

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

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BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

CIRCULATION 2,500.



ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

Yesterday was the 51st anniversary of Argentine Independence, and it becomes our pleasing duty to offer the customary congratulations to the country of our adoption; not merely in words or professions of friendship, but in the sincere aspirations of our hearts, for, which of us does not feel an affectionate interest in the country, only second to the love we bear our native land?

The Independence was mainly achieved, as President Mitre has more than once declared, by means of English money. No wonder that Englishmen should always be viewed with such special regard by all enlightened natives. Since the memorable 9th of July 1816, the country has made more advancement than it had done in two centuries before. Civil wars which unhappily seem inseparable from the Spanish race checked the proper progress and development of the Argentine Provinces; but it is undeniable that the River Plate Republics are foremost among South American States, and that their pre-eminence is due in a signal manner to the large foreign element.

It was the declaration of the patriot-father of Tucuman which threw open to foreigners these countries, hitherto sealed up by the jealous policy of the Court of Spain. Foreigners have not been ungrateful for the hospitality thus offered: they have created the staple industries of the country, built up its towns and cities, extended its commercial relations, laid down railways, introduced steam-navigation and electric telegraphs, and developed the natural resources of these fine territories.

Many great enterprises of public utility are every day going forward, in which our foreign residents take a leading part. This friendly and patriotic feeling is the best omen for the future, and we cordially hope that every successive 9th of July will find the Argentine Republic farther advanced in the path of industrial progress.

APPEAL TO THE IRISH OF BUENOS AYRES.

Rojas, July 5, 1867.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

Every English mail which has arrived in this country for the last two years has brought us the incessant account of 'Rebellion in Ireland,' 'Seizure of arms and ammunition,' 'Fenian arrests, trials, convictions,' &c., in fact it would appear that the police, jailers, turnkeys, and the whole of that honorable fraternity, have had a pretty busy time of it. Now, may I ask, do the Irishmen of Buenos Ayres know these things? Do they know that within the past two years scores of our countrymen have been consigned to British dungeons? Have they ever heard the names of Kickham, Luby, O'Donovan (Rossa), and Burke? If so, are they aware of the terrible punishment which has been inflicted on them; the awful ordeal they are at this moment undergoing in the prison pens of Portland? Do they know that Ireland is still losing the bravest and noblest of her sons, for the sole crime (if crime it is) of endeavoring to raise their unhappy country to her rightful position amongst nations? Are they aware that Irishmen, of every creed, of every country, of every shade of political opinion, rallied to the relief and assistance of the hundreds of families which the sad fate of these unfortunate men has left destitute? And, if they know all these things, may I ask what steps they have taken, or are about to take, towards the alleviation of these fearful calamities? I fear, it must be confessed to our shame, that up to the present, not one Irishman of Buenos Ayres has raised his voice in the matter. What is the meaning, what is the cause, of this lethargy, this ignoble inaction? Are the wealthiest body of

Irishmen on the face of the globe not willing to give a dollar to keep the wives and children of their patriots from dying by the roadside? Will they leave it to be said that the poor servant boys and girls of North America have been able to raise thousands of dollars towards the relief of the state prisoners of Canada and Ireland, and that they, the rich, the opulent, the independent men of Buenos Ayres, have remained deaf to their kinsmen's call?

Irishmen, you will not allow so foul a stigma to rest at your doors. You will not leave it in the power of any man to say that you deserted your country in her hour of trial; you will not deprive those brave men who are now dragging out their miserable existence in English prisons, compelled to associate with persons convicted of every crime that stains the human race. You will not, I say, bereave these poor fellows of their last consolation on earth, that of knowing that their families will be provided for, that Irishmen know how to be grateful to men who have sacrificed their fortunes, liberty, and lives, in defence of their country's rights. No, let us all come forward, each and every one, with five dollars a month, it will suffice to effect our object, and enable us to present, without the slightest inconvenience, a respectable sum to the state prisoners of Ireland.

It can be managed thus:—Let there be a Committee in Buenos Ayres; let that Committee select one or more men of social standing, as treasurers, apply to the Standard office for the names of the estancieros in the camp, appoint one in each partido to collect from all the others, who, in their turn, will collect from their different 'puesteros;' let the money thus obtained be forwarded on the 20th of each month to the treasurers in Buenos Ayres, from whence it can be transmitted by every English packet to some responsible party in Dublin, who will see that it is equitably and justly disposed of. By this easy and simple means we will render valuable assistance to our suffering brethren at home. Let us do so, and the pale features of the unfortunate Robert Emmet will never rise in judgment against us; let us do so, and in those lessons left us by Swift and Davis, Grattan and Curran, Plunkett and O'Connell, we shall never read an accusation of our own degeneracy. In a word, countrymen, let us do so, and we need not fear the verdict of posterity.

It may not be amiss to state here a few facts concerning Fenianism, which, I regret to say, are not thoroughly understood. It has been often stated that the Fenians are nothing but a lawless band of traitors, combined together for the purpose of destroying property and committing rapine and murder. With regard to the latter charges, I will merely point to the late insurrection in Ireland, and say that all the declamation or invectives that can be uttered against the Fenian Brotherhood, are futile before the triumphant evidence of facts. Before I proceed to refute the former assertion, I must be allowed to inquire the nationality to which he belongs who makes it. If you are an Englishman, I tell you the Fenians have done nothing more than that which under similar circumstances you would encourage and counsel any other people to do; that is, to throw off a yoke which is no longer endurable.

Open our history and observe how often, and against what numerous odds, Irishmen have struggled to win their independence. You will always find them, under one form or other, manifesting that spirit of freedom which they inherit from their forefathers. Always the same firmness, the same unchangeableness; the same energy in preserving the sacred deposit intact, and in transmitting it unaltered to future generations. Will it be said that this is obstinacy, blindness, and fanaticism? But, seven centuries gone by, the most fearful catastrophes; the bitterest persecutions; the darkness of ignorance; the conflicts of passion; the lights of knowledge; none of these have been able to enlighten this blindness, to bend this obstinacy, or extinguish this fanaticism. Certainly a reflecting Englishman, one of those who know how to rise above the pre-

judices of education, when fixing his eyes on this picture, the truth of which he cannot but acknowledge, if he is well informed on the subject, will feel strong doubts arise within him as to the truth of the instruction he has received; he will at least feel a desire of examining more closely this great prodigy which the history of Ireland presents to us. But if, in the face of these facts, you still cherish the hope that the Saxon and Celtic races may be yet blended together, so as to form one common nationality, I tell you as vain would be your efforts to unite the poles; if you will still persist in believing that Irishmen may be held in subjection by brute force, I tell you as well might you try to dam the gut of Gibraltar with a sluice made of wafers, or stem the rapids of Niagara with a teaspoon, as hold the Irish race in bondage. If you are a Scotchman who call the Fenians traitors, I tell you that Bruce and Wallace were also stigmatized as such. If you are an American, I tell you that the father of your country, George Washington, and the noble band of heroes who fought by his side (amongst whom were many Irish), were likewise considered traitors. And lastly, if you be an Irishman, I warn you to hesitate before you pronounce the epithet against them; I conjure you to reflect for a moment on the motives which actuate these men, to remember that they are striving to win freedom for that land where Duhan cattle are now browsing on the grass of our forefathers: however we may regard the means they have adopted to accomplish this end, there is none whose heart beats at a noble action can deny them his sympathy. It is true it may be said there have been immense frauds perpetrated by some members of the Brotherhood; granted that such has been the case, but then it has been only done by some half dozen individuals, and it would be as absurd to denounce the whole body, comprising millions of men, for the crimes of these few, as it would be to condemn Christianity because we happen to meet with a hypocrite disguised under the hood of sanctity. Let it not be supposed that I wish to advance or foster Fenianism in Buenos Ayres, I have no such intention, I am perfectly aware that the Fenian Brotherhood is, numerically speaking, quite strong enough; my sole object in writing this rather disconnected and tedious letter has been to point out to philanthropists a wide field for their charity, and to remind Irishmen of their solemn and imperative duty.

But it must not be inferred from the above remarks that I condemn or discountenance Fenianism; nothing of the kind. Others may judge these men as they please, they can call them by whatsoever name they think proper, but I, knowing the ultimate end they have in view, believing them to be inspired, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, by none but pure and disinterested motives, confident that thousands of them would to-morrow, as so many of their numbers have already done, lay down their lives in defence of their country and of mine, renounce every earthly tie, for the liberation of that land, every square yard of which has drunk the blood and contains the shroudless ashes of a patriot. I, knowing and believing these things, for my part say, may the blessing of God await them; may the light of glory shine around their dying beds, and when the last faint spark of life's flickering lamp is drawing to its close, may not one rude blast come to hasten its extinction.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
"FONTENOY."

MARCH OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

ADVANCE OF THE FLEET.

Officers arrived per Cisne state that the whole Allied army was about to march on the right, and the fleet had received orders to go up to Humayta, even though half the vessels perish in the attempt. One of the officers brings despatches from Gelly-Obes to Pres. Mitre, apparently in reference to these operations.—Noticias.

THE 'TIMES' ON THE COMMUTATION OF BURKE'S SENTENCE.

It was announced in both Houses last night that Ministers had advised Her Majesty to exercise her Royal Prerogative of mercy on behalf of the condemned Fenian Burke, on the ground that public feeling was opposed to his execution, and that Her Majesty had, as was to be expected, been graciously pleased to express her approval of a recommendation so much in accordance with her own wishes.

We have discussed Fenianism since the name was first heard, and, in common with every other professed organ of public opinion, we have measured and weighed the pretences, the designs, and the actual movements of the conspiracy, and the measures taken for its suppression. For our part, we have always admitted that in Ireland there were natural, if not perfectly reasonable, grounds for disaffection, and that in the face of a lamentable history, and a state of things at this day only less lamentable, it was impossible to deny Ireland the claim to national grievances. If so, how can we be silent when the question between England and Ireland is suddenly reduced to the "Yes" or "No" on which hangs the life of a man? History itself makes nations responsible for political punishments, holding that in them the Sovereign does but reflect the passions of the people. As we read our own sanguinary annals, we blame not so much the Prince as the times, and think within ourselves that we should not permit Wallace to be hewn in pieces on Tower-hill. The people in all ages has thought and felt with its rulers and acted through them. As it has ever done, so it does at this day.

The civilized world is generally abolishing the punishment of death for purely political crimes. The reasons for this change are nowhere so strong as in this country, which still retains the barbarous forms of antiquity in this matter. England herself is deeply committed to the right of rebellion under such circumstances as may be justified in the eyes of the whole world. Our history is a series of political revolutions. Our Constitution, and the dynasty itself, are established on rebellion and other sovereign exercises of popular will. Our foreign policy recognizes changes of dynasty, colonial independence, and sanguinary revolution as soon as the nations in which they occur are in a condition to exchange political courtesies. We have ever held nationalities to be under our special patronage, and the only limits to our assistance have been those which nature prescribed. We have rendered actual aid to races and peoples against foreign masters, against despots, against oligarchies, against every form of oppression. The popular sympathy in these cases has always gone along with the Minister, and urged him to even a stronger policy, for there never was a time in which a war in behalf of liberty and independence would not have been popular.

The greatest object of recent English hero-worship is Garibaldi, whose name, if it means anything, represents race, independence, the right of conspiring, rebellion, alien aid, and the overthrow of private and prescriptive rights when they stand in the way of public good. The English people, with all their love of order and respect for property, with all their constitutional and traditional sentiment, with all their knowledge and wisdom, still cherish in their heart of hearts the right of rebellion under possible circumstances. How, then, can we utterly deny it to Ireland, so much weaker, and with so little to attach her to the existing order of things? Over all the tumults, the trials, and the controversies of the hour, there emerges and still cries to Heaven the great fact of Irish wretchedness, and of that madness which wretchedness ever engenders. Even in time to come, long after the face of the country may have been changed altogether, the present state of things will be told in several matters of fact which, however they may be accounted for, can never be denied.

Future ages will read, as all mankind now hear, that the poorest race in at least the West of Europe sees alien proprietors owning nearly all its land, and an alien Establishment drawing the whole of its religious revenues.

THE BRAZILIANS IN MISIONES

San Carlos, June 13th.

I fear that you believe Osorio's army to be a myth, as Port Alegre's was long believed in B. Ayres: it is however, a last grand effort of the Province of Rio Grande, which, with a population of 400,000 souls, has already contributed 20,000 fighting men for the campaign to liberate Paraguay. The war being now in its third year is very repugnant to the people, besides the awful bloodshed it has caused Brazil; nevertheless Marshal Osorio has succeeded in getting up an army of 6,000 men, in less than four months, and is only waiting further contingents to commence his march hence.

Colonel Alencastro, our chief of staff, is most attentive to the soldiers' wants: we have abundance of arms and ammunition, and are everyday improving the men in drill; most of them are raw recruits who have never before handled a gun. The army consists of two divisions of cavalry: the 1st. under Brigadier Victorino, a famous old general who got an ugly wound the same day that Palleja was killed (July 18th); he no sooner recovered than he volunteered with Osorio to raise this Third Corps d'Armée. The 2nd division is under Col. Fernandez Lima, the oldest officer in the Nat. Guard, and who was a first-rate guerrilla officer in the civil wars of Rio Grande. The commanders of brigades are all old veterans, such as Colonels Hilario Fortes and Tristan Nobrega, and Lieut. Colonels Jacinto Diaz, Severino Ribeiro, Silva Tavares, and Sisifredo Mezquita: there are other brave officers too numerous to mention.

The infantry brigade is 1500 strong, under Colonel Wanderley, who gained his spurs in the present war; his next in command being Olivero Pomeyra and Juan Nepomuceno. Our artillery corps is well supplied with Congreve rockets, and commanded by Capt. Mallet, son of the renowned officer commanding the Brazilian batteries at Tuyuty.

The Portinho division, 1,400 strong, is at the Aguapey and will cover the rear of our army, making observations on the Paraná. We have also some picquets along the Uruguay to protect the frontiers of Rio Grande, and a force of 500 men at San Borja. Our 'vaqueano' is Col. Vallojo, an old Correntino officer, who made a revolution in 1848, fled into Paraguay and enjoyed the hospitality of that country till 1851, when Urquiza employed him in the war against Rosas; he knows every inch of Paraguay.

On the night of June 5th we had a dreadful storm: a stroke of lightning fell in the paymaster's tent, killing one man, and wounding the Colonel and 4 privates, slightly. Four nights after, while the weather was quite fine, we were aroused by tremendous reports, but up to this date we have been unable to decide whether they were peals of thunder or a sudden cannonade by the Paraguayans at Tranquera de Loreto.

We had a grand lunch on the 24th ult., anniversary of the terrible battle of Tuyuty: Generals Mitre and Flores were toasted with all honors. I remarked that the Brazilians displayed great affection for old Venancio Flores.

We are all very anxious to resume our march, as the dangers and privations are extraordinary. Marshal Osorio is beloved by the men for his moderation and energy. The troops enjoy good health: of 180 sick, only 30 incurables have been sent to join Portinho, the rest continuing the march with us. We are encamped in swamps that have given rise to diarrhoea and fever, and these scourges have carried off several victims. The medical staff is under the charge of Dr. Policarpo de Barros, who formerly attended Gen. Flores and his contingent.

We expect soon to resume our march.

TYTAEUS.

THE FLAMSTEED'S MAILS.

TEN DAYS' LATER FROM ENGLAND.

BURKE'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

DEATH OF SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.

On Saturday morning, thanks to the untiring attention of the Captain of the Flamsteed, we received the following English papers:—

- Liverpool "Courier," June 4.
- Liverpool "Mercury," June 4.
- "The Times," May 25 and 28, and June 1st.
- "The Irishman," June 1st.
- "The Nation," June 1st.
- "Journal du Havre," June 1st.
- The London "Standard," May 25th.

River Plate Bank shares have improved: £11 premium. The semi-annual dividend 5 per cent has been declared.

Argentine Stock 74. Liverpool, June 4. In the House of Lords, on Monday evening, the bill amending the acts relating to Labourers' dwellings, the British Spirits Bill, and the Statute Law Revision Bill were read a third time and passed.

The increase of the Episcopate Bill was further amended by the insertion of a proviso authorising the ecclesiastical commissioners to subscribe to the voluntary fund for the erection of new sees, and by striking out the clause relating to the appointment of assistant bishops.

In the House of Commons, the Ministerial replies to questions were of more interest than usual. Lord Stanley's answers comprised the announcements that negotiations had been re-opened with Portugal for a treaty of commerce between the two countries; that he had not received any official information relative to the alleged capture and execution of the Emperor Maximilian; that he had instructed the British consul-general at Bucharest to remonstrate with the authorities of the Danubian Principalities, in strong but friendly terms, on the treatment of the Jews at Jassy; and that he had not joined in any note of the Great Powers to the Porte with respect to the state of affairs in Cete.

