that 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 remarks found echo in the proper quarter, and after a terrific political storm we carried the question. To-day we 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. 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 commence a second series of lectures, on the Philosophy of Argentine History, the programme of which is as follows:

This series of conferences will be opened on July 6th, at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Model School, Calle Reconquista. The object in view

is to perfect the studies of the preceding course and to lay the ground-work for a popular course of constitutional law. The conferences will be free, 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 to 1820.
5. Second Revolutionary Period—Prevalence of democracy, sovereignty of the people, reform begun by Bivadavia. The Unitarian republic and its policy, Dorrego; the federation, from 1820 to 1830.
6. Third Revolutionary Period—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 NUEVA.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.
The mails arrived on Monday bringing 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 defeated the rebel band of Perez and took prisoners a large number of men and children: on the 27th Sr. Charras 'cut up' another force of the enemy" at Guardacostas taking numerous prisoners, and then returned 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 every day more alarming; this unfortunate province is completely in the hands of the rebels, who are committing all kinds of excesses, and carrying out murder and devastation in all directions. Col. Irazabal is to effect a junction with Major Charras, and Gen. Taboada 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. Pauero intended sending several columns in pursuit of him. The Catamarca rebels were defeated, and Taboada turned his steps towards Rioja.

General Pauero, in the name of the National Government, issued 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 changing 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 a state that they crowded into the railway train and never stopped until they got into Frayle Muerto. 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 direction of Saladillo, estancia of Ruiz Diaz, on the 8th. The plague is dying out, and people are beginning to return.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

DEATH 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 fall 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 downfall now leaves the country plunged in the same abyss of anarchy, bloodshed and confusion as before. The 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 into play in the arduous post of Viceroy of 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 settled 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 subjugation 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, who supported this new and severe trial, as well as the withdrawal of the French troops, and scorned to seek safety in flight; while perils thickened around him. He had sworn to maintain the Mexican empire and consult the well-being 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 that the victorious republicans offered 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. Queretaro 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 Miramar, will hardly ever recover her reason. It is to be regretted, 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 indeed 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 history. 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 guaranteed the Duchy of Luxemburg to the King of Holland. The British Government is doing its best to bring about a general disarming throughout Europe, for the better security of peace. Lord Lyford presented in the House of Peers a petition from the citizens of Dublin, praying that the lives of the Fenian prisoners might be spared. Lord Abercorn, the Viceroy of Ireland, declared that the law must have its course; but the Queen most graciously received the petition and commuted the sentence on Burke; the prisoners of less note will probably meet with the same clemency. The Reform League held another great meeting, and Mr. Beales congratulated his friends on their victory over Mr. Walpole: the meeting resolved to petition Government to spare the Fenian leaders under sentence of death, and passed a vote of censure on Mr. Kebleck 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 Constitution has been accepted almost unanimously in most of the newly-annexed States. In Berlin it was passed by 226 votes to 92, and the new German Confederacy will be formally proclaimed in the end of June. It seems Prussia is in treaty to purchase the island of Formosa, in the Chinese Sea, for a naval station.

The Emperor of Austria, in opening the Reichsrath at Vienna, urged the 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 Hungary at Pesth-Buda, on June 10th, and will proceed to Paris on the 25th. Admiral Tegenhoff and General Gablentz are named members of the upper Austrian Chamber. Prince Charles of Ansporg, one of the most liberal politicians of the day, is named President of the Austrian Senate. The Austrian fleet is being augmented, and now counts 12 iron-clad frigates.

Prince Gortchakoff, president of the Russian Cabinet, is to accompany the Czar Alexander to the Paris Exhibition. An official announcement has been made at St Petersburg of the marriage of the King of Greece to a daughter of the Grand-Duke Constantine. King George is gazetted Colonel of the 1st reg. of Russian infantry. Russia has refused the petition of the Circassian refugees in Turkey, who prayed permission to return to the Caucasus.

The Turks have sustained great 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 horrors 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. The 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 and Munich have been suppressed, and those of Constantinople, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres &c. reduced in category. A great drought prevails in the provinces, and many of the crops are lost. The new docks at Carthagena are to be shortly inaugurated; and a line of steamers will be started from Barcelona to Civita Vecchia. On May 20th, a group of 110 refugees returning from France arrived at Valladolid: the townfolk at San Sebastian, on their passing through that town, turned out to receive them. The new cable between Cuba and Florida is to be laid down in July, the Spanish Government having given a concession for 40 years. A concordat has been concluded with Rome for the suppression of certain holidays.

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 25 years.

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 Emmanuel 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 hostile to the movement. On 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 unless allowed a reservation with reference to all laws contrary to the interests of the church: he 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 sworn. It is said that Count Tonello is shortly to resume negotiations at the Vatican. The 18th centenary celebration of St. Peter's martyrdom will be a magnificent display at Rome, and hundreds of bishops are arriving from every part of Christendom. It is rumored that Cardinal Andrea has requested to be tried by the Sacred College, and that directions are given to that effect. On the occasion of Italy being 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 in 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 of Burgundy, after his defeat at Granson, in 1476, by the Swiss. It was purchased in 1479 by the King of Portugal, and ten years later it was sold by him to Nicholas de Baily, Baron de Sancy, from whom it derives its name. The Baron de Sancy sent it as a present to the King of France, and the servant who had charge of the gift being attacked by robbers, proved himself equal to the occasion, and swallowed the diamond. We must assume that his death speedily followed

on this act of devotion, for, according 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. Schofield 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 for Brazil, en route for Chile, which indicates a renewal of hostilities.