A Scotch member, Mr. Moncreif, asked whether the Government intended to proceed with the Reform Bill for Scotland before the measure relating to England and Wales passed through committee, and was answered in the negative. The house then went into committee on the English bill, resuming progress on clause 9. Sergeant Gaselle moved an amendment that no borough with a population under 5000 should return a member. Mr. Disraeli strongly opposed this proposition, and on a division the house rejected it by 269 votes against 217.

With respect to the adoption of Mr. Laing's amendment, Mr. Disraeli stated that the Government would revise the redistribution scheme, and on the first evening after the Whitsuntide recess he should inform the house of the nature of the new plan. An amendment by Mr. Hayter, directing that the population of all boroughs should, either by extension of boundaries or by grouping with neighbouring towns, be raised to 10,000, was, after a short discussion, negatived without a division.

Mr. Dillwyn's amendment relative to cumulative voting having been postponed, clause 9 was agreed to, and progress was reported.

The House of Commons will adjourn next Friday for the Whitsuntide recess re-assembling on the following Thursday. On the ensuing Monday the revised redistribution scheme of the Government is to be considered.

A telegram from Bombay, dated the 22nd inst., states that the reported mutiny of native troops at Meerut is not true. The report arose from a letter written by a collector, who is reported to be insane.

The town of Brody, on the frontier of Austrian Galicia, has, we learn by telegram, been in flames since Thursday, and a great part of the town is destroyed.

The telegraphic news from China again recounts the progress of the Nienfei rebels, their march being marked by plunder and burning. A great fire had taken place in Peking. We learn from Bombay that three directors of the Branch Bank have been sent to prison for three years for misappropriating the funds of the bank.

our melancholy duty to-day to add to the list of the great departed the name of Sir Archibald Alison, the historian. His principal work, "the History of Europe from the commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons, although occasionally disfigured by the turgidity of style, is a just and impartial record of the great events it chronicles, and will doubtless throughout all time hold a high and honourable place amongst English historians.

The great Epsom meeting of 1867 concluded yesterday, with another surprise for the Oaks, almost as great as that for the Derby. Only eight started, the smallest field since 1821, although the value of the stakes was larger than in any previous year, except 1865. Three to one upon Achievement, sister to Lord Lyon, winner of the Derby last year, was freely taken; and until the horses were stripped her victory was considered a dead certainty. Baron Rothschild's Hippias, however, then appeared in such splendid form and condition that she met with a good many backers at about 6 to 1. The race was rather a slow one until the distance post was reached, when the pace became terrific; and Daley (the same clever jockey who on Wednesday rode Hermit), made a tremendous rush in the last few strides and came in the winner by nearly a length. A complete outsider—the Romping Girl—whom nobody had even imagined would get a place, ran a dead heat with Achievement for the honour of being second. The weather, although fair and somewhat warmer, was dull and lowering, and the attendance of spectators unusually small.

All the Paris correspondents of the London journals who describe the entry of the Emperor of Russia to Paris speak of the extreme disappointment felt by the masses of the people who witnessed the procession. The Emperor Napoleon and his illustrious guests occupied a closed carriage, although the day was beautifully fine, and the rapid speed at which they traversed the boulevards not only deprived the people of the opportunity of recognising the Czar and his sons, but created an impression that they were mistrustful of the crowds who lined the route to the Tuilleries. The declaration of the *Moniteur* that a most enthusiastic reception was given by the people to the Imperial Russian family is not confirmed by the testimony of disinterested witnesses; on the contrary, it is said that, with the exception of one part of the route, there was but little cheering, and that little was almost overpowered by the shouts of "Vive la Pologne," raised by the medical students of Paris.

Nearly all the princes and sovereigns now in Paris attended the races held on Sunday last, when the grand prize of the French turf was won by a French horse.

Various rumours are indulged in, as to the purpose of the visit of the Czar and the King of Prussia to France. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says "The belief is general that the visit of the Czar is connected with the revision of the treaty of 1856 and other matters connected with the Eastern question." Some think that these three sovereigns will consolidate peace, and that the fraternisation of Prince Gortschakoff, Count Bismark, and M. de Moustier will inaugurate a period when the sword will be sheathed if not actually turned into a ploughshare. On the other hand, an impression prevails in some circles that the Emperor Napoleon, feeling he has in Prussia an ostentatious and powerful rival, is anxious to form a closer alliance with the Court of St. Petersburg, so as to counterbalance the growing power of Prussia. This it is thought, may be effected before the arrival of King William in Paris, and may expedite an amicable understanding when the three sovereigns meet in that capital.

Financially, the people of Paris are not realising the expectations they formed of the year 1867. The great exhibition, it is true, is attracting visitors to France from all parts of the world, but the financial journals of that country represent the general commerce of France as less active than usual at this time of the year, both the foreign and export trade being conducted with considerable hesitation.

Twenty-six clergymen of North Schleswig, who refused to take the oath to the King of Prussia, have, by a royal decree, been dismissed without pension.

A special correspondent of the "Morning Star," writing from Pesth on the 28th ultimo, says that "the great news of the day is Kossuth's letter addressed to M. Deak on the question of reconciliation with Austria. The tone of the letter is digni-

fied and profoundly sad. It has produced an immense sensation, and continues to be reprinted and read all over Hungary." The letter, it is said, will alter nothing in the present state of affairs. The majority is compact and beyond recall from the grounds of reconciliation with the Emperor. But the effect of the letter, it is thought, will be felt in the next grouping of parties and in the strength and influence which the Opposition will certainly gain by it.

The London and River Plate Bank have announced the usual interim dividend of 5 per cent, and that their managers in the River Plate continue to do a prosperous and increasing business.

The "Etendard" has published a piece of news on the Eastern question. It says—"The guaranteeing Powers have agreed upon the term of a note to be addressed to Constantinople with reference to Candia. The note, it is said, will insist anew upon the absolute necessity of the adoption by the Porte of radical and efficacious measures calculated to put an end to the present crisis in Candia. It will also point out the danger of the disturbances in that island extending to other provinces of the Turkish empire should the present state of things be prolonged, and it will advise a solution which shall satisfy the desires of the Cretan Christians."

Paris, June 3. The Bourse has been rather unsettled, closing flat. Rentes closed at 70.40, or 17c. lower than on Saturday.

After the races yesterday the Czar expressed a wish to pay a visit to the Prince Imperial. The Czar and the Emperor Napoleon, with the Russian Grand Dukes, thereupon went to St. Cloud, where they remained for half an hour. The King and Queen of the Belgians left this morning for Brussels.

The "Journal de Paris" asserts that Signor Villamarina has semi-officially proposed to the Pontifical Government that the Papal provinces should be occupied by Italian troops for the extirpation of brigandage, and to preserve the temporal power from any attempts of the party of action. This proposition, it adds, was supported by M. De Sartiges, the French Minister at Rome, but was rejected by Cardinal Antonelli.

It is believed that the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon will review the Russian and French squadrons at Cherbourg on the 8th instant.

Telegraphic communication has been restored between Sicily and Algeria.

It is stated that the Queen of Spain will leave Madrid for Paris on the 20th instant. The proximate arrival of Prince Muley Abbas, elder brother of the Emperor of Morocco, is also announced. The Prince will be charged to represent his brother, and will leave Tangiers for France with a brilliant retinue at the commencement of July.

Madrid, June 3. In to-day's sitting of the Congress, Senor Mayono brought in, and made a speech in favour of, an amendment to the Budget, demanding a preliminary discussion on the paragraphs relating to the revenue, with the view of establishing an equilibrium between it and the expenditure. It is believed that this amendment will be rejected.

Berlin, June 3. M. Benedetti, the French Minister in Berlin, left yesterday for Paris. The *Cross Gazette* of this evening says that Count Bismark will go to Paris at the same time as the King.

This morning the Presidents of the Ministries of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden arrived here to take part in the conference which is to be held in Berlin before the departure of the King and Count Bismark. They were received this afternoon by the King. In consequence of this conference Herr von Savigny has postponed his departure from Berlin.

The King will leave to-morrow at 3 30 p.m. His Majesty will travel *incog* through Belgium, and will arrive in Paris at 4 20 p.m. on Wednesday. Privy Councillor Dr. Steilner, Police Director Siegfried, and Police Councillor Goldheim will follow the King to the French capital.

Herr von Nardenfeycht has been appointed Chief President, and Herr von Nardenberg Government President, of the province of Hanover.

The Conference of Ministers for settling the tariff relations with the South German states meets to-day, Vienna, June 3.

In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the President officially announced that Herr von Becke, the Minister of Finance, had informed him that he would present

to him (the president) the documents moved for by Herr Skene, containing extracts from the current accounts of the financial administration since the arrangement with Hungary, together with a statement of the taxes in arrears. Herr Skene declared that the documents in question ought to be submitted to the house direct, and he reserved to himself the right of bringing forward a motion on the subject.

The Minister of War replied to the interpellation respecting the works which are being carried on for the fortification of Vienna. "The Government," he said, "have no intention of transforming the capital into a fortress, and therefore the apprehensions of injury to commerce are groundless. It is intended, with the approbation of the district authorities, to erect within two miles of Vienna ten forts, to form the nucleus of other necessary outworks. Four of these forts are to be erected this year. The cost of the entire scheme of fortification is estimated at 11,000,000 florins. The amount already expended is 200,000 florins, which will be met by the sum at the disposal of the Government from the indemnity paid by Italy upon the cession of Venetia. The Government will ask the Reichsrath, in a constitutional manner, for the remainder of the amount required."

The debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne then commenced. Herr Toman spoke against the draught of the address.

In to-day's sitting of the Upper House, the draught of the address in reply to the speech from the throne also came on for discussion. Herr Von Wichemburg made a speech in favour of the draught, in which he laid stress upon the necessity of a solution of the ecclesiastical question in Austria. Herr Hasner delivered a long speech, condemning the report of the Hungarian Committee of 67, from a formal, legal, and political point of view, stating, however, at the same time, in reference to the newly created position of public affairs, that he considered it necessary to break with the former Austria, and to act under the new circumstances with the same loyalty towards the Emperor as heretofore.

DEATH SENTENCE ON GENERAL BURKE.

THE SENTENCE COMMUTED.

DEPUTATION TO LORD DERBY.

On Saturday afternoon a deputation of members of parliament waited upon the Earl of Derby at his residence in St. James's square, London, for the purpose of imploring her Majesty's government to recommend the Crown that the lives of the Fenian convicts Burke and McCafferty, now under sentence of death in Dublin, might be spared. Among the deputationists were Sir George Bowyer, Mr. J. S. Mill, Mr. Otway, Mr. Saunderson, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Scholefield, Major O'Reilly, Mr. Potter, Professor Fawcett, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Torrens, Mr. J. F. Maguire, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. J. A. Blake, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. O'Beirne, The O'Donoghue, Sir John Gray, Sir P. O'Brien, Sergeant Armstrong, Mr. H. D. Seymour, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Graham, Mr. Neate, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. White, Mr. Moore, Mr. Young, Mr. Rearden, The O'Conor Don, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. De La Poer, Dr. Brady, Mr. Synan, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lefebvre, Mr. Caudlish, Mr. Lechmere, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Dalglish, Mr. Eykyn, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Mr. Wylid, Mr. Henry Beaumont, Mr. Trevellyn, Mr. Moore, Mr. Holden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. W. H. Cogan, Captain Lindley, and Mr. Charles Foster, Mr. M'Swiney, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, was also present.

Sir George Bowyer said the deputation attended for the purpose of pressing her Majesty's government to advise the Queen to extend the prerogative of mercy to the convicts now under sentence of death in Ireland. The deputation were perfectly aware that those men had forfeited their lives to the offended laws of their country, but they submitted, as a general principle of feeling, that death ought never be inflicted except in those cases in which its infliction would be advantageous to the public welfare and interests. The deputation, who were all unanimous on the point, submitted, that in the present instance the infliction of the penalty would not only be not useful, but that it would produce effects most disastrous, to which they could not look except with dread and abhorrence. They believed that the infliction of the penalty of death in these cases would produce an intensely bad effect in Ireland, and a very bad effect indeed in England and

Europe (hear, hear). They believed that the infliction of the penalty of death for a purely political offence would be a disgrace and a scandal to this country. They had seen lately in another country the termination of a great civil war, and yet since the termination not one single person had been executed for a political offence. In this country, with all its boasted civilisation, that example was not taken, and if any person was put to death for a political offence it would inflict a deep disgrace on the country. The mass of the people of Ireland were adverse to the Fenian movement, and the Roman Catholic Clergy had shown the greatest abhorrence of it, and did all they could to suppress it. Indeed, the clergy of all denominations discountenanced it. But if any of these men were executed, a very deep and general feeling would be created in Ireland, even amongst those most opposed to Fenianism (hear) which would be exceedingly prejudicial to English rule, to the government of this country in Ireland, and to the interests of Ireland and of her Majesty's government. He felt some delicacy in referring to the fact that if the penalty of death were inflicted in these cases it would have a most prejudicial effect on the permanency and stability of the present government. Many Irish members who wished to give the government a fair trial would withdraw their support from the government, and act in a manner they did not wish to act (cries of 'no'). Well, he spoke for himself (hear, hear). Some English member said 'no,' but he spoke for the Irish members (no, no). Then, he said for himself that he would have great difficulty in supporting the government if this proposed cruelty was perpetrated. He would not trespass further on his lordship's time, as others were anxious to address him.

Other gentlemen then spoke, and Lord Derby replied at some length. The deputation having thanked the noble Premier for his attention and courtesy, withdrew.

They reassembled in Lord Derby's reception room, when the following document was signed by all the members and entrusted to Sir George Bowyer and Sir John Gray, who undertook to proceed to Downing-street:—We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons, very respectfully beg to express the hope that the extreme sentence of capital punishment in the case of the convict Burke may be commuted.

Reprieve of the condemned.

The *Freeman*, of Tuesday, says:—From an early hour yesterday a great variety of rumours obtained circulation, and the greatest anxiety was manifested by all classes that the efforts made in London by the people's representatives should be successful. Early in the day a clemency memorial was adopted in the Chamber of Commerce, and numerous and influentially signed. The memorial originated in Trinity College obtained, in a few hours, the signatures of over seventeen Fellows, twenty Queen's Counsel, the Vice-Provost, ten Professors, eight of the Queen's University, seventy barristers, and a vast number of clergymen. This memorial was forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant's secretary in the course of the day by the Rev. T. Stack, the Rev. James E. Galbraith, and the Rev. J. R. Leslie—all Fellows of Trinity College. A requisition calling on the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor to proceed by the night mail to London, and represent the wishes of his fellow-citizens to the government was in two hours signed by twelve hundred persons, but these missions have been rendered unnecessary, as the Cabinet has deemed it prudent to yield to the powerful pressure which was brought to bear on it directly in London. At half-past four a most brief, but most satisfactory telegram arrived which brought joy and gladness to all classes. It was short but decisive—"The sentence on Burke has been commuted." This was posted in all the public rooms of the city, and at the newspaper offices, and quickly circulated throughout the city. The intelligence soon reached the Castle by special telegram from London, when his Excellency, with that courteous attention and polite consideration which ever characterise his actions, had the happy information immediately forwarded to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, and the Governor of Kilmahnam, in whose custody the unfortunate prisoner is.

Dublin, Sunday night, Yesterday afternoon a vessel was observed hovering off the coast of Dungarvan. A hooker near the harbour was pressed by those on board to land some forty or fifty men at the

nearest point, which is Helvick. These movements were noticed by the coastguard, who went off to Dungeness and applied to the magistrates sitting at petty sessions. A large body of police went down, under the direction of the magistrates, and arrested four men having arms and documents in their possession. Subsequently 23 men were taken into custody. The prisoners are supposed to be Fenian fugitives who took part in the late rebellion.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

M. PALLIERE'S LETTER.

Paris, May 23rd.

To the Editors of the "Standard" I resume my notes on the Exhibition, this wonder of the age, which no pen can even faintly describe. So innumerable and varied are the articles here collected that it would require twenty years to examine all fully. From the gigantic steam-engine with a cylinder capable of holding 20 men, down to the little needle which will hardly admit a hair to pass through its eye, there are many wonderful things to see. Thus you see a machine working so rapidly that a single man can make 45,000 pins a day.