SHIP-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 sorrows 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 ship-captains who arrive at this port he and they would imitate our friend Dn. Marcos Paz and at once resign; in fact, 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 ship-captain, 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 he 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 of Mr. Peltzer's almost broke their legs in the holes which are now at nearly every yard, and unless we make a noise about it we suppose no repairs will be attempted.

A very intelligent ship-master who many years ago traded here and now

finds himself in Buenos Ayres again, 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 advisability 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, ultramarine 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, consignees, 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 ultramarine 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 SUFFRAGE.

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, sheweth,—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 Majesty'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 Parliament, excepting only that of sex, the privilege of taking part in the choice of fit persons to represent the people in your honourable House. And your petitioners will ever pray.

"MARY CHARLOTTE LOYD.
"HARRIET MARTINEAU.
"ANNA SWANWICH," &c.

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 reclusion 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 Par  have received communications from their respective Governments announcing that in September, there will be present in that port some vessel 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 of 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 various 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 Southampton 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 court-martial, acquitting Capt. J. S. de Gomensoro of all blame for the loss of the Jequitinhonha in the combat of Riachuelo.

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 2 1/2 days, now occupies only 26 1/2 hours. The steamers leave Rio at noon and arrive at Santos at 8 a.m. on the following 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 wounded.

Shipments of bullion to the River Plate this month have been:—per Arno Mosle Lackmann & Co., rs. gold silver rs. 23,000\$. Erino A. Penna, rs. gold 35,000\$, silver per Galileo for M. V.—English Bank rs. gold 19,200\$ silver—

The Seine took to Southampton rs. 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 steamer North America also took rs. 100,000\$ in Government notes up to Par .

The Seine took from Rio in all, 203 passengers of which 137 for Lisbon and 42 for Southampton.

The Bourgogne, first steamer of the new line established by the "Soci t  G n rale de Transports Maritimes a Vapeur" to run from Genoa to Buenos Ayres, calling at Marseilles, Barcelona, Gibraltar, Sr. Vincent, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Montevideo is expected here up to the 1st of July. The agents of this Co. 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 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 *Journal 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 disorder.

The first pitched battle between the Cabinet and its supporters and the opposition, in the Chamber of the Deputies, 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 late 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. Catharina with a further reinforcement of 300 men for the Brazilian army invading Paraguay.

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 coal &c.

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

The 2nd Lieutenant Irinio Jos  de Rocha has been appointed to the command of the monitor Par , which will now shortly proceed to the River Plate to join the Brazilian squadron.

The Orellana, one of the two transports 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 paddle-wheel 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 has been relieved of his post as Superintendent of the New York Naval Observatory, and has been ordered to 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 which he is commander.

The legality and advisability of the Conde d' Eu having a seat in the Council of State, and of his taking at once his seat, in the Senate, is still a matter of dignified and appropriate discussion in the *Camara do Senado*.

Captain B. D. Manton, the owner of the Jos  S. Roman and Lamego, arrived here on the 20th in the American packet South America, having purchased in the United States three fine steamers, built under his own superintendence, to run on the new line between Rio de Janeiro, Paranaqu , Sta. Catharina, Canan , and S. Francisco. The two first boats, the Regulator and the Lady Payn, are expected here during the next fort-

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

The pilot of the Brazilian transport Oyapock, wrecked on the Ponta de las Piedras on 9th August, 1866, and named Nicol o Luiz do 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. Nicol o 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 22 1/2 to 22 3/4 on the 15th, has now declined to 21 1/2 for banker's drafts, and 21 1/4 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 Antwerp 432rs. per franc.

Bank of Brazil Shares quoted on the 17th at 183\$, but have since fallen to 181\$.

Banco Rural e Hypothecario Shares, last sales, 132\$500.

Sovereigns.—Some 80,000 have 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 probability of their going higher.

Pernambuco, 16th inst.—Exchange on London 22 1/4 d.; 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 immigration, 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 well-based suggestions offered by Mr. Haupt in his "report" render it more especially worthy of notice and perusal 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 *Journal do Commercio* of the 12th inst. publishes an extract from the "Memorial dos Pyrenicos" 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 deficit 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. 40,000,000\$.
Deficit of financial year 1866—67.	Rs. 40,000,000\$.
Treasury bills payable Rs. 45,000,000\$	
Deficit of financial year 1867—8.	Rs. 150,000,000\$.
Total deficit.	Rs. 275,000,000\$.

The Presidente arrived on the night 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 arrived here on her way to China.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Carno Seca.—Stock to-day from all ports of supply is about 371,590 ar., of which 45,800 ar. are Rio Grande, and 325,790 ar. (104,250 qq.) River Plate. Quotations are 1\$400 to 2\$600 for Rio Grande, and 1\$200 to 2\$600 for River Plate. The market is much overstocked.

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

Flour.—In consequence of the small stock, and of the advices from the United States to hand by the American packet, this article has advanced and the market is very firm. I quote Baltimore extra 30\$, Trieste 30\$, Chili 26\$; California and River Plate none in the market.