The foundries of Indret (France) exhibit the engines of the ironclad Friedland, 1,000 horse power. Those of Creusot (France) have expended £32,000 sterling on their stall, and the best eulogy of their manufactures is to say that an English Railway Co. has bought their engines since placed on exhibition: at the Creusot works there are ten thousand operatives, and a similar number in their mines. But I have not yet all particulars for a letter on machinery, so I shall turn to other no less interesting matters—

Among the earliest visitors arrived was the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. fixed 10 a.m. for his first visit to the Exhibition: the Commissioners waited till half past 11, but the Prince came not, and the Commissioners withdrew, repeating the adage of the Bourbon princes "Punctuality is the mark of a polite monarch." After 12 o'clock H.R.H. at last arrived and was received by Messrs. Owen and Cole, of the English section. The Prince went all over the grand nave of the machinery department, and was much amused at seeing the men and women working the French machinery: he then proceeded to the English section, bought large quantities of jewellery and glass-ware, breakfasted at an American lunch-stall, took coffee in the Egyptian "Lokel," visited the temple of Athor, the museum of Boulak and the Pacha's Salamlik where the Egyptian dromedaries are kept. The Prince retired at 5 p.m.

Next day the Prince again came, with his brother Prince Alfred, and their Royal Highnesses were received by the high functionaries and commissioners. In the French section they particularly admired the small-arms, needle-guns &c., and were entertained at breakfast in a glass pavilion in the gardens, while the band of the Chasseurs de la Garde played God save the Queen and other English airs. Proceeding to the Pavilion de l'Impératrice, the Prince was quite dazzled with its magnificence, and admired the two Aquariums and some fine 'azalies' exhibited by Westch, of London. In the printing saloon they struck off a hundred beautiful visiting-cards for the Prince in 2 minutes. At Pantin's glass-works they blew some handsome designs for him in an incredibly short time: the Prince withdrew at 5 p.m.

The Prince of Wales, who is no less amiable than intelligent, has declared that in future he will come incognito, as he wishes to study at ease the thousand interesting objects. Even the first day, he escaped from his official attendants and was found quietly taking a glass of pale ale at an English 'buffet', like the most unsophisticated citizen. The other day the Prince was passing down Rue Perier when he saw the fire-brigade putting out the fire in Madame Courval's shop; he at once volunteered his services, but the fire was already subdued. In a word, the Prince would be very popular here and cause much enthusiasm, if Parisians could feel enthusiasm for anything. But the most we feel for any royal visitor is mere curiosity, and at present Paris is the scene of a kind of procession of all the crowned heads of Europe, Asia and Africa. The following have already arrived—

- The King and Queen of Belgium.
- The King of Greece.
- The Prince of Wales.
- Prince Oscar, brother to the King of Sweden.

- The Queen of Portugal.
- Prince —, brother to the Emperor of Japan.
- The following are shortly expected: Queen Victoria.
- The Russian Czar.
- The King of Prussia.
- King Victor Emmanuel.
- The King of Sweden.
- The King of Portugal.
- The Sultan of Turkey, with a train of 500 persons.
- The Queen of Spain.
- The Shah of Persia.
- The Pacha of Egypt.
- The Bey of Tunis.
- The Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia.

The Grand Duke of Baden &c. &c. So many illustrious guests will, of course, give occasion to numerous balls, banquets, re-unions, fetes at Versailles &c. Meantime we have other exhibitions besides that of the Champ de Mars, such as the Exhibition of Paintings in the Champs Elysees. There is also the collection of the late distinguished painter M. Ingres, besides 3 other collections of artists of less note. In the Ministry of Public Instruction there is a collection of works of all the French schools; also a collection of everything relative to the scientific corps that accompanied the Mexican expedition. There is on the terrace of the Invalides a display of French horses, numbering about 400: the prize offered is one of 60,000 francs.

The Algerian and Egyptian dromedaries attract much notice, and races have been got up in the Bois de Boulogne: the 1st Algerian dromedary, ridden by Mahommed—Ben—Amed, ran 4 kilometres (2½ miles) in 18 minutes: another made the same distance in 15 minutes. I believe this is the first Dromedary race seen in Europe. After the dromedaries they brought into the ring the famous trotting stallions of the Russian Bedouins, and these ran three rounds (1 kilometre each), making the last round in 1 minute 35 seconds.

Every afternoon you may see small traction-engines running through the grounds in the Champ de Mars; they are amusing and interesting, no bigger than a Bath-chair, can be stopped instantaneously, and turn in a circle of 3 or 4 yards. I have seen an English road locomotive, 12-horse power, draw 4 waggons full of sand, at a rate of 3 miles an hour, turning with great ease in the alleys of the garden and even going over ploughed ground: several engineers assisted at this important experiment.

The police arrangements of the Exhibition especially excited my curiosity; so many valuable articles are collected together as to offer great temptations for thieves. First of all the jewellers, for instance, shut up shop at 6 p.m., and then place their goods in strong boxes under their stalls. There are 550 policemen and 50 detectives, under the direction of 30 officers, besides a picket of 100 Nat. Guards doing duty each day. No one is allowed into the Palace after 6 p.m., at which hour the doors are closed in this manner. The drummers beat the retreat in the central marquee, whereupon the 360 day policemen break up in various knots and march the public out before them through the different doors. This operation is completed in half an hour.

The four grand entrances are left open all night, to facilitate the entrance of the fire-brigades in case of such need: two guards are placed on each entrance to prevent anyone entering, no matter on what pretext. In the interior are stationed 100 night police with dark-lanterns who go their rounds all through the building, some remaining as fixed sentinels over certain objects of great value. The closing of the Park is done in like manner, at midnight: the police start from the grand marquee, go down the main avenue, branch off at every turn, see that the various annexed buildings are closed and that no loiterers remain, and then leave 32 constables stationed at different points in the gardens.

Last week an accident occurred in the cellar of an English refreshment-stall, the servant going down with a candle which he incautiously left on the floor: the whole place was at once enveloped in flame, but so admirable are the arrangements of the Fire-brigade that in 15 minutes there was not the least trace of fire. There is, moreover, an abundant supply of water all through the building and park. The Hydraulic Committee allows 10,000 cubic metres of water daily for the building and artificial water-works: at the rate of 100 litres a head, this would suffice for a city of 100,000 inhabitants. A reservoir holding 4,000 metres is established on the top of the Trocadero, an elevation of 110 feet above the city; besides a

hydraulic basin on the banks of the Seine. Moreover the pumps of the Indret steam-engines, which I mentioned above, throw up 1200 cubic metres of water per hour. Even if these two engines should get out of order, there are also five hydraulic pumps to replace them, in the French quarter of the park.

I much regret, my dear friends, that you and many other old friends of mine in Buenos Ayres have not come to see this great wonder of the age. The palace, park, and annexed buildings, without counting their contents, have cost about 40 millions francs (£1,600,000 sterling). I hardly think the world will ever again see such a display as that of the Champ de Mars; but certainly there has been nothing hitherto at all like it.

With best remembrances to all friends in Buenos Ayres.

PALLIERE.



THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Thursday was the 91st anniversary of the Independence of the United States, and the friends of Liberty in every clime tender to Americans the warmest congratulations on so auspicious an occasion.

Never before, since the memorable 4th of July, 1776, have the fortunes of America been more in the ascendant. The clouds, which during the rebellion hung over the Great Republic, are dispelled, and the same sun which shone 91 years ago on a small colony of Britain, now illumines a nation, which in political, geographical, and commercial importance is second to none on the face of the globe.

The past year has witnessed many bitter political convulsions, and the most imminent dangers seemed for the time to be gathering around the time-honored Stars and Stripes; but justice and good sense prevailed, democratic enthusiasm found its vent: the impeachment of the President, the unmeasured philippic of his opponents, the threatened rebellion of some of his Generals, all subsided; and today thirty-five millions of the most industrious and intelligent citizens in the world, kneel to thank Heaven for many signal blessings, while flutters to the breeze, from ocean to ocean, the cherished flag of Columbia.

We respect and admire the enthusiasm of Americans on this great day; and narrow minded must be the man who will question their right to be proud of their country. In war, in peace, in commerce, arts, and industry, the Americans have proved themselves a great people: never too haughty to admit their errors, nor too humble to assert their rights. And, it is manifest, that if the American nation holds its own to-day, has preserved its territory inviolate, its laws respected, its institutions uncorrupted, and its name unblemished, all this is due to the special blessing of Heaven, the innate excellence of its system and the unalloyed patriotism of its people.

Americans may have their faults, but on a day like this we can afford to look only on the bright side of the picture. America may challenge the world for a counter-part.

The success of the Union laughs, to scorn all the influence of thrones, or the antiquity of empires; and we forget the fading glories of the Bourbons, and the power of the Hapsburg, when we contemplate the native genius of Lincoln, and the unerring foresight of Seward.

The policy of the United States Government is doubtless undergoing a great change, but this change goes to show that her public men are equal to her giant progress. Territorial acquisition and authoritative mediation are new features in a Government which hitherto looked to no other land-mark, obeyed no other influence, save the valedictory address of Washington. A new era seems to have dawned, and the United States Government, with the self-confidence of right and power, peacefully purchases new dominions for her enterprising sons, and steps forward as sole arbiter in the affairs of the New World, in Mexico, Paraguay, and the Republics of the Pacific.

All hail to a nation which exerts her influence in so noble a cause, and discarding the petty ambition of the hour, steadily pursues her onward march in the highways of commerce, arts, and civilisation. We join this day with an admiring world in wishing the United States every blessing and a continuance of that prosperity which secures a home for the industrious exiles of other lands, and a shrine for the genius of liberty.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

ON BOARD THE KATE SERGEANT.

At eleven o'clock sharp, a select party embarked from the mole head in boats which Commodore Smyley kindly had waiting for the occasion, and after a short pull to the inner roads, arrived alongside the renowned American cutter Kate Sergeant. Commodore Smyley received his guests at the gangway: the little barque was decorated in her gayest bunting and the crew cheered as the guests stepped on board. The morning was charming, and never did the sun shine brighter on a fourth of July in the River Plate. The city seen from the inner roads presents a gay panorama, and few could imagine the filth and abomination of this white-washed Athens, owing to municipal neglect. At noon the guns were run out and the time-honored Flag of the Union, the old Stars and Stripes, hoisted at the main. The booming of the guns echoed along the beach, and the salute shook the houses in that neighborhood, in an instant the Port Capt. of B. Ayres lowered the Argentine flag and hoisted the Stars and Stripes; the appearance of this great flag of liberty waving over the city of B. Ayres, the thundering of the cannon at the Once de Septiembre battery, the cheering of the few happy souls on the quarter-deck of American bottom, formed a scene which baffles description, and gave rise to emotions unsusceptible of publication. At ½ past 12, Commodore Smyley led the way to the cabin where a splendid *dejeuner a la fourchette* awaited discussion. There is no greater appetizer than a pull on the river, and at this early hour the party partook of the repast with a *gout*, which can only be created by an excursion to the roadstead.

Mr. Walker proposed the first toast, "The President of the United States, Andrew Johnson." He spoke of the prosperity of the Union, the ability of her public men, the bright future opening to that majestic nation, and the ardent wishes of all true lovers of liberty for the success and prosperity of the great United States. He sat down amidst bursts of applause.

Commodore Smyly, in full, true, nautical style, responded, and concluded by proposing the health of "President Mitre," which was drunk standing and with three times three.

Mr. Edward Eastman responded for President Mitre and the Argentine nation in general. He spoke of the admiration which all true Argentines had for the United States, and pleaded guilty to the wish and hope that the Stars and Stripes might yet rule the whole world (tremendous applause.) He adverted to the steady, onward march of the Argentine Republic, the liberal views which characterized her public men, the great opening which this country offered for emigration, and the throes and struggles which convulsed Europe at the present moment (great applause.)

Captain Adams next rose, and proposed in an eloquent strain the health of the "Resident American Minister, Major-General Asboth." He recapitulated the military services of his Excellency, the wounds he received in fighting Liberty's cause, and the duty of all true Americans to rally round the couch of so distinguished a soldier. Drunk standing and with three times three.

Mr. Alfred Helmholtz responded for the General, whom he claimed as a fellow-countryman. He felt the high honor which devolved upon him in standing in the shoes of so great a man, and shrank not from the responsibility (great cheers.) He proposed a speedy and glorious termination of the Paraguayan war, which he felt had already lasted too long (applause.)

Mr. Claypole claimed the privilege of proposing the health of his esteemed friend, "Commodore Smyly," who, he said, was a credit to the land which gave him birth, and one of the best-hearted and most whole souled Americans in the southern hemisphere. Drunk with the most vociferous applause, clapping of hands, &c.

Commodore Smyley thanked his friends for their kind wishes, and hoped that it would not be his last Fourth of July in Buenos Ayres. He thanked Captain Rodgers, who was present, for returning his salute, and moved that the whole party adjourn to the American Legation.

The party then came ashore, highly pleased with their festive excursion. On landing at the Mole they proceeded to Mr. Mahon's on the beach, where a number of Americans had assembled to celebrate the day. The whole party subsequently drove to the American Legation.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

This is the age of loans; not a day passes but we have some new scheme or other cropping up, which only requires the emission of bonds, to give vitality and existence.

We have at present the following loans on the ' tapis,' which we are told have every prospect of being negotiated at a decent shave.

1. A loan of 4 millions pats. to redeem the paper dollar.....	4,000,000
2. Mr. Armstrong's English loan to aid the Bank.....	1,000,000
3. The Lobos Railway loan.....	800,000
4. The Martin Garcia fortification loan.....	400,000
5. The Spanish debt loan and other claims about to be emitted.....	2,000,000
6. The loan of two millions to the Nat. Government by the Bank.....	2,000,000
7. The Santa Fé emigration loan, about to be done by Cabal.....	200,000
8. Entre-Riano deficit loan to replenish the treasury.....	100,000
9. Messrs. Jacobs and Doltz's loan for iron banking.....	5,000,000
10. The Argentine navy loan, about to be introduced by Congress.....	1,000,000
11. The roads and bridges loan, of which as yet but a mere trifle has been issued.....	500,000
12. The bank loan on specie certificates.....	4,000,000
13. The loan to the Provincial Government on the Patentes, six millions currency.....	250,000
Total 21,250,000	

In such an atmosphere of loans, with money superabundant and National Bonds numerically scarce on the Bolsa, it is by no means surprising that a tag-rag-and-bobtail beggar should push into the crowd and try to borrow a few millions.

The Municipality of Buenos Ayres has the audacity to ask for a loan. Supposing even that the credit of the Municipality were equal to its effrontery, still it would be difficult to believe that the public of Buenos Ayres could be induced to invest in these Municipal shin-plasters, without first knowing the security offered; but, the circumstances attending the voting of this loan, the dim obscurity as to its employment, the high interest offered (nine per cent.), and the foggy accounts of antecedent boards, all tend to inspire confidence of a Horace Skimpole character, and which for the present possibly it is just as well to say nothing about.

As the Baron de Campy has been sent about his business, as Mr. Coghlan's comprehensive scheme is thrown under the table, as poor "Davis the water man" is dead, and Landois is about to pump the river Plate up to the Socorro on his own account, it is natural to suppose that the new loan has nothing to do with the water-supply.

There is one peculiarly anomalous character about the present Municipal board: the members are mostly millionaires, and yet no board ever enjoyed less credit. The stench of the Municipal "vasura" pervades the whole city; and people feel an indescribable nausea when anything municipal is even mentioned.

A Municipal 9 per cent loan would be the finest and best business of the day, and if the money be deposited in the Maua or River Plate Bank, not to be paid out except according as the work is done; then the business is legitimate. But even supposing the present corporation were composed of men, compared with whom Aristides would be a rogue and Mr. Peabody a thimble-rigger, yet as these gentlemen's term of office expires at the end of the year, others whose reputations cannot be so easily endorsed in the market of integrity may get in, and then what a sequel!

We should be very sorry indeed to style the proposed loan as a *public swindle*, but we believe the public is entitled, before called on to subscribe, to put to the Chairman of the Board two questions—

- First. What security do you offer?
- Second. How do you purpose to expend the money?

If Sr. Peña offers as guarantee the rents, revenue and credit of the board, may not some parties tell him that his guarantees amount to nothing, as the municipal revenues have been formerly so often squandered, misapplied, and abused?

MUTINY IN THE ARGENTINE FLEET

A MAN OVERBOARD!

On Tuesday at 2 p.m. an alarming mutiny broke out on board our late flag-ship the Guardia Nacional, now lying in port. Neither the captain nor lieutenant was on board, and the mutineers fell on the midshipman of the watch. They demanded grog &c. and as he had none to give them, they threw him overboard. Happily another midly lowered a boat and after great efforts picked him up. We do not know if any steps were taken to put down the mutiny, but the authorities are making a report of it.

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THE WEEKLY STANDARD.
 "Nil falci audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
 CICERO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.
THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SINBAD.
 Itapiru, July 5th.

Gentlemen:
 We are here since the past three days, in order to obtain whatever information may be useful to you. Till now, nothing of importance has transpired during the sojourn. On the morning of the 3d, a cold rain storm came on, and still continues. Since the 1st the river is going down rapidly; should it continue to do so, the sand-banks and submerged islands will reappear above the surface of the water; when the baneful miasmas exhaling from the lagoons, and low lands, abounding everywhere with decayed vegetable matter, will be made to tell, more particularly upon those unimured to the climate. On the 1st, we had three steam transport arrivals, two of which brought Brazilian contingents; the same day two others left bound downward with tows. Since the Cosmos and Galgo have come in. The Galgo with a Brazilian contingent. I am requested to say that among the victims of the cholera were Mr. Leach engineer of the ironclad Herval, and Richard Becket a fireman attached to the Colombo. The former died on board at Curuzu and was interred in the Chaco. The fireman died in the marine hospital at Corrientes. Caxias, has raised strong redoubts at Tuyuty, where in future is to be the base of operations. The aggregate number of the allied forces may be put down down at 30,000 combatants. Numerically the Paraguayans bear no comparison to the allies: still they maintain their position in spite of all efforts to dislodge them. The fact is the Paraguayan soldier is governed by the inviolable commands of his superior, which will admit only of one interpretation: even if it should be "to do or die," he obeys. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of some of those appertaining to the allied ranks. When the sham revolution of Benites was known at Tuyuty Genl. Caceres, of his own spontaneous will, left the camp with an armed force, without the permission of the Commander-in-chief, hastened to Corrientes to put down a rebel force that rank and file numbered eight men and four boys? Other occurrences, similar might be added. A new auxiliary corp's d'armée has been added to the allied army. It is composed of 400 Guaycuru Indians all of whom have painted faces; they have been supplied with clothing, arms, horses and are soon to make inroads in the enemy's territory, yet with what success remains in doubt. The probability is that at the first convenience they will all run off to their native wilds, taking away their equipments, and horses, when nothing further will ever be seen or heard more from them. This is the first instance on record of arming the uncivilized Indians of the Chaco. Yesterday notwithstanding the pelting storm, herds of cattle were being driven from the landing place at the Paso de la Patria to Tuyuty. Besides large droves of horses and mules, 4000 bullocks or draught oxen were sent forward during the day; the poor brutes had a miry road to struggle with. In the afternoon, came down from Curuzú and anchored here the steamers Don Pedro Segundo, San Francisco, Duc de Saxe, Cuevas, Guaycuru, Alice and another steamer name unknown; all with troops. Unsettled as was the weather, with the murk and mire that had to be floundered through on the road from the landing-place [the distance may be five cuadras] to terra firma, it did not prevent the disembarkation of a part of the soldiers at the moment of their arrival. This move would indicate that the works at Curuzú had been abandoned, or if not so a very meagre garrison must have remained there.
 For the last two days there has been only a little firing. The time for this

practise has been changed to midnight: last night at half past eleven a spirited fire was kept up for an hour, of shells, or other explosive missiles many of which burst high in mid-air! The previous night, cannonading was also persevered in at very unseasonable hours. Here we have in port 23 sea-going sailing vessels, for the most part Dutchmen or Scandinavians, 17 ocean steamers, 32 river craft, and 6 pontoons, I do not count a number of small steamboats which come and go at all hours, keeping the place in an uproar with their high pressure engines on steam whistles. Long piles of bales of alfalfa have had the full benefit of the storm as well as several of the deck-loads that had no tarpaulines: some heaps of Indian corn have participated likewise. The cholera is still lurking in this vicinity yet not to any extent: people give no heed to it, as every thought is directed to the coming fight which may take place at any moment. To all appearances the chances are against Lopez. How the Paraguayans have been kept embodied, as has been done, or from whence they are supplied, is an enigma that time alone can solve; a few days more may perhaps determine the fact. At the encampments the sutler have been ordered to suspend their sales, and to take measures for the preservation of their property. It will be an easy matter to do so, as Mr. Lanus has bought or otherwise secured every spare cart, horse, ox, or mule to be found, in many instances paying round prices for the same. The army followers, many hundreds in number, are interdicted. In conclusion, permit me to present my poor thanks to Cap. Lowry of the steamer Argentina for his polite and kindly conduct towards me. With respect.

SINBAD.

The Provincial Bank, versus The London & River Plate Bank.

ALTHOUGH lawsuits are generally speaking more matters involving private rights than public questions, at times cases occur which call for ventilation, and the extraordinary decision delivered last week in the above case establishes a dangerous precedent hostile to an accurate and refined sense of justice, and disturbs the wisdom of certain general and well-established provisions by which the interests of Debtor and Creditor are equally guarded.
 The facts of the case in question are simply these—the Provincial Bank held for some years past a 'pagaré,' or promissory note, of a merchant in this city, which, maturing every three months, was regularly renewed on the payment of interest; subsequent to the creation of this debt the same merchant gave to the River Plate Bank a mortgage on certain real estate, to secure a debt due to that bank. It appears that the mortgagor, with the consent of the mortgagee, sold portions of the property affected by said mortgage, and by degrees was discharging the mortgage obligation; he was about to dispose of the residue of the estate when the Provincial Bank, as a prior and also a privileged creditor, stepped in and claimed a Fiscal lien on the estate, which debarred the mortgagor and mortgagee of the power of selling or otherwise alienating said property until the debt due the bank was first discharged.
 The 'prima facie' question resolves itself into a simple issue as to the right of obnoxious Fiscal privileges to come in before a mortgage.
 The case, by mutual consent, was referred to arbitration—Dr. Gorostiaga acting for the Provincial Bank, Dr. Pereyra for the London and River Plate Bank, who, failing to agree, named Dr. Carreras of the Supreme Court as umpire, who decided that the Fiscal privileges of the Provincial Bank were prior to the rights of a mortgage, and ordered the obligation to be discharged out of the very property affected by the mortgage.
 In the English and American authorities at our control we can find nothing assimilating to what is called here "Fiscal privileges"; they are happily unknown in countries where such arbitrary banking institutions do not exist, and it behoves us all to have these fiscal privileges well defined and thoroughly kept within bound, so as to interfere as little as possible with the harmony of commercial transactions.
 The decision of the arbitrators in this case will undoubtedly command general dissent, and since it lacks the formal importance of a judgment by a full bench, we trust will not be regarded as establishing a precedent. If we are to take the judgment of the umpire in this case as the law of the land, then mortgages in the River Plate are but mere waste paper;

for, the merits of the case in question, when properly sifted, go to show that the bill held by the Provincial Bank of B. Ayres had been regularly renewed, for the space of eleven years, every time it fell due; and as the last renewal was subsequent to the date of the mortgage, we must arrive at the conclusion that a mortgagor can invalidate his most solemn deed (a deed which in other countries deprives him of all power or control over the property affected, save the simple right of redemption) by putting his name on the back of a bill to be discounted by the Provincial Bank. A doctrine so monstrous, a principle so unteachable, must not be tolerated, and it is in the interest of commerce at large to have this decision carried by appeal to a proper tribunal, where the question can be dealt with on its real merits.

The privilege of the Bank to come in before all other creditors, mortgagees included, rides rough-shod over every principle of law or equity, and if up to the present we have groped along, stumbling now and then on cases like the present, endured, suffered, and tolerated them, we hold it is high time that these privileges be properly defined and freed from misinterpretation.

The laborer's lien is possibly the greatest effort of modern law to give privilege to a creditor: it takes precedence of every other claim, and ridicules the most cunning attempt at its defeat, but if it is powerful and absolute, so also is it defined and restricted; it requires registration to give it validity, and is hedged round with certain formalities the non-observance whereof vitiates the whole claim. Society respects the priority given to the poor laborer, even though it trespasses slightly on strict legal principles. A book is kept for the registration of such claims and before money is advanced on property, the lender can search this record, and satisfy himself as to the freedom of the property from such claims.

But in Buenos Ayres we are all in the dark, there is no record to be had anywhere. The Bank rides over everything, and yet to the disgrace of our jurisprudence, the only way to discover the existence of such a claim is by a private conversation with one of the Directors, which in law cannot be relied on. Mortgagees may well tremble: if the decision in question stands as a precedent, their rights amount to nothing. Confiscation and sequestration can no longer be regarded as arbitrary measures, since an umpire has been found in this city ready to annul the rights of a mortgagee and cancel the most formal deed known to exist between creditor and debtor.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 5, 1867.
 With the frankness and esteem of an old friend and well-wisher of the Standard, you must allow me to say a few words in reference to the Monastery of San Carlos and your article, undeservedly severe, and written under erroneous impressions, upon Mr. Oroño, the Governor of Santa Fé.
 This is a subject that may well form the theme of a letter to the Standard, whose readers will undoubtedly feel interested in a question that contains in itself a paramount importance for the Argentine Republic.
 The very heading of your article (June 27), "Expulsion of the Chaco Missionaries," is a misinterpretation of the facts of the case, and the article itself makes the Standard an ally with the San Franciscan monks in their endeavors to turn a question of simple expediency into a question of religion. These tactics are so familiar to us all, that the readers of the Standard in this quarter were wonder-stricken to see in that paper an attack on the liberalism of the nineteenth century, and consequently a foregone eulogy on that of the sixteenth.
 But, my dear Sirs, you may be convinced that the measure of Mr. Oroño is no attack on Religion, nor even upon Monastic Institutions or the good friars themselves. Mr. Oroño does not expel the 'poor friars.' He lays before the Assembly a 'Message' asking the consideration of the presumed rights of the community of San Carlos to the property in question, in order, if those rights are not legal, to turn the vast and now useless establishment into something that might carry out the designs of the original founders. The language of the 'Message' is clear, legal, and practical:—"With this object I apply to your Honorable Chamber by the present note, in use of the prerogatives and rights which the Constitution, the general laws, and the spirit of the age give you, acting

within the limits of your vast sphere, to procure that this property pass to the exclusive jurisdiction of the State, for the object indicated."

Again—"But the actual conditions in which is placed this edifice, exacts that before appropriating to the noble and useful object indicated, the legal expropriation must be cleared of the shadow of reason in which the actual possessors found their claims to retain it under their sterile dominion."

I think you must acknowledge there is nothing arbitrary, specious, or outrageous in this language. On the contrary, it is the language of a statesman who respects the law in every step he takes to bring prosperity and liberal ideas to his province.

Your 'poor friars' are not to be turned adrift on the cold world, my dear Standard. The idea is to make them useful if possible, and more humane. I do not think that you, or any one else, will affirm that five or six mendicant monks absolutely require for the glory of their community and the advancement of religion, to be installed in an edifice that would hold with ease a thousand persons.

The Government, and a great majority of the intelligent part of society, say—"You have no right to this property. Some Franciscan Monks more than a hundred years ago, received lands and funds for the purpose of building a church and cloisters, on certain conditions. Those conditions have not been fulfilled, nor could they be, except in the case that Monastic Institutions should rise to the position they occupied in the Middle Ages, when they were really required. Now there is no longer any necessity for mendicant friars, and the Institution is dying out, and very properly so, in every country. The very Head of the Catholic Church is using every effort to secularise the friars, because it is solely by this means they can be made useful to society." It is quite impossible, as I said, that the conditions on which the friars got possession of the property in question, can be complied with; and certainly it seems outrageous that after a hundred and fifty years a handful of foreigners, dressed in serge, should insist on the occupation of an immense edifice, perfectly useless to them, on the plea that it had been given in trust to others who wore the same serge a century and a half ago. The continuity of possession is no argument against the discontinuance of the obligations attached to the trust, for no one will assert that the property was donated to men who take the vows of poverty, on account of their pretty faces, as the Spaniards say.

You make a comparison with the useful order of the Sisters of Mercy. I will carry it out. Suppose that the people or Government of Buenos Ayres gave to the Sisters of Mercy a fine house and grounds for the purpose and with the condition of keeping up an hospital and a school for the indigent. Now, suppose that after the lapse of a hundred years the Order of Sisters of Mercy gets into disuse, and the robes only used by a few indolent old ladies for the sake of keeping up the name; and suppose that half-a-dozen of these old ladies come over from Russia, Italy, or the Sandwich Islands, and instal themselves in the premises aforesaid, but without the slightest idea or capacity of keeping up the hospital or the school, in such a case, do you mean to say that the people and Government have not the right to re-vindicate their ownership to the property?

The case of the Monastery of San Carlos is exactly in this plight.

The Government of Santa Fé does not want to expel the friars; on the contrary, it offers to place them at the head of the classes that it is desired should be established in San Lorenzo to make them useful, to pay them well and lodge them well, in the same building, which, like the dog in the manger, they cannot use themselves, and will not allow others to use.
 Occupying a vast establishment that has cost the people of the country (not the friars), an immense amount of money, and that is now worth upwards of a hundred thousand patacons, how do the friars live? On charity, the collection of tithes (which is contrary to the Constitution), and from Government subsidies.

Of what use then is the extensive edifice of San Carlos to them? A house with half-a-dozen rooms would enable them to live much more comfortably.

You lay a great stress on the "poor Chaco Missionary." What do the Franciscan Monks do, to comply with the conditions on which the monastery was founded? Absolutely nothing. Where they are really of service, in San Junin, in San José, and some other places, they take the place of

secularised priests, and are paid by Government; Padre Constancio Constanza, one of the very few really educated Franciscans who have come to this country, really did do good work amongst the Indians; not amongst the reduced villages, but amongst the Indians. He, however, was clever enough to see that as a mendicant monk his abilities were entirely lost, and he threw off the antiquated and useless serge, to don the civilized and useful black gown of the priest. This is what all lovers of religious progress desire that all the friars should do; this is what they are obliging them to do in Italy. And shall we be behind Italy in civilisation? It is undoubtedly very pleasant to lead an idle life, subsisting upon charity, but it is certainly not dignified, and ought not to be allowed in our age.

With the advance of modern civilisation, the highest meaning and only conservative use of Monachism is gone; and so far as it still maintains itself in Europe and South America, it must be held to be an opponent at once to genuine religious life and the advance of an elevated rational mode of thought.

You may say my letter says little or nothing about rights of property. These, of course, are sacred, and the Santa Fé Government will be the last to infringe on them. The Government opinion is, that the Monastery of San Lorenzo is held by its present occupants without a legal title, and that consequently the property reverts to its original owners, or in default to the public. I have no hesitation in saying that I am of the same opinion. It is however a question of right, and must be examined and decided on by the competent tribunals.

I remain, Gentlemen,
 Yours truly,

W. P.

LAS FLORES.

Notwithstanding the high price of flour and the splendid return the little wheat sown here last year gave, this year's planting does not exceed one acre that of last year. We want men of enterprise, men who will keep pace with the onward march of the century, and not the old-fashioned colonial agriculturists who till for the day's wants, forgetting entirely the wants of to-morrow. Buenos Ayres wants a Perkins fully as much as Santa Fé does, and yet it seems no Perkins will arouse for the loud clamours of its wants.

We have here splendid chacras within half-a-mile of this town, only thirty odd leagues from the city of Buenos Ayres, ready for the plough, and yet no one seen to think of occupying them. Why? because it seems to be nobody's business to let the fact be known to those whom it may concern; the Government have other things to attend to, and the Municipality of the district, with an annual income of two hundred thousand dollars, cannot spare a farthing to transfer an immigrant to its waste lands nor to advertise the existence of them; no, this money is scarcely enough for fire-crackers, and similar investments.

The chacras of this district consist of twenty five squares and can be obtained twenty four hours after applied for, at a rental of one hundred and twenty dollars per annum each chacra, (about one hundred acres of ground for less than one pound sterling per annum). They may be purchased, if it so suits the party, at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per square; and if a person wishes to obtain a larger tract, he may solicit two or more chacras under different names—the names of his wife, children, or brothers for instance. I need scarcely add that the chacras of this district are as free from Indian raids as those around the city of Buenos Ayres.

Two Italians have just left this town on their return to their native hills; they came here two years ago without a dollar, took a quinta and supplied part of this town with vegetables, hay &c., and now return home worth sixty thousand dollars each.

The most of June has, on the whole, been a very favourable month for the sheep-farmers of this district; the lowest rate of temperature during the month was 40 Fahr., and this only for a very few days; the highest being 58. Sheep are in very good condition; wethers have been sold at 35\$ for the city and to the butchers of this town; Mr. Solanet is paying 28\$ for wethers for his 'graseria', taking as well as very fat animals those in a middling condition.

Mr. Paz sold nine hundred head of horned cattle by the cut at sixty dollars each.

There has been a quarter of league of land sold for ninety thousand dol-

lars, and three puestos rented at five thousand dollars each.

Anyone wishing for a rare chance can now buy five thousand sheep very cheap, provided he rents the land they are on, buys the puestos, corrals &c.; he will get a long term to pay for them by giving the necessary security.