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 been sold, but the prices have not transpired; meantime our nominal quotations are 850 to 900rs. per alq.

Rum is still quoted at 80\$ in store, and 100\$ f.o.b. Stock, 1,000 pipes.

Sugar.—Extensive transactions have taken place in this article. Quotations are—Pernambuco, w., 2nd, 5\$200 to 5\$400; 3rd, 4\$700 to 5\$; 4th, 4\$500 to 4\$600; b., 3\$400; Macei , w., 4\$ to 4\$600; b., 3\$400 to 3\$500; Bahia and Cotinguiba, w., 4\$ to 4\$500; b., 3\$200 to 3\$500; Campos, w., 4\$200 to 4\$400; b., 3\$500 to 3\$800; coarse b., 3\$200 to 3\$400. Stock, 8,600 bags Pernam-

buco, 216 cases and 211 bags Bahia and Cotinguiba, 50 cases, 80 casks, and 200 bags campos, 200 bags Macei .

Tobacco.—The quotations, both of Minas and Bahia qualities, remain unaltered.

Farinha de Mandioca, coarse, 2\$800 to 3\$; Mag , 6\$ to 9\$; Surohy, 9\$ to 12\$.

Feijao.—Black superior, 4\$500 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 per bag.

Toucinho.—9\$ to 10\$ per ar.

Rice.—14\$ to 18\$ per bag, Brazilian. CABRAL.

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 a considerable number of Englishmen employed in Paraguay were forced by President Lopez, who seems a worthy successor of Dr. Francia, into the military service at the commencement of the war, and that the survivors are still serving by compulsion.

Now, if the President had been informed 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 interfere 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.
J. J. C. VALPY.

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 still 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, I am desired by the Paraguayan Charg  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 obedient humble servant,

G. BENITEZ,
Secretary to the Paraguayan Legation in England and France.
Paris May 14.

Sir,—In answer to letters, I regret that I can do no more at present than enclose, for your own perusal only, the authority for my statements, and I request your leave to say that it is perfectly conclusive.

Paraguay is not, like Abyssinia, inaccessible to our forces. A threat could easily be executed there by England. With the help of the Americans, who now appear on the scene as opponents of the war, and with that of the allies, it is reasonable to suppose that our countrymen could be rescued without a chance of their coming under the fire of their deliverers. Your obedient servant,
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 President Lopez, and how long they have resided in Paraguay. It seems to me that when a country is engaged in a war of so arduous a nature as to call for a levy "en masse," the Government has a right to make every man bear arms in return for the protection afforded to him in the course of his business. If Englishmen go to Paraguay to make fortunes, they have no ground of complaint against a summons to defend their adopted country.

If Mr. Valpy desires the interference of the English Government in the contest, I can suggest a mode in which such interference can be lawfully and justly exercised. I see that Brazil

has in course of construction in the Thames two powerful steam troopships to be employed, no doubt, in belligerent operations against Paraguay, 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 check. 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 Paraguay 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 following 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 Eosign 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 Bioja with 200 men, to put down the rebels. Gen. Paunero gave a grand ball to the citizens.

Another revolution has occurred in Catamarca.

Another Indian invasion took place at 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 commit most daring outrages. As a preliminary step, he despatched Colonel Ibeas to invade the Llanos of Bioja, entering by the Costa Baja. Irrazabal is to follow the march of Ibeas, and a third column is being concentrated at Cha ar and Valle Per , 500 strong, ready to fall on the bands of marauders.

It seems the rumor of Varela's flight into Chile was unfounded, as he is now believed to be still in Argentine territory getting up fresh gangs of free-booters. The rebels are said to be expecting Juan Saa to return from Chile and head their forces; if he do, there can be little doubt that he will fall into the hands of the national forces now placed in active movement.

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

Some rebel bands have also appeared in San Luis, and committed the greatest atrocities in the department of Calamuchita. The authorities sent to Colonel Conesa, praying for assistance, but the latter, in conference with the Governor, stated that his orders would not permit him to move, and that the National Guards of San Luis must be called out to quell the freebooters.—(Noticias).

SUBSCRIPTIONS
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
 No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD.

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

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 shot, were fired hundreds of times, the reported results of which were no casualties on the part of the allies, probably the truth.

On the 27th the much-talked-of balloon made a successful ascension at Tuyuty, 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.

Osoorio marched from his 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 admixture 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 PARTHENIAE.

(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, if 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 Lacedaemon. 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 exertions." In this pitiable plight, unable to endure the cold insolence of the heavy fathers, and the repelling 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 men who form a parallel to the Partheniae of Sparta, and the Exodus has begun in earnest: shiploads leave England every month for different parts of the southern hemisphere, and to no part of that hemisphere does the attraction seem so strong as to the River Plate. Hardly a day passes in which one does not meet in B. Ayres faces that the regions of St. James's-street have known, and the Rag or the Raleigh were familiar with, gazing about waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up. At the hotel doors may be seen men that one has a dim recollection of meeting at some 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 expectations of wealth with which they start; on the contrary many of them, when they have spent nearly all their small

capital in Buenos Ayres, manage to keep enough to take them home, disgusted with the country, and, perhaps, if the truth be told, with themselves as well. And the reason of this is not the want of large capital, but the want of united action. There are thousands and thousands of acres in Cordova and Santa Fé, which can be bought at most moderate prices. There are large tracts of land in the south 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 Partheniae, 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 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 V.O.P.