Sheepskins are selling at from ninety to a hundred dollars per dozen; turkeys 35¢ a pair; an English cart-load of corral turf 80¢; this is the fuel principally used in this town; peach wood in bundles, 35¢ per 16 bundles; kerosene 35¢ per gallon.

Business is very dull, living and house rent higher than in the city, no servants to be had at any price, peons for shepherding equally as scarce.

DICK.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING ATTACK.

In the absence of the regular mail, I hasten to send you the latest news by the Paysandu, now getting up steam for your port. In war items there is little or nothing to communicate, active operations not having been yet resumed: still the most active preparations are being continued, and everything leads to the belief that before long a general attack will be made on the enemy's position. In Tuyuti the greatest animation prevails, and between Itapiru and here a constant communication is carried on every hour steamers are coming and going; with fodder ammunition &c., whilst some are laden with the late inmates of the military hospitals, now quite convalescent; these are landed at Itapiru and their berths occupied for the return voyage, by the emaciated invalids of the Tuyuti hospitals which are being removed out to make room for the unfortunate wounded of the coming fight. Every soldier in the Allied camp has received a fresh supply of ammunition: several thousand rounds of cartridges have been ordered for the Brazilians. Large teams of oxen are at hand. The cavalry have got instructions to hold themselves in readiness.

The Balloon has proved a decided success, and is destined to lend the most important services. Itapiru has been ditched around, to prevent a repetition of the Curuzu catastrophe, and the place is now covered with the army baggage. The telegraph is found to work well, and it is hoped will prove most useful in transmitting field despatches on the day of action. Everything seems now complete, and the only difficulty appears to be as to the mode of attack: on this all are divided, even the Marshals themselves are not quite agreed and each advocates his own design. Last night was named for the attack but for some unknown cause it did not come off, and is now postponed. The Argentines will begin the attack by dislodging the Paraguayans from the new works at Yataity Cora, whilst the Orientals and a small force of Brazilians will fall on the left flank where Flores made his famous raid in Sept. last. Since then this line has been greatly strengthened, and mines laid.

A simultaneous discharge from all the batteries will be the signal for the grand assault when the first Argentine and Brazilian reserves will be led up to the weakest point of the enemy's lines.

The fleet will pass Curupaity and keep the guns of Humaita in play. This plan I have received from an officer of high standing in the service and considerable experience in the present campaign.

After this movement no more delay will be made and the smallest advantage will be followed up.

Tribuna.

CHASCOMUS.

Thomas Carlyle has said, 'silence is golden, speech is silver,' so your correspondent wished to carry out that dictum, and lay aside his *Standard* and golden pen for a few weeks; however, we are not much inclined to acquiesce in the saying of the wise man of Obelsea. We fancy that it is about as near the truth to say that writing is *braven*, judging from the amount of *brass* a man must have, ere he commits himself to the perpetration of prose or poetry, especially the latter, and the amount of *tin* it brings to the coffers of great quaint philosophers and flash sensational novelists. Be that as it may, your correspondent had nothing particular to say, and therefore he deemed it best to say nothing; and he would like very much if other people would do the same.

This is the dullest time of the year, 'the winter of our discontent.' The inhabitants seem to be in a dormouse state, waiting and sighing for the first warm breath of spring to resuscitate

their dormant energies. In anticipation of that genial season Mr. Devitt has removed to his new mansion (Mr. Crawford's house), and is already commanding the business of a first-class hotel. Messrs. A. Fulton and Co. have entered Mr. Devitt's late premises, and it was gratifying to know that Mr. Fulton was so far convalescent as to be able to pay a visit this week to his new house. We have no doubt that if he would remain here for some time the invigorating air of the country would soon restore him to his wonted health.

In the evening this store has quite a cheerful effect in pouring a flood of light over this portion of this darkest of streets, there being only the one feeble flame of a lamp placed at the extreme end of it.

In the house adjoining the new store of Mr. Fulton, Messrs. G.W. Ferguson and Co. have started their Photographic establishment; the place being very conveniently situated, and well adapted for likeness-taking, is daily resorted to by numerous visitors, desirous of seeing themselves looking amiable and smiling blandly in the elegant 'carte de visite.'

The house opposite the 'Fotografia' has been bought, we understand, by Mr. Potter, late lessee of Mr. Crawford's 'quinta,' for a hay and 'alfalfa' store and stable-yard, so that we are led to believe that it is a good thing to 'make hay when the sun shines.' There is quite an English colony appearing in this quarter, consequently some signs of progress. In fact the street itself long ago, judging from the faded Municipal board (we mean painted board) has been named Calle del Progreso. Most of the English and Scotch inhabitants reside in it. Besides those enumerated, the pastor, the doctor, the railway guards, engine-drivers, and station-master, have their local habitation in the Street of Progress. We hope to see more gathering, and more progress.

One thing more we want, and that is a bank. There can be no sure progress, and no proper facility for carrying on business until we have a bank. Why should Dolores, and Rosario, and Lobos, and other small provincial towns, have a branch of some bank placed among them, and not the busy and thriving town of Chascomus, the Terminus of the Great Southern Railway, where the bulk of all the wool from the south-east and west has to be brought for transmission to town? I do not think that Chascomus can ever go a-head, in true American style, till each one sings, 'I know a bank,' and your humble correspondent is appointed agent.

Another thing wanted here is a church, but we are glad to say that that want is about to be supplied. Next summer a church is to be built in connection with the Scotch church. The congregation of the Scotch church being anxious to provide a suitable place of meeting for Divine Worship for the gradually-increasing number of Protestant residents in the Guardia of Chascomus (the present church in the camp being inconveniently situated for them), was granted permission to build a hall or large room adjoining the manse. This building will not only be useful for conducting Divine Service and Sabbath school on the Lord's Day, but also for the practice of Sacred Music, the delivery of Lectures, or other kindred objects, on week-days. Our minister has already received a number of subscriptions for this desirable purpose, but more are needed, and we have no doubt that a ready response will be given to the further appeal which is made to all who have at heart the moral and spiritual welfare of their countrymen.

Weather fine and frosty. The Oneroid has not been so high for a long time, but is now commencing to fall, so that a change is looked for in a few days. SCOTUS.

MONTEVIDEO CRICKET CLUB.

June 29, 1867.

An eleven of this Club played a friendly Cricket match on Saturday last with an eleven from the American War Steamer "Shamokin", captained by Mr. Getting, which ended in the uncommon result of a tie, the scores being

"M. V. O. C." 1st. Innings	55
2nd "	31
"Shamokin" 1st. Innings	56
2nd "	30
	86

The game was excellently contended and gave much pleasure to the numerous and fashionable company present. The ground was gaily decorated with flags and Mr. Seymour of the Bolsa Rooms catered with his usual attention to the comforts of the inner man.

CRICKETIANA.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN M. VIDEO.

Great rejoicings and festivities came off with success at Montevideo on the glorious anniversary of American Independence. About noon a long array of carriages passed through the 25th May street, filled with naval officers and merchants, on their way to the beautiful quinta of Mr. Rooker, where a sumptuous 'carne cou cuero' with the wines of France was prepared for their entertainment. The usual patriotic speeches and toasts followed. The speeches of Dr. Wells of the Shamokin, and Mr. Baverstock of the Triton, caused very much amusement, particularly the latter gentleman, who was cheered most heartily. The company afterwards walked about in the beautiful grounds of the neighbouring quintas, returning to the city between five and six. As soon as darkness set in, a grand pyrotechnic display was exhibited by Mr. Evans from the roof of his house, on which were assembled a great number of gentlemen, whilst thousands in the streets below enjoyed such a sight as Montevideo has seldom seen before. Between the set pieces of fireworks a brass band discoursed most soul-stirring music and National airs. At 8 o'clock, headed by the band, the Company marched to the Hotel Americano, where a really magnificent repast was spread, and about 50 sat down to dinner; amongst the guests we noticed Captain Crosbie and officers of the Shamokin, the officers of the Wasp, Captain Michell of H.M.S. Doterel, and Mr. Baverstock of H.M.S. Triton, with many of the influential residents in Montevideo. The toast of the United States was drunk in bumpers of champagne with the greatest enthusiasm. The President, the Queen of England, Emperor of France, General Flores, General Mitre, and other patriotic toasts were received and drunk most enthusiastically. The ladies were proposed by Dr. Wells in an amusing speech, and responded to by Mr. Lafonc. A Norwegian guest enlivened the party by singing with a splendid tenor voice two or three capital songs. A great number of other toasts and speeches followed, amongst them the Telegraph, the "land we live in", the Mercantile Body of Montevideo, and the health of a man to whom the whole world, for the Atlantic Telegraph, is indebted (proposed by his friend Captain Michell), namely, Cyrus Field. It was not until late in the morning the company separated. The thanks of the whole community are due to Mr. Evans for his great kindness and the manner in which he provided, not only for the guests, but for his care and attention throughout the whole day.

THE FOURTH JULY CELEBRATION.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, most of the American citizens in Buenos Ayres, with a fair sprinkling of other nationalities, assembled at the American Legation, to pay the customary greeting to the American Minister, who although still confined to bed, was unwilling to allow the great American festival-day to pass without a celebration.

In the ante-sala a magnificent repast awaited the guests, and when the champagne began to flow, Dr. Garcia rose and proposed the health of "Major-General Asboth, the American Minister," which was drunk with three times three.

At this stage a fine band of music, kindly sent by Sr. Elordi, entered the 'patio,' and played some soul-stirring and appropriate airs. When the music ceased Mr. William Livingston rose, and in his usually eloquent style, proposed the toast of the day—"The President of the United States," which was drunk standing, and with all the honors. The band struck up "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Livingston next proposed the health of "President Mitre, and success and prosperity to the Argentine nation, of which he is so dignified and worthy a ruler." Drunk with three times three. The band played the Argentine Hymn.

Mr. Jacobo Varela rose to return thanks, and adverted to the bursting of the chains of slavery, and other equally sublime subjects.

Mr. Mulhall proposed the "Memory of the signers of Independence, and with it coupled the name of Mr. Livingston, lineal descendant of one of those renowned men." Drunk standing and with applause. The band struck up "The last rose of summer."

Sr. Varela next spoke: he drank success to the U. States, and hoped that the Argentine Republic on the South Continent would ere long assume the same role as the United States in the North (great cheering).

Mr. Moore rose, and proposed the health of the old soldier who lay on his couch in the next room: he touched on the glorious military career of the Gen., and was most happy in his remarks—drunk with applause.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Flamsteed with a large list of passengers arrived yesterday. We welcome Capt. Carrol and his passengers to the River Plate: the voyage was the best yet made by a Liverpool steamer and the Astronomical company deserve every praise for the very fine class of steamers they have put on their line: but for invincible red tapeism this company should by right get the mail. The Flamsteed will sail on the 16th inst.; a good part of her cargo is engaged: she goes direct to Antwerp.

We notice a rather extraordinary publication in the *Tribuna* of yesterday, in the shape of an extract from the 'Constitution,' prohibiting the departure of the President without the special permission of Congress. As our colleague states that this has been published at the request of a Senator, it would seem that there is some opposition to the departure of the President, who, according to all accounts, has one foot on board and the other in Calle San Martin. It is said, with some show of authority, that the Minister of Education will take the office of Dr. Rawson in case of his resignation: some also hint that the portfolio was tendered to D. Ladislao Frias. In an economical point of view we should certainly say by all means name Dr. Costa, as the expenses of the Government are at present so large, it is wise to economise a little. The proposed loan by the Bank has proved a decided failure, Mr. Balbin, the President, having set his face against it, and his conduct is highly approved by all business men. But yesterday all Bank managers were summoned to the Minister's chamber, and it is possible, as money is so cheap, that Sr. Gonzalez, the Finance Minister, will be able to arrange a loan with some of the private banks. The terms are, as a matter of course, not yet mooted, but it is thought they will not be of an unfavorable nature. In the National credit department there is a heavy business going on, and emissions of National Bonds to the extent of some two millions, to pay off the Spanish debt and other National creditors, is openly talked of.

A young officer named Piran connected with the Salado expedition, met with an untimely fate. He was standing with his back to the bank, when he slipped and fell into the river; the current was rapid, and the poor fellow could not swim. Notwithstanding every exertion by Sr. Señorues, the body could not be found. A rude cross was put up to mark the spot where the poor fellow perished.

The melancholy discovery that there are political designers in the River Plate who shrink from nothing, no matter how horrible, to achieve their purpose, has stunned the foreign public of Buenos Ayres. The Gunpowder Plot in Montevideo points, after all, to what political aspirants are capable of, and shows the slender foothold which rulers have in La Plata. Verily, there seems to be a political coincidence in the fact that the Government House in this city was burnt down almost contemporaneous with the attempt to blow up Montevideo. The worst feature about the Oriental business is, that all parties of any importance implicated in the matter have escaped, and, like the murderers in the camp, none can be made an example of. When the news of the plot first reached this city it was freely stated that the Blancos were the parties at the bottom of the whole affair, but to the credit and honor of that fallen party it must be said that not a single Blanco has been implicated: in fact, to give the Blanco party their due, we must say that they are too respectable a class for such hellish designs: as far as our knowledge of Oriental parties goes the Blancos represent the wealthiest and most respectable class in Montevideo. Had even a Paraguayan been the prime mover in the conspiracy there might be at least a desperate motive for such an act, but that men of Governor Flores's own party, some of whom are under immense obligations to him, should lend themselves to so infernal a plot, shows how rotten at the core things must be in Montevideo. This appalling conspiracy proves the deep political animosity which has sprung up, and the storm which is impending. Governor Flores does all he can to harmonise political feeling, but he won his chair of office by the sword and by the sword he must maintain it; the moment he turns his back the odds are ten to one his Government will be turned out, and some of the Gunpowder Plot men will get in; the idea, therefore, which he entertained of leaving for Paraguay must at all hazards be abandoned, and the allies allowed to pursue the campaign without his assistance. As an experienced

cavalry officer General Flores has doubtless many claims, and discriminating foreigners have not overlooked the foresight of this officer, who, after the storming of Curupaity and repulse, was the very first to pitch up the campaign and leave for Montevideo; he has on more than one occasion expressed his views as to the sequel of this war, and though by no means gratifying to the friends of the Triple Alliance party, they have up to the present proved right to the letter; his merits as a ruler are of a far inferior stamp, still his administration has gained immensely amongst foreigners by his conciliatory policy and his liberal principles; without the pretensions of some of our great politicians, he manages to get along and make both ends meet, without levelling industry by excessive taxation or twice a week calling for loans. We must give Governor Flores his merit, and we have no hesitation in saying that Orientals may go farther in search of a ruler and fare worse.

The Postmaster-General has been of late very busy opening the cases with the new postage stamps: we have not as yet seen them, but hear that they are a 'chef d'œuvre.'

Respecting the Montevidean plot we have nothing new to record; the mails on Sunday brought no further advices; but we hear that Gen. Suarez and others are still under arrest, and that Sr. Bustamante has not resigned—he seems to be a most active, good officer, and we hope he will remain in office.

Sinbad's letter gives an exact description of how things stand at headquarters: the great fight has not yet come off, and Sinbad's postscript says all the army baggage-carts are loaded and ready to move; things seem coming to a crisis, at last, up the river.

It seems the Plaza Parque has now become the favorite resort of the fashionable world; it presented yesterday quite an animated appearance, adorned as it was by some hundreds of our prettiest ladies in all the beauty of youth and finery of dress; while the attendance of two brass bands who played selections from some of our sweetest operas added to the general hilarity.

It seems the Bouffes Parisians will soon return to Buenos Ayres: in fact some of the company have already arrived, and, to judge from Saturday night's performance at the Franco-Argentine Theatre, these are of no ordinary merit.

The great amateur concert so much talked of will take place in the course of the month at the Coliseum. We are told that the rehearsal of yesterday at Mr. Casalla's augurs most favorably.

In another column will be found an amusing letter from Osorio's army, translated from the *Tribuna* of Montevideo.

We hear of a rather unpleasant question at one of our fashionable clubs, a party introduced by one of the highest authorities in the land, it appears has been black-balled and as a natural consequence the matter has caused great talk in the 'haut ton' circle. Probably if the would be member adopted the memorable plan at Daly's in Dublin, the affair would soon be settled.

There was very nearly a serious disturbance at the opera in Montevideo on Friday night; in the first act of 'Lucrezia Borgia' Briol was singing divinely to the party on the sofa, who, on attempting his part, sang a few words then, suddenly retired. The audience were informed he was indisposed, and the opera was changed, but the disappointment was not borne without some hissing and noise.

The fine steamer Georgia Belle arrived yesterday in port, with a cargo of hay, en route for Itapiru: she is one of the finest boats in the river, and we are surprised that Mr. Matti has not bought her to replace the wrecked Rio Parana.

Our street yesterday was crowded with military men, and in fact we are beginning to find the Government-house so close to us rather an unpleasant neighbour: suppose again that some new enemy of the administration should attempt the Montevidean plan of revolution; and undermine the street—the very thought of the danger renders us uncomfortable. Company in distress, doubtless, makes sorrow the less; but to have the whole *Standard* office, including our museum (which has cost us such long years of toil to make what it is), blown into the air, merely because we happen to be next door to the Government-house, is really too painful a subject to discuss, and we sigh to see all these Government people back at their old quarters, and Coustans's old house the home again of brokers and yerbamate people.

We hope to see the National Government interfere in the proposed new export tax in Cordova. The system of taxation in this country is really so monstrous, that the whole producing interests of the nation are ground down, and now there is an attempt to put on Cordova wool a sort of interior export duty, which if allowed in one province will soon, very soon, be followed by all the other provinces in the Republic, until the whole products of the nation be hopelessly submerged in one hopeless sea of taxation.

Rosario passengers, per Lujan, speak in the highest terms of the new steamer. The accommodation and treatment on board could not be surpassed, and the trip to Rosario is now one of the most agreeable up the Plate.

A subscriber from the Salado has favored us with some extraordinary samples of 'tosca,' dug from the bed of the river. We invite Dr. Burmeister and other scientific gentlemen to give their opinion on the article.

Yesterday there was a most exciting scene in our office. Mr. Patterson, the long-lost Mr. Patterson, at last turned up: the history of his career in this country is indeed a romance. Nephew to a wealthy London commoner, and tired of the monotony of an English every-day life, Mr. Patterson sought excitement. He pined in the streets of Liverpool for a gallop over the Pampa, about which he had read and heard so much, and at last came to the River Plate in the steamer Uruguay. Whether from the fatigue of the voyage, or the villainous bad pavement of the city, we cannot say; but certain it is that Buenos Aires had little charms for him: he mixed exclusively in English society, and in that limited circle, was known as a gay jovial child of Inverness. But soon he found everything in the town insipid: "coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt." He bought a horse and gear, and started for the Camp—his after history is a blank—from traveller to peon—from peon to poverty. He served in mental capacities at gentlemen's chacras and humble sheep-puestos, and experienced all the hardships inseparable from such a life; but "it is a long lane that has no turn;" and a few days ago, whilst tending an Irishman's flock near Pilar, a friend passed by with a copy of the *Weekly Standard*. Patterson, in all his vicissitudes, had a literary turn; he sat down on the green sward to read the news, when suddenly his eye fell on a notice by one of the first houses in Liverpool, calling on him to appear. Yielding to his feelings, he dashed off to his employer's house, took a long farewell of his pastoral pursuits, and never drew bridle-feet until he arrived at the *Standard* office. He burst into our office in that paroxysm of joy which is impossible to simulate. The radiance of his eye, as he scanned Wright and Kelsoe's letter, indicated the intoxicating delight which its perusal afforded. The scene was one of those episodes peculiar to editorial life. Mr. Patterson thanked us for our efforts in his behalf, and at once started for Mr. Green's office, to arrange about his passage in the Hayti; we envied him his emotions, and thought of the lamented author of "Ten Thousand a Year."

Owing to a temporary indisposition Mr. Estrada is compelled to postpone his first lecture on National History.

The Deputies in Congress have approved of the bill authorizing the purchase of guns for the fortifications of Martin Garcia, only 400,000 patacons. The proposed bill to prohibit members of Congress taking any Provincial office has been thrown out, and the motion calling on the Government to explain to the House all the articles of the Triple Alliance, has been postponed.

The steamers *Dacotah* and *Georgia Belle* are now running between Montevideo and Corrientes; the trade is brisk and large cargoes of Feijon are constantly offering. The *Edward Everett* is now doing a splendid business on the Montevideo route. She is the crack steamer in the river, and every one who has travelled in her praises the accommodation on board and the attention of the Captain and officers. In Brazilian circles it is confidently stated that there has been a fight; that Caxias has stolen a march on President Mitre, and that ere this the enemy has been routed, or the bulk of the army steaming up to Tranquera de Loreto.

In Montevideo it is said that the Presidential question has been at last settled, that all parties agree as to Sarmiento for President and Governor Alsina Vice-President, the *Crudos* and *Cocidos* having made a compromise. We strongly suspect our Oriental friends are premature.

Sr. Martinez, the manager of the *Saladero Santa Candida*, arrived yesterday. This well-known saladero has worked but moderately during the season.

The Municipality has voted power to themselves to make a loan for one million of patacons. We suppose their next vote will be for the citizens to subscribe. There is indeed little chance of the Board raising the money unless Mr. Anchorena and Mr. Drabble put their names on the back of the bonds; the effort, however, of this effete Board to raise such a sum merits remarks which we have no room for to-day; the Board richly merits a slight expression of opinion on this matter. Most people are surprised that since the rejection of the Baron Campy's project the respectable members do not at once resign.

The Spanish fleet, under Mendez Nuñez, it is said has returned to Rio. By latest dates from the States the Spanish and Chilean Conference was sitting at Washington.

The departure of the Club major-domo on Tuesday was a rather exciting scene—immense cartloads of wines and the very choicest liquors were moved off. It is to be hoped that the Club members will profit by the change, although many of the loungers at the door viewed with regret the departure of the cherished 'penates.'

The large flour-mill in Calle Defensa, we notice, is shut up, and the grass growing in the yard. It is rather a bad sign to see so fine an establishment closed, but the scarcity of wheat, and the utter insufficiency of our crops, we suppose, account for it. Demarchi's mill in the Once is more than sufficient for all the wheat produced in Buenos Ayres.

We note with satisfaction that at last the National Government intends to promote Colonel Conesa to the rank of General: he is one of the best and most capable military men in the country and well merits the distinction. Arredondo and Dominguez will also be promoted: they have well earned their cocked hats.

The news brought yesterday from the Uruguay respecting the unfortunate steamer *Rio Parana* leaves little hope of her being got off: the *Rio de la Plata* worked for hours and hours to pull her off, but all to little purpose—the hawsers cut—and unless the river rises the steamer will be lost. She is aground in front of Concepcion del Uruguay. Her mails and passengers have come down. We regret to think that so fine a river steamer should be in such a precarious plight, as we cannot afford the loss of this model passenger steamer.

We have received a letter from Washington, asking for information respecting the death of Mr. Bell, the American torpedo-maker in Paraguay. Should any of our readers possess any authentic data, they would confer a favor on Mr. Bell's relations by sending same to this office before the departure of the mail.

It is really amusing to hear the various comments of our camp and city subscribers on the Guy Fawkes plot in Montevideo. Yesterday a subscriber called on us to know if it was true that Flores attempted to blow himself up, as such is the rumor in the camp. The fact that members of the Colorado party are implicated in the affair, gives rise, we suppose, to these extraordinary rumors.

Our friends in Montevideo, who have just escaped the horrors of an explosion, seem to forget the matter now 'in toto'; in fact, to judge by the papers, we should say that as far as the public is concerned it has all blown over. We notice that our Oriental colleagues allege there is another Ministerial crisis in Buenos Ayres, and Dr. Marcos Paz refuses to go on with the present Ministry; Dr. Rawson wishes to resign, and, in fact, that there is a split in the Government house. This, we confess is news for us, as we had no intimation whatever of this political 'fracas,' and regard it as strange that none of the papers here have hinted at the matter.

Yesterday we received a letter from the *Esquina Galvan*, in which it is stated that the murder of the unfortunate 'puestero' of Mr. White, a Swede named Wilhelm Taylor, has been cleared up. It took place on the 21st March, 1866, and the wife of the murderer, who was an Irish 'puestero' on the same estancia, has come forward and made a declaration, charging her husband with the crime. The victim was assassinated whilst caring his sheep in the camp, and then and there interred by the assassin, who is now in custody. A commission of 16 men has gone in search of the body, which has not yet been found. This terrible disclosure has created much excitement in the district. For the present we avoid giving names.

Advices have been received in Rosario of an intended Indian invasion near Melincue. As within the last few months some 10,000 fine Mestiza sheep have been driven out there by Englishmen, it behoves Governor Oroño to stir himself in the matter in order to afford some protection to the foreigners who have risked their lives and capital in his province. In the partido of Junin there are similar rumors current. Junin is now widely settled on by English sheepfarmers, and we expect Governor Alsina will see that the frontier be duly protected.

Last night our German friends had a Teutonic gathering: we heard much said about a rather novel quartette, a cat, a dog, a donkey and a cock. We trust some of our musical friends will favor us with a critique.

The first news in town yesterday was a panic in the hay market. So many men of straw were engaged in the trade, that the collapse has caused little surprise. The question now is—"What is to be done with all this hay?" There are hay bales in colossal piles along the sedgy banks of the Riachuelo, which remind the traveller of the leaning tower of Pisa. The 'barracas' are all full from floor to roof, and such has been the artificial activity in this trade, that not only are half the wool-presses irretrievably injured, but nature herself is exhausted: the 'chacrereros' bullocks are worked to death, and for leagues and leagues not a solitary hayrick can be found in the farm-yard. The excitement of this hay business passes evidence, and raised the 'chacrereros' to affluence and independence. Steamers, ultramar vessels, and even whaleboats, were all called into requisition to meet the demands of the trade. Millions and millions have been scattered to keep the Allied horses alive. We are at a loss to say what should be done with all the hay now on hands and waiting shipment. It is mooted that as there has been a severe drought in South Africa, it might pay to ship it to Natal; but we fear if Mr. Boyd was consulted as to the feasibility of a charter, he would reply, 'no hay lugar.'

The Provincial Government has taken up the Lobos extension *con amore*, and the Minister of Hacienda has referred the project to Sr. Castro, the manager of the Western Railway, to report on same. As the richest native estancieros in the country live about Lobos, it is every way probable that the projected line will be carried out. The line would be an immense convenience to the sheepfarmers, and do even a better business than the Chivilcoy line, as the country is more thickly populated. The Managing Directors of the Southern Railway would do well to urge on the home Board the importance of extending their line; as it is evident before many years elapse the Government extensions of the Western Railway will strike out in all directions, and possibly ultimately interfere with the traffic on the Southern Railway.

We learn on good authority that some Americans, late officers in the United States army, have sent into the Government a formal proposition to defend the frontier line, that is to say a company of 100 men for every 200 miles. The plan is sound, and not to say expensive, and we hope President Mitre and Dr. Rawson will at once accept the offer, and at least give it a trial. The parties who make this offer are invaluable men for such service, they have served on the frontiers in the States, fought in the late war, and are a decided acquisition to this country; they propose to construct two or three stockades on the frontier, and to keep five or six men daily patrolling, thus the commanding officer would be well informed as to the state of the lines.

Rioja seems to be the land of rows: every mail brings us fresh accounts of pillage and crime. Gen. Taboada has started for that hot-bed of revolution; it is to be hoped that he will succeed in arresting the ringleaders of these never-ending revolutions. The last advices received give a most melancholy description of the state of things which admit of no improvement until the monotonous leaders are caught and punished.

The weekly returns of the Great Southern Railway up to and ending the 30th June, show an increase in the receipts over the same week last year of \$59,105: this is very satisfactory.

On the 10th inst. the amortization of the National Bonds will take place, next door to the *Standard* Office, in Calle Belgrano. The total amount to be redeemed is only \$1,54,435: it is possible that the rate will be about 54. The *Flamsteed*'s mails crowd our columns to-day, she brings news to the 4th June, being only a few days short of the English packet.

The Paraguayan War is at last causing a row in England, and the dispute is getting into the newspapers—the *Times* of the 21st May publishes a letter which we reproduce to-day. It seems that Brazil is building two more powerful ironclads in the Thames, and Mr. De Wit comes down very hard on the English Government for allowing such a flagrant breach of the Neutrality laws.

The steamer *Dacotah* en route for Corrientes, has arrived in the roads; she has an assorted cargo and some passengers. This Waterford steamer is now a regular trader between Montevideo and Corrientes.

Letters from Concepcion state that there are still some hopes of getting the Rio Parana off, but that it will cost at least \$10,000 pats.

The American steamer *Edward Everett*, which is now doing such a splendid trade on the Montevideo route, will henceforward also run up the Uruguay. This will be a great boon for the travelling public.

Two English gentlemen have left for Rosario, and we understand that they purpose purchasing no less than sixty leagues of land—an old Jesuit settlement, one of the finest in the republic, now offering in the market at a very cheap rate.

We publish to-day an account of the 4th of July celebration in Montevideo: it seems to have been a very gay affair. We notice our friend Dr. Bourse had his house decked out with flags and illuminated.

Yesterday we received further details respecting the murder of the unfortunate Barrons: they were on their way to settle in San Juan, and had bought a long troop of mules to start with. On arriving at or near Caucete, close to San Juan, on the 7th February last, they were met by a band of rebels, some fifteen, under one José Manuel Olan, of the Llanos, Rioja, who had them tied down one before the other and cut their throats, simply, as he boasted, because they were Gringos. Our informant states that he had the property they left deposited in the hands of a foreign merchant, D. Augusto Martin, a German, for realisation, with orders to send account to Consul—. The murderer Olan is with Varela in the north, where our correspondent states the revolution still rages, and the description he gives of the state of things is really afflicting.

Our esteemed British Minister received yesterday heavy despatches from the Interior respecting the loss and ruin caused to English shareholders in the San Juan Mines by the late revolution; and, we are pleased to say, that Englishmen in the Interior view with great satisfaction the decided stand of her Majesty's representative in this matter. The Province of San Juan should be made to pay the full loss. If people indulge in revolutions, it is only fair they should be made to pay the damage.

A French man-of-war, the *Goetlogon*, has, according to the semi-official organ, the *Sicile*, been despatched from Cherbourg on a special mission to the River Plate. She may be expected in a few days.

The rumored resignation of Dr. Rawson, our esteemed Prime Minister, is the topic of the day. There are many reasons of a political character assigned for this step. We should much regret the retirement of this excellent Minister, and hope that he may be induced to hold office until the expiration of the whole Mitre Administration, which is now not very remote.

The *Flamsteed* arrived yesterday, in less than 30 days: she will be up from Montevideo to-morrow, bringing a large number of passengers.

The question respecting the lost steamer *Porteña* is still pending. It appears that the Insurance Company has refused to pay, as she was not insured against loss in the River Paraguay; the policy only extended to the Parana, Uruguay and Plate. Still in a Court of equity the owner would compel the Company to pay the loss, as the mooring of the steamer was but a very short distance from the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana rivers. We recommend Mr. Galvan to get hold of Duer on insurance and look up the case: at present the matter is left to arbitration.

Private letters, received from Corrientes, state that the cold is fearful, and that within the last few days some fourteen-hundred convalescent patients have been taken from the hospitals, and sent to head-quarters.

No doubt whatever now exists as to the fate of the splendid steamer *Rio Parana*: it appears she has broken her back and is a hopeless wreck. The fate of the *Brazileira*, aground in front of San Nicolas, is also critical, and grave fears are entertained as to getting her off.

The rumored revolution in Cordova has proved a hoax, indeed it seems that there are some in Buenos Ayres who are anxious for a change in Cordova affairs; Gov. Luque is not very popular in this city.

The *Flamsteed* advices about the English wool market are slightly better. At the last public sales there was some competition.

The steamers *Donati* and *Hayti* leave to-day for Liverpool, taking numerous passengers and about £150,000 in gold.

A very lengthy project of constitutional reform has been sent into the Chambers, it possesses so little interest for our readers, that it hardly merits the trouble of translation. No one would read the document, we might as well publish a chapter of *Sugden* on uses and trusts.

Sr. Cullen is at present in Cordova, where he is busily occupied opening a branch for the Argentine Bank.

To-night there will be an extraordinary rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at the Coliseum, commencing at half-past seven: ladies and gentlemen are requested to attend, as the inauguration concert is drawing nearer every day.

A person named Quevedo, who it appears was in rather embarrassed circumstances, committed suicide the other day: deceased was formerly a broker, and only a few months married.

It is not thought possible that we shall have the Colon open on the great civic feast-day, the 9th July (next Tuesday). Madame Altieri Pfeiffer, and one or two others, are the only members of the new company in town as yet.

Beltran who is charged with the fearful Guy Fawkes attempt in Montevideo, has arrived in this city: no one knows how he came up, whether by way of Colonia, or in a small whale-boat.

The latest news from the war is of a very peculiar character. Some five thousand new beds ordered to be at once got ready. This would indicate the proximity of a fight; and in fact the better informed parties believe that a battle has already taken place, as the Brazilians are forced to eject the Paraguayans from their new redoubt, and this it is thought may bring a general engagement; the position of this new Paraguayan redoubt is so commanding that the tent of the Commander-in-chief is said to be within range, and a Paraguayan ball might be fired at the Marquis in command whilst reading the newspaper. But aside from this the Brazilian General aims at piercing the enemy's centre at Yatayti Cora, and thus deploying with his whole army from the Estero Bellaco on the enemy's flank; if carried out, it will cripple the Paraguayans and put the allies in an infinitely better position, but the enterprise is not destitute of its difficulties.