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 Martins, Greenhaigh, and Chuy 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 Paso la Patria, leaving in the fort two 68-pounders and some ammunition."

The fort appears literally enveloped in flames: the bombarding fleet consists of the iron-clads Bahia and Brazil, and the gunboats Iguatey, Araguay, Paramahiba, Mearin, Ipiranga, Enrique Martins, Greenhaigh and 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 gunboats.

2. The iron-clad Rio Janeiro sunk by a torpedo.—"On Sept. 3rd 1866 the iron-clad Rio Janeiro while wheeling round to give a broadside touched a torpedo, and in 5 minutes only 60 survivors remained of the gallant vessel and her crew. Capt. Silvado and officers perished by this traitorous device." The vessel is seen half-submerged, and the other 5 iron-clads send boats to rescue a few men floating about. The Brazilian flag-ship is close to the scene of disaster, and we see a palisade placed by the enemy across the river, as also the mists of vessels sunk full of stones to block up the channel. It will be remembered that our correspondents Sinbad and Cuevas first knew of these dreadful torpedoes, when the B. Ayres papers ridiculed the idea.

3. Capture of Curuzú, by the 2nd Brazilian division, under Baron Port Alegre. On the 4th Sept. 1866, Baron Port Alegre attacked Curuzú, his forces being in 3 divisions: the 1st composed of the left and centre, the 2d to the right, and the 3d, of cavalry,

flanked the right of the lagoon in order to take the enemy. The attack was simultaneous on all points. After an incessant fire, the divisions of left and right charged with the bayonet, and carried the trenches, causing such havoc to the enemy that they beat a retreat, leaving 1200 dead, some wounded, and the artillery, 3 pieces of 68. The picture is taken at the moment that the Baron gives the order to advance and assail the enemy's flank.

FINANCIAL STATE OF BRAZIL.

Baron Mauá, who was expected in the packet, has not arrived. The last accounts we have from Rio de Janeiro 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 last year; but this could only be 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 unmistakable 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 facts. 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 surprising under these circumstances 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 INOCENCIA.

Official confirmation of the disaster Maldonado, June 17th.
 The undersigned begs to forward to Government a note from the Commissary at Castillos with copy of a fragment found in a sealed bottle by a neighbor named Serafin Rocha, which gives account of the lamentable state of 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.
 Gele 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
 INDALICIO NUNEZ.
 Commissary of 10th Section.

DREADFUL NEWS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Attempt to blow up the Government-house
 Guy Fawkes, Infernal Machine, &c.

(TRIBUNA TELEGRAM)

Montevideo, July 1, 1867.
 A diabolical plot has fortunately been discovered, the object of which was to blow up the Government-house and a part of the city. Last night the Police found the mine, which passed through the sewers in Calle 1st of May and under the Government-house. The Chief of Police, D. Caudido Bus-

tamante, accompanied by two commissaries and the captain of the serenios, at once proceeded to arrest a German who was seen there apparently waiting for others of his party.

In a cellar close to the sewer was found an exploding electric battery with all the apparatus, wires, &c., and some candles, 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 prisoners promises to be of great importance.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

DETAILS OF THE GUY FAWKES PLOT.

(Tribuna Telegram)

Another accomplice has been arrested: he was found in the cellar with the powder, electric battery &c., and states he is a German and cousin 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. On being dragged out, the fellow declared to Juan José Arceaga that he knew him and had gone to see him some days before, about mending the sewer in a new house that Arceaga 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 discovered through a German, whom the conspirators (also Germans) endeavored to bribe to take part in the nefarious 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. Saavedra, 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 heretofore resisted every invasive movement 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 unanimous, 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 unprecedented—about 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 proceeding 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 Chilean 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 into another which opened into the first he discovered a large pond, near the bottom of which shone something like a diamond. At the same moment he heard delightful music, but full of fear fled in haste. On telling his adventure several persons went thither with the object of emptying the pond and getting the diamond. Setting to work they lowered the water to the spot where the brilliancy was ob-

served and they discovered a door in 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 a human form clad in blue. The parties who saw and relate this are worthy of credit.

"We go to-morrow (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 even now to tell what.

"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 un saddled, 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 attracted all eyes, for there it was despite all 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 further end, which showed the passage to be about a braga high and the same in width.

"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 with large carbuncles 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 and—but I can not tell what really occurred. It seemed to me as if a fierce resistless, wind enveloped us, sweeping us along, and I knew no more. When my senses returned, I found myself and my companions lying upon the ground where we had sipped, uninjured but with whirling senses. Next morning we carefully examined the locality again. The huge rock still was there but the entrance of the cave had vanished

We searched all around the rock and sounded every part of it in vain, and after a day of fruitless examination we set off for Batatas again, perplexed, bewildered and astounded.

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 considered 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 NOR WESTER FOR MONTEVIDEO.

GALLANT RESCUE.