When the balloon ascended the last time, the Paraguayans fired rockets, and crowds of soldiers were placed in the 'mangrullos'; but it suffered no harm. At the second ascent the Commander-in-chief and staff expressed their intention to go up in her; but it is a very perilous business; should the ropes slip as once occurred in the Plaza Victoria, then Adios to the Commander and his merry men; they they will be blown into the enemy's country, or still worse, into the desolate Gran Chaco, to be devoured by the tigers.

At the allied camp so pleased are the soldiers that some move is about to be attempted, that each night the regiments have balls and dances, at which the officers attend. This seems to us rather dangerous amusement in front of the enemy's lines, but as yet we hear of no surprize.

We notice that the *Zeta* from Liverpool, for Valparaiso has brought no papers, she left England on the 26th May. The steamer *Georgia Belle* has cleared from Montevideo for Itapiru with hay, she will get up just in time to be late, as the Brazilians buy no more hay. It may however come in for mattresses for the new beds ordered.

We are glad to hear that the statements concerning the Debating Society in the article headed "Obituary," in our impression of Wednesday are nothing but a hoax. Far from the Society being defunct, an animated debate is expected on Monday evening next, when it is hoped that the members will attend in force and disprove the assertions of our informant. It is true that the last two meetings were not all that could have been desired; but it was owing chiefly to the abstruse nature of the subject chosen for debate, and the fact of the proposer of the question, perhaps the only one able to do it justice, being absent on both occasions.

OUTBREAK IN CORDOVA.

Cordova, June 29, 1867.

The goal of Cordova resembles very much an old steam boiler, when it gets full it explodes. Such an explosion took place about three o'clock this afternoon, when the majority of the people were quietly enjoying their 'siesta.' Men with 'ponchos' on their backs ran through the streets with soldiers firing after them and calling on them to stop. Women and children were frightened. With the popping of old muskets, the banging of street doors, the clouds of dust that were raised by the galloping of horses (the weather having been extremely dry for some time past), and the general consternation that prevailed for an hour or two, one could easily have imagined that Satan had been loosed for a little season.

A few revolutionary spirits, taking advantage of St. Peter's Day, tried to turn Cordova upside down, I give you the facts as near as I can obtain them: Some time ago a young man of the name of Gigena attempted a revolution, was caught and thrown into prison. To-day his father, with two other men armed with revolvers, went to the prison, shot the sentinel, and an officer in attendance, and then called to the prisoners to rush to the arms and supply themselves. Part of the prisoners only thought of making good their escape, whilst others endeavored to supply themselves with arms, but the soldiers in the prison were too quick for them, and in the scuffle which ensued several prisoners were shot, amongst whom were two men who had formerly been officers, Arguello and Maurer. Arguello is the man who was concerned in the assassination of Governor Pose, and who made the revolution last year, when Governor Ferreira was overthrown. He should have been shot long ago. Maurer has also caused the death of several persons, and richly deserved his fate.

The prisoners, after reaching the street, ran in all directions, with the soldiers after them, firing upon them, and calling upon them to stop. I understand six persons have been killed and several wounded. Gigena was taken prisoner, while his son escaped. Some of the prisoners escaped by running into the Jesuit's establishments. Dr. Luque ran to the Cabildo, with a revolver in each hand, showing that he has no fear and that he is determined to hold his position. I have not heard of any private citizens being molested, although some evil spirits ran through the streets crying death to the rich, imagining no doubt that their sufferings originated with those who with industry and talent gain a little property, in preference to spending a life of indolence, poverty, and degradation like themselves.

To-night all is quiet; I suppose it will remain so till the prison gets full again, when we may look for another explosion. Meantime, the prisoners who have escaped will doubtless go to aid in the Indian invasion. I consider that the Indian raids of the last summer had their origin in the revolution of the 14th July last, when so many prisoners escaped.

The weather here is fine. Business has improved a little, but is still very dull.

Yours, &c.,

N. E.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

AND THE DECLINE OF SHEEP-FARMING IN B. AYRES.

[From the Courrier de la Plata.] The decline in sheep-farming interests is a sad and indisputable fact; a flock of sheep that would readily have sold two years ago at 45¢ a head will now hardly fetch 20¢. Such a downfall in two years is most alarming, and it seems we have not yet reached the lowest figure: this strikes at the very root of the only valuable staple in B. Ayres.

In 1865 the Province of B. Ayres counted 40 million sheep. At the current price before the Paraguayan war, in the beginning of 1865, the sheep represented a capital of 1800 millions of currency (or £14 millions sterling). The same capital to-day is reduced to 900 millions; or a loss of 50 per cent!!!

But how has this occurred? Is it from the scarcity of lands, or the increased rents demanded by land-holders? This has been, in great measure, the cause; and numbers of farmers have been forced to sell out, causing a plurality of sellers and very few buyers, as sheep-farming has become a losing and ruinous business. Every evil has its remedy, and in this case the Government hit on that

which was best. As the sheep had increased, it was necessary to increase the grazing lands, to extend the frontier; not the imaginary frontier on the map, but the real bounds within which the settlers would be safe from the Indians.

The Government established military posts at various points, sheep farms were pushed far out, and lands were obtained at reasonable prices. The increase of the flocks was no longer attended with danger; the immense prairies of the Pampa offered room for all.

But the war with Paraguay broke out, the troops were recalled from the frontier, and the Indians were left undisputed masters: the savages made frequent and terrible invasions, the sheep-farmers retired from such exposed points, sheep-farming became a difficult and unprofitable business, depreciation in sheep caused a loss of 900 million \$ mpc., and the only remedy now remaining is to make peace with Paraguay.

The great riches of the country consist of sheep and when the pastoral industry suffers, the vitality of B. Ayres is affected. This is one of the unlucky consequences of the Paraguayan war. Lands are requisite for our flocks: the lands are there in abundance, but the Indians carry death and desolation in their track. It remains solely with Government to remove this scourge and protect the sheep-farmer. The message of Governor Alsina treats of this alarming evil and indicates the proper remedy. But the remedy belongs to the Nat. Government, which alone disposes of such matters as troops and frontiers.

Alas! the troops are away in Paraguay, and can only be brought back when peace is concluded: hence, everybody sighs for peace. Without it we can neither have lands for our sheep nor soldiers to keep back the destroying Indians. The wealth and resources of B. Ayres are on the high-road to ruin; the sheep-farmers alone have lost one thousand million paper-dollars (8 millions £ sterling) in two years.

Meantime Governor Alsina cries out "Let us create a revenue, and impose new taxes." But where are taxes to come from, if you allow the staple-products of the country to go to ruin? If you want taxes, you must first protect the tax-payers and their capital.

The Spanish Minister in Montevideo has sent a report to the Cabinet of Madrid, shewing that in 1866 the number of sea-going vessels arrived at Montevideo was 170, of which 104 were from Spanish ports. Most of these discharged their cargoes in Montevideo; wines, fruits &c. formed the principal items from Spain, and tobacco, sugar and rum from the Spanish West India island.

The exports from Montevideo for Spain and Cuba consist mostly of dry hides and jerked beef.

The importance of our trade with M. Video may be learned from the following returns:

54 vessels from Barcelona, with 9,808 tons of cargo valued at 11 million reals—(£120,000 sterling).

6 vessels from Valencia, with 1,079 tons of cargo valued at one million reals.

8 vessels from Havana, with 1,476 tons of cargo, valued at 2½ million reals.

6 vessels from Cadiz, with 1,196 tons of cargo, valued at half a million reals.

5 vessels from Malaga, with 1,050 tons of cargo, valued at 1½ million reals.

The clearances from M. Video were—for Havana 84 vessels, with 1840 tons jerked beef, value 17 million reals; and for Spanish ports 5 vessels with hides, value 3½ millions.

La España.

THE MURDER OF SOE. LEGUINA.

Dolores, June 27th. The Tribuna of the 23rd contains an account of this shocking crime with an improper insinuation against the deceased.

The assassin of Mr. Leguina had received and was still receiving numberless favors from him; the former was not a peon, but a medianero, having received a flock of sheep on halves from the deceased, who certainly had no improper relations with the man's wife. This woman had, some time before, cleared out with an Englishman, with whom she lived for some time, till Mr. Leguina [at the husband's request] prevailed on the Justice of Peace to oblige the woman to go back to her husband. At first the Justice refused to interfere, but Mr. Leguina went about in person, getting the signatures of all the neighbors till he succeeded in his purpose.

Some time after, the husband (Raton) had a quarrel with her, and she left him and took refuge with some of her children in Mr. Leguina's house: the latter out of charity, gave her a room, till he hoped again to make up matters with her husband.

Under these circumstances Raton killed his benefactor, as he himself confessed when he sat at the door of his rancho, wiping the knife with which he had done the murderous deed. It is to be hoped that the full weight of justice will fall on the criminal's head. Meantime we strongly object to the imputation against the deceased, whose charity was so open-handed that a dozen families have been thrown into destitution by his death.

Nacional.

THE MONTEVIDEAN PLOT.

FULL DISCOVERY AND ARRESTS.

THE CONSPIRATORS ALL COLORADOS.

The Tribuna telegrams give us most important and startling revelations about the gunpowder-plot of Montevideo. It can no longer be supposed an official hoax, but a terrible reality, and, strange to say, the conspirators are found to be some of the leading men of the Colorado or Flores party. The telegrams are as follow:

M. Video, July 2nd 10 a.m. All is discovered. The conspirators are all Colorados, including Eduardo Bertran who disappeared yesterday when the arrest of the Germans was known. Couriers have been despatched to all parts of the country to take him dead or alive. The German arrested on Sunday was Paul Nieuwayer, a land-surveyor and very intelligent man, well known here for the invention of Orsini hand-grenades: he confessed everything last night, and says he paid 9,000\$ for the house where he made the mine, although it was only worth 3,000\$. The electric battery was yesterday sent to the Telegraph Office for examination by Mr. Oldham, who states that it could be exploded at the distance of 50 miles. The Club Libertad intends making a grand manifestation to-night to the Government. The Colorados are most indignant and deny any sympathy with the criminals.

1 p.m.

The Germans, Paul and Louis Nieuwayer, were betrayed by a countryman of theirs to whom they offered 200\$ to join them, and who at once discovered all to Bustamante, the Chief of Police. Urgent telegrams have just reached Government from Colonia and San Jose, besides 'chasques' from other parts, and great activity is noticed at the Cabildo. Bustamante has set off in all haste for Union, and it is said General Goyo Suarez and Bertran have been arrested in the country. Col. Mancini, aide-de camp to Gen. Suarez and Col. Lucas Bergara, chief paymaster, have been taken and locked up in the Cabildo. Popular indignation is very great, and will make a splendid manifestation in favor of the Government. The city is all hung with flags; a Te Deum is to be sung, and to-night we are to have bonfires and serenades.

4 p.m.

General Suarez (the same who shot Leandro Gomez at Paysandú) has been brought in prisoner by Bustamante from Union, and will soon make his declaration. It is thought the criminals may have used his name to attain their ends. No news of Bertran.

4.30 p.m.

The excavation works have been continued in Calle 1.º de Mayo to explore the mine. The conspirators had bought the house and under pretence of making a sewer, dug a mine towards the Government-house. Mr. Havers has found the mine just three yards before reaching Calle Washington, right under the windows of Gen. Flores's office. A few hours more would have completed the works. The greatest wonder is to find men of such high standing among the conspirators. What a terrible experience!

July 3, Wednesday.

Bustamante last night resigned his post of Chief of Police, because General Goyo Suarez was released from prison. A popular manifestation took place, and the populace insisted on General Flores bringing the criminals to justice: several speeches were made, and congratulation to Government for so miraculous an escape.

Government-house, M. Video July 4th 1867.

To the Editors of the Standard. We have narrowly escaped falling victims to one of the most diabolical conspiracies ever framed. On Sunday 30th ult. the plot was discovered, the ring-leaders being enemies of Gen. Flores. It was arranged to blow up

the Government-house next day [Monday] at 1 p.m. when all the Ministers were in their offices; the mine was laid right under the building. A revolution was then to take place, a gang of armed men rushing through the streets and proclaiming the leaders of the plot as the new Government. All this [and much more that I shall tell you in due time] appears from the *proces* now drawn up. The immediate director of this infernal plot was EDUARDO BELTRAN, who has fled to your city.

Governor Flores is determined to vindicate the cause of outraged morality and to be inexorable with the criminals who planned the destruction of so many thousands of unoffending persons and the destruction of half the city.

As your paper represents in the River Plate the press of one of the freest and greatest countries in the world, we trust that you will lend the weight of your influence in favor of a Government that tries to administer justice fairly. Any clemency in the present case would be a fatal precedent, an outrage to common morality and an encouragement to scoundrels who hatch such diabolical intents.

The Government has to-day commissioned Col. Regules to demand from the authorities of Buenos Ayres the extradition of the criminal Eduardo Beltran.

The Government of Gen. Flores respects the frank and upright opinion of its adversaries, but this cannot fetter its action in protecting the lives of our citizens from the machinations of such wholesale assassins.

I think I have now faithfully interpreted the wishes of General Flores, and beg to congratulate you and your respected countrymen on the miraculous escape of so many foreign residents here, owing to such a timely discovery.

I remain &c,
AMADEO ERRECART,
Secretary to Gen. Flores.

IMPORTANT FROM M. VIDEO

DEMONSTRATION TO GEN. FLORES

ACCOUNT OF THE INFERNAL MACHINE &c.

On Tuesday night the Club Libertad and citizens of M. Video proceeded to congratulate Gen. Flores on his wonderful escape from the Nieuwayer gunpowder plot. It was the greatest demonstration since the battle of Yatay [August 1865], the citizens marching in procession from the Club-house, preceded by a committee of natives and foreigners, to the residence of the General. It was not the ebullition of party, but the spontaneous rejoicing of men of all shades of opinion at the salvation of the city from so terrible a catastrophe: there were over 3,000 persons present, carrying the flags of the Triple Alliance [Argentine, Oriental and Brazilian], and accompanied by two bands of music. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, all eager to get into the General's house and shake hands with him. Numerous speeches were delivered, to which Flores replied by thanking the citizens and declaring that he would never abuse the popularity now gained, or turn tyrant. Don José Umanan said that such pledges raised the General higher than all his brilliant viceries of Cañada Gomez, Yatay &c. The old General seemed in great spirits, as the ovation was really most satisfactory. The assemblage then proceeded to the Police Department to congratulate Sr. Bustamante, who has gained such popularity since his appointment, but unluckily he was absent at the time.

The chief of Police has sent in the following *proces* in the matter—

M. Video, July 3rd.

"I have the honor to submit to Government my summary report touching the discovery of the abominable plot to blow up the Government-house and the Governor and Ministers. The result shews the necessity for such report and reveal the nature of the crime. I am happy to say that, thanks to the noble sentiments of a German named William Haustoffer and of Mr. Honore, manager of the Foreign (German?) Club, I was supplied with such exact information as to discover the plot and apprehend the criminals: it is only to be regretted that Eduardo Beltran, the chief ring-leader, has escaped, notwithstanding the immediate steps I took for his arrest, in all the rural departments. In conclusion I have to recommend to Government the active assistance given me by all my subordinates, especially by Major Carrasco, chief commissary, Capt. Quinteros, of the Sereno force, and the various police-officers who labored so energetically for the apprehension of the conspirators. I also received every

co-operation from Col. Fortunato Flores and his officers. Mr. Thomas Havers, O. E., was employed in the scientific researches, examined the mine and premises, and will shortly submit his report."

JOSE C. BUSTAMANTE.

The above was read at the Government-house in presence of a number of gentlemen specially invited, after which it was sent with all the documents to the Juez de Crimen.

The prisoner Paul Nieuwayer only made a full confession of the whole plot on Tuesday night when he heard of the capture of his cousin, who was caught in the cellar where he had been hid for 15 hours, the police not observing him in their first visit. The declarations of the former (says the official paper) reveal the fact that many friends and partisans of Gen. Flores are more or less gravely implicated in the business. Several arrests have been made; but one of the chief accomplices (Beltran) escaped as soon as he heard of Nieuwayer's arrest. Beltran found all the money for the business, but the others, no doubt, contributed.

As an instance of the *sang-froid* of the conspirators it is related that one of the leaders was at a cock-fight on Sunday (the day before the intended explosion) and, on being appointed Judge, said "Very well, to-day I shall be judge in a cock-pit; to-morrow I may be President of the Republic."