Ifracombe, Sunday Night.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday, afternoon (writer Mr. N. Yye), 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 lifeboat Broadwater, belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution, was at once launched, and made for the ship through a very heavy 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 so. 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 lifeboat at Ifracombe has thus been clearly shown, as no ordinary boat could have gone out in such a sea. The steaming 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 uncertainty as to the fate of the Emperor Maximilian. Mexico is now become a Hell upon earth, 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 were also marched out and massacred in cold blood. The republican troops signaled their line of march by hanging women from the trees and violating and carrying off children. These enormities, are only beginning, and ten-fold horrors may be expected before long."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Saturday being a holiday, hundreds 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 postponed 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 position. It seems most extraordinary 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 seems much easier to make this offer than to save the unfortunate ship.

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 Pyrenees provinces to stop emigration to the River Plate, has caused nothing short 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 globe for Basques is the River Plate, that the Basque emigrant receives \$300 per month for caring in the plains 2000 sheep, and that owing to the miserable character of the country, the honest and industrious thrifty 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 unmistakably obvious the Government is at the bottom of it all, and discourages 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 Basque 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 had to be landed, also some stores and ammunition. This vessel has brought out new officers and crew, for the Italian fleet, to replace those whose time of service has expired.

We have to acknowledge the following subscriptions for the poor Dutch widow:—

Dr. Bourse, Montevideo	4
H. T. Grigg	2
John Hannah	2
A. Gibson	2
C. M. Estrada	2

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 48d. The best plan to keep up the rate of Exchange and stop the export of specie is doubtless 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 Canelas, 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 2 1/2 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 yesterday that Mr. Buckley Matthew and M. Noel were busy all day preparing their notes for the Argentine Government. Don 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 Esparillar, in the partido of Ranchos, has not as yet been sold, but we hear on good authority that Mr. Fair has received an offer of seven millions currency 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 the 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 holding real estate. The proposed law has many good points, and is not open to the objections of Sr. Oroño's bill, which amounts to a confiscation of civil rights.

The state of the Quilmes roads baffles all description. Mr. Shaw of Bella Vista is obliged to keep the Bella Vista Road in repair out of his own pocket, and yet the Municipalities of Quilmes and Barracas collect taxes, tolls, &c. Quere—What becomes of the money?

The mails from the Interior brought the following news:—

Defeat of Mononero Varela; as yet no particulars of the fight, but Varela fled to Rioja.

Rumored revolution in Cordova.

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

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 steamer 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.

Oroño's project for soldiers of the line.

Ruiz Moreno's scheme for buying and selling steamers.

Also his project for enrolling National 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 island, with her machinery broken down. The Doterel proceeded to her assistance—found her at daylight—and 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 ruffians fired their pistols on the unarmed and in-offensive 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 of the authorities.

Yesterday the American mails arrived. We suppose they were brought from Rio, per Gerente. The detention of these mails causes great inconvenience and annoyance; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Hopkins' proposed new line will be carried out. In Montevideo 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 woolcircular, and regret to note that the wool prospects for our farmers are gloomy in the extreme. About 1,800 bales have been sold during 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 new importations the wool is cheap; yet there is no demand by small manufacturers, who consider all wools dear as they really are, compared with the price of manufactured goods. Cape wool is in the same position as River Plate: Texas, and California wools, compare favorably with River Plate, and sell readily. As to the probability of importing foreign wools under the new duty, it is difficult to offer an opinion. The bulk of the importations, 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. The only hope of importers is to purchase these wools sufficiently cheaper in the producing markets, so as to

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 Antwerp 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 apprehensions 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 Quintana'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 Congressmen 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-froid 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 municipal statement is as correct as every thing else savouring of that retrograde 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 or what the Frenchman deserves. The river water from the point proposed will be at least clean, and preferable to that insidious liquid 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 month.

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 Alegre 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 land to rent in the Banda Oriental, with 3,000 to 4,000 sheep for sale, cheap, may find a buyer by sending their address to our office.

ON Thursday, the departure of the Arno was the event of the day: after all, the old mole is the true cenotaph of our foreign merchants: could the rickety 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, attend 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 names 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 influential 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 except 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 mjc. He bitted for that bourn from whence few in his position ever return. The Telegraph followed 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 are dealing or receiving even a part of the purchase money.

After all it seems that the President and Ministers will not take up their quarters alongside of us. The Minister of War opposed the move, as he very correctly remarked there was no place for a sentry, and such immediate proximity to the Standard office was not at all desirable; everything that transpired would be published; the office hours and the conduct of the clerks might even be made the subject of a leading article. Then again there was a difficulty about the flag-staff, the longest, tallest one to be had would not be as high as the photographic gallery on top of our office. Better far to put up with every inconvenience at the burnt-up offices than get into such unmitigable 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 the 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 friends.

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 was smouldering in an old press two weeks before the conflagration occurred. This goes to show the scandalous neglect of the servants of the establishment.

At last there is a genuine move about to be undertaken at Tuyuti, the tents to be stricken, and the bulk of the Allied army marched off to Itati, 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 laborious work, but will be a great protection to the Allies. This redoubt will be garrisoned by 4,000 men, 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 reverse, it will save the Allied army from being surrounded and cooped up as in a sack. Colonel Carballo, the Chief of the Engineers, is the busiest man in the camp. On every side 'chasques' have been sent out to buy mules and oxen; the latter are in very

poor condition. The Brazilians have for the last twelve months had a large troop of tame oxen (invernada), originally 3,000; 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 well.

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 shareholders 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 Couscript Fathers 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 this.

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 of late caused so much notice, when on parade in the streets.

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 the establishment is greatly damaged.

We have received from our Rosario correspondent some maps of the Gran Chaco, as also the history of the expedition last year, which we intend to reproduce at our leisure.

The poor woman knocked down on Sunday by the locomotive on the Western Railway is dead: she lived at a quinta on the Barraca road, next to the Banderita.

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 Cedulitas, 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 success, if instead of diving into metaphysics or soaring into regions of *alta politica*, it help us to abolish the "old fogeys" of the Municipality and procure paving and water-supply.

In the partido of Junin there have been immense tracts of land sowed with Indian corn, and the crops could not be better, but the freight, cartage, and labor so high that in 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 Maximilian, whose blameless life has had such a tragic end. None could ever 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 wind-up 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 American soil. The chapter is filled, and it requires no treaties, no league, no legislation to establish henceforward, as international law, the renowned and celebrated Munroe doctrine. It

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 death-warrant, 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 spirit 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, overruns 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 advertisement of Messrs. Stephens and Kay in another column, shipbuilders and boiler-makers. Mr. Kay's long experience 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 Anis 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 on the subject of the Lobos light, it is still in the same place, a regular snare for shipping.

The appeal for sympathy on behalf of the poor shipwrecked Dutch widow and her four children, which we 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 precedent, and the impeachment of the ermine speaks badly for our tribunals, but we hear that the Judge has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, and deserves to be made an example of.

Our talented friend, Sr. Estrada, purposes giving a series of lectures during the winter. His lectures last winter proved such a great success, and were attended by the 'elite' of Buenos Ayres, that we augur equal success for the coming conferences.

Eight thousand sacks of maize have been rejected by the Brazilian army inspectors and sent back to Buenos Ayres. We understand that the maize was pronounced 'ardido.'

Marshal Caxias has been reviewing his troops: The Rio Grande cavalry are represented as the most effective body, and in splendid condition. Laniz'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 brothers 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 Delorocitasis at last placed on her old route. We suppose now that the steamer begins running, the railway will also commence going; the locomotive has come out and we see no reason why the road should not be kept open to the public, no matter how limited that public may be.

The attempts of Governor Oroño to confiscate private property, merely because in the possession of the Friars 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 semblance for the act; but if the grasping hand of an unrestrained Provincial ruler can seize private property and sequester the lawful owners rights, what assurances have we that to-morrow or next day, the very public lands which the Government is selling at auction, will not be claimed by some future Governor, who repudiates Oroño's acts. Foreigners must be very careful how they invest in a country where such 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 evicted 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 province in the welfare of which we preserved the greatest interest. Governor 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 precedent, we feel it our bounden duty to 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 anxious to know what about the murderer of the unfortunate Coady?

We hear that the party who paved Havannah, and part of the city of New York, is coming out here to see and get a contract from the Municipality; he might as well remain in the States, for there is not the remotest chance of his doing anything here. Mr. Drabble, we are happy to hear, came out very strong at the last Municipal meeting, and with true Democratic 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 who wish 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 otherwise amusing themselves with the ladies, they had prepared for a great supper. The ball had not continued 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 onset carried everything before them. Wine, beer, cakes, and chocolate disappeared in an instant. The stewards

remonstrated, the ladies shrieked; but all to no purpose, the field was abandoned 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 rumored through town yesterday that President Miñre 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 advisability 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 things can go on as they are going. History affords no parallel for such a prolonged campaign. There is in this city an American gentleman who on more than one occasion has stated 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 dangers 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 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 Humaitá.

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. Richardson on drawing the whole of the big prize in the city lottery, one thousand stg.

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 Curuzú, 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 tramway: the rolling stock and materials are on the way out from England.

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 bills received from England will be put in circulation next week. They are of the best of paper, yet, after all, make a poor show alongside the 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 'señaling' 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 might 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 common one we are in the dark as to what Mr. Smith has gone from among us.

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 Fé. 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. Señoras, son-in-law of the lamented Mr. Rams. It left Santa Fé about the middle of May. The steamers ought to be able at this high stage of water to get very near to 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 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, *estancias* 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 Paraná. 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 Argentine and local origin; and if the authorities do not bestir themselves and remove the cause, we shall have it as an endemic which will carry off every year more victims than a dozen Paraguayan wars.

At last we have the long-looked for Luxan, certainly a fine steamer, but

not as fast as was anticipated. She does not appear as yet to come up to the speed of the old Montavideo, afterwards 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 Guazu.

The agents gave a dinner on board yesterday. 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 Tala.

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 estancia 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 entered the port of Rosario:—

- 27 Nacionales.
- 14 English.
- 3 Oriental.
- 4 Italian.
- 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, sugar.
 - Ivanhoe (English), 357, ironmongery.
 - Creole (English), 168, coal.
- Weather disagreeable, cold, and raw. The river still continues very high.

A number of military men are moving 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* says.

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.