The following description of the infernal machine or battery will be read with interest.

The apparatus contained 150 lbs. of powder and is one of Rumford's inventions for blasting, commonly called an Electric Multiplier. It is a powerful mechanism, fired by an electric spark, and much used in the art of war for exploding mines. The moving power consists of 4 of Bunsen's wires; and a number of bottles was found, containing sulphuric acid and nitrate of acid. The conductors or copper-wires are encased in gutta-percha, so as to convey the electric spark even through water, if any should come into the sewer. The battery is small and not unlike those sold in M. Morin's shop for experiments in electric light: it is, however, sufficiently powerful to be easily fired at a distance of 400 yards. Very able reports have been handed in by the British Minister and Sr. Isola, both eminent chemists, and Mr. Oldham, manager of the Telegraph Co., is also making a report on the apparatus.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.

[From the Morning Star, May 16th.] Memorials received by Government during the last few days leave no longer doubt as to the sufferings now being experienced throughout the wild area of mountain and moorland, some sixty miles in length by thirty-five in width, known as Connemara. A winter and spring of extraordinary severity everywhere have been peculiarly intense in the Irish Highlands, destroying nearly all promise of crops of every kind, whether for human or animal sustenance. Ominously startling features of the former famine are already re-appearing. Fever and nakedness, and the palsied look of hopeless helplessness, accompany chronic hunger, as of old; while there is the terrible novelty of cattle disease, which is so virulent that the despairing people seldom even skin the stricken beasts and sheep, but leave them unburied where they fall. The imminence of pestilence from this source is aggravated by the fact that the carcasses of pigs dying from the murrain are being fed upon by the more destitute of the sufferers, for the price of the two local staples of food, namely, potatoes and Indian meal, is now much beyond what the ordinary miserable wages of the districts would supply. But even such are no longer being earned. Employment there is virtually none. There is no scope for it, and no means of payment if there were, the few large landed proprietors having to go without their rents in great part, if not altogether. Emigration has been carried to its uttermost limits, and further exodus is impossible, for lack to the wherewithal to sustain it.

The Pall Mall Gazette, quoting from one of the memorials, says that in the town of Clifden alone five dealers have purchased since December 1, 607 hides of cattle belonging to the poor inhabitants that died from exposure and want of food. Hay is now 10s. and straw 5s. per cwt., oats 17s. per cwt., and potatoes 9d. and Indian meal 1s. 10d. per stone. In view of the above lamentable distress, a list will be from to-day open at this office, until the departure of next mail, when we shall remit any sums to hand. The Editors of the Standard. \$300

THE IRISH IN SALTO.

Salto, Juno 28, 1867. A few years ago, when first your correspondent visited the camp, society and books were rare commodities. Shortly after his settlement, he sought amongst the neighbors for at least one volume, that might serve as a recreation to the monotony of camp life, but the search was wholly fruitless, he was obliged to have recourse to a few well-thumbed ones in his own possession.

the erection of a splendid bridge at the expense of Government. Our chapel, thanks to the exertions of the Municipality, has been lately painted and re-decorated; but, it is incommensurable, and only answers the purpose of the naive congregation, at no time very large; and when the Irish attend in greater numbers than usual, no little inconvenience is felt. This, no doubt, will be soon remedied, as a large church, dedicated to St. Paul, was commenced in the Plaza a short time ago; but, for some unaccountable reason, the building was discontinued.

PRESENTATION. By the Spanish Admiralty to Capt. Miller of H. B. M. S. Spiteful. We take the following from a Madrid paper, reproduced by the Telegrafo of Montevideo. "Yesterday evening the Deputies of Congress had occasion to admire a handsome sextant, with stand and artificial horizon, which the Spanish Admiralty intends as a present for Cap. William Edward Miller of H. B. M. steamer "Spiteful" for the efficacious aid he rendered to Her Catholic Majesty's frigate "Resolucion" near the islands of Leones. The sextant is enclosed in a beautiful case with velvet lining, and silver-mounted.

In the hide market great stagnation: some few native barraqeros hold up all the dry hides and ask prices higher than in New York. The American firm of Messrs. Parsons & Co, Montevideo, is dissolved; Mr. Parsons, Jun., winds up the affairs. Messrs. Loombe Hermanos, a French wine firm in this city, is also dissolved. The steamer Rio Parana, we hear, has broken her back and is a total wreck.

abilities are that with money so easy as at present speculators will be able to carry their Bonds for at least another month. The news from the Province is regarded as most unfavorable. A prison row in Cordova, continued revolution in the Upper Provinces, and arrival in Rosario of several of Fanero's officers.

PUBLIC LANDS LAW.

PROLONGATION OF TERMS FOR PURCHASE. B. Ayres, July 3rd.

The Government of B. Ayres to the Hon. Provincial Chambers. The 2nd article of the law of January 11th 1867 fixes the term of five months for proposals to purchase by tenants whose contracts expired during the postponement of the law of November 1864; and a term of 90 days for unexpired contracts, from the date of their expiration.

ON 'CHANGE.

July 3, 1867. Ounces, 400; Sovereigns, 22 1/2; Patacons, 25. National Bonds, 54.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Cañuelas Juno 28th, 1867. To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen. You will confer a favor on me by publishing in the columns of the widely circulated Standard, my heartfelt thanks for the attention received from my friends in Cañuelas, during my late severe illness, resulting from the wounds I received at the hands of some cowardly scoundrels, who attacked me on the evening of the last day of Carnival. Thanking you in anticipation, I am Sirs Yours truly, WILLIAM PERRY STEWART.

ASSIGNMENT.

July 5, 1867. This was rather a dull day on 'Change'; the business done in Bonds was trifling in the extreme, for cash only 8,000 at 54. The plain fact of the matter is that there are no buyers; people seem to have no wish to purchase, as there are so many current rumors about new loans, Ministerial crisis, and further Bond emissions.

REMOURED ENGLISH MEDIATION.

H. B. M.'s Legation, July 3. Mr. Buckley Mathew presents his compliments to the Editors of the Standard, and, observing in yesterday's paper reference to a mediation by England and France in the war in Paraguay, he cannot delay to inform them that the supposition is wholly unfounded as regards H.M.'s Government, and equally so, he is assured, respecting the Government of France.

THE IRISH IN SALTO.

Salto, Juno 28, 1867. A few years ago, when first your correspondent visited the camp, society and books were rare commodities. Shortly after his settlement, he sought amongst the neighbors for at least one volume, that might serve as a recreation to the monotony of camp life, but the search was wholly fruitless, he was obliged to have recourse to a few well-thumbed ones in his own possession.

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Bank advertisement text describing services and interest rates.

BANK, CALLE GANGLLO

Bank advertisement text listing various financial products.

THE NATIONAL BANK

Bank advertisement text for The National Bank.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE

Real estate advertisement text.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.

Wine and liquor advertisement text.

RED BURGUNDY WINES

Wine advertisement text listing various red wine brands.

White Wines

Wine advertisement text listing various white wine brands.

For Sale

Real estate advertisement text.

KEAN & SOAMES

Business advertisement text.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

Buenos Ayres, Wednesday, July 10, 1887.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK

Bank advertisement text for London and River Plate Bank.

THE QUEEN

Insurance advertisement text for The Queen.

LA ESTRELLA

Insurance advertisement text for La Estrella.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

Railway advertisement text.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

Railway advertisement text.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Administrative notice text.

DOCA, BARRIOS & ESCOBAR

Administrative notice text.

THE CELEBRATED Blackberry Brandy

Brandy advertisement text.

THE LONDON JOURNAL

Publication advertisement text for The London Journal.

Central Uruguay Railway

Railway advertisement text.

PROVINCIAL BANK

Bank advertisement text for Provincial Bank.

THE QUEEN

Insurance advertisement text for The Queen.

LA ESTRELLA

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THE GUARANTEE

Insurance advertisement text for The Guarantee.

W. Leslie

Business advertisement text.

THE ITALIAN BANK

Bank advertisement text for The Italian Bank.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Insurance advertisement text for London & Lancashire.

LA ESTRELLA

Insurance advertisement text for La Estrella.

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

Railway advertisement text.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

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Extractum Carnis Liebig...
Warranted on the highest Chemical Analysis...
Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat...
This article is strongly recommended both for its...
great nutritive value and for its delicious and fragrant...
flavor.

RISSEN & PARKER...
ENGRAVERS, MADRANE, LONDON.
BANK NOTES...
CERTIFICATES, BONDS...
SHARPE PLATES, BANKERS...
AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS...
All usual Patterns supplied for...

ENGLISH TAILOR...
39-CALLE DEFENSA-39...
JUST RECEIVED...
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT...
Spring and Summer Goods...
FOR Men, Youths, and Boys...

GEORGE ELLIS...
39-CALLE DEFENSA-39...
184, 2p-29

D. Nicholson & Co...
SILK & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN...
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN...
OUTFITTERS...
40 No 58 St. Francis, Montevideo, LONDON...
Invite the attention of Residents in South...

Deafness...
ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for...
Deafness...
49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré & Paris...
Consisting of small voice conductors so placed...

WELLINGTON...
KNIFE POLISH...
Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polish...

JOHN OAKEY & SONS...
MANUFACTURERS OF...
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CARBIDE GLASS PAPER...
EMERY AND GLASS CHIPS...
India Rubber Knife-Boards...

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW...
BIOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES...
Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand...

ALUMINIUM GLASSES...
Extremely Light, 10s, 12s, 14s, 16s, 18s, 19s...
The Large Glass at £18. 10s. (5 by 5 inches) is...

MURRAY & LANMAN'S...
CELEBRATED...
FLORIDA WATER...
This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from...

MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR...
CON UNO Y DOS CILINDROS Y FORMAS GRIJITAS...
PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS...
PRENSA DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH...

Hiberno-Argentine Racing Club...
North...
A Meeting to enrol new members, elect officers...

RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED)...
BUENOS AYRES AND MONTEVIDEO...
On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1867...
the Tariff will be as follows:—
Names and Address, with 2 Nat. Dol.
Ten Words } or \$50 m/c.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN...
OSTEO IDON...
PATENT, MARCH 14, 1862...
MRS. J. G. HARRIS'S Invention for supplying Artificial...

MESSRS. GABRIEL...
THE OLD ESTABLISHED...
21, Hardy Street, French Square, and...

J. & F. HOWARD...
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD...
Have long devoted attention to the...

PLOUGHES...
HARROWS, AND HORSE RAKES...
they are fully acquainted with the kind of Implements...

PEPSINE...
MORSON'S PEPSINE Are perfectly palatable...
forms for administering...
MORSON'S PEPSINE This popular remedy...

T. MORSON & SON...
31, 33, & 121 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON...
Orders to be made payable in London.

CHAMPION PLOUGHS...
STEAM CULTIVATORS...
HORSE RAKES, AND OTHER...
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS...
From their long experience and great manufacturing...

MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR...
CON UNO Y DOS CILINDROS Y FORMAS GRIJITAS...
PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS...
PRENSA DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH...

SIERRAS DE ACERO...
Maquinas de Vapor, todo género de Maquinaria...
Instrumentos y Aparatos de Hierro colado...

MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR...
CON UNO Y DOS CILINDROS Y FORMAS GRIJITAS...
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PRENSA CON PRIVILEGIO DE ADAMS...
PRENSA DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH...

SAVINGS BANK. BANK MAUA AND CO. 101-Cangallo-103. BUENOS AYRES...
The immense advantages of Accounts Current...
are now generally felt and appreciated in the...

Conditions...
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum...
of Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver...

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT...
LA PLATA (new). CORDOVA URGUAY. ADA.
One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos...

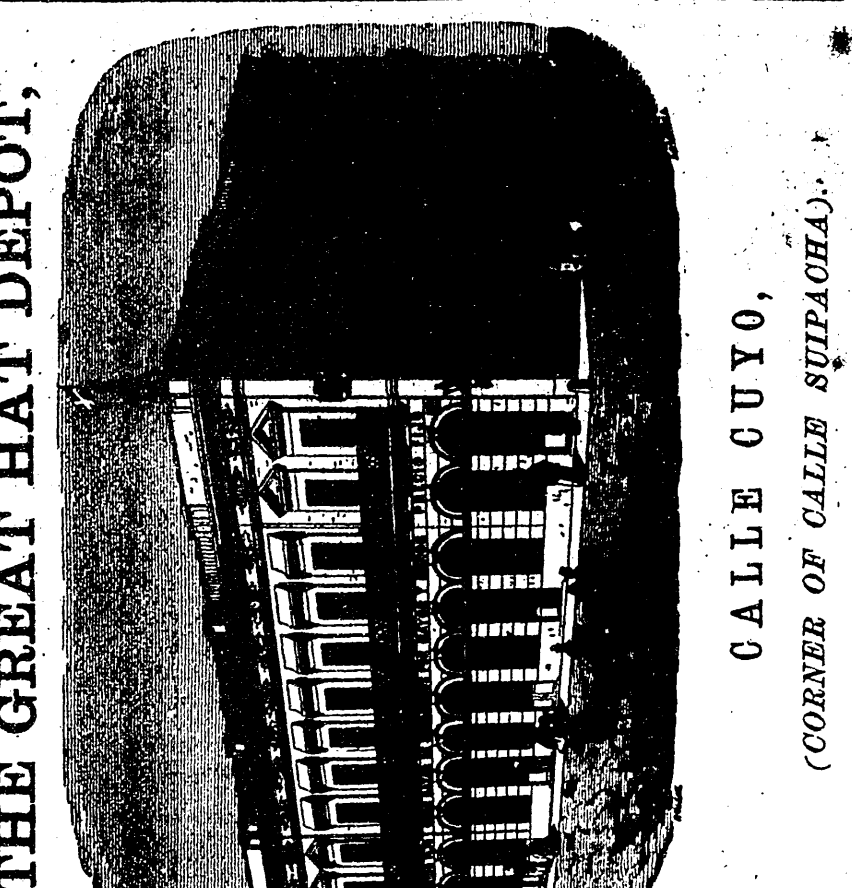
Let Class £35.
2nd £25.
3rd £10.
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—
1st Class £65.

Large Assortment of WINTER GOODS, at the ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, 61-CORRIENTES-61. 128 | xp,m19

AMMUNITION...
Double Waterproof Central Fire Caps, with Wadding...
to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing...

Eley's Ammunition OF EVERY DESCRIPTION For Sporting or Military Purposes...
ALEXANDER FULTON & Co., Respectfully call the attention of their Town and Country Customers...

25 & 27 Calle Defensa, 25 & 27. N.B. Clothes made to Order on the premises. 3a-1p



M. P. PERISSE HAS JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS A LARGE AND VARIED SUPPLY OF...
fine Black Silk Hats, Jonin's Patent Kid Gloves, Chamois Gloves, Superior Cashmere Gloves...

Hotel Paris, 270 Calle 25 de Mayo, Montevideo...
This Commodious Establishment having lately undergone a great re-modelling...

THE RURAL CODE, (In English) AND PORTLAND CEMENT, Now on SALE at this Office. Price \$20 m/c.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE...
CAUTION AGAINST FAULT...
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled...

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE THAT THEIR NAMES ARE UPON THE WRAPPER...
These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe...

H. A. GREEN & CO 55 RECONQUISTA...
ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS...
Combines the softness of the Fish Hat and the durability...

RIMMEL'S Toilet Vinegar...
Is far superior to any other...
It is a tonic and refreshing agent...

RANSOMES Y SIMS, ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH, 6, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDRES...
CONTRACTOR FOR BUILDING...
Every Description of VESSEL adapted to Sea or River Navigation...

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

FUNDICION DE TIPOS P.A.B. IMPRENDA...
Todos clases de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc., para imprentas...

BRUCE NUEVA YORK...
Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, &c...
The Original Chlorodyne. Prepared by Edward...
It has been largely employed by the most eminent Physicians...

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS. P E P S I N E...
THIS invaluable MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion...
is in the form of POWELL, WINE, and LOZENGES...

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES...
Twelve Colors, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. per Bottle...

DRUGS, &c...
Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Dyestuffs...

CONSUMPTION, Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power...
DR. OUBOUILL'S HYPOPHOSPHITES...

W. CRANWELL, 61-CALLE DEFENSA-61...
COTTON GINS, BURGESS & KEY...
Obtained the SILVER MEDAL for their Improved...

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN...
JOSEPH GILLOTT, VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM...
Respectfully direct the attention of the Commercial Public...

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

ROOF SUPPLIED with or without FRAMEWORK...
BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC, AND NAILS, WIRE NETTING, IRON TANKS, BUCKETS, AND ALL OTHER GALVANIZED GOODS...

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BRUCE NUEVA YORK...
Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, &c...
The Original Chlorodyne. Prepared by Edward...
It has been largely employed by the most eminent Physicians...

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