His Excellency alleges very specious reasons, and it behoves the friends of progress and immigration to put foreigners on their guard against a Government whose acts and professions 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 is termed "the Santa Fé Government," since many people consider Governor 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 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 century, so that the friars' title rests on the double guarantee of legacy and undisturbed possession for over 60 years. The convent has a school of primary instruction and a parish-church, and gives hospitality to travellers. There are only six resident friars, the rest being scattered over the various old Jesuit missions, or at the colonies of San Carlos and

Esperanza, or at Guardia Esquina, or attending the Argentine army in Paraguay. In fact no other can priests be got to brave dangers and privations in the Gran Chaco.

The great obstacle to the missionary labors in the Gran Chaco is the military 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 Buenos Ayres feel for their house-properties 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 appropriate, 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 he 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 foolish to dissolve a useful brotherhood with the chimerical idea of establishing a school for Agriculture, when neither B. Ayres nor Chivilcoy has been able to 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 teaching 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 laws, 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 right!"

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 called the attention of our Government to the outrage committed on the British schooner Elk, at Cleveland, by a party of alleged Fenians. The District Attorney for the northern district of Ohio will prosecute the perpetrators for whatever crime they may be deemed to be guilty of.

Orders had been received at the United States Armoury at Springfield, Massachusetts, for a large and immediate increase in the production of the breech-loaders of the latest model: The force of workmen would be greatly enlarged, and the old muskets re-modelled at the rate of 500 or 600 per day.

The Washington correspondence of the *New York World* says:—

The attention of the Government is 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 headquarters from New Orleans to that city. While the Administration will continue to recognise the Liberal party, the friends of Ortega are not without some hope of receiving the favour of Congress, though aware that much depends on whatever headway he may make against Juarez. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, it will be recollected, were inclined last session to sympathise somewhat with the claims of Ortega to the presidency of the Mexican republic.

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 Senate will shortly be issued. The act will take effect in the first week in July, when Lord Monck will be sworn in as first viceroy or governor general. Then will follow the appointment of privy councillors, four lieutenant 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 antimony are all found. Grain is extensively cultivated, and considerable numbers of cattle are reared. Woollen and cotton goods are manufactured, from materials produced within the state. 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, and the city is considered next in rank to Mexico. The principal church is magnificently decorated. The city 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 and leather. In 1848 the Mexican congress 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 lofty 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 an alien, I have a right to sympathise with the Irish people or any other people who may please to revolt against the form of government by which they believe they are governed by tyrannical powers. England sympathised 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 taken up arms in behalf of the Confederate States, and placed on his trial on a charge of high treason against her Government? No such case ever has been known. I do not deny but that I have sympathised with the Irish people. I love Ireland; I love the Irish people. If I were free tomorrow, 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 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 of my mother land. I do not wish to make any flowery speech to win

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 injury.

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

FOREIGN ITEMS.

M. Greffulhe, 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 niece the Duchess de Valencay; £20,000 to his other niece, the Countess Paul de Segur; £4,000 to his grand-nephew, the 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 Greffulhe.

Marshal Niel, French Minister at War, issued an order on Tuesday which does not look like peace. The price of exemption from the conscription 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 "veterans" to re-enlist. At the same time it will carry a bitter disappointment 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 leading ironworks 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 current 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 equalled.

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 furnishes a large proportion of the current that flows over the Niagara and thence down the St. Lawrence into the ocean. These great lakes must get supplied from subterranean sources. It is well known that large rivers on the western 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 Pryn, and left it owing \$100. This sum he has just paid, which is strong proof either of honesty or repentance.

Mustapha Pasha is a great favorite in Paris, where he spends about 80,000 francs a week. He is said to be a polished gentleman, and accomplished man of the world.

A. S. and J. A. Allen of Providence, R. I., the first balloonists employed in our army, have received commissions in the Brazilian army as aeronauts, and have sailed for Brazil.

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 STANFIELD R. A. Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, the eminent academician, died on the 18th inst. at his residence, Hampstead. He deceased was in his 74th year. His youth he was a sailor, and the numerous voyages he made on the sea contributed to his success as a marine painter.

Extractum Carnis Liebig, Prepared by Liebig's Process from the Best Meat of Picked Cattle. Warranted on the highest Chemical Analysis to be the Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat.

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

NISSEN & PARKER, ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON. BANK NOTES, CHEQUES, DEBITS, CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES, BANKERS AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS.

ENGLISH TAILOR, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. JUST RECEIVED, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer Goods.

GEORGE ELLIS, 39-CALLE DEFENSA-39. D. Nicholson & Co, SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN.

Deafness. ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness. 49 Rue d'Angoulême St. Honoré a Paris.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Purposes all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, &c.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF KNIFE, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, CRISTAL AND GLASS WARE.

FIELD GLASSES-BURROW. RINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES. Finest Quality, Specially Mounted to stand in the hand.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES. The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 2 inches) is one of the most perfect.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER. This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Blooming Tropical Flowers of surprising fragrance.

NEUROUSNESS, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, AND HYSTERIA. It is a sure and speedy relief. With the very first use of this medicine the patient's languor and debility are removed.

Hiberno-Argentine Racing Club, North. A Meeting to enroll new members, elect officers, and arrange preliminaries for the September Races, will be held in the H. A. Reading-room, Fort de Arco, on Sunday, 21st July.

MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias. PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS, PRENSA DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH.

MAQUINAS DE PAPER PORTABLES. INGENIEROS Y FABRICANTES DE Arados de Vapor y arados para caballos adaptados especialmente para las Indias Orientales.

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RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED). BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO. On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1887, the Tariff will be as follows:-

On and after the 1st of April the hours of business of the Company will be as follows:- Week Days 8 A.M. to 6.30 P.M.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN OSTEO OIDON. PATENT, MARCH 14, 1862. Messrs. Gabriel & Co. have invented a new and improved Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensed with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, THE OLD ESTABLISHED. 37, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 Court Street, Whitechapel, London.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DENTIFRICE, for softening and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle.

J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. Have long devoted attention to the manufacture of all kinds of IRON IMPLEMENTS FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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

LONDON OFFICE:- 4 CHEAPSIDE, THREE DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S. 26p, 1p, 25

PEPSINE. ARE PERFECTLY palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

MORSON & SON, 31, 33, & 124 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

J. & F. HOWARD, BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD. Patented and Manufacturers of CHAMPION PLOUGHS, STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES, AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR, con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias. PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS, PRENSA DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH.

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SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES. The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

CONDICIONES. First-The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT. NAMES OF STEAMERS: MENDOZA (new), GORDOVA, URUGUAY, 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.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates:- 1st Class £35, 2nd Class £25, 3rd Class £16.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabins, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61. 12s | xp, m19

THE GREAT HAT DEPOT, CALLE CUYO, (CORNER OF CALLE SUIPACHA).

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

fine Black Silk Hats, Jovyn's Patent Kid Gloves, Charles Gloves, Superior Cashmere Gloves, Ivory-handled Walking Sticks, Do. Umbrellas, Handsome Opera and Field Glasses, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Flannel Vests, Fine Woolen Socks, First-class Belt Hats, Choice Collection of Cravats, Pure Linen Shirts and Drawers.

AMMUNITION. Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Pelts Wadding to prevent the loading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breach-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Leclercq's" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 11 millimetres.

ELEY'S Ammunition of EVERY DESCRIPTION For Sporting or Military Purposes. Gray's Inn-Road, London, W.C. (Wholesale only).

ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers to their large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Season.

25 & 27 Calle Defensa, 25 & 27. N.B. Clothes made to Order on the premises. 3a-xp

Hotel Paris, 270 Calle de Mayo, Montevideo. This commodious Establishment having lately 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.

THE RURAL CODE. (In English.) AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW. Now on SALE at this Office. Price 420 mg.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST PHAID. The Public is hereby notified that certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT. Combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar is far superior to any other of the kind, as it is not only refreshing and cooling, but it also has a reviving perfume and a powerful antiseptic and preservative effect.

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INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. PEP SINE. THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWELL, WINE, and LOZENGES. The powder is pure, light, and unobtrusive, and it loosens a new agreeable, and convenient manner of taking the medicine.

GELATINE (MORSON'S PATENT), MORSON'S KIBSONITE. And every description of Chemicals, and all new preparations carefully packed for shipment.

Any one can use them. A basin of water in all that is required to produce the most brilliant and beautiful colors.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Doz. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting Colors to

DRUGS, &c. Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Dental Medicines, Dry Goods, Perfumery, Drugs, and Medicines, Paints, Lozenges, Glass Ware, Medicine Glasses, Spectacles, Veterinary Sundries, Photographic Sundries.

DRUGS, &c. Thirty Thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by Burgoyne, Burdicks, & Squire, 10 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON. 26p, 1p, 23

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. Is the Great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

DRUGS, &c. A Delightful Effervescent Saline and Aperient, Prepared by

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Manerías del Comercio, para Carmen de Arcoo y Arcoades. The undersigned, mayor and owner of the above line of diligences, wishes to inform his numerous friends and acquaintances that on and after the 10th of September, 1886, he will run the entire trip from Buenos Ayres to Arcoades, via Mercedes and Carmen de Arcoo, on one day, and vice versa, starting from Buenos Ayres on all seven days by the first train from Parque Station, and returning from Arcoades the next day. He begs to state that his diligences are worked by regular barretas and not "por el cochino." Every care will be taken to give the utmost satisfaction to all who may favor this line. Agency for Buenos Ayres, 189 Rivadavia.

Petroleum, or Kerosene Lamps. TO DEALERS IN LAMPS, SPECIAL NOTICE. DIEZ & CO., 17 CARRERA LAZAR, B.C. From our London House we are prepared to supply American Lamps at American Prices French and Bohemian Lamps, with American Burners and Glass, and all kinds of Lamp Glass, Catalogue and Photographs, 650 illustrations. 182 and 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. 5p, 1p, 14

Leopold Casati, Ship Chandler and Provision Dealer. Paints, Glass, Hardware, Floor-cloth of every kind to vessels at the lowest prices. 180 CALLE 25 AGOSTO, MONTEVIDEO. 12 | xp, 11

Protection from Fire. PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX LIGHTS ONLY IN THE BOXES. The Patent Safety Matches afford an instantaneous light so readily as common matches, and are entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

DRUGS, &c. BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES, WAX LIGHTS ONLY IN THE BOXES. The Patent Safety Matches afford an instantaneous light so readily as common matches, and are entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

